

FORM B – BUILDING

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

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

6-5	Marion		MRN.58
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Town/City: Marion

Place: (*neighborhood or village*): Sippican Neck

Address: 675 Point Road

Historic Name: Capt. Edwy E. Hammond House

Uses: Present: Residential

Original: Residential

Date of Construction: Early 19th century

Source: Visual analysis

Style/Form: Federal Cape, altered

Architect/Builder: Unknown

Exterior Material:

Foundation: Granite

Wall/Trim: Wood shingle / Wood

Roof: Asphalt shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Barn (19th c.)

Photograph



Locus Map



Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Enclosed front entry (20th c.)

Additions to south ell (20th c.)

Dormers (20th c.)

Condition: Good

Moved: no yes **Date:**

Acreage: 2.03

Setting: Moderately settled area developed in the late 19th and early 20th centuries with summer residences. Housing stock comprises moderate- to large-sized houses on large lots. Terrain characterized by dense woods at the central portion of the peninsula bordered by marshland and beach along the shoreline perimeter.

Recorded by: Lynn Smiledge

Organization: Marion Historical Commission

Date (*month/year*): June 2024

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

MARION

675 Point Road

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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.

675 Point Road occupies a polygonal lot at the southeast corner of the intersection of Point Road and Cross Neck Road. The dwelling is set near Point Road in the western half of the parcel and faces west. Low foundation plantings span the façade (west elevation) of the main block. The western half of the property surrounding the dwelling is maintained primarily in lawn dotted by shrubs and mature trees. The eastern half of the parcel is more heavily vegetated. A low drystone wall bordering Point Road breaks at the façade, which is marked by a row of granite fence posts. The wall continues for a short distance along Cross Neck Road. A paved driveway enters the property from Point Road near the southwest corner of the parcel and travels east to serve a barn sited south of the house and then north to end off the south elevation of the dwelling. A large pergola set off the façade (west elevation) of the south ell shelters a patio.

This house was constructed in the early 19th century in the full Cape form and retains a moderate degree of historic architectural integrity. The dwelling comprises a one-and-one-half-story, five-bay-by-three-bay, side-gabled main block with a one-story south ell and a sunroom addition at the northwest corner. The house rests on a granite foundation. The walls are clad in wood shingles and the roof is surfaced with asphalt shingles. An off-center brick chimney rises from the roof ridge of the main block.

Trim elements at the main block include wide corner and frieze boards and eave returns. The windows at the first story are double-hung six-over-six sash with flat surrounds and capped lintels; the windows at the façade touch the cornice. Paired two-over-two windows occupy the gable peaks at the side elevations. Two two-bay shed dormers at the west roof slope contain six-over-six sash. The centered entry at the façade, which appears to date to the 20th century, has a shallow hipped roof and is fully enclosed. The door fronts two granite steps and a brick walkway that leads to the street as well as to the patio and pergola in front of the south ell. A large gabled dormer with a contemporary arched window is centered on the rear elevation. A shed-roofed sunroom with louvered windows extends from the northeast corner of the rear elevation.

The south ell seen in the footprint of the house on the 1903 map was extensively modified with additions at the east and west elevations. It comprises two units at the façade – a one-story, shed-roofed segment at the south wall of the main block containing sliding glass doors that open to the patio, and a taller unit at the south end with shallow, mullied six-over-six sash at the cornice. There is a small railed porch at the south elevation and a larger porch enclosed by side-by-side fencing spanning the ell at the rear (east) elevation.

The barn (MRN.653) sited off the south elevation of the house appears to occupy a similar location to one shown on the 1903 map. Front gabled and clad in wood clapboards, it rises from a granite foundation. It is capped with a square cupola vent. The two-leaf board-and-batten barn door is surmounted by a track and a six-over-six window at the gable peak.

