

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC Historic Resources of Elmwood:
Historic and Architectural Resources, Partial Inventory

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

Bounded east by Broad Street, south by Interstate Route 95 and the
City line, west by the City line and State Route 10, and north by
Westminster, Cranston, and Messer Streets

CITY, TOWN

Providence

— NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

VICINITY OF Cong. Dist. #2 (Honorable Edward Beard)

STATE

Rhode Island

CODE
44

COUNTY

Providence

CODE

007

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Multiple Resource		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Multiple--see enclosed owner's list and individual property entries.

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

VICINITY OF

STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Providence City Hall

STREET & NUMBER

25 Dorrance Street

CITY, TOWN

Providence

STATE

Rhode Island 02903

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission, Statewide Historical
Preservation Report P-P-3, Elmwood Providence), 1978-79.

DATE

1978-1979

— FEDERAL STATE — COUNTY — LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission

CITY, TOWN

Providence

STATE

Rhode Island 02903

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

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DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

EXCELLENT
 GOOD
 FAIR

DETERIORATED
 RUINS
 UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

UNALTERED
 ALTERED

CHECK ONE

ORIGINAL SITE
 MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Elmwood is a large and irregularly shaped area located in the southwest corner of Providence. As defined jointly by the City of Providence and the Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission for purposes of the survey, the area contains the neighborhoods of Elmwood and West Elmwood, two nearby sections of the West Side, and the so-called Reservoir section surrounding Mashapaug Pond (see Survey Area Map). The bounds of the survey area follow Broad Street on the east, Interstate Route 95 and the Providence-Cranston city line on the south, the city line and State Route 10 on the west, and Westminster, Cranston, and Messer Streets on the north. The north boundary abuts the West Broadway neighborhood, most of which was nominated to the National Register as the Broadway-Armory Historic District.

The natural configuration of the land in Elmwood is presently that of a nearly level plain, pockmarked here and there with shallow dips. Much of the land was formerly low and swampy and a series of shallow ponds formed the most prominent landscape features (see 1849 and 1870 maps, Figures 1 and 2). Only the crescent-shaped, half-mile-long Mashapaug Pond survived the filling and levelling which occurred throughout the area in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Long Pond, the largest body of water, formerly situated in the shallow hollow north of Potters Avenue through which Dexter and Bucklin Streets now pass, and extending in serpentine form from Cromwell Street south to Daboll Street, was filled in about 1890. The smaller Duck Pond, which occupied the greater part of the block bounded by Potters Avenue, Salem, Waldo, Dexter, and Sherry Streets in West Elmwood, was filled between 1882 and 1889. Benedict Pond, slightly smaller than Long Pond, lay in a hollow south of Union Street and west of Cranston Street, inside the curve of the present Amtrak main line; it was obliterated in 1930.

All of Elmwood was originally an agricultural adjunct of Providence. Its major thoroughfares -- Broad Street, Elmwood-Reservoir-Pontiac Avenues, Cranston Street, and Potters Avenue -- derived primarily from the system of colonial highways linking Providence with the hinterlands, but also reflect the vagaries of topography and early farm boundaries. Subsequent residential development, concentrated from about 1865 to about 1930, caused the growth of the present network of side streets (cf. 1849 and 1870 maps, Figures 1 and 2). Tree-shaded and lined with narrow-fronted, deep, frame houses, these generally quiet side streets are characteristic of Elmwood. The dwellings, built for one-, two-, or three-family occupancy, stand shoulder to shoulder and within each block are set back from the street a fairly uniform distance of between twenty to fifty feet.

The overall residential character of the area is varied by pockets of industrial development on the periphery and by commercial development along the major arteries. Elmwood Avenue, Cranston, and Broad Streets have lost most of their residential quality and use as a result of commercial pressures and the advent of the automobile. These streets are treeless, busy thoroughfares with an unattractive mix of residences,

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gasoline stations, funeral homes, parking lots, and twentieth century commercial establishments.

The subsection Elmwood, a neighborhood of primarily one- and two-family houses, developed almost entirely between 1865 and 1930 as an upper- and middle-class suburb. Although its principal avenue, Elmwood, was once lined with substantial houses and is now a heavily travelled commercial strip, side streets such as Parkis, Princeton, and Adelaide Avenues and Whitmarsh, Mawney, and Melrose Streets, retain relatively intact streetscapes and the finest of Elmwood's remaining Victorian homes. These streets are included within the Elmwood and Parkis-Comstock Historic Districts herein nominated. Elmwood's western edge, the site of Long Pond, has become, in the twentieth century, a light industry zone.

West Elmwood remains a lower- and middle-class residential area of two-family dwellings built generally between 1860 and 1920. The spine of this area, Cranston Street, is narrow and congested and lined with two- and three-family houses and under-utilized late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century commercial structures. The section of the survey area west of Cranston Street is a homogeneous neighborhood of two- and three-family houses built between 1890 and 1930.

The West End section between Elmwood Avenue and Cranston Street consists of a mid- and late nineteenth-century neighborhood of one- and two-family homes flanked by small-scale late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century industrial developments. Both the Jones Warehouses and the New England Butt Company Complex, herein nominated, are located here. Much of the West End is now badly deteriorated and large tracts have been razed to provide space for renewal projects such as Wiggin Village public housing and the Classical and Central High School complex.

Within the survey area three relatively small historic districts -- Elmwood, Parkis-Comstock, and Trinity Square (see Survey Area Map) -- have been defined. The first two districts are the most intact residential sections within the survey boundaries and are vivid reminders of the qualities which all of Elmwood possessed in its halcyon days. Trinity Square Historic District, although retaining but a fragment of its former grandeur and definition, is still a visually and geographically important urban space within Providence and an historically important node. (See Inventory listing for further specific information.) Six individual properties or complexes are also included in this nomination: Calvary Baptist Church, the Richard Henry Deming House, the Jones Warehouses, the Josephine White Block, the New England Butt Company Complex, and All Saints Memorial Church. A seventh complex clearly deserving of National Register listing has been identified and documented, but is not being nominated at this time.

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II. Architectural Description

The great majority of Elmwood's building stock is residential and dates from the 1845-1930 period. Urban housing, designed with the limitations of the city lot ever in mind, it nevertheless reflects a broad range of contemporary architectural types and styles in use throughout Rhode Island and eastern America. Dwellings originally designed for two-family occupancy predominate, but single-family homes are not uncommon. Triple-decker houses and apartments are a scattered phenomenon.

Single-Family Housing

The single-family dwelling was the first house type to appear in Elmwood and, with its connotation of suburban spaciousness, it remained popular nearly to the end of the era of development. Many of the earliest houses, built in the 1845-1865 period, are one or one-and-a-half-story, end-gable structures with simple classical references such as cornice return-mouldings and plain, wide-board-framed entrances.

A few more pretentious Italianate dwellings were built in the late 1850s and early 1860s. These clapboarded versions of the Italian palazzo mansions constructed on Benefit, Hope, and Prospect streets on Providence's East Side a few years earlier are boxy structures with low hipped roofs and widely projecting eaves. The best is the Charles F. Phillips House (c. 1857) at 539 Potters Avenue. A square structure with quoins, eaves consoles, and molded window caps, it possesses a delicately scaled, arcaded front veranda. Other Italianate houses are to be found at 27 Princeton Avenue and 25 Whitmarsh Street.

By 1860 the bracketed mode was in vogue. Elmwood's bracketed houses featured eaves, doorway and porch lintels, and the often-present door hood all ornamented by oversized and elaborate brackets with fanciful outlines. The earliest bracketed-style house remaining in Elmwood is the Christopher C. Potter house (c. 1859) at 480 Elmwood Avenue. Though square and possessing widely projecting eaves similar to an Italianate palazzo, the structure lacks any trim which may be described as "Italian" and the eaves are ornamented by brackets, rather than by the customary consoles.

Domestic architecture built in Elmwood and the West End between 1865 and 1910 forms a catalogue of Late Victorian architectural tastes. The characteristic style from the 1860s to 1880 was the French Second Empire. The finest Second Empire homes were concentrated along Elmwood and Parkis Avenues and Burnett and Mawney Streets. Most of the early examples, such as the L. H. Comstock House (c. 1869) at 47 Parkis Avenue, are simply Italianate and Italianate-bracketed

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structures capped with mansard roofs. By the 1870s, however, mansard-roofed houses with detailing derived from a variety of other architectural styles were common. Houses such as the opulent John R. Cory Mansion (c. 1876) at 37 Mawney Street and the Josiah W. Richardson House (c. 1878) at 14 Parkis Avenue display elongated, over-scaled bracketing and other decorative touches which create a rich and highly sculptural quality. The Richard Henry Deming House (c. 1870) at 66 Burnett Street is one of Elmwood's finest Second Empire houses and is herein nominated individually (see photos 29-32).

In the 1870s and early 1880s the "Stick Style" attained a degree of popularity. The style is best represented in Elmwood by the Daboll house (c. 1875-1882) at 172 Daboll Street and the Valleau House (c. 1875) at 130 Moore Street. Both possess clapboard wall surfaces marked off with vertical and horizontal applied timbering, and Swiss-style scalloped-bottom, vertical boarding, eaves trim, and gable ornaments.

Between 1880 and 1900 Queen Anne style houses were most popular. One of Elmwood's best remaining Queen Anne structures is the Joseph G. Birch House (c. 1885) at 49 Princeton Avenue. The pattern of protruding and receding wall planes, the combination of clapboards and plain and patterned shingling, and the lattice-work and turned-post porch trim give this house a rich and varied appearance typical of the better Queen Anne houses. Other fine examples stand at 260 and 638 Elmwood Avenue, 20 Moore Street, and 30 Daboll. More typical of Elmwood's Queen Anne residences, however, are the modest, one-and-a-half-story, clapboarded structures with shingled gables and, sometimes, a spindlework porch. Dwellings such as those built at 81 Congress Avenue and 112 Emerson Street about 1895 exemplify this common Elmwood single-family housing type.

A number of the more prominent Elmwood houses of the Queen Anne era reflect an eclectic approach to design. George Wilkinson's rambling house (c. 1888) at 153 Ontario Street has stucco and half-timbered walls, as does the Frederick E. Field residence (c. 1890) at 120 Melrose Street. Frederick E. Shaw's brick mansion at 126 Melrose, built c. 1894, has a steep roof decorated with Dutch step-gables. In the 1890s, the round or octagonal, turreted tower became almost a standard fixture of larger houses, such as the Samuel A. Otis house (c. 1896) at 203 Adelaide Avenue.

The first full-blown Colonial Revival dwelling in Elmwood, the Webster Knight House at 118 Princeton Avenue, was built about 1897. A gambrel-roofed, center-entrance structure patterned after the finest mid-eighteenth-century New England houses, it presents a lavish display of early American decoration on the exterior, while paying homage to colonial models in its center-hall plan and double-flight

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staircase. Other Colonial Revival residences for the upper class, such as the gambrel-roofed, Hussey house (of c. 1911) at 179 Ontario Street were built as late as 1912.

A by-product of the slow transition from Queen Anne to Colonial Revival was the renewed interest in directness and simplicity in plan and decoration which appeared at the turn of the century. Roof pitches were lowered; wings, gables, and other extensions of the basic form were kept to a minimum; and unnecessary detailing was avoided. The earliest of these simple and direct houses in Elmwood is the brick- and stucco-walled Smith-Malmstead House (c. 1905) at 77 Princeton Avenue.

In the teens and twenties this interest in straightforward planning and restrained decoration found expression in the bungalow. Three types of bungalows are found in the survey area: narrow and deep, hip-roofed structures with front porches (of which the John Blair, Jr., House of c. 1911 at 110 Gallatin Street is a particularly fine example); flank-gable dwellings with a partial or full-width front porch, (such as the Dodge House of c. 1914 at 171 Gallatin Street); and, occasionally, end-gable dwellings (such as the Johnson House, c. 1914, at 131 Warrington Street).

By 1920 broad-fronted, two-story, rectangular, hip-roofed houses, minimally decorated with stock elements such as bay windows and Colonial Revival door porches, were becoming popular. Exteriors, enlivened by the now ubiquitous double or tripartite picture window, were often clad in weatherboarding or clapboarding of unusual width. The Jacob Horvitz House at 127 Gallatin Street (c. 1922) and the John F. Kelley House at 199 Atlantic Avenue (1925) are good examples of this type.

The lower or southern Elmwood streets contain a profusion of Dutch Colonial houses, such as the Samuel Littman house (c. 1930) at 233 Warrington Street. Homes with jerkinhead roofs, distinguished by their flattened gables recalling the thatched roofs of English cottages, are also common. The Johnson House (c. 1922) at 145 Warrington Street and the Smith House (c. 1929) at 238 Warrington Street are both handsome examples.

Three handsome brick and stucco-and-half-timbered "Stockbrokers' Tudor" dwellings, all dating from the late 1930s, stand at 13 Kipling, 169 Sumter, and 252 Warrington streets.

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Two and Three-Family Houses

The two-family house, a two-story structure in which the living space is divided horizontally into two units -- the lower unit generally including the basement and the upper, the attic -- was one of the most common house types in Providence in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The two-family house first appeared in Elmwood and the West End in the 1850s. The typical two-family house built between 1850 and 1885 was a two-story, end-gable, clapboarded structure, with a single entrance giving access to a single, common stair hall. The earliest examples have simple Greek Revival detailing but, by the mid-1860s, dwellings with bracketed cornices, bracketed and hooded entrances and two-story bay windows became the standard form. Although never as popular as the less expensive end-gable dwellings, mansard-roofed two-family houses were constructed from the late 1860s into the 1880s.

In the 1880s and 1890s, major transformations in the two-family house form occurred. By 1890 separate entrance halls had largely replaced the old common hall, and two-entrance structures began to appear for the first time. Often, one- or two-level front porches were added to extend the living space. More steeply pitched cross-gable roofs replaced the simple, end-gable roofs of earlier days.

By 1890 transformations in the house form were matched by basic changes in decoration, as Queen Anne replaced bracketed trim. Queen Anne-style dwellings exhibited great variety in their fenestration and detailing and were usually constructed with clapboarded first stories and shingled upper stories. They often featured elaborate porches with turned posts, sometimes highlighted by a delicate, valance-like, spindlework band across the top. Many Queen Anne houses were characterized by robust, sculptural gable treatments.

By the turn of the century more restrained Colonial Revival-inspired structures, often with hip roofs, began to supplant the florid Queen Anne houses. Decorative gable treatments disappeared, and the Queen Anne-style porch, with its turned supports and spindlework, gave way to reserved porches with thin classical columns, usually of the Tuscan order.

By 1920, however, while this type of two-family house remained popular, changes in the basic form and style began to appear. Characteristic of the 1920s was the introduction of the sun room, a glassed-in alcove-extension of the living room at the front of the house. At the same time the aesthetic of simplification at work in single-family house design came into play here as well. The low hip roof became the almost invariable rule. Window units became increasingly numerous and wide.

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Such detailing as was present consisted mostly of stock Colonial Revival trim.

Three-deckers—three-story, three-family structures planned along the lines of two-family houses, with separate entrance halls for the ground floor and upper stories—first appeared in Providence in the 1890s, and in Elmwood about 1900. Construction of three-deckers, never a very popular house type in relatively uncongested Elmwood, ceased in the late 1920s.

Apartment Houses

The teens saw the advent of the apartment house. While a few tenement houses had appeared along Cranston Street and Potters Avenue in the 1880s and 1890s, middle and upper-middle income families began to accept apartment living only reluctantly and only as a result of the increasing cost of single-family houses and the scarcity of domestic help. Providence's first large apartment house, the eight-story Minden at 123 Waterman Street on the East Side, was erected in 1912. "The Whitmarsh" at 86 Whitmarsh Street, built only a year later, was the first large apartment house in Elmwood. It is a brick and stucco, Tudor-style structure, with short arms flanking a broad courtyard. Other apartment houses built in the 1910s and 1920s, such as the four-story, U-shaped, Stephens Apartments (c. 1928) at 315 Elmwood Avenue, reflected Georgian styling.

Other Structures

The survey area's architectural heritage also includes churches. Nine houses of worship were built here between 1865 and 1915. Most are handsome but modest structures important architecturally only within the most local context. Three, however -- Trinity United Methodist Church, All Saints Memorial (Episcopal) Church, and Calvary Baptist Church -- are imposing structures of high architectural merit. Each of these is being nominated herein.

Commercial and industrial structures form only a minor and relatively unimportant segment of the area's architecture. Most of Elmwood's commercial buildings are low, flat-roofed, utilitarian, brick structures dating from the 1920s. The most interesting commercial example, and one of the few surviving in Elmwood from the nineteenth century, is the tin-fronted, late Victorian Josephine White Block at 735-737 Cranston Street (nominated in this document). Elmwood's most notable industrial plants also date from the latter part of the nineteenth century. Two of the most important complexes -- the New England Butt Company and the Jones Warehouses -- are herein nominated for both their historic and architectural significance.

