

FORM B – BUILDING

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

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

6-8	Marion		MRN.652
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Town/City: Marion
Place: (*neighborhood or village*): Sippican Neck

Address: 651 Point Road
Historic Name: Augusta & Thomas Pederson House
Uses: Present: Residential
Original: Residential

Date of Construction: Late 19th / Early 20th century
Source: Visual analysis
Style/Form: Colonial Revival / Shingle Style
Architect/Builder: Unknown

Exterior Material:
Foundation: Rubble stone & river rock
Wall/Trim: Wood shingle / Wood
Roof: Asphalt shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:
Sheds (2)
Poultry house

Major Alterations (*with dates*):
Shed dormer & oriel (20th c.)

Condition: Good
Moved: no yes **Date:** Possibly ca. 1903

Acreage: 2.40
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.

Photograph



Locus Map



Recorded by: Lynn Smiledge
Organization: Marion Historical Commission
Date (*month/year*): June 2024

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

MARION

651 Point Road

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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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.

651 Point Road occupies an L-shaped lot on the east side of Point Road and faces west. The dwelling is positioned near the street at the west end of the parcel behind a row of tall pines. It is surrounded by foundation plantings of varied height. The western half of the property is maintained in lawn dotted with shrubs and matures trees; the eastern half is heavily vegetated. A paved driveway enters the property from Point Road near the southwest corner of the parcel, runs along the south elevation of the house, and continues east to end at a cluster of outbuildings at the rough east-west midpoint of the property. Square river rock piers mark the driveway entrance.

The subject house was built in the late 19th/early 20 century in the Colonial Revival/Shingle Style and retains a high degree of historic architectural integrity. The building comprises a two-story, two-bay-by-three-bay, gambrel-roofed main block with a one-and-one-half-story, full-width, gabled wing extending from the east (rear) elevation. A deep, hip-roofed screened porch wraps the west (façade) and south elevations of the main block. The house rests on a foundation that includes segments of rubble stone and river rock. It is clad in wood shingles and has an asphalt shingle roof. A narrow brick chimney rises from the roof ridge of the east wing.

The house is trimmed with a boxed cornice and narrow frieze and rake boards. A paneled wood door occupies the north bay at the façade and a tripartite window containing two-over-two sash occupies the south bay. The openings are surmounted by two paired, mulled two-over-two sash at the second story. The majority of windows at the house comprise single, two-over-two sash framed by flat surrounds. Small gabled dormers are centered on the north and south roof slopes. The screened porch has a molded architrave, slat-work railing, and narrow turned posts with scroll brackets. A second door at the easternmost bay at the south elevation serves as the main entry to the house. It fronts a four-step wood and stone stair and a stone-paved walkway that leads to the driveway. The screen panels have wide, flat frames.

The gabled east wing is three bays in length with a three-bay shed dormer set close to the main block on the south roof slope. Openings at the first story at the south elevation include a semi-hexagonal oriel containing fixed lights and two, two-over-two windows. A glass-and-panel door at the east elevation opens to a small porch with a steeply pedimented roof and a four-step stair that descends to the driveway.

651 Point Road reflects both the Colonial Revival and Shingle styles. 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 gambrel roof, gable dormers, and pedimented rear entry. The use of continuous wood shingles is identified with the Shingle Style (1880-1900), which was extensively employed for summer homes in this part of Marion. Gambrel roofs were used in both Colonial Revival and Shingle Style houses. The turned porch posts and scroll brackets are decorative features seen in the contemporaneous Queen Anne (1880-1900) style.

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,

Continuation sheet 1

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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 known as Ruggles Point) at the south end of the neck to County Road, where it terminates.



1903 map.

A house is shown on the 1879 map in the general location of the subject house labeled E. Briggs. The Briggs family was well established in Sippican Neck in the 19th century. A dwelling is seen in a similar location on the 1903 map with T. Pedersen shown as the owner.

The earliest recorded conveyance found for the property was the transfer of a parcel of land with buildings for one dollar from John D. (Delano) Allen and his wife Sarah to Rhoda D. (Delano) Allen Briggs in 1860.¹ The deed noted that the transfer was made out of “love and goodwill” and that the property was for Rhoda’s use and was to be “free from the control and interference of her husband Elnathan.” In February 1891 John D. Allen revised the conditions of the 1860 conveyance and transferred the 10-acre property to both Rhoda D. Briggs and her husband, Elnathan Briggs. About five months later the Briggses sold the property, still 10 acres in size and including houses and outbuildings, to Delia E. and Frank Speer of New Jersey. In 1902 the Speers, who were still living in New Jersey, sold the property to Augusta Pederson of Marion.

Augusta Wick [var. Wicok] Pederson was born in Germany. Her husband Thomas Pederson [var. Peterson] (1863-1925) was born in Denmark, became a naturalized U.S. citizen in 1884, and was married to Augusta in 1897. Thomas Pederson’s occupation was noted in the 1900 census as gardener and teamer [?teamster]. The 1920 census listed him as a truck farmer. The Town of Marion assessor records indicate that the subject house was moved to the current site from a location on Route 6; no additional documentation could be found to substantiate this claim. Since the previous owners, the Speers, appeared to have been absentee owners using the property for investment purposes, it seems reasonable to assume that the Pedersons moved the house to its current location. The appearance of the Colonial Revival style dwelling suggests that it was built in the late 19th or early 20th century.

In 1956 the estate of Thomas Pederson subdivided the 10-acre property and sold the 2.4-acre subject parcel and house to Robert I. and Joan C. Wing. Joan Wing (1930-2023), a native of Marion, graduated from Tabor Academy and attended the University of Massachusetts at Dartmouth. She served the town as an emergency medical technician and was an active, civic-minded community member. Her husband Robert I Wing (1929-2015) owned and operated a trucking company and worked as a consultant in the bulk transportation field. The property remains in Wing family ownership.

Title Research

Date	Book-Page (Certificate)	Grantor	Grantee
11-19-2013	43861-109	Robert I. & Joan C. Wing	Robert I. & Joan C. Wing Trustees
08-24-1956	2521-398	Robert I. Wing	Robert I. & Joan C. Wing
06-27-1956	2507-37	Estate of Thomas C. Pederson (2.4 acres)	Robert I. Wing
06-05-1902	846-438	Delia E. & Frank P. Speer (10 acres)	Augusta Pederson
07-30-1891	616-545	Rhoda D. & Elnathan Briggs	Delia E. & Frank P. Speer
02-14-1891	623-178	John D. Allen	Rhoda D. & Elnathan Briggs
02-05-1860	302-225	John D. & Sarah Allen	Rhoda D. Briggs

¹ Further research would be required to determine the familial relationship between John D. Allen and Rhoda D. Allen Briggs.

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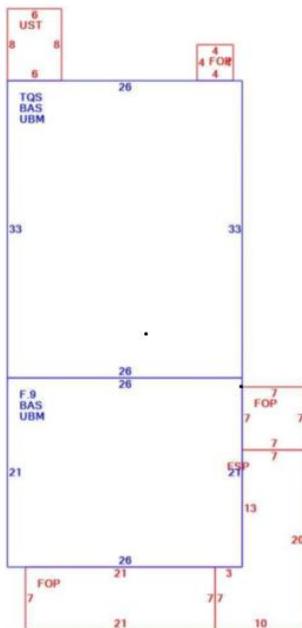
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Assessor's card plan



South elevation.