

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name: Freeman Plat Historic District

other name/site number: _____

2. Location

street & number: _____

not for publication: N/A

city/town: Providence vicinity: N/A

state: RI county: Providence code: 007 zip code: 02906

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: private

Category of Property: district

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>379</u>	<u>16</u>	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>379</u>	<u>16</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Property name Freeman Plat Historic District, Providence County, RI

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. ___ See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. ___ See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

_____ entered in the National Register	_____	_____
_____ See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
_____ determined eligible for the	_____	_____
_____ National Register	_____	_____
_____ See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
_____ determined not eligible for the	_____	_____
_____ National Register	_____	_____
_____ removed from the National Register	_____	_____
_____ other (explain): _____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
	Signature of Keeper	Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic:	<u>DOMESTIC</u>	Sub:	<u>single dwelling</u>
	_____		_____
Current:	<u>DOMESTIC</u>	Sub:	<u>single dwelling</u>
	_____		_____
	_____		_____

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7. Description

Architectural Classification:

LATE 19TH EARLY 20TH CENTURY
REVIVALS

Other Description: _____

Materials: foundation BRICK, STONE roof ASPHALT, STONE
walls WOOD, BRICK other _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

X See continuation sheet.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: locally

Applicable National Register Criteria: A, C

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): N/A

Areas of Significance: Community Planning & Development
Architecture
Social History
Landscape Architecture

Period(s) of Significance: ca 1890-1945

Significant Dates: 1916 1923 1925

Significant Person(s): N/A

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Architect/Builder: Olmsted & Olmsted

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

X See continuation sheet.

Property name Freeman Plat Historic District, Providence County, RI

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria.

___ See continuation sheet.

Frederick C. Williamson
Signature of certifying official

20 April 1995
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

___ See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ___ entered in the National Register
___ See continuation sheet.
- ___ determined eligible for the National Register
___ See continuation sheet.
- ___ determined not eligible for the National Register
- ___ removed from the National Register
- ___ other (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic: DOMESTIC

Sub: single dwelling

Current: DOMESTIC

Sub: single dwelling

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9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other state agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other -- Specify Repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: _____

UTM References:	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing		
	A	<u>19</u>	<u>301310</u>	<u>4634700</u>	B	<u>19</u>	<u>301760</u>	<u>4634370</u>
	C	<u>19</u>	<u>301320</u>	<u>4634050</u>	D	<u>19</u>	<u>300810</u>	<u>4634160</u>
	E	<u>19</u>	<u>300940</u>	<u>4634690</u>				

Verbal Boundary Description: See continuation sheet.

Boundary Justification: See continuation sheet.

11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title: Karen Parker & Arnold Robinson, Authors;
Wm McKenzie Woodward, Editor

Organization: Providence Preservation Society / R.I. HP & H Comm Date: Jan. 95

Street & Number: 21 Meeting St. / 150 Benefit St. Telephone: 831-7440/277-2678

City or Town: Providence State: RI ZIP: 02903

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Description

The Freeman Plat Historic District is a fifty-acre, early twentieth-century planned-residential development at the center of Providence's East Side. Generally bordered by Everett Avenue to the south, Cole Avenue to the east, Sessions Street to the north, and Morris Avenue to the west, it stretches down the eastern slope of a north-south ridge and across a now-filled swamp. The dramatic change in topography, from one hundred eighty feet on the west to seventy feet on the east, provides a picturesque setting further exploited by curving roads, public and private landscapes, and high quality revivalist domestic architecture.

The district's character relies heavily on the design and siting of streets, sidewalks, and houses. Indeed, the arrangement of these physical improvements visually distinguishes the district from adjacent contemporary residential development.

The street pattern is a modified grid. The principal north-south arteries are Taber, Elmgrove, and Wayland Avenues. Elmgrove Avenue, a broad thoroughfare, extends straight through the middle of the district, south to Angell Street and north to Blackstone Boulevard. In contrast, Taber and Wayland Avenues extend south of the district as relatively narrow, straight roads but widen and develop curving alignments within the district before reaching their northern ends near or at Sessions Street. The east-west cross streets wind downhill east from Morris Avenue: Doyle, Upton, Hazard, and Laurel Avenues; Emeline, Eames, and Sessions Streets; and Freeman Parkway curve back and forth to create blocks of varying widths and lengths. Barberry Hill, Abbottsford Court, Rose Court, and Laurel Court are short, often curving lanes that further picturesquely fragment the grid.

The sidewalks within the district are set far back from the curb beyond ample, often landscaped verges. Sidewalk alignments generally follow those of the street, although along some particularly curving streets, such as Freeman Parkway, even the width of the verges widens and narrows for a heightened picturesque effect. Sidewalk materials include both concrete and brick, the latter most often laid in a herringbone pattern.

In general, houses in the district are set well back from the sidewalks on lots averaging 8,000 square feet, which is sixty to one hundred percent larger than the standard Providence house lots of 4,000 to

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5,000 square feet. Most properties have a garage, either incorporated into the house or built separately near the rear of the lot.

Most houses in the district were built between the end of World War I and the beginning of World War II. Only a handful were built before the first war, and most of these stand at the west end of Hazard Avenue, which had been partially laid out and developed before 1895. The vast majority of houses date from the early 1920s through the mid-1930s. They are typically brick, shingle, or clapboard with some use of stucco and half-timbering, executed in the full range of revival styles fashionable in the early twentieth century. Neo-Georgian and Tudor/Old English are the most common, followed by fewer examples of Dutch Colonial and Norman/French Provincial and only a handful of Mediterranean and International Style.

Emphasis on landscape design and specimen plantings in the original platting of the district set the tone for development within the individual house lots. The district's lots provide ample yards for abundant landscaping with lawns, garden beds, shrubs, and trees. Amateur and professional gardeners as well as prominent landscape architects created the lush gardens that characterize the district's suburban residential landscape.

The overall integrity of the dwellings within the district is high. Buildings have been well maintained and, in most cases, alterations are minor and maintain the integrity of both building and district. Random unsympathetic renovations do exist, including the replacement of original wood siding with aluminum or vinyl and inappropriate replacement windows.

A few traditional, modern, and post-modern houses have been constructed since 1945, most recently in 1993. They have been included in the inventory of the district as non-contributing buildings. While these buildings fall outside the period of significance, they are for the most part good, typical examples of mid- and late twentieth-century domestic architecture similar in scale with contributing buildings. They should be reevaluated in the future for their contribution to the significance of the district. Almost no buildable land remains at the time of this writing.

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Needs Plat/Lot #
PROV 05426

INVENTORY

All buildings are contributing except those marked "NC"

ABBOTTSFORD COURT

- 11 ROBERT SPINK AND BERTHA BETH FREEMAN DAVIS HOUSE (1950): Cull & NC Robinson, architects. A two-story, hip-roofed, brick clad Neo-Colonial dwelling with a central entrance porch flanked by octagonal windows and topped by a flaring roof. Davis, whose parents had built their residence nearby at 238 Arlington Avenue (q.v.), was a lawyer with the Providence firm Edwards & Angell. Mrs. Davis was a granddaughter of John R. Freeman.
- 15 GEORGE F. ROOKE HOUSE (ca 1922): A single-story Mediterranean Revival dwelling clad in brick and shingles with a hip roof, a recessed off-center entrance with large double doors flanked by sidelights, an arched entrance with keystones, and keystones over windows. Rooke was president of Fare Register Manufacturing.
- 20 ISAAC L. RICE HOUSE (1929): Philip Franklin Eddy, architect. A one-story, picturesque English Cottage style dwelling with brick and weatherboard siding, a roof with intersecting gables, a recessed entrance porch screened by turned posts, tall peaked wood-shingled roofs, and metal-frame casement windows. The house is set end to the street, with the entrance on the south side. Rice was employed by New England Glass Works at 150 Chestnut Street.
- 30 ALBERT J. LOEPSINGER HOUSE (1928): A two-story, gable-roofed, brick and weatherboard L-shaped dwelling with a projecting vestibule at the intersection of the roof wings, in a vernacular style derived from English Cottage style. Loepsinger was a mechanical engineer.

Garage (before 1936): A two-bay brick structure with a flat roof.

ARLINGTON AVENUE

- 231 EDWIN O. CHASE HOUSE (1925): Marshall B. Martin, architect. A handsome two-story, hip-roofed, brick neo-Georgian dwelling with a central gabled, projecting entrance pavilion flanked by bow windows; a front terrace; quoins trimming the main block and pavilion, a modillion cornice; gabled dormers; and a Tuscan-column, segmental-roof

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portico) sheltering a doorway with a blind fan. Chase was president of Burrows & Kenyon, Inc., lumber dealers.

238 HOPE SPINK AND FOSTER BARKER DAVIS HOUSE (ca 1922): Marshall B. Martin, architect; Olmsted Brothers, landscape architects. A two-story, brick dwelling with a slate roof incorporating intersecting gables, and shed dormers; a pilaster and pediment doorway staircase leading to the side facing the entrance on the projecting wing. The building incorporates details of English Cottage design, French windows, and a Federal-derived doorway. Davis was a partner in the firm Davis & Davis, a member of the New York Stock Exchange. Mrs. Davis's sister Martha Parkhurst and her family later built a house nearby at 64 Hazard Avenue.

BARBERRY HILL

6 WILLIAM L. AND MAY I. SWEET HOUSE (ca 1922): A two-story, five-bay, gable-roofed neo-Georgian style brick dwelling with a central entrance style framed by sidelights and an elliptical fanlight, Ionic pilasters, and a segmental pediment; a tripartite central window; gabled dormers; and a sun porch with Ionic corner pilasters and a bow window. Sweet was treasurer of the Rumford Chemical Works, manufacturers of baking powder and other food additives.

15 HAZEL MCCARABY HOUSE (ca 1986): Steve *05432 needs* ect. A
NC single-story, Postmodern dwelling with *Plat/Lot #* entrance
pavilion consisting and clerestory mo air of
chimneys. A two-car garage pavilion e facade at
the northeast corner creates a motor . McCaraby
was retired when she built this house.

16 MANUEL E. WILLIAMS HOUSE (ca 1925): A two-story, Colonial Revival dwelling with a slate gabled roof; clad with brick on the first floor, and shingle on the second; with a recessed entrance flanked by engaged columns and rows of small brackets. Williams was secretary and manager of Nathanson & Williams at 77 Washington Street.

Garage (1936): A two-bay, two-car structure attached to the main house with a brick wall containing an arched doorway.

25 LESLIE E. AND ANNA C. SWAIN HOUSE (ca 1923): A two-story, weatherboard clad, gable-roofed, freely interpreted Colonial Revival

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dwelling with an asymmetrical facade and a pedimented doorway. Swain was an assistant professor at Boston University.

- 26 JOHN F. CASHMAN HOUSE (ca 1920): A two-story, gable-roofed, aluminum-sided Colonial Revival style dwelling with an asymmetrical facade and a front pent roof over a bay window and an entrance framed by brackets. Cashman was a dealer in athletic goods at 33 Weybosset Street.
- 35 ARTHUR I. AND ELLEN A. HARVEY HOUSE (1927): John Roche, builder. A fine two-story, gable-roofed, brick, Colonial Revival dwelling with a vaulted, gabled, columned portico with a modillion cornice framing an entrance with sidelights and elliptical fanlight. Mr. Harvey was a business executive.
- 45 BENJAMIN T. AND ELSIE PECK HOUSE (1924): A handsome, two-story, hip-roofed, brick clad "English style" dwelling with a Federal-derived door portico, asymmetrical massing and facade composition, chimneys with chimney pots, and exposed rafter eaves bracketing.
- 47 FREDERICK T. MOSES HOUSE (ca 1922): A two-story, T-plan, stuccoed English Cottage-style dwelling with a projecting front wing topped by a hip roof with an elongated front slope and a gabled cross wing. The main entrance is at one of the corners of the T under a segmental hood. The house was built for Frederick T. Moses, president of the Fireman's Mutual Insurance Company.
- 48 ARCHIE W. AND ADDIE L. MERCHANT HOUSE (ca 1924): Clarke & Howe, architects. A two-story, gable-roofed, five-bay-facade, Georgian Revival brick dwelling prominently sited on a sloping lot with a terraced lawn. It has a central entrance portico with Ionic columns, an interlaced frieze in the entablature, and a Chinese Chippendale roof balustrade; a tripartite center window with engaged colonnettes and a segmental pediment; patterned-brick blind arches over the ground-floor facade windows, stone keys over the other windows; and a modillion cornice with a reeded-panel frieze beneath it. Merchant was president of A.W. Merchant, Inc., building contractors.

COLE AVENUE

- 142 LEWIS WATTMAN HOUSE (ca 1931): Influenced by both the Prairie School and the Colonial Revival, this two-story, hip-roofed dwelling is clad

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in brick on the ground floor and weatherboard on the second. It has a central segmental-arched portico on tapering square posts, twin oriel windows, and an arched front window in a hipped front dormer. Wattman owned the W & W Jewelry Co., located at 158 Pine Street.

Garage (before 1936): A one-bay brick structure with a hip roof.

151 HENRY P. AND RUTH P. HIRSCHBERG HOUSE (ca 1931): A handsome, two-story, gable roofed, brick-clad dwelling with an arched entrance and ground-floor segmental-arched windows with transom lights, patterned-brick keystones, and wrought iron balconies. Mr. Hirschberg was a business executive.

176 ELMER S. COWAN HOUSE (ca 1930): A two-story, gable-roofed, weatherboard-sheathed Colonial Revival dwelling with a slightly projecting central entrance bay with a sidelight-and-elliptical-fanlight entrance set within paired, engaged, fluted posts and pediment. Above the entrance is a tripartite window. Cowan was the Fire Commissioner, at 9 Exchange Street.

DOYLE AVENUE

257 HAROLD J. BROWN HOUSE (ca 1916): A two-story, gable-roofed, shingle and weatherboard clad dwelling with complex massing and unusual vernacular vocabulary, combining features of Shingle Style, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival. Brown, the original occupant, was a manual training teacher.

Garage (before 1936): A two-car, single-bay structure with weatherboard siding and a gable roof.

282 MICHAEL L. COFFEY HOUSE (ca 1926) A typical Prairie School/ Colonial Revival hybrid, with two-stories, weatherboard siding, a hipped roof, and a columned entrance portico surmounted by oriel windows. Coffey was an electrician and foreman at 36 Hemlock Street.

Garage (before 1936): A two-car, single-bay structure with a hip roof.

286 WILLIAM H. HERRICK HOUSE (ca 1923): A two-story, shingle clad, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with freely interpreted Colonial-derived detailing, and a vaulted, gabled portico. Herrick was president of William H. Herrick Co., Real Estate.

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Garage (before 1936): A two-car, shingle-clad structure with a hip roof.

- 287 ERNEST VERR HOUSE (1924): A typical Dutch Colonial style dwelling with two - stories, shingle - clad walls, a gambrel roof, and a front shed dormer with a vaulted, gabled door hood supported by brackets set into it. Verr was vice president of the What Cheer Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

Garage (1924): A single-bay, one-car structure with weatherboard siding and a gable roof.

- 290 HANS AND LOUISE SCHNIDER HOUSE (ca 1925): A two-story, weatherboard-clad, English Tudor vernacular dwelling in freely interpreted Colonial style, with a gable roof and a columned gable-roofed portico. The Schniders owned the Hans Piano School at 509 Westminster Street, which was later renamed the Louise Schnider Piano School.

Garage (before 1936): A two-bay, weatherboard clad structure with a hip roof.

- 293 FRANCIS M. SPRAGUE HOUSE (1925): A two-story, four-bay, shingle-clad asymmetrical, Colonial Revival style dwelling with a gable-roof, and a segmental-roofed portico over door flanked by sidelights with a blind elliptical fan above. Sprague, the original occupant of the house, was a salesman.

Garage (1925): A single-bay, shingle-clad structure with a hip roof.

- 294 JAMES, JOHN, JOSEPH, AND THOMAS HANNIGAN HOUSE (ca 1897): A two-story, flank gable-roofed, weatherboard-clad vernacular dwelling. It may have been constructed around mid-century, then later moved to this location and enlarged and altered with bay windows and a turned post porch. Most likely brothers, the Hannigans worked as polishers and laborers.

Garage (1929): A three-bay structure with weatherboard siding, and a hip roof.

- 297 JOHN E. AND LILLIAN HAYWARD HOUSE (1925): A shingle-clad picturesque, modest English Tudor dwelling combining influences of English Cottage and Colonial styles. The two-story house has a gable-roof with a

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gabled vestibule wing and chimney placed off center on the facade. Hayward was a comptroller.

Garage (1925): A two-bay, weatherboard-clad structure with a gable roof.

- 299 JAMES P. ADAMS HOUSE (ca 1926): A two-story English Cottage style dwelling with an end gable-roof, weatherboard siding, and a Tudoresque front entrance vestibule. Adams was an associate professor at Brown University.

Garage (before 1936): A one-bay structure with weatherboard siding and a hip roof.