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III. Archeological Description

No archeological survey or testing has yet taken place in the Elmwood multiple resource area.

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1. Name: Elmwood Historic District
2. Location: Between Broad Street and Elmwood Avenue along sections of Whitmarsh, Moore, Daboll and Mawney Streets and Princeton Avenue (north section) and along Ontario Street and Congress, Lexington, Atlantic, and Adelaide Avenues (South Section)
3. Owner: Multiple; see enclosed owners list.
4. Description: The Elmwood Historic District includes two enclaves of architecturally distinguished, upper- and upper-middle-class, late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century, single-family homes, set in the midst of a much larger neighborhood of less significant, contemporaneous, two- and three-family dwellings. These enclaves for the most part preserve their visual and architectural integrity, although most of the dwellings have been converted to multi-family use.

The district contains two sections, separated from each other by blocks of late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century two- and three-family houses (see Elmwood Historic District map, Figs. 3 & 4). In the northern section the streets are narrow and tree-lined, and contain large frame homes, built close together. Princeton Avenue and Whitmarsh Street, the area's finest streets, are lined with Queen Anne, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival, and Colonial Revival dwellings (see photos 1-5). Characteristic among the larger homes on Moore, Daboll, and Mawney Streets, however, are squarish Second Empire dwellings (see photograph 9). A key visual landmark in the area, the Knight Memorial Library (Photo 6), is located on the west side of Elmwood Avenue between Princeton Avenue and Moore Street. A superb structure fronted by an unusually spacious lawn, it is Elmwood's finest public building.

The southern part of the district is a neighborhood of large, frame, late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century homes, set back for the most part about fifty feet from the street. In visual and architectural terms, Adelaide Avenue and Melrose Street, containing well designed Queen Anne and Queen Anne/Colonial Revival homes, are the section's key streets (See photos 13 and 15). The other side streets from Congress to Atlantic Avenue contain a few imposing turn-of-the-century, colonial-inspired dwellings surrounded by other, less elaborate residences (see photos 10-12, and 14). This section also includes Columbus Square (photo 18), a small, triangular park containing a north-facing bronze monument to Christopher Columbus.

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5. Dates: c. 1857-1930, Condition: good, fair, altered

Photographs 1-18; Figures 3 and 4.

Elmwood Historic District Inventory - Contributing structures

I. North Section

DABOLL STREET (Numbers 109 through 131)

109 George H. Sturdy House (c. 1887): 2½-story, end-gable, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival structure, with a bay window dormer and gabled front porch with turned colonnettes. Sturdy was an electro-plater.

114-116 Two-family house (c. 1901): Built for Daniel Burrows; this 3-story, cross-gabled structure has a front porch whose supports have been replaced and railings removed.

117 Mark Anthony House (c. 1893): Modest 2½-story, hip-roofed dwelling with a large semi-octagonal projection left of its prominent gabled portico. Many of the windows have been replaced with jalousies. Anthony was a clerk at the Gorham Manufacturing Company.

118 William C. Hammond House (c. 1893): This narrow-fronted 2½-story, Queen Anne structure, with its swag-decorated bay window, is notable for its late use of the mansard roof. Hammond was the owner of a carriage factory on Cranston Street in Providence's West End.

121-123 Double house (c. 1904): Built for Abbie M. Phillips, this hip-roofed dwelling has a prominent front gable extension.

127 Andrew Sanborn House (c. 1882): 3-bay, 2½-story, cross-gable "Stick Style" dwelling, with floral-pattern wooden gable ornaments, bracketed porch and cornices, and shingled window hoods. Inappropriate twentieth-century shed dormers mar the roof lines. Sanborn was a leather goods dealer.

131 Agostino Barone House (c. 1925): Barone, a peddler, was the first occupant of this modest 2½-story, weatherboarded Dutch Colonial house.

ELMWOOD AVENUE (Even numbers 232-234 through 324-326 and number 271)

232-234 Three-family house (c. 1896): Elaborately trimmed 2½-story, cross-gable,

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ELMWOOD AVENUE

Queen Anne/Colonial Revival structure, with delicate scallop-bottomed gable ornaments and a two-story, semi-octagonal pavilion tucked under the roof at one corner.

- 244 Second Church of Christ, Scientist (1927-28, Charles H. Lockwood, architect): One-story, broad-fronted, flat-roofed, yellow brick church with a tetra-style Ionic portico and three entrances designed in the Roman Classical style characteristic of Christian Science churches.
- 250 Augustus H. Baker House (c. 1904): 2½-story colonial-inspired dwelling, with a high hip roof and diamond-paned front dormer window. A one-story flat-roofed wing has been added to the south. Baker was a clerk at the Narragansett Hotel in downtown Providence.
- 260 Jeffrey Davis House (c. 1888): Restrained 2-story, hip-roofed Queen Anne structure with front and side gables, a semi-octagonal wing on the Princeton Avenue side, and an elaborate entry porch with turned columns. Davis, in 1889 Treasurer of the Lippit Company, became in time treasurer of the Quidnick Manufacturing Company; both were major textile manufactures. In 1937 the house became the Ray O. Page Funeral Home.
- 270 Office Building (c. 1955-1956): Restrained and modern, one-story flat-roofed brick, cement, and stone veneer structure, with large expanses of plate glass windows in front flanking a central entrance.
- 271 Knight Memorial Library (1923-1924, Edward S. Tilton of New York, architect): Sited well back from the street, the library is a one-story Italian Renaissance structure of Indiana limestone set on a high granite basement and entered through an arched portal at the head of a grand staircase. Its copper-clad hip roof has an ornamental cresting of Greek acroteria. Inside, high-ceilinged reading and reference rooms, illuminated by large round-headed windows, flank a central lobby containing the main desk. This lavish and imposing structure, built to house the Elmwood Public Library, founded in 1915, was given in memory of Robert and Josephine Louisa Webster Knight by their children, Edith Knight, Webster Knight, Clinton Prescott Knight, and Sophie Knight Rousmaniere. See Photo # 6.
- 280 Store/Apartment Block (c. 1924): Originally owned by Samuel Torman, a tailor, who lived on the premises, this plain 3-story structure has a low hip roof and an altered first-floor storefront.

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ELMWOOD AVENUE

- 290 Store (c. 1931): This one-story flat-roofed brick structure with its angled street-corner entrance, is similar to numerous others built along the Avenue in the 1920s. The store fronts have been altered, and one window closed up with cinderblock. The structure was originally occupied by John R. Choolgian's drugstore.
- 292 Henry Valteau House (c. 1868): 2½-story flank-gable structure with a prominent front gable. Built for one of the partners in Elsbree & Valteau, a downtown Providence men's furnishings store, it is now the Lynn Ann Rest Home. The exterior has been entirely remodelled, the original siding, replaced with shingling and stone veneer; a cinderblock wing, added; and "Stick Style" poor porch, removed.
- 302-306 The Dorris Apartments (1926): Built by the Stephens Realty Company, which built other apartment houses nearby in the same period, this three-story horseshoe-shaped, brick apartment complex has a low Spanish-tile pent roof.
- 316 Triple-decker, built for William V. Pillion (c. 1910): Three-story hip-roofed structure, with a monumental, two-story, Tuscan-column front porch. A bay window unit bears the as yet unexplained inscription "The New Olive."
- 324-326 Two-family house (c. 1922): Colonial Revival cross-gable structure, with a wraparound Tuscan-column porch. The first floor has been sided in asbestos.

MAWNEY STREET (Numbers 28 through 47)

- 28 Charles B. Goff House (c. 1871): Square 2½-story mansard-roofed house. The window to the right of the front entrance has been enlarged by the addition of Queen Anne stained-glass sidelight units on either side. Goff, with next-door-neighbor William A. Mowry, founded in 1864 the English and Classical School, an institution combining business or college preparatory courses with daily military drill. The school closed about 1900.
- 31 Daniel Burrows House (c. 1880): Narrow and deep, 2½-story, cross-gable and hip-roofed structure, with iron roof crestings, simple "Stick Style" gable ornaments, and a turned-post entrance porch capped by a semi-octagonal second-story bay window. Burrows was Rhode Island's first public accountant.
- 34 William A. Mowry House (c. 1870): Square, 2½-story, mansard-roofed house featuring an impressive facade, with a central pavilion, a Venetian-inspired,

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MAWNEY STREET

twisted-column porch, tripartite round-head windows on the second floor, and a central ogee gable. The exterior is now clad in aluminum siding. Mowry was a co-founder of the English and Classical School.

37 John R. Cory House (c. 1876): Very large and opulent 2½-story, asymmetrical, Second Empire residence, with handsome porches, a high mansard roof, and rich, French-inspired detailing. Cory, along with a brother, Zephaniah, operated Cory Brothers Music Store on Westminster Street. George W. Ladd, founder of the Ladd Watch Case Company, purchased the house in 1882 and resided there until 1889. William H. Rodman (1840-1904), a dry goods merchant, was the next occupant. In 1942 the house was converted into apartments. See Phot #9.

38 Edwin Turner House (c. 1860): Square two-story hip-roofed Italianate structure, with a symmetrical three-bay facade and a chamfered-post door porch with a hooded window opening above. The exterior has been clad in asbestos siding, and the hooded window, shortened. Turner, Secretary of the Gaspee Fire and Marine Insurance Company, by 1870 became an insurance agent. By 1883 David M. Thompson, of David M. Thompson and Company, architects and mill engineers, owned the house. In 1892, when Elmwood Avenue was widened, the structure was moved to its present site from the nearby corner of Mawney and Elmwood.

40-42 Two-family house (c. 1910): Built for Annie F. Mawney, this clapboard and shingle structure has a handsome Tuscan-column front porch. Several fire escapes mar the exterior.

44-46 Two-family house (c. 1910): This 2½-story hip-roofed structure, originally owned by John A. Catherine and Agnes W. Boland, has a prominent side gable, a hip-roofed front dormer, and a paired-Tuscan-column front porch. The original siding has been replaced with asphalt and asbestos shingling.

45 Joseph C. Johnson House (c. 1878): Johnson, Secretary and Treasurer of the Union Bank, erected this 2½-story, square, mansard-roofed structure, with its unusual octagonal, gazebo-like porch at the right-hand corner.

47 Two-family house (c. 1912): Built for William V. Pillion, this plain hip-roofed clapboarded structure has a prominent side gable and bay windows and a small Tuscan-column door porch in front.

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MOORE STREET (Numbers 115 through 130)

- 115 Josiah A. Blake House (c. 1877) Square, 2½-story, cross-gable dwelling, with an early-twentieth-century porch and minimal trim. The walls are now clad in asbestos shingling.
- 118 George H. Bunce two-family House (c. 1904): Bunce, an insurance agent; was one of the first occupants of this 2½-story hip-roofed structure, with its paired-Tuscan-column side entrance porch.
- 120 John William Moore two-family House (c. 1896): 2½-story clapboarded hip-roofed structure, virtually the reverse image of 118. Moore, one of the original occupants, was a roofer.
- 121 Solomon Drowne House (c. 1877): 2½-story bracketed L-plan structure with handsome chamfered-post porches. Drowne (1836-1906) was the Cashier of the National Bank of Commerce and grandson of the noted physician and botanist of the same name.
- 124 Thomas Boyd, Jr., House (c. 1895): 2½-story hip-roofed Queen Anne/Colonial Revival dwelling, with a semi-octagonal front section and high hip roof. The exterior is now clad in asbestos shingling. Boyd was the Cashier of the Fourth National Bank.
- 125-129 Mrs. Thomas A. Whitman Duplex (c. 1882): T-plan 2½-story, mansard-roofed building, with a large central block flanked by well designed "Stick Style" porches and two-story wings. Mrs. Whitman was one of the original occupants.
- 130 Henry Valteau House (c. 1875): One of Elmwood's two finest "Stick Style" dwelling, this somewhat remodeled 2½-story L-plan structure features elaborate gable ornaments, vertical and horizontal applied wall timbering, and crisp, iron porch railings. Built as the second Elmwood residence of Valteau (1829-1903), a partner in the Elsbree & Valteau men's furnishing store in downtown Providence, it has served since about 1960 as the Moore Apartments.

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PEACE STREET (Number 118-120 only)

- 118-120 Cohen two-family House (c. 1897): Steep-roofed, cross-gable building, with scalloped-edge bargeboards and an octagonal, turreted corner tower. Rich Colonial Revival detailing ornaments the front porch. The first owner, Mollie Cohen, a milliner, along with Joseph B. Cohen, a hardware dealer, and Sarah Cohen, a widow, lived upstairs.

PRINCETON AVEUNE (Numbers 1 through 127-129)

- 1 Charles L. Kettlety two-family House (c. 1894): Queen Anne structure, with a hip roof broken by a large front dormer and side gable, and a high octagonal, turreted, corner tower. Kettlety, a jeweler, was one of the original occupants.
- 12-14 Silverman two-family House (c. 1904-08): Pincus Silverman, a junk metals dealer, was one of the original occupants of this very large 2½-story dwelling, with its steep end-gable roof. The structure possesses thin gable bargeboards, supported on small brackets, and a handsomely detailed wraparound Tuscan-column porch. Large shed dormers have been added on both roof slopes.
- 21 Charles D. Wilbur House (c. 1889): 2½-story, hip-roofed structure, with bracketed eaves and a Queen Anne-style door porch. Ugly shed dormers have been added to the front and sides, and asphalt siding installed. Wilbur was the proprietor of Wilbur's Restaurant on Westminster Street in downtown Providence.
- 27 House (c. 1858): One of Elmwood's few Italianate dwellings, this narrow and deep three-story structure, with its quined corners and chamfered-post front veranda, was erected as rental property by Samuel Gray, who lived around the corner at 671 Broad Street. Picture windows were installed in the front early in the twentieth century.
- 28 Mary C. Smith two-family House (c. 1902): Queen Anne-inspired, 2½-story structure, with a steep end-gable roof. A front porch and most of the trim have been removed and asbestos siding installed.
- 32 Edward H. Brown House (c. 1892): 2½-story dwelling with front and side bay windows and a slate mansard roof pierced by pedimented and round-headed dormers. A front porch now has wrought-iron porch supports. Brown, a partner in Preston and Brown, fruit dealers, resided here.

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PRINCETON AVENUE

- 35 Anthony B. Day House (c. 1885): This two-story cross-gable L-plan dwelling, with its colonial-inspired baluster-work porch tucked under the flank-gable roof, is one of Elmwood's earliest and best Queen Anne residences. Day, a partner in Thurber and Burns, a jewelry manufacturing concern on Eddy Street, moved next door to Number 39 about 1891. See photo # 1.
- 39 Anthony B. Day House (c. 1891): More modest than Day's former home at 35, this picturesque 2½-story hip-roofed dwelling has a Queen Anne wraparound porch, and turreted second-story bay window at one front corner. Day lived here until about 1907. See photo # 1.
- 40 Amey S. Burrows House (c. 1893): Built for a widow, this squarish 2½-story clapboarded Queen Anne/Colonial Revival dwelling has a steep hip roof, a turreted corner tower, and an elliptical Ionic-column front porch.
- 48 William T. Peck House (c. 1897): 2½-story, square dwelling, with elaborate turned-post entrance and side porches, and a hip roof pierced by wide, shingled dormers. Peck was the Principal of the Classical Department of the Providence High School.
- 49 Joseph G. Birch House (c. 1885): Elmwood's most imposing Queen Anne residence is a 2½-story hip-roofed structure whose elaborate detailing includes a turned-column first-floor side porch; a recessed second-story front porch framed by an arched opening; and large dormers with restrained gable ornaments. Birch, a partner in T. C. Leavens and Birch, a hats, coats, and furnishings store on Westminster Street, lived here only until 1889. See photos 1 and 2.
- 54 Charles B. Jenks House (c. 1897): This 2½-story Colonial Revival home of a dry-goods merchant has a broad end-gambrel roof and an elaborately trimmed wraparound, Tuscan-column porch, with a bow-fronted section at the building's corner.
- 55 Thomas C. Leavens House (c. 1885): 2½-story hip-roofed Queen Anne dwelling, with front and side gables which display bargeboards and triangular gable ornaments, and a wraparound veranda. The exterior is clad in inappropriately wide modern shingling. Leavens' partner in the Leavens and Birch men's store lived at 49.