The Cape Cod house form, a one-story side-gabled house with a central chimney and steeply-pitched roof, emerged in southeastern New England ca. 1700 and saw continued use through the mid-19th century. The full Cape design was one of the later iterations of the house type. Defining characteristics of the Cape style illustrated in this house include the full Cape configuration (five bays with centered entry), side-gabled roof, and corner and frieze boards. The six-over-nine window sash configuration is characteristic of the Federal (1780–1820) and Greek Revival (1830-1850) eras. The eave returns are identified with the Greek Revival style and the enclosed main entry is likely a 20th century Colonial Revival addition.

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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 peninsulas, called necks, surrounding Sippican Harbor remained largely undeveloped until the last quarter of the 19th century. The land was used for common pasturage, and salt marsh hay was a principal crop. Sippican Neck, which bounds the harbor on the east, is shown to be sparsely settled on the 1855 map. Early Marion families including the Blankinships, Briggses, and Ellises were among the few property owners in the area. The 1879 map shows the neck still largely undeveloped, but by 1903 growth of the area is seen along the northwestern shoreline with numerous residences on large parcels facing the harbor. Over the ensuing decades Sippican Neck became almost completely developed, with numerous seasonal properties on the waterfront. Point Road, where the subject house is located, runs north from Butler's Point (also called Ruggles Point) at the south end of the neck to County Road, where it terminates.



1855 map.

This house appears on the 1855 map with C. [Clement] and E.E. [Edwy Edmond] Hammond shown as the owners. It is the northernmost of two houses shown on that map as owned by them. See also [669 Point Road](#) (ca.1795, Ephraim Allen – Capt. Edwy E. Hammond/Clement Hammond House, MRN. 57). This house appears on the 1879 map with E.A. Hammond shown as the owner. This is likely a map recording error, as the owner at that time would have been Edwy Edmond Hammond. On the 1903 map the labeled owner is Mrs. E.E. [Edwy Edmond] Hammond. The earliest conveyance found for the property in a clear chain of ownership was an 1894 deed confirming the title ownership of Edwy E. Hammond by the great-grandchildren of Ephraim Allen.

This house may have been built or owned at one time by farmer Ephraim Allen (1769-1848), the son of John Allen and Sarah Turner. The appearance of the dwelling suggests a late 18th or early 19th century construction date. Born in Rochester, Ephraim Allen was married in 1895 to Elizabeth Briggs. While not clearly documented, it appears that ownership of this house fell to two of Allen's grandsons: Capt. Edwy Edmond Hammond (1831-1900) and his brother Clement Melton Hammond (1833-1874). They were the sons of Clement Melton [var. Milton] Hammond and Charity B. Allen, the daughter of Ephraim Allen and Elizabeth Briggs Allen.

Capt. Edwy Hammond, a master mariner, was married to Adaline S. Post (1828-1907). Clement Hammond, also a mariner, was married to Mary Scott Babcock. After the death of Clement Hammond in 1874 ownership of the house passed to Edwy Hammond, as documented in the 1894 confirmatory deed given to Edwy Hammond by the great-grandchildren of Ephraim Allen. Edwy and Adeline Hammond had no children, and ownership of the house left the Hammond family after Adeline's death in 1907. The house was purchased in 1923 by Thomas H. Webber (1880-1949) and his wife Jane Eliza, both of whom were born in Britain. According to census records, Thomas Webber was a gardener for a private family. In 1940 his occupation was noted as foreman.

The house was purchased by the current owners in 1998.

Title Research

Date	Book-Page (Certificate)	Grantor	Grantee
02-27-1998	15932-333	Sanford Roeser & Virginia M. deVeer	Michael W. & Barbara A. Murphy
06-30-1992	11086-94	Robert C. Shanley & Andrea Morrison	Sanford Roeser & Virginia M. deVeer
08-27-1981	5061-189	Theodore I. 3 rd & Lynn B. Reese	Robert C. Shanley & Andrea Morrison

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Barn, west elevation.