- 300 HENRY N. HORTON HOUSE (1929): L. Campbell, architect/builder. A two-story shingle-clad Colonial Revival dwelling with a flank-gabled roof, and a gabled, columned porch framing the entrance with sidelights and semicircular fanlight. Horton, the original occupant, was in the real estate business.

Garage (1929): A one-bay, two-car structure with weatherboard siding and a gable roof.

- 303 MILTON R. HALLADAY HOUSE (ca 1914): A generously scaled two-story Modern Colonial gable-roof house set end to the street with a columned entrance porch on the west side. Halladay was an artist for the Providence Journal.

Garage (1925): A two-bay, shingle-clad structure with a flat roof.

- 309 ISADOR S. LOW HOUSE (1930): Nathan Harris & Sons, architect/builder. A two-story, Colonial Revival dwelling with brick cladding on the first floor and shingle above, a flank-gable roof, and an elaborate semicircular-plan portico of composite columns framing an entrance with sidelights and an elliptical fanlight. Low was manager of the Providence branch of the Low Supply Co., a plumbing supply store.

Garage (1930): A one-bay, two-car, structure with a hip-roof.

- 310 CLARENCE N. KIERST HOUSE (ca 1927): A two-story Prairie School/Colonial Revival dwelling set end to street with a hipped roof and clad with wood shingles. Kierst was a merchandise manager.

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Garage (1930, moved 1933): A one-bay shingle-clad structure with a hip roof, later relocated within same property lot.

- 328 WILLIAM SILVERMAN HOUSE (1936): Nathan Harris & Sons, architect/builder. A handsome two-story, flank-gable-roof Colonial Revival dwelling with weatherboard siding and a central entrance flanked by sidelights, framed by fluted pilasters, and capped by a segmental pediment. Silverman was secretary and treasurer of Heller & Co., Inc., jewelry manufacturers.

Garage (1936): A two-bay weatherboard-clad structure with a gable roof.

- 331 WILFRED PICKLES HOUSE (1924): A two-story Colonial Revival dwelling with a hip roof, wood-shingle cladding, and a door flanked by sidelights and topped by elliptical fanlight surmounted by a segmental-arched hood on brackets. Pickles was a physician with offices located at 133 Waterman Street.

Garage (1924, 1935): A two-bay, weatherboard-clad structure with a hip roof, later enlarged.

- 335 WILLIAM G. RICH HOUSE (ca 1925): A typical two-story, Dutch Colonial dwelling with a gable roof and front shed dormer, weatherboard cladding, and a projecting vestibule with a pedimented fanlight motif modeled after local Federal era doorways. Rich was manager of the coke sales department at the Providence Gas Company.

Garage (1925): A one-bay, cement block structure with a hip roof.

- 336 MARSHALL B. MARTIN HOUSE (ca 1921): A two-story, flank-gabled, shingle-clad, Colonial style dwelling with columned full-width front porch. The house is screened from view by a tall arbor vitae hedgerow. Martin, an architect, owned M.B. Martin Real Estate Co. and was active in the development of the Freeman Plat. He probably designed this, his own house.

- 343 IRVING L. HOWES HOUSE (ca 1922): A two-story, Colonial style dwelling with wood shingle cladding, a flank-gabled roof, a modified saltbox at the rear, and a blind semicircular fan over the front entrance. Howes was the proprietor of Howes Fish Market, located at 321 Weybosset Street.

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Garage (before 1936): A one-bay structure with weatherboard siding and a gable roof.

- 344 LAWRENCE C. EVANS HOUSE (ca 1926): A two-story, clapboard-sided, dwelling modeled after Colonial houses of the Middle Atlantic region, with a flank-gabled roof and a front pent roof interrupted by a gabled door hood supported on brackets. Evans was an accountant.

Garage (1949): A one-bay, weatherboard-clad structure with a gable roof.

- 347 EDWARD L. CUNNINGHAM HOUSE (1924): A two-story, shingle-clad, Dutch Colonial dwelling with a gambrel roof, a front shed dormer, and a large segmental-arch hood on brackets over a front door with sidelights. Cunningham was a dentist, with an office at 511 Westminster Street.

Garage (1924 & 1950): A one-bay structure clad in shingle with a gable roof, later rebuilt.

- 348 HENRY O. HINKEL HOUSE (1921): A two-story Colonial Revival dwelling with an exaggerated gable-on-hip roof, wood-shingle cladding, and a fanlight over the front door. Hinkel worked at J.L. Pierce & Co. at 17 Exchange Street.

Garage (1921): A one-bay, two-car structure clad in shingle with a gable roof.

- 356 GEORGE F. AND HELEN I. JOHNSON HOUSE (1928): John Roche, builder. A two-story Colonial Revival dwelling with a gable roof, wood-shingle cladding, and a vaulted, gabled porch framing the entrance doorway with sidelights and an elliptical fanlight. This house was built for Johnson, a physician with offices located at 1570 Westminster Street.

Garage (1928): A one-bay, shingle-clad structure with a gable roof.

EAMES STREET

- 15 ISRAEL AND BESSIE E. MARCUS HOUSE (1931): Nathan Harris & Sons, builder. A two-story, flank-gable-roof Colonial Revival dwelling, clad in brick on the first floor and with wood shingles above with a gabled front porch framing the entrance with sidelights and an

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elliptical fanlight. Mr. Marcus was secretary of the Blackstone Boulevard Pharmacy. Mrs. Marcus was president and treasurer of the same company.

Garage (1931): A one-bay, two-car structure clad in weatherboard with a hip roof.

- 21 BENJAMIN AND RUTH ROUSLIN HOUSE (ca 1930): A two-story, Dutch Colonial style dwelling with a gambrel roof and front shed dormer, weatherboard siding, and a gabled front porch topped by an unusual oriel with blind fans over the windows. Rouslin was a dentist at 51 Empire Street in Providence.

Garage (before 1936): A one-bay brick structure with a hip roof.

- 31 OSCAR T. SHERMAN HOUSE (ca 1926): A two-story, gable-roofed, English Cottage style dwelling with the first story clad in stucco with wooden shingles above. Sherman was a business executive.

Garage (1926): A two-bay, shingle-clad structure with a gable roof.

- 34 CHARLES H. AND ROSE KESTENMAN HOUSE (1937): Carl Hyman, architect. A handsome two-story, brick, English Tudor style dwelling with a cross-gable roof, rustic clapboard gables; and a front entrance with jamb rustication, and label mold in projecting brickwork. Kestenman was treasurer of the Kestenman Brothers Manufacturing Company at 150 Chestnut Street in Providence.

Garage (1937): A two-bay brick structure with a slate, gable roof.

- 35 LLOYD E. AND ESTELLE L. BLISS HOUSE (1934): Joseph Majeau, architect/builder. A two-story, weatherboard-clad, Colonial Revival dwelling with a flank-gable roof, and a central entrance topped by a broken scroll pediment. Mr. Bliss was assistant treasurer of the Bliss Furniture Company and RI Supply Company Inc., located at 755 Westminster.

- 42 CARL AND DOROTHY O. JAGOLINZER HOUSE (1935): Carl Hyman, architect. A two-story, brick, stone, and half-timber Tudor Revival dwelling with a cross-gable roof and a projecting entrance porch bearing an overhanging second story on corbels. Dr. Jagolinzer was an optician at 176 Weybosset Street.

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Garage (1935): A two-bay brick, stucco and half-timber structure with a slate, gable roof.

- 45 GABRIEL AND ANNA SANDPERIL HOUSE (1934): Joseph Majeau, architect. A two-story, shingle-clad, Colonial Revival dwelling with a flank-gabled roof and a projecting vestibule flanked by bow windows.

Garage (1934): A one-bay, two-car structure clad in shingle with a hip roof.

- 50 PETER S. BEZIGIAN HOUSE (1934): Carl Ehrencrona, builder. A two-story, shingle-and-brick-clad, hip-roofed dwelling in the Prairie School/Colonial Revival mode with a columned entrance portico over a double leaf door with a blind elliptical fan. Mr. Bezigian was a grocer at the North Star Market.

Garage (1934): A two-bay brick structure with a hip roof.

ELMGROVE AVENUE

- 190 WALTER L. AND LILLIAN ALLEN HOUSE (ca 1924): A two-story, hip-roofed, weatherboard-sheathed, Colonial Revival dwelling with a vaulted-ceiling, gabled porch sheltering the center entrance with sidelights and an elliptical fanlight. Allen was manager and vice president of Paul Stierle & Co., Inc., at 56 Pine Street.

Garage (before 1936): A two-bay structure with weatherboard siding and a hip roof.

- 200 ROBERT G. INGRAHM HOUSE (1926): A two-story, hip-roofed, shingle-clad dwelling with wide, bracketed eaves and sidelights around the central doorway. Ingrahm was a manager of an advertising company.

Garage (1927): A two-bay, two-car structure with a hip roof topped with a weathervane.

- 206 EVERETT R. CARMODY HOUSE (ca 1930): A two-story Colonial Revival dwelling with a three-bay facade, gable roof, weatherboard sheathing, and elliptical fanlight and sidelights framing the central entrance. Carmody was a dentist.

Garage (before 1936): A one-bay structure.

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- 215 MORRIS F. AND RACHEL A. CONANT HOUSE (1925): A two-story, gable-roofed, shingle-clad Colonial Revival dwelling with a three-bay facade, projecting center entrance framed by elliptical fanlight and sidelights, and vaulted-ceiling entrance porch. Morris was president of a local business.
- Garage (1925): A two-bay, two-car brick structure with a flat roof.
- 231 ABEL AND LOUISE A. REYNOLDS HOUSE (ca 1925): An interesting and unusual two-story, gable-roofed, brick-and-shingle-clad Dutch Colonial dwelling with a T plan, cross-gambrel roof, and projecting center entrance vestibule. Reynolds was the secretary at Narragansett Electric Lighting Company, at 902 Turk's Head Building in Providence.
- 245 CHARLES H. AND IDA WAGNER HOUSE (ca 1928): A two-story, pantile-gable-roof, brick Colonial Revival dwelling with a projecting center vestibule framed by a vaulted-ceiling, pedimented porch and entrance with sidelights and elliptical fanlight. The house has an attached pantile-gable-roof two-car garage, also sheathed in brick.
- 257 HELEN L. S. AND GEORGE H. MEAD HOUSE (ca 1925): A typical, two-story, gambrel-roofed, aluminum-sided Dutch Colonial dwelling with central gabled entrance portico on square posts. Mead headed the GHM Supply Company, dealers in office equipment at 231 Butler Exchange.
- 265 JAMES M. AND LILLIAN D. KIMBALL HOUSE (ca 1925): A typical two-story, gambrel-roofed, stuccoed Dutch Colonial dwelling with a full-length shed-dormer and Doric columns flanking the central entrance under the eave overhang. Kimball was an electrical engineer.
- Garage (before 1936): A two-car, one-bay stuccoed structure with a flat roof.
- 267 LINUS D. AND LAIRNIA S. ARMSTRONG HOUSE (ca 1922): Marshall B. Martin, architect. A two-story, hip-roofed, stucco-walled dwelling in the hybrid Prairie School/Colonial Revival mode with a recessed central entrance framed by fluted pilasters and an entablature with dentil frieze and surmounted by a wrought iron balcony. This is the much-touted all-electric house used in promoting the Freeman Plat and later mentioned in Florence P. Simister's Streets of the City. The house was first occupied in 1924 by Linus D. Armstrong and his wife Lairnia. Armstrong worked in a mill supply business as a treasurer at 26 Fountain St.

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- ✓ 278 CHARLES A. EMERSON HOUSE (ca 1921): Marshall B. Martin, architect. A two-story, brick-and-shingle, Colonial Revival dwelling with a central porch and recessed entrance. Emerson was probably retired when he moved here; by 1926 the property was held by his estate.

Carport (after 1936): A two-car, free-standing structure, clad in brick and shingle with a low-pitch gable roof and a railing along the rooftop edge.

- 285 NATHAN BRAVERMAN HOUSE (ca 1925): Frank Dorsey, architect/builder. A two-story, hip-roofed, weatherboard-sheathed, Colonial Revival/Prairie School dwelling with paired and tripartite windows and a center entrance framed by sidelights and a blind semicircular fan set within an unusual porch, almost proto-Postmodern in its shifts of scale among constituent elements. Braverman was treasurer at the Majestic Spa, located at 193 Washington Street.

Garage (before 1936): Structure not visible from the street.

- ~~287~~ DENNIS R. AND MARGARET R. SULLIVAN HOUSE (ca 1924): A two-story, hip-roofed, weatherboard-sheathed Colonial Revival/Prairie School dwelling with a central gabled entrance porch framing a sidelight and elliptical-fanlight doorway. Sullivan worked as a clerk.

Garage (before 1936): A single-story two-bay, hip-roofed, weatherboard-sheathed structure.

- 288 RUSSELL A. WHIPPLE HOUSE (ca 1920): A two-story, gable-roofed, stucco walled Garrison Colonial style dwelling. The projecting second story structure has carved pendants at the corners and a projecting entrance bay with a recessed doorway. A two-car garage is attached at the rear and accessible from the Doyle Avenue side of this corner lot. Whipple was a salesman at 99 Canal Street.

- 360- NATHAN BISHOP JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL (1929): A typical three-story,
366 brick and limestone early twentieth-century school in Beaux-arts Classical style with a flat roof with parapet. The structure has large-scale stone belt courses, entablature, and modillion cornice. Its front entrance portico is articulated with colossal paired pilasters and engaged Roman Doric columns. Built to accommodate the growing numbers of families with school-age children who moved to this part of the East Side contemporary with the development of the Freeman Plat, this building also relates to other large institutional

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buildings erected in the 1920s along Sessions Street just outside the district: Brown University Stadium (1925), Marvel Gymnasium (1927), and Temple Emanu-El (1928).

EMELINE STREET

- 17 WILLIAM M. AND GLADYS H. HARRIS HOUSE (ca 1933): A two-story, gable-roofed brick and shingle clad Southern Colonial suburban tract house with a side-hall entrance and two-story front portico. Harris was president and treasure of Harris Lumber Company, Inc.; president and treasurer of W. M. Harris Realty Co. at 546 Atwells Avenue; and treasurer of Terminal Warehouse Co. of Rhode Island, at 336 Allens Avenue.

Garage (before 1936): A one-bay structure clad in weatherboard with a gable roof.

- 25 CHARLES E. AND SOPHIE TESLER HOUSE (1934): Leo Logan, builder. A two-story, hip-roofed, brick-clad Colonial Revival house with an round-arch front door covered by a hood on wrought-iron brackets, mutule-like eaves brackets, and splayed lintels with keystone and voussoirs picked out over windows in patterned brickwork. A one-bay, one-car garage is built into the basement. Tesler worked in the fruit business.

- 34 CLARENCE E. AND DORA J. M. HARMON HOUSE (1930): Norman Marble, architect. A two-story, gable-roofed, weatherboard sheathed dwelling in English Cottage/American Colonial style. Harmon was president and treasurer of J&H Electric Company at 200 Richmond Street.

Garage (before 1936): A one-bay, two-car structure clad in weatherboard with a hip roof.

- 35 CHARLES AND BLANCHE BRIER HOUSE (1934): Harry Lewis, architect; Leo Logan, builder. A two-story, gable-roofed, brick dwelling in the style of the Colonial Revival with an round-arch front door surrounded by radiating voussoirs and rusticated jambs in patterned brickwork, and patterned brick blind arches over the first-story windows. Brier was vice president of Brier Manufacturing Company and Little Nemo Manufacturing Company and secretary and assistant treasurer of Nemo Realty Company. His brother and business partner lived nearby at 15 Upton Avenue.

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- 39 NC SAMUEL R. AND RUTH FINEGOLD HOUSE (1950): Benjamin Rakatansky, architect; Donatelli Construction Co., builder. A one- and two-story, flat-roofed, vertical-board-sheathed Contemporary-style dwelling composed of asymmetrically arranged, rectangular box-like units. Set on a terraced lot on a sloping street, it has a high basement containing a two-car garage. It typifies modern American residential design of the 1940s and 1950s. The house was built for a newspaper distributor and his wife.
- 40 NC DONALD B. AND DIMITRA MACRIS SMITH HOUSE (ca 1975): A split-level, gable-roofed, grooved-plywood-clad Contemporary-style dwelling with an arch cutout over the front door and a projecting hood. At the time the house was built, Mr. Smith was an acting editor of the Providence Journal.
- 45 MACINTYRE-LESARVOY HOUSE (1929): Linus MacIntyre, builder. An asymmetrical, L-plan, Modern English dwelling with a prominent cross-gable roof. The entrance is set at the intersection of the two arms of the L and within a porch created by the extension of the transverse wing's front roof slope. There is a bay window on the front of the projecting wing and a one-story, gable-roofed side sun porch. The house was built on speculation and stood vacant after its completion. It was first rented about 1933 by Henry T. Cook, an agent for the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, and his wife Faith S. Cook. It was purchased by Rose LeSavoy in January 1942.
- Garage (1930): A one-bay, two-car brick-and-shingle structure with a gable roof.
- 46 RUSSELL M. AND ELIZABETH GEER HOUSE (1929): ALD Realty Company, builder. A two-story, gable-roofed, clapboard-sheathed Colonial Revival dwelling with an entrance framed by sidelights and an elliptical fanlight. Geer was an assistant professor at Brown University.
- Garage (1929): A two-bay, two-car structure clad in weatherboard with a hip roof.
- 49 EDWARD AND ELENA CAPUANO HOUSE (1939): Joseph Charpentier, builder. A two-story, gable-roofed, brick-clad dwelling modeled after Colonial domestic architecture of the Middle Atlantic region, with a center entrance with sidelights and a blind elliptical fan, projecting

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vestibule and a vault-ceiling pedimented entrance porch, and a cornice with dentils and modillion. Capuano worked in the rayon business.