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- 63 Henry C. Ballou House (c. 1894): Wide 2½-story hip-roofed Shingle Style/ Colonial Revival structure, set sideways on its lot and fronted by a two-level Tuscan-column porch. The first-floor walls are clad in clapboards, and the upper story, in slate shingles. Ballou was a partner in Ballou, Johnson and Nichols, wholesale dealers in woodenware, crockery, and glassware.
- 64-66 Two-family house (c. 1905): Built for Amy B. Young, this cross-gable structure has a wraparound Tuscan-column porch and simple bracketed cornices.
- 67 Isaac Liscomb House (c. 1884): Narrow and deep, 2½-story cross-gable Queen Anne dwelling, with a first-floor bay window and handsomely detailed door porch. The wall surfaces are treated as horizontal bands of clapboard and shingle. Liscomb was a member of T. F. Pierce & Company, dealers in boots and shoes in the Arcade.
- 68 Two-family house, built for Thomas J. Dwyer (c. 1900): Cross-gable dwelling, with a paired-Tuscan-column front porch and recessed attic window.
- 71 Henry E. Nickerson House (c. 1903): Two-story clapboarded Colonial Revival dwelling whose square shape and hip roof, crowned with a balustrade, are suggestive of the most pretentious eighteenth-century New England houses. It was built for the one-time Secretary and Vice-President of the Congdon & Carpenter Company, dealers in iron and steel supplies for contractors and carriage makers. See Photo # 3.
- 72-74 Two-family house (c. 1928): Built for Edward J. Toomey, this two-story hip-roofed shingled and weatherboarded structure, with its wide front porches and projecting sun rooms on the left side, is typical of Providence two-family dwellings of the 1920s.
- 77 Smith-Malmstead House (c. 1905): This square 2½-story hip-roofed structure has a heavy, colonnaded front porch and a clean-cut exterior clad in brick up to the second-story window sills, and stuccoed above. With its simple massing and decoration, the dwelling is significant as an early example of the early twentieth-century reaction against Victorian complexity and picturesqueness. The original owner, George H. Smith, was a partner in the Beaman & Smith machine shop. Gustaf T. Malmstead, owner of the Providence Public Market, the city's first supermarket, purchased the house in 1915. See Photos 3 and 4.

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PRINCETON AVENUE

- 78-80 Two-family house (c. 1927-29): A characteristic hip-roofed shingled and weatherboarded structure, with a small door porch and sun rooms on the left side.
- 82-84 Two-family house (c. 1922-24): A cross-gabled clapboarded and shingled structure, with sun rooms and open porches in front.
- 86-88 Two family house (c. 1923): Originally owned by Andrew J. Johnson, this plain hip-roofed structure has front and side dormers and bay windows and a small door porch in front.
- 87 Harold Sutton House (c. 1913): Unpretentious 2½-story flank-gable shingled structure, with a screened-in shingled porch at the street end. Sutton was a dentist.
- 92-94 Two-family house (c. 1923): This hip-roofed weatherboarded residence, built for Peter W. Swanson, has sun porches appended to one side and a small, segmental-arch-top, enclosed door porch whose corners are trimmed with thin Tuscan columns.
- 93 Ephraim E. Robinson House (c. 1921): Square two-story weatherboarded dwelling, with a hip-roof and Federal Revival, Tuscan-column-supported, pedimented door porch. Robinson was the secretary of the Robinson Jewelry Company, Incorporated.
- 97-99 Two-family house (c. 1923): Built for Thomas F. McGuire, this end-gable, weatherboarded building has large shed dormers and double-decker, square-post, front porches.
- 100-102 Albert C. Rider two-family House (c. 1923): Austere, end-gable shingled structure, with a paired-Tuscan-column front porch.
- 101-103 Mary M. and Elizabeth J. Boylan two-family House (c. 1923): Plain-trimmed 2½-story end-gable dwelling, with bay windows and double-decker Tuscan-column porches in front and a large shed dormer.
- 104 Carriage House and Stable for Webster Knight Estate (c. 1897): Probably designed by Angell & Swift, who designed the main house next door (see Number 118), this 1½-story cross-gambrel structure has Colonial Revival details matching those of the Knight mansion.

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- 109 Robert Grieve House (1899): Unpretentious 2½-story end-gable Colonial Revival house, whose front porch has been sadly altered. Grieve (1855-1924), a printer and reporter who came to the United States from Scotland in 1866, obtained a measure of fame as the historian of the textile industry in Rhode Island. He wrote a number of books and pamphlets, including The Cotton Centennial, 1790-1890; An Illustrated History of Pawtucket; and The Commercial Opportunities and Possibilities of Providence.
- 118 Webster Knight House (c. 1897): One of the earliest and finest Colonial Revival residences in Providence, this imposing 2½-story flank-gambrel structure, with its symmetrical facade and central-hall plan is reminiscent of some of the larger mid-eighteenth-century homes of New England. Probably designed by the local firm of Angell & Swift, it possesses a fanlight-and-sidelight front entrance, a semi-circular Corinthian-column front porch, and an Ionic-column side porch with an ornate, Chippendale-inspired upper railing. Webster Knight (1854-1933) son of Robert Knight, one of the founders of the B. B. & R. Knight cotton manufacturing empire, assumed major management responsibilities in the B. B. & R. Knight firm in 1898, and became senior partner in 1912. See Photo # 5.
- 125 George Sharpe Smith House (c. 1897): Typical of the later Queen Anne homes of the 1890s and 1900s in its union of Colonial Revival detailing with a rambling, asymmetrical form, this 2½-story hip-roofed structure contrasts sharply with the severely rectangular, symmetrically fronted Knight mansion (its contemporary) across the street. Its facade, with its broad semicircular projection left of the entrance, is fronted by an Ionic-column veranda. The house was built for the owner of the George S. Smith Engraving Company.
- 127-129 John A. Skerry two-family House (c. 1914): 2½-story steep-roofed cross-gable structure, with a wide colonial, front porch and a column-screened, recessed, front-gable window.

WHITMARSH STREET (Numbers 22 through 101-103)

- 22 Charles G. Calder House (c. 1886): 2½-story cross-gable Queen Anne structure, with plain bargeboards. The second story has been reshingled, the front gable shingling covered with vertical strips of vinyl or aluminum siding, and a side porch rebuilt. Calder was a dealer in artist's supplies.

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- 24 Myron H. Fuller House (c. 1883): A round one-story turreted, turned-post porch which projects from one corner of the house is the highlight of this 2½-story cross-gable Queen Anne dwelling. Fuller was a partner in the button firm of Royce, Allen and Company, and in F. A. Chase and Company, manufacturers of ring travelers, belt hooks, wire goods, and wood rim pulleys.
- 27 Edwin B. Whitmarsh House (c. 1857): Three-story symmetrical five-bay plain-trimmed palazzo-type Italianate dwelling with a chamfered-post door porch. The exterior is now clad in asbestos siding. Whitmarsh was a house painter.
- 28 Frank B. Lawton House (c. 1891): This restrained 2½-story clapboarded Queen Anne/Colonial Revival dwelling possesses a high hip roof; projecting second-story corner turret tucked under the roof overhang; and restrained Georgian-Colonial front porch. It was the home of a successful salesman.
- 29 Harriet B. Whitmarsh House (c. 1885): This narrow, plain-trimmed 2½-story structure, with its lofty cross-gable roof, was originally the home of Mrs. Whitmarsh (the widow of the Edwin B. Whitmarsh who built Number 27) and her son Edwin A., a tinsmith. See Photo # 7.
- 31-33 James B. Law House (c. 1888): Late Victorian structure whose form owes something to the modern Gothic homes of the previous twenty years, this 2½-story L-plan cross-gable dwelling has bracketed Queen Anne-style turned-post porches, and shingled gables and window hoods. Law was Treasurer of the James Hill Manufacturing Company, a galvanizing and tinning firm located on Sprague, Fuller, and Westfield streets. See Photo # 7.
- 32 Charles E. Hancock House (c. 1886): Deep 2½-story cross-gable Queen Anne dwelling, with a door porch and two-story bay window unit in front and targeted floral-pattern gable ornaments. Hancock, a partner with George and H. Becker in Hancock, Becker & Company, jewelry manufacturers, moved to 239 Adelaide Avenue by 1893.
- 34 Two-family house, built for Albert E. Stevens (c. 1894): An otherwise typical 2½-story cross-gable Queen Anne structure, enlivened by patterned second-story shingling and a semi-octagonal turned-post front porch with lintels decorated with a toothy, pendant fringe of wooden trim.

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- 36 Anthony J. Rausch House (c. 1890): This 2½-story hip-roofed Queen Anne/Colonial Revival dwelling has a side entrance fronted by a turned-post porch. The stair hall is illuminated by an immense, virtually all-glass, two-story-high octagonal bay window at the front corner. Rausch was a confectioner and caterer on Westminster Street.
- 37 Frank H. Swift House (c. 1901): Large and handsome, end-gambrel, Colonial Revival dwelling, whose front porch is elaborately trimmed with paired Ionic colonnettes. This was the residence of one of the members of the architectural firm of Angell & Swift.
- 41 Alfred M. Williams House (c. 1889): Gable-fronted 2½-story hip-roofed Queen Anne structure, with a Colonial Revival, Ionic-column corner porch. Williams was Editor of The Providence Journal.
- 48 Howard M. Webster House (c. 1891): 2½-story Colonial Revival dwelling set sideways on the lot, with a lofty flank-gable roof which sweeps down to cover a full-width Colonial, turned-column front porch. Webster was a clerk.
- 49 Harvey Huestis House (c. 1890): Square two-story hip-roofed Queen Anne-Colonial structure, with a semicircular colonnaded porch at one corner of the front and an enclosed side porch. Wrought iron porch railings have replaced the originals. Huestis and George W. Hutchison were the owners of the jewelry manufacturing firm of Hutchison and Huestis.
- 52-54 Arthur L. Peck duplex (c. 1896): Remarkable, asymmetrical, 2½-story flank-gable structure, with an orange brick first floor and shingled upper stories, and a large, asymmetrical, center gable. The building has a well conceived facade in which a gable-roofed entrance porch with a hip-roofed bay-window unit above it in one residence-unit is matched by a hip-roofed porch and gable-roofed bay window unit in the other. Peck, a partner in Benjamin W. Peck and Son, a firm of painters, resided here.
- 58 Walter Gardiner House (c. 1888): Flank-gable 2½-story Queen Anne/Colonial Revival dwelling, with a semi-octagonal, turreted, corner porch at one end and a small, octagonal, turreted, corner tower at the other. Gardiner was a partner in Dutee Wilcox and Company, manufacturing jewelers.

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- 60 Herbert D. Nickerson House (c. 1890): Broad-fronted 2½-story flank-gable Queen Anne/Colonial Revival house, with a prominent front gable and a Palladian upper-stair-hall window. The structure's outstanding feature is its wraparound paired-Ionic-column first-floor porch. Nickerson and Arthur Knowles operated the Nickerson and Company 5-cent store on Westminster Street.
- 61 John L. Thornton House (c. 1885): 2½-story hip-roofed Queen Anne house, with front and side gables. The front porch was extensively remodelled early in the twentieth century, and the walls have recently been clad in vinyl siding. Thornton, with James A. Thornton, was a partner in Thornton Brothers, a jewelry manufacturing firm.
- 63 Charles E. Wood House (c. 1898): Wood, a jeweler, was the first owner of this unpretentious 2½-story hip-roofed dwelling, with its prominent side gables and paired-colonnette front porch.
- 64 Arthur E. Lloyd House (c. 1901): Broad 2½-story hip-roofed shingled structure, fronted by a wide veranda decorated with shingled piers and Ionic columns.
- 67 Frederick N. Connet House (c. 1901): Narrow 2½-story cross-gambrel dwelling, with a Tuscan-column front porch. The upper wall surfaces are now clad in asbestos shingling. Connet was a draftsman.
- 68-70 Two-family house (c. 1901): Built for C. Walter Pabodie, this high 2½-story cross-gable structure has a paired-Ionic-column first-floor porch.
- 71 William D. Wright House (c. 1902): Similar to the Connet house at No. 67, this cross-gambrel dwelling features a Tuscan-column front porch and a first-floor bay window crowned by a subsidiary gambrel-roofed front gable.
- 72 Harris W. Brown House (c. 1898): 2½-story flank-gable shingled dwelling, with a triple-light front gable and turned-post porch.
- 73 Samuel Waldman House (c. 1916): Symmetrical 2½-story three-bay, weatherboarded residence, with a low dormer-pierced hip roof. Tripartite picture windows flank the door porch with its chubby Tuscan columns. Waldman was a dealer in cotton yarns and waste.

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- 74-76 Two-family house (c. 1907): This typically early-twentieth-century cross-gable structure, with its Tuscan-column front porch, was originally owned by Amy B. Young. The walls have been reshingled.
- 86 The Whitmarsh (1913; Frank W. Woods, architect): This large Tudor-style, three-story, brick and stucco apartment house, grouped about a broad and shallow court, is notable as the first large apartment building in Elmwood and one of the earliest in Providence. The original owner, Manuel F. Williams, was a manufacturing jeweler. See Photo # 8.
- 89-91 Cora A. Hubbard two-family house (c. 1907): Typical early-twentieth-century end-gable clapboarded and shingled dwelling, with a Tuscan-column front porch. The second-story porch has been glassed in.
- 98-100 Abraham Kelman House (c. 1920): Typically 1920s-style 3½-story cross-gable three-decker, with double-decker Tuscan-column porches. Kelman was a builder and contractor.
- 101-103 Two-family house (c. 1899): Originally owned by Harriet L. Joslin and Jennie L. Stevens, this 2½-story hip-roofed dwelling has a three-story octagonal, turreted, corner tower, and a semi-octagonal colonial front porch.

II. South Section

ADELAIDE AVENUE (Numbers 21-23 through 254)

- 21-23, 25-27 Valentine Gernershausen Houses (c. 1891, c. 1884): These nearly identical reversed-plan cross-gable two-family Queen Anne houses display pargeated gable ornaments, bracketed cornices, and elaborate porches. Gernershausen, an engraver, occupied part of 25-27 as his own residence.
- 30-32 Two-family house (c. 1921): Built for Samuel Baker, this 2½-story, hip-roofed structure has a side-by-side porch and sun room.
- 33 Osmond H. Gay House (c. 1902): Gay, an insurance agent, was the original owner of this narrow 2½-story cross-gable late Queen Anne dwelling. It has a Tuscan-column front porch and narrow bargeboards with incised decoration. See Photo 16.

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ADELAIDE AVENUE

- 34-36 Two-family house (c. 1922): This 2½-story cross-gable dwelling, with its paired-Tuscan-colonnette front porch, was originally owned by Marcus Heller. The second-story porch railings have been replaced.
- 37 George E. Church House (c. 1884): Large but austere, 2½-story hip-roofed L-plan Queen Anne home, with subsidiary front and side gables and a turned-post front porch. Church was the Principal of the Oxford Street Grammar School nearby in South Providence. See Photo # 16.
- 38-40 Two-family house (c. 1905): Built for Joseph E. C. Farnham, who lived next door at No. 44, this 2½-story end-gable residence has a large semi-octagonal Tuscan-column front porch.
- 43 Two-family house (c. 1900): Built for George E. Church, this two-story structure, with its semi-octagonal Tuscan-column front porch, has had its original roof replaced by a pent roof and its walls clad in asbestos siding.
- 44 Joseph E. C. Farnham House (c. 1889): Square 2½-story hip-roofed dwelling, with large gabled shingled dormers and a crisp Georgian Colonial veranda. Snow was a co-partner in Snow & Farnham, book and job printers.
- 47 Silas H. Manchester House (c. 1896): Square 2½-story clapboarded dwelling, with a steep hip roof and wide shingled dormers. Manchester was a partner in Fessenden and Company, a silverware manufacturing concern.
- 48-50 Herbert E. Connelly House (c. 1904): Large, austere 2½-story cross-gable structure, with a Tuscan-column front porch.
- 54 James E. Harden House (c. 1922): Modest square two-story dwelling, with a low hip roof and a sun porch. The exterior is clad in aluminum siding. Harden was a dentist.
- 57 Joseph O. Earle House (c. 1894): This square 2½-story hip-roofed structure resembles other 1890s homes on Adelaide Avenue in its shape, front and side dormers, and Tuscan-column porch. The exterior has been marred by aluminum siding. Earle was a partner in the firm of Brown and Earle, dealers in butter and cheese.

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- 64 Frank A. Twitchell House (c. 1921): Modest two-story shingled dwelling, with a low hip roof and small gabled door porch. Twitchell was a physician.
- 65 William H. Luther House (c. 1894): Sculptural massing and crisp forms characterize this broad 2½-story end-gable dwelling. Built for the senior partner in William H. Luther and Son, manufacturing jewelers, it has a semi-octagonal corner pavilion tucked under the roof.
- 69 Herbert J. Astle House (c. 1895): 2½-story cross-gable Queen Anne dwelling, now clad in aluminum siding, whose handsome features include a turned-post wraparound veranda, with an octagonal corner pavilion. Astle was the senior partner in Herbert J. Astle and Company, which operated a wholesale business in tinware, crockery, and glassware.
- 70 Double house (c. 1906): Characteristically broad and symmetrical, this 2½-story flank-gambrel structure has stuccoed walls and porch pillars and a picturesque shed dormer, with hip-roofed end sections.
- 76 Frank B. Reynolds House (c. 1895): This flank-gambrel Colonial Revival structure has a Roman brick first story and shingled gables. Stylistically similar to 220 Lexington Avenue, it possesses richly detailed pedimented front dormers and a semi-circular balustraded front porch. Reynolds was a partner in Cory and Reynolds, a jewelry manufacturing firm.
- 82 Charles G. Allen House (c. 1886): This restrained 2½-story cross-gable dwelling, with its turned-column door porch, was the home of a salesman.
- 85 Thomas B. Cory House (c. 1891): One of Elmwood's earliest Colonial Revival dwellings, this high 2½-story end-gambrel structure, with its turreted side tower and matching carriage house, was built for the Secretary of the jewelry manufacturing firm of Cory and Reynolds.
- 91-93 Two-family house (c. 1909): Built for Clara L. Bromley, this 2½-story hip-roofed structure, with its side gable and Tuscan-column front porch, is typical of early twentieth-century, two-family dwellings in the city.
- 92 Edmund G. Potter House (c. 1888): Crisply detailed, narrow-fronted 2½-story cross-gable Queen Anne structure, with a chamfered-post door porch, shingled window hoods, a checkerboard gable ornament, and plain bargeboards. Potter was a carpenter.

