

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name: Blackstone Park Historic District

other name/site number: _____

1. Name of Property

street & number: multiple - see description

not for publication: N/A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: Public and Private

Category of Property: District

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>198</u>	<u>13</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>199</u>	<u>13</u>	Total

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

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Property name Blackstone Park Historic District, Prov., Providence Cty, 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.

Frederic R. Williamson
Signature of certifying official

15 Apr 1998
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:

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

6. Function or Use

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

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7. Description

Architectural Classification:

Multiple late 19th and
early 20th century styles

Other Description: _____

Materials: foundation	<u>BRICK, STONE, CONCRETE</u>	roof	<u>ASPHALT, SLATE, CLAY</u>
walls	<u>BRICK, WOOD,</u>	other	_____
	<u>STUCCO</u>		

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: Architecture
Social History

Period(s) of Significance: 1861 - 1947

Significant Dates: 1861 1892

Significant Person(s): _____

Cultural Affiliation: _____

Architect/Builder: A multiple - see description
B multiple - see description

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

X See continuation sheet.

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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: Providence Preservation Society

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: _____

UTM References:	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	_____	_____	_____	B	_____	_____
C	_____	_____	_____	D	_____	_____

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description: See continuation sheet.

Boundary Justification: See continuation sheet.

11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title: Joshua Safdie/Consultant

Organization: Providence Preservation Society Date: October 1997

Street & Number: 86 Preston Street, Second Floor Telephone: 274-6711

City or Town: Providence State: RI ZIP: 02906

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Description

The Blackstone Park Historic District is a large residential neighborhood located on the lower East Side of Providence. The district is composed of 212 single- and multiple-family houses and over sixty acres of city-owned park land. The district is laid out in a rectangular fashion along the western edge of the Seekonk River and is roughly bounded on the south by South Angell Street; on the west by Butler Avenue, Blackstone Boulevard, and Grotto Avenue; on the north by President and Laurel avenues; and on the east by the Seekonk River. It is divided by a deep ravine of marsh, the same topographical form that characterizes its northern edge, into two uneven portions: a larger, and older, portion to the south and a newer but smaller portion to the north. The majority of the street plan follows a simple grid that extends from the neighboring area to the west, but streets which border the park and the river are generally aligned in a more curvilinear pattern.

The houses in the district are located on average-sized house lots, most measuring one quarter acre or less, with some slightly larger lots found primarily north of Irving Avenue. Many individual lots are elaborately landscaped with shrubs, trees, and flower beds, often bounded by retaining walls and stone or brick walkways. Portions of the district also exhibit marked setbacks, broad sidewalks, and plantings on strips of grass between the sidewalks and the road. The grounds are generally well cared for both by the city and by individual homeowners.

The majority of the houses in the district were built between 1890 and 1930, with a few as early as the 1860s. Most houses are 2- and 2½-story, wood-framed structures sheathed in clapboard, shingle, brick, or stucco, and featuring many common domestic architectural styles from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, including Italianate, Queen Anne, Shingle, Second Empire, Victorian Eclectic, Craftsman, and several revival styles. Additionally, a wide variety of standard house forms appeared in the district, including double-deckers, bungalows, and four-squares. Most houses have an associated garage, either incorporated into the structure of the house or, more typically, built separately near the rear of the lot. The free-standing garages often mimic the style of their houses. The district is also home to several non-contributing modern buildings which exhibit International and Post-modern styles. Although these dwellings fall outside of the fifty-year eligibility guideline of the National Register, they nonetheless stand as examples of mid- and late twentieth-century domestic architecture and should be reevaluated in the future for their contribution to the significance of the district.

The vast majority of the houses in the district may be described most easily as an example of one of the following categories:

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The Cross-gabled Italianate

A 2½-story, cross-gabled, Italianate-style house with a primary entrance located under a small entrance porch attached to the projecting gable.

The Second Empire

A 2½-story, mansard-roofed, Second Empire-style house with roof dormers and a central entrance under a decorative entrance porch.

The Double-Decker

A 2½-story, 2-family, 2-bay, end-gabled house with a 2-story bay window on one bay of the façade and a single or paired entrance in the other.

The Colonial Revival

A 2- or 2½-story, 3- or 5-bay, side-gabled house with roof dormers and a central entrance located under a decorative entrance hood.

The Hip-roofed Colonial Revival

A 2- or 2½-story, hip-roofed house with roof dormers and a central entrance located under a decorative entrance porch.

The Dutch Colonial Revival

A 1½-story, 3- or 5-bay, gambrel-roofed house with full-length roof dormers and a central entrance located under a decorative entrance porch.

The Four-square

A 2½-story, 2-by-2 bay, pyramidal-hip-roofed house with roof dormers, a full-length porch on the façade, and a primary entrance in one of the two front bays.

The Bungalow

A 1½-story, gambrel-roofed house with roof dormers and an integral, full-length porch on the façade.

The following is an inventory of all buildings and other resources, both contributing and non-contributing, located within the district:

ANGELL STREET

- 591 CHARLES W. POTTER HOUSE (1900): A weatherboard-clad four-square with a slate roof, a large bay window, and an off-center entrance porch with Tuscan columns. Charles W. Potter was a clerk.
(P41/L44)

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- 593-595 JOHN M. HATHAWAY HOUSE (1890): An end-gabled, shingle-clad double-decker with a 2-story bay window and an off-center, paired central entrance with a transom and a bracketed entrance hood. The original owner was John M. Hathaway, a painter. Milton H. Bronsdon, superintendent of the Providence Cable Tramway that ran nearby, also lived here in 1890. (P41/L263)
- 597-599 HOUSE (1891): A 2½-story, end-gabled, weatherboard-clad double-decker with a prominent overhanging gable end and paired off-center entrances under a 1-story entrance porch with tapered columns and other classical details. Samuel B. Allen, a bookkeeper, and James F. Richards, a clerk, were the first inhabitants. The house originally was numbered 251 Angell Street. (P41/L29)
- Garage: A 1-story, hip-roofed, concrete block structure with two vehicular bays.
- 598-600 PYKE-LOVECRAFT HOUSE (1892): Howard K. Hilton, architect. A 2½-story, hip-roofed, shingle- and weatherboard-clad double house with corner entrances and a 2-story bay window on the façade. Samuel Pyke owned the house until 1930 and rented out the units. The Providence-born author Howard P. Lovecraft lived here between 1911 and 1925. H.K. Hilton also designed the Herman C. and Ella M. Bumpus House at 17 Oriole Avenue and the Herbert Almy House at 205 Butler Avenue. (P41/L103)
- Garage: A 1-story, hip-roofed, brick-clad structure with two vehicular bays.
- 602 WALTER P. PIERCE HOUSE (1918): A shingle-clad four-square with an off-center, enclosed entrance porch and a second-story bay window. Walter P. Pierce was a manager. (P41/L100)
- Garage: A 1-story, end-gabled, concrete block and shingle-clad structure with two vehicular bays.
- 603 CHARLES R. RICHARDS HOUSE (1885): A 1½-story, cross-gabled, weatherboard-clad, Queen Anne-style house with a bay window and a side-hall entrance with a single sidelight under a small, flat-roofed entrance with classical details. Charles R. Richards was a mason. (P41/L32)
- Garage: A 1½-story, end-gabled, weatherboard-clad structure with two vehicular bays containing double doors.

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- 610 FREDERICK E. ANTHONY HOUSE (1918): A 2½-story, hip-roofed, brick- and weatherboard-clad, Craftsman-style house with wide, bracketed eaves and a symmetrical, 3-bay façade with exposed basement lights and a central entrance surmounted by a hip-roofed, bracketed entrance hood. Frederick E. Anthony was a designer. (P41/L80)
- Garage: A 1-story, hip-roofed, shingle-clad structure with two vehicular bays.
- 612 THEODORE T. PHILLIPS HOUSE (1877): A weatherboard-clad, cross-gabled Italianate with an assymetrical façade containing a large and irregularly placed round-head window between the first and second story, paired round-head windows under the eaves of the gable end, and a side entrance under a semi-circular, flat-roofed entrance hood. Theodore T. Phillips was the secretary of the Providence Steam Engine Company. (P41/L245)
- Garage: A 1-story, shallow end-gabled, weatherboard-clad structure with two vehicular bays.
- 613 JOHN F. AND WILLIAM F. SLATER HOUSE (ca. 1867): An elaborate, weatherboard-clad Second Empire with classical detailing such as quoins and brackets; an entrance enclosed by double doors under a prominent entrance porch featuring decorative, square posts; and a 2-story, ornamental side porch. The land on which this house and the Slater House at 646 Angell now stand was purchased as an investment in 1863 by John F. Slater of Norwich, CT, and his cousin William F. Slater of Smithfield, RI, both textile manufacturers. The Slaters built this house and the house at 646 Angell in order to stimulate development in the area and rented them out. During the next nine years they sold only four lots and decided to sell their remaining property and the two constructed houses to Charles and Henry Taber, two real estate investors. (P41/L43)
- Garage: A 1-story, flat-roofed, weatherboard-clad structure with two vehicular bays.
- 616 FREDERICK C. STONE HOUSE (1930): A 2½-story, side-gabled, shingle-clad, Craftsman-style house set gable-end to the street, with a symmetrical, 3-bay façade featuring a semi-enclosed entrance porch with classical details and a 1-story, enclosed porch on the street façade. Frederick C. Stone was a clerk. (P41/L43)

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Garage: A 1-story, side-gabled, shingle-clad structure with two vehicular bays.

621-623 THOMAS L. PHILLIPS HOUSE (1890): A highly altered, 2½-story, side-gabled, stuccoed and brick-clad, multi-family, Queen Anne-style house with a prominent gabled front dormer and a symmetrical façade featuring flanking, 2-story octagonal towers which are spanned by a full-length, 1-story, enclosed porch with paired central entrances. Thomas L. Phillips was a clerk. (P41/L36)

625 FRANK ALLEN HOUSE (1898): A weatherboard-clad four-square with a bay window on the façade and a side entrance with a bracketed entrance porch with brick supports. Frank Allen worked as a civil engineer at Providence City Hall. (P41/L248)

Garage: A 1-story, end-gabled, weatherboard-clad structure with one vehicular bay.

626 HAROLD D. STONE HOUSE (1928): A 2½-story, shingle-clad, 3-bay Colonial Revival set gable end to the street, with a simple central entrance porch and an enclosed porch on the street façade. Harold D. Stone was a salesman. (P41/L99)

Garage: A 1-story, hip-roofed, stuccoed structure with two vehicular bays.

631 JOHN A. SUTTON HOUSE (1884): Thomas W. Burr, builder. A 2½-story, cross-gabled, weatherboard- and shingle-clad, Queen Anne-style house with a recessed, 2-story side-hall entrance porch featuring turned posts, spindlework, and a pediment over the first story. John A. Sutton was a restaurateur. (P41/L37)

Garage: A 1-story, flat-roofed, weatherboard-clad, concrete block structure with two vehicular bays.

632 MAUD C. DOWLEY HOUSE (1926): A shingle-clad, 3-bay Dutch Colonial Revival with triple windows on the first story and a recessed central entrance with flanking sidelights. (P41/L96)

Garage: A 1-story, hip-roofed, stuccoed structure with two vehicular bays.

642 JOHN PRIOR HOUSE (1926): A 2½-story, weatherboard-clad hip-roofed Colonial Revival with a 2-story, polygonal corner bay; a second-story bay window; an open entrance porch with Tuscan

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columns; and stained glass windows flanking the primary entrance.
(P41/L92)

Garage: A 1-story, hip-roofed, weatherboard-clad structure with 2 vehicular bays.

646 JOHN F. AND WILLIAM F. SLATER HOUSE (ca. 1867): A weatherboard-clad, cross-gabled Second Empire. The house most likely was originally a Cross-gabled Italianate that was updated with Second Empire details, including a slate mansard roof, a large Palladian window on the second story and an elaborate entrance porch, shortly after it was first built. The land on which this house and the Slater House at 613 Angell now stand was purchased as an investment in 1863 by John F. Slater of Norwich, CT and his cousin William F. Slater of Smithfield, RI, both textile manufacturers. The Slaters built this house and the house at 613 Angell in order to stimulate development in the area and rented them out. During the next nine years they sold only four lots and decided to sell their remaining property and the two constructed houses to Charles and Henry Taber, two real estate investors. The first owner occupant of this house was Lindsay Anderson, the proprietor of an oyster bar downtown. (P41/L76)

652 FRANK W. MARSHALL AND HANNAH L. LORING HOUSE (1905): A 2½ story, shingle-clad house with a voluminous side-gabled roof intersected by a 2-story gabled projection on one half of the façade, projecting eaves, and a simple central entrance. Frank W. Marshall was an artist and an illustrator for The Providence Journal. (P41/L286)

Garage: A 1-story, hip-roofed, concrete block structure with two vehicular bays enclosed by double doors.

654 CLINTON F. STEVENS HOUSE (1903-04): A weatherboard-clad four-square with bracketed eaves, a gabled front dormer, an off-center entrance, and a full-length entrance porch with Tuscan columns. Clinton F. Stevens was a treasurer with the Union Trust Company. (P41/L91)

Garage: A 1-story, hip-roofed, concrete block structure with one vehicular bay.

662 WILLIAM H. EDDY HOUSE (1907): Thomas A. Doane, architect and builder. A 3-bay Colonial Revival with prominent, pedimented dormers; a full-length, 1-story porch with Tuscan columns and other classical details; a center bay window over the porch; and

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a central entrance with double doors. William H. Eddy was a school principal and later would become assistant super intendent of schools. The house originally was numbered 666 Angell Street. (P41/L88)

Garage: A 1-story, hip-roofed, concrete block structure with two vehicular bays.

- 670 EDWIN F. CARY HOUSE (1905): A 2½-story, side-gabled, brick- and shingle-clad house with a large central dormer, a symmetrical 3-bay façade, and a blocky, enclosed entrance porch with a roof parapet. Edwin F. Cary was a real estate agent. John Marcett, a janitor, lived with Cary at the time the house was built. (P41/L87)

Garage: A 1½-story, side-gabled, shingle-clad carriage house with a hip-roofed cupola; gabled dormers, and three vehicular bays.

- 680 HARRY AND GEORGE FULLER HOUSE (1905): A 2½-story, irregularly massed, end-gambreled, weatherboard- and shingle-clad, Shingle-style house with multiple roof dormers; an oriel window on the front and side elevations; a 1-story, rounded corner bay; and a hip-roofed, wrap-around entrance porch with Tuscan columns and a gabled central entrance. Harry Fuller was a clerk and George Fuller was a bookkeeper. (P41/L211)

Garage: A 1-story, hip-roofed, concrete block structure with two vehicular bays.

- 686 HENRY J. THORPE HOUSE (1913): A 2½-story, 3-bay, side-gabled, asbestos shingle-clad house with a central shed-roofed dormer; overhanging eaves with decorative rafters; a projecting, shed-roofed, enclosed sun porch with the main entrance on its side elevation; and a large, 2-story, gabled and hip-roofed ell on the side elevation. Henry J. Thorpe was a sales agent. (P41/L83)

- 690 HARRY B. BRICE HOUSE (1905): A weatherboard- and shingle-clad, 3-bay hip-roofed Colonial Revival with an elaborate central roof dormer; a full-length, hip-roofed entrance porch with half- and full-height Tuscan columns; and a symmetrical, 3-bay façade with a central entrance flanked by sidelights. Harry B. Brice was in the insurance business. (P41/L251)

Garage: A 1-story, hip-roofed, weatherboard-clad structure with two vehicular bays.

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BLACKSTONE BOULEVARD

- 21-23 JOSEPH MOSS HOUSE (1894): A 2-story, side-gabled, weatherboard- and shingle-clad, multiple-family, Queen Anne-style house with a prominent 3-story, octagonal tower and paired, off-center entrances under a pedimented entrance porch with turned columns. (P41/L257)
- 25 HOUSE (ca. 1882-1895): A small, 2-story, end-gabled, weatherboard-clad building with a side-hall entrance and a semi-enclosed, full-length porch with turned columns and spindles. The house is nearly identical in massing and detail to its neighbors at 35 and 37 Blackstone Boulevard and at 227 and 233 Irving Avenue. (P41/L160)
- 29 WILLIAM PARFITT HOUSE (1917): A small, 1-story, end-gabled, shingle-clad, Craftsman-style house with a stone chimney and Craftsman-style stick work in the eaves. (41/L283)
- Garage: A 1-story, hip-roofed, stuccoed structure with one vehicular bay.
- 35 HOSEA K. MORTON HOUSE (1881): A small, 2-story, end-gabled, weatherboard-clad building with a decorative pendant on the gable end, a bracketed bay window, and an entrance porch with classical details that spans the front and one side elevation. The house is nearly identical in massing and detail to its neighbors at 25 and 37 Blackstone Boulevard and at 227 and 233 Irving Avenue. Hosea K. Morton was a photographer. (P41/L256)
- 37 DAVID WALDRON HOUSE (1881): A small, 2-story, end-gabled, weatherboard-clad building with a side-hall entrance with a decorative pendant on the gable end, a simple box window, and an enclosed porch with classical details that spans the front and one side elevation. The house is nearly identical in massing and detail to its neighbors at 25 and 35 Blackstone Boulevard and at 227 and 233 Irving Avenue. David Waldron was a Barrington real estate broker who rented out this house. (P41/L161)
- 41-43 HOUSE (1916): A 2-story, stuccoed, hip-roofed Colonial Revival with a large, hip-roofed projecting ell and an enclosed, multi-light entrance porch with a segmental pediment. (P41/L224)
- 45-47 SAMUEL F. MASON HOUSE (ca. 1919-20): A 2½-story, end-gabled, jerkin-head, stuccoed, Craftsman-style building with a 2-story, enclosed porch on the side elevation and an asymmetrical façade

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with a side-hall entrance featuring a flat-roofed, bracketed entrance hood and sidelights. Samuel F. Mason was a bookkeeper. (P41/L225)

Garage: An attached, 1-story, flat-roofed, stucco-clad structure with double doors.

- 51 JAMES CORNELL HOUSE (1885): A 2½-story, end-gabled, weatherboard-clad house with a tripartite window on the southern bay of the façade, a simple porch with Tuscan columns on the side elevation, and a sidehall entrance flanked by ¾-height sidelights and fluted pilasters and surmounted by a blind fan. (P41/L215)
- 55 CHARLES H. REED HOUSE (1875): A small, 1½-story, end-gabled, weatherboard-clad, side-hall cottage with vergeboards, a decorative bay window, and a flat-roofed, bracketed entrance hood decorated with jigsaw trim. Charles H. Reed made reeds for textile looms. (P41/L250)
- 59 ABRAHAM A. GRAY HOUSE (1872): A 2½-story, stuccoed cross-gabled Italianate with a decorative bay window, a side-hall entrance under a flat-roofed entrance porch, and an enclosed, 1-story sun porch. Abraham A. Gray was a carpenter. (P41/L243)
- Garage: A large, 1½-story, end-gabled, stuccoed, carriage house with 3 vehicular bays enclosed by sliding doors.
- 63 WILLIAM DOUGLASS HOUSE (1872): Franklin Hathaway, builder. A 1½-story, aluminum-sided, side-gabled, Italianate-style house set gable end to the street with a large, shed-roof dormer and a symmetrical façade with a flat-roofed entrance porch with decorative brackets and turned columns. William Douglass was a carpenter and was the partner of Franklin Hathaway, who also built his own house at 97 Blackstone Boulevard. (P41/L294)
- 75 NC LESTER H. SALTER HOUSE (1955): A 1-story, cross-gabled, ranch type dwelling clad in vertical-board wood siding. The house was built by Fairdale Homes, Inc. (P41/L189)
- 77 JENNIE GOLDSMITH HOUSE (ca. 1929-30): A 2½-story, brick- and weatherboard-clad hip-roofed Colonial Revival with a prominent central dormer, bracketed eaves, a central oriel window on the façade, and an elaborate central entrance with a fan light and full-height sidelights under a vaulted, gabled, Doric portico. (P41/L192)

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- Garage: A 1-story, flat-roofed, brick-clad structure with 2 vehicular bays.
- 81 SAMUEL P. & ETHEL TABOR HOUSE (1936): A 2-story, hip-roofed, stuccoed, Italian Renaissance-style house with an asymmetrical façade featuring a large bow window and an off-center entrance with a fanlight, sidelights, and heavy brackets which support a vaulted entrance hood and square oriel window directly above the entrance. (P41/L114)
- Garage: A 1-story, hip-roofed, stucco-clad structure with one vehicular bay.
- 87 ESTHER M. KANE HOUSE (1936): A 2-story, cross-gabled, brick-clad, Tudor Revival-style house with half-timbering and stucco on the second story of the cross-gable. Esther M. Kane built this house for her son Sidney and his wife Edythe. The Kane brothers worked at their father's furniture stores. (P41/L128)
- 91 ESTHER M. KANE HOUSE (1936): A simple, 2-story, irregularly-massed, flat-roofed, Neo-Georgian-style, brick-clad house. Esther M. Kane built this house for her son Irwin and his wife Charlotte. The Kane brothers worked at their father's furniture stores. (P41/L199)
- 95 NC THEODORE F. LOW HOUSE (1963): Millman Associates, architects. A 1-story, modern house with vertical-board wood siding, floor-to-ceiling windows, and a simple carport with triangular dormers attached to the façade. (P41/L196)
- 97 FRANKLIN HATHAWAY HOUSE (1872): Franklin Hathaway, builder. A 1½-story, cross-gabled, weatherboard-clad, Gothic Revival-style house with decorative vergeboards, drip mold window trim, and a side entrance porch. Franklin Hathaway was a carpenter and was the partner of William Douglass. Hathaway also built the William Douglass House at 63 Blackstone Boulevard. (P41/L288)

BLACKSTONE PARK

BLACKSTONE PARK (1861 et seq.): A large public park containing over 100 acres of wooded terrain and winding drives along a mile-long stretch of sixty-foot-high bluffs along the western bank of the Seekonk River. The park is marked by two salt-water ponds, a sharp grotto, a small playground, a network of beaten-earth trails, and the stone entrance posts to a boulevard that was

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begun but never completed by the Works Progress Administration in 1935.

BUTLER AVENUE

- 189 JAMES KERR HOUSE (1911): A simple, 2-story, shingle-clad, 3-bay Colonial Revival with a decorative central entrance featuring sidelights, fluted pilasters, and a carved sunburst. James Kerr was a baker. (P41/L1)
- 205 HERBERT ALMY HOUSE (1893): Howard K. Hilton, architect. A 2½-story, hip-roofed, weatherboard-clad Queen Anne-style house with a wide, 2-story octagonal corner bay and a central entrance within a flat-roofed entrance porch with turned columns and balusters. H.K. Hilton also designed the Pyke-Lovecraft House at 598-600 Angell Street and the Herman C. and Ella N. Bumpus House at 17 Oriole Avenue. (P41/L292)
- Garage: A 1-story, shallow end-gabled, vertical-board-clad structure with two vehicular bays enclosed by double doors that open onto Nisbet Street.
- 207-209 HOUSE (1882): A 2½-story, end-gabled, weatherboard- and shingle-clad, double-decker featuring paired entrances and a 2-story, flat-roofed porch. (P41/L262)
- 211 ELIZABETH UPHAM YATES HOUSE (1913): A 2½-story, shingle-clad hip-roofed Colonial Revival with a prominent central dormer, a partially overhanging second story, and an off-center entrance featuring sidelights and a 1-story entrance porch with Tuscan columns. (P41/L19)
- 217 JOHN A. CLEMENS HOUSE (1915): John A. Clemens, builder. A 2½-story, brick- and shingle-clad hip-roofed Colonial Revival with a central dormer, a 2-story bay window, and a semi-circular entrance porch with Tuscan columns and ballustrades. The house and its neighbors at 219, 233, 241, and 271 Butler Avenue are set at an angle to the street. (P41/L28)
- Garage: A 1-story, shallow end-gabled, brick-clad structure with two vehicular bays.
- 219 JOSEPH A. GRIMES HOUSE (1898): An asymmetrical, 1½-story, side-gambreled, shingle-clad, Colonial Revival-style house with a slate roof, an off-center semi-hexagonal dormer window, a wide,

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shallow bay window, and an off-center entrance. The house and its neighbors at 217, 233, 241, and 271 Butler Avenue are set at an angle to the street. Joseph A. Grimes ran a liquor store. (P41/L279)

233 JOSEPH J. MAJEAU HOUSE (1936): G.S. Bradley, architect. A 2-story, shingle-clad 3-bay Colonial Revival with a central entrance featuring 3/4-height sidelights and a shallow pedimented entrance hood. Attached to the north elevation is a 1½-story, side-gabled, 2-car garage with a shed-roofed dormer. The house and its neighbors at 217, 219, 241, and 271 Butler Avenue are set at an angle to the street. Joseph J. Majeau was a building contractor. (P41/L46)

241 WENDELL P. HAMBLIN HOUSE (1923): A 2½-story, shingle-clad 3-bay Colonial Revival with a prominent, central shed dormer; tripartite windows in the left- and right-hand bays of the façade; a dominant central entrance featuring a paneled door flanked by sidelights and surmounted by a pedimented entrance porch with Doric columns; and a 1-story, hip-roofed, enclosed porch on the north elevation. The house and its neighbors at 217, 219, 233, and 271 Butler Avenue are set at an angle to the street. Wendell P. Hamblin's profession is listed as "manager and treasurer" in the city directory for 1923. (P41/L102)

Garage: A 1-story, hip-roofed, concrete block garage with two vehicular bays that open onto Oriole Avenue.

271 CHRISTOPHER A. PIERCE HOUSE (1870, 1883): A large, 2½-story, irregularly massed, weatherboard-clad Second Empire with pedimented roof dormers, full-height corner pilasters, and a full-length, 1-story, hip-roofed entrance porch with paired and tripled Tuscan columns, a dentil entablature, and a triangular pediment directly above the primary entrance. The house was renovated in 1883 by the architectural firm of Stone, Carpenter & Willson for Eben J. Beane in 1883. It now stands on the grounds of the Lincoln School. The house and its neighbors at 217, 219, 233, and 271 Butler Avenue are set at an angle to the street. Christopher A. Pierce was a partner in Hill & Pierce, a coal dealership. (P41/L289)

CHANNING AVENUE

6 J. TOWNSEND WALKER HOUSE (1917): A 2-story, aluminum-sided 3-bay Colonial Revival with a prominent, pedimented entrance porch with Tuscan columns. (P41/L199)

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- 15
NC MAURICE W. LAUFER HOUSE (1960): An irregularly-massed, 2-story, vertical-board, modernist house with an integral garage whose double-width overhead door dominates the façade. (P41/L182)
- 16 DAVID B. CAMPBELL HOUSE (1917): A 1½-story, end-gabled, brick-clad, Craftsman-style bungalow with overhanging eaves with exposed rafters and a symmetrical façade featuring a central entrance flanked by half-height sidelights and a full-length, hip-roofed, bracketed porch with square posts. David B. Campbell was a secretary. (P41/L202)
- Garage: A small, 1-story, hip-roofed, brick structure with one vehicular bay.
- 24 FREDERICK A. VOSE HOUSE (1917): A 2½-story, brick- and shingle-clad 3-bay Colonial Revival with two eyebrow dormers, a central oriel window on the façade, and a slightly off-center primary entrance. Frederick A. Vose was an insurance salesman. In 1919, Vose constructed a second house nearby at 30 Parkside Road, into which he moved in the same year. (P41/203)
- Garage: A 1½-story, jerkin-head, end-gabled, brick and shingle-clad structure with one vehicular bay.
- 25
NC ARCHIBALD SILVERMAN HOUSE (1960): A 1-story, side-gabled, shingle- and brick-clad Ranch house with gabled projections on the façade, one of which houses a garage with a double-width overhead door. (P41/L181)
- 34 C. GORDON MACLEOD HOUSE (1927): A 2½-story, saltbox-roofed, shingle-clad, Colonial Revival-style house set gable end to the street and featuring a large, exterior, central chimney flanked by box windows on the gable end, an enclosed porch located under the saltbox portion of the roof, and a pedimented entrance porch with Tuscan columns centered on the façade. This property may have been conveyed to C. Gordon MacLeod by Helen B.W. and Frank M. MacLeod, who lived very nearby at 290 Irving Avenue. C. Gordon MacLeod's profession is not listed in the city directory for 1927. (P41/L206)
- 35 NORMAN D. AND MAUD T. MACLEOD HOUSE (1927): A stuccoed 3-bay Colonial Revival with exterior, stuccoed chimneys at both gable ends; two symmetrically-arranged, bracketed, oriel windows on the façade; a flat-roofed, bracketed, semi-enclosed, stuccoed central entrance porch with a segmental-arch opening; and a 2-story, 1-bay, side-gabled ell attached to the side elevation. The land on

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which this house was built was owned in 1926 by Helen B.W. and Frank M. MacLeod; who lived on the abutting property at 290 Irving Avenue. The property was conveyed to Norman D. and Maud T. MacLeod as joint tenants in 1927. It is possible that H.B.W. and F.M. MacLeod also owned the property on which 34 Channing Avenue was built. Norman D. MacLeod's profession is not listed in the city directory for 1927. (P41/L178)

Garage: A 1-story, shallow end-gabled, stuccoed structure with one vehicular bay.

- 50 BENJAMIN P. MOULTON HOUSE (1917): A massive, sprawling, 2-story, brick-clad hip-roofed Colonial Revival with multiple hip-roofed ells and prominent Colonial Revival-style features. To the rear of the grounds, which are partially surrounded by a high brick wall, is a circular brick drive beside which the garage stands. Benjamin P. Moulton was Treasurer of Remington Printing Company and was the City Police Commissioner. (P41/L287, 207)

Garage: A 2-story, hip-roofed and side-gabled carriage house with three vehicular bays and residential quarters.

EAST ORCHARD AVENUE (originally Hawthorne Avenue)

- 30 LINCOLN SCHOOL (1913 et seq.): Clarke, Howe, and Homer, architects. The original portion of the school is a large, elaborate, 2½-story, stuccoed, Colonial Revival-style building with grouped segmental-arched roof dormers; a 7-bay façade with oversized windows on the first story and a prominent, central entrance featuring a set of massive double doors surmounted by a transom windows and a segmental-arched pediment supported by Doric pilasters; and two large, 2½-story, cross-gabled projecting wings with closed pediments. A large, 2½-story, stuccoed, multiple-shed-roofed wing has been added to the west elevation and a simple, 2-story, stuccoed outbuilding (NC) to the east has been joined to the main block by a 2-story, flat-roofed hyphen.

Further to the east stand 2 large, 2-story, gable-roofed, stuccoed classroom buildings (NC). Across the street stands a 1-story, hip- and pseudo mansard-roofed, concrete-block gymnasium (NC).

