

# FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION  
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING  
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD  
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number    USGS Quad    Area(s)    Form Number

16-107	Marion	MRN.L	MRN.494
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## Photograph



**Town/City:** Marion

**Place:** (*neighborhood or village*): Marion Village

**Address:** 29 Lewis Street

**Historic Name:** Eleanor Lockwood Burge House

**Uses:** Present: Residential

Original: Residential

**Date of Construction:** Ca. 1930

**Source:** Map & deed research

**Style/Form:** Colonial Revival

**Architect/Builder:** Unknown

### Exterior Material:

Foundation: Fieldstone & concrete

Wall/Trim: Wood shingle / Wood

Roof: Asphalt shingle

### Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Garage (ca. 1930)

## Locus Map



### Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Screened porch addition (after 1931)

**Condition:** Excellent

**Moved:** no     yes     **Date:**

**Acreage:** 0.7

**Setting:** Homogeneous residential neighborhood of predominately Colonial Revival and Craftsman houses, principally developed in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Surrounded mostly by wood-frame, single-family houses on moderate-sized lots.

**Recorded by:** Lynn Smiledge

**Organization:** Marion Historical Commission

**Date** (*month / year*): February 2022

# INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

MARION

29 Lewis Street

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Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

*If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

*Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.*

## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

*Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.*

**29 Lewis Street** occupies a trapezoidal parcel on the north side of Lewis Street at its intersection with Front Street. The house faces south and is roughly positioned in the center of the parcel. The property is maintained in lawn bordered by mature trees at the periphery. Planting beds with low shrubs and foundation plantings along the façade are retained by a low ledge stone wall. The property is bordered along Lewis Street by a drystone wall. A gravel driveway enters the property from Lewis Street at the southeast corner of the property and terminates at the garage.

The building is a two-and-one-half-story, wood-frame house comprising a five-bay-by-two-bay main block with a rectangular plan. It has a steep gambrel roof and three dependencies. The dependencies include a one-story block at the east elevation with a saltbox roof; a stone-clad, one-story, side-gabled block at the west elevation; a one-story, side-gabled enclosed porch at the west wall of the west block; and a projection at the north (rear) elevation. Constructed ca. 1930 in the Colonial Revival style, it retains its original character-defining features. The house rests on a high foundation comprised of both fieldstone and concrete and is clad in weathered wood shingles. The roof is surfaced with asphalt shingles. Rubble stone gable-wall chimneys pierce the south roof slope near the roof ridge at the main block.

Openings at the façade are symmetrically placed and comprise double-hung, eight-over-eight windows with flat surrounds and a centered entry with a gabled portico. The portico has square columns with capitals supporting an arched opening at the pediment; it rests on a high rubble stone stoop. The six-panel wood door is framed by partial-height sidelights and an elliptical transom. Facing wooden benches are integrated into the portico as side walls. The door fronts a stone walkway leading east across the façade to join the driveway. Two gabled dormers linked by a shed dormer occupy the south roof slope; the wall of the shed dormer is ornamented with patterns of diamond-shaped and sawtooth wood shingles.

The dependencies at the facade have steeply-pitched roofs. The one-story, side-gabled east block aligns with the façade of the main block; it contains a shed wall dormer with three, mulled eight-over-eight windows surmounted in turn by a gable dormer. The one-story, side-gabled west block, which is clad in rubble stone, is set back from the façade; it has a single, fixed four-light window. The side-gabled screened porch is set back from the west block; two bays wide, it has a knee wall of wood-framed lattice panels.

A wood-shingled garage is sited off the northwest corner of the house. Seen on the 1931 Sanborn map, it has a steep hipped roof and two gently arched openings with wooden overhead garage doors.

29 Lewis Street is an exemplary example of the Colonial Revival style. The Colonial Revival period in America (1880–1955) saw a resurgence of patriotism and a return to the architectural styles of the early years of the republic. Combining the classical architectural elements of the Georgian, Federal and Greek Revival periods, the Colonial Revival style was the most popular style in America for private and public buildings between the World Wars. The characteristic Colonial Revival features of this house include the steeply-pitched gambrel and gable roofs, symmetry of the main block, entrance portico and door surround with sidelights and elliptical transom, gable and shed dormers, and multi-light window glazing.

## HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

*Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.*

The Village of Marion, the commercial and residential center of the town, is set on the western shore of Sippican Harbor. The Village has historically consisted of a northern portion, the Upper Village (Old Landing), and a southern portion, the Lower

*Continuation sheet 1*

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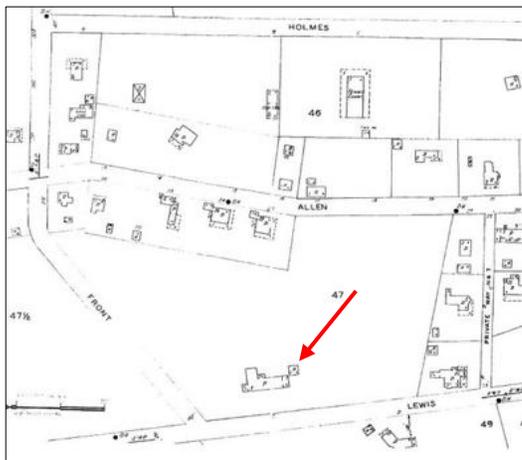
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Village (Sippican Village). This house is located in the southernmost section of the Lower Village near the waterfront, which before 1860 was largely uninhabited. Prior to that time Marion, like other coastal towns, was dependent on fishing, coastal shipping and related businesses such as the production of salt from sea water. Salt was a vital commodity for fisheries, and this section of the Lower Village was the site of several salt works. Maritime industries were dominant in Marion until the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, when the advent of rail service began to facilitate tourism. At the same time, new cultural and educational institutions endowed by the founder of Tabor Academy, Elizabeth P. Taber, dramatically enriched the community.

Affluent urban dwellers from cities like Boston and New York were now able to travel in comfort to seaside destinations like Marion. The town began to attract many notable political, literary, and art world figures seeking a gentele seaside respite. Initially visitors stayed at hotels or rented private houses, but as the end of the century neared and Marion became nationally known as a desirable vacation destination, wealthy individuals began to build their own permanent summer residences. This desirable waterfront area, once home to salt works, became the site of grand summer cottages. These imposing houses include an outstanding collection of Shingle Style residences and fine examples of the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles. Several of these residences were designed by prominent American architects including Charles A. Coolidge, James T. Kelley and William Gibbons Preston. Henry Hobson Richardson, the most celebrated American architect of the day, designed the first Shingle Style house in Marion. It was built in 1881 for the Reverend Percy Browne at 192 Front Street (1881, Rev. Percy Browne-Sidney Hosmer House, MRN. 211) just north of this waterfront neighborhood.



The subject building of this form does not appear on the 1921 Sanborn map but is shown on the 1933 Sanborn map. The first recorded conveyance found for this property registered the sale of a parcel of land for \$150 from George B. Nye to Joseph H. Clark in 1897. This sale was part of the subdivision process that took place with large tracts of land owned by the proprietors of the salt works located in this area of the town earlier in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Along with Ebenezer Holmes and Lizzie W.R. Allen, Captain George Bonum Nye was a large landowner who sold off parcels of land for residential development as the popularity of Marion as a summer destination grew. Joseph H. Clark (1861-1933) was a carpenter and boat builder and sold this property to Boston coal merchant and real estate developer, George Hamlin.

George Peabody Hamlin (1867-1935) was the son of Edward Sumner Hamlin (1829-1888) and Anna Conroy Hamlin. Edward S. Hamlin was a successful coal merchant whose business was inherited by his sons, George P. Hamlin and Edward O. Hamlin, upon his death in 1888. E.S. Hamlin & Co. became part of the Boston-based Metropolitan Coal Company in the late 1890s. Edward O.

1933 Sanborn map

Hamlin served as president of the Metropolitan Coal Company and George P. Hamlin was treasurer until his retirement in 1927, when he turned to commercial real estate and worked in that field until his death. A third Hamlin brother, Charles S. Hamlin (1861-1938), was a lawyer who became Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and in 1914, the first chairman of the Federal Reserve. George and his brother Edward owned large houses facing the harbor on Water Street.

It is unclear who built this house. Town records suggest that it was built in 1925 and map research confirms that it was built sometime between 1921 and 1933. The deed transfer from George Hamlin to Sarah Wisner Lockwood, who purchased the property in 1931, referenced land only.