Garage (1939): A one-bay, two-car brick structure with a gable roof.

- 52 IRWIN S. AND ROSE E. FORBSTEIN HOUSE (1936): Carl Hyman, architect; Brewster Construction Co., builder. A two-story, L-plan, cross-gable-and-hip-roofed, brick-clad Tudor Revival dwelling with a projecting front wing, label molds over the first story windows, a buttressed chimney, and an oriel over the front door. Forbstein was a buyer at 176 Weybosset Street.

Garage (1936): A two-bay, two-car brick structure with a slate hip roof.

- 58 SAMUEL AND MARY K. GARR HOUSE (1950): H.E. Nelson, architect; NC Peterson & Keith, builders. A single-story, gable-roofed, brick-sheathed ranch-style dwelling. Mr. Garr was president-treasurer and Mrs. Garr was vice president-secretary of Garr's Fabrics Inc, dealers in dress goods and dressmaker's supplies at 51-53 Eddy Street.

- 59 ALEX AND SARAH G. MILLER HOUSE (ca 1943): An unusual two-story, hip-roofed, horizontal-board dwelling with American Foursquare massing, International Style horizontal-board sheathing, and an abstract Greek Revival adicular doorway.

Garage (ca 1943) A one-bay, two-car structure clad in weatherboard with a hip-roof and circular windows in the garage door.

- 65 MACINTYRE-HERMAN HOUSE (1929): Linus MacIntyre, builder. An asymmetrical, cross-gable-roofed dwelling in the picturesque English Cottage style with a full-width front shed dormer broken by a cross gable toward one end; an off-center, one-story, end-gabled entrance pavilion projecting in front of the cross gable; a rear ell; and irregularly placed casement windows. The pavilion contains a recessed entrance porch below a gable detailed with brick-infilled timberwork. The house was built on speculation by the MacIntyres and rented after its completion to Bradbury L. and Nettie D. Barnes. It was purchased by William P. Herman in December of 1941.

Garage (1929): A one-bay, two-car brick and shingle structure with a gable roof.

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71 MACINTYRE-CLEMENTS HOUSE (1929): Oliver O. Gauvin, architect; Linus MacIntyre, builder. A very handsome two-story, brick clad English Cottage/Tudor Revival style dwelling with a complex cross-gable roof and a round-arched front door with stone surround. Edward Clements was associate editor of the American Historical Society, Inc., located at 42 Weybosset, room 19.

Garage (before 1936): A one-bay, two-car brick and shingle structure with a gable roof.

97 GARDNER TILLINGHAST HOUSE (1931): Harry Fisher, builder. A picturesque two-story, gable-roofed, brick, rustic-weatherboard, stucco, and half-timber Tudor Revival style dwelling with a recessed side entry porch under a sweeping roofline; slightly recessed upper stories over brick first story; and handsome half timbering. Tillinghast was manager of the Coca Cola bottling Company, 477 Smith Street in Providence.

Garage (1931): A one-bay, two-car structure clad in weatherboard with a gable roof.

103 CHARLES B. AND DOROTHY R. CORNELIUS HOUSE (1931): Harry Fisher, builder. A two-story, hip-roofed, brick- and weatherboard-sheathed Colonial Revival dwelling with an overscale pedimented door frame supported by pilasters and extended-joint eaves brackets. Cornelius was a clerk at Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co.

Garage (1931): A two-bay, two-car brick structure with a hip roof.

107 ADOLPH W. AND GRACE M. ECKSTEIN HOUSE (1933): Joseph T. Majeau, builder. A shingle-clad, two-story, gable-roofed, Colonial Revival dwelling with small cornice brackets and vault-ceiling pedimented entrance porch supported by paired columns. Eckstein was a physician who practiced at 76 Waterman Street.

Garage (before 1936): A two-bay, two-car structure with weatherboard siding and a gable roof.

115 CLINTON B. AND A. MAYBELLE LAMSON HOUSE (1933): Joseph T. Majeau, builder. A two-story, gable-roofed, brick-sheathed Garrison Colonial dwelling with bracketed overhang and eaves, and projecting vestibule. Lamson was branch manager of the Richfield Oil Corporation of Massachusetts, located at 375 Allens Avenue in Providence. He was

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also an administrator of the Solomon E. Lamson estate at 1305 Westminster.

Garage (1933): A one-bay, two-car structure clad in weatherboard with a gable roof.

- 121 JOSEPH E. AND RUTH L. ADELSON HOUSE (1933): Joseph T. Majeau, builder. A two-story, hip-roofed, weatherboard-sheathed Colonial Revival dwelling with a gabled, projecting central pavilion; pedimented entry porch framing a doorway with sidelights and elliptical fanlight; and a blind fan the over second-story center window; and extended-joint eaves brackets. Adelson was a lawyer at 10 Weybosset Street, room 512.

Garage (1933): A one-bay, three-car structure clad in weatherboard with a hip roof.

EVERETT AVENUE

- 70 JESSIE M. KIMBALL HOUSE (ca 1926): A two-story Colonial Revival dwelling with a three-bay facade, wooden shingle cladding, and a center entrance with sidelights set within a pedimented porch. Miss Kimball was a teacher at the Arnold Street School.
- 88 MARGHERITA HANSEN HOUSE (1928): A two-story, Colonial Revival dwelling with a five-bay facade; a center entrance with sidelights and elliptical fanlight set within a large vault-ceiling porch, and a bowed tripartite second-story window above the entrance. Mrs. Hansen was a widow.

Garage (1928): A one-bay cinder-block structure with a slate, hip roof.

FREEMAN PARKWAY

- 2 JAMES W. THORNLEY HOUSE (1917): Jackson, Robertson & Adams, architects. A stuccoed, two-story house with a five-bay main block with a center entrance, service wing set back from the main block on the northeast corner, and a slate roof with shallow shed dormers.

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- 15 WILLIAM P. AND JANE L. YOUNG HOUSE (ca 1924): A two-story, wood-shingle, Dutch Colonial dwelling set end to the street with a slate gambrel roof and front shed dormer. The main entrance, on the west elevation, is within a projecting shed-roof pavilion; the secondary entrance, a Federal Revival door, with elliptical fanlight, shelf hood, and consoles, is centered on the east elevation in a gabled, projecting pavilion. Above the main entrance a serlian window breaks the eaves above. The attached garage was freestanding until after 1936. Young was a treasurer at 5 Mason Street.
- 16 MARY L. AND JOSEPH C. HARTWELL HOUSE (ca 1917): Jackson, Robertson, & Adams, architects. A two-story, L-plan, cross-gable-roofed, brick Modern English dwelling with asymmetrically placed groups of multi-pane casement and double-hung windows, a one-story side sun porch, two end-wall chimneys, shed-roof dormers, and a recessed segmental-arch entrance framed by a shouldered architrave, pilasters, and a segmental hood molding. The house was constructed for Mary L. Hartwell, widow of Frederick W. Hartwell, and was occupied by Mrs. Hartwell and her son Joseph C., an engineer for the General Fire Extinguisher company. The Hartwells moved here from the Queen Anne dwelling at 77 Parade Street, which Edward I. Nickerson had designed for Frederick and Mary. Frederick Hartwell had been secretary and manager of the General Fire Extinguisher Company.
- 25 PAUL C. DEWOLF HOUSE (ca 1925): Clark & Howe, architects. A handsome, two-story, gable-on-hip roof, clapboard-sheathed Georgian-Revival dwelling with a five-bay main block and a one-bay side extension; a projecting, gabled central entrance pavilion with a semi-elliptical widow in the gable; a semicircular Ionic entrance portico with Chinese Chippendale roof balustrade, surmounted by a Palladian window set in a blind arch; window shutters; a modillion cornice; gabled dormers; and paired interior chimneys. The house was built for Paul Churchill De Wolf, vice-president of Brown & Sharpe, the nationally prominent Rhode Island precision machine-tool manufacturing firm, then located in Providence.

Garage (before 1936): A one-bay, two-car structure clad in weatherboard with a hip roof.

- 30 CLARKE F. FREEMAN HOUSE (1929): A.C. Chick, architect. A large, two-story, Neo-Colonial style brick dwelling with a central entrance porch capped by a wrought-iron roof balustrade; white marble window lintels with splayed ends and keystones; an overscaled entablature with a

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dentil and modillion cornice; and a hip roof with gabled dormers, a central roof deck surrounded by a Chinese Chippendale balustrade, and a central octagonal cupola. It was built for Clarke F. Freeman, vice president of the Manufacturers Mutual First Insurance Company, by his father, John R. Freeman, president and treasurer of Manufacturers Mutual and a figure who played a major role in the East Side real estate development in the 1910s and 1920s. This section of the Freeman Plat, immediately east of Abbottsford Court between Freeman Parkway and Hazard Avenue, was almost exclusively dedicated to house lots for Freeman family members.

- 59 ELISHA C. MOWRY HOUSE (ca 1920): A large and unusual two-story Colonial Revival dwelling with an asymmetrical facade showing an influence of Queen Anne in detailing and the use of broad eaves. Mowry was a lawyer by profession.
- 60 SIDNEY AND MARY E. F. CLIFFORD HOUSE (1936): Albert M. Harkness, architect; A.M. Vick, builder. A two-story, three-bay, hip-roofed brick dwelling. One of Harkness's more interesting designs, it blends smooth modernist massing with broadly derived Georgian detail. The severe, slightly projecting gabled entrance pavilion with recessed door and strong, bold trim is a particularly deft reinterpretation of the Greek Revival. The garage is incorporated below the main level of the house on the eastern, downhill side of the lot. It was built for Sidney Clifford, partner in the Providence law firm Sherwood & Clifford. Mrs. Clifford was the daughter of John R. Freeman, and this house was built partially on the site of his own house, demolished after his death.
- 67 ALBERT A. ADAMS HOUSE (ca 1923): A two-story, hip-roofed, stuccoed dwelling with a three-bay facade, pedimented entrance surround framing sidelights and a large blind fanlight. Mr. Adams was a vice president of R. L. Greene Paper Company, 50 Fountain Street.
- 70 CLARKE FREEMAN, JR., HOUSE (1954-55): Harkness & Geddes, architects;
NC Ann and E. Sanguist, builder. An unusual, two-story, clapboard-sheathed Contemporary-style dwelling with contained rectangular block massing, a low-pitch hip roof, and an asymmetrical facade containing an off-center entrance under a flat-roofed porch and a vertical strip window near the center of the wall. Clark Freeman was an engineer with the Manufacturers Mutual Fire Insurance Company, a firm once headed by his grandfather John R. Freeman, the developer of this plat.

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- 76 ROBERT K. MACKILLOP HOUSE (ca 1923): A two-story, shingle-clad, large Colonial Revival dwelling set end to the street, with a gable roof. Federal-derived detailing includes a cornice with overscaled dentils, and an arched triglyph frieze entablature.
- 82 FREDERICK W. WHIPPLE HOUSE (1924): B.S.D. Martin, architect; P.J. Trottier, builder. A two-story picturesque English Tudor style dwelling with an complex cross-gable slate roof, segmental-arched windows, a segmental-arch architrave under a gabled hood, and corner buttresses. Whipple's firm, Frederick W. Whipple & Co., purveyed butter and eggs.
- 88 GEORGE F. PHILLIPS HOUSE (ca 1922): A two-story, weatherboard-clad Colonial Revival dwelling with a slate gable roof and elaborate applied entrance enframement consisting of pilasters, paneling, entablature, and segmental pediment. Phillips was secretary of Tillinghast, Stiles & Co., dealers in cotton yarns.
- Garage (before 1936): A single-bay brick structure with a flat roof.
- 95 TERRANCE M. AND CATHERINE T. O'REILLY HOUSE (ca 1922): A two-story, shingle-clad, Colonial Revival dwelling with a four-bay facade, flank-gable roof, and a central door surround with sidelights and a pediment above. O'Reilly was a lawyer and partner in the Independent Order of Foresters, an international nonsectarian fraternal insurance company.
- 100 RANDOLPH T. AND MARY ODE HOUSE (1932): Gorham Henshaw, architect. A two-story, hip-roofed, brick-clad, Colonial Revival dwelling with Federal-derived detailing including a entrance porch with a balustrade and flat arches over the windows. Ode was president and secretary of Providence Lithograph Company.
- 105 EDNA F. AND SAMUEL B. LEVY HOUSE (ca 1924): A two-story, stuccoed, Colonial Revival dwelling with a hip roof, reminiscent of the Prairie School, and a vaulted ogee-roofed entrance porch flanked by windows with splayed-lintel detailing and recessed wall panels. Levy was treasurer and general manager 710 Eddy Street.
- 106 NATHAN AND MABEL B. KAUFMAN HOUSE (ca 1922): A two-story Prairie School/Colonial Revival dwelling with a hip roof, stucco walls, and Federal-derived detailing including a porch framing the blind-fanlight entrance and windows with blind fans set in arched recesses. Kaufman was a dealer of precious stones.

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- 114 HAROLD B. AND BERTHA T. ANDREWS HOUSE (1924): A large, handsome, picturesque Dutch Colonial dwelling with a brick first story and clapboard-sheathed upper stories; a massive, thick-wood-shingle gambrel roof sheltering both second floor and attic; a full-width second-story shed dormers and a smaller attic shed dormers; a brick end-wall chimney pierced by an arched window; and a central recessed entrance framed by columns, massive brackets, and an overscaled broken-scroll pediment surmounted by an oriel window. Andrews was an associate in the firm J.P. Rhodes Company, cotton dealers.
- Garage (before 1936): A two-bay, two-car brick structure with slate hip roof.
- 115 ERNEST ATWOOD HOUSE (ca 1924): A two-story, stuccoed Prairie School/Colonial Revival dwelling with a hip roof, broad eaves, and a semicircular-plan entrance porch. Atwood was a lawyer with the Providence firm of Atwood, Remington & Brown.
- 124 HENRY O. HINKEL HOUSE (1923): A two-story, gable-roofed, English Cottage brick dwelling with a recessed elliptical-arched entrance near the center of the facade, a tripartite window over the entrance, and asymmetrical fenestration and massing. The facade is dominated by a front gable at one end with an extended outer slope giving it a saltbox profile. Hinkle was associated with the J.L. Pierce Company, dealers in the oils and starches.
- Garage (before 1936): A two-bay, two-car brick structure with a slate gable roof. Garage still has original wooden doors on hinges.
- 125 GEORGE H. NEWHALL HOUSE (1925): Page & Page, architects; John Roche, builder. A two-story, slate gable-roofed, brick-clad dwelling with Federal-derived detailing, including a columned portico topped by balustrade and newels with urns. Newhall served as bank commissioner at room 110 at the State House, secretary and treasurer of the Rhode Island Warehouse Company at 90 Friendship Street, and treasurer of the United Electric Railway Company at 110 Fountain Street.
- Garage (1926): A two-car, single-bay, brick-clad structure with a slate gabled roof.
- 131 THE HAROLD A. AND CLARA E. BERRY HOUSE (1925): A two-story, slate gable-roofed, brick-clad dwelling with a gabled front dormer. This Colonial Revival dwelling exhibits a broad vaulted, pedimented

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columned porch over sidelights-and-elliptical-fanlight doorway and a bracketed cornice. Berry, a business executive who worked in the Hospital Trust Building, moved here from Edgewood.

Garage (before 1936): A two-bay, brick-clad structure with a slate gabled roof.

- 132 HENRY B. DEMING HOUSE (ca 1922): Marshall B. Martin, architect. An large, amply proportioned two-story, gambrel-roofed Neo-Georgian style dwelling with a weatherboard facade, brick end walls, and a sun porch on the east end. The structure has a semicircular-plan porch surmounted by an oriel window, quoins, and urns on the parapet. Deming worked in the cotton business at room 335 in the Hospital Trust Building.

Garage (before 1936): a wood-frame structure.

- 135 MARION B. AND ROBERT DOW HOUSE (ca 1926): John Roche, builder. A two-story, slate gable-roofed, brick-clad Colonial Revival dwelling with doorway framed by leaded sidelights and transom light beneath a segmental-arched portico with triglyph frieze entablature.

Garage (before 1936): A two-bay, slate gable-roofed, brick-clad structure.

- 140 ARTHUR L. ALDRED HOUSE (1923): Marshall B. Martin, architect/builder; Olmsted Brothers, landscape architects. A broadly proportioned two-story, hip-roofed, brick-clad Colonial Revival dwelling with side wings and Federal-derived detailing, including splayed window lintels with keystones, an engaged column and pediment enframing around a recessed doorway, and a modillion cornice. The Olmsted landscape scheme for the grounds, including terrace arbor, service drives, a garden area, and boundary planting, was incrementally implemented between 1924 and 1932. Aldred was president of B. H. Gladding Co., dry goods purveyors, 291 Westminster Street.