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- 95 Two-family house (c. 1891): Built for Herbert Taylor, this Late Queen Anne 2½-story cross-gable dwelling has two-story turned-post front porches and a checkerboard gable ornament.
- 96-98 Two-family house (c. 1907): This 2½-story end-gable structure, with its paired-column entrance porch and side-by-side gabled dormers, was originally owned by Charles A. Morse. The walls are now clad in asbestos siding.
- 97-99 Two-family house (c. 1902): Built for Arthur M. Potter, this 2½-story cross-gable building has the usual bay windows and Tuscan-column porch in front.
- 100-102 Two-family house (c. 1908): Similar to 91-93 Adelaide Avenue, this 2½-story hip-roofed building, with its prominent side gable, has a paired-Tuscan-column front porch. It was originally owned by Annie M. Stone.
- 101-103 Two-family house (c. 1901): This 2½-story cross-gable structure, with its double-decker paired-column front porches, was built for Dutee Wilcox.
- 108 Lillian F. Wright House (c. 1923): Mrs. Wright built this modest two-story dwelling, with its flank-jerkinhead roof and broad shed dormer, shortly after the death of her husband, John F. Wright.
- 109-111 Charles N. Dexter two-family House (c. 1887): Plain 2½-story cross-gabled structure, with bracketed eaves and a turn-of-the-century Ionic-column front porch. The walls are now sheathed in aluminum siding and a screened-in, second-story porch has been added.
- 115-117 Elmer E. and William B. Carpenter two-family House (c. 1892): Now derelict, this fine 2½-story cross-gable structure has patterned upper-story and gable shingling and a broad Tuscan-column veranda.
- 125 George W. Peirce House (c. 1888): An unusual broad 2½-story cross-gable dwelling, with bracketed cornices and a small, turned-post front porch.
- 126 Hood Memorial A.M.E. Zion Church (1901, 1906-1907): This complex was erected by the Westminster Unitarian Society, a parish founded in 1828. In 1901 the congregation, compelled by the crush of business to vacate its venerable Mathewson Street church, erected the modest shingle and stone chapel at the corner of Hamilton Street. This Woodbury Memorial Chapel, named for Augustus Woodbury, pastor of the church from 1857 to 1892, was designed by

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Howard K. Hilton and built by Theodore A. Perry, mason, and Thomas H. Doane, carpenter. The handsome cross-gable stone, auditorium-type, Gothic sanctuary, also designed by Hilton, was completed in 1907. In 1959 the Westminster Society moved to East Greenwich. The property was sold to the Friendship United Methodist Church, a predominantly Swedish group founded in 1883 in South Providence. This church was dissolved in September, 1977. The church complex has become the home of the Hood Memorial Church, the descendant of Black Methodist congregations which had met since the early 1860s at 148 Wadsworth Street in West Elmwood. See photo # 17.

- 129-131 Two-family house (c. 1921): 2½-story end-gable weatherboarded dwelling, with an open first and enclosed second-story porch.
- 130-132 Two-family house (c. 1904): Built for Horace Remington, this 2½-story cross-gable structure has sculptural round-bottomed shingled gable ornaments and a small hip-roofed door porch.
- 133-135 John Hyslop two-family House (c. 1905): Hyslop, a window dresser, was one of the original occupants of this 2½-story cross-gable dwelling. The exterior has been resingled, and enclosed front porches, added.
- 136 Two-family house, built for the Remington Realty Company (c. 1911): Unusual 2½-story flank-gable structure, with double-decker front porches.
- 140 Two-family house (c. 1911): Like No. 136 next door, this 2½-story structure was originally owned by the Remington Realty Company. Its second-story front porch has been enclosed.
- 143-145 Double house, built for Abe L. Sutton (c. 1910): Low, shingled, flank-gable structure, with a symmetrical front marked by Tuscan-column porches at either end. A prominent front gable centrally positioned in the high roof is flanked by large gabled dormers.
- 146 Christopher Webster House (c. 1895): Modest two-story cross-gable Queen Anne residence, with a fine spindlework porch. Webster was a silversmith at the Gorham Manufacturing Company.

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- 149-151 George A. Sheltra two-family House (c. 1925-27): 2½-story hip-roofed dwelling, with a brick first and shingled second story. Double-decker paired-column porches extend across the front, and sun porches project from one side.
- 150-152 Two-family house, built for Horace Remington (c. 1904): Fine 2½-story cross-gable dwelling, with sculptural shingled gable ornamentation and double-decker Tuscan-column front porches.
- 156-158 Two-family house (c. 1925): Unpretentious end-gable dwelling, with a brick first and shingled second story.
- 160 Robert C. Hunt House (c. 1925): Modest square two-story brick structure, with a low hip roof and sun porch. Hunt was an insurance agent.
- 161-163 Aaron Weitman two-family House (c. 1924): Plain-trimmed two-story brick and shingled structure, with a low hip roof and second-story sun porch.
- 170 Two-family house (c. 1899): Built for Horace Remington, a gold and silver refiner who lived next door to the west, this 2½-story Colonial Revival dwelling has a very high gambrel roof, a semi-octagonal Ionic-column front porch, and a recessed third-story front-gable window screened by Ionic colonnettes. One of the structure's original occupants was Horace E. Remington, son of the owner and bookkeeper at Horace Remington and Son, gold and silver refiners.
- 181 Samuel H. Bailey House (c. 1893): Broad two-story Colonial Revival dwelling, with a high hip roof and balustraded roof deck and an elaborately trimmed two-story front porch. Bailey, a partner in the firm of Foster and Bailey, manufacturing jewelers, lived here until about 1903. See Photo # 15.
- 182 George F. Weston House (c. 1894): Restrained 2½-story flank-gable residence, with a small Tuscan-column door porch and superimposed turret. The walls below attic level have been re-sided in inappropriately wide-exposure shingles. Weston was a teacher.
- 185 Julia P. A. Anthony House (c. 1906): Reserved and symmetrical, three-bay 2½-story flank-gambrel dwelling, with segmental-arched and pedimented dormers and a paired-Tuscan-column entrance porch supporting a second-story bay window. The gables are clad in asbestos siding. See Photo # 15.

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- 188 Franklin P. Rand two-family House (c. 1895): This large clapboarded structure, with its high mansard roof, simple colonial trim, and turreted corner tower, is similar to other two-family dwellings built contemporaneously along Elmwood Avenue.
- 194 House, owned by J. William Critchley (c. 1899): This 2½-story flank-gambrel Colonial Revival dwelling is placed sideways on its lot and entered through a long Tuscan-column veranda. Harry S. Wolfe, owner of Wolfe's Dairy Lunch in downtown Providence, was the first occupant.
- 196-198 Two-family houses, built for Henry H. Adams (c. 1894): A pair of reversed-plan 2½-story mansard-roofed houses -- only the entrance porch details differ. No. 196-198 retains its imbricated-pattern second-story shingling; all the other wall surfaces are now clad in asbestos siding.
- 203 Samuel A. Otis House (c. 1896): Massive 2½-story clapboarded structure, with a Tuscan-column front porch, steep-roofed dormers, and a prominent three-story, turreted, corner tower. Like many Queen Anne residence of the 1890s, it reflects an eclectic approach to design, combining Queen Anne steep roofs and pargeted gables (derived from English late medieval houses); colonial-inspired trim and exterior simplicity and restraint; and, in this case, a round corner tower inspired perhaps by French chateaux. Otis was a partner in Harvey and Otis, a jewelry manufacturing concern. His son, William P. Otis, became President of the firm after his father's death in 1902, and lived here until 1937. See Photo # 15.
- 206-208 Frederic B. Hinds House (c. 1890): Hinds, a silversmith, was one of the original occupants of this severely rectangular 2½-story cross-gable two-family house. It has a Tuscan-column front porch and a delicate spindlework Queen Anne gable ornament. The walls are now clad in aluminum siding.
- 210-212 Duplex (c. 1911): Broad-fronted symmetrical 2½-story flank-gable structure built for George E. Thomas. The walls are now covered with asbestos shingling.
- 218 Gustave F. Mensing house (c. 1897): Richly decorated 2½-story Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival structure, with a hip roof, turreted corner pavilion, and semi-elliptical, Tuscan-column door porch. Mensing was the Superintendent of the Narragansett Brewing Company plant located nearby in the Arlington section of Cranston.
- 222 Franklin D. Ford House (c. 1898): 2½-story end-gable structure, with a colonial wraparound porch. Ford was an accountant.

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ADELAIDE AVENUE

- 224 Albert A. Remington House (c. 1901): The home of another member of the firm of Horace Remington and Son, this 2½-story cross-gambrel Colonial Revival residence has elaborate Georgian Colonial trim, including a broad recessed gable window fronted by a screen of two Ionic columns with antae and an entablature. A large front veranda has had its columnar supports replaced by plain posts.
- 225 John S. Tripp, Jr., House (c. 1878): Adelaide Avenue's first large home is a square two-story dwelling, with bracketed cornices and a low-pitched mansard roof. A large, semi-octagonal, turreted, side projection has a massive, panel-brick chimney stack rising from the ground beside it. Tripp, a tailor, occupied the house only three years.
- 232 Albert L. Morrison House (c. 1894): Modest 2½-story end-gambrel clapboarded residence, with a plain Tuscan-column, front porch, and turreted side projection. Morrison was a dentist.
- 236 George C. Arnold two-family House (c. 1892): Arnold, a commercial traveler for the Valley Worsted Mills, lived in this unpretentious hip-roofed structure. The house has a Tuscan-column front porch.
- 239 Charles E. Hancock House (c. 1892): An elliptical porch and a broad front former, with a delicate swirl-patterned pargeted gable, are distinguishing features of this restrained 2½-story hip-roofed Colonial Revival structure, designed by Providence architect, Howard K. Hilton (1867-1909). Hancock, a partner in Hancock, Becker and Company (reorganized about 1899 as Charles E. Hancock Company), a jewelry manufacturing concern, lived here until 1926.
- 242 George W. Robinson House (c. 1900): Robinson, a machinist, occupied one of the three units in this large 2½-story cross-gable Queen Anne/Colonial Revival structure. It has three-story, turreted, octagonal corner tower and wide, two-story colonial porch.
- 243 Two-family house (c. 1880): Built for Reuben Sweet, this austere 2½-story bracketed mansard-roofed dwelling has an extensive wraparound veranda.
- 246 Two-family house (c. 1892): Mansard-roofed 2½-story structure, with a Tuscan-column front porch and a diagonally placed two-story bay-window unit at one front corner. Beneath a dentil cornice, the second story is sided in patterned shingling. One of the first occupants was Charles P. Bennett, a Rhode Island Secretary of State, who lived here until 1897 or 1898.

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ADELAIDE AVENUE

- 254 Leroy A. Sayles House (c. 1885): Square and unusually ornate, two-story flank-gable Queen Anne structure, whose first floor has been much altered for a doctor's office. A large decorated plaster gable facing the street takes the unusual form of an ogee pediment, and was perhaps inspired by the eighteenth-century John Brown house of South Main Street in Providence's East Side. Sayles was a wool broker.

ATLANTIC AVENUE (Numbers ¹⁶⁰~~155~~ through 236)

- 160 Hughes Machine Company (c. 1894?): This large two-story hip-roofed brownstone-trimmed brick structure originally served as the carriage house for the Frederick E. Shaw estate on Melrose Street. The original wide, arched entrance has been filled in and replaced by a small doorway, and the structure converted to serve as a machine shop.
- 184-188 Double house (c. 1870-1875): Samuel F. Hilton, who lived nearby on Adelaide Avenue, was the original owner of this 2½-story flank-gable dwelling, with its "Stick Style," tie-bar-and-center-piece end and front gables. A centrally positioned Colonial Revival door porch and the two-story bay-window units flanking it appear to be turn-of-the-century additions.
- 192-194 Double house (c. 1897): Built for Lodowick H. Tillinghast, this large 2½-story symmetrical clapboarded mansard-roofed house has a small Tuscan-column door porch at each end of its facade.
- 199 John F. Kelley House (1925): Minimally ornamented, weatherboarded, two-story square dwelling, with a low hip roof and a symmetrical facade.
- 201 House (c. 1895): Broad 2½-story flank-gambrel structure with a centrally positioned Tuscan-column door porch fronting a low semi-octagonal turreted tower rising out of the roof. Built for Louise J. Howe, the dwelling originally served as the home of Peter M. Watt, manager of a Standard Oil Company installation on South Water Street.
- 211 John Howe House (c. 1875-1882): Plain, square, three-story hipped-roofed structure, with a wide Queen Anne front porch and simple "Stick Style" belt courses between stories and panel inserts over the second-story front windows. This is the latest of three houses in Elmwood built by Howe, a surveyor and civil engineer.

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ATLANTIC AVENUE

- 222 Charles H. Blake House (c. 1894): This 2½-story cross-gable Queen Anne-style two-family residence has a turreted corner tower and turned-column gabled front porch. The walls are now clad in asbestos siding. Blake, a salesman, lived here.
- 228 Thomas Wickens House (c. 1894): Large 2½-story end-gable dwelling, with a wide front veranda and hip-roofed dormers.
- 229 Charles Des Roches House (c. 1928): Two-story hip-roofed brick house, designed in a Georgian Revival vein, with an elliptical Corinthian-column door porch.
- 230 Joseph W. Padelford House (c. 1877): Modest 1½-story clapboarded mansard-roofed house built for one of the owners of the Padelford and Hopkins restaurant in downtown Providence.
- 232-234 House, owned by Joseph W. Padelford (late 1880s): Much altered, 1½-story mansard-roofed house. Double-decker square-post front porches and an enclosed sun room have been added, and the structure clad in aluminum siding.
- 236 William H. Sherman House (c. 1877): Elaborately trimmed, 2½-story mansard-roofed two-family house, with bracketed cornices and gabled dormers.

CONGRESS AVENUE (Numbers 128 through 223)

- 128 Henry F. Mason House (c. 1874): Narrow 2½-story flank-gable "Stick Style" dwelling, with a projecting gabled central pavilion and wide front porch. The wall surfaces are articulated with vertical and horizontal banding and a decorative apron above the second-story windows. Mason was co-owner of Mason and Coppel, a masonry and contracting firm.
- 132-134 Two-family house (c. 1892): Built for George T. Brown, this restrained 2½-story structure has a slate mansard roof and bracketed cornices.
- 144 Frank J. Huston House (c. 1890): 2½-story cross-gable Queen Anne dwelling, with a corner turret and porch wrapping around two sides. Huston, an insurance agent, lost the house in 1891; it was soon purchased by George T. Brown, an attorney.

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CONGRESS AVENUE

- 149 George B. Darling house (c. 1869): Elaborate bargeboards, gable ornaments, and a broad porch distinguish this 1½-story L-plan "Stick Style" dwelling. Darling, a lapidary, resided here until his death in 1902.
- 150 Henry M. Horton House (c. 1870): Much altered narrow 2½-story L-plan mansard-roofed home, with a wraparound Tuscan-column porch. Horton was a carpenter.
- 157 Thomas J. Walker House (c. 1920): Square 2½-story dwelling, with a hip roof and paired-column front veranda. Walker was the manager of the General Electric Company's Providence Base Works.
- 165 William Titter House (c. 1924): This symmetrical-fronted, two-story hip-roofed brick residence has a gabled entry porch flanked by bay windows in the first story. Titter was chief clerk of the Narragansett Electric Lighting Company.
- 166 Frank Horr House (c. 1909): Low 1½-story cross-gable cottage, whose shed-roofed front porch has shingled piers and Chippendale-inspired latticework railings. Horr was a traveling agent for the American Screw Company.
- 168 Oliver Kendall House (c. 1910): This broad, 2½-story cross-gambrel home has a wide front veranda and fanlight-and-sidelight doorway.
- 169-171 Two-family house (c. 1924): Plain, 2½-story hip-roofed dwelling, with a brick first and shingled second story and a square-post front porch. The original owner, William Titter, lived next door at 165.
- 175 House (c. 1875): Diminutive, 1½-story mansard-roofed cottage, with an enclosed turn-of-the-century porch added to the front. The walls have been shingled, and the steep slopes of the roof clad in aluminum siding.
- 176 William A. Cahill House (c. 1925): Modest two-story Dutch Colonial, with large shed dormers, now clad in asbestos siding. Cahill ran a drugstore located at 397 Elmwood Avenue.
- dem 179 Henry P. Richmond house (c. 1873): This 2½-story symmetrical, square, Second Empire home has had its walls and mansard roof clad in aluminum siding and been stripped of all its trim save its bracketed front and side porches. Richmond was a partner in the firm of Richmond and Carpenter, manufacturing jewelers.