Sarah Wisner Lockwood was born in 1850, the daughter of William Henry (1806-1895) and Ellen Wisner of New York City. William Henry Wisner was a merchant and grandson of Henry Wisner, a delegate from New York to the 1776 Continental Congress. Sarah Wisner's older sister, Elizabeth Wisner of New York City, appears to have been a highly successful merchant in her own right. The 1870 census reports her occupation as tea importer, and at the time of her death in 1930 she left a considerable estate. Elizabeth Wisner also owned a property in Marion at 135 Converse Road (ca. 1750, The Allen-Wisner House, MRN.10) which she purchased in 1885 from John and Lizzie W.R. Allen. This presumably influenced Sarah's decision to purchase this subject property in Marion. Sarah was married to I. (Isaac) Ferris Lockwood (1855-1927), the bursar (financial manager) of the New York Public Library for 34 years. The Lockwoods had two daughters, Eleanor (1891-1978) and Pricilla (1890-1990). Three years after buying the house, Sarah Lockwood conveyed it to her daughter Eleanor Lockwood Burge. Eleanor Burge was married to Joseph Delaney Burge (1890-1947) of Louisville, Kentucky. The couple had met and were

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married in France during World War I. Joseph Burge was an engineer and officer with the American Expeditionary Forces; Sarah was a nurse's aide working for the American Red Cross. Joseph Burge was the President of the Gamble Brothers Company, a wood products firm in Louisville, Kentucky. He was also the owner of a coffee plantation in Guatemala. The property stayed in the Burge family for more than 30 years and passed to her children after the death of Eleanor Burge. The property was purchased in 1996 by Margaret M. Foley and by the current owners in 2020.

Deed Research

Date	Book-Page (Certificate)	Grantor	Grantee
09-04-2020	(130713)	MHT Jackson/Marion LLC	Kristian Michael & Melissa Albrach Koziol
08-21-2002	(101858)	MH Realty Trust	MHT Jackson/Marion LLC
12-04-1996	14826-310	Margaret M. Foley	MH Realty Trust
12-04-1996	14826-307	Eleanor Ramage Jones et al.	Margaret M. Foley
03-07-1982	5126-124	Nancy Burge Cook	Eleanor Burge Ramage
07-09-1980	4858-108	Pricilla Burge Chandler	Nancy Burge Cook
01-24-1934	1654-391	Sarah Wisner Lockwood	Eleanor Lockwood Burge
01-07-1931	1608-93	George P. & Mary T. Hamlin	Sarah Wisner Lockwood
04-05-1905	910-310	Joseph H. Clark	George P. Hamlin
10-16-1897	862-131	George B. Nye	Joseph H. Clark

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 Smith, Pete (ed.) *A Picture Postcard History of Marion, Massachusetts*. New Bedford, MA: Spinner Publications, 2008.
- "William Henry Wisner," *Middletown Daily Argus*, Middletown, NY January 29, 1985.  
 "Miss Eleanor Lockwood engaged," *New-York Tribune*, New York, NY, June 2, 1918.  
 "Burge Lockwood," *New-York Tribune*, New York, NY, June 12, 1918.  
 "Ferris Lockwood," *Times Union*, Brooklyn, NY, March 11, 1927.  
 "Mrs. J.D. Burge Inherits" *The Courier-Journal*, Louisville, KY, July 23, 1930.  
 "J.D. Burge, Sr., Onetime Head of Firm Here," *The Courier-Journal*, Louisville, KY, May 3, 1957.  
 "J.D. Burge Estate," *The Courier-Journal*, Louisville, KY, April 19, 1957.





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Additionally, the early 19<sup>th</sup> century residence at 60 Water Street (MRN.169) was originally owned by Captain Henry M. Allen, one of the pioneers of Marion's salt-making industry.

**Under Criterion C**, the area is recommended as eligible at the local, and possibly the state, level in the area of Architecture for its outstanding and exceptionally well-preserved collection of high-style houses on generous lots which date from the late 19<sup>th</sup> through the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The area includes distinguished examples of the Queen Anne, Shingle Style, and Colonial Revival styles, several of which were designed by prominent American architects including Charles A. Coolidge, James T. Kelley and William Gibbons Preston. The only non-residential building in the area is the Craftsman-style, Charles A. Coolidge-designed Sippican Tennis Club at 20 Holmes Street (MRN.157).

The resources here retain substantial integrity of location, setting, materials, workmanship, design, feeling, and association. The district would likely meet Criteria A at the local level and Criterion C at the local, and possibly state level, with areas of significance in architecture and social history.