Garage (1924): A three-car, three-bay, brick-clad structure with a slate hip roof.

- 141 VINCENT AND KATIE SORRENTINO HOUSE (1929): Russell H. Shaw, architect; Bouvier-Brien, builders. A large two-story, neo-Georgian high-hip-roof brick dwelling with two-story wings flanking the five-bay main block, a central entrance with sidelights and elliptical fanlight in a

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Palladian motif arrangement set under a barrel-vault porch, segmental-arch dormers; and tall chimneys. It is prominently sited at the intersection of Freeman Parkway and Elmgrove Avenue on a lot surrounded by a dense yew ledge. Sorrentino was president and treasurer of Uncas Manufacturing Company, makers of rings.

- 161 REBECCA AND JACOB SOLINGER HOUSE (1925): A small, single-story, Flemish-bond-brick Modern English cottage with a cross-gable roof with a saltbox-profile front gable, round-arch front entrance, half-timbering, and a prominent chimney with chimney pots. Solinger's company, J. Solinger & Co., Manufacturing, made jewelry at 150 Chestnut Street.

Garage (1925): A one-bay, two-car brick structure with a slate gable roof.

- 162 G. KENNETH EARLE HOUSE (ca 1922): Marshall B. Martin, architect. A two-story, slate-hip-roofed, shingle-clad Colonial Revival dwelling with an oriel window over its entrance porch. Earle owned the G. Kenneth Earle Company, cotton brokers at 4 Market Street, Room 1.

Garage (before 1936): A two-car, one-bay, weatherboard-sheathed structure with a slate hip roof.

- 169 HERBERT H. AND JENNIE R. DUESBURY HOUSE (ca 1923): A two-story, slate-gable-roofed, weatherboard-sheathed Colonial Revival dwelling with a segmental-arch entrance porch flanked by shallow rectangular bay windows. Duesbury was vice president and superintendent of the Providence Dyeing, Bleaching & Calendaring company at 52 Valley Street.

Garage (before 1936): A two-car, one-bay, weatherboard-sheathed structure with a slate gabled roof.

- 174 SAMUEL A. AND IDA SCHREIBER HOUSE (ca 1922): A two-story, slate-gable-roofed, brick-clad Colonial Revival dwelling with segmental pediment entrance porch, modillion cornice, and gabled front dormers. Mr. Schreiber worked at the Sterling Silver Manufacturing Company at 70 Ship Street.

Garage (before 1936): A two-car, one-bay brick-clad structure with a gabled slate roof.

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-
- 175 DAVID T. AND HANNAH M. GOGGIN HOUSE (1924): A two-story, gambrel-roofed, weatherboard-sheathed Dutch Colonial dwelling with gabled entrance porch. Goggin worked in the real estate business.
- Garage (before 1936): A two-car, single-bay, weatherboard-sheathed structure with a gable roof.
- 181 ALYCE G. AND EDWARD R. DAVENPORT HOUSE (ca 1923): A two-story, weatherboard-sheathed, Colonial Revival dwelling with a slate jerkinhead roof. The structure has a projecting central entrance pavilion with a bracketed hood and wrought-iron railing. Davenport was a salesman at Bodell & Co., investment bankers located in Room 201 of the Grosvenor Building, 10 Weybosset Street.
- Garage (1923): A single-story structure with a slate hip roof.
- 182 CORINNE C. HERNDON HOUSE (ca 1925): John Roche, builder. A two-story, gable-roofed, weatherboard- and brick-clad Colonial Revival dwelling similar to that at 174 Freeman Parkway, with a segmental pediment porch, modillion cornice, and front dormers.
- Garage (before 1936): A two-car, single-bay, brick-clad structure with a hip roof.
- 185 MARTIN LIPPMAN HOUSE (ca 1923): A two-story, slate gable-roofed, shingle- and brick-clad side-hall-plan dwelling with design loosely influenced by colonial architecture. It features a barrel-vault porch over the entrance, framed by sidelights and elliptical fanlight. Lippman was in the remnant business.
- Garage (before 1936): A single-car, single-bay structure clad in brick and weatherboard with a flat roof.
- 195 MARY C. AND ALEXANDER ALLEN (ca 1926): A brick, two-story, Colonial Revival dwelling with Federal-derived detailing: a semicircular-plan Doric porch, modified Palladian window above the entrance, and barrel-vault dormers. The attached two-car, two-bay garage has a second floor above. Allen was the owner of the Allen Sanitary Towel Supply Co., at 111 Westminster Street.
- 196 ANNA W. AND THOMAS H. DRISCOLL HOUSE (ca 1925): A brick, two-story Colonial Revival dwelling with Federal-derived detailing: a pedimented, vaulted-ceiling porch and pedimented and segmental-arched

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dormers. The attached two-car, two-bay garage has a second floor of living space built above. Driscoll worked for Ricco Company, manufacturers of chemicals and dye stuffs.

201 MILTON J. AND SHIRLEY WINTON HOUSE (1951): Philip Franklin Eddy, NC architect. A two-story, three-bay-facade, Colonial Revival/Prairie School dwelling clad in weatherboard with a gable-on-hip roof, broad eaves, a central doorway flanked by fluted pilasters and massive brackets supporting a balcony above. Winton was a distributor for the Cliquot Club Distributing Co.

NC Garage (1951): A one-bay, two-car clapboard structure with a hip roof.

204 LILLA M. AND JAMES P. HYNES HOUSE (ca 1928): A two-story, weatherboard-clad dwelling combining the influence of Prairie School, Colonial/Federal and Spanish Mission Styles. Details include a pantile hip roof and a projecting, central vestibule surmounted by an oriel window. Hynes was a building contractor.

Garage (before 1936): A single-bay, two-car structure with weatherboard cladding and pantile hip roof matching those on the main house.

215 LOUIS B. DYER HOUSE (1923): A fanciful two-story, stuccoed dwelling combining features of the Prairie School, neo-Georgian, and Spanish-Colonial Revival styles. It has a shallow central entrance projection containing a recessed elliptical-arched doorway with a double-leaf glazed door; a wrought-iron balcony fronting a central second-story window with a neo-Baroque enframingent of volutes, pilaster strips, and a flattened broken-scroll-pediment cornice molding; asymmetrical facade fenestration; a polygonal bay window on one side; and a massive hip roof with wide overhanging eaves. Dyer was an agent for the Travelers Insurance Company.

Garage (before 1936): A two-bay structure with parking for three cars with a gabled roof and stuccoed walls.

222 EUGENIE AND ROBERT S. SURPRENANT (1923): A two-story, brick dwelling influenced by the Prairie School and Georgian Regency with a slate hip roof, a front terrace, an arched entrance, and quoins and bar windows on the east elevation. Surprenant was a sales manager.

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Garage (1924): A two-bay, two-car structure with a slate hip roof echoing that of the main house.

- 225 SAMUEL M. AND IDA WHITE HOUSE (1928): Harry Marshak, architect. An asymmetrical Tudor Revival brick dwelling with an end-wall chimney, a front shed dormer breaking the eaves, and a front gable at one end of the facade backing an off-center, gabled projecting vestibule with a Tudor-arch entrance set under an attenuated stone label-shaped lintel. The facade is articulated by timbers into panels filled with American-bond and patterned brickwork and textured stucco. White was a partner in the W & W Jewelry Company.

Garage (1928): A two-bay, two-car structure clad in brick, stucco, and half-timber with a slate roof.

- 228 RALPH AND ELIZABETH M. CULVER HOUSE (ca 1925): A two-story, brick Colonial Revival dwelling with Federal-derived details, including a pedimented door surround with sidelights and a fanlight framing an arched door and gabled dormers in the slate, gabled roof. Culver was a manager at 61 Peck Street.

Garage (before 1936): A single-bay, brick structure with a flat roof.

- 235 GERTRUDE AND SAMUEL P. LAZARUS HOUSE (ca 1939): An unusual, highly eclectic two-story, brick dwelling with asymmetrical massing, a projecting entrance pavilion incorporating the chimney, and a rusticated stone surround encompassing the front door and the window above. Lazarus worked for the Petroleum Service Co., Inc.

Garage (ca 1939): A single-bay, two-car brick structure with a slate hip roof.

- 236 ALFRED SPEAR HOUSE (ca 1927): A two-story brick dwelling with broad overhanging eaves, and a recessed entry framed by Tuscan columns and a segmental pediment. Spear was a partner in Spear & Susslind, jewelry manufacturers.

- 242 BENJAMIN AND IDA G. RIFKIN HOUSE (1939): A two-story, three-bay-facade Colonial/Renaissance dwelling with a columned central entrance portico with leaded fanlight and sidelights, sun rooms on each end of the house, and wrought iron railings above the sun rooms and the entrance portico. Rifkin was a salesman for the Franklin Auto Supply Co.

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Garage (1939): A two-bay, two-car brick structure with a hip roof.

HAZARD AVENUE

- 22 SAMUEL AND MARY BERNSTEIN HOUSE (ca 1930): A two-story, brick-sheathed, three-bay-facade, hip-roofed, Prairie School/Colonial Revival dwelling with center entrance and first-story French windows in set within round-arch openings. Bernstein was a building contractor.

Garage (before 1936): A single-story, two-car, one-bay, hip-roofed, brick-walled structure.

- 30 MAMIE AND RAYFIELD SILVERSTEIN HOUSE (1927): A two-story, slate-gable-roofed, brick-sheathed Colonial Revival dwelling with segmental-arched portico. Silverstein worked as a news agent.

Garage (before 1936): A two-bay, two-car brick structure with a slate gable-roof.

- 33 MARY FREEMAN HOUSE (1930): A large-scale, two-story, gable-roofed, brick-sheathed Neo-federal dwelling set end to street. Freeman was a member of the family that developed this plat.

- 34 AUGUST P. BORSTED HOUSE (1890): A single-story, gable-roofed, shingle-clad Colonial Revival dwelling probably originally identical to #38 Hazard. Borsted was a jeweler.

Garage (before 1918): A one-car, one-bay, shingle-clad structure with gabled roof.

- 38 JAMES AND MARY McINTOSH (ca 1890): A two-story, Colonial Revival dwelling clad in wood shingles, with a cross-gable roof, asymmetrical-massed two-bay facade with a recessed off-center entrance, and a screened in porch in the rear. McIntosh was a painter.

Garage (before 1918): A two-bay, two-car brick structure with a hip roof.

- 42 RHODA AND WILLIAM PIMM HOUSE (ca 1890): A small one-story, weather-board clad, mansard-roof dwelling with a turned-post front porch and a bay window, both with a hipped roof. Pimm was a gold leaf manufacturer.

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Garage (before 1918): A one-bay, two-car structure clad in weather-board, with a gable roof.

- 44 MILTON AND ELAINE R. LEAND HOUSE (1938): J. A. Johnson, builder. A two-story, shingle-and-brick Colonial Revival dwelling with a three-bay facade and a vaulted, recessed central entrance with a fanlight above the door. Mr. Leand was treasurer of the Power Service Corporation.

Garage (1938): A one-bay, one-car structure with a slate gable-roof. Garage is attached to the house with a breezeway.

- 45 NICHOLS CARRIAGE HOUSE/HOVEY THOMAS FREEMAN HOUSE (1866-68, ca 1929): An unusual, asymmetrical, two-story, end-gable-roofed dwelling with a number of one- and two-story, gable- and shed-roofed projecting ells; stuccoed walls; and a stone facade containing a side-hall entrance under a Tuscan-columned portico, a tiny wedge-shaped oriel, and some diamond-pane casement windows. This structure incorporates a carriage house for the Charles A. Nichols House (1866-68, demolished 1927; Clifton A. Hall, architect), a large, stone Gothic Revival house which stood near the southeast corner of the present-day intersection of Morris and Hazard Avenues. After this outbuilding was transformed into a single-family residence it was occupied by Freeman and his family. Hovey Thomas Freeman, a son of business executive and East Side developer John R. Freeman, was actively involved in the development of this plat in the 1920s and 1930s.

- 55 NEVILLE E. AND NORMA WINKLER HOUSE (1981): A single-story, neo-Tudor dwelling with shingle and stone veneer and projecting front wings, one partially curved. A two-car, one-bay garage is incorporated into the basement. Winkler was president of Winkler Associates, Inc., jewelry sales.

- 57 ELIZABETH TAFT AND ROGER M. FREEMAN, JR., HOUSE (1956): Cull, Robinson & Green, architects. A two-story, vertical-board-sheathed Contemporary-style dwelling with an asymmetrical, low-pitched end-gable roof with one extended slope; symmetrically placed plate-glass and casement windows; and a projecting 2-car garage bay. It was built for Roger M. Freeman, Jr., vice president and assistant secretary of the Manufacturers Mutual Life Insurance Company, the firm once headed by his grandfather John R. Freeman.

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58 IRVING AND MERIAM L. STEIN HOUSE (ca 1939): A two-story, Tudor Revival dwelling clad with brick, stone, and half-timber; with a flank-gabled roof, front gables, and a recessed entrance with a Tudor-arched door. Stein worked for Ray Tex Clothes.

Garage (ca 1939): A brick, one-bay, gable-roof structure.

64 ELIOT G. AND MARTHA SPINK PARKHURST HOUSE (ca 1928): Marshall B. Martin, architect. A picturesque, single-story, brick, L-plan Colonial Revival dwelling with a slate cross-gambrel roof, shed dormers, a front entrance framed by sidelights, and a stone front terrace. Mr. Parkhurst was an attorney with Edwards & Angell. Mrs. Parkhurst was a sister of Hope Spink Davis (Mrs. Foster B.), who had built her house nearby at 238 Arlington Avenue.

Garage (before 1936): A brick, two-bay structure with a slate gambrel roof.

65 ANNIE E. B. AND CONSTANT E. SCHRADIEK HOUSE (1927): A fine, two-story, slate-gable-roofed, brick-sheathed, Neo-Federal dwelling with a cornice and central gable that break eaves. The center entrance has a double-leaf door and elliptical leaded fanlight set within a molded architrave with keystone. Dr. Constant Schradiek was a pathologist at Rhode Island Hospital.

Garage (pre 1936): A two-car structure with a flat roof.

74 HOUSE (ca 1929): A single-story, brick-clad English Cottage dwelling with jerkinhead front gables and segmental-arch dormer. The structure has a recessed, arched entry porch under its sweeping roofline, and arched door. The original builders and occupants of the house remain unknown. The land on which the house stands was once part of the lot on which the Parkhursts built their house next door at number 64; they, however, sold the land early in 1929, and the property changed hands several times in the early years of the Great Depression.

Garage (before 1936): A brick, three-car structure with slate hip roof.

75 ANNA S. AND SAUL ABRAMS HOUSE (1932): An unusual two-story, gable-roofed, brick-clad Spanish/Tudor Revival dwelling with arched ground-floor windows; roundels in facade; and Tudor-arched door surround.

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Abrams was president and treasurer of the Providence Malt Company, Inc., at 369 Fountain Street.

Garage (before 1936): A brick, two-car structure with a hip roof.

80- FREDERICK A. PRISLEY HOUSE (ca 1930): A vernacular, two-story, hip-
82 roofed, shingle- and vertical-board-sheathed, multiple-family Prairie School/Colonial Revival dwelling with unsympathetically altered facade. It is unusual in form and rare in its immediate neighborhood. Prisley was a chemist by profession. The original occupant of number 82 was DeForest W. Abel, an assistant secretary.

81 SIDNEY A. AND EDYTHE A. KANE HOUSE (1935): Harry Marshak, architect; Harry Wine, builder. A two-story, slate-gable-roofed brick- and stucco-clad half-house with three-bay facade and a flanking wing recessed from the plane of the facade on the east side of the house. The house's format relies on Middle Atlantic Colonial and Federal domestic architecture. Kane was a salesman.

Garage (before 1936): A one-bay, two-car brick structure with a hip roof.

89 CHESTER R. AND ELIZABETH A. MARTIN HOUSE (1929-30): A two-story, slate-gable-roofed, brick-clad otherwise simple Colonial Revival dwelling with an elaborate entrance including a sidelight-and-transom-light front door framed by a rusticated surround with massive keystone brackets surmounted by a sunburst-pattern wrought-iron balcony and a segmental-arch balcony door. Martin was the vice president of the Industrial Trust Company at 111 Westminster Street.

Garage (before 1936): A one-bay, two-car brick structure with a slate, gable roof.

90 MAX L. GRANT HOUSE (1935): Philip Franklin Eddy, architect. Sited at the corner of Hazard and Taber Avenues, this large, rambling, asymmetrical stucco-and-half-timber, cross-gable-roof Tudor Revival cottage has large casement windows, dormers, bow windows, and a conical roof entrance tower located facing the corner at the interior angle of the two wings. The house takes its siting and massing cues from the Jules Goldstein House across the street at 286 Taber Avenue, completed some ten years earlier. Together they form a handsome ensemble at the foot of the steep slope of Hazard Avenue. Grant (1889-1974), a native of South Providence and a Brown alumnus (class of 1912), invented the

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fare-collection meter used by transit companies around the world. Independently wealthy from royalties from his invention, he contributed generously to numerous charities. One of the leaders of Providence's Jewish community, he was particularly active as president of Miriam Hospital in the 1930s and 1940s. His daughter Roberta married neighbor Alfred Joslin (see 100 Hazard Avenue).