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CONGRESS AVENUE

- 185 George A. Cole House (1865; L. Vaughn, carpenter, and J. W. Briggs, mason): This plain, 1½-story cross-gable structure, with its steep-pitched roofs and bracketed doorhood, is significant as one of the earliest houses in the lower end of Elmwood. Its walls are now clad in wood shingles.
- 186 Carl E. Carlson House (c. 1922): Rectangular two-story hip-roofed dwelling, with tripartite windows and a broad gabled door porch. Carlson was a building contractor.
- 191-193 Two-family houses (c. 1911): Built for Damase Bouchard, this strikingly handsome reversed pair of 2½-story end-gable Shingle Style/Colonial Revival structures have orange brick first stories and shingled upper floors. Brick-pier-and-paired-colonnette porches extend across the fronts and around part of the sides of both houses.
- 197-199
- 196 Burton A. Emery House (c. 1913): Symmetrical 2½-story hip-roofed Colonial Revival dwelling, with a wide paired-Tuscan-column front porch. Burton, with his brother Alton C., operated billiard, pool, and bowling establishments at 99 Washington and 153 Weybosset streets.
- 200 John A. Boyd House (c. 1905): 2½-story cross-gable Colonial Revival structure, with a Palladian window in the center of a pedimented front gable and a paired-Tuscan-column front porch.
- 201 Henry F. Purrington House (c. 1870, moved c. 1911): By 1912 the residence of Henry Purrington, the Rhode Island Company's superintendent of tracks, this much altered two-story end-gable structure has paired brackets under the eaves. A porch has been added to the front, and asbestos siding, installed.
- 202 Horace G. Peck House (c. 1905): Square 2½-story brick and shingled structure, with a broken-pitch hip roof and high shingled front gable. A paired-Tuscan-colonnette porch extends across the front.
- 203 House (c. 1885-90, moved c. 1911): Moved by Purrington to this site, this modest 1½-story cross-gabled Queen Anne cottage, with small added shed-roof door porch, was occupied in 1912 by Jeremiah J. Hogan, a florist.
- 209-211 Double house (c. 1911): Built for Damase Bouchard, this symmetrical 2½-story flank-gable Colonial Revival structure, with its large central front gable, has projecting, corner, porch-and-bay-window units.

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CONGRESS AVENUE

- 223 Three-decker, built for Damase Bouchard (c. 1911): Three-story hip-roofed brick-and-shingle bungalow-style structure, fronted by a monumental two-story Tuscan-column galleried porch.

ELMWOOD AVENUE (Numbers 480 through 600-604 - even numbers only)

- 480 Potter-Downes House (c. 1859): Two-story, square, Italian-palazzo-type dwelling, with delightful curvilinear, bracketed eaves and porch trim. The original owner, the manufacturing jeweler Christopher C. Potter, sold the house in 1861 to Lewis T. Downes. A merchant, Downes subsequently held important positions in several local insurance firms. Soon after his death in 1910, Mrs. Rosa E. Godfrey converted the structure into a rooming house named "The Godfrey."
- 482-490 Store (c. 1928): Built for Sigmund Rosen, this one-story, flat-roofed, brick structure, four stories tall, is similar to other commercial structures built along the Avenue contemporaneously. Most of the store fronts have been remodelled.
- 508-512 Stores, built for Leo Logan (c. 1922): Long and low, one-story, flat-roofed, brick complex. The store fronts have been rebuilt.
- 520 Old Stone Bank (1949, Harkness and Geddes, architects): Built as a branch office of the Providence Institution for Savings, this handsome, square, one-story structure reflects in its large expanses of glass and smooth-finished, limestone-block exterior the influence of the International Style.
- 544 Metropolitan Life Insurance Company Building (1948): Large, two-story, white brick and glass, modern structure, constructed for the Rhode Island Co-operative Department Store. The Co-op closed in 1951.
- * Columbus Square: This small triangular plot, originally known as Elmwood Park, was deeded to the town of Cranston in 1864 by J. J. Cooke. In the late nineteenth century it became one of Elmwood's focal points, when several of the area's finest homes were built fronting it. In 1893 the park was renamed Columbus Park when the Columbus Monument, donated by the Elmwood Club and the local citizenry, was dedicated. The bronze figure of Columbus is a replica of a silver statue designed by Auguste Bartholdi, the famed French

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ELMWOOD AVENUE

sculptor of the Statue of Liberty, and exhibited at the Columbian Exposition held in Chicago in 1892 to celebrate the four-hundredth anniversary of Columbus' discovery of the New World. Like the original silver statue, the bronze copy was cast at the nearby Gorham foundry. See Photo #18.

- 572 John Howe-Joseph Metcalf House (c. 1858-1862, 1867): 2½-story structure built for the surveyor, John Howe, and remodeled in the academic French manner in 1867 for Joseph Metcalf. The facade below the mansard roof (with its "correct" French dormers and balustrade) has been extensively altered in recent years by the installation of aluminum siding and the reconstruction of the first floor front in brick veneer, with large windows and a canopy extending out to the street. Since 1944 the building has served as the M. H. Comstock Funeral Home.
- 582 Industrial National Bank Office (c. 1949-1950): Quiet, International Style-inspired, one-story smooth-finished stone block structure, with a glass-dominated diagonal entrance facing the street corner.
- 600-604 Store/Apartment block, built for Morris and Julia Wiesel (c. 1927): This, the largest and finest of many Wiesel structures built in the twenties along Elmwood Avenue, is a three-story brick building, with a Spanish tile pent roof along the Elmwood and Adelaide Avenue fronts.

LEXINGTON AVENUE (Numbers 138 through 220)

- 138 Samuel E. Deane House (c. 1890): Modest two-story end-gable dwelling, with an open-timberwork gable ornament. A small turned-post porch has been enclosed. Deane was a carpenter.
- 139 Charles Edward Wood House (c. 1892): 2½-story cross-gable shingled structure, with a turned-post front porch. The pargeted front gable is decorated with naturalistic forms. Wood was a jeweler.
- 144 Fredrick H. Field House (c. 1891): This modest 2½-story end-gable residence of a Providence Fire Department hydrantman has a small gabled entrance porch.
- 145 William R. Babcock, II, House (c. 1893): Flank-gable structure, with a rubble-stone facade and two-story, turreted octagonal corner tower, and shingled

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flanks and rear. It was built for a partner in the Taylor, Symonds and Company dry goods store on Weybosset Street.

- 150 Foster N. Gunnison House (c. 1892): Cross-gable 2½-story L-plan late Queen Anne residence, with a small Tuscan-column door porch. Gunnison was a foreman at the Rumford Chemical Works.
- 155 William A. Mulry House (c. 1929): 2½-story brick and shingle Dutch Colonial dwelling, with large front and rear shed dormers and a sidelight-and-fanlight entrance fronted by a small gabled porch. Mulry, an automobile dealer, owned four new and used car showrooms.
- 173 Carleton C. Chase House (c. 1914): Chase, the superintendent of the Burrows and Kenyon lumberyard, resided in this square 2½-story flank-gambrel shingled dwelling. It has a Tuscan-column front porch and prominent shed dormers.
- 177 Alice E. Cooke House (c. 1892): Narrow-fronted 2½-story end-jerkinghead clapboarded structure, with plain Queen Anne and Colonial Revival trim. The dwelling's first occupants were the Misses Alice E. Cooke and Fanny Ada Smith.
- 183 Edwin O. Chase House (c. 1908): Pretentious 2½-story monitor-roofed Georgian-style residence, with a symmetrical facade displaying engaged Ionic pilasters at the corners, and a formal balustraded classical front porch. Chase was a partner in Burrows and Kenyon lumber company.
- 186 Charles H. Patten House (c. 1906): 2½-story hip-roofed dwelling, with a semi-octagonal turreted corner tower; prominent shingled front dormer; and wide paired-Tuscan-column front veranda.
- 190 Arthur S. Vaughn House (c. 1923): Square two-story hip-roofed shingled structure, whose symmetrical facade consists of double and tripartite windows flanking a small, bay window-crowned door porch. Vaughn was the treasurer of L. Vaughn Company, manufacturers of and dealers in doors, sash, blinds, and builders' trim.
- 193 John S. Whitehouse House (c. 1894): This 2½-story hip-roofed Colonial Revival dwelling, with its semi-octagonal Tuscan-column front porch, originally served as the residence of the agent of the Rhode Island Concrete Company. The exterior is now clad in aluminum siding, and much of the trim has been removed.

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199. Francis B. Armington House (c. 1892): An early example of the Colonial Revival, this 2½-story end-gambrel structure, with its hip- and shed-roofed dormers, was the home of a clerk in Armington and Sims Engine Company.
200. Two-family house, built for John E. Brown (c. 1897): 2½-story clapboarded structure with a mansard roof and Queen Anne and Colonial Revival detailing. It has a full-height octagonal corner pavilion whose first floor is open to form an entrance porch fronted by thin Tuscan columns.
203. William E. Whitford House (c. 1896): Broad square 2½-story clapboarded dwelling, with a high dormer-pierced hip roof and Tuscan-column front porch. Whitford was a partner in the firm of Whitford, Bartlett and Company, wholesale grocers.
- 204-206. Arthur W. Howe House (c. 1891): Howe, a pharmacist, occupied one of the two units of this massive 2½-story hip-roofed, Queen Anne structure, with its centrally positioned Tuscan-column porch. The walls are now clad in asphalt siding.
207. Arthur O. Ostby House (c. 1895): Much altered 2½-story end-gambrel, Colonial Revival structure. Ostby was the plant superintendent of Ostby and Barton Company, manufacturing jewelers.
210. Thomas C. Frothingham House (c. 1896): The home of a jeweler, this two-story Colonial Revival residence, now derelict and stripped of its high-pitched roof, has a rounded two-story corner pavillion and Tuscan-column side veranda.
213. Albert G. Carpenter House (c. 1893): This L-shaped 2½-story hip-roofed Queen Anne/Colonial Revival dwelling has suffered the loss of most of its original trim and the covering of its siding with asbestos shingling. Carpenter was a partner in the firm of Earl Carpenter and Son, ice dealers.
216. George R. McAuslan House (c. 1890): Another early Colonial Revival dwelling, this 2½-story flank-gambrel structure has a centrally positioned door porch and superimposed octagonal, turreted tower. The trim has been removed, and the walls clad in aluminum siding.

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- 220 Harry F. Huestis House (c. 1907): Large and rambling, cross-gable Colonial Revival dwelling in which the two-story-high wood-shingled gambrel-roofed upper part overshadows a Roman brick first story. Huestis, a real estate broker and speculator, lived here only three years. See Photo # 14.

MELROSE STREET (Numbers 76-78 through 134)

- 76-78 Horatio L. Bassett House (c. 1876): Now clad in aluminum siding, this 1½-story T-shaped cross-gable structure has "Stick Style" gable ornaments and a three-sided wraparound timbered porch. Bassett, a bookkeeper with the building firm of French, MacKenzie and Company at the time his house was erected, bought out the company in 1879 and reorganized it about 1887 as Horatio L. Bassett and Company. See Photos 10 and 16.
- 84 House (c. 1891): The first occupant of this 2½-story cross-gabled dwelling, with its spindlework-decorated second-story porch, was Charles T. Main, a mill engineer. The original owner was George H. Miner.
- 90 H. Howard Pepper two-family House (c. 1893): 2½-story end-gable structure, with a paired-Tuscan-column porch.
- 92 Charles A. Eddy House (c. 1892): Built for an engraver, this noteworthy 2½-story hip-roofed shingled structure has a second-story side porch flanked by two-sided bay windows and supported in part by a massive shingled bracket.
- 102 Frederick E. Field House (c. 1890): Field, an architect, probably designed this most unusual 1½-story flank-gambrel house, with its red and gray slate roofs, stucco and half-timbered wall surfaces, and octagonal turret. It remains one of the finest and best maintained major homes in Elmwood.
- 109 St. Elizabeth's Home (1915-1916): Clarke & Howe, architects, created this complex of 3-story gable-roofed brick structures, designed in a style described as an "adaptation of Elizabethan architecture." St. Elizabeth's Home, an organization founded in 1882 by Grace Church to care for women with incurable diseases, moved to Elmwood in 1888. The 1915-1916 structure replaced an earlier building that burned.
- 110 Joseph E. Straker House (c. 1892): Steep-roofed 1½-story end-gable structure of modest size, with a small door porch. Straker was a silversmith.

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MELROSE STREET

- 112-114 Two-family house (c. 1889): Built for Asa W. Brown, this 2½-story end-gable Queen Anne-style dwelling possesses checkerboard-type gable ornaments and double-decker bracketed porches. Shed dormers have been added.
- 118-120 Thomas H. Allen House (c. 1923): Long 2½-story L-plan cross-gambrel weather-boarded dwelling, with enclosed porches.
- 126 Frederick E. Shaw Mansion (c. 1894): This massive 2½-story hip-roofed stone-trimmed brick structure features Dutch step-gables crowned with delicate copper finials, a large front entrance porch with Tuscan columns executed in brownstone, and a copper cornice with dentils and modillions. Shaw was a prominent building contractor who specialized in large municipal projects such as sewers, waterworks, and bridges. See Photo # 13.
- 134 Horace Remington Estate Carriage House and Stable (c. 1894): This broad-fronted 2½-story structure has a high hip roof crowned with a cupola, and a projecting front portal whose pargeeted gable is decorated with swirling natural forms. The front entrance was altered, and picture windows installed, when the building was converted into apartments. The structure, now unused, is the only remnant of the estate, which belonged to the founder of Horace Remington and Son, gold and silver refiners.

ONTARIO STREET (Numbers 137 through 202)

- 137 House, owned by Horatio L. Bassett (c. 1876-1882): T-shape 1½-story cross-gable structure, with "Stick Style" gable ornaments and an extensive three-sided timber-bracketed porch. Built as rental property, this dwelling is virtually identical to Bassett's own house next door at 76-78 Melrose Street. A modern brick chimney cuts through the gable trim on one side. See Photograph 10.
- 140-142 Double house (c. 1891): Built for James E. Taylor, this square 2½-story hip-roofed clapboarded building has a symmetrical facade ornamented with a fine Tuscan-column door porch.
- 153 George Wilkinson House (c. 1888-1889): Lavish, rambling, 2½-story cross-gabled and hip-roofed "Olde English" house, with walls faced in brick, shingle-stucco, and half-timbering, designed by Edwin I. Nickerson, Providence architect. George Wilkinson, born in Birmingham, England,

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in 1819, came to the United States in the early 1850s. In 1857 he became General Superintendent of the Gorham Manufacturing Company. He had a direct hand in the planning of the new Gorham Elmwood plant built in 1888-1889, and moved to this new house at the same time. In both historic and architectural terms, the Wilkinson House is one of the key buildings in Elmwood. It is presently divided into seven apartments. See photo # 12.

- 166 Edwin E. Codman two-family House (c. 1912): 2½-story hip-roofed shingled structure, with a small door porch.
- 169-171 Jencks-Bigney duplex (c. 1911): Broad-fronted 2½-story hip-roofed structure of brick, clapboard, and shingle, with high flank-gable wings on either side. The structure originally contained the homes of Howard W. Jencks, of the Jencks Paper Box Company, and Edwin H. Bigney, a contractor.
- 170 Robert A. Jenckes house (c. 1901): Reserved 2½-story hip-roof structure, with a diamond pane/casement sash front dormer, wraparound Tuscan-column porch, and a semi-octagonal corner pavilion tucked under the roof. Jenckes was the superintendent of the General Fire Extinguisher Company.
- 172 Thomas H. Doane House (c. 1910): Modest 1½-story end-gable shingled cottage, with a wide front veranda. Doane was a contractor.
- 175 Washington R. Prescott House (c. 1904): The home of a lawyer, this 2½-story hip-roofed dwelling has shingled dormers and a Tuscan-column front porch.
- 176 B. Howard Lester House (c. 1911): The square 2½-story, hip-roofed Colonial residence of the Secretary of William Perry Company, junk dealers.
- 179 George R. Hussey House (c. 1911): This 2½-story shingled flank-gambrel dwelling, with its broad paired-Ionic-colonnade front veranda, was one of the last large single-family homes erected in Elmwood. Hussey was the President of the Baird-North Company, jewelry manufacturers.
- 180 House, owned by Henry L. Lippitt (c. 1910): Square two-story hip-roofed weatherboarded and shingled structure, with a small entrance porch. The first occupant was Arthur I. Harvey.
- 182 Clarence M. Bigney House (c. 1912): Attractive, modest, 1½-story end-gable cottage, with a shingled exterior and paired-Tuscan-column front porch. Bigney was a barber.

