

FORM B – BUILDING

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

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

12-20B	Marion		MRN.637
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Town/City: Marion
Place: (*neighborhood or village*): Great Neck

Address: 36 Oakdale Avenue

Historic Name: Susan D. Dugdale Cottage

Uses: Present: Residential

Original: Residential

Date of Construction: Possibly ca. 1930

Source: Visual analysis

Style/Form: Colonial Revival

Architect/Builder: Unknown

Exterior Material:

Foundation: Concrete block
Wall/Trim: Wood shingle / Wood
Roof: Asphalt shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:
Garage

Photograph



Locus Map



Major Alterations (*with dates*):
None apparent.

Condition: Good

Moved: no yes **Date:**

Acreage: 0.35

Setting: Moderately settled residential neighborhood on former farmland north of Sippican Harbor. Dwellings are small- to medium-scaled wood-frame houses built between 1800 and 1900. The adjacent Tremont Advent Camp and the Hermitage Estate to the south occupy wooded areas.

Recorded by: Lynn Smiledge

Organization: Marion Historical Commission

Date (*month/year*): May 2024

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

MARION

36 Oakdale Avenue

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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.

36 Oakdale Avenue occupies a trapezoidal parcel on the south side of Oakdale Avenue and faces north. The house is positioned near the northeast corner of the parcel and faces the Tremont Advent Campground (MRN.R) directly across the street. Foundation plantings border the west, north, and east elevations of the house and large trees almost completely obscure the façade (north elevation). The property is otherwise maintained in lawn with a perimeter of dense vegetation. A gravel driveway enters the property from Oakdale Avenue along the west elevation of the house and ends at a small garage sited off the southwest corner of the dwelling behind a tall gate.

Constructed ca. 1930 in the Colonial Revival style, this simple house retains a moderate degree of historic architectural integrity. The dwelling is a one-and-one-half-story, two-bay-by-three-bay, side-gabled wood-frame structure with a continuous shed dormer at the rear (south) roof slope. The design of the house is modeled after an early Cape-form dwelling. The house rests on a concrete block foundation and is clad in weathered wood shingles. The roof is surfaced with asphalt shingles and carries a narrow chimney at the roof ridge.

Trim elements at the house include narrow corner, frieze, and rake boards. The openings at the façade include an entry containing a batten door at the west bay and mulled, double-hung six-over-six windows with flat surrounds at the east bay. The door fronts a small wooden porch which is clipped at the northwest corner, where a two-step stair lands in the groundcover spanning the façade. The openings at the side and rear elevations include single and mulled six-over-six sash with flat surrounds. An open deck spans the rear elevation, which contains a deeply recessed door that appears to be used as the main entry to the house.

36 Oakdale Avenue is a modest 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 distinguishing Colonial Revival features of this house include its side-gabled form and massing, which are suggestive of an early Cape-form house, and the batten door.

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.

This house is located in the Little Neck section of Marion on the western shore of Hammatt (Briggs) Cove at the northern end of Sippican Harbor. The building stands on Oakdale Avenue, a short street running from Hermitage Road eastward toward Briggs (Hammatt) Cove, where it turns and runs south for a short distance. The house sits directly across the street from the Tremont Advent Campground (MRN.R).

The dwelling does not appear on any of the historic maps of Marion. The earliest recorded conveyance found for the property was the 1911 sale of an undeveloped 10-acre parcel of land on the south side of Oakland Avenue from John B Griffith and Joseph W. Briggs to Allen G. Ashley.

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The 1911 deed to Allen G. Ashley makes no reference to buildings in the property description, but when Ashley sold it eight years later, that deed noted buildings. Allen Green Ashley (1840-1928), the son of Deacon Taber Ashely and Elizabeth Wodell, was a farmer. Census records show him living in New Bedford with his wife Clara Isabel Crapo (1847-1922) for most of his life and it is likely that the property was acquired for investment purposes. It was sold in 1919 to Sarah and Susan Dugdale as joint owners. Although there were buildings on the large property at the time of the sale, the appearance of the subject house suggests that it was built at a later date, probably around 1930 as stated on the town assessor's card.



1903 map. Future site of subject house.

Sarah Allen and Susan Miller Dugdale were the wives of brothers Francis Henry Dugdale (b.1884) and Charles Richard Dugdale (1881-1968), respectively. The two brothers were the sons of Richard and Elizabeth Mary Dugdale, emigres to the United States from England. Susan and Charles Dugdale acquired full ownership of the now seven-acre parcel in 1921 from Sarah and Francis Dugdale, who lived in Fall River. Over the next three decades Susan D. Dugdale subdivided and sold off parcels of land as house lots. During this time she resided in Fairhaven, where her husband Charles was in the textile business. She sold the subject property in 1954 to William and Ruth Richards. It now consisted of a 0.3-acre parcel which the Richards would own until 1969, when it was purchased by the current owner.

Title Research

Date	Book-Page (Certificate)	Grantor	Grantee
09-24-2008	36380-330	James T. Crabtree	James T. Crabtree & Catherine Ann Bertram
08-26-1969	3544-186	William J., Jr. & Ruth D. Richards	James T. Crabtree
01-05-1954	2318-403	Susan D. Dugdale	William J., Jr. & Ruth D. Richards
03-02-1921	1392-58	Sarah A. Dugdale (One-half interest)	Susan D. Dugdale
06-23-1919	1326-385	Edward L. Brawley	Sarah A. Dugdale & Susan Dugdale
05-29-1919	1324-227	Allen G. Ashley	Edward L. Brawley
10-16-1911	1104-585	John B. Griffith & Joseph W. Briggs	Allen G. Ashley

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Ancestry.com and FamilySearch.org: census records, vital records, city directories
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Map of the Town of Marion, Plymouth County, Massachusetts 1855 H.F. Walling
 McAlester, Virginia Savage. *A Field Guide to American Houses*, New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2019.
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 Rosbe, Judith. *Marion*. Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2000.
 Rosbe, Judith. *Marion in the Golden Age*. Charleston, SC: The History Press, 2009.
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 Smith, Pete. (ed.) *A Picture Postcard History of Marion, Massachusetts*. New Bedford, MA: Spinner Publications, 2008.
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INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

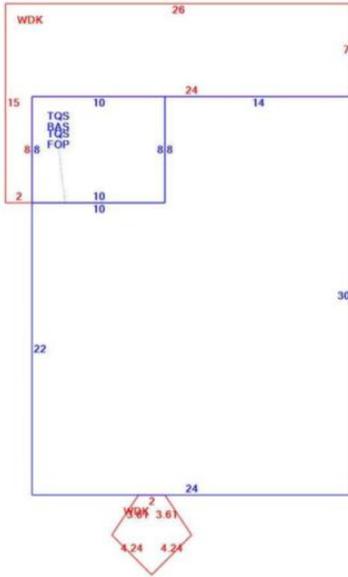
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Assessor's card plan



East elevation.