- 100 PHILIP C. JOSLIN HOUSE (1926): A fine, two-story, brick-clad, slate-gable-roofed Neo-Federal dwelling with a center entrance with front porch below a second-story Palladian window above, flat-arch window tops with keystones, gabled dormers with segmental-arched windows, and corner urns on the roof. Joslin was a lawyer and jurist. His son Alfred, who grew up here and married his neighbor Roberta Grant (See 90 Hazard Avenue), later served as a Justice of the Rhode Island Supreme Court.

Garage (before 1936): A two-car, single-bay brick structure with a slate hip roof.

- 109 HELEN G. AND THOMAS HARRIS HOUSE (ca 1927): A two-story, five-bay-facade, brick-clad Colonial Revival dwelling with a slate-gable-roof, entrance with broken-scroll pediment and sidelights, and tall first-floor windows with wrought iron balconies. Harris worked in the real estate business.

- 120 LOUIS FRANK AND DOROTHY E. ROSENBERG HOUSE (ca 1928): A five-bay-facade, two-story, brick Colonial Revival dwelling with a slate-hip-roof, blind fans over the windows, and a segmental-arch entrance portico. Rosenberg was owner of the Rosilk Co., jewelry manufacturer, located at 350 Westminster Street.

Garage (before 1936): A two-car, two-bay brick structure with a slate hip roof.

- 121 ALEXANDER AND NETTIE G. WEINER HOUSE (ca 1930): A very handsome two-story, five-bay-facade, brick-clad, Colonial Revival dwelling with Federal-derived detailing, slate gable roof, keystones over the windows, a central Palladian window, mutule cornice, and projecting entrance vestibule with a segmental-arch roof and door framed by sidelights and elliptical fanlight. Weiner was president and treasurer of A. Morris & Co., Inc., jewelry manufacturers.

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Garage (before 1936): A two-car, one-bay brick structure with a slate gable roof.

129 CLINTON B. AND ALICE M. LAMSON HOUSE (ca 1935): A two-story, stone- and shingle-clad English Cottage dwelling with a slate gable roof, and round-arch front door set into a stone-faced vestibule projection. Mr. Lamson was the branch manager of Richfield Oil Corporation of Massachusetts.

130 ARCHER C. SANDERSON HOUSE (ca 1925): A two-story, shingleclad Colonial Revival dwelling with a cross-gable roof, and a wide front porch.

Garage (before 1936): A single-bay, one-car cinderblock structure with a gable roof.

137 FREDERICK B. AND HELEN W. WHITE HOUSE (ca 1927): A two-story, brick-clad Colonial Revival dwelling with a tile roof, stone keys and end blocks over the front windows, and a pedimented entrance with side-lights and an elliptical fanlight. White was secretary and manager of J.J. White Manufacturers Company, a jewelry manufacturer. His brother and business partner, Joseph J. White, lived nearby at 102 Laurel Avenue.

Garage (before 1936): A single-bay, two-car brick structure with a tiled hip roof.

LAUREL AVENUE

41 CARL D. SAWYER HOUSE (1927): A two-story Colonial Revival dwelling clad in brick on the first floor and aluminum siding above. It is set end to the street with a projecting sunroom with a wrought iron railing along the roofline. Sawyer was a physician with offices at 182 Waterman St.

Garage (1927): A two-bay, two-car brick structure with a hip roof.

49 BENJAMIN AND HILDA B. RUTTENBERG HOUSE (ca 1935): A two-story, three-bay English Cottage dwelling clad in rusticated brick and aluminum siding, with a projecting entrance vestibule with stone and brick work around the door. Ruttenberg was a manager of a local business.

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Garage (before 1936): A single-bay, two-car structure clad in weather-board with a gable roof.

- 56 HOWARD WILLIAM SWEET HOUSE (1927): A two-story Dutch Colonial dwelling with a gambrel roof, a full-width shed dormer, and a slightly projecting pedimented center entrance with sidelights. Sweet worked for the Wanskuck Company, woolen manufacturers, at the firm's downtown office in the Hospital Trust Bank Building.

Garage (1927): A two-bay, two-car brick structure with a hip roof.

- 65 AYMOR R. SANDERSON HOUSE (1929): W. MacConnell, architect; John G. McPherson & Sons, builder. A two-story, brick Colonial Revival dwelling with a hip roof, center entrance framed by sidelights and an elliptical fanlight, and a semicircular-plan porch capped with a wrought-iron balcony. Mr. Sanderson was a self-employed real-estate and insurance professional.
- 66 NC CARL AND ALICE HYMAN HOUSE (1954): A single-story, splitlevel ranch house with a hip-roof, sidelights around the front entrance, a large bow window on the facade, and a three-bay side wing containing a one-bay, two-car garage. Hyman was president and treasurer of Brewster Building Materials Co., president of Bridgton Distributing Co. and was responsible for the construction of several houses in the area.
- 70 JAMES E. THOMPSON HOUSE (ca 1928): A two-story, five-bay-facade, center-hall-plan Georgian Revival house with an elaborate broken-scroll-pediment entrance and a delicate Chinese Chippendale parapet railing. Thompson was a vice president of the Phoenix National Bank when he built this house.
- 75 LEO LOGAN HOUSE (ca 1926): A two-story Colonial Revival dwelling with a flank-gable roof, slightly projecting pedimented center entrance framed by pilasters, sidelights and an elliptical fanlight, and attached, flat-roofed garage. Logan worked in the insurance business, but achieved greater local prominence as a real estate developer: he was involved in portions of both the Freeman and Blackstone Boulevard Plats as well as speculative ventures in low-income housing on Smith Hill and in South Providence.
- 82 JAMES F. ALLISON HOUSE (1928): John Roche, architect/builder. A two-story, hip-roof, brick Colonial Revival dwelling with a three-bay facade, projecting center pavilion, and center entrance with side-

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LAUREL AVE.

lights and an elliptical fanlight set within a barrel-vault porch.
Allison was a jeweler.

NEXT
89

Garage (1928): A two-bay, two-car structure with a hip roof.

EDWARD G. HOLMES HOUSE (1925): A two-story, three-bay-facade, Colonial Revival dwelling, symmetrically massed with a central entrance porch, and sidelights flanking the door. Holmes was the manager of Kennedy Company, clothiers at 180 Westminster Street in Providence.

Garage (1925): A two-bay, two-car structure with a hip roof.

92

WILFRED W. WARD HOUSE (1928): Philip Franklin Eddy, architect; John Roche, builder. A large, unusual, two-story, tapestry-brick-clad, three-bay-facade Tudor Revival dwelling with a low hip roof and parapeted projecting center pavilion with decorative copper drainpipes and a large, parapeted projecting enclosed entrance porch with round-arch opening and vaulted ceiling. Ward was president of Providence Dyeing, Bleaching and Calendaring Company.

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97

Garage (1928): A single-bay, two-car stucco structure with a hip roof.

CHARLES D. OWENS, JR., HOUSE (1925): A two-story Dutch Colonial dwelling with gambrel roof, shed dormers, and a center entrance with bracketed pediment and sidelights.

Garage (1925, 1946): A two-bay, structure clad in weatherboard with a hip roof and later alterations.

102 JOSEPH J. WHITE HOUSE (1928): Philip Franklin Eddy, architect; John Roche, builder. A two-story, brick-clad, three-bay-facade, center-hall-plan house with a pedimented entrance porch of brick piers flanked by large multiple-pane, paired-sash windows. This house, combining elements of both the Tudor Revival and the Arts and Crafts, was built by a jewelry manufacturing company owner who moved here from the Edgewood neighborhood. His brother and business partner, Frederick B. White, lived nearby at 137 Hazard Avenue.

115 EUGENE L. BUFFINGTON HOUSE (1924): A two-story Dutch Colonial dwelling with a gable roof and steep shed dormers, a projecting center entrance with parapet supported by brackets and sidelights flanking the front door. Buffington was a carpenter/contractor by trade.

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Garage (1925): A single-bay weatherboard-clad structure with a hip roof.

120 ROGER G. AND FLORENCE T. KILLAM HOUSE (ca 1919): Carrie Sutcliff, builder. A two-story dwelling with bracketed wide-eave hip roof in the style of the Prairie School, jerkinhead dormers, a center entrance with sidelights and one-story porch with wrought-iron balcony above. A brick garage is attached at the rear of the main house. Killam was a watchmaker by trade.

121 ARTHUR L. JACKSON HOUSE (1923): A two-story, shingle-clad Colonial Revival dwelling with a slate gable roof, eyebrow dormers, sidelights and an elliptical fanlight around the center entrance, and a Palladian window above the entrance and beneath a small cross gable. Jackson worked as a clerk at 510 Turk's Head Building, Providence.

126 CARRIE M. SUTCLIFFE HOUSE (ca 1919): A two-story, three-bay Prairie/Mission style dwelling clad in stucco with a hip-roof with wide overhanging eaves, a barrel-vault front porch sheltering the center entrance with sidelights. Sutcliff was secretary of the George H. Cahoone Co. and also a builder-developer who worked in this area of Providence.

Garage (before 1936): A single-bay, two-car stucco structure with a hip roof.

131 ROBERT W. PATTERSON HOUSE (1926): A two-story, brick Colonial Revival dwelling symmetrically massed with a five-bay facade, a center entrance porch with a wrought-iron railing above, patterned brickwork above the first story windows, and dormers in the gable roof. Patterson was a salesman who worked for H. M. Byllesby, investment securities, at 1407 Turk's Head Building.

Garage (1926): A two-car, two-bay brick structure with a gable roof.

134 CLINTON C. WHITE HOUSE (ca 1921): Carrie M. Sutcliffe, builder. A two-story Colonial Revival/Bungalow style dwelling with off-center front entrance, a two-story sunporch at the west end, and gable roof with dormers and wide eaves. White was secretary of the Puritan Life Insurance Company.

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06 NO Plat/Lot # b/c no survey sheet
137 RACHEL B. AND BRACKETT B. FERNALD HOUSE (ca 1925): A two-story brick Colonial Revival style dwelling with a five-bay facade, gable roof with gabled dormers, and a gabled center porch surrounding an entrance with sidelights. Fernald was a chemist.

Garage (pre 1936): A single-bay, two-car brick structure with a hip roof.

140 LEWIS E. WOODWARD HOUSE (ca 1920): A two-story dwelling with a two-bay facade, large projecting bow window, off-center entrance porch supported by large brackets, and shed-roofed projection to the west of the facade. Woodward was the assistant printer at The J. C. Hall Company, manufacturing stationers at 68 West Exchange Street.

Garage (1929): A single-bay, one-car structure clad in weatherboard with a gable roof.

162 WILLIAM O. AND BERTHA A. TOURJEE HOUSE (ca 1923): A two-story, weatherboard-clad dwelling with center entrance with sidelights and wide-eave hip-roof. Tourjee was superintendent of Providence public schools.

Garage (1929): A single-bay, two-car structure clad in weatherboard with a hip roof.

168 NATHANIEL M. VOSE HOUSE (1924): A two-story, hip-roof, brick dwelling set narrow end to the street, with wide eaves, a large, projecting flat-roofed sunporch, and a prominent chimney. Vose was an art dealer and owner of the Nathaniel M. Vose Gallery, a regionally important fine-arts dealership.

Garage (1924): A single-bay structure clad in weatherboard.

174 JEROME H. AND ANNA TUCKER HOUSE (1925): A two-story symmetrically massed Colonial Revival dwelling a delicate semicircular-plan front porch sheltering the entrance with sidelights and elliptical fanlight and small formers on the gable roof. Tucker was secretary and treasurer of Westcott, Slade & Balcom Co., dealing in paints, oils, & chemicals.

Garage (before 1936): A single-bay structure clad in weatherboard with a gable roof.

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182 MORRIS R. SYDELL HOUSE (1925): Leo Logan, builder. A two-story dwelling clad in wood shingle with a hip roof, wide eaves, an off-center entrance with a blind fanlight, and a one-story wing at the east end of the structure. Sydell was the proprietor of the Sydell Sign Shop.

Garage (1926): A one-bay structure clad in wood shingles with a gable roof.

186 CHARLES J. AND KATHRYN SMITH HOUSE (1928): Harry A. Lewis, architect; Leo Logan, builder. A picturesque two-story dwelling set end to the street with prominent shed dormers, projecting off-center entrance vestibule contains an arched doorway and a small multi-paned window, chimney prominently centered in the facade. Smith was a dentist with offices at 146 Westminster Street.

Garage (1928): A single-bay structure clad in aluminum siding with a gable roof.

LAUREL COURT *Need survey sheets for Plat/lot #'s*

12 ROLLIN T. READ HOUSE (1925): A two-story dwelling with a flank-gable roof and steep shed dormer, square Tuscan columns on the side porch, a gabled entrance hood supported by large brackets, and an elliptical fanlight above the door. Read was a production engineer at Silver Spring Bleaching & Dyeing Company, 389 Charles Street.

15 JOHN C. AND FANNIE BUDLONG HOUSE (1927): Fred Bush, architect; Angus McDonald, builder. A two-story, three-bay-facade, shingle-clad Colonial Revival dwelling with projecting central entrance pavilion, broken-scroll pediment over the entrance, and blind elliptical fanlight above the center second-story window. Budlong was an insurance agent.

Garage (1948): A brick, single-bay structure with a hip roof.

20 HENRY M. PECK HOUSE (1925): A two-story, five-bay-facade, Georgian Revival house with rusticated brick walls, and broken-scroll pediment over the center entrance. brick dwelling with symmetrical massing and Georgian-derived detailing, including the five-bay facade and the central entrance surround. Peck was a contractor.

Garage (1925): A single-bay brick structure with a gable roof.

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21 WALTER H. SNELL HOUSE (1926): A shingled, two-story, three-bay-facade, Colonial Revival dwelling set gable end to the street, with a one-story sunroom on the street side. Quarter-circle windows flank each side of the chimney. Snell was an assistant professor and an athletic coach at Brown University.

Garage (1927): A single-bay structure clad in wood shingles with a hip roof.

MORRIS AVENUE

125 WILLARD S. AND GRACE W. SISSON HOUSE (ca 1913): John Hutchins Cady, architect. A fine two-story, five-bay-facade, gambrel-roof Colonial Revival dwelling with a center entrance with sidelights and elliptical fanlight set within a segmental-arch porch. Sisson, secretary and treasurer of D & W Fuse Company, moved here from Edgewood.

141 FREDERICK A. HASKELL HOUSE (ca 1914): A large-scale two-story English Cottage of brick and shingle with banked windows and a high hip roof with prominent polygonal dormers and cross gables. Haskell was an engraver.

153 GEORGE H. AND AMY B. RAYMOND HOUSE (ca 1924): A simple, astylar, brick-and-clapboard, asymmetrical-facade dwelling with entrance with sidelights and transom light located at the south end of the facade below a segmental-arch hood. An garage is attached to the rear of the house. Raymond was a lawyer with offices in the Union Trust Company Building.

159 SIMON AND ELSIE PRESSMAN HOUSE (ca 1951): A two-story, brick- and wood-shingle-clad dwelling in the Colonial Revival style typical of the 1940s and 1950s. The three-bay facade has a center entrance and sidelights flanking the door.

NC Garage (ca 1951): A single-bay, two-car structure clad in wood shingle with a hip roof.

173 GEORGE AND FANNIE SANDPERIL HOUSE (ca 1928): A two-story, three-bay-facade, rock-faced concrete-block and stucco-clad, hip-roof dwelling with a one-story pedimented entrance porch centered on the facade. Sandperil was employed by the New England Metal Company.

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177 JONAS AND ANNA GOLDENBERG HOUSE (ca 1928): A picturesque two-story, Tudor Revival dwelling, typical of the 1920s, with half-timber and stucco gables, shallow oriel windows on the second story, wrought-iron window "balconies", an asymmetrical projecting entrance wing, and terra cotta chimney pots. Goldenberg was treasurer of the C & G Manufacturing Co., Inc., manufacturers of jewelry and novelties.

ROSE COURT

14 WILLIAM ALLEN AND ADA ADAMS TRAVER (ca 1922): A two-story Prairie School/Colonial Revival dwelling with a hipped roof, pilaster-and-entablature entrance trim, and broad eaves with cornice molding breaking out around the second story windows. Mr. Traver was secretary and assistant manager at the Franklin Process Company, 564 Eddy Street.

15 MARY AND SAMUEL BERNSTEIN HOUSE (ca 1925): A two-story, five-bay-facade Colonial Revival dwelling with a projecting segmental-roofed vestibule and a sunporch at south end of the house. Bernstein was a cabinet maker.

Garage (before 1936): A two-bay, two-car structure clad in weather-board with a gable roof.