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- 191-193 Arthur Henius duplex (c. 1923): Long symmetrical 2½-story stuccoed and shingled structure, with a double-pitched front roof and single-pitched back roof. Henius, who occupied 191, was President of Henius and Company, dealers in precious stones.
- 195 Jeremiah D. Fowler House (c. 1909): This 2½-story hip-roofed home of a jeweler has a Tuscan-column front porch and large gabled dormers. The walls are now clad in aluminum siding.
- 199 Frank Major Graham House (c. 1903): Large and rambling 2½-story flank-gambrel Colonial Revival dwelling, with a paired-Tuscan-column entrance porch. The walls and lower slope of the roof are clad in aluminum siding. Graham was a clerk at the nearby Gorham Manufacturing Company.
- 202 Two-family house, owned by Benedict B. Lederer (c. 1915): 2½-story end-gable dwelling, with a Tuscan-column front porch and modified Palladian window in the front gable. The first floor is clad in aluminum siding.

The following structures do not contribute positively to the historic character of the district.

I. North Section

- 310 Elmwood Avenue (c. 1964): Plain one-story commercial block.
- 15 Princeton Avenue (c. 1963): Square three-story brick apartment house.
- 45 Princeton Avenue (1929): Narrow one-story hip-roofed bungalow, squeezed in so tightly between two earlier houses that it offends the visual quality of the streetscape.
- 95 Whitmarsh Street (mid-1950s): One-story brick ranch house.

II. South Section

- 51-53 Adelaide Avenue (c. 1970): Large three-story gabled cinderblock apartment house.

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- 121 Adelaide Avenue (c. 1960): Square three-story brick apartment house.
- 211 Adelaide Avenue (see text)
- * ~~155 Atlantic Avenue (c. 1939): Two-story flank-gable brick and shingle house.~~
- 176 Atlantic Avenue (c. 1967): Two-story brick apartment house.
- 221, 225 Atlantic Avenue (c. 1950): Two broad one-story end-gable brick houses.
- 165 Lexington Avenue (c. 1968): Large two-story brick apartment house.

** outside of district boundary.*

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6. Significance: The Elmwood Historic District possesses statewide importance as a well preserved, late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century middle- and upper-class suburb. Many of the individual structures are significant by themselves in a local and state context as fine representatives of Italianate, Bracketed, Second Empire, "Stick," Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival styling. The district also has local importance as the home of many of Providence's leading late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century businessmen and industrialists (see inventory).
7. Acreage: North section: about 25 acres South section: about 39 acres
8. See owners list (enclosed)
9. UTM Reference: North section South section
- | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|--------|---------|---|----|--------|---------|
| A | 19 | 298370 | 4630900 | A | 19 | 298350 | 4630080 |
| B | 19 | 298920 | 4630900 | B | 19 | 299040 | 4630300 |
| C | 19 | 299000 | 4630500 | C | 19 | 299250 | 4629990 |
| D | 19 | 298360 | 4630520 | D | 19 | 298340 | 4629640 |
10. Verbal Boundary: The boundary of the upper part of the Elmwood Historic District begins at a point in the center of Elmwood Avenue in line with the center of Peace Street. It runs southward down the center of Elmwood Avenue to the center of Princeton Avenue, then west down the center of Princeton Avenue to a point in line with the west line of lot 403 in plat 44. It then runs south from said point in a straight line along said west line and to the center of Moore Street, to the center of Elmwood Avenue, thence south down the center of Elmwood Avenue to a point in line with the south line of lot 17 in plat 49. Thence the boundary runs east along the south side of lot 17, thence south along the west side of lot 15, thence east along the rear lines of lots 15-9 in plat 49 to the southeast corner of lot 9. Thence the boundary runs north along the east side of lot 9 and in the same course northward to the center of Mawney

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Street. After running east a short distance in the center of the street to a point in line with the east line of lot 7 in plat 44, it runs north along the east lines of lot 7 and lot 44 and, in the same direction, to the center of Daboll Street. The boundary then runs east to a point in line with the east line of lot 55 in plat 44, then north along the east sides of lots 55 and 107 and, in the same direction, to the center of Moore Street. Thence the boundary runs east in the center of the street to a point in line with the east line of lot 118, then north along the east side of lot 118 to its northeast corner, then east along the rear lines of the lots on the south side of Princeton Avenue to the southeast corner of lot 146 in plat 44. Thence the boundary runs north along the east side of lot 146 and, in the same course, to the center of Princeton Avenue; then east in the center of that street to a point in line with the east side of lot 173 in plat 44; then north and west along the east and north lines of lots 173 and 198; thence north along the east side of lot 206 and, in the same direction, to the center of Whitmarsh Street. The boundary then runs west in the center of Whitmarsh Street to a point in line with the east line of lot 282 in plat 44; thence north along the east side of said lot; thence west along the north lines of lots 282 to 235 in plat 44; thence south along the west side of lot 235 and, in the same course, to the center of Whitmarsh Street. Thence the boundary runs west in the center of the street to the center of Updike Street; thence north in the center of Updike Street to a point in line with the north line of lot 232 in plat 44; thence west along the back lines of lots 232-717 in plat 44; thence north along the east sides of lots 718 and 703 and, in the same course, to the center of Peace Street; thence westward in the center of Peace Street to the point of beginning.

The section of the district contains the whole of the following lots: in plat 44, lots 701, 703, 383, 718, 717, 716, 715, 714, 713, 712, 230, 231, 232, 237, 238, 240, 241, 282, 384, 229, 228, 223, 222, 221, 220, 219, 218, 216, 215, 214, 213, 211, 210, 209, 207, 206, 387, 174, 175, 176, 178, 179, 180, 181, 183, 184, 185, 186, 188, 190, 191, 399, 193, 195, 196, 198, 173, 388, 723, 169, 167, 165, 164, 163, 162, 160, 471, 158, 159, 157, 155, 153, 152, 149, 148, 146, 403, 390, 391, 112, 113, 115, 116, 117, 118, 392, 111, 110, 109, 108, 107, 393, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 395, 48, 45, 44, 397, 398, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7. In plat 49, lots 17, 15, 14, 13, 10, 9.

The boundary of the lower section of the Elmwood Historic District begins in the center of Elmwood Avenue at a point in line with the north line of lot 357 in plat 49. Thence the boundary runs east along the north line of lots 357-544 in plat 49 and, in the same course, to the center of Melrose Street thence south in the center of the street to the center of Congress Avenue;

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thence east in the center of Congress Avenue to a point in line with the east line of lot 52 in plat 52; thence south and west along the east and south sides of lot 52; thence south along the east lines of lots 69 and 70 in plat 52 to the north line of lot 88; thence east along the north line of lots 88 and 86 in plat 52; thence south along the east line of lot 86 and, in the same course, to the center of Lexington Avenue; thence east a short distance in the center of the street to a point in line with the east line of lot 160 in plat 52; thence south along the east side of lot 160; thence west along the south lines of lots 160, 159, and 158 to the southeast corner of lot 113; thence south along the east flanks of lots 123 and 140 in plat 52 and, in the same course, to the center of Atlantic Avenue; thence east in the center of the avenue to a point in line with the east wall of 160 Atlantic Avenue (in lot 412); thence south across lot 412 along the east wall of said building (160 Atlantic Avenue) to the south line of lot 412; thence east in a straight line along the north or rear lines of lots 543-144 in plat 52 and lots 686-308 in plat 53 to the northeast corner of lot 308; thence south along the east flank of lot 308 and, in the same course, to the center of Adelaide Avenue; thence west in the center of the avenue to a point corresponding with the center of Emerson Street; thence south in the center of Emerson Street to a point in line with the south side of lot 533 in plat 53; thence west along the south or rear lines of lots 533-144 in plat 53 and 117-111 in plat 52 (from Emerson Street to Elmwood Avenue) and, in the same course as the south line of lot 111, to the center of Elmwood Avenue; thence north in the center of Elmwood Avenue to the center of Atlantic Avenue; thence west in the center of Atlantic Avenue to the center of Reservoir Avenue; thence north in the center of Reservoir Avenue to the center of Elmwood Avenue; thence northward in the center of Elmwood Avenue to the point of beginning.

This section of the district contains the whole of the following lots:
in plat 49, lots 357, 192, 546, 55, 547, 356, 355, 339, 563, 354, 388, 544.
In plat 52, lots 2, 539, 359, 366, 365, 444, 481, 364, 417, 414, 393, 3, 558, 323, 322, 415, 362, 525, 363, 90, 50, 51, 52, 47, 69, 413, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 45, 4, 368, 1, 202, 222, 175, 198, 312, 321, 194, 426, 46, 70, 41, 5, 170, 88, 86, 20, 18, 355, 167, 114, 17, 309, 336, 371, 19, 549, 43, 115, 106, 16, 456, 319, 15, 113, 158, 159, 160, 123, 140, 100, 99, 102, 103, 104, 105, 369, 22, 101, 23, 24, 25, 109, 352, 560, 317, 354, 523, 561, 540, 199, 543, 79, 348, 346, 345, 119, 166, 28, 125, 40, 147, 148, 118, 144, 111, 110, 434, 171, 195, 172, 313, 173, 332, 203, 145, 204, 154, 340, 205, 142, 177, 206, 208, 555, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 351, 29, 380, 378, 126, 117. In plat 53, lots 686, 2, 68, 1, 690, 409, 113, 50, 25, 391, 308, 144, 526, 388, 531, 524, 514, 492, 532, 533. This section also contains part of lot 412 in plat 52.

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1. Name: Parkis-Comstock Historic District
2. Location: Parkis and Comstock Avenues and Broad Street
3. Owners: Multiple
4. Description: The Parkis-Comstock Historic District includes the entire one-block length of Parkis Avenue, the west end of Comstock Avenue, and a small section of Broad Street between them. The area contains a number of fine, large, upper-class Late Victorian houses, set close to the street. Second Empire and Queen Anne dwellings predominate. Nearly all have been somewhat altered. There is a feeling of spaciousness about Parkis Avenue, owing to the unusual breadth of the lots and the wide spacing of the structures. On Comstock Avenue, however, the houses are for the most part set close together on narrow lots.

This area of architecturally distinguished homes is surrounded by more deteriorated blocks of less elaborate contemporaneous two-family houses. On Elmwood Avenue and Broad Street it is bounded by twentieth-century commercial development and much altered nineteenth-century housing.

Photographs 19 through 23

Parkis-Comstock Historic District Inventory

The following is an inventory of structures which contribute to the historic character of the Parkis-Comstock Historic District. Unless otherwise noted, all buildings are of frame construction.

BROAD STREET (Numbers 543 through 550)

- 543 Edwin A. Grout House (1867): Square symmetrical 2½-story mansard-roofed Second Empire dwelling, with quined corners and a Palladian window. The walls have been clad in asbestos siding, and the central posts of the chamfered-post front porch have been removed. Grout, a wholesale meat dealer, was apparently caught in the Panic of 1873; he sold the house to S. G. Allen, II and by 1875 his firm had been absorbed by his neighbors, the Comstocks.
- 550 Andrew Comstock House (1864): Another large 2½-story Second Empire house, with a mansard roof and hooded Palladian window. Its walls, too, are clad in asbestos siding. Comstock, a prominent Providence businessman in the meat-packing industry, built this house with the proceeds of his Civil-War-

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era fortune. The house was erected across the street from the house (now demolished) of Jonathan Comstock, Andrew's brother and business partner, which was being built at the same time on the northeast corner of Broad Street and Comstock Avenue. This site was probably chosen because of its proximity to the Comstocks' slaughterhouses on Willard Avenue. The two Comstock houses were built by master carpenter Lorenzo Vaughn at a cost of \$14,500 and were among the first houses built on Broad Street below Trinity Square.

COMSTOCK AVENUE (Numbers 87 through 118)

- 87 John T. Cranshaw House (1888): 2½-story end gable Queen Anne structure notable for its fine bowed turned-post porch, stained-glass oriel window, and rusticated brick foundation. Cranshaw was a clerk (the equivalent of an executive today) when he acquired this newly completed home at the mortgage foreclosure sale of its builder, Lemuel H. Foster, a lawyer.
- 98 Cyrus C. Brown House (c. 1880): 2½-story mansard-roofed two-family house, with the usual door porch and bay windows in front. Wrought iron porch supports have replaced the original posts. Brown was a clerk at the Second National Bank.
- 101-103 William Jamieson House (c. 1890): 2½-story cross-gable two-entrance two-family dwelling, with bracketed eaves. A side porch has been enclosed and the clapboarding covered with aluminum siding. Jamieson, a bookkeeper, also ran a dry goods store on Westminster Street. See photograph 19.
- 102 Louis Williams House (c. 1914): This modest, square 2½-story hip-roofed structure, with its Tuscan-column front porch, is sited at the back end of its lot.
- 104-106 Three-decker (c. 1914): Originally owned by Louis and Celia Williams, this 3½-story end-gable structure has two-story paired-Tuscan-column front porches.
- 105-107 Two-family house (c. 1889): Fine 2½-story end-gable Queen Anne dwelling, whose triangular gable peak has a panel ornamented with an incised design. Built for Thomas A. Cobb, the house has had its front porch removed and ugly pre-cast concrete front steps installed. See photograph 19.

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- 108 Frank L. Sheldon House (c. 1907): The home of a draughtsman, this Colonial Revival structure with its high cross-gambrel roof has a handsome balustraded Ionic-column front veranda. A fire escape mars the facade.
- 113 Ezra S. Dodge House (c. 1891): 2½-story L-plan cross-gable Late Victorian dwelling, with "Stick Style" elements and wrought iron cresting on the porch and roof peak. The tripartite window on the west elevation, the octagonal corner turret, and the turned-column porch are among the many handsome features. One of the finest eclectic Victorian homes in South Providence, it was first occupied as the home of a manufacturing jeweler. See photograph 19.
- 117 Thomas Thorpe House (c. 1875): 1½-story Second Empire cottage, with a slate roof, elaborate door hood with granite responds, bracketed cornice, and round-headed dormers with engaged colonnettes. A square-post early-twentieth-century side porch has been added. Thorpe was a chaser. See photograph 19.
- 118 Frank P. Comstock House (1887): 2½-story Queen Anne/Colonial Revival cross-gambrel structure, with a conical-roofed turret. Incorporated into the front gable pargeting is the house's date. Frank, the son of Andrew Comstock, had lived at his father's mansion at 550 Broad Street before building this house on the occasion of his marriage. Frank was an executive with J. F. Comstock and Sons, the family wholesale meat packing firm.

PARKIS AVENUE (Numbers 7 through 55-57)

- 7 House (c. 1860): The first house on Parkis Avenue, this 2½-story end-gable structure was probably erected by John S. Parkis shortly after his 1857 purchase of the land now crossed by Parkis Avenue. The structure, which has a Corinthian door porch with bracketed cornices, is now clad in aluminum siding, and most of the trim has been lost.
- 8 House (c. 1860; remodeled c. 1890): What was probably a plain 2½-story end-gable Greek Revival house, enlarged and recast as a cross-gable Queen Anne structure by William H. Waite after his purchase of the property in 1884 (See 14 Parkis Avenue).
- 12 William H. Waite Carriage House and Stable (between 1882 and 1889): Square 1½-story mansard-roofed structure, with a pedimented central pavilion (See 14 Parkis Avenue).

