

FORM A - AREA

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

15, 16	Marion	MRN .N, AC	see data sheet
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Photograph



Town/City: Marion

Place (*neighborhood or village*): Marion Center. Marion Village, Wharf Village

Name of Area: Upper Pleasant Street

Present Use: residential

Construction Dates or Period: ca. 1830 -- ca. 1910

Overall Condition: good

Major Intrusions and Alterations:

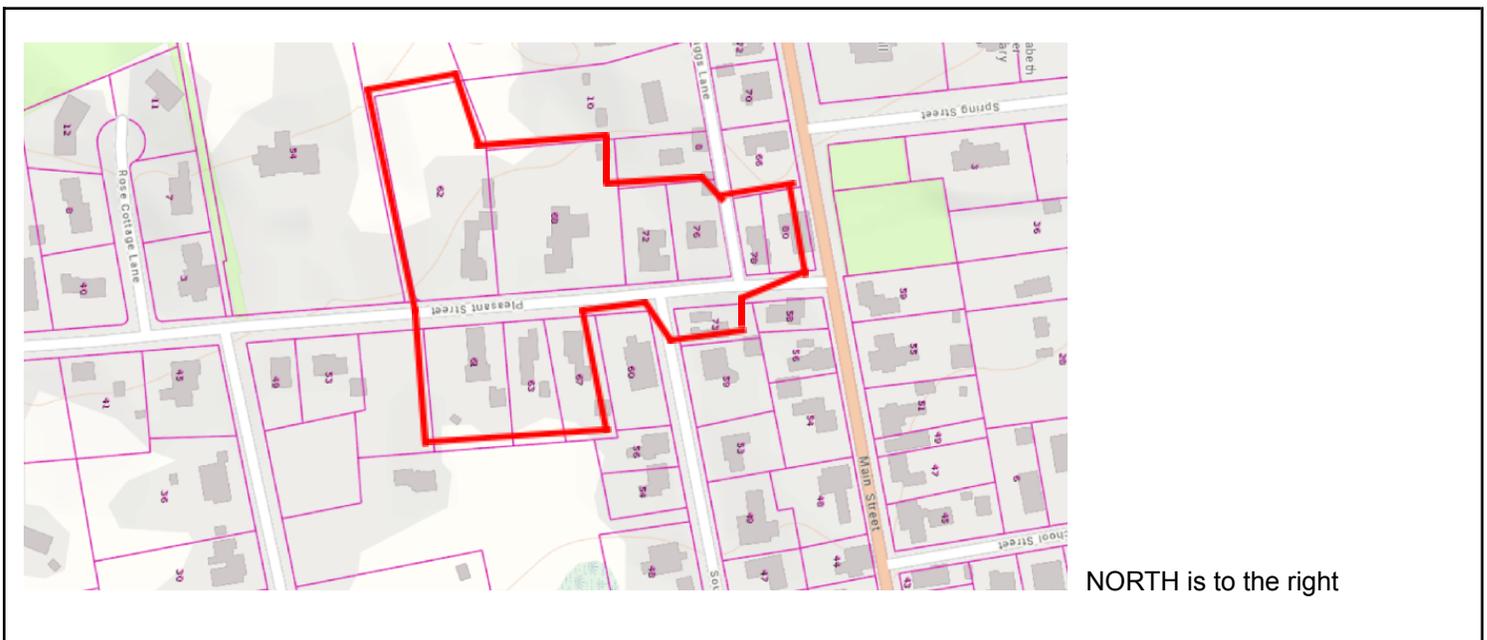
Acreage: 8.5 acres

Recorded by: Dempsey and Clemson

Organization: Massachusetts Historical Commission

Date (*month/year*): January 2021

Locus Map



see continuation sheet

INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

MARION

PLEASANT 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.

This area was surveyed as part of the very large Wharf Village Area (MRN.N) in 1998. That area was reorganized into smaller more manageable sections in 2021, including this area, and at that time, property identifications (addresses, assessor parcels) were clarified and historical research revisited.

A note on dating: Like many small towns, Marion has only a small number of primary sources available to date its historic buildings. There are only a handful of directories and no reverse directories nor are there street or poll lists before 1966. In addition, streets were often unnumbered before that time. Selected properties were subject to title work, to provide general guidelines to landholding patterns and to provide reliable data, where possible, for early buildings.

INTRODUCTION

The Upper Pleasant Street Area is located at the west side of Marion Village along both sides of one of the main north-south paths there; it was formerly the main path from Main Street to the south section of town. Most development here took place in the mid-19th century, and seven surviving buildings date to this period, including the Universalist Church at the corner of Main Street. Two dwellings were added ca 1900, as the village expanded, including one replacement. After a long hiatus, a dwelling was added in the 1960s and many of the houses have been expanded in various ways in recent years.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

The earliest map that attempts to show roadways and village buildings (figure 1, 1830) illustrates Pleasant Street running from Main south toward Converse Point, one of only three north-south roads in the village. Two buildings are noted here, each at the corner of Main Street. One was a school located on the south side of Main Street at the east corner of Pleasant; it was gone by 1855 (figure 2). The other, on the west side of Pleasant, has not been identified. It was soon replaced by a new public building, facing onto Pleasant, the **Universalist Church (80 Pleasant Street)** built in 1833; see **MRN.49**. Thereafter, a school was located to the south of this area on the west side of Pleasant (facing Pitcher Street) in 1855 and 1879 (figures 2 and 3). With these public buildings and the road's importance to local transportation, it is not surprising that it attracted residential development.

The earliest owners in this area are not known, but by the mid-19th century, it appears that two men owned a significant amount of land here, Rowland (or Roland) Luce and George B Nye, but they do not seem to have made their homes here. Rowland Luce (1791-1851), called captain and known as junior, was the second of that name here and married Polly Hiller in 1819. They had three sons, two of whom were living with them in 1850; Rowland was a sailor, his son Joseph S a shoemaker (1822-1882), James a carpenter (1827-1885); his oldest son was Edwin (1819-1855). The description of his land at the time of his death was for a multi-sided parcel that includes bounds along Pleasant Street and

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known residents there, as well as at the corner of Water and Main Street.¹ For more on Luce, see Main Street Area, MRN.AA, and South Street Area, MRN.AB. Another landholder here was George Bonham Nye (1821-1908), who was first a farmer like his father Barnabas and later a mason. His father was one of the heirs of the senior George B Nye (1750-1832) who owned significant land to the south of this area; this may have been expanded by his father. The younger G B Nye married Lucy Blankinship and they had three daughters and one son. Late in life he lived in this neighborhood in the household of Lucy Faunce at **72 Pleasant Street**. See George Bonham Nye Area, MRN.F.² Many of the properties added here during the middle decades of the century have a history of ownership by these men or their heirs. See figures 1 and 2.

Two buildings in this area, 72 and 73 Pleasant Street, have early traditional dates (1790) assigned to them, but no documentary evidence has been located to confirm them. The **David and Sylvia Bryant Faunce House (72 Pleasant Street, MRN.272)** was in place **by 1844**, according to a deed for land from Rowland Luce, occupied by blacksmith David Faunce and his family. His daughter Lucy lived there until 1923. It was even more challenging to trace the history of the **Handy-Blankinship House at 73 Pleasant Street (by 1855)**. Research did not reveal how it was acquired by ship carpenter Pardon Handy (ca 1810-1887), who was not listed in deed indexes, but perhaps it came from his wife Adeline Luce, granddaughter of Rowland Luce, who predeceased him. Similarly, research did not determine the details of acquisition by James W Blankinship (1843-1885), next owner, or his wife Susanna B Clark Blankinship (1849-1906). He was a Civil War veteran, a mariner, and later officer on a steamer.³

The **Universalist Parsonage, 78 Pleasant Street**, has a traditional date of 1833, the same as the Church, and was in place **by 1855** when it was occupied by long term minister Henry C Vose. According to Gordon, the first minister was Robert T Killam and in 1833 was Alanson St Clair. First minister according to Rosbe was Theodore K Taylor, who was in Rochester in 1840 and a Reverend at the time of his marriage in 1833. Henry Vose (1816-1887), from Stoughton, married Rachel Wild Faxon, from Braintree, in 1839. They were in Marion by 1855 and apparently earlier serving the Universalist Church. They lived here through at least 1880; they had three sons and a daughter that survived to adulthood. In 1903, the minister was W G Schoppe, but he was not listed as a Marion resident in directory of that year. No Universalist ministers were listed under churches or clergymen in the subsequent directories (1907, 1910, 1916, 1919, 1924, 1935.) The parsonage was presumably rented and was sold by Universalist Convention of Massachusetts in 1956.⁴

Another property whose early history was challenging to reconstruct was **Handy-Hadley House, 62 Pleasant**, in place **by 1855**. Its purchase by Augustus Handy (1818-1870) could not be documented, but he purchased land in this vicinity, where he was already living, from the Luce heirs in 1860. He married in 1848 to Susan Nye Allen (1825-1898) and

¹ Ancestry.com: Find-a-grave; MA Vital Records; Plymouth Probate Records: #13404; the link to his probate actually links to Mary Luce; his is next though labelled Stephen Luce in the digital version; pagination makes the order of the text challenging and thus the property descriptions are confusing; US Census 1850.