The school, operated by the New England Yearly Meeting of Friends, is named for the late Professor Lincoln of Brown University. It opened in 1884 in a building at the corner of Brook and Waterman streets and subsequently occupied quarters at

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59 Angell Street and 223 Thayer Street. The present main building was erected a year after the school's incorporation in 1912. (P41/L289, 293)

- 39 FREDERICK W. TILLINGHAST HOUSE (1925): Jackson, Robertson & Adams, architects; John M. Sinclair, builder. A large, 2½-story, stuccoed 3-bay Colonial Revival with massive end-wall chimneys; symmetrically arranged, gabled roof dormers; a slate roof; a semi-circular, bracketed entrance porch supported by Tuscan columns; and an ornate central entrance with a delicate fanlight and flanked by ¾-height sidelights. Jackson, Robertson & Adams also designed the Charles M. Smith III House at 295 Laurel Avenue. Frederick W. Tillinghast was a lawyer. (P41/L281)

Garage: A 1-story, flat-roofed, stuccoed structure with one vehicular bay.

- 43 HENRY E. UTTER HOUSE (1929): A 2-story, shingle-clad 5-bay Colonial Revival with an enclosed sun porch on the side elevation and an unusual, asymmetrical façade consisting of an overhanging second story, an off-center entrance flanked by ¾-height sidelights and surmounted by a segmental-arched entrance hood, and a large, central stair landing window. Henry E. Utter was a physician. (P41/L111)

Garage: A 1-story, side-gabled, shingle-clad, structure with a slate roof and two vehicular bays.

- 51 ERNEST F. AND LILLIAN B. SALISBURY HOUSE (1926): A 2-story, shingle-clad 5-bay Colonial Revival with end-wall chimneys; a window with a blind fan centered on the second story under a gable that breaks the cornice line; and a central entrance consisting of a small fanlight set in trabeated trim with Tuscan pilasters. Ernest F. Salisbury was associated with the firm Nightingale, Baker, and Salisbury, dealers in iron and steel. (P41/L123)

Garage: A 1-story, side-gabled, shingle-clad structure with a slate roof and one vehicular bay enclosed by double doors.

- 59 PHILIP H. MITCHELL HOUSE (1925): A 2-story, stuccoed, 3-bay Colonial Revival with a central projecting bay containing an entrance pavilion surmounted by an oriel window. Philip H. Mitchell was an assistant professor at Brown University. (P41/L291)

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Garage: A 1-story, flat-roofed, stuccoed structure with one vehicular bay.

- 60 WILLIAM M. WILSON HOUSE (1937): An irregularly-massed, 1½-story, shingle-clad house with multiple gable roofs, ribbon windows, and an exposed foundation on the façade containing a 1-bay garage. The house is now part of the Lincoln School. (P41/L47)
- 64 J. HOWARD AND BERTHA T. ADAMS HOUSE (1917): A 2½-story, stuccoed 3-bay Colonial Revival with a prominent, low, shed-roof dormer; a recessed central entrance with ¾-height sidelights; and a 2-story, side-gabled ell attached to the side elevation. J. Howard Adams was a partner in the firm Jackson, Robertson & Adams, who designed the nearby Frederick W. Tillinghast house at 39 East Orchard Avenue. (P41/L144)
- 65 HERMAN C. AND LUCY M. PITTS HOUSE (1930): A massive, 2½-story, 7-bay, shingle-clad hip-roofed Colonial Revival with a prominent shed-roofed and segmental-arched dormer and an asymmetrical façade featuring two bracketed bow windows and an off-center entrance with a carved, broken pediment. Herman Pitts was a physician. (P41/L127)
- Garage: A 1-story, hip-roofed, weatherboard-clad structure with a slate roof and one vehicular bay.
- 75 DAVID P. MOULTON HOUSE (1922): A 2½-story, brick-clad, 5-bay Colonial Revival with a slate roof featuring a large, central, shed-roofed dormer; a symmetrical façade with a window with a blind fan on the central bay's second story and a central entrance featuring a paneled door, half-height sidelights, and an enclosed, flat-roofed entrance porch with semi-engaged Doric pillars; a 2-story, 2-bay, gabled extension on the side elevation, and a breezeway connecting to a 1-story, 2-bay, side-gabled garage. David P. Moulton was treasurer of the Weeden Land Company. (P41/L122, 126)
- 78 J. HENRY THORPE HOUSE (1935): William T. Thorpe, builder. An elaborate, 2½-story, brick-clad 5-bay Colonial Revival with massive end-wall chimneys, a slate roof, gabled roof dormers, a central entrance flanked by half-height sidelights under a gabled entrance hood supported by Doric columns, and an attached, 2-story, side-gabled, 3-car garage. The garage was part of an earlier house built on the site. J. Henry Thorpe was a sales agent. (41/L145)

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88 HAROLD C. AND INEZ ARCARO HOUSE (ca. 1964): A 2-story, 3-bay,
NC brick-clad, reproduction hip-roofed Colonial Revival with a
central chimney, a semi-circular enclosed sun porch on the side
elevation, and a central entrance featuring a latticework, flat-
roofed entrance porch. The house is oriented with its side
elevation facing the street and its rear elevation fronting
Parkside Avenue. Harold C. Arcaro was a prominent attorney,
politician, and judge. (P41/L146)

NC Garage: An attached, 1½-story, side-gabled, brick-clad structure
with two vehicular bays.

GROTTO AVENUE

10 MABEL & EMILY B. ELLIS TENEMENT HOUSE (1904): Hilton & Jackson,
architects; E. Turgeon, builder. A 2½-story, cross-gabled,
brick- and weatherboard-clad house with a segmental-arched
central entrance under a pedimented entrance porch on the gable
end. Mabel and Emily B. Ellis, who lived on the adjoining lot at
244 Irving Avenue, operated this building as a tenement house.
(P41/L242)

Garage: A 1-story, end-gabled, weatherboard-clad structure with
two vehicular bays.

11 J. PARKER FORD HOUSE (1913): A classic 1½-story, stuccoed and
shingle-clad bungalow with an off-center entrance and wide,
stuccoed Doric columns. Addison W. Roubaud was a jewelry
manufacturer. The house and its nearly identical neighbors at 15
and 19 Grotto Avenue were built for J. Parker Ford, an Elmgrove
Avenue resident who owned the adjoining property at 254 Irving
Avenue. This house was purchased by Addison W. Rouband, a
partner in MacPherson-Rouband, jewelry manufacturers. (P41/L171)

15 J. PARKER FORD HOUSE (1913): A classic 1½-story, brick-clad and
stuccoed bungalow with an off-center entrance and wide brick
supports. The house and its nearly identical neighbors at 11 and
19 Grotto Avenue were built for J. Parker Ford, an Elmgrove
Avenue resident who owned the adjoining property at 254 Irving
Avenue. This house was purchased by Fanny D. Hayden, the widow
of Daniel Hayden. (P41/L172)

Garage: A 1-story, hip-roofed, weatherboard-clad structure with
one vehicular bay.

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- 16 M. GOSTANIAN HOUSE (1925): A large, 2½-story, weatherboard-clad four-square with a central dormer and a symmetrical façade featuring flanking, 2-story bay windows and a central entrance with full-height, leaded sidelights and an entrance portico supported by fluted Tuscan columns. (P41/L190)
- Garage: A 1-story, flat-roofed, concrete-clad structure with two vehicular bays.
- 19 J. PARKER FORD HOUSE (1913): A classic 1½-story, stuccoed and shingle-clad bungalow with an off-center entrance and wide, stuccoed Doric columns. The house and its nearly identical neighbors at 11 and 15 Grotto Avenue were built for J. Parker Ford, an Elmgrove Avenue resident who owned the adjoining property at 254 Irving Avenue. This house was rented at first to Emile J. Ozanne, a lace manufacturer. (P41/L173)
- 20 JOHN E. HAYWARD HOUSE (1925): A 2½-story, end-gabled, brick- and weatherboard-clad house with a stuccoed gable, a massive exterior brick chimney on the gable end, an off-center entrance with a simple bracketed drip cap, and a 2-story, enclosed porch on the side elevation. John E. Hayward was a comptroller. (P41/L223)
- Garage: A 1-story, flat-roofed, concrete-block structure with four vehicular bays identical to the garage at 26 Grotto Ave.
- 21 FREDERICK E. AND IDA P. ANTHONY HOUSE (1909): A large, 2-story, side-gabled, weatherboard- and shingle-clad, Colonial Revival-style house with an overhanging second story; a recessed entrance porch with Tuscan columns; and an off-center entrance flanked by ¾-height sidelights. Frederick E. Anthony was a foreman. (P41L213)
- Garage: A 1-story, hip-roofed, concrete block structure with one vehicular bay.
- 25 RUFUS B. GOFF HOUSE (1909): A 2½-story, aluminum-sided four-square with a central oriel window; a flat-roofed entrance porch with Doric columns and a decorative balustrade; and a central entrance flanked by ¾-height sidelights. Rufus B. Goff's occupation in listed as "president" in the city directory for 1909. (P41/L185)
- Garage: A 1½-story, hip-roofed, stuccoed structure with a projecting gable and two vehicular bays.

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26 LAWRENCE CORPORATION APARTMENT HOUSE (1936): A large, 3-story, 3-bay, flat-roofed, brick-clad, Mission-style apartment building with a terra cotta-tiled roof parapet, a bracketed cornice, and a prominent central entrance with sidelights under a hip-roofed, terra cotta-tiled entrance porch supported by square pillars. The building was owned by the Lawrence Corporation until 1953. (P41/L191)

Garage: A 1-story, flat-roofed, concrete-block structure with four vehicular bays identical to the garage at 20 Grotto Ave.

30-32 JOHN ROCHE DOUBLE HOUSE (1929): A large, 2½-story, brick-clad and aluminum-sided, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival-style double house with a central chimney and end-bay entrances that each feature a flat-roofed entrance porch supported by squared Tuscan columns. John Roche was a builder and developer responsible for constructing many houses throughout the East Side. Fred Schloss and Morris Blistein were the first inhabitants of this building. (P41/L227)

Garage: A 1-story, hip-roofed, brick-clad structure with two vehicular bays.

40 I. TOWNSEND WALKER HOUSE (1925): A 2½-story, brick- and weatherboard-clad, 3-bay hip-roofed Colonial Revival with a 1-story enclosed sun porch on the south elevation, a classically detailed porte-cochere on the north elevation, and a central fanlight and sidelights under a segmenal hood carried on Tuscan columns. I. Townsend Walker was a shoe lace manufacturer. (P41/L194)

Garage: A 1-story, flat-roofed, concrete-clad structure with one vehicular bay.

47 GRACE E. MCAUSLAN HOUSE (1915): The Quality Housing Company, builders. A 2½-story, weatherboard-clad 3-bay Colonial Revival with gabled roof dormers and a round-arched entrance covered by an pedimented entrance porch with Tuscan columns. The Quality House Company also built the Joseph M. Gainer House next door at 55 Grotto Avenue and the Edwina V.B. O'Dell House just around the corner at 257 President Avenue. The house was purchased that same year by Grace E. McAuslan, a member of the McAuslan family associated with the Callendar, McAuslan, and Troop department store. (P41/L217)

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Garage: A 1½-story, end-gabled, brick- and weatherboard-clad structure with two vehicular bays.

- 48 GEORGE P. SLADE HOUSE (1929): A 1½-story, end-gambrel, shingle-clad, Dutch Colonial Revival featuring a full-length façade porch with Tuscan columns, a decorative roof balustrade, and an off-center entrance flanked by leaded sidelights. George P. Slade was a lawyer. (P41/L228)

Garage: A 1-story, hip-roofed, shingle-clad structure with two vehicular bays.

- 52 CARL P. REIGGER HOUSE (1929): A simple, 2½-story, weatherboard-clad hip-roofed Colonial Revival with an enclosed, off-center entrance porch. Carl P. Reigger was a purchasing agent. (P41/L195)

Garage: A 1-story, hip-roofed, shingle-clad structure with two vehicular bays.

- 55 JOSEPH H. GAINER HOUSE (1915): The Quality Housing Company, builders. A 2½-story, side-gabled, weatherboard- and shingle-clad, Craftsman-style house with an off-center, cross-gabled wall dormer with decorative stick work and an oriel window directly below and a full-length façade porch with Tuscan columns, a decorative balustrade, and a projecting, open pediment above an off-center entrance with a paneled door and half-height sidelights. The Quality House Company also built the Grace E. McAuslan House next door at 47 Grotto Avenue and the Edwina V.B. O'Dell House just around the corner at 257 President Avenue. The house was purchased that same year by Joseph H. Gainer, who served as Mayor of Providence from 1913 to 1927. (P41/L216)

- 71 CLARENCE H. AND ALICE M. CADY HOUSE (1903): A large, 2½-story, side-gabled, aluminum-sided house set gable end to the street and featuring a massive, sharply pitched roof; a large, central, cross-gabled dormer on the façade; and an integral entrance porch. Clarence H. Cady was a clerk. The house originally was numbered 75 Grotto Avenue. (P40/L274)

- 81-83 MARY J. DRESSER DOUBLE HOUSE (1917): A large, 2½-story, end-gambrel, shingle- and weatherboard-clad, Colonial Revival-style double house with a closed gable end; a shallow, 2-story bay window; and a 2-bay, flat-roofed entrance porch with shingled, arched columns and an off-center entrance. Mary J. Dresser most likely was the wife or daughter of Robert B. Dresser, who built

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the house next door at 91 Grotto Avenue in the same year. William R. Walker, a well-known Providence architect, and Walter C. Slade, an electrical engineer, were the first inhabitants. (P40/L275)

- 91 ROBERT B. DRESSER HOUSE (1917): A 2-story, weatherboard-clad hip-roofed Colonial Revival with wide corner boards and a prominent central entrance flanked by 3/4-height sidelights. Robert B. Dresser was a lawyer and most likely was the husband or father of Mary J. Dresser, who built the house next door at 81-83 Grotto Avenue in the same year. (P40/L276)

Garage: A 1-story, hip-roofed, concrete block structure with one vehicular bay.

GULF AVENUE

- 50 BERNARD R. AND ROSALIE ZEMAN HOUSE (1942): Philip Franklin Eddy, architect. A 1½-story, cross-gabled, brick-clad, French Eclectic-style house built on an L-plan with the main entrance at the juncture of the two wings. The house is set on a steep grade, causing the rear elevation to fall away to 2½ stories, to which have been added a circular, conical-roofed tower and a flat-roofed, attached garage with a smaller, crenellated circular corner tower. (P40/L335)

Garage: A 1-story, cross-gabled, brick-clad structure with a single vehicular bay and a full room in the projecting wing.

IRVING AVENUE

- 227 ERASTUS A. WALCOTT HOUSE (1880): A small, 2½-story, end-gabled, sidehall plan, weatherboard-clad house with decorative stickwork under the eaves and an entrance with a transom light under a 1-story, flat-roof porch with Tuscan columns that spans the façade and a side elevation. The house is nearly identical in massing and detail to its neighbors 233 Irving Avenue and at 25, 35 and 37 Blackstone Boulevard. Erastus Walcott was an oil dealer from Barrington who built this house as in income property. (P41/L162)

- 228 JOSEPH YORK HOUSE (1892): A small, 1½-story, end-gabled, sidehall plan, weatherboard-clad house with a bay window and a simple entrance with flanking Tuscan pilasters under a flat-roof entrance porch with Tuscan columns. Joseph York was a salesman. (P41/L187)

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Garage: A 1-story, end-gabled, weatherboard-clad structure with one vehicular bay.