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- 14 Richardson-Waite House (c. 1878): The largest and most pretentious of Parkis Avenue's mansards, this square 2½-story Second Empire structure has a narrow projecting central block whose roof, broken by a Venetian-window dormer, pushes up slightly above the main roof. The most prominent element of the facade is the bracketed porch with its twisted colonnettes. The original owner, Josiah W. Richardson, a partner in the costume jewelry firm of Josiah W. Richardson and Company, died in 1881. From 1882 until his death in 1929, the manufacturing jeweler William H. Waite lived here. The structure was converted into apartments in 1943.
- 18 George B. Champlin House (c. 1887): 2½-story hip-roofed Queen Anne dwelling, with prominent front and side gables and a conical turret at one corner. The structure has been clad in aluminum siding and the trim removed. George with his father ran the jewelry manufacturing firm of Stanton B. Champlin and Son.
- 22-24 Two-family house (c. 1925): This 2½-story end-gable structure, with symmetrical facade, originally owned by Vincent J. Fitzsimon, occupies the site of a circular driveway and carriage house which served the two Champlin residences at 18 and 36 Parkis Avenue.
- 36 Stanton B. Champlin House (c. 1888): One of Elmwood's earliest and most important Queen Anne/Colonial Revival houses, this 2½-story cross-gable dwelling has elaborate Colonial Revival porches and doorways richly trimmed with urns and swags. Champlin ran a jewelry manufacturing firm under the name of Stanton B. Champlin and Son. See photograph 23.
- 37-39 Charles R. Sisson Double House (c. 1876): 2½-story square structure, with symmetrical facade, high mansard roof, and centrally positioned front and side gables ornamented with plain "Stick Style" trim. The walls have been clad in asbestos siding; and some of the window trim replaced. Sisson, who lived in Number 37, was a partner in James C. Luther and Company, tailors, on Westminster Street. See photograph 20.
- 43 Marsh-Dyer House (c. 1872): Built for Henry C. Marsh, this ample, squarish, two-story structure, with its low mansard roof and octagonal side turret, came into the possession of John F. Dyer, a real estate broker, one year after completion. The house has a symmetrical, three-bay facade, and small, central, bracketed entrance porch, with an ornamental hood over the windows above it. See photograph

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- 45 Louis H. Comstock Carriage House and Stable (c. 1869-1875): Designed in a style similar to the Comstock house next door at No. 47, the carriage house is a square 1½-story three-bay mansard-roofed structure.
- 47 Louis H. Comstock House (c. 1869): The first of the large houses on Parkis Avenue, this 2½-story mansard-roofed structure has quoined corners, bracketed cornices and front and side porches, and a prominent Venetian-window dormer. Comstock, a partner in Comstock and Company, dealers in meat and provisions, moved to East Greenwich about 1915. Fred S. Comstock, a son who eventually became President of the firm, continued to live in the house until his death in 1948. See photographs 20 and 21.
- 48 Joseph Davol House (c. 1872): L-plan 2½-story mansard-roofed dwelling, with bracketed porch and eaves. Davol was in 1872 affiliated with Ebben Simmons and Company, owners of the City Planing Mill. In 1878 he took charge of the Perkins Manufacturing Company, whose establishment he had previously financed. Reorganized as the Davol Manufacturing Company in 1882, and renamed in 1885 the Davol Rubber Company, this rubber products concern is still in business at Point and Eddy streets. See photograph 22.
- 52 House; Built for Phebe Whipple (c. 1875): 2½-story three-bay mansard-roofed building, with a projected central entrance pavilion elaborated with rounded tower-like porch-bay window-loggia assembly capped by a conical roof and an equally quixotic, gazebo-like, arcaded corner porch. Both the tower and porch are later nineteenth-century additions. See photograph 22.
- 55-57 George W. Ladd House (c. 1889): Large 2½-story mansard-roofed two-family house, with bracketed eaves, semi-Swiss gabled dormers; and square-shaped bay windows. See photograph 20.

The following structures do not contribute to the historic quality of the district:

- 549 Broad Street (c. 1920): One-story flat-roofed brick, commercial structure, which occupies part of the front yard of the Edwin A. Grout house.
- 9 Parkis Avenue (early 1970s): Square ten-story brick apartment house known as 9 Parkis Place. See Photograph 20.

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- 5. Dates: c. 1860 - early 1900s
- 6. Significance: The Parkis-Comstock Historic District possesses statewide significance as a notable, urban, upper-class, residential enclave. It contains a number of Second Empire and Queen Anne homes of statewide architectural importance. Within the district are the residences of several prominent, late nineteenth-century city businessmen.
- 7. Acreage: about 9 acres
- 8. Plats: see end of verbal boundary description
- 9. UTM reference:

A 19 298560 4631170	C 19 299050 4631050
B 19 299050 4631170	D 19 298560 4631050

Parkis-Comstock Historic District boundary

The boundary begins in the center of Parkis Avenue directly in line with the west line of lot 420 in assessor's plat 30, and runs north from said point along the west side of lot 420 to a point in line with the rear wall of the house on lot 420. It then runs east across lot 420 in line with the rear wall of 55-57 Parkis Avenue to lot 529, then north along the west side of lot 529, then east in a straight line from the northwest corner of lot 529 to the northeast corner of lot 422 (leaving out all of lot 421 north of said straight line). The line then runs south a short distance along the east side of lot 422, then east along the north side of lot 32 and, in the same course, into Broad Street until it intersects a line drawn down the center of Comstock Avenue. From said intersection, the boundary follows the center of Comstock Avenue eastward to a point directly in line with the west side of lot 552 in plat 45. From that point it runs north along the west side of lot 552, and then east in a straight line along the rear lot lines to the northeast corner of lot 544 in plat 45. Thence, it runs southward along the east line of lot 544 and, in the same course, to the center of Comstock Avenue. It then runs westward in the center of the street to a point in line with the east line of lot 570 in plat 45, and then follows the east line of said lot to the southeast corner of the lot. Thence the boundary follows the rear lines of lots 570, 569, 567, and 61, and the south line of lot 351, and extends, in the same course as the south line of lot 351, to the center of Broad Street. From that point the boundary runs a slight distance southward in the center of Broad Street until, reaching

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the point where a line drawn along the center of Parkis Avenue intersects it, it runs west down the center of that avenue to a point in line with the east line of lot 437 in plat 30. The boundary then follows the east line of lot 437 and the south or rear lines of lots 437 to 438. From the southwest corner of lot 438 it runs northward along the west line of said lot and, in the same direction, to the center of Parkis Avenue. The boundary then follows the center of the street west to the place of beginning.

Said district includes all of lots 529, 527, 443, 442, 631, 422, 32, 437, 602, 440, 427, 617, 419, 37, 439, and 438 in Assessor's Plat 30 and lots 552, 551, 549, 548, 547, 545, 544, 570, 569, 567, 61, and 351 in Plat 45. It also includes part of lots 420 and 421 in Plat 30.

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1. Name: Trinity Square Historic District
2. Location: Broad Street and Elmwood Avenue at Trinity Square
3. Owners: See enclosed list
4. Description: The Trinity Square Historic District is a small district flanking the south and west sides of Trinity Square. The triangular "square" is located at the north end of Elmwood, where Elmwood Avenue splits from Broad Street. On the west side of Broad Street, the district contains an imposing Queen Anne mansion, an Italianate double house, and a fine Late Victorian Gothic-style church. The large, nineteenth-century Grace Church Cemetery extends southward from the south side of the square between Broad Street and Elmwood Avenue. A level piece of ground with many large, old trees it possesses a visual focal point for the entire area in the Gothic style superintendent's cottage which faces the very center of Trinity Square.

The structures and sites herein nominated are a remnant of the nineteenth-century Trinity Square streetscape; on the east side of Broad Street and to the north of the district the housing, churches, and other structures have given way to nondescript twentieth-century commercial structures. Nevertheless, it is for the most part those structures which remain (and are to be nominated), particularly Trinity Church and Grace Church Cemetery, rather than the ones which have been lost, that have always given the square its distinctive visual quality and flavor. That which remains, despite some sloppy highway engineering in the square itself and the unkempt condition of the cemetery (Grace Church is now beginning a rehabilitation program), still provides a cogent sense of time and place.

Photographs 24 and 25.

Trinity Square Historic District Inventory.

The following structures and sites contribute to the historic character and visual definition of the Trinity Square district. There are no non-contributing structures.

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BROAD STREET

- 359 James A. Potter House (c. 1889): Opulent, 2½-story, Queen Anne structure, designed by the prominent Providence architectural firm of Stone, Carpenter & Willson. The Potter house has a first floor of brick, trimmed in brownstone, a pink-slate-clad second floor, and gray slate gables with gable ornaments. Its handsome Colonial Revival interior finish includes classical mantelpieces, staircases with varied baluster types and intertwining-vines-motif newel posts, and paired-Ionic-column doorway openings. James A. Potter was one of the proprietors of James A. Potter & Company, the city's largest lumber yard. See photograph 24.
- 369-371 Clifton A. Hall Duplex (c. 1856): Two-story, brick, Italian palazzo structure, with a symmetrical front. Its slightly recessed central portion containing two entrances is fronted by a wide door porch upheld by paired, cast iron, Ionic columns. Hall, in the 1850s and 1860s a member of the architectural firm of Morse & Hall, lived in the south half until about 1909. One of the city's most prominent architects, he designed many of Elmwood Avenue's finest Victorian structures, including the nearby Trinity United Methodist Church and the Robert Knight mansion which once stood behind 297 Elmwood Avenue. See photograph 24.
- 389-393 Trinity United Methodist Church (church, 1864-1865, designed by Clifton A. Hall; parish house, 1914-1915, by George W. Kramer of New York): Patterned after English parish churches, Trinity is a red-brick Gothic Revival-style structure, with a nave and side aisles, and a spired, wood tower at one corner. Its chancel was redesigned with Gothic furnishings in 1949 by Arland A. Dirlam of Boston, a prominent mid-twentieth century New England church architect. The 1915 parish house building, with its round auditorium, is the only part ever constructed of a proposed unified church-parish house complex designed in 1910-1911 by Kramer, one of the nation's leading church architect at the turn of the century. Cost limitations forced the abandonment of the new church project and compelled the substitution of cheaper brick construction and institutional Georgian styling for the stone construction and Gothic styling originally contemplated. Presiding over the intersection of Broad Street and Elmwood Avenue which was named Trinity Square in its honor in 1875, Trinity Church was founded in 1859 through the missionary activities of the Mathewson Street Methodist Church (located in the central business district of Providence). In 1899 the Trinity Church merged with the Chestnut Street Church, the city's original Methodist parish. Throughout the last quarter of the nineteenth century, Trinity had

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the largest congregation and Sunday school of any church in the Southern New England Conference of the Methodist Church. More recently, the Parish house auditorium gained significance as the first home of the nationally-known Trinity Square Repertory Company, founded here in 1964. See photograph 24.

ELMWOOD AVENUE

- 10 Grace Church Cemetery: Level, triangular, nine-acre burial ground located in the angle between Broad Street and Elmwood Avenue. The Corporation of Grace Episcopal Church purchased four acres running southward from the Broad Street-Elmwood Avenue intersection in October, 1834. By 1842 this purchase was completely laid out, divided symmetrically into diamond-shaped sections separated by avenues named after trees. In the center a small diamond-shaped area was set aside as an open space known as "Cemetery Square." A second purchase, including the remainder of the tract, occurred in November, 1843. This southern section was laid out in May, 1848, by Cushing & Walling, Providence surveyors, in a simple grid pattern. A receiving vault, built into a raised mound in the southern section, probably was erected c. 1850. Its granite front, consisting of ramped retaining walls flanking a pedimented central section with paneled pilasters and a richly carved paneled door, is a handsome piece of Greek Revival architecture. In 1859 or 1860 the gate lodge or superintendent's cottage at the Trinity Square end was built. A modest, Gothic Revival cottage of the type popularized by A. J. Downing's The Architecture of Country Houses (see Design IV, which this resembles), it is now clad in wood shingles. See photographs 24 and 25.
5. Significance: Despite a variety of twentieth century intrusions, Trinity Square retains many of its original qualities as a Victorian urban space; it is still a visual landmark of major importance in a city-wide context. Grace Church Cemetery, not significant by itself despite its handsome Gothic lodge, Greek receiving vault, and several notable monuments, acquires great importance as a key element of the Trinity Square streetscape. The cemetery, especially the tree-framed lodge standing at the apex of the triangle between Broad Street and Elmwood Avenue and fronting on the square, is the visual focal point of the area.

The Trinity Square Historic District contains several structures of state-wide architectural importance. Trinity Methodist Church is a large and well designed structure planned by a well known local architect, and one of the first thoroughly Gothic churches in Rhode Island erected by any Protestant denomination other than the Episcopalians. With the exception of several

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structures in Newport and a few in Providence, the Potter house is one of Rhode Island's most elaborate Queen Anne dwellings.

The Trinity Square Historic District also possesses the homes of several locally prominent persons. Clifton A. Hall; for over forty years an architect, lived at 371 Broad Street from about 1856 until 1909. James A. Potter, the owner of Providence's largest lumberyard, resided at 359 Broad Street.

- 6. Acreage: about 12 acres
- 7. Plat: The district contains all of lots 452, 511, and 510, and part of lot 505, in plat 30.
- 8. UTM reference:

A 19 298720 4631700	C 19 298840 4631280
B 19 298820 4631700	D 19 298600 4631300

 Trinity Square Historic District boundary

The boundary begins at a point in the center of Broad Street in line with the north line of lot 511 in plat 30; thence west to the north line of lot 511 and along the north line of said lot; thence west on the west line of lots 511 and 510 and, in the same course as the west line of lot 510, to the center of Central Street; thence northwest in the center of Central Street to a point corresponding with the rear line of lot 505 in plat 30; thence southwest to the rear line of lot 505 and along said lot line to the point where said line turns northwest; thence southward across lot 505 in a direction perpendicular to the course of Bridgham Street next to Trinity Church and, in the same course, to the center of Bridgham Street; then east in the center of Bridgham Street to the center of Elmwood Avenue; thence southwest in the center of Elmwood Avenue to a point in line with the south line of Grace Church Cemetery; thence eastward along the south line of said cemetery and, in the same course, to the center of Broad Street; thence northward in the center of Broad Street to the place of beginning.

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1. Calvary Baptist Church
2. Location: 747 Broad Street, on the corner of Stanwood Street, Providence
3. Owner: Calvary Baptist Church
747 Broad Street, Providence, Rhode Island
4. Description: Calvary Baptist Church is a massive orange-brick, auditorium-church building 95 x 140 feet in size, with Perpendicular Gothic architectural detailing. The complex consists of a chapel structure, built in 1897, and the church itself, known as the Temple, erected 1905-1907.

The First section to be constructed, the two-story, hip-roofed chapel facing Stanwood Street, with its spire-topped, square towers at the four corners, was planned as the first unit of an integrated church complex by Cleveland architect Sidney Rose Badgley. Badgley's design followed the institutional-type church model and auditorium-church plan developed by him in his 1893 Pilgrim Congregational Church in Cleveland, and was virtually a copy of his Methodist Church at Washington Courthouse, Ohio, the plans of which were published in Martin's 1897 Manual of Ecclesiastical Architecture.

Before the Temple could be erected, however, the rapid growth of the congregation required a much larger sanctuary than that provided in Badgley's design. Accordingly, plans for a larger structure, following Badgley's concept of an auditorium church crowned by a great central lantern, but differing in most of the specific details, were prepared by Providence architect Arthur Eaton Hill, a member of the church. The Temple as built is an octagonal room roofed over by an intricate construction of side vaults, supported on cluster-column piers, from which piers ribbed vaults project inward to support the great octagonal, spired lantern in the center of the lofty ceiling. The lantern is paced with large traceried windows, filled with stained glass. The entrance to the auditorium is in a vestibule block placed diagonally at the Broad and Stanwood Street corner of the building, and the floor slopes downward from it to the pulpit platform, located in a recess at the side opposite. The platform is fitted with a panelled, Gothic reredos, a rood screen and deacons' seat, an oval baptistry built into the floor, and a brass pulpit and lecturn. The choir and organ are located in a recess in the adjoining wall to the right of the pulpit. On the main floor, the pews fan out from the pulpit in concentric arcs, and, above, a large gallery sweeps in a grand curve from corner to corner. All the woodwork, including pews, pulpit furnishings, and gallery breastwork, is of dark oak. Particularly handsome among the numerous stained glass windows are the two large Gothic windows

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that fill the center of the sides facing Broad and Stanwood streets made by Tiffany of New York.

Changes in the structure have been minimal. A two-story, flat-roofed, orange-brick office and Sunday school block was added to the side of the chapel building about 1956, and at the same time the chapel structure interior was largely rebuilt. In the Temple itself, the only change has been the c. 1950 installation of a movable dark-wood altar in the center of the platform over the baptistry.

Photographs 26 through 28

5. Significance: Calvary Baptist Church is Rhode Island's finest auditorium church, an architectural monument in Elmwood and in Providence as a whole. The church is also historically significant as Rhode Island's first, and one of New England's earliest, institutional churches -- churches which directed their energies toward meeting the physical, mental, social, and moral, as well as purely spiritual, need of urban man. Calvary, founded in 1854 as the Friendship Street Baptist Church and renamed in 1897, became an institutional church under the pastorate of the Rev. Edward S. Holyoke with the opening of the chapel building in 1897. The chapel served as the home of the Calvary Baptist Institute, a nonsectarian arm of the church that operated a gymnasium and library and sponsored clubs, evening school, and concert and lecture series.
6. Acreage: about 1 acre.
7. Plat 49, lot 234.
8. UTM reference: 19 299940 4630580
9. Level of significance: state

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1. Name: Richard Henry Deming House.
2. Location: 66 Burnett Street, Providence, Rhode Island
3. Owner: State of Rhode Island,
Department of Mental Health, Retardation and Hospitals
Attention: Thomas J. Laverty, Coordinator of Facility
Grants, Division of Facilities and Maintenance Services,
Box 8268, Cranston, R.I. 02920
4. Description: One of Elmwood's two largest and most lavish Second Empire residences, this 2½-story, asymmetrical, frame mansion is set in surprisingly ample grounds planted with large, old copper beeches. Built c. 1870, the house has bracketed window hoods and cornices and an exuberant modified-academic-classical entrance porch with a paneled ceiling. The exterior has been clad in aluminum siding, but without the loss of any original trim. In remarkable contrast to most other large residences in Elmwood, the Deming House has never been converted into apartments and retains a rich display of dark wood paneling and other trim, including several handsome Renaissance-inspired, Eastlake, and Colonial Revival mantelpieces on the first floor. The ceilings and walls, especially on the second floor, are elaborated with a profusion of precast plaster elements arranged in panels, rosettes, and bands. The house, used until recently as a nursing home, has undergone few significant alterations.