² George's father Barnabas was apparently the son of Sarah Nye Blankinship, the only child of the senior George Nye to outlive him; Barnabas changed his surname to Nye in 1817 according to Find-a-grave. Ancestry.com: Find-a-grave; Plymouth Probate Records, # 14783; Scott Robert Family Tree https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/89628506/person/280009877060/facts?_phsrc=Vvl3&_phstart=successSource ; US Census 1850, 1870, 1900.

³ Ancestry.com: Re Handy: MA Marriage and Death Records; US Census 1850, 1870, 1880. Neither Handy nor his father nor his wife could be located as a grantor or grantee for this property; PCRD. Re Blankinship: Find-a-grave; US Census 1880, 1900.

⁴ Gordon's information may come from Tripp, *Reflections on a town*, not currently available to the consultants. Rosbe, *Marion*, identifies Rouillard as minister in 1903 (not confirmed), p 46. Ancestry.com: Re Taylor: MA Marriage Records, US Census 1840; Re Vose: Find-a-grave and US Census. PCRD: 2507:79 (1956).

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they lived first in Mattapoisett (1850) and were here five years later. He was a housewright or carpenter. His estate inventory listed rooms, including parlor, sitting room, hall, kitchen, bedrooms below, parlor chamber, back and chamber, while her inventory noted her third of the house, lot, barn, and shop. They were succeeded here by their daughter Priscilla (1849-1934) and her husband Peleg Hadley (1848-1931), a dry goods merchant and grocer, son of Andrew who owned the General Store (140 Front Street, MRN.22) at this time. Their children and spouses joined them, Elizabeth and William B Rowe, he a construction supervisor, and for a longer period Augustus Hadley and his second wife Bertha, he a mail clerk for the railroad, an engineer for US Drainage Co, and later postmaster.⁵

Another mid-19th-century house is the **Lovell-Hart House at 61 Pleasant Street, ca 1850**. Austin Lovell purchased the lot in 1849 from Rowland Luce for \$118, both of Rochester, and his location in 1850 census was with these neighbors; he added to the lot in 1853 and 1869. Austin (1819-1884) was of Sandwich in 1844 when he married Ann W Handy (1822-1913) and in 1850 and 1860 he reported his occupation as mason or brick mason. Also in their household was Deborah Hammond, whose relationship to them is not known, and later also Polly Handy who may be Ann's mother. They had at least four children and by 1870, their daughter was working as a schoolteacher and their sons as clerks; at that time Austin was an expressman. In 1871 they sold the land and buildings to Reuben F Hart and removed to Middleborough.⁶ Reuben Freedom Hart (1832-1887) and his wife Bethia Hart Morss Hart (1838-1940) were originally from St George, ME; he was her second husband, the first died in the Civil War. Reuben was of Boston when he made this purchase and was noted here on the 1879 atlas; he reported his occupation in 1880 as retired sea captain. He and his wife had two children, and after Reuben's death, Bethia and her daughter lived here until at least 1940, in that year with a nurse to assist the 101-year-old Bethia.⁷

The slightly later **Blankinship House at 68 Pleasant Street (1861)**, had two short-term owners prior to its acquisition by Blankinship. Augustus H Handy, whose house was next door, sold a lot in 1861 to Zenas F Elbridge, perhaps the builder. Little was available on him, a familiar name on the Cape, but for his marriage in Fairhaven in 1854 to Mary Ann, and perhaps whaling voyages. Later the same year he sold the land with buildings to Elihu Fish (wife Sarah), who owned the property until 1865; he lived in Woods Hole, but again little could be found for him. The first long-term owner and resident was mariner Charles W Blankinship (1827-1888), who owned the property from 1865 to 1883. He married Elizabeth Faunce in 1849 and his two sons were also sailors; he married Sarah Handy in 1881. Later owners included Frederick Vose, son of the Universalist minister until 1901, and then by William A and Maria B Andrews.⁸

After a significant hiatus in building, two houses were added just after 1900, a period of growth in the town and village. See figure 3. The house at **67 Pleasant Street** was built by descendants of two of the area's early landowners, **Roland L and Annie Nye Luce, in about 1903**. They married in 1891 and had been living with her father George B Nye with Lucy Faunce at 72 Pleasant in 1900. Nye's gift to her of all his land in 1902 may have allowed them to build by 1903. Roland L Luce (1844 – 1926) was the son of Edwin and Mary Luce, he one of the sons of Roland Luce. After his father's early death, Rowland L lived with his uncles, Joseph S, a boardinghouse and hotel keeper, and James, a carpenter;

⁵ PCRD 587:41, 42 (1860, 1889). Rosbe says he bought the land in 1853 but no such a document could be located; she also noted he built with Noah Handy the next year; this theory was also noted by Somers (1971) p 117. Ancestry.com: Find-a-grave; MA Census 1855; Plymouth Probate Records #9088, #10085; US Census 1850, 1870, 1880, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930.