233 CHARLES A. PLACE HOUSE (1896): A small, 1½-story, end-gabled, sidehall plan, weatherboard- and shingle-clad house with a full-length, shed-roof façade porch with decorative spindlework and turned columns. The house is nearly identical in massing and detail to its neighbors 227 Irving Avenue and at 25, 35 and 37 Blackstone Boulevard. Charles A. Place was a foreman with Place, Goodwin, and Company. (P41/L163)

234 SUSAN A. DUNN HOUSE (1892): A 2½-story, hip-roofed, weatherboard-clad house with a 2-story enclosed porch on the side elevation and a recessed sidehall entrance with flanking pilasters, a blank entablature, and decorative grill work above. Susan Dunn was a widow. (P41/L244)

Garage: A 1-story, flat-roofed, weatherboard-clad structure with three vehicular bays.

237 JOHN S. LEES HOUSE (1892): A 2½-story, end-gabled, sidehall plan, weatherboard-clad house with a large bay window, an enclosed porch on the side elevation, and a decorative entrance featuring a sharply-angled pediment, a small fan light, and ¾-height sidelights. John S. Lees worked for Lees Brothers, Gas Governors. (P41/L255)

244 MABEL AND EMILY B. ELLIS HOUSE (1903): Hilton & Jackson, architects; E. Turgeon, builder. A 1½-story, side-gabled, stuccoed and shingle-clad, Arts and Crafts-style house with a massive projecting gabled dormer, paired central chimneys, a bow window and an off-center entrance on the façade, and an attached, 1-story, flat-roofed, brick- and concrete-clad, 1-car garage that opens onto Grotto Avenue. (P41/L186)

254 JAMES GEE HOUSE (1919): A classic 1½-story, stuccoed, bracketed bungalow with a recessed central entrance, an enclosed entrance porch with engaged Tuscan columns, and semi-enclosed, flat-roofed sun porches on both side elevations. The house is identical in massing to its neighbors at 11, 15 and 19 Grotto Avenue. (P41/L184)

Garage: A 1-story, flat-roofed, brick-clad structure with two vehicular bays.

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- 262 ROLAND H. WILSON HOUSE (1925): A large, 2½-story, cross-gabled, stuccoed house with a large exterior brick chimney, a large, enclosed porch on the front elevation, and a recessed, round-arched entrance with half-height sidelight set into the cross-gabled portion of the house. Roland H. Wilson was a broker. (P41/L183)
- 264 PERCIVAL O. De St. AUBIN HOUSE (1923): An elaborate, 2½-story, brick-clad 5-bay Colonial Revival with a clay tile roof; prominent, decorative gabled roof dormers; 2-story, side-gabled ells extending from each side elevation; round-arched window surrounds on the first story; and a prominent central entrance featuring a paneled door with sidelights and a fan light surmounted by a pedimented entrance porch with a blank entablature and Doric columns. Percival O. De St. Aubin was an underwear manufacturer. (P41/L174)
- Garage: An attached, 2-story, end-gabled, brick-clad structure with one vehicular bay.
- 280 ALFRED K. POTTER HOUSE (1919): A massive, 2½-story, hip-roofed, brick-clad, Classical Revival-style house with three evenly spaced roof dormers; a 2-story, semi-enclosed porch with classical details attached to the side elevation; a large, decorative chimney; and a symmetrical, 5-bay façade with a 1-story, flat-roofed, enclosed entrance porch with engaged Tuscan columns. Alfred K. Potter was a jewelry manufacturer. (P41/L179)
- Garage: A 1-story, hip-roofed, brick-clad structure with a slate roof and one vehicular bay.
- 290 FRANK M. AND HELEN B.W. MacLEOD HOUSE (1909-10): Clarke, Howe, and Homer, architects. A massive, sprawling, brick-clad 5-bay Colonial Revival with a slate roof, shed-roof dormers, large end-wall chimneys, decorative brackets, keystones over the windows, a pedimented entrance porch supported by Tuscan columns, and a semi-circular sun porch on the west elevation, seated at the crest of a hill overlooking Blackstone Park and with a view of the Seekonk River. Attached to the house by a 2-story, flat-roofed hyphen is a smaller, 3-bay, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival-style addition with a 2-story, semi-circular façade porch ribboned, round-arch windows on the first story. This is the largest and most ornate house in the entire district. Frank M. MacLeod was a salesman for Brown & Sharpe. The MacLeods owned the abutting property at 35 Channing Avenue, which they conveyed

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to Norman D. and Maud T. MacLeod in 1926. They also may have owned the neighboring property at 34 Channing, on which C. Gordon MacLeod built a house in 1927. (P41/L175)

LAUREL AVENUE

295 CHARLES M. SMITH III HOUSE (1933): Jackson, Robertson & Adams, architects. A large, 2½-story, brick-clad 5-bay Colonial Revival with four prominent brick chimneys, a central oriel window, first-story windows set in blind arches, and a round-arched central entrance. The half story above the cornice has been built up on all elevations and features round-arched dormers in each bay. Jackson, Robertson & Adams also designed the Frederick W. Tillinghast House at 39 East Orchard Avenue. (P40/L222, 218)

Garage: A large, 1½-story, hip-roofed, brick-clad carriage house with a slate roof and three vehicular bays.

303 THOMAS E. PENDERGAST HOUSE (1931): A 2½-story, brick-clad 3-bay Colonial Revival with end-wall chimneys, a central dormer, a 1½-story ell on the side elevation, and a pedimented central entrance with a fan light and Tuscan pilasters. (P40/L288)

Garage: A 1-story, side-gabled, brick-clad structure with a slate roof and three vehicular bays.

311 ANDREW AND MARGARET QUINN HOUSE (1936): Carl L. Ehrinchrona, builder. A large, 2-story, weatherboard-clad 3-bay Colonial Revival with a single end-wall chimney and a prominent central entrance with ¾-height sidelights and a blind fan. (P40/L289)

317 WILLIAM J. GILBANE HOUSE (1938): A large, 2½-story, brick-clad 3-bay Colonial Revival with an end-wall chimney, a central oriel window, a full-length enclosed entrance porch, and a 2-story, side-gabled ell on the side elevation. William J. Gilbane was a developer and builder, whose family still operates in Providence. (P40/L342)

Garage: A 1-story, flat-roofed, stone structure built into a steep grade and surrounded by stone retaining walls.

323 REGINALD J. WHITE HOUSE (1940): Barker and Turoff, architects. A 2-story, flat-roofed, Moderne-style house of concrete and glass bricks with artfully asymmetrical massing, banded windows, roof terraces, a banded cornice, and an integral 2-car garage. This

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is one of the earliest and best-known Modernist houses in Rhode Island. --(P40/L291)

LORING AVENUE

- 11
NC STANLEY D. AND MARION SIMON HOUSE (ca. 1960): A 1-story, L-plan, flat-roofed, brick-clad, late International Style house with horizontal windows at the roof line and a 1-story attached garage. (P40/L278)
- 14
NC LOUIS C. AND ALENE F. GERRY HOUSE (ca. 1955): A 2-story, 4-bay, hip-roofed, brick-clad house with a large exterior chimney and an attached 1-story garage that houses the primary entrance on the side elevation. (P40/L287)
- 25
KENNETH B. MACLEOD HOUSE (1929): A large, 2-story, brick-clad, 5-bay hip-roofed Colonial Revival with a slate roof, end-wall chimneys, a 2-story ell with a 1-bay carport, and a prominent central entrance consisting of a paneled door with half-height sidelights and a fanlight under a flat-roofed entrance porch with free-standing and engaged Ionic columns and a roof balustrade. Kenneth B. MacLeod's profession is listed as "vice president" in the city directory for 1929. (P40/L279)
- Garage: An attached, 2-story, hip-roofed, brick-clad structure with hinged double doors.
- 26
BENJAMIN AND ELIZABETH L. CLOUGH HOUSE (1931): A large, 2½-story, brick-clad 5-bay Colonial Revival with a slate roof, end-wall chimneys, gabled-roof dormers, a 2-story ell on the side elevation, and a dominant central entrance with half-height sidelights under a flat-roofed, semi-circular entrance porch with free-standing and engaged Doric columns. Benjamin Clough was a professor. (P40/L257)
- 27
NC MARTIN P. SLEPKOW HOUSE (1988): An irregularly-massed, 2-story, vertical-sided house with a recessed, angular entrance and an integral 1-car garage incorporated into a blank façade. (P40/L280)
- 32
NC GEORGE CALCAGNI HOUSE (1980): A small, 2-story, brick- and weatherboard-clad, Post-modernist house with a pseudo-mansard roof and an off-center entrance with large double doors. (P40/L24)

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- NC Garage: A 1-story, flat-roofed, brick-clad structure with one vehicular bay.
- 45 JOHN W. BAKER HOUSE (1939): Russel Shaw, architect. A 2½-story, shingle-clad 3-bay Colonial Revival with a slate roof, gabled roof dormers, 2-story Tuscan pilasters, and a recessed central entrance featuring a carved broken pediment, Tuscan pilasters, and small flanking windows. (P40/L281)
- Garage: A 1-story, end-gabled, brick- and weatherboard-clad structure with two vehicular bays.
- 71 WALTER ROBINSON HOUSE (ca. 1953): A small, 2-story, hip-roofed, NC brick-clad, Colonial Revival-style house with a 2-story addition on the side elevation and a central, enclosed entrance porch with half-height sidelights and a fan light. (P40/L119)
- NC Garage: A 1-story, hip-roofed, brick-clad structure with two vehicular bays.
- 75 ALFRED B. LEMON HOUSE (1927): A 2-story, weatherboard-clad, broad, 5-bay hip-roofed Colonial Revival with a shallow, 2-story entrance pavilion with half-height sidelights and a fan light under a pedimented gable hood supported by fluted Doric columns. Alfred B. Lemon's profession is listed as "president and manager" in the city directory for 1927. (P40/L282)
- Garage: A 1-story, hip-roofed, shingle-clad structure with two vehicular bays.
- 83 CHARLES A. RUSSELL HOUSE (1925): A 2-story, brick-clad, 5-bay hip-roofed Colonial Revival with multiple additions to the rear elevation; a slate roof; a central, semi-circular oriel window; and a central entrance featuring sidelights and a broad fan light under a semi-circular entrance porch with Doric columns and a decorative balustrade. Charles A. Russel was the manager and treasurer of the Irons & Russell emblem manufacturing company. (P40/L283)
- Garage: A 1-story, hip-roofed, brick-clad structure with three vehicular bays.
- 97 ELLIS W. MacALLISTER HOUSE (1916): A 2½-story, brick-clad 3-bay Colonial Revival with end-wall chimneys, round-arch roof dormers, enclosed sun porches on both side elevations, multiple additions to the rear elevation, and a prominent enclosed entrance porch

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with a pediment and engaged Tuscan columns. Ellis W. MacAllister was a jeweler. (P41/L209)

Garage: An attached, 1½-story, end-gabled, weatherboard- and brick-clad structure with one vehicular bay.

NESBIT STREET (originally Madison Avenue)

- 3-5 WILLIAM D. NESBIT HOUSE (1887): A brick-clad 3-bay Colonial Revival with a jerkin-head roof, paired central chimneys, and an oversized entrance with a pedimented hood supported by large brackets. William D. Nesbit was a city auditor and the street was re-named for him. (P41/L276)
- 7-9 DOUBLE-DECKER (1918): A shingle-clad double-decker with gabled roof dormers, a 2-story bay window on the façade, and an entrance porch with tapered square posts. James C. Colton, a dentist, and Wilbur R. Walsh, a naval officer, were the first inhabitants. (P41/L16)
- 11-15 N.B. WHITAKER HOUSE (1894): A 2½-story, hip-roofed, shingle-clad house with a small, centrally located porch. The main entrance once was located under this porch but was closed when the house was converted into a multi-family residence. N.B. Whitaker was a dentist. The house originally was number 11. (P41/L4)
- Garage: A 1-story, end-gabled, weatherboard-clad structure with one vehicular bay.
- 17-19 SARAH A. BURNELL HOUSE (1893): A weatherboard- and shingle-clad double-decker with a 2-story bay window on the façade and a small, 1-story entrance porch. Francis A. Grater lived with Sarah Burnell at the time the house was built. The house originally was number 17. (P41/L269)
- 20 REVEREND LEVERETT S. WOODWORTH HOUSE (1915): A shingled double-decker with an oriel window and an elaborate, 2-story porch with classical details. (P41/L45)
- Garage: A 1-story, flat-roofed, concrete block structure with one vehicular bay.
- 21-23 HOUSE (1926): A stuccoed and shingled double-decker with gabled and shed-roof dormers, a 2-story bay window on the façade, and an entrance porch with a roof ballustrade supported by Tuscan columns. The house is one of four similar Double-deckers (7-9,

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17-19, 21-23, and 31-33) on the south side of Nesbit Street. Henry B. Williamson, a broker, and Norman D. MacLeod, a mechanical engineer, were the first inhabitants. (P41/L8)

Garage: A 1-story, end-gabled, weatherboard-clad structure with two vehicular bays.

27-29 HOUSE (1926): A weatherboard-clad double-decker with gabled roof dormers and a full-length, 2-story entrance porch supported by Tuscan columns and large brick posts. (P41/L7)

Garage: A 1-story, end-gabled, weatherboard-clad structure with two vehicular bays.

31-33 ELIZABETH FARNSWORTH HOUSE (1926): A stuccoed and shingled double-decker with gabled roof dormers, a 2-story bay window on the façade, and a 2-story entrance porch supported by Tuscan columns. Wallace G. Stewart boarded here at the time the house was built. (P41/L40)

36 GEORGE D. RICHMOND HOUSE (1912): An bungalow with a shallow-gabled roof dormer and an enclosed, integral porch with Tuscan columns on the façade. George D. Richmond was a clerk. (P41/L264)

Garage: A 1-story, flat-roofed, brick structure with two vehicular bays.

39-41 ELTON AND NORA COOK HOUSE (1893): A large, 2½-story, end-gabled, weatherboard-clad house with a side entrance and with two 1-story bay windows covered by a hip-roofed window hood on the façade. (P41/L9)

42 HARRY E. GAYNOR HOUSE (1926): A large, shingle-clad Dutch Colonial Revival set end to the street, with a 1-story, enclosed porch on the front. Harry E. Gaynor worked in a garage. (P41/L23)

Garage: A 1½-story, end-gabled, shingle-clad structure with a hay loft door and two vehicular bays.

43-45 GEORGE ALEXANDER HOUSE (1897): A large, cross-gabled, aluminum-sided, multiple-family Queen Anne with a 3-story octagonal corner tower and paired, off-center entrances. George Alexander was a civil engineer. The house originally was number 43. (P41/L10)

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Garage: A 1-story, hip-roofed, concrete block structure.

- 47 HOUSE (1909): A weatherboard- and shingle-clad four-square with an off-center entrance and a 1-story, wrap-around porch with Tuscan columns and classical details. The house probably was built on speculation, as it was vacant the year after it was built. (P41/L15)

- 52 CHARLES M. HELLER HOUSE (1923): A large, asymmetrically-massed, 2½-story, side-gabled, shingle-clad house with entrances on both Nesbit and Patterson streets, featuring a large gabled dormer and a 2-story bay window on its façade and a 2-story entrance porch with Tuscan columns on its gable end. Charles M. Heller was a store manager. (P41/L20)

Garage: A 1-story, shallow end-gabled, concrete block structure with two vehicular bays.

ORIOLE AVENUE

- 9 FRANCELLO G. JILLSON HOUSE (1896): A 2½-story, L-plan, cross-gabled, asbestos-shingled house with an enclosed, hip-roofed entrance porch. Francello G. Jillson was a banker. (P41/L101)

- 15 NIGHTINGALE-CRANSTON HOUSE (1868-1872): An elaborate, bracketed, weatherboard-clad Second Empire with a 1-story, hip-roofed, bracketed side entrance porch and a bracketed bay window. Joseph E. Cranston, a mason, leased and later purchase this house from the original owner, George C. Nightingale. Nightingale was a builder who built this house as an investment. (P41/L98)

Garage: A 1-story, hip-roofed, concrete block structure with two vehicular bays.

- 17 HERMAN C. AND ELLA M. BUMPUS HOUSE (1892): Howard K. Hilton, architect. A 2½-story, aluminum-sided hip-roofed Colonial Revival with a decorative bay window and an off-center, open entrance porch with Tuscan columns. H.K. Hilton also designed the Pyke-Lovecraft House at 598-600 Angell Street and the Herbert Almy House at 205 Butler Avenue. Herman C. Bumpus was a professor at Brown University. (P41/L254)

Garage: A 1-story, hip-roofed, weatherboard-clad structure with one vehicular bay.

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- 21 JOHN R. AND CLARA L. HESS HOUSE (1893): A 2½-story, cross-gabled, shingle-clad, Late Victorian house with a decorative oculus window and an integral entrance porch with a projecting, shed-roof entrance hood. John R. Hess was a reporter for the Providence Journal. The son of John and Clara Hess, John R. Hess, Jr., was the original owner of the neighboring house at 29-31 Oriole Avenue. (P41/L97)
- Garage: A 1-story, hip-roofed, brick-clad structure with two vehicular bays enclosed by double doors.
- 29-31 JOHN R. HESS, JR. HOUSE (1926): A stuccoed, 3-bay, hip-roofed, double-decker, Colonial Revival-style Four-square with an off-center entrance under a hip-roofed, bracketed entrance hood. John R. Hess, Jr. was a reporter and photographer for the Providence Journal. Joseph H. Nutter, also a reporter for the Providence Journal, lived with Hess at the time the house was built. Hess's parents, John and Clara Hess, were the original owners of the neighboring house at 21 Oriole Avenue. The house originally was number 29; it was converted to a double house in 1967. (P41/L79)
- Garage: A 1-story, hip-roofed, stuccoed structure with one vehicular bay.
- 39 EDWARD M. AND AMEY E. HARRIS HOUSE (1898): A 2½-story, weatherboard-clad Queen Anne with a 3-story, octagonal corner tower and a full-length, hip-roofed entrance porch with narrow Tuscan columns. Edward M. Harris is listed in the Providence City Directory as the original owner, but the first inhabitant of the house was Joseph T.A. Eddy, secretary of the Fireman's Mutual Insurance Company. (41/L93)
- Garage: A 1½-story, end-gabled, shingle-clad structure decorated with two vehicular bays and double doors.
- 40 JOHN F. AND ELLA S. ALLEN HOUSE (1899): Frederick E. Field, architect. A weatherboard-clad hip-roofed Colonial Revival with a full-length, hip-roofed entrance porch and a large double entrance with a rounded fanlight, engaged Tuscan columns, and large side-lights. Frederick E. Field also designed strikingly similar, neighboring house at 44 Oriole Avenue. John F. Allen was a jeweler and importer. (P41/L272)
- Garage: A 1-story, end-gabled, weatherboard-clad structure with one vehicular bay.

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- 43 OZRO C. AND ELLA J. HEATH HOUSE (1920): A simple, 3-bay, hip-roofed, weatherboard-clad bungalow with a wrap-around porch supported by Tuscan columns. Ozro C. Heath was in the steam and gas piping business. (P41/L77)

Garage: A 1-story, brick-clad, hip-roofed structure with one vehicular bay.

- 44 JOHN H. AND CLARA D. HAMBLY HOUSE (1898): Frederick E. Field, architect. A 2½-story, weatherboard-clad, hip-roofed, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival-style house with large, bracketed, gabled wall dormers on three elevations; 2-story, bracketed bay windows on both side elevations; a small, enclosed porch on the second story of the façade; a larger, open entrance porch with fluted Ionic columns and a dentiled entablature on the first story of the façade; an elaborate central entrance featuring paired, paneled doors with round-head windows flanked by statuary recesses; and a 3-story, octagonal corner tower. Frederick E. Field also designed the strikingly similar, neighboring house at 40 Oriole Avenue. John H. Hambly was treasurer of the Quidnick Manufacturing Company. (P41/L112)

Garage: A 1-story, end-gabled, weatherboard-clad structure with a hayloft window and two vehicular bays.

- 47 IDA E. SAWIN HOUSE (1920): A simple, stuccoed and shingle-clad, 3-bay Dutch Colonial Revival with a central entrance flanked by Tuscan columns. (P41/L90)

Garage: A 1-story, hip-roofed, stuccoed structure with two vehicular bays.

- 48 JOHN J. WATSON HOUSE (1900): An asymmetrical, shingled, side-gabled Queen Anne with a prominent end-gabled end bay balanced by a polygonal corner turret at the opposite end of the façade. An open entrance porch surmounted by an oriel window is slightly off-center between the two. John J. Watson was a treasurer. (P41/L113)

Garage: A 1-story, side-gabled, brick and weatherboard-clad structure with two vehicular bays.

- 54 ELLIOT H. AND MARY A.B. FLINT HOUSE (1903): R.C. Sanders, architect and J.J. Bebeau and Sons, builders. A large, elaborate, 2½-story, end-gabled, half-timbered and stuccoed Tudor Revival with a central oriel window; a pedimented, enclosed

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entrance porch with engaged Tuscan columns; and a flat-roofed side entrance porch with classical details. Elliott H. Flint was a real estate broker and later an automobile dealer. (P41/L295)

Garage: A 1-story, end-gabled, stucco and half-timbered, Tudor-style structure with one vehicular bay.

- 55 CLIFFORD W. SMITH HOUSE (1922): A weatherboard- and shingle-clad, broad, 3-bay hip-roofed Colonial Revival with a central entrance featuring a semi-circular fan light and a pedimented entrance. Clifford W. Smith was a business man. (P41/L84)

Garage: A 1-story, side-gabled, weatherboard-clad structure with two vehicular bays.

- 60 BROOKS-HELTZEN HOUSE (1911): A 2½-story, side-gabled, shingle-clad house with a central shed roof dormer; a modern, shed-roofed greenhouse attached to the façade's central bay; and a side entrance located under a simple entrance porch with Tuscan columns and an earth floor. The house was built for Dr. J.P. Brooks, a massage therapist, and Almeda W. Brooks. Before its completion, the house was sold to Oscar L. and Mildred K. Heltzen. Oscar L. Heltzen was a lawyer and later became the Attorney General of Rhode Island. (P41/L117)

Garage: A 1-story, end-gabled, shingle-clad structure with double doors.

- 63 FREDERICK AND MARIAN B. MASON HOUSE (1926): A brick-clad, 3-bay Colonial Revival with a central entrance featuring a segmental-arched double door under a pedimented portico with Tuscan columns. Frederick Mason was a real estate agent. (P41/L89)

Garage: A 1-story, side-gabled, brick-clad structure with a slate roof and two vehicular bays.

- 66 A. CLINTON AND CARRIE E. CROWELL HOUSE (1912): A large, 2½-story, end-gambrel, shingle-clad house with an off-center, Craftsman-style entrance porch and an excavated basement providing space for a garage bay. A. Clinton Crowell was a professor at Brown University. (P41/L247)

- 67 WALKER-CHACE HOUSE (1915, 1987-88): Norman Isham, original architect; William L. Kite, architect for addition. A large, shingle-clad house modelled after a seventeenth-century Colonial dwelling with a massive, front gabled dormer; an asymmetrical

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facade with a segmental-arched entrance porch; and a large, 2-story modern addition to the side elevation built for Malcolm and Elizabeth Chace in 1987-88. The original owner, Herbert Eugene Walker, was a professor at Brown University. (P41/L290)

Garage: A 1-story, steep end-gabled, stuccoed and shingle-clad structure with two vehicular bays.

- 72 EVERETT E. AND EVELYN J. SALISBURY HOUSE (1913): A brick- and shingle-clad hip-roofed Colonial Revival with a dominant, full-length entrance porch with prominent front-gabled, round arches and Tuscan columns. Everett E. Salisbury worked for the E.M. Salisbury salad dressing company. (P41/L249)

Garage: A 1-story, end-gabled, brick and shingle-clad structure with two vehicular bays.

- 78 ALBERT AND MAUD R. FENNER HOUSE (1912): A weatherboard-clad four-square with a full-length entrance porch with Tuscan columns. Albert Fenner was a druggist. (P41/L120, 252)

- 79 LOUISE LONGFELLOW HOUSE (1913): B.S.D. Martin, architect. A weatherboard-clad, 3-bay Colonial Revival with a pedimented entrance porch supported by Tuscan columns. Burritt Martin also designed the neighboring house at 89 Oriole Avenue. Louise Longfellow was a designer. Louisa Longfellow lived with her at the time the house was built. (P41/L81)

Garage: A 1-story, flat-roofed, shingle-clad structure.

- 89 HOUSE (1914): B.S.D. Martin, architect. A weatherboard-clad, 3-bay Dutch Colonial Revival with shed-roof dormers, a prominent entrance porch with paired Doric columns, and a modern addition on the side elevation. Burritt Martin also designed the neighboring Louise Longfellow House at 79 Oriole Avenue. (P41/L82)

Garage: A 1-story, hip-roofed, weatherboard-clad structure with overhanging eaves.

- 90 MATTHEW W. AND MARY D. ARMINGTON HOUSE (1862): Matthew Armington, builder. A 2½-story, side-gabled, weatherboard-clad house with a 5-bay facade and a full-length porch with Tuscan columns and a central entrance. Matthew W. Armington was a fluid extract manufacturer. Charles F. Armington, a salesman, and Sarah S. Armington lived with Matthew and Mary Armington at the

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time the house was built. It was the first house built in the district. (41/L121)

Garage: A 1-story, hip-roofed, weatherboard-clad structure with two vehicular bays.

PARKSIDE ROAD

8 WALTER H. HERSEY HOUSE (1904): A large, 2½-story, end-gambrel, weatherboard- and shingle-clad, Colonial Revival-style house with shed-roof dormers, a semi-hexagonal oriel window on the façade, and a central entrance located under a full-length, hip-roofed façade porch supported by Tuscan columns. Walter H. Hersey was a braid manufacturer. (P41/L260)

30 FREDERICK A. VOSE HOUSE (1920, ca. 1990): A small, 1½-story, side-gabled, weatherboard-clad Craftsman-style house with a gabled ell added to the southern half of the façade with its ridge running parallel to the ridge of the main house and with an unusual, central, gabled dormer with an unusual, diamond-shaped window. Frederick A. Vose's profession is listed as "manager" in the city directory for 1920. Vose had built a house two years earlier at 24 Channing Avenue, which he lived in until the completion of this house. (P41/L48)

PATTERSON STREET (formerly Grand Avenue)

4 BERNARD GARDNER HOUSE (1917): A 1½-story, end-gambrel, weatherboard-clad, Colonial Revival-style house with a central entrance flanked by bay windows and a 1-story porch with Tuscan columns. Bernard Gardener was a clerk. (P41/L12)

8 NEWTON S. ANTHONY HOUSE (1917): A 2½-story, 2-bay, weatherboard-clad hip-roofed Colonial Revival with an off-center, barrel-vaulted, end-gabled entrance porch supported by Tuscan columns. Newton S. Anthony was a superintendent. Clifton S. Anthony, a musician, lived with Newton Anthony at the time the house was built. (P41/L18)

10 FRANK P. CARLETON HOUSE (1917): A 2½-story, end-gambrel, weatherboard-clad, Colonial Revival-style house with a full-length, flat-roofed porch with Tuscan columns. Frank P. Carleton worked in the insurance business. (P41/L11)

28-30 HOUSE (1924): A 2½-story, shingle-clad double-decker with a pedimented entrance hood and a 2-story porch with square piers.

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Stanley H. Lyons and Milton Sapley were the first inhabitants.
(P41/L39)

Garage: A 1-story, shallow end-gabled, concrete block structure with two vehicular bays.

- 34 MRS. E.E. SHELTON HOUSE (1901): A hip-roofed, weatherboard-clad Queen Anne with a small, hexagonal corner tower and a semi-enclosed entrance porch with Tuscan columns and a balustrade.
(P41/L270)

Garage: A 1-story, hip-roofed, weatherboard-clad structure with two vehicular bays.

- 52 ELIZABETH S. WATERMAN HOUSE (1896): A 2½-story, end-gabled, shingle-clad, multi-family house with a large gabled dormer and a 1-story, hip-roofed, wrap-around porch with Tuscan columns. O.P. Sarle, a civil engineer, and Charles E. West, a clerk, lived with Elizabeth Waterman at the time the house was built. (P41/L268)

- 62 CHARLES H. WILLIAMS HOUSE (1896): A 2½-story, weatherboard- and shingle-clad Queen Anne with a hexagonal corner tower and a pedimented, enclosed entrance porch with multi-pane sidelights and transom window. Charles H. Williams was a bookkeeper. Wade W. Williams, a salesman, lived with Charles Williams at the time the house was built. (P41/L253)

Garage: A 1-story, hip-roofed, concrete block structure with two vehicular bays enclosed by double doors.

- 68 ADDISON P. MUNROE HOUSE (1896): A 2½-story, side-gabled, shingle-clad house with an enclosed, shed-roofed, central entrance porch and a gabled projection on one side of the façade. Addison P. Munroe was a grocer. The house originally was number 66. (P41/L273)

- 74 EDWARD C. FOSTER HOUSE (1924): A 2½-story, weatherboard-clad, 5-bay Colonial Revival with a roundhead window centered on the façade's second story and a gabled entrance hood supported by Tuscan columns. Edward C. Foster dealt in dye stuffs. (P41/L95)

Garage: A 1½-story, end-gabled, weatherboard-clad structure with two vehicular bays.

- 78 JUDGE GEORGE A. AND MABEL STONE HOUSE (1917): A weatherboard-clad, 3-bay, hip-roofed Colonial Revival with a central entrance

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with half-height side-lights under an open, segmental-arched entrance hood supported by square piers. Judge Stone worked in the municipal court. The house originally was numbered 35 Oriole Avenue. (P41/L94)

Garage: A 1-story, hip-roofed, shingle-clad structure with one vehicular bay.

- 102 CARRIAGE HOUSE (before 1895): A small, 1½-story, hip-roofed, shingle-clad, bracketed building set with its side elevation to the street and featuring an original central entrance that has been enclosed by a modern greenhouse; a central, overhanging gabled dormer on the façade; a 1-story shed-roof ell on the street elevation that houses a simple entrance with half-height sidelights; a 1-story gabled projection on the left side of the façade; and a 1-story, hip-roofed ell projecting from the rear elevation. This building served as the carriage house to the house across East Orchard Avenue at 271 Butler Avenue. The carriage house currently serves as the Lincoln School Early Childhood Center. (P41/L289)

PRESIDENT AVENUE

- 245 TIMOTHY O'CONNOR HOUSE (1897): A 2½-story, side-gabled, shingle-clad, Queen Anne-style house with a slate roof and a symmetrical, 5-bay façade featuring a large, 3-story gabled projection with decorative shingling and ribbon windows which houses a central entrance with half-height sidelights and decorative paneling. Timothy O' Connor was a florist whose store was at 238 Westminster Street. (P41/L170)

Garage: A 1-story, hip-roofed, brick structure with a slate roof and two vehicular bays.

- 253 EMILY E. CLARK HOUSE (1917): A 2½-story, shingle-clad American 4-Square with a prismatic bay window on the second story, an off-center entrance flanked by leaded sidelights, and a full-length façade porch with paired, half-height Tuscan columns on brick piers. The house is almost identical to its neighbors at 257 and 265 President Avenue. (P41/L197)

- 257 EDWINA V.B. O'DELL HOUSE (1913): Quality Housing Company, builders. A 2½-story, weatherboard-clad American 4-Square with an off-center entrance flanked by leaded sidelights and a full-length façade porch with Tuscan columns and a balustrade. The house is almost identical to its neighbors at 253 and 265

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President Avenue. The Quality Housing Company also built the Grace McAuslan House and the Joseph H. Gainer House around the corner at 47 and 55 Grotto Avenue. (P41/L198)

Garage: A 1-story, hip-roofed, weatherboard-clad structure with one vehicular bay.

- 261 C.H. DUNLAP HOUSE (1915): A 2½-story, 2-bay, end-gabled, shingle-clad, sidehall-plan house with grouped windows and a flat-roofed entrance porch with square piers. C.H. Dunlap was a builder. (P41/L219)

Garage: A 1-story, end-gabled, weatherboard-clad structure with one vehicular bay.

- 265 CLARENCE E. BROOKS HOUSE (1915): A 2½-story, weatherboard- and shingle-clad American 4-Square with bracketed eaves, a central entrance with half-height sidelights, and a full-length façade porch with Tuscan columns. The house is similar to its neighbors at 253 and 257 President Avenue. Clarence E. Brooks owned a restaurant. (P41/L220)

Garage: A 1-story, end-gabled, weatherboard-clad structure with one vehicular bay.

- 272 JESSE W. COLEMAN HOUSE (1894): Edward I. Nickerson, architect. A 1½-story, end-gabled, side-hall-plan, weatherboard- and shingle-clad, Queen Anne-style house with decorative shingle work in the eaves and a full-length, hip-roofed façade porch with delicate spindle work, paired turned columns, and a pediment over an off-center entrance. Jesse W. Coleman was a clerk in the City Department of Public Works. (P40/L186)

- 273 LOUIS H. BOWEN HOUSE (1919): A 2½-story, weatherboard-clad, Colonial Revival-style American 4-Square with an enclosed porch on the side elevation and a central entrance under a bracketed, segmental-arched hood. Louis H. Bowen was an auditor. (P41/L200)

Garage: A 1-story, hip-roofed, stuccoed structure with one vehicular bay.

- 276 FRANCES B. AND NATHAN W. WILLIAMS HOUSE (1889): Steadman A. Randall, builder. A 1½-story, side-gambrel, weatherboard- and shingle-clad, Colonial Revival-style house set end to the street with a bay window on the gambrel end. Nathan W. Williams worked

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for the R. Hazard Woolen Manufacturing Company in Peace Dale.
(P40/L185)

Garage: A 1-story, side-gabled, weatherboard-clad structure with a slate roof and two vehicular bays.

- 279 EMMA Y. O'LEARY HOUSE (1917): A 1½-story, shingle-clad Dutch Colonial Revival with an enclosed porch on the side elevation and a central entrance framed by Tuscan columns and filled-in sidelights. Emma Y. O'Leary was a widow. (P41/L201)

Garage: A 1-story, hip-roofed, shingle-clad structure with two vehicular bays.

- 284 ROWE B. METCALF HOUSE (1927): A 2½-story, shingle-clad 5-bay Colonial Revival with a slate roof, pedimented drip caps, and a pedimented entrance porch with Tuscan columns over a central entrance with a fan light and sidelights. Rowe B. Metcalf was a clerk. (P40/L343)

- 291 WILLIAM D. NESBIT HOUSE (1921): A simple, 2-story, weatherboard-clad 3-bay Colonial Revival with an enclosed, pedimented entrance porch, a 1-story enclosed porch on the side elevation, and a 2-story side ell with an excavated garage. William D. Nesbit was a farmer. (P41/L204)

- 297 THEODORE H. AND NELLIE F. PONDE HOUSE (1917): A 2½-story, shingle-clad, hip-roofed Colonial Revival with a central roof dormer, an enclosed porch on the side elevation, and a symmetrical, 3-bay façade featuring a central oriel window and an enclosed central entrance porch with Tuscan pilasters and decorative stick work on the roof balustrade. Theodore H. Ponde was a shipping clerk. (P41/L226)

Garage: A 1-story, hip-roofed, shingle-clad structure with one vehicular bay.

- 300 CHARLES W. LIPPITT, JR. HOUSE (1923): A 2½-story, shingle-clad, 3-bay Colonial Revival with a 2-story, gable-roofed side ell, a central roof dormer, paired windows, a central entrance porch with paired Tuscan columns, and an attached, 1-story, hip-roofed, shingle-clad garage with two vehicular bays. Lippitt was the son of Rhode Island Governor Charles W. Lippitt, Sr. (P40/L285)

- 303 GUSTAV A. NEUDECK HOUSE (1915): A 1½-story, shingle-clad Dutch Colonial Revival with a 2-story side ell and a central entrance

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flanked by half-height sidelights and covered by a pedimented entrance porch with Tuscan columns. Gustav A. Neudeck's profession is not listed in the city directory for 1915. (P41/L205)

Garage: A 1-story, hip-roofed, stuccoed structure with hinged double doors.

309 NC HOUSE (ca. 1980): A 2½-story, side-gabled, brick-clad, Post Modern house with a symmetrical, 3-bay façade which features two large, gabled projections with round-arched window openings flanking a central recessed central entrance flanked by engaged Doric columns. (P41/L208)

310 WILLIAM H. AND MABEL P. EDWARDS HOUSE (1951): A 2-story, side-gabled, brick-clad house exhibiting International Style influences in its horizontal windows, smooth wall surfaces, and blocky massing. (P40/L284)

RHODE ISLAND AVENUE

1 JOHN P. WALKER HOUSE (ca. 1870): A 2½-story, aluminum sided, Cross-gabled Italianate with paired brackets, a round-arched window under the eaves, and a semi-circular porch with Doric columns on the gable end. John P. Walker was a notary public. (P41/L26)

Garage: A 1½-story, end-gabled, brick- and shingle-clad structure with a slate roof and three vehicular bays.

2-4 SARAH E. USHER DOUBLE HOUSE (1893): Martin & Hall, architects. A 2½-story, aluminum-sided, end-gabled house with a central, 2-story bay window between paired entrances with flat-roofed entrance porches on the outside bays of the façade. Sarah E. Usher sold fancy goods in Room 3 of The Arcade. (P41/L27)

Garage: A 1-story, end-gabled, brick-clad structure with two vehicular bays.

5 ALPHEUS N. CUSHING HOUSE (1870): A simple, 2½-story, weatherboard-clad Cross-gabled Italianate with a round-arched window under the eaves, a 2-story bay window on the side elevation, and a 1-story, flat-roofed porch with square piers. Alpheus N. Cushing was a jeweler. (P41/L25)

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- 8 CHARLES M. PATTERSON HOUSE (1898): Richard C. Sanders, architect. A 2½-story, 3-bay, side-hall-plan, end-gambrel, weatherboard-clad, Colonial Revival-style house with a bay window on the façade, a flat-roofed entrance porch with slender Ionic columns, and an oriel window with stained and leaded glass on the façade. Charles M. Patterson's profession is listed as "manager" in the city directory for 1898. (P41/L30)
- Garage: A 1-story, hip-roofed, weatherboard-clad structure with one vehicular bay.
- 10 SAMUEL B. ALLEN HOUSE (1900): A 1½-story, cross-gabled, aluminum sided house with a bay window on the gable end and a screened-in entrance porch. Samuel B. Allen was a bookkeeper. (P41/L265)
- 12 ROBERT A. HOGG HOUSE (1900): W.H. Colwell, architect. A large, 2½-story, cross-gabled, shingle-clad, Colonial Revival-style house with a 2-story bay window in one of the façade's two bays; a shallower 2-story bay window in the other bay; and a flat-roofed entrance porch with Doric columns. Robert A. Hogg owned the house but rented it out to Isabella Nesbit, a widow, and Robert H. Nesbit, a student. (P41/L31)
- Garage: A 1-story, flat-roofed, concrete block structure with one vehicular bay.
- 14 GEORGE ROSS HOUSE (1896): A simple, 2½-story, s-bay, side-hall-plan, end-gabled, shingle-clad house with an enclosed, off-center, shed-roof entrance porch. (P41/L271)
- Garage: A 1-story, end-gabled, shingle-clad structure with two vehicular bays enclosed by double doors.
- 17 WILLIAM SCHEDLEY HOUSE (1917): A 2-story, 3-bay, side-gabled, shingle-clad house with a small, central, shed roof dormer; a porch with Tuscan columns on the side elevation; and a symmetrical façade featuring a prominent, central oriel window with brackets and ribbon windows above a central entrance flanked by half-height sidelights. William Schedley owned a cafe. (P41/L24)
- 18 LUCIEN E. KENT HOUSE (1899): A large, 2½-story, hip-roofed, weatherboard-clad, Colonial Revival-style house with a prominent, shingled front dormer with decorative gable detailing; a 2-story bay window on the side elevation; and a 3-bay façade featuring a simple central entrance under a flat-roofed entrance porch with

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Doric columns and flanked by two bay windows. Lucien E. Kent was an insurance agent. (P41/L34)

Garage: A 1-story, hip-roofed, weatherboard-clad structure with two vehicular bays.

- 19 EDWARD AND HANNAH ROLLINS HOUSE (1909): A 2½-story, end-gambrel, Colonial Revival-style house with a second-story bay window and a full-length entrance porch with Tuscan columns on the façade. Edward Rollins was a clerk. (P41/L221)

Garage: A 1-story, flat-roofed, concrete block structure with one vehicular bay enclosed by double doors.

- 22 JOHN M. AND MARTHA S. APPLGATE HOUSE (1898): A 2½-story, end-gabled, weatherboard- and shingle-clad, Queen Anne-style house set end to the street with a prominent, octagonal corner tower; an end-gabled projection with a circular window and cornice returns on one of the façade's two bays; and a flat-roofed entrance porch with turned columns and balusters that spans approximately half of the façade. John M. Applegate was a wholesaler of paper hangings. (P41/L282)

Garage: A 1-story, hip-roofed, weatherboard-clad structure with two vehicular bays.

- 24 LAWRENCE P. AND ALTA M. GOODSPEED HOUSE (1900): A 2½-story, flared end-gambrel, weatherboard-clad, Colonial Revival-style house with a rounded oriel window and a hip-roofed bay window on the façade and a side entrance approached by a simple stoop. Lawrence P. Goodspeed's profession was listed as buyer in the city directory for 1900. (P41/L284)

- 25 WILLIAM T. AND LIZZIE R. CHASE HOUSE (1908): A 2½-story hip-roofed Colonial Revival with brackets under the eaves, a second-story bay window, a full-length façade porch with Tuscan columns, and a small, enclosed vestibule into which the front door opens. William T. Chase's profession is not listed in the city directory for 1908. (P41/L222)

Garage: A 1-story, flat-roofed, concrete block structure with one vehicular bay.

- 26 HERBERT E. AND EMMA L. BROWN HOUSE (1903): A 2½-story, end-gabled, weatherboard- and shingle-clad house with a recessed window under the eaves and a hip-roofed, central entrance porch

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with Tuscan columns that has been enclosed on one side. Herbert E. Brown was an electric plater. (P41/L35)

- 27 JAMES H. HURLEY HOUSE (1909): A 2½-story, end-gabled, weatherboard-clad, Colonial Revival-style house with a pseudo-Palladian window under the eaves, a gable end, a bay window on the façade, and a central entrance located within a full-length front porch with square posts. James H. Hurley dealt in real estate. (P41/L22)
- 28 ALFRED S. CLARK HOUSE (1905): A 2½-story, 3-bay, side-gambrel, shingle-clad house featuring a symmetrical façade with shed-roof dormers flanking a large, central, projecting gambrel-on-shed-roof dormer with a narrow window slit; prominently overhanging eaves; a central entrance porch with a decorative balustrade and shingled wood piers; and a central entrance with half-height, leaded sidelights. Alfred S. Clark was a secretary. (P41/L38)
- 35 WILLIAM P. JR. AND FANNIE E. GANNET HOUSE (1902): A blocky, 2½-story, pyramidal hip-roofed, shingle-clad house with a hip-roofed dormer, a central entrance capped by a hip-roofed entrance porch with slender columns, and a simple modern deck that spans two elevations. William P. Gannet's profession is listed as "junior electrical supervisor" in the city directory for 1902. (P41/L21)

Garage: A 1-story, hip-roofed, shingle-clad structure with two vehicular bays.

RIVER ROAD (originally Blackstone Avenue)

- NC NARRAGANSETT BOAT HOUSE (1974): A 1½-story, side-gabled and flat-roofed, shingle-clad structure built on timber pilings, with a simple, off-center entrance; simple decks above the flat-roofed portions of the building on both gable ends; and an approximately eighty-foot long dock at water level. Established in 1838, Narragansett Boat Club is the oldest rowing club in the United States. The original boat house on this site, built in 1884 by Edwards & Angell, was burned in 1974 and was replaced with the current structure. A major addition to the southern elevation was completed in 1992. (P41/L261, 258)

SOUTH ANGELL STREET

- 84-86 FRED W. WATTS DOUBLE HOUSE (1927): A 1½-story, shingle-clad Dutch Colonial Revival with a large shed-roof dormer, enclosed sun porches on both ends, and a wide central entrance flanked by

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sidelights and Tuscan columns. Fred W. Watts was a pattern maker. (P41/L41)

90 HUMPHREY ALMY HOUSE (1870): A 2½-story, weatherboard-clad Cross-gabled Italianate with bracketed eaves and cornice, round-head windows and a bracketed bay window on the gable end facing the street, drip caps on all the windows, and a weatherboard-clad, semi-enclosed entrance porch with round arches. Humphrey Almy was the father of Arthur Almy, a Providence architect who had his offices at 65 Westminster Street in 1895. (P41/L275)

96 ELIZABETH C. RICHARDSON HOUSE (ca. 1875): A square, 2-story, 3-bay, low hip-roofed, weatherboard-clad house with Italianate detailing including paired windows, drip caps, and an ornate central entrance featuring a transom light and a flat-roofed, bracketed entrance porch with square, chamfered posts. (P41/L3)

102 APARTMENT HOUSE (1940): A simple, 3-story, 3-bay, side-gabled, shingle-clad, split-level house with tripartite windows in the flanking bays and a central entrance with sidelights under a gabled entrance porch supported by simple turned columns. (P41/L214)

Garage: A 1-story, hip-roofed, weatherboard-clad structure with one vehicular bay.

108 FRANK B. GRATER HOUSE (1909): A simple, 2-story, hip-roofed, shingle-clad house with a central chimney and full-length, enclosed façade porch featuring a central entrance flanked by square Tuscan pilasters. Frank B. Grater was a draftsman. (P41/L5)

Garage: A 1-story, hip-roofed, concrete block structure with two vehicular bays.

114 FERNCROFT EVERGLADE APARTMENT BUILDING 1 (1927): A 3-story, flat-roofed, brick-clad apartment building with pent parapets, and a symmetrical façade featuring two projecting bays with tripartite windows flanking a central entrance with full-height sidelights under a shed-roofed entrance porch with Tuscan columns that spans the distance between the two flanking bays. This building is identical to its neighbor at 120 South Angell. (P41/L6)

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Garage: A 1-story, flat-roofed, brick structure with eight vehicular bays that serves the building at 120 South Angell Street as well.

- 120 FERNCROFT EVERGLADE APARTMENT BUILDING 2 (1927): A 3-story, flat-roofed, brick-clad apartment building with pent parapets and a symmetrical façade featuring two projecting bays with tripartite windows flanking a central entrance with full-height sidelights under a shed-roofed entrance porch with Tuscan columns that spans the distance between the two flanking bays. This building is identical to its neighbor at 114 South Angell. (P41/L42)

Garage: A 1-story, flat-roofed, brick structure with eight vehicular bays that serves the building at 114 South Angell Street as well.

- 128-130 DOUBLE HOUSE (1894-95): A 2½-story, end-gabled, weatherboard- and shingle-clad, Queen Anne-style double-decker with a 2-story bay window on the façade, an octagonal tower on the side elevation, and a shed-roofed, gabled entrance porch with turned columns. The first tenants of the house were Jason S. Austin and Everard Holmes. Neither man's profession is listed in the city directory for 1895. (P41/L277)
- 132-134 JOHN MILLER HOUSE (1894): A large, 2½-story, end-gabled, weatherboard- and shingle-clad Queen Anne with a prominent, 3-story, octagonal corner tower; a full-length front porch with turned columns; and off-center, paired entrances on the façade. John Miller was a reporter. (P41/L278)
- 136 HOWARD S. DURFEE HOUSE (1913): A 2½-story, shingle and weatherboard-clad four-square with a full-length entrance porch Tuscan columns featuring an enclosed approached by steps originating on the side elevation. Howard S. Durfee's profession is not listed in the city directory for 1913. (P41/L17)

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Photographs

3. Photographer: Kent Millard
4. Date: April 1995
5. Negatives: Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission, 150 Benefit Street, Providence, RI

The above information applies to photo numbers 1-8.

3. Photographer: Joshua Safdie
4. Date: December 1997
5. Negative: Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission, 150 Benefit Street, Providence, RI

The above information applies to photo numbers 9-12.

1. Humphrey Almy House, 90 South Angell Street, view northeast.
2. Walker-Chace House, 67 Oriole Avenue, view south-southeast.
3. Percival O. De St. Aubin House, 264 Irving Avenue, view north.
4. Herman C. and Lucy M. Pitts House, 65 East Orchard Avenue, view southeast.
5. Edwina V.B. O'Dell House, 257 President Avenue, view south-southeast.
6. Ferncroft Everglade Apartment Building 2, 120 South Angell Street, view northeast.
7. Bernard R. and Rosalie Zeman House, 50 Gulf Avenue, rear elevation, view northwest.
8. Lincoln School main building, 30 East Orchard Avenue, view north.
9. View of 75 and 83 Parkside Road and Blackstone Park, view south.
10. View of 55, 59, and 63 Blackstone Boulevard, view north-northeast.
11. Blackstone Park and Seekonk River from the intersection of River Road and Gulf and Irving avenues, view north.
12. Reginald J. White House, 323 Laurel Avenue, view south.

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Significance

The Blackstone Park Historic District clearly demonstrates significance to the historical development of the City of Providence, both architecturally and socio-historically. It is a well-preserved, cohesive example of a late nineteenth-century and early twentieth-century residential neighborhood and thereby typical of a significant occurrence in the socio-historical and architectural development of the city: the establishment of large, primarily single-family, residential neighborhoods surrounding Providence's urban core during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The district contains a large group of predominantly single-family houses that possess a consistently high quality of construction and design with a mix of architect-designed and standard plan houses that is typical of middle- to upper-income families during this time period. Furthermore, the influence of progressive city planning principles of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries are still clearly visible in the street plan and in the design of the major element within the district, Blackstone Park.

During the first half of the nineteenth century, overcrowding in America's industrializing cities caused more and more Americans to pursue alternatives to living within the urban center. With the establishment of reliable public transportation beginning in the 1850s, suburbs began to appear in the agricultural landscapes that heretofore had surrounded nearly every major city in America. Improvements in mass transit - the introduction of the cable car during the last quarter of the nineteenth century, the electric trolley in the 1890s, the automobile during the first decade of the twentieth century - allowed for the continued suburbanization of America during the years between 1870 and 1920.

The first suburbs established in America in the 1840s and 50s were known as "garden suburbs," a kind of planned community in which the picturesque qualities of the natural landscape were considered crucial to the physical and spiritual health of its residents. Chief among the proponents of the garden suburbs was Frederick Law Olmsted, the urban planner and theorist who is best known for his design on New York City's Central Park. Olmsted called for the incorporation of the natural environment into the community's plan not only through the establishment of a street plan that conformed to and accentuated the area's natural topography but also through the creation of landscaped grounds and the preservation of natural landscapes for park areas. His writings and projects would become the basis of urban planning theory throughout the remainder of the nineteenth century and well into the twentieth century.

In Providence, the creation and settlement of numerous residential areas on the East Side followed many of these general patterns of

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development. Although Dexter Asylum (1830), Butler Hospital (1847), and Swan Point Cemetery (1847) all had been established before 1850, at mid-century most land on the East Side was owned and maintained primarily by farmers and was dotted only by individual estates. Among these estates was the farm of Moses Brown, located north of present-day Angell and South Angell streets. In 1856 Moses B. Jenkins, Moses Brown's great-grandson, obtained control of his ancestor's property, a portion of which today comprises all of the Blackstone Park Plat. In 1861, Jenkins subdivided the entire area into medium-sized house lots with the intent of selling them off to developers and potential homeowners. The original plat exhibited the traditional orthogonal street plan in common use throughout the city. One year later, before any further development had taken place, Jenkins had the plat redrawn by civil engineer Charles E. Paine.¹

Paine's design for the Blackstone Park Plat was a significant departure from the original plan, and it exhibits the influence of contemporary city planning theories. Paine's street plan breaks from the rigid orthogonal arrangement previously followed, incorporating instead the curvilinear style advocated by Olmsted. These elements may be observed on an 1875 map: Rhode Island Avenue (now significantly shortened), for example, breaks from Butler Avenue to follow the curve of the high bluffs along the Seekonk before winding its way back down to Blackstone Avenue (now River Drive), which hugs the shoreline in a way which is quite reminiscent of the streets of Olmsted's design for Riverside, Illinois. Hamilton Avenue (now incorporated into the park lands) in the southern portion of the plat and Glen and Beacon Avenues (now Gulf and Loring Avenues) to the north follow the lines of the bluffs as well, and Brookside and Woodbine Avenues (now also incorporated into the park lands) consolidate the grotto and brook into the neighborhood plan.² The neighboring grounds of Butler Hospital and Swan Point Cemetery, which exhibit the same picturesque and naturalistic qualities, complement - and may have influenced - Paine's design. Although Paine's original plan called for no public park space, Jenkins donated five acres of land for that purpose in 1865.

The development of the Blackstone Park Plat was slow at first. Only 13 of the 210 houses now standing in the district had been constructed by 1875, nearly fifteen years after the area first had been subdivided; indeed, many house lots still awaited purchase by developers or prospective homeowners. At least two developers - John F. and William F. Slater -

¹ See City of Providence, Recorder of Deeds, Plat Cards 63 and 64.

² G.M. Hopkins, Atlas of Providence, RI (Boston, MA, 1875).

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built two houses in 1863 at 613 and 646 Angell Street in order to stimulate development in the area and rented them out. During the next nine years the Slaters were able to sell off only four lots, at which point they decided to sell their remaining property and the two constructed houses to Charles and Henry Taber, two real estate investors.³ The re-drawing of the plat in 1870 and 1872 further testifies to the ongoing efforts to stimulate development in the area. Even the extension of street-car service to Butler Avenue in 1876 seems to have done little to attract new residents, possibly because the steep grade of College Hill forced the cars to take a long and circuitous route between downtown and the East Side, limiting their practicality. An 1882 atlas reveals the construction of only seven new houses between 1875 and the time of its publication,⁴ and by 1885 only ten percent of the houses now standing in the district had been built.

The majority of these houses built during the first twenty-five years of development in the plat were relatively small structures, generally with simplified detailing derived from Italianate, Gothic, or Queen Anne sources. This group includes houses built primarily along Angell Street, the lower end of Blackstone Boulevard (then still part of Butler Avenue), and Irving Avenue. Among these houses were the Abraham A. Gray House at 59 Blackstone, the William Douglass House at 63 Blackstone, and Franklin Hathaway House at 97 Blackstone. All three of these houses were constructed in 1872, and all three of the original inhabitants were carpenters. Four larger and more elaborate Second Empire-style houses also were constructed during this period at 613 and 646 Angell Street (1863), 271 Butler Avenue (1870), and 15 Oriole Avenue (1868-72).

In 1884, Walter Richmond organized the Providence Cable Tramway Company with the intent of improving access to the East Side by using a cable car system powered by a plant near the Red Bridge at the end of Waterman Street.⁵ The company's line, which opened in 1890, provided East Side residents a quick and direct route to downtown, as the cable cars were able to be pulled directly up the steep grade of College Hill along Waterman and Angell streets rather than taking the winding route that the earlier street cars had followed. This transportation improvement seem to have helped spur a small wave of construction, as nearly twice as many

³ Jones, p. 50.

⁴ G.M. Hopkins, Atlas of the City of Providence, R.I., and its Environs, (Boston, MA, 1882).

⁵ Jones, p. 6.

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houses were built in the district between 1890 and 1895 as had been constructed previous to 1890.

Like the earliest houses, the majority of the houses dating to this period were built along Angell Street (seven of them), Butler Avenue/Blackstone Boulevard (four), and Irving Avenue (three). Additionally, four houses were constructed along Nesbit Street (then Madison Avenue) and two each along Oriole and President avenues. The years immediately after 1890 saw the introduction of the Colonial Revival style. The Pyke-Lovecraft House (1892) at 598-600 Angell Street, the Herman C. and Ella N. Bumpus House (1893) at 17 Oriole Avenue, and the Herbert Almy House (1893) at 205 Butler Avenue all were designed by Howard K. Hilton, while the Sarah E. Usher House (1893) at 2-4 Rhode Island Avenue was designed by the firm of Martin & Hall. Queen Anne-style houses also appear, including the well-appointed Jesse W. Coleman House (1894) at 272 President Avenue, designed by Edward I. Nickerson. In contrast to the carpenters and masons living here during the 1870s, the owners of this later wave of houses were wealthier professionals, including a clerk (James F. Richards, 597-599 Angell Street), an insurance inspector (Frederick R. Chapman, 241 Butler Avenue), a salesman (Joseph York, 228 Irving Avenue), a professor at Brown University (Herman C. Bumpus, 17 Oriole Avenue), and even the city auditor (William D. Nesbit, 3-5 Nesbit Street).

Although settlement had nearly doubled between 1890 and 1895, the Blackstone Park Plat was still sparsely developed as the turn of the century approached. Unable to stimulate growth in the neighborhood, some landowners chose to sell their undeveloped land to the city. In 1893 the city bought over eighteen acres of plat land to add to the small donation made by Jenkins nearly thirty years earlier. This addition of park land was symptomatic of a new spirit of civic-mindedness in Providence, spurred by the reorganization of the Public Park Association in 1883 under William G. Mowry, whose action and advocacy immediately stimulated interest in public parks in Providence.⁶ As early as 1886, the notable Providence historian Welcome Arnold Greene suggested that Providence's public parks "contain elements that properly developed will form in future [sic] one of the finest park systems in the country."⁷

⁶ John Hutchins Cady, The Civic and Architectural Development of Providence: 1636-1950 (Providence, RI: Akerman Standard Press, 1957), p. 163.

⁷ Welcome Arnold Greene, ed., The Providence Plantations for 250 The Providence Plantations for 250 Years, (Providence, RI, J.A. and R.A. Reid, 1886), p. 360.

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In 1892, the Public Park Association of Providence authored a pamphlet describing the potential for a public park system for the city. The pamphlet strongly advocated the addition to Blackstone Park that would be carried out later in the same year. With this addition, Blackstone Park could serve as one of the focal points of Providence's new park system. The pamphlet also cites the extension of improved public transportation (the Providence Cable Tramway Company) and the current low cost of land due to lack of sales in the area as two conditions that would support the establishment of a new park system. In fact, the pamphlet lamented the fact that Providence was "far behind the leading cities of the world" in the development of municipal parks.⁸

Spurred in part by the electrification of the Providence Cable Tramway Company lines completed in 1894,⁹ new construction in the Blackstone Park Plat increased dramatically after 1895. As had occurred in the five years previous, nearly as many houses were constructed between 1895 and 1905 as had been built in all the years prior to 1895. With the advent of the automobile, which had grown from a "novelty" in 1900 to a fairly common family possession by as early as 1910,¹⁰ this rapid growth continued; the number of houses increased by over forty-three percent between 1905 and 1915 and then again by nearly thirty-nine percent between 1915 and 1925. In total, seventy-three percent of the houses now standing in the district were constructed between 1890 and 1930. It was during these years that much of the district's character was established.

Architecturally, the Blackstone Park Plat became home to modest examples of most major styles applied to residential architecture during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Primary among the styles used in the district at the close of the nineteenth century were the Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Shingle styles. Examples of the Queen Anne style include the John F. and Ella S. Allen House (1899, Frederick E. Field, architect) at 40 Oriole Avenue and the John M. and Martha S. Applegate House (1898) at 22 Rhode Island Avenue. The Timothy O'Connor House (1897) at 245 President Avenue and the Harry and George Fuller House (1905) at 680 Angell Street are rare examples of the Shingle style, popularized in Rhode Island by McKim, Mead & White. Early Colonial Revivals include the Robert A. Hogg House (1900, W.H. Colwell, architect)

⁸ Public Park Association of Providence, Pamphlet #9 (Providence, RI, 1892).

⁹ Jones, p. 26.

¹⁰ Ibid., p. 26.

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at 12 Rhode Island Avenue and the Walter S. Hersey House (1904) at 8 Parkside Road.

The Colonial Revival became the dominant style in the district after 1900, with good examples being built for Frank M. and Helen B.W. MacLeod (1915) at 290 Irving Avenue, Benjamin P. Moulton (1917) at 50 Channing Avenue, and Frederick W. Tillinghast (1925, Jackson, Robertson, and Adams, architects) at 39 East Orchard Avenue. This is not to say, however, that other styles did not manifest themselves in this diverse neighborhood during the building boom of the early twentieth century. Among the most noteworthy were several Craftsman-style houses, including the William Parfitt House (1917) at 29 Blackstone Boulevard and the Frederick E. Anthony House (1918) at 610 Angell Street, and a Tudor Revival, the Elliott H. and Mary A.B. Flint House (1904, R.C. Sanders, architect) at 54 Oriole Avenue.