Photographs 29 through 32
5. Significance: The Deming House possesses statewide architectural significance as an unusually large, well designed, and well preserved (despite the aluminum siding) Second Empire dwelling which retains nearly all of its original interior trim. The structure also has a local importance as the home of Richard H. Deming (1842-1902), a prosperous cotton broker, at first in the firm of George H. Hoppin & Deming, and later, a senior partner in R. H. Deming & Company. Deming served as a representative in the city common council, as chairman of the city Park Board, as police commissioner, and as President of the Providence Board of Trade.
6. Acreage: less than one acre.
7. Plat 49, lot 35.
8. UTM reference: 19 298350 4630490
9. Level of significance: state

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1. Name: Jones Warehouses
2. Location: 49-63 Central Street, Providence, R.I.
3. Owner: Orrin E. Jones Trust, 59 Central Street, Providence, R.I. 02907
4. Description: The Jones Warehouses complex consists of five structures of which only four are herein nominated (see site plan). The warehouses are presently used for the storage of household goods and are located in the West End. The oldest is Building A at 63 Central Street, a 3½-story, end-gable, clapboarded structure, with a clerestory roof. It was erected 1861-65 by Winsor and Brown and was shown in the 1875 city atlas as a "gun manufactory." It was purchased by Orrin E. Jones in 1893 and converted for storage use. Although vaults have been installed, the original interior construction remains everywhere visible: all the floors are supported on wooden posts except the top or clerestory, which is suspended from the roof on iron rods. Behind Building A is Building B, a 2-story, flat-roofed, utilitarian, brick structure. It probably dates from the 1890s. In 1895-96 Building C, a flat-roofed, 5-story, 60-x100-foot brick structure, designed by the Providence architectural firm of Gould, Angell and Swift, was built beside Building A. By 1900 a 7-story, 40 x 100-foot addition, known as Building D, was made to the 1895-95 section. These two, side-by-side, brick structures, now forming a single block, present a glazed terra cotta brick facade, with brownstone-trimmed, round-headed, top-story windows, the legacy of the slowly dying Richardsonian Romanesque. Building E, a five-story, reinforced concrete structure located on A Street behind Building A, was erected c. 1927, and is not included in this nomination.

The nominated structures have been very little altered over the years. Each contains tiers of wooden vaults separated by long corridors.

Photograph. 33

5. Significance: The Jones Warehouses are of local and statewide architectural importance. The plain-trimmed c. 1861-65 factory building with its clerestory roof is one of the oldest and least altered industrial structures in Providence and a very late example of a mill type which was popular in Rhode Island in the first half of the nineteenth century. Buildings C and D, in addition to the considerable architectural merit of their unified exterior, possess great significance in being among the earliest buildings erected specifically for the storage of household goods in Providence

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or, so a contemporary account claimed, anywhere. The structures were equipped with such innovations as a (very large) electric elevator and fire doors which closed automatically.

The Jones Warehouses firm was established about 1889 by Orrin E. Jones, a blacksmith. Jones first housed his household-goods storage business in the Lester Hall block nearby on Cranston Street. In 1893, however, he purchased the former gun factory, and in the next few years consolidated the business there and in his other buildings on Central Street. Orrin E. Jones died in 1923. His son, George W. Jones, who had started work with the company in 1907, then took charge and continued to run the business until his death early in 1974.

6. Acreage: About 1 acre.

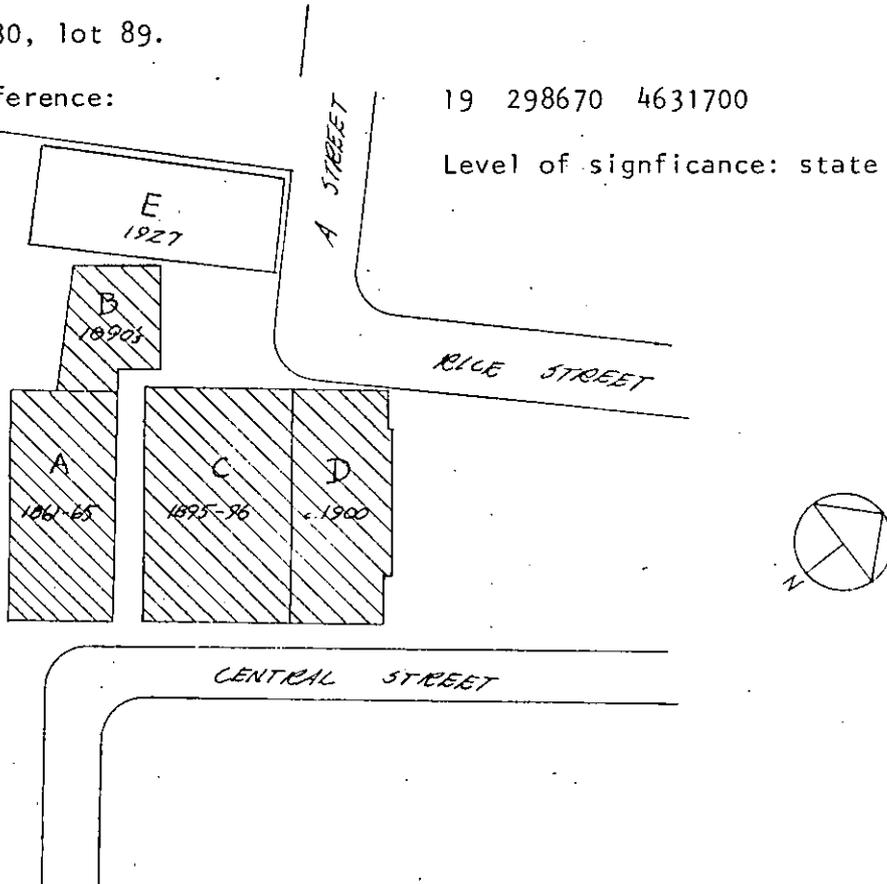
7. Plat 30, lot 89.

8. UTM reference:

19 298670 4631700

9.

Level of significance: state



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1. Name: Josephine White Block
2. Location: 737-739 Cranston Street, in the West Elmwood section of Providence, R.I.
3. Owner: Enza Realty, Inc., 65 Sandy Lane, Warwick, R.I. 02880
4. Description: Built c. 1894 for Josephine A. White, a widow who lived several doors up the street, the building at 737-739 Cranston Street is a square, three-story, flat-roofed structure which originally contained two stores on the ground floor and four flats upstairs. The block, which has brick first and clapboarded second and third-story side walls, possesses an elaborately decorated and unaltered stamped metal front fabricated by Mesker Brothers of St. Louis, Missouri. The particular design used here, according to six plates, was patented in 1887.

Photograph 34

5. Significance: Because of its well preserved stamped metal facade, 735-737 Cranston Street bears statewide architectural significance. The facade is the only documented local example of a front built by Mesker Brothers of St. Louis, a firm founded in 1881 which supplied metal architectural elements to thousands of customers nationwide in the 1880s and 1890s.
6. Acreage: less than 1 acre.
7. Plat 42, lot 15.
8. UTM reference: 19 297380 4630740
9. Level of significance: state

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1. Name: New England Butt Company
2. Location: 304 Pearl Street, Providence, R.I.
3. Owner: Wanskuck Company,
304 Pearl Street, Providence, R.I. 02907
4. Description: The New England Butt Company plant complex is located in the block bounded by Pearl, Perkins, Rice, and A streets (see site plan). Much of the complex pre-dates 1875. The front building, at 304 Pearl Street, was erected in 1865 from the designs of Providence builder-architect Spencer P. Read. Originally, the machining and assembling building and now used for offices, it is a handsome, 3½-story, brick structure, with a trap-door monitor roof, corbelled brick cornices, and brick window caps and arched door surrounds. Exterior changes have been minimal. A long wing, originally two stories in height, but raised to three c. 1907, extends along Perkins Street. Although its brick window caps correspond with those in the Pearl Street building, part of the structure may pre-date 1865. Perhaps the oldest structure in the complex is the much altered, 2½-story, monitor-roofed, frame building in the center of the block on Perkins Street. It was probably in existence in 1865, and may have been constructed between 1849 and 1857. The factory complex also contained a foundry, which was closed in 1948. A large, flat-roofed, glass-brick structure, replacing the foundry and occupying the rest of the block, was erected in 1951. It is intended to nominate all of the complex except for the 1951 structure. Photographs 35 and 36.
5. Significance: The New England Butt Company's nineteenth-century buildings are being nominated because of their architectural significance and historical importance in the Providence context. The main building (304 Pearl Street), with its rich detailing, is a particularly handsome example of the industrial architecture of the 1850-1875 period, and one of the relatively few factory structures of that age surviving intact in Providence.

The entire complex remains the home of the firm for which it was originally constructed, The New England Butt Company. Organized in 1842, the company established a small complex at Pearl, Perkins, and Rice streets before 1849. The firm, which originally manufactured cast iron butt hinges, turned to the manufacture of braiding machinery about 1880, when the introduction to the market of less costly stamped-metal butts rendered cast iron ones obsolete.

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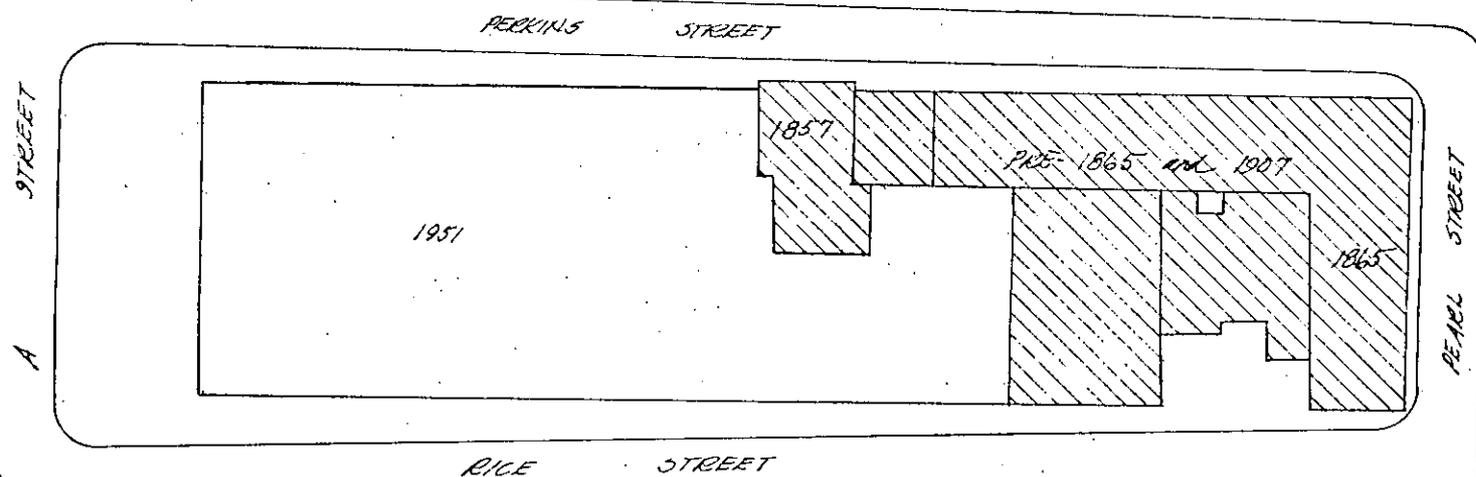
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The company continues to manufacture braiding machinery under the New England Butt Company name although it was purchased by the Wanskuck Company, another local firm, in 1955. The longevity of the survival of the New England Butt Company and its affiliated buildings is an increasingly rare phenomenon in the annals of economic and industrial history.

6. Acreage: about 2 acres.
7. Plat 30, lot 22.
8. UTM reference: 19 298760 4631860
9. Level of significance; state



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1. Name: All Saints Memorial Church.
2. Location: 674 Westminster Street, Providence, Rhode Island.
3. Owner: All Saints Memorial Church
674 Westminster Street, Providence, Rhode Island.
4. Description: Erected 1869-1872 All Saints Memorial Church is a massive, darkly impressive brownstone structure designed by Edward Tuckerman Potter of New York in rich Gothic style. Its extreme length is one hundred thirty-five feet and width, sixty-four. A flat-topped corner tower has never been given the spire designed for it by the architect. The interior has a nave and side aisles. Thin iron cluster-columns support a low clerestory and an open timberwork roof construction whose crisscrossing members are suggestive of four-part groin vaulting. A Tudor-style parish house, designed by Providence architect Gorham Henshaw, was added at the south in 1909. All Saints, the second home of an Episcopal parish organized in 1847, was erected as a memorial to the Right Reverend John Prentiss Kewley Henshaw, Bishop of Rhode Island, who died in 1852. Photographs 37 and 38.
5. Significance: All Saints Memorial is a major work of Edward T. Potter, a nationally prominent architect in post-Civil-War America known particularly for his churches and libraries. The equal of other important Gothic churches by Potter, such as the First Reformed Church in Schenectady, New York (1862-63), the Cathedral at Davenport, Iowa (begun 1867), the Church of the Good Shepherd in Hartford, Connecticut (1867-69), and the Harvard Street Church in Brookline, Massachusetts (early 1870s), All Saints employs many devices and motifs characteristic of Potter's churches, such as the use of iron cluster-columns and roof trusses suggestive of groin vaulting. The church is, so far as is known, Potter's only Rhode Island house of worship.
6. Acreage: about one acre.
7. Plat 24, lot 624.
8. UTM reference: 19 299060 4632210
9. Level of significance: state

B SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Elmwood's historic resources date almost exclusively from the years 1860-1910, the period of Elmwood's greatest growth and prosperity. In those years the section became a thriving suburb of Providence, containing large upper-class enclaves and served by fine churches and other public buildings. Industrial and commercial growth, although limited in scope, also took place. The historic resources nominated in this document are the best of what survives from those prosperous years of growth in this southwestern section of the city: the finest residential areas and churches, and the most notable commercial and industrial structures. All possess a considerable degree of significance within the city of Providence, and several are important in a statewide or even regional context.

The history of Elmwood predates the arrival of the English in Providence. Before the first Colonial settlement in Rhode Island, the Elmwood area lay within the domain of the Narragansett Indians, a branch of the Algonquin family of tribes. The Narragansetts are said to have had a large wigwam village on the banks of Mashapaug Pond at the time of Roger Williams' arrival. The pond shore, although heavily disturbed over the years, could thus possess some archeological potential.

In 1636 Roger Williams and several others established the settlement of Providence. Elmwood was included in the large tract they initially purchased. The land was at first held in common; but by the 1650s, all of what had become Elmwood was privately owned.

Settlement in Elmwood probably began shortly after 1675, but took place slowly. As late as the middle of the eighteenth century only a few farms existed and even fewer roads. Broad Street, originally a part of an Indian trail known as the Pequot Path, was opened up in the seventeenth century; the present Cranston Street was laid out in 1717; Middle or Greenwich Road (Elmwood-Reservoir-Pontiac Avenues), in 1731; and Potters Avenue, in 1737.

In 1774 efforts to establish a new town in the southwestern part of Providence culminated in the incorporation of Cranston. Nearly all of Elmwood, as well as South Providence, was included in Cranston, and remained under its jurisdiction until 1868. Of Colonial Elmwood only the early highway pattern survives.

Between the end of the Revolutionary War and about 1845 the Elmwood area underwent a transition from being a rural section of Cranston, with few economic ties

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to Providence, to being a suburb of that city. This transformation came about as a result of the growth of Providence. In the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries the city expanded rapidly to the south and west, the result of the development of manufacturing and shipping interests, and of the opening of better land communication with other cities by the construction of turnpikes.

In the light of this burgeoning growth, vacant lands near the city outskirts acquired new importance as sources of agricultural produce and as prime locations for suburban estates. As a result, in the decades following the Revolution, speculation-minded Providence merchants, mariners, and professional people acquired an ever growing share of the local real estate. They often rented the property to tenant farmers; but beginning in the 1790s, some of these landowners began to settle in the Elmwood area themselves, establishing residential estates and summer homes, particularly along the Middle Road. All but two of their homes have been obliterated by later developments. As new estate-farms supplemented the scattered colonial farmsteads, this northern part of Cranston became closely bound to Providence both economically and socially.

The years from 1845 to 1930 form the major era of Elmwood's development. During this period what was a thinly populated district on Cranston's northern periphery grew into a densely built-up Providence neighborhood. