

FORM B – BUILDING

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

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

6-7

Marion

MRN.57

Town/City: Marion

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

Address: 669 Point Road

Historic Name: Ephraim Allen – Capt. Edwy E. Hammond/Clement M. Hammond House

Uses: Present: Residential

Original: Residential

Date of Construction: Possibly ca. 1797

Source: Marriage date, visual analysis

Style/Form: Federal

Architect/Builder: Unknown

Exterior Material:

Foundation: Concrete

Wall/Trim: Wood shingles / Wood

Roof: Asphalt shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Garage (early 20th c.)

Photograph



Locus Map



Recorded by: Lynn Smiledge

Organization: Marion Historical Commission

Date (*month/year*): June 2024

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Rear ell (19th c.)

South ell (after 1998)

Condition: Excellent

Moved: no yes **Date:** 2014 (moved east on lot)

Acreage: 0.59

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.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

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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.

669 Point Road occupies a polygonal lot on the east side of Point Road and faces west. The dwelling is roughly centered on the parcel, where it was moved in 2014 from its original position near the street. Low foundation plantings surround the west (façade) and side elevations. The property is maintained primarily in lawn dotted by planting beds, shrubs, and mature trees. Heavier vegetation lines the perimeter of the parcel. A gravel driveway curbed by granite pavers enters the property from Point Road near the southwest corner of the lot, serves a garage sited at the northern lot line, and ends along the north elevation. A low drystone wall bordering Point Road was constructed of the dwelling's original foundation stones, which were gathered after the structure was moved east on the lot.

Constructed ca. 1795 in the Federal style, this wood-frame building retains a high degree of historic architectural integrity. The dwelling comprises a two-story, four-bay-by-two-bay, side-gabled main block with a one-story south ell and a one-story cross-gabled ell at the rear (east) elevation. The house is clad in wood shingles and has an asphalt shingle roof. It rests on a concrete foundation. An off-center brick chimney at the roof ridge seen in the photograph of the house on the 1998 MHC Building Form for the property is no longer extant. A gable-wall brick chimney rises from grade at the south elevation of the south ell. The asymmetrical window placement at the façade, along with the former presence of a chimney aligned with the main entry, suggests that the house may have originally been three bays wide, and later enlarged by a fourth bay at the north end.

Trim elements consist of wide corner and frieze boards. The main entry at the second-most northerly bay comprises a glass-and-panel door framed by narrow fluted pilasters and a deep, denticulated pediment. The door fronts a shallow wooden porch and granite step that lands at the lawn. The six-over-six, double-hung windows have flat surrounds and molded architraves. The windows at the second story touch the frieze board. Full-size six-over-six windows occupy the gable peaks. A door at the east bay at the north elevation fronts a small porch and stair that meets the driveway.

The one-bay-by-one-bay east ell is seen in the footprint of the house on the 1903 map. It has a contemporary tripartite window with six-over-six sash at the rear wall. A bulkhead is nestled at the junction of the main block and north wall of the ell. The gabled south ell replaced a flat-roofed porch seen in the 1998 photograph of the house. Three bays wide at the façade, it has four, multi-light sliding glass doors at the rear elevation that open to a stair and patio.

According to the property owner, the two-car garage was moved to the site from another location on Point Road in 1954. Its expansive hipped roof with jerkinhead gables reflects the Shingle Style and suggests that the structure may date to the early 20th century. The garage has six-over-six and eight-over-twelve windows. The overhead paneled garage doors have integrated transoms.

669 Point Road was built in the Federal style (1780 –1820), the predominant architectural style in the United States during the early decades of the new republic. Like the preceding Georgian style, it was based on simple, rectangular building forms with strictly symmetrical openings. It offered a refinement of the earlier style, however, with elegant ornamentation and a general sense of lightness and restraint. Charles Bulfinch (1763-1844), considered America's first professional architect, is credited with introducing the style to the United States, where it was broadly disseminated through the pattern books of Asher Benjamin. Characteristic Federal-style features seen in this house include the side-gabled roof, pedimented entry surround with fluted pilasters, and six-over-six window sash.

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 many seasonal properties on the waterfront. Point Road, where the subject house is located, runs north from Butler's Point (also known as Ruggles Point) at the south end of the neck to County Road, where it terminates.



1855 map.

The subject house appears on the 1855 map with the brothers C. [Clement] and E.E. [Edward Edmond] Hammond shown as the owners. It is the southernmost of two houses shown on that map as owned by them. See also [675 Point Road](#) (ca.1815, Clement Hammond House, MRN.58). C.[Clement] Hammond is the labeled owner on the 1879 map and W. [William] M. Bullivant on the 1903 map. The earliest conveyance found for the property in a clear chain of ownership was its 1853 sale by the estate of Ephraim Allen to Clement Hammond and Edward E. Hammond.

Farmer Ephraim Allen (1769-1848) was the son of John Allen and Sarah Turner. Born in Rochester, he was married in 1795 to Elizabeth Briggs in 1795. This Federal style house was likely built by him around the time of his marriage. **NOTE:** This property is erroneously described in the 1998 MHC Building Form B for the property and the Olive Hill Somers book as being constructed ca. 1825 by Charles Hammond. Title research provides clear evidence of an earlier construction date by Ephraim Allen and subsequent ownership by the brothers Edwy and Clement Hammond. The appearance of the house supports a late 18th century construction date.

The house was sold by Ephraim Allen's estate in 1853 to his two grandsons and brothers: Capt. Edwy Edmond Hammond (1831-1900) and Clement Melton Hammond (1833-1874). That deed noted that the property was "the homestead and late residence of Ephraim Allen deceased." The brothers were the sons of Clement Melton [var. Milton] Hammond (1804-1850) and Charity B. Allen (1807-1886), the daughter of Ephraim and Elizabeth Allen. The 1855 map shows three properties owned by members of the Allen family directly across the road from the Hammond houses.

Capt. Edwy Hammond, a master mariner, was married to Adaline S. Post (1828-1907). Nine years after acquiring the subject house Edwy Hammond sold his interest in the property to his brother, Clement. Clement Hammond, who was also a mariner, was married to Mary Scott Babcock (1838-1905). Five years after the death of Clement Hammond his widow Mary purchased the house at auction for \$300. She later sold the property to her sister-in-law, Adela F. Porter Babcock, who was married to Harlan Babcock. The property was purchased in 1900 by Libbie P. Bullivant, the wife of William M. Bullivant of Chestnut Hill.

William Maurice Bullivant (1858-1939) was born in New Jersey and moved with his family to Boston as a boy. He entered the leather business and eventually became the founder and president of the Northwestern Leather Company.¹ Bullivant

¹ "William M. Bullivant," *The Boston Globe*, Boston, MA, May 29, 1939.

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began summering in Marion in the early 1890s, and he soon became active in the local real estate market.² According to the 1998 MHC Area Form MRN.M for the West Drive area, over time he acquired more than 450 acres of property in Great Neck. Bullivant was the owner of several other East Marion properties including 683 Point Road (early 19th c., Union Chapel – John M. & Ruth C. Berto House, MRN.652) and the Shingle Style house at 2 West Drive (ca. 1900, William M. Bullivant House, MRN. 174). Bullivant was first married to Libbie Priscilla Lodge (1859-1911) of Boston and later to Susan Ross (1857-1937) of Portland, Maine.

The property was sold by the heirs of William Bullivant in 1943 and had a number of relatively short-term subsequent owners. It was owned by Eldon Love, the owner of the Marion Lumber Company, from 1943 to 1948, and later by Newell T. Eames and his wife Margery. Originally from Mansfield, Eames came to Marion in 1952 to join the Franklin A. Winters Insurance and Real Estate Agency, of which he later became owner.³ The Eameses owned the property for 20 years.

The property was purchased by the current owners in 2013.

Title Research

Date	Book-Page (Certificate)	Grantor	Grantee
02-15-2022	56446-323	Barry K. & Virginia Levenson	Barry K. Levenson, Trustee
08-23-2013	43530-177	Richard B. & Jane R. McEvoy	Barry K. & Virginia Levenson
10-06-1997	15538-288	David H. & Patricia M. Hamilton	Richard B. & Jane R. McEvoy
12-09-1994	13307-311	Edward M. Gardner	David H. & Patricia M. Hamilton
02-25-1972	3754-702	Newell T. & Margery B. Eames	Edward N. & Adelaide C. Gardner
03-06-1952	2196-28	Horace Stable & Judith A. Palmer	Newell T. & Margery B. Eames
12-10-1948	2033-274	Eldon M. Love	Horace Stable & Judith A. Palmer
10-01-1943	1852-260	Mathew P. Whittall	Eldon M. Love
10-01-1943	1501-535	William M. Bullivant et al. Trustees	Mathew P. Whittall
11-27-1900	815-466	Ella S. Kellen	Libbie P. Bullivant
07-17-1896	728-153	Adela F. Babcock	Ella S. Kellen
03-30-1891	614-560	Mary S. Hammond (widow)	Adela F. Babcock
11-15-1879	610-524	Heirs of Clement M. Hammond	Mary S. Hammond
08-22-1864	409-189	Edwy Edmond Hammond (1/2 Interest)	Clement M. Hammond
04-15-1853	409-188	Estate of Ephraim Allen	Clement M. Hammond & Edwy Hammond

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² "Marion Man Dies Suddenly," *The Standard-Times*, New Bedford, MA, May 28, 1939.

³ "Mansfield Resident Joins Marion Firm," *The Standard-Times*, New Bedford, MA, December 1, 1950.

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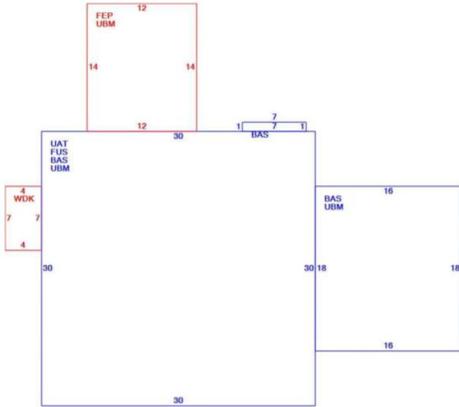
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Assessor's card plan



East elevation.



Garage, south and east elevations.