In addition to exhibiting several different architectural styles, the Blackstone Park Plat became home to a variety of house types during this period as well. The first of several double-deckers to be built in the district was the John M. Hathaway House (1890) at 593-595 Angell Street. Several Four-squares also appeared around this time, beginning with the Charles W. Potter House (1900) at 591 Angell Street and later including three nearly identical buildings: the Emily E. Clark House (1917), the Edwina V.B. O'Neill House (1913), and the Clarence E. Brooks House (1915) at 253, 257, and 265 President Avenue, respectively. At numbers 11, 15, and 19 Grotto Avenue, three nearly identical bungalows were erected in 1913 for J. Parker Ford, an Elmgrove Avenue resident who owned the adjoining property at 254 Irving Avenue. Six years later, the James Gee House (1919) at 254 Irving Avenue, which shares its corner lot with the house at 11 Grotto, was constructed in a strikingly similar style.

As occurred in the earlier years of construction, a number of houses built between 1890 and 1930 were architect-designed. In addition to the ones mentioned above, noteworthy examples include the Herbert Eugene and Alice E. Walter House (1916, Norman Isham, architect) at 67 Oriole Avenue, two neighboring houses at 79 and 89 Oriole Avenue (1913 and 1914, respectively) by Burritt Martin, and a second house by Richard C. Sanders, the Charles M. Patterson House (ca. 1899) at 8 Rhode Island Avenue. In addition to architects, individual local builders began to exert their influence on the neighborhood during this period as well: Thomas A. Doane was an architect and builder responsible for the construction of the William H. Eddy House (1907) at 662 Angell Street; John A. Clemens built his own house (1915) at 217 Butler Avenue, and William T. Thorpe built a house (1920) for another member of his family, J. Henry Thorpe, at 78 East Orchard Avenue. One building company, the Quality Housing Company was active in the district, constructing the Edwina V.B. O'Dell House (1913) at

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257 President Avenue and the Grace E. McAuslan House (1915) and Joseph H. Gainer House (1915) at 47 and 55 Grotto Avenue.

The original owners of the houses built during the period between 1890 and 1930 continued to make a living at a variety of jobs. A number of educators built their homes in the area, including William H. Eddy, a school principal, at 662 Angell Street (1907); Philip H. Mitchell, an assistant professor at Brown University, at 59 East Orchard Avenue (1925); and A. Clinton Crowell and Herbert Eugene Walter, both professors at Brown, at 66 (1912) and 67 (1916) Oriole Avenue. Additionally, several artists also built homes here, including the designer Frederick E. Anthony at 610 Angell Street (1910) and Clifton S. Anthony, a musician whose house (1910) was built at 8 Patterson Street. Some prominent Providence citizens that lived in the district included Charles W. Lippitt, Jr., the son of former governor Charles W. Lippitt, Sr., whose house (1923) stands at 297 President Avenue; Benjamin P. Moulton, the City Police Commissioner and Treasurer of Remington Printing Company, who built his house (1917) at 50 Channing Avenue; Oscar L. Heltzen, a lawyer who later would become Attorney General of Rhode Island and whose house (1911) was built at 60 Oriole Avenue; Joseph H. Gainer, who was Mayor of Providence at the time his house (1915) at 55 Grotto Avenue was built; and the Providence-born writer H.P. Lovecraft, who lived at 598-600 Angell Street from 1911 to 1925.

During the height of construction in the Blackstone Park Plat, the park itself was surprisingly neglected by the city. By 1908, Blackstone Park had fallen into almost complete disuse; in fact, according to a Providence Journal article published in 1912, the only benefit the park provided residents of the area during the first decade of the twentieth century was to provide illegally obtained natural resources such as lumber, shrubs, and sand.¹¹ In the early spring of 1908, over 50 residents of the Blackstone Park Plat whose property abutted the park submitted a petition to the Board of Park Commissioners asking for a number of improvements to be made to the park, including a general clean-up of the park, the re-grading of a damaged field south of Angell Street, and the installation of five foot-wide sidewalks along Patterson and Angell streets, complete with a three foot strip of sod and young maples planted at regular intervals.¹² These improvements were the first to be made to the park in over ten years.

¹¹ "Blackstone Park - An Unspoiled Beauty Spot," The Providence Journal, August 4, 1912, sec. 5, p. 3.

¹² "Ask for Blackstone Park Improvements," The Providence Journal, April 3, 1908, p. 13.

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In 1912, the state proposed purchasing several acres of land adjoining the southern edge of the park to be used for improvements to the Red Bridge.¹³ Area residents again intervened, protesting the proposal and sparking a public debate that brought the future of the entire park into the public spotlight. In a time when the city was becoming increasingly more congested, the park remained, in the words of a Providence Journal writer, an "unspoiled beauty spot" that somehow had managed to avoid being ruined by what was described as "ill-advised planning."¹⁴ Although the land in question eventually was retained by the state, the public interest aroused by the debate helped to ensure the long-term preservation of the park, and its grounds would remain unaltered for the next fifteen years.

The construction of new houses in the district dropped off dramatically after 1930, with only eight percent of the houses now standing having been constructed between 1930 and 1947, and only six percent after 1947. Houses built during this period exhibit the same architectural and typological trends, with a few noteworthy exceptions. The Esther Kane House (1936) at 87 Blackstone Boulevard is the only Tudor Revival-style house in the district. The Reginald J. White House (1940, Barker and Turoff, architects) is an excellent example of an International Style house, while the Bernard R. and Rosalie Zeman House (1942, Philip Franklin Eddy, architect) is an unusual example of a French Eclectic style Norman Farm house. In addition to Eddy, other local architects and builders continued to be active in the district, including G.S. Bradley, who designed the Joseph J. Majeau House (1936) at 233 Butler Avenue; Jackson, Robertson & Adams, who designed the Charles M. Smith III House (1933) at 295 Laurel Avenue; and William J. Gilbane, who built his own house (1938) at 317 Laurel Avenue. Three small apartment buildings were erected in the district during this period: the Mission-style Lawrence Corporation Apartment House (1926) at 26 Grotto Avenue and the two Ferncroft Everglade Apartment Buildings (1927) at 114 and 120 South Angell Street.

In 1926, a small portion of land bounded by Brookside and Parkside avenues was donated to the city by a private citizen.¹⁵ Two year later, the city attempted but failed to purchase more land along Irving Avenue and Blackstone Boulevard in order to construct an entrance to the park from

¹³ "Extending Blackstone Park," The Providence Journal, July 24, 1912, p. 8.

¹⁴ "Blackstone Park - An Unspoiled Beauty Spot," The Providence Journal, August 4, 1912, sec. 5, p. 3.

¹⁵ "Council Accepts Park Tract Gift," The Providence Journal, April 6, 1926, p. 13.

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Blackstone Boulevard. In 1935, the Works Progress Administration began construction of a boulevard-style approach to the park from River Drive, but these plans also failed.¹⁶ A proposal in 1955 to sell a portion of the southern end of the park to radio station WJAR met with strong opposition from the residents of the area.¹⁷ With the exception of these isolated incidents, however, public interest in the park waned after 1935.

Since the 1930s, the Blackstone Park Plat has remained a stable neighborhood, retaining a striking amount of its historic integrity while welcoming the addition of scattered modern houses, primarily in the newer, northern portion of the district. Some of these, including the late International-style Stanley D. and Marion Simon House (ca. 1960) at 11 Loring Avenue and the Post-Modernist Martin P. Slepko House (1988) at 27 Loring Avenue are themselves excellent examples of contemporary trends in residential construction. Blackstone Park itself, despite years of neglect, has made a recovery in recent years and has once again become a focal point of the neighborhood surrounding it, due primarily to the organization of the Blackstone Park Improvement Association in 1981. The Blackstone Park Historic District retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and embodies the distinctive characteristics of late nineteenth-century and early twentieth-century residential development and architectural design, making it eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

¹⁶ "Blackstone Park Deal is Revealed," The Providence Journal, May 17, 1935, p. 3; "\$40K for Park Improvement Voted," The Providence Journal, June 19, 1936, p. 1.

¹⁷ "Can City Safely Sell Park Land?" The Providence Journal, May 3, 1955, p. 19.

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- 1895 Everts & Richards. Topographical Atlas of Providence County, Rhode Island.
- 1908 Richards, L.J. & Co. Atlas of the City of Providence, Rhode Island.
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- 1918 Hopkins, G.M. Plat Book of the City of Providence, Rhode Island.
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Geographical Data

UTM References:

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	19	301995	4634360	B	19	302340 4634320
C	19	302540	4633780	D	19	302280 4633280
E	19	301900	4633380	F		

Verbal Boundary Description:

In general, the district may be defined as all the land included in the 1863 subdivision of the Blackstone Park Plat, as delineated by Charles E. Paine, Recorder of Deeds plat cards 63 and 64.

More specifically, the boundary may be defined as follows: The eastern boundary of the district is comprised solely of the Seekonk River, including the land and breakwall east of River Road, from the northern edge of the Henderson Bridge to the southern edge of the grounds of Butler Hospital where River Road dead ends at Gulf Avenue. From this intersection the boundary proceeds westerly along the northern edge of Gulf until the avenue turns to the south, at which point the boundary continues westward and picks up the northern edge of Laurel Avenue, including the house at 323 Laurel but not including any structures standing on the northern side of the avenue. At the intersection of Laurel and Grotto avenues, the boundary turns southward, following the alignment of Grotto and including the avenue itself and the houses on its east side but not including any structures on its west side between Laurel and President avenues. At the intersection of Grotto and President avenues, the boundary turns back again to the west, including President Avenue itself and the houses on its south side but excluding all structures on its north side between Grotto Avenue and Blackstone Boulevard. At the intersection of President and Blackstone, the boundary turns again to the south, including the house on the east side of Blackstone between President and Irving but not including the Boulevard itself. From the southern end of Blackstone, the boundary proceeds southwesterly along Butler Avenue, again including structures on the east side of the avenue between Blackstone and South Angell Street but excluding the avenue itself. At the intersection of Butler and South Angell, the boundary makes a final turn back to the east, following the line of South Angell to the northern edge of the on-ramp to the Henderson Bridge, including all structures on the northern side of South Angell east of Butler but excluding the street itself.

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Boundary Justification:

The boundaries for the proposed district are base on historical plat development and are drawn to include only the land that was subdivided by Moses Jenkins in 1863. Not included in the district are several historic houses in the three-block section immediately adjoining the district to the northwest: those house on the east side of Blackstone Boulevard between President Avenue and Laurel Avenue, on the west side of Grotto Avenue between President and Laurel, and on Penrose, Margrave, and Laurel avenues between Blackstone and Grotto. Although some of these houses fall within the fifty-year eligibility guideline and would logically complete a corner of the district, they stand outside of the bounds of the original and all subsequent subdivisions of the Blackstone Park Plat.



Blackstone Park
 Historic District
 Providence Cty., R.I.

- A 19-301995-4634360
- B 19-302340-4634320
- C 19-302540-4633780
- D 19-302280-4633280
- E 19-301980-4633380

TAUNTON MASS 16 M
 PLYMOUTH, MASS. 4 1/2 M
 3.4 MI.
 U.S. 1

4636
 280 000
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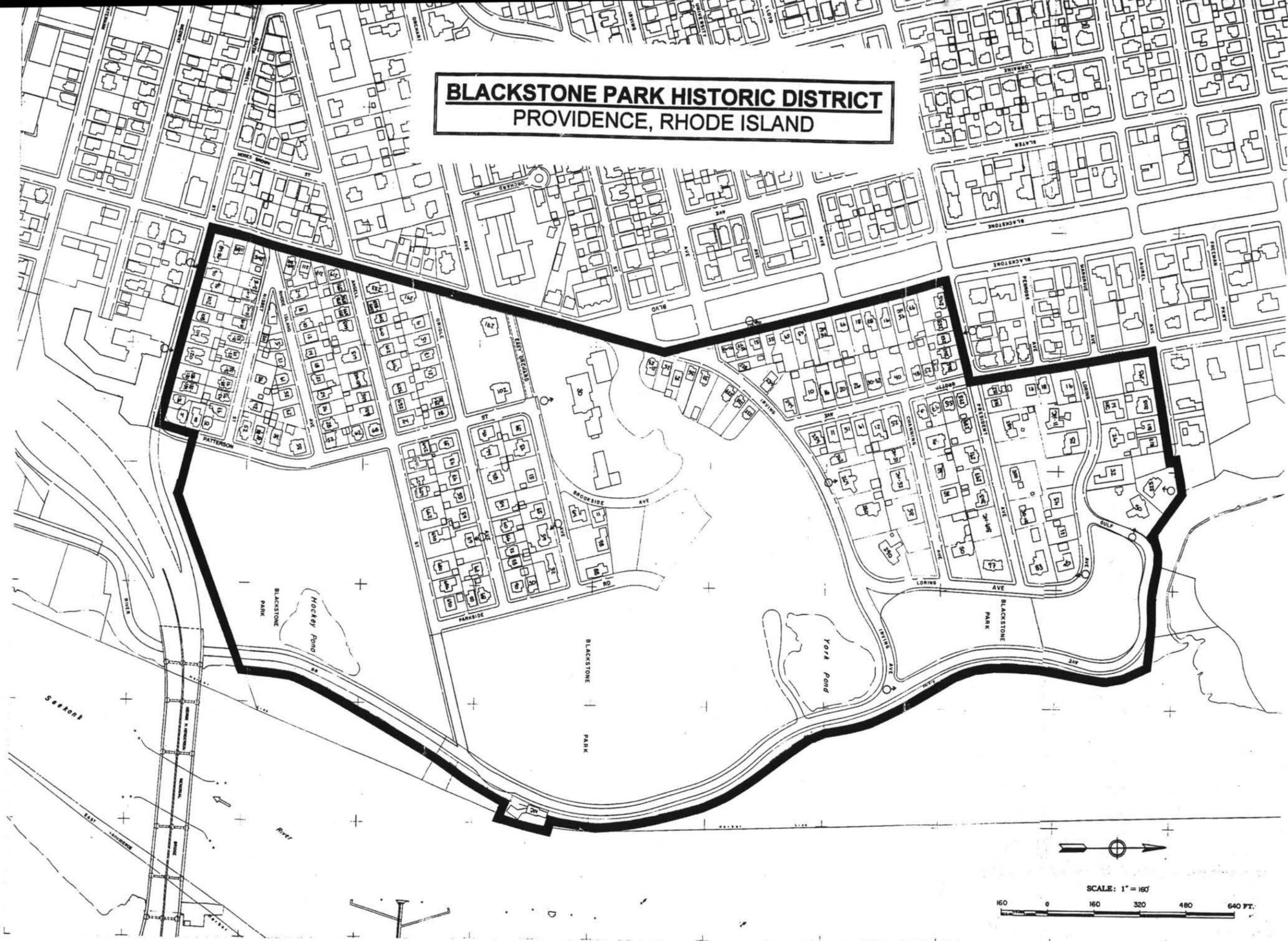
4635

4634

50'

E

BLACKSTONE PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT
PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND



SCALE: 1" = 160'





2

Blackstone Park Historic District
Providence County, Prov., R.I.
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Blackstone Park Historic
Providence County,
Photo



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Blackstone Park Historic District
Providence County, Prov., R.I.
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Blackstone Park Historic District
Providence County, Prov., R.I.
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Blackstone Park Historic District
Providence County, Prov., R. I.

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Blackstone Park Historic District
Providence County, Prov., R.I.
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Blackstone Park Historic District
Providence County, Prov., R.I.
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Blackstone Park Historic District
Providence County, Prov., R.I.
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Blackstone Park Historic District
Providence County, Prov., R.I.
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Blackstone Park Historic District
Providence County, Prov., R.I.
Photo #12 of 1



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Blackstone Park Historic District
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