21 WALTER P. MISCH HOUSE (ca 1923): A two-story eclectic dwelling with a gable roof, weatherboard cladding, and a projecting central pavilion with recessed entrance. Misch was the office manager at Caesar Misch, Inc., clothiers, 400 Westminster Street.

24 ETHEL B. AND GILBERT F. BROOKS HOUSE (ca 1924): A vernacular Prairie School/Colonial Revival, two-story dwelling with a hip-roof, a slightly projecting central second-story bay over the doorway ornamented with trellis-work, sidelights surrounding the central entrance, and two sun porches flanking the structure. Brooks was sales manager at Mandeville, Brooks & Chaffee, dealers in investment securities, located at 10 Weybosset Street.

Garage (before 1936): A single-bay structure, not visible from the street.

STADIUM ROAD

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5 THEODORE L. SWEET HOUSE (1930): Howe & Church, architect. A handsome, asymmetrical two-story, four-bay-facade dwelling in the Colonial Revival style of the Middle Atlantic Region. The structure is clad in brick with weatherboard in the end gables, and has arched first-story windows with ornamental brickwork above. Sweet was a manager of a local business.

Garage (1931): A single-bay brick and weatherboard structure with a gable roof.

15 DAVID STEINGOLD HOUSE (1937): Nathan Harris & Sons, architect/build-er. A freely interpreted Colonial Revival dwelling clad in brick and weatherboard, with a shallow gabled entrance porch. Steingold sold used cars.

Garage (1937): A single-bay, two-car brick structure with a gable roof.

18 JOSEPH MAJEAU HOUSE (1934): A two-story, hip-roof brick Colonial Revival dwelling with a three-bay facade, pedimented center entrance with pilasters and fanlight. Majeau was a developer responsible for the construction of many houses in this later extension of the John R. Freeman Plat, along Taber Avenue, Stadium Road, and Emeline Street.

Garage (1934): A single-bay, two-car brick structure with a hip roof.

25 VICTOR E. LIVINGSTONE HOUSE (1934): Joseph T. Majeau, architect/builder. A two-story, brick-and-shingle Modern English dwelling with a pedimented center entrance framed by sidelights and pilasters and a prominent cross-gable roof. Livingstone was the owner of Livingstone's, a curtain and drapery business, located at 205 Union Street.

Garage (1934): A single-bay, two-car shingle structure with a gable roof.

33 WALTER AND CELIA E. ADLER HOUSE (1934): Joseph T. Majeau, archi-
tect/builder. Built on speculation by Majeau, the first owners
commissioned architect Edwin Cull to design alterations to the interi-
or of this two-story Garrison Colonial clad in brick and weatherboard,
with acorn drops under the roof overhang, and a center entrance framed
by sidelights and fluted pilasters. Adler was a lawyer with the
Providence firm Adler & Flint.

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Garage (1934): A single-bay structure clad in wood shingles with a gable roof.

36 CLIFTON I. AND MURIEL B. MUNROE HOUSE (1934): Joseph T. Majeau, architect/builder. A two-story, brick Colonial Revival dwelling with a segmental-arch gabled porch sheltering the center entrance with blind elliptical fanlight. Munroe was a lawyer with the Providence firm Voigt, Wright & Monroe.

41 ANNIE A. QUINTON HOUSE (1934): Joseph T. Majeau, architect/builder. A two-story Colonial Revival dwelling center entrance with blind fanlight and a blind fan over the second-story center window below a small cross gable. Mrs. Quinton was a widow.

Garage (1934): A two-bay, two-car structure clad in weatherboard with a gable roof.

TABER AVENUE

201 THERESA M. AND HOWARD L. CARPENTER HOUSE (ca 1924): Thomas Hickey, builder. A two-story, three-bay Dutch Colonial dwelling with a gambrel roof, large bowed window on the facade, and pedimented doorway. Carpenter was treasurer and later trustee of the Albert Walker Co., located at 202 Washington Street.

207 JACOB AND ROSE LICHT HOUSE (1949): A.E. Caruolo, architect; Jacob NC Licht, builder. A single-story, L-plan ranch house with an cross-gable roof, large bay window in front, projecting wing with picture window, and a basement garage. Licht was president of the Wilkinson Co., manufacturers of store fixtures, located at 40 Sprague Street.

214 MORRIS AND ALICE CHUSMIR HOUSE (1937): Carl Hyman, architect; Joseph Majeau, builder. A two-story, brick- stucco- and half-timber-clad Tudor Revival dwelling with a bay window on the asymmetrical facade, projecting central entrance wing with hip-roof, overhanging second story, and leaded windows flanking the doorway. Chusmir was president of C & G Manufacturing Co., Inc., located at 91 Peck Street.

Garage (1937): A single-bay, brick structure with a hip roof.

232 RALPH E. AND AGNES G. BADGER HOUSE (ca 1927): A shingle-clad, two-story, five-bay-facade Colonial Revival dwelling with a pedimented-

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porch center entrance with sidelights and leaded elliptical fanlight and broad eaves. Badger worked as an investment counselor.

Garage (ca 1927): A single-bay, two-car structure with wood shingle cladding and a gable roof.

233 THOMAS L. AND EMMA O'CONNELL HOUSE (ca 1934): A brick-clad, two-story, five-bay-facade Colonial Revival dwelling with a pedimented center entrance and slate gable roof. O'Connell was a dentist, with offices at 340 Smith Street.

238 ROCHE-SLATER HOUSE (ca 1927): A two-story, brick Colonial Revival dwelling with a hip-roof, a sidelight-framed doorway under a hipped hood on massive scrolled brackets supported by fluted posts. The house was built by John Roche on speculation, first leased to Samuel B. Levy, and later sold to William B. and Marguerite Slater. Mr. Levy was treasurer and general manager of V.E. Black Co., Inc, jewelry manufacturers. Slater was manager of Jackson & Curtis, an investment securities firm, located at 15 Westminster Street.

Garage (before 1936): A single-bay, two-car, shingled structure with a hip roof.

241 HILDA P. AND FRANK N. GUSTAFSON HOUSE (ca 1933): A two-story Colonial Revival dwelling with shingle cladding and gabled center-entrance porch sheltering a door framed by leaded sidelights and an elliptical fanlight. Gustafson was a building contractor with offices at 75 Westminster Street.

Garage (before 1936): A single-bay structure with a gable roof.

244 DANIEL T. AND NELLIE M. HAGAN HOUSE (1927): A single-story, end-gambrel-roof, weatherboard-sheathed Dutch Colonial dwelling with prominent side shed dormers. The structure has a gabled entrance porch with Tuscan columns at the right of the facade. Hagan was a lawyer at 11 Weybosset Street.

Garage (before 1936): A two-car, single-bay weatherboard-clad structure with a gabled roof.

271 HARRY M. HORTON HOUSE (1930): A large, brick, two-story, hip-roof, Colonial Revival dwelling with unusual facade treatment. The wall plane is organized in A-b-C-b-A order, with the northern A section

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slightly projected beyond the plane of the other sections. At the center entrance, a small Corinthian porch is surmounted by a round-arch window on the second story and flanked by a large and unusual round-arch tripartite Palladian windows on the first story. Horton built his house the year he retired as vice-president of the Queen Dyeing Co. at 325 Valley Street.

286 JULES P. GOLDSTEIN HOUSE (1925): An unusual single-story, stucco-clad, L-plan Spanish house with tile cross-gable roof. The principal entrance is at the intersection of its two wings. There is pergola-like detailing on its projecting vestibule. Located at the southwest corner of Hazard and Taber Avenues, the house probably inspired a similar format and siting for the Max Grant House across the street at 90 Hazard Avenue. Together they form a handsome ensemble at the foot of the steep slope of Hazard Avenue. Goldstein was secretary and treasurer of the Jules P. Goldstein Company, jewelry manufacturers at 144 Pine Street.

296 JOHN F. AHEARN HOUSE (ca 1929): A two-story, slate gable-roofed, brick-clad Colonial Revival with an center entrance with fanlight above the door and wrought iron railing above. Ahearn was division manager at Waldorf System, Inc., bakery, at 17 Byron Street.

Garage (before 1936): A two-car, two-bay brick-clad structure with slate gable roof.

303 BELLA F. AND MAX J. KLINE HOUSE (1925): A typical, two-story, hip-roofed, weatherboard-sheathed dwelling with an ample three-bay facade, with center entrance and tripartite windows, one-bay pavilions set back from the facade plane at each end of the house, and elaborate eaves brackets. Klein worked at S. Klein & Sons, dealers in cotton and woolen waste, 108 Chalkstone Avenue.

310 MICHAEL AND FRANCES J. PEDRO HOUSE (1928): A typical, two-story, hip-roofed, weatherboard-sheathed three-bay-facade dwelling with a central barrel-vault entrance porch sheltering the entrance with leaded side-lights and elliptical fan and blind fans over first-story windows. Pedro was a lawyer by profession with offices at 3 Governor Street.

Garage (before 1936): A single-bay, weatherboard-sheathed structure with a hip roof.

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311 WILLIAM A. AND ELIZABETH M. BOWERS HOUSE (1929): A two-story, gable-roofed, weatherboard-sheathed Colonial Revival dwelling with five-bay facade, center entrance with sidelights and elliptical fanlight, splayed lintel window caps with keystones, and a central Palladian window over the front door. Bowers worked for the wholesale florists company of Bowers & Resnick and also founded William A. Bowers, Inc., for which Mrs. Bowers was secretary and president.

Garage (before 1936): A two-bay, weatherboard-sheathed structure with a gabled roof.

321 ROBERT STEWART HOUSE (1929): Arthur Rushton, builder. A two-story, gable-roofed, weatherboard-sheathed, Colonial Revival dwelling with side porches and columned ogee-roofed entrance portico.

Garage (1929): A two-bay, weatherboard-sheathed structure with a gabled roof.

322 RICHARD FAIRBANKS HOUSE (ca 1932) : A two-story, gable-roofed, shingle and brick-clad, Tudor Revival dwelling with a large, projecting bow window. Fairbanks was a shoe dealer.

Garage (1933): A two-car, single-bay, shingle-clad structure with a gabled roof.

326 LOUIS F. ROSENBERG HOUSE (ca 1934): A handsome, two-story, hip-roofed, stucco-clad Colonial Revival dwelling with a modillion cornice and pedimented entrance porch sheltering a doorway with leaded sidelights and blind elliptical fan. Rosenberg was a manager of a local business.

Garage (before 1936): A two-car, single-bay, stuccoed structure with a hip roof.

332 HELEN O'REILLY HOUSE (1933): Leroy Brown, builder. A typical, two-story, gambrel-roofed, weatherboard-sheathed Dutch Colonial dwelling with a gabled entrance hood on brackets over a blind fan. Miss O'Reilly taught school, first at the Summit Avenue School, then at Bridgham Junior High School.

Garage (1933): A two-car, single-bay, shingle-clad structure with a hip roof.

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- 338 HAROLD AND PEARL W. KLINDT HOUSE (ca 1933): A handsome, picturesque single-story gable-on-hip-roof Tudor Revival dwelling clad in weather-board, brick, and stucco-and-half-timbering. The house's siting exploits the change in grade to locate a garage in the cellar on the downhill side of the house. Klindt was a sales manager.
- 344 KENNETH W. HOLDEN HOUSE (ca 1934): A two-story, cross-gable-roofed, shingle- and brick-clad English Cottage dwelling with an enclosed segmental-arch entrance porch. Holden was a salesman.
- 350 HERMAN AISENBERG HOUSE (1934): Joseph Majeau, architect/builder. A two-story, cross-gable- and hip-roofed brick- and aluminum-sided dwelling with gabled front projection and Medieval/Colonial detailing. The facade has an enclosed gabled entrance porch and an arched, brick gateway at its northern end. Aisenberg was a lawyer.
- 356 CHARLES F. TOWNE HOUSE (ca 1934): A two-story, cross-gable-roof, brick- and aluminum-sided dwelling with facade dominated by a major and minor gable-end pavilions and central entrance with sidelights and elliptical fanlight below the sweeping roof. Towne was an assistant superintendent.
- 360 ROBERT D. AND ELIZABETH C. JENCKS HOUSE (1928): George Taylor, builder. A two-story, hip-roofed, shingle-clad three-bay-facade vernacular dwelling with gabled center entrance porch. Jencks was an office manager.

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UPTON AVENUE

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- THOMAS V. MOSES AND PATRICIA BURNS HOUSE (1993) A two-story, three-bay contemporary Colonial dwelling with a projecting central entrance porch and attached two-car garage projecting beyond the wall plane of the facade on the east. Moses was a lawyer and local political figure when he built this house.
- 14 LOUIS SACHETT HOUSE (1924): A two-story, hip-roofed, weatherboard-sheathed three-bay-facade dwelling with segmental-arch pedimented entrance porch. Sachett dealt in electric fixtures at 428-430 North Main Street.
- Garage (1924): A two-bay, gable-roofed structure.

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- 15 BENJAMIN AND FLORENCE G. BRIER HOUSE (ca 1924): Jackson, Robertson & Adams, architects. A two-story, gable-roofed, weatherboard- and brick-sheathed Colonial Revival structure with a projecting central entrance pavilion containing a fanlight-topped doorway sheltered by carved shelf hood on scrolled brackets. An attached two-car garage on the west side of the house is attached to the rear of the main block of the house. Brier was president of Brier Manufacturing Co. His brother and business partner lived nearby at 35 Emeline Street.
- 20 EUGENE B. WHIPPLE HOUSE (ca 1921): Marshall B. Martin, builder/architect. A handsome, two-story, gambrel-roofed weatherboard-sheathed Dutch Colonial dwelling with shed dormers. Its pilaster-and-sidelight doorway is flanked by bay windows under a broad roof overhang. Whipple was a mill engineer at the firm Perry & Whipple, mill engineers and architects, located at 513 Hospital Trust building.
- Garage (before 1936): A two-car, two-bay, weatherboard-sheathed structure.
- 30 BERTHA M. AND HAROLD RASMUSSEN HOUSE (ca 1921): A two-story, hip-roof, T-plan stuccoed, dwelling with side entrance and large projecting bow window on the front. A one-story, flat-roofed porch stands over the recessed entrance. Rasmussen was sales manager at the Packard Motor Car Company of Boston, 185 Aborn Street.
- Garage (before 1936): A two-bay, stuccoed structure with a hip roof. Given Rasmussen's occupation, this surely must have been built contemporary with the house.
- 35 BENJAMIN J. JENSELY HOUSE (1924): A two-story, hip-roofed, weatherboard- and brick-sheathed dwelling with an elaborate entrance with leaded sidelights and an elliptical fanlight with keystones surrounded by rustication and sheltered by a gabled porch with paired, vaguely Egyptian columns. One the west side of the house is a sun porch on the first story and a sleeping porch on the second. The property is surrounded by a high patterned-brick wall. Jensely ran a cigar and newsstand at 40 North Main Street.
- Garage (1924): A two-car, single-bay, brick-clad structure with a hip roof.
- 38 FREDERICK O. CLAPP HOUSE (ca 1921): Marshall B. Martin,

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builder/architect. A handsome, one-story, brick and clapboard-sheathed Dutch Colonial dwelling with an ample gambrel-on-hip roof with prominent shed dormers and a central entrance under a gabled hood. The house was probably built by Providence architect and developer Marshall B. Martin as a speculative venture, and was purchased in 1922 by Frederick O. Clapp, assistant engineer for the Providence Water Supply Board.

Garage (before 1936): A two-car, single bay, brick-clad structure with gabled roof.

52 JAMES MURRAY HOUSE (ca 1921): Marshall B. Martin, builder/architect. A two-story, gable-roofed, shingle-clad, Colonial Revival dwelling with central entrance under semicircular-plan porch and tripartite window above. Two-story one-bay pavilions are set back from the plane of the facade at each end of the building. Murray worked in the glazed paper business.

59 EDWARD T. AND MABEL H. QUILLAN HOUSE (1924): A two-story, three-bay-facade, shingle-clad dwelling with a gable-on-hip roof and center entrance a segmental-arch hood supported on massive brackets. The wide eaves have paired corner brackets. Quillan was a clerk.

Garage (1924): A two-bay, weatherboard-sheathed structure with a hip roof.

67 EVA A. AND EARLE Z. RILEY HOUSE (ca 1922): A two-story, gambrel-roofed, weatherboard-sheathed Dutch Colonial dwelling with an off-center entrance. Riley was a cotton broker.

75 ZENAS R. BLISS HOUSE (1924): Lester C. Wales, builder. A two-story, gambrel-roofed, shingle-clad, Dutch Colonial dwelling with front shed dormer, center entrance under a gabled hood supported on massive brackets, and a front bay window. Bliss was an instructor at Brown University.

Garage (1924): A two-car, one-bay, shingle-clad dwelling with a hip roof.

79 JOHN HENSHAW HOUSE (1924): A two-story, gable-roofed, shingle-clad, Colonial Revival dwelling with asymmetrical facade and arched entry porch with trelliswork side infill. Henshaw was a lawyer with the firm Henshaw, Lindemuth & Baker, at 315 Hospital Trust Building.

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Garage (1924): A single-car, single-bay, gable-roofed, shingle-clad structure.

- 87 GORDON S. GHAZARIAN HOUSE (ca 1925): A two-story, gable-roofed, shingle-clad, English Cottage dwelling with a shed dormer and front gables, and an asymmetrically placed, projecting entry pavilion containing a pilaster-trimmed entrance. Ghazarian was a physician at 188 Broad Street

Garage (before 1936): A two-car, single-bay, gable-roofed, shingle-clad structure.

WAYLAND AVENUE

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WAYLAND T. ROBERTSON HOUSE (ca 1920): Jackson, Robertson & Adams, architects. A two-story, clapboard-sheathed Colonial Revival dwelling with a three-bay facade and an enclosed, projecting central vestibule with sidelights and a wrought iron railing above. The structure also has a flat-roof, screened sunporch on its North side. Robertson (1873-1935) was a principal in the architectural firm Jackson, Robertson & Adams, perhaps the best and most prolific local firms of the early twentieth century.

Garage (before 1936): A single-car, single-bay, weatherboard-sheathed structure with a gabled roof.

- 455 ROBERT W. OTIS HOUSE (ca 1928): A two-story, brick, L-plan Georgian Revival dwelling with slate cross-gable roof. The massing is unusual: the three-bay facade is set end to the street in the shorter wing, and a sunporch fills the nook of the L adjacent to the facade. Otis was president of a local business.

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PIL*

EDWIN C. AND SARAH L. GREENE HOUSE (ca 1925): A two-story, gambrel-roofed, weatherboard-sheathed Dutch Colonial dwelling with a shed dormer and a segmental-arch entrance porch. Greene was secretary and treasurer of a local business.

Garage (before 1936): A single-car, single-bay, gable-roofed, weatherboard-sheathed structure.

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WALTER B. THOMPSON HOUSE (ca 1926): A two-story, gambrel-roofed, brick and shingle-clad Dutch Colonial dwelling with a three-bay

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facade, a central entrance with sidelight-and-elliptical-fanlight doorway sheltered by a barrel-vault, pedimented porch. The house has a flat-roofed sunporch on its southern side. Mr. Thompson was secretary of Blanding & Blanding, druggists, at 54 Weybosset Street.

486 EDWARD A. WILLIAMS HOUSE (ca 1922): Marshall B. Martin, architect/builder. A two-story, gable-roofed, shingle-clad, Colonial Revival dwelling with a gabled, Tuscan-columned entrance porch. Williams was a sales manager for John Campbell & Company, dye stuffs, at 107 Broadway.

NC Garage (1955): To rear of building, not visible from the street.

489 HENRY OTTE HOUSE (ca 1920): Marshall B. Martin, architect/builder. A picturesque, two-story, weatherboard-sheathed gambrel-roof dwelling. The main block is flanked by shed-roof wings with prominent semi-octagonal-plan dormers. The facade has a recessed arched center entrance and an eyebrow front dormer. Otte was in the cotton yarn business.

Garage (before 1936): A weatherboard-sheathed, gable-roofed structure with raised dormer and added greenhouse studio.

492 WILLIAM B. MCBEE HOUSE (1925): A two-story, hip-roofed, weatherboard-sheathed, three-bay-facade Colonial Revival dwelling with a lattice-work porch sheltering the central entrance with sidelights around door and a Palladian-window dormer. McBee was president and treasurer of the Blackstone Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

505 MYRTIS A. CLAYTON HOUSE (1927): Philip Franklin Eddy, architect; David Sack, builder. A two-story, gable-roofed, shingle clad, Colonial Revival dwelling with a three-bay facade, segmental-arch entrance porch, and louvered front door with fanlight and sidelights. Mrs. Clayton was the widow of Thomas Clayton.

Garage (1927): A one-bay, two-car structure with a gable roof.

509 JOHN E. LENT HOUSE (ca 1922): A two-story Dutch Colonial dwelling with an asymmetrical, two-bay facade, and a gable roof with a prominent shed dormer. Mr. Lent was a business agent.

Garage (before 1936): A two-car, two-bay, flat-roof structure clad in shingle.

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515 HARRY AND LENA LYON HOUSE (ca 1928): A two-story Colonial Revival dwelling clad in brick and wood shingle, with a center entrance framed with sidelights and pilasters. Lyon was owner of Harry Lyon & Co., paper dealers, located at 331 Canal Street.

Garage (before 1936): A three-bay brick structure with a hip roof.

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Photographs

3. Photographer: Robert O. Jones
4. Date: 1981
5. Negative: R. I. Historical Preservation and Heritage Commission

The above information applies to all photographs.

6. View: Freeman Parkway, view to west
7. Photo #1 of 7

6. View: Northwest corner, Upton and Wayland Avenues, view to northwest
7. Photo #2 of 7

6. View: 141 Freeman Parkway, view to south
7. Photo #3 of 7

6. View: 25 Freeman Parkway, view to south
7. Photo #4 of 7

6. View: 114 Freeman Parkway, view to northeast
7. Photo #5 of 7

6. View: 90 Hazard Avenue, view to northwest
7. Photo #6 of 7

6. View: 92 Laurel Avenue, view to north
7. Photo #7 of 7

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Significance

The Freeman Plat Historic District is an exceptional example in Rhode Island of an upper-income suburban residential neighborhood of the 1920s and 1930s designed in picturesque character. It retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association; and embodies the distinctive characteristics of early twentieth-century suburban development patterns and revival-style architecture. Its significance to the history and development of the City of Providence make it eligible for National Register listing.

The Freeman Plat consists of land originally accumulated by John R. Freeman for the location and aesthetic protection of his country estate. As the assembled parcel approached fifty acres, however, he determined that careful residential development could achieve that goal as well as reap financial rewards. Between the years 1916 and 1929, therefore, Freeman submitted to the City of Providence plans for five different plats. With curving landscaped streets lined with stylish, substantial dwellings—many of them architect designed and most single-family houses—and originally populated by upper-income residents principally of Yankee, Irish, Jewish, Italian, and French-Canadian descent, the Freeman Plat Historic District is significant in the areas of planning, landscape architecture, architecture, and social history.

Planning played an important role in the Freeman Plat's development. Because of topography, the land seemed undesirable and the plat was developed relatively late in the city's history. The area's geography made it uninviting for early settlement. Although only a mile from the site of early European settlement, it was separated from that area by a steep north-south ridge and set within a shallow north-south valley. Early roads avoided the area and followed the high ground around it: Cat Swamp Lane (1684) followed today's Olney Street, Morris Avenue, Sessions Street, and Cole Avenue to Rochambeau Avenue.

The growth and settlement of suburban areas like the East Side was determined largely by the availability of efficient and affordable transportation. Introduction and rapid expansion of the street railways after 1865 opened the East Side for residential development during the city's most prosperous years, but the Freeman Plat area remained undeveloped. The construction of Blackstone Boulevard between 1890 and 1892 further improved access to this area, but likewise had little effect on the land of the Freeman Plat.

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access to this area, but likewise had little effect on the land of the Freeman Plat.

In 1896, John R. Freeman, a civil engineer by training, came to Providence from Boston to assume the presidency of the Manufacturer's Mutual Insurance Company. In 1901 he purchased a tract on Morris Avenue adjacent to the Homeopathic Hospital, formerly the Nichols mansion, and built a house. Three years later, the hospital moved to a new structure in another part of the city, and Freeman acquired the Nichols property to forestall undesirable development near his residence. Freeman induced the Brown School, a private school for boys, to move to the former Nichols estate in 1905, whereupon the institution changed its name to the Morris Heights School. The school ceased operations in 1916. Freeman attempted to sell the Nichols House for single-family residential use, but no buyer could be found, and the structure was demolished in 1927.

Freeman's concern about his surroundings led him to expand his holdings to some fifty acres. He purchased land south of his house along Laurel Avenue, previously platted out but never developed. He also bought the unsold house lots on the former Amos C. Barstow estate north of his house, and other land which extended in part east to Cole Avenue.

Development of the land occupied by and bordering Cat Swamp required significant planning and engineering. The land lay undeveloped (while land around it was platted) largely because of the swamp. Freeman, a civil engineer by training, was one of the state's leading early twentieth-century authorities on water and water supply. Perhaps only an individual with his particular training and vision could have realized a picturesque suburb from a hitherto undesirable swamp.

John R. Freeman Plat Number 1, drawn in 1916, encompassed the land traversed by Doyle, Upton, Hazard, Laurel, Wayland, Elmgrove, and Taber Avenues, Freeman Parkway, Barberry Hill, and Abbottsford and Rose Courts. Upton, Hazard, Freeman, and Barberry Hill, all new streets, were plotted with gentle curves, and a triangular parcel at Freeman and Elmgrove was reserved as a small green. Wayland, Elmgrove, Doyle, and Laurel, all previously platted, were partly realigned to introduce curved sections. The Freeman Plat thus has greater variety than the standard grid used for most Providence subdivisions.

Four more plats were drawn for Freeman's land. Plats 2 (1916) and 5 (1929) were redivisions of lots in the first plat. Plat number 3 (1923) constituted the layout for Laurel Court. In plat number 4 (1925), the

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original grid plan for the Barstow Estate was revised to interrupt the straight line of Emeline Street with the crooked-Y intersection of Stadium Road and Taber Avenue.

To prepare the area for building, workmen laid drains to connect springs in the swamp to the Elmgrove Avenue sewer, and distributed fill, raising the ground level as much as fifteen feet in some places.

The average lot size in the Freeman plat is 8,000 square feet, sixty to one hundred percent larger than the standard Providence house lot of 4,000 to 5,000 square feet, and the parcels were sold with deed restrictions to control the type and quality of construction. The Freeman Plat deed restrictions are typical of those found in other residential plats developed in Providence in the early twentieth century before the city's first zoning law was enacted in 1923.

Initially lot sales in the Freeman Plat lagged because the area still was considered too far from the center of the city. Freeman financed the construction of a number of dwellings in the outer reaches of the plat, along Elmgrove, Doyle, and Upton Avenues, to stimulate building. Some promotional schemes were employed to market the area; among these was the construction of "the all-electric house" at 267 Elmgrove Avenue, which remained on display as a model home, with an art show hung to attract visitors. Freeman built several houses in collaboration with real estate developer and architect Marshall B. Martin.

Freeman's chief motivation in this venture was not speculation for profit but protection of his home's surroundings, and he took steps to ensure that the quiet, attractive character of the area would be maintained. Though he did not personally draft the plats, Freeman supervised the design and detail of streets and sidewalks and consulted with the Olmsted firm on landscaping improvements. His son Hovey T. Freeman drew up deeds, closed sales, and conferred with clients' architects as an added step toward monitoring development. As a consequence of this careful attention, the layout, street views, landscaping, and residential architecture of the Freeman Plat are among the most distinguished in the city.

Freeman was by no means the sole developer of the Freeman Plat. The properties at 336 Doyle; 20, 38, and 52 Upton; and 486 and 489 Wayland, all erected between 1919 and 1922, are associated with Marshall B. Martin; he himself lived briefly at both 366 Doyle and 486 Wayland. Other lots in the vicinity of Elmgrove, Doyle, and Upton were purchased in groups by people or firms associated with speculative residential construction on the East

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Side, among them Thomas and Rose Hickey and John Roche. The lots at 287, 293, 297, 299, and 347 Doyle and 79 and 87 Upton were all acquired in 1924 and 1925 by Lester C. Wales or his wife Ruth. The architectural consistency of the dwellings erected on these plots--293 Doyle and 79 Upton are identical Colonial residences, while 297 Doyle and 87 Upton are very similar English Cottages--suggest that the Waleses erected these houses on speculation for subsequent sale. In contrast, lots in the area between Morris and Elmgrove Avenues were purchased primarily by individuals planning to construct homes for themselves, and houses were usually designed and built specifically for the client.

The Freeman Plat is significant for landscape architecture because of both the overall æsthetic that informed the plat's realized design as well as many important individual garden landscapes for houses built within the plat. Freeman employed Olmsted & Olmsted as consultants for the layout of the plat, and extensive drawings and correspondence document this process. The resulting elements are a full-blown expression of their æsthetic: winding, hilly streets, ample verges to separate the streets from the sidewalks, and prescribed setbacks of houses on their lots create a highly picturesque suburban residential landscape. The hills and curving roads reveal only a small portion of the neighborhood at one time, a configuration which enhances the sequential nature of the landscape and appears in many other designs by the firm, including the Arnold Arboretum in Boston.

The verges bordering streets and sidewalks in the Freeman Plat are much wider than others in the city. The difference is most apparent on Doyle and Taber Avenues, where the width of roadway and verges abruptly change at the lines of demarcation between the Freeman Plat and adjoining subdivisions. Some of the verges, most notably those along Freeman Parkway, are planted with ornamental shrubs and trees such as rhododendron, holly, and flowering cherry, unlike the plain grass strips punctuated by maple trees found in most Providence residential neighborhoods.

In addition to the landscaping of the plat itself, individual parcels are significance for their landscape design. Olmsted & Olmsted designed, in part or in whole, gardens for the Davis House, 238 Arlington Avenue; the DeWolf House, 25 Freeman Parkway; Freeman's own house, 42 Freeman Parkway (now only partially extant); and the Aldred House, 140 Freeman Parkway. Many other landscape designs of similar quality within the plat are the work of local landscape architects, gardeners, and individual homeowners.

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The Freeman Plat's distinguished collection of revivalist architecture built primarily between 1920 and 1945 is among the finest in Rhode Island. As Virginia and Lee McAlester note,

After [World War I], fashions in domestic architecture shifted toward...period styles.... The resulting burst of period fashions drew on the complete historical spectrum of European and Colonial American housing styles and dominated domestic building during the 1920s and '30s.¹

The district amply documents this phenomenon. It is remarkable for consistency of age and type. The variety of style, scale, and design, however, creates an overall diversified architectural character that distinguishes the district visually and enhances its significance as representative of American twentieth-century domestic architecture. Later additions to the district, though relatively few, are generally commensurate with earlier houses from the period of significance. In the future, they should be re-evaluated for determination of their contribution to the district's significance over a broader period of time.

Neo-Georgian was by far the most popular of all revival styles in Providence and appeared in many variations during the twentieth century. The most common type is the gable-roof house with a three- or five-bay facade and a pedimented center entrance with fanlight. Built in brick-, clapboard-, or shingle-clad versions, the form was repeated often on the East Side, and can be seen in dwellings at 6 Barberry Hill, 121 Laurel Avenue, and 486 Wayland Avenue. They range in scale and elaborateness from the large Sorrentino House, 141 Freeman Parkway, to the smaller Bliss House, 35 Eames Street.

The Dutch Colonial, characterized by its large gambrel roof containing second story and attic, appears in significant numbers here, from the large Andrews House, 114 Freeman Parkway, to the Rouslin House, 21 Eames Street.

Domestic architecture based on English medieval models was the Georgian Revival's strongest rival. Medieval Revival houses characteristically have asymmetrical massing, steep gable roofs, and medieval detail, including Tudor arch doorways, drip molds over windows, banks of multi-pane windows, and molded chimney pots. They range from small, relatively simple

¹Virginia and Lee McAlester, A Field Guide to American Houses (New York, 1991), p. 319.

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English Cottages, like the Hayward House, 297 Doyle Avenue, to the full-blown Stein House, 58 Hazard Avenue.

Equally picturesque as English-inspired houses are those that took their cues from French farmhouses. Like their Tudor Revival counterparts, they are generally gable-roofed asymmetrical masses, often with an "L" or rambling plan, and usually incorporate a cylindrical, conical-roof tower. The Grant House, 90 Hazard Avenue, designed by Philip Franklin Eddy, epitomizes local Norman Farmhouse design.

In addition, many of the smaller dwellings within the district employ a basic rectangular plan with simple massing and minimal detail, often vaguely "Colonial" in nature. The Raymond House, 153 Morris Avenue, is typical.

The Freeman Plat Historic District is particularly telling of early twentieth-century social history. Unlike other enclaves of wealth, it had a polyglot nature from the beginning. Original property owners were professionals, business executives, and entrepreneurs descended from Yankees as well as more recent immigrants of Irish, Jewish, French-Canadian, and Italian backgrounds who represented both the economic success of Providence at the turn of the century, and the rising status and affluence that individuals from a variety of ethnic backgrounds had attained during this period. Those who first located here were not closely identified with Providence founding families or those long prominent in local history. Among the area's earliest residents were Vincent Sorrentino, Italo-American founder of a large jewelry company (141 Freeman Parkway); Max Grant, Jewish inventor of the bus fare-collection meter (90 Hazard Avenue); Foster B. Davis, Yankee founder of the brokerage Davis & Davis (238 Arlington Avenue); Joseph Majeau, French-Canadian realtor and developer (18 Stadium Road); and Terrance M. O'Reilly, Irish-American attorney (95 Freeman Parkway).

Of further interest is the number of related family members who chose to build in the Freeman Plat. Among this group are brothers Charles Brier (35 Emeline Street) and Benjamin Brier (15 Upton Avenue), jewelry manufacturers, and sisters Hope Spink Davis (238 Arlington Avenue) and Martha Spink Parkhurst (64 Upton Avenue). John R. Freeman reserved land for members of his family, and a number of his descendants chose to build near the site of his own house at the intersection of Freeman Parkway and Arlington Avenue. Further investigation of the socio-economic profile of this district should prove important toward amplification of the growing heterogeneity of upper-income Providence in the early twentieth century.

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Verbal Boundary Description and Justification

The boundary of the Freeman Plat Historic District is shown as a heavy black line on the accompanying map entitled "Freeman Plat National Register Historic District, Scale 1"=80'."

More specifically, the district includes the following properties:

15, 20, 30 Abbotsford Court

231, 238 Arlington Avenue

6, 16, 25, 26, 35, 45, 47, 48 Barberry Hill

142, 151, 176 Cole Avenue

257, 282, 286, 287, 290, 293, 294, 297, 299, 300, 303, 309, 310, 328,
331, 335, 336, 343, 344, 347, 248, 356 Doyle Avenue

15, 21, 31, 34, 35, 42, 45, 50 Eames Street

190, 200, 206, 215, 231, 245, 257, 265, 267, 278, 285, 287, 288, 360-
366 Elmgrove Avenue

17, 25, 34, 35, 45, 46, 49, 52, 59, 65, 71, 97, 103, 107, 115, 121,
Emeline Street

70, 88 Everett Avenue

2, 15, 16, 25, 30, 59, 60, 67, 76, 82, 88, 95, 100, 105, 106, 114,
115, 124, 125, 131, 132, 135, 140, 141, 161, 162, 169, 174, 175, 181,
182, 185, 195, 196, 204, 215, 222, 225, 228, 235, 236, 242 Freeman
Parkway

22, 30, 33, 34, 38, 42, 44, 45, 58, 64, 65, 74, 75, 80-82, 81, 89, 90,
100, 109, 120, 121, 129, 130, 137 Hazard Avenue

41, 49, 56, 65, 70, 75, 82, 89, 92, 97, 102, 115, 120, 121, 126, 131,
137, 140, 162, 168, 174, 182, 186 Laurel Avenue

12, 15, 20, 21 Laurel Court

125, 141, 153, 173, 177 Morris Avenue

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14, 15, 21, 24 Rose Court

5, 15, 18, 25, 33, 36, 41 Stadium Road

201, 214, 232, 233, 238, 241, 244, 271, 286, 296, 303, 310, 311, 321,
322, 326, 332, 338, 344, 350, 356, 360 Taber Avenue

14, 15, 20, 30, 35, 38, 52, 59, 67, 75, 79, 87 Upton Avenue

450, 455, 458, 476, 486, 489, 492, 505, 509, 515 Wayland Avenue

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Freeman Plat Historic District are based on historical plat boundaries and are drawn to include only the land holdings which were purchased and subsequently developed by John R. Freeman.

The property was platted in five phases. The John R. Freeman Plat No. 1, surveyed in 1916, by W. V. Polleys, encompasses the land traversed by Doyle, Upton, Hazard, Laurel, Wayland, Elmgrove and Taber Avenues, Freeman Parkway, Barberry Hill, and Abbotsford and Rose Courts.

Four more plats were drawn for Freeman's land. Plat Nos. 2 and 5 were redivisions of lots in the first plat. Plat No. 3, made in 1923, constituted the layout for Laurel Court. Plat No. 4, surveyed by George S. Bullock in 1925, revised the original grid plan of Emeline and Eames Streets, Taber Avenue, and Stadium Road.

Also included in the district is 360-366 Elmgrove Avenue, the Nathan Bishop Junior High School, which occupies a full block within the Freeman Plat. The land was purchased by the City of Providence from Freeman for the purpose of building a school, and is therefore included in this nomination as an original parcel of the Freeman Plat. The presence of a school within the plat is representative of suburban development across America during this period.



Freeman Plat Historic District
Providence County, Rhode Island
Photo #2 of 7



Freeman Plat Historic District
Providence County, Rhode Island
Photo # 3 of 7



Freeman Plat Historic District
Providence County, Rhode Island
Photo # 4 of 7



Freeman Plat Historic District
Providence County, Rhode Island
Photo # 5 of 7



Freeman Plat Historic District
Providence County, Rhode Island
Photo # 6 of 7



Freeman Plat Historic District
Providence County, Rhode Island
Photo #7 of 8



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Freeman Plat Historic District
Providence County
Rhode Island

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- 50' B 19-301760-4634370
- C 19-301320-4634050
- D 19-300810-4634160
- E 19-300940-4634690

TAUNTON, MASS. 16 MI.
PLYMOUTH, MASS. 42 MI.

4632
4631
RUMFORD 3.4 MI.
8.9 MI. TO U.S. 1
BARRINGTON 7.5 MI.
RIVERSIDE 4 MI.
FALL RIVER, MASS. 15 MI.
SEEKONK, MASS. 3.5 MI.
(EAST PROVIDENCE)
6767 IV SE
103
44
6



FREEMAN

MORRIS

ARLINGTON

BARBERRY

LAUREL

WEYMOUTH

ALUMNI

AVE

HILL

EVERETT

141

125

15

25

35

231

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48

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25

16

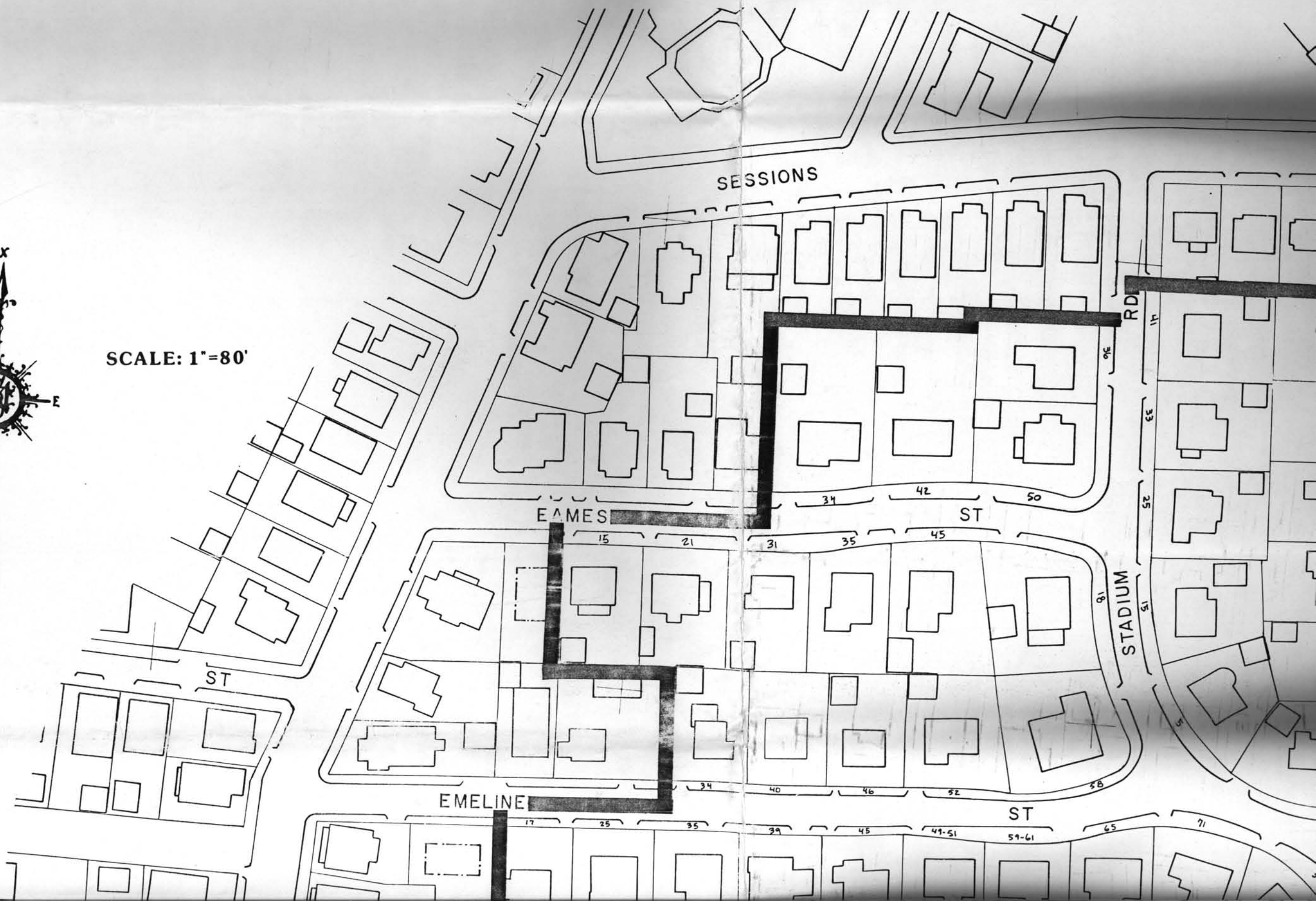
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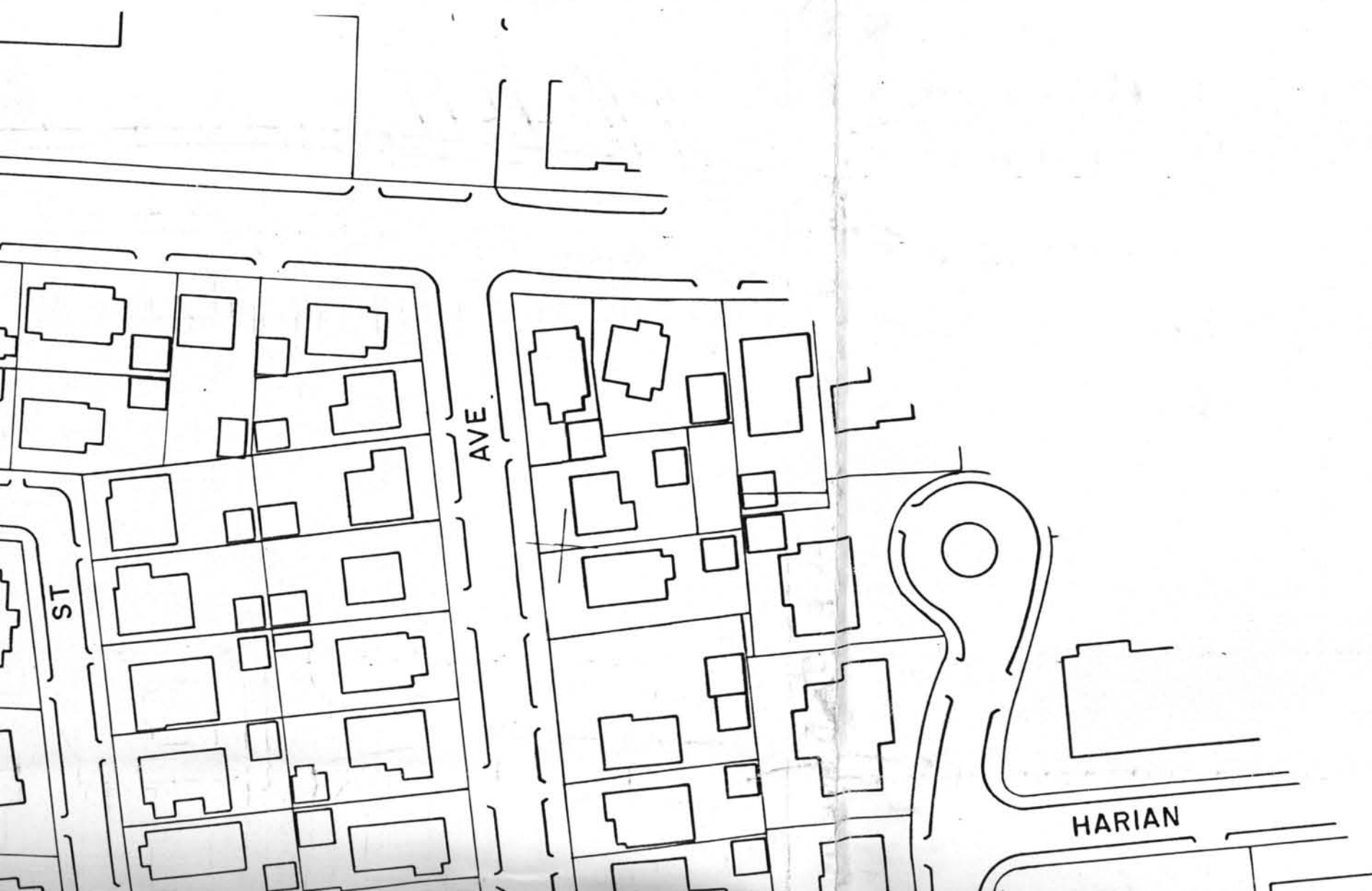
FREEMAN PLAT

NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICT



SCALE: 1"=80'







ELMWAY

ST

HARIAN

RD

BEVELIN

RD

ALTON

AVE

UPTON

CT

ROSE

14

20

30

38

50

575

509

505

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15

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240-42

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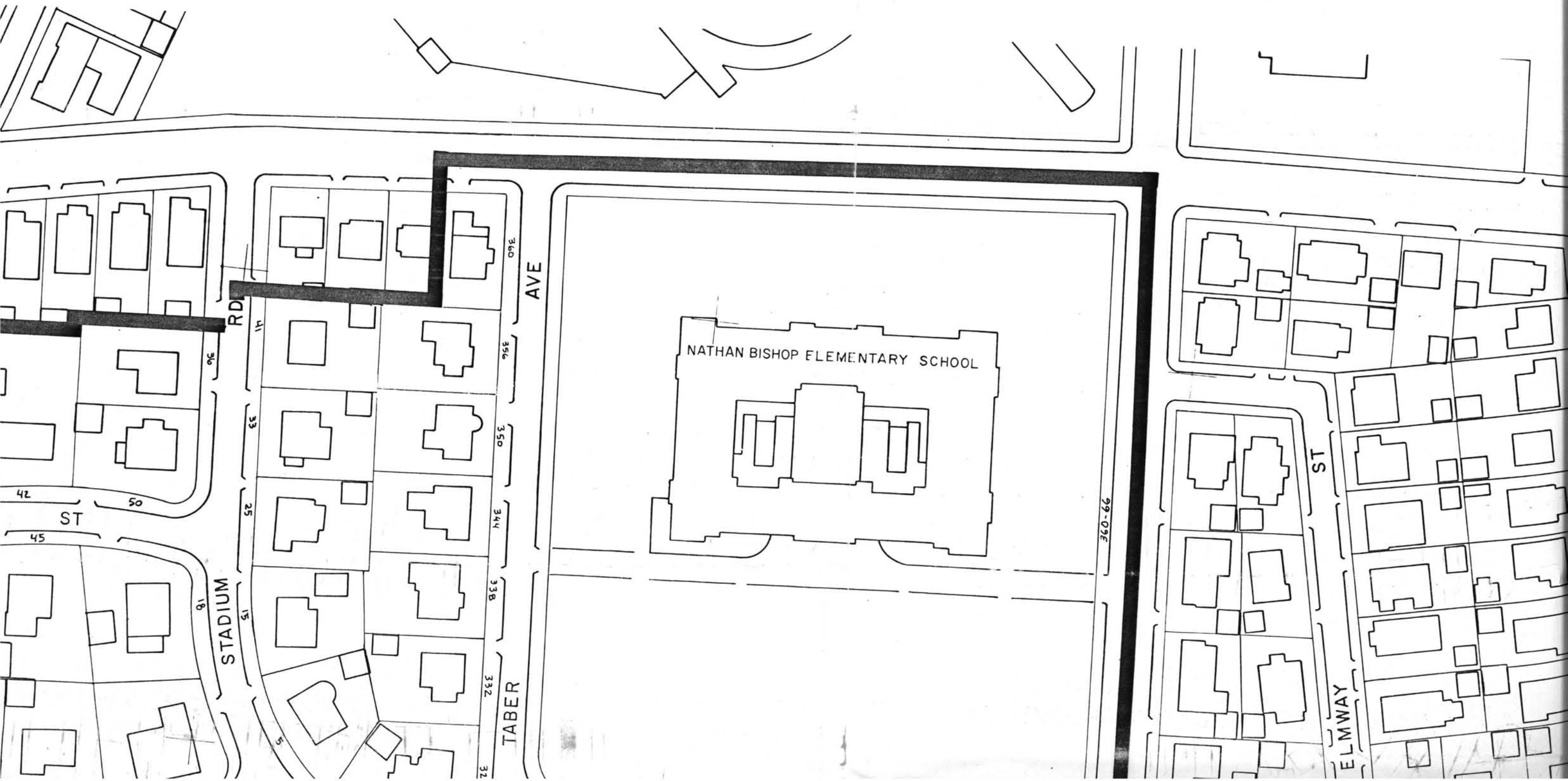
225

235

151

PLAT

DISTRICT





EMELINE

ST

AVE

AVE

UPTON

AVE

AVE

ROSE

PKWY

WAYLAND

97 103 107 115 121

328 336 344 348 356

331 335 343 347

100 120 130

109 121 129 137

114 124 132 140

115 125 131 135

301

8 14 20 30

15

287

285

267

265

257

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100

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141

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