⁶ PCRD: 230:168 (1849), 327:223 (1853), no b/p for 1869, 379:244 (1871). Ancestry.com: Find-a-grave; MA Marriage Records; US Census 1850, 1860, 1870.

⁷ Ancestry.com: Find-a-grave, Plymouth Probate #3382; US Census 1860, 1880, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940.

⁸ PCRD 822:393 (1901), 814:141 (1900), 692:252 (1894), 660:559 (1894), 488:495 (1883), 401:13 (1873), 383:263 (1872), 363:65 (1865), 306: 156 91861), 306:148 91861). Re Eldridge: MA Marriage Records, Whaling Crews (links could not be established on site). Re Blankinship: Find-a-grave; Masons Memberships, MA Marriage Records, MA Census 1865, US Census 1870, 1880.

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Roland L was also a carpenter. Joseph’s hotel was located at the south corner of Water and South Street, which he developed as the Bay View House; it later became the Sippican Hotel.⁹ Probably in about **1909**, the **Goodeno House** was built at **76 Pleasant**: replacing a house in place by 1855. That house had been occupied by sailmaker Ossian Goodeno (38) and his wife Julia (38), their son Edgar (9), and Eunice Hiller (79, her mother) in 1855; They remained here until their deaths. That dwelling was replaced perhaps ca 1909 when their son Edgar took out a mortgage for \$4000; he and his wife Ella were apparently living on South Street in 1910 but lived here in 1920 and 30.¹⁰

Another long hiatus preceded the subdivision of the large parcel at 67 Pleasant Street and the construction of a new house at 63 Pleasant. See figure 4. The property had apparently been held by the Nye heirs through the mid-20th century, and the parcel was divided at the time of their sale. **Joseph C & Maiken S Kunces** then built the house at **63 Pleasant** in **1964-66**. In 1966 he was school superintendent (b 1923), she a housewife (b 1925).¹¹



Figure 1, Left: State Map 1830, detail.
 Figure 2: Below left: Walling Map, 1855, detail.
 Figure 3, Below right: Walker Atlas, 1879, detail.

⁹ PCRD 862:355 (1902). Ancestry.com: Masons Membership; MA Marriage Records; MA Census 1855, 1865; US Census 1850, 1870, 1880, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930. Smith, *Postcard History*, p 46. According to Smith, Joseph lived in the house of his wife Emma’ father, Timothy Hiller, but other research suggests it may have been the property of Roland and Polly Hiller Luce.

¹⁰ Ancestry.com: MA Census 1855, 1865; MA Death Records; US Census 1850, 1880, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930. PCRD: 1535:469 (1927), 1387:106, 107 (1921); 606:203 (1848,1890 record); ref to 446:17 seems to be an error. When Ossian purchased land here from his mother-in-law in 1848, there was already a house in place and an earlier owner was Rowland Luce. Ossian was born in Yarmouth in 1816 or 17, was working in New Bedford in 1839 and 1856, and died in Marion in 1862. He married Julia Ann Hiller in 1846; she died in 1890 at 75.

¹¹ Heirs included his daughters Henrietta, Lucy, and Ann, and their children, apparently including Lucy Clifford and Georgianna Crapo. PCRD: 1107:489 (1912) 862:354, 355 (1902), 3166:461 (1964), 3046:320 (1963), 2697:433 (1959).

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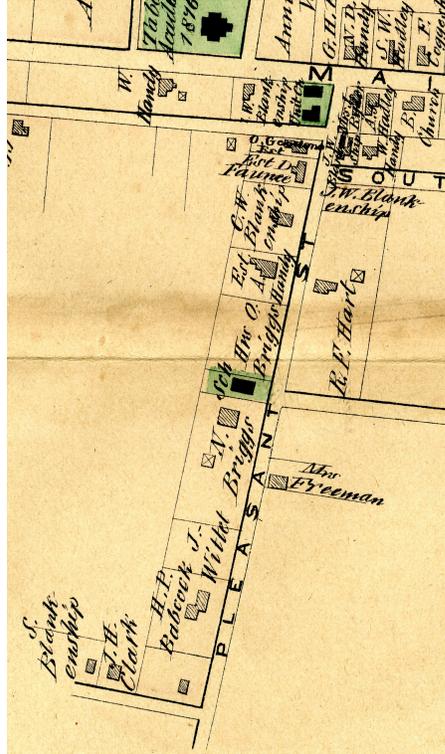
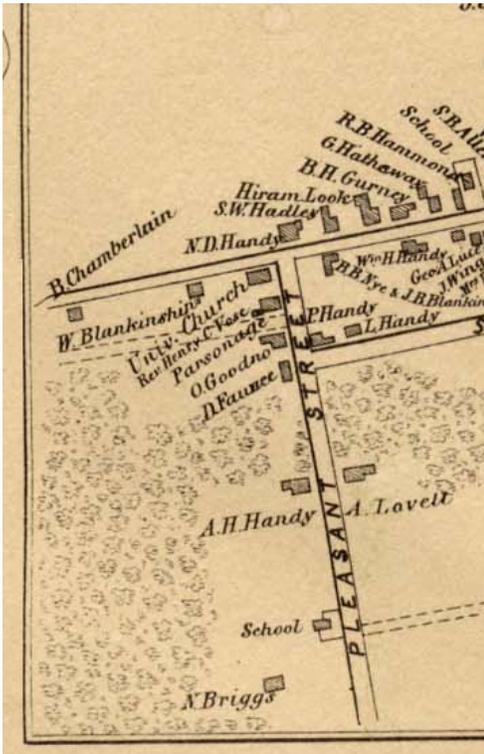
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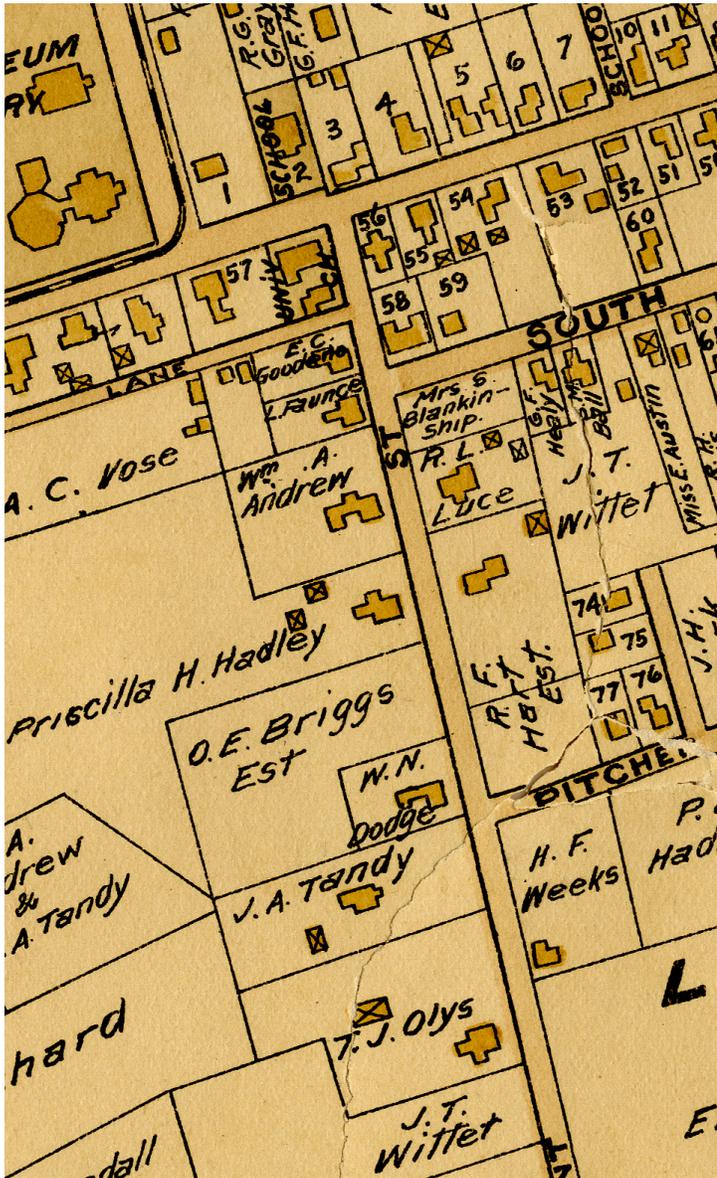


Figure 3, Left: Richards Atlas of 1903. 58 is labeled Mrs S Blankinship in the key.

Figure 4, Right: Sanborn Atlas, 1921, illustrating the changes to 72 and the new building at 77 Pleasant. The house at 63 Pleasant had not yet been built.

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ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Upper Pleasant Street Area is physically characterized by the appearance and integrity of its mid-19th-century housing stock. Most of the domestic buildings here were constructed by 1855 for members of local well-established families who were farmers, mariners, or skilled tradesmen. It is a dense, compact, well-defined block occupying the north end of Pleasant Street and is the southwestern limit of Marion Village. Closer to Pitcher Street and beyond toward the south is a less-dense, less-well-defined landscape that is a broader mix of scattered early houses, resort era houses, and more-recent residential development.

The neighborhood is anchored by the **Universalist Church (80 Pleasant Street, 1833, MRN.49)** at the area's north end at the southwest corner of Main and Pleasant. This is a wood-frame, gable-front church oriented to the east toward the west side of Pleasant with a two-tier tower placed against the façade atop the main roof ridge. Overall dimensions are 30 feet wide by 54 feet deep. The building is expanded by a shallow, full-height, gabled wing that extends from the rear-left (south) corner. Map evidence indicates the wing was added between 1879 and 1903. It is well preserved, with wood-clapboards siding and plain trim, and appears to retain considerable original or early building fabric that is an eclectic blend of the Greek and Gothic Revival styles. Paired entrances and a single tripart window above are elaborately trimmed in trabeated frames composed of paired pilasters supporting deep molded entablatures with projecting cornices. The doors are flanked by sidelights. The projecting main cornice is supported by eave returns and includes decorative modillions that continue along the side eaves. The base of the tower is surrounded by a distinctive balustrade composed of interlocking circles and ovals held in place by piers capped by ball finials. The upper tier is lit by full-arched openings and framed by classical pilasters that support a cornice that matches the main cornice. This contrasts with the solid parapet above that is framed by tall finials that angle outward toward a sharp point, suggesting a Gothic aesthetic. Other Gothic attributes are the tall lancet-arched window openings that light the side of the building.

Five of the earliest houses in the area were all in place by 1855 and all share similar physical characteristics but are of two distinct types: classical cottage and end house. Classical cottages are generally oriented parallel to the frontage with side gables, but differ from Capes in their elevated post height creating a half story; they seldom employ a center chimney and may not be double pile in plan. End houses reflect a change that evolved in house construction that re-oriented buildings perpendicular to the frontage with the main gable facing front; They encompass a side-passage plan. End houses are thought to have evolved to accommodate narrower lots as denser village centers developed around commerce and transportation at this time.

The two earliest houses in the area, according to local tradition, were thought to have been built by 1790 but no documentary evidence has been located to confirm this (see narrative). Both are classical cottages three and five bays wide and a single pile deep with rear ells. The **David and Sylvia Bryant Faunce House (72 Pleasant Street, MRN.272)** was in place **by 1844**. This example appears to be an expanded symmetrical five-bay, center-entry side gabled block that was enlarged early in its history by the addition of a fifth bay at the left (south) end and later (1908-21) raised a half story and expanded by dormers and leanto. The upper-story knee-wall loft is expanded by three shed dormers. Elsewhere the building is expanded by a large, complex gabled ell centered on the rear elevation with a cross gable centered on its north side. This house is finished in a manner typical of the surrounding village, with wood clapboards stopped by plain trim, a trabeated entry surround with a deep entablature and projecting cornice, and a matching main entablature with a projecting, boxed cornice and molded fascia. Here the sides and rear of the building are maintained in rustic, unpainted wood shingles. A similar example is the **Handy-Blankinship House, 73 Pleasant Street (by 1855)**, but with a side entry (right, south) in a three-bay façade. Like the Faunce House this example appears to have been expanded one bay on the

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left opposite the entry, where the regular fenestration pattern changes slightly. Here the lower ell is equally complex, extending from the right end of the main body with an equally scaled wing that extends north to create a small inner courtyard. The south elevation of the ell is expanded by a canted bay on its center and the upper story of the main body by a shed dormer on the rear slope. Like the Faunce House, Greek Revival articulation, including a trabeated entrance, deep molded main entablature and projecting cornice, eave returns and corner pilasters prevail.

Elsewhere among this earliest group end houses predominate. Two share a Greek Revival aesthetic with the earlier classical cottages and a third reflects slightly later Italianate fashions. The **Lovell-Hart House at 61 Pleasant Street (ca 1850)** is richly articulated with deep entablatures on the side elevations and eave returns resting on wider paneled pilasters. The entablatures are lit by small horizontal windows tucked under the eaves – this type of window is rare in New England but can be observed in abundance in upstate New York and elsewhere in the old northwest. Elsewhere window casings are enhanced by molded hoods. This house is greatly expanded by a lower rear ell in line with the left (north) side that connects to a larger perpendicular gabled mass that may be an addition. Other early alterations include a full Tuscan front porch, bell-cast wall gables on the left side and a canted bay centered under the forward wall gable. Assessor's records indicate a detached gabled guest house is nearing completion. The **Universalist Parsonage, 78 Pleasant Street (traditional date 1833, by 1855)**, is similar but lacks the porch addition so that its elaborate trabeated entry surround with half sidelight remains prominent. Here the main entablature is even more pronounced and a smaller ell is proud of the left (south) side. A smaller canted bay was added to this side during the twentieth century based on appearance. The **Handy-Hadley House, 62 Pleasant (by 1855)**, has similar massing but a steeper gable with an open soffit and smoother trim combined with a decorative arched window at the top of the gable in the façade is suggestive of Italianate fashion. Like many houses of this type it is expanded in the rear pile by a broad, full-height, gable bay on the right side (north). It appears a porch was added during the late-19th to early 20th century to the right half of the façade that wraps around the right side and still later enclosed, but has been carefully finished with wood clapboards, square posts and six-over-six sash to blend with the original house. Like the other houses of this type a lower, complex ell expands the rear part of the building. An attached, twentieth-century side-gable garage with two bays extends to the north from the rear end of the ell.

Slightly later in date but similar in form is the **Blankenship House, 68 Pleasant Street (1861)**, unusual for this time and place in that it is massed in two full stories but under a lower hip. Its narrow, deep massing with a side entry (left, south) is suggestive of the end house plan and it displays additional massing, including a full-height canted bay on the right side and a large entrance porch that wraps the left side of the house consistent with the Queen Anne style, suggesting the house may have been altered early on. Regular, symmetrical fenestration and unpainted wood-shingle siding relate it to the earlier houses around it. Contemporary mapping and photographs suggest there is a large recent addition to the rear.

Like the surrounding blocks the neighborhood continued to expand during the town's late-19th through early 20th century resort era. Here, however, new larger suburban houses characteristic of their period were built for descendants of neighborhood property owners. The **Roland L. and Annie Nye Luce House, 67 Pleasant Street (ca 1903?)**, is a larger end house than its earlier neighbors at two full stories under a high gable with additional massing in the form of a broad gabled bay in filling the rear pile of the right (south) side. The rectangular footprint is enlivened by a single-story canted bay in the façade and another at the base of the rear-right bay. Although the main entrance appears to have been altered during recent decades wood clapboarding, edge-molded casings, molded rake boards, and decorative stepped shingles in the main gable, combined with the complex massing, suggest Queen Anne fashions. A Palladian window in the main gable adds to these effects. Currently on the market, on-line interior photographs indicate a side-hall plan with surviving fabric that includes an elaborate three-run stair and pocket doors between front and rear reception spaces. The **Goodono**

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House, 76 Pleasant Street (ca 1909), is also at a larger scale and reflects fashions associated with the Colonial Revival through its symmetrical, rectangular, three-bay massing with a center entry combined with open soffits in a deep overhanging hip associated with the Arts and Crafts movement. This example is expanded by a deep full porch that wraps around the right (south) side to shelter a port cochere and a cornice-height canted bay left, rear. Classical details include the Tuscan porch, segmental Palladian window, center, and side-lit main entrance.

The most recent house at **63 Pleasant Street** was added to the block for **Joseph C & Maiken S Kunces** in **1964-66**. This house was carefully planned to blend with the surrounding historic built environment as a near-reproduction gabled end house with entablature, eave returns and molded rake boards. Windows and other openings are historically in proportion and the wood-clapboard finish is consistent as well. A deep, half-width, gabled porch provides the liminal space found elsewhere in the neighborhood, as well as wide shed dormers that concede to modern demands for upper-story space.

Several of these houses have detached garages, including 61, 62, 63, 67, 68 and 76 Pleasant. Assessor's records indicate they date to the 20th century and were originally dedicated to automobile storage. Only one exception is the recent, more elaborate guest house nearing completion at 61 Pleasant Street.

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1903 L. J. Richards & Co, *New Topographic Atlas of Surveys of Plymouth County ... Massachusetts*

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1936, 1941, 1962 USGS Topographic Marion

1962 USGS Topo Marion

Ancestry.com: see footnotes.

Boston Globe, see footnotes.

Plymouth County Registry of Deeds, in notes as PCRD book: page.

Smith, Pete, ed., *A Picture Post Card History of Marion, Massachusetts*. Sippican Historical and Preservation Society, 2007.

Research protocol: 1855 map and 1855 census; 1879 and 1903 atlases; additional title work.

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See Research Protocol	Name, address, date	Assessor's number	MHC #
	Style type/form Features Wall material Notes on alterations (where applicable). Construction sequence from maps, deeds or other sources (noted)		
	Lovell-Hart House, 61 Pleasant Street, ca 1850 Greek Revival / end house Tuscan porch, rear ell, canted bay window Wall Material: Clapboards rear addition? 1855 map: A Lovell; 1855 census: Austin (37), wife Ann, 3 children, Deborah Hammond. Built ca 1850, see text.	16_66	MRN.269
	Handy-Hadley House, 62 Pleasant Street, by 1855 Italianate / end house projecting bay, rear ell w facade gables Wall Material: Clapboards glazed wrap-around porch 1855 map: A H Handy; 1855 census: carpenter Augustus (37), wife Susan; 2 children; later his daughter Priscilla and Peleg Hadley. See text.	15_60	MRN.270
	J C & M S Kunces House, 63 Pleasant St, 1964-1966 Traditional / end house modern version with shed dormers, gabled front porch. Wall Material: Shingles See text.	16_182	MRN.407

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220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

	<p>R L & A N Luce House, 67 Pleasant St, ca 1903 16_182A MRN.408</p> <p>Classical / end house projecting bay and wall dormer, entry porch, rear ell Wall Material: Shingles added pavilion in rear</p> <p>1903 atlas R L Luce. See text.</p>
	<p>Blankinship House, 68 Pleasant Street, 1861 15_63 MRN.271</p> <p>Altered / end house hip roof, canted bays, hip dormer, glazed, screened porches Wall Material: Shingles glazed entry porch and large screened porch</p> <p>1879 atlas: C W Blankinship.</p>
	<p>David & Sylvia B Faunce House, 72 Pleasant St, by 1844 15_65 MRN.272</p> <p>Altered / single pile story-and-a-half with large rear ell</p> <p>See MHC B form MRN.272.</p>
	<p>Handy-Blankinship House, 73 Pleasant St, by 1855 16_78 MRN.273</p> <p>Greek Revival / cottage side entry, rear ell, shed dormer, canted bay Wall Material: Clapboards extension of rear ell, dormer</p> <p>1855 map: P Handy; 1855 census: carpenter Pardon Handy, wife Adaline, 2 daus. Later James W and Susanna Blankinship. See text.</p>

INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

MARION

PLEASANT STREET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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	<p>Goodeno House, 76 Pleasant Street, ca 1909 15_66 MRN.274</p> <p>Classical / center hall house. hip roof, wrap-around porch, dormer, canted bays Wall Material: Shingles well preserved</p> <p>Replaced earlier Goodeno house; see text. 1855 map: O Goodeno, 1855 census: sailmaker Ossian (38), wife Julia, child, Eunice Hiller.</p>
	<p>Universalist Parsonage, 78 Pleasant Street, by 1855 15_77A MRN.275</p> <p>Greek Revival / end house rear ell Wall Material: Shingles rear ell expanded</p> <p>1855 map: Rev Henry C Vose Parsonage; 1855 census Henry C Vose (38), clergyman, wife Rachel, 5 children, likely servant. Traditional date 1833.</p>
	<p>Universalist Church, 80 Pleasant Street, 1833 15_77 MRN.49</p> <p>Gothic Revival</p> <p>See MHC B form MRN.49.</p>

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National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form

Check all that apply:

- Individually eligible Eligible only in a historic district
Contributing to a potential historic district Potential historic district

Criteria: A B C D

Criteria Considerations: A B C D E F G

Statement of Significance by Claire W Dempsey

The criteria that are checked in the above sections must be justified here.

The Upper Pleasant Street Area is recommended as a contributing element in a potential National Register Historic District for Marion Village. Known variously as Sippican, Wharf Village, and Lower Village, Marion's center is an exceptionally well-preserved harbor village including an important array of public buildings, stores and workplaces, and dwellings dating from the 18th through the 20th century. The village constitutes a small, dense grid along two early and principal streets, Main Street running east-west and Front Street running north-south. Other east-west (Cottage, Hiller, and South) and north-south (Spring, Pleasant, School) streets were added as the village grew. The proposed district includes typical public buildings, including churches and schools, as well as a group of exceptional gifts to the town from Elizabeth Taber. The concentration of early dwellings on Main Street is exceptional. Front Street is one of Marion's commercial zones, with shops and other businesses serving the community; some resources from the village's maritime history survive as well, there and on Hiller and off Main. Dwellings here present fine examples of regionally popular forms including Capes, ell houses, end houses, and picturesque cottages, with a handful of later dwellings interspersed. The comparatively small scale of the buildings and lots, as well as the uniform treatment of wood shingles and clapboards, combine to create an extraordinary historic landscape deserving of greater recognition and continued preservation.

The potential district's boundaries are those of the surveyed areas covered during 2020/22, for the Barden-Hiller (MRN.Y), Cottage Street (MRN.Z), Main Street (MRN.AA), South Street MRN.AB), and Upper Pleasant Street (MRN.AC) areas. To these areas should be added the town's public buildings (Town Hall and Library and Natural History Museum (MRN.59 and 60) at 2 and 8 Spring Street as well as their neighbors and might extend further up and down Front Street.

INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

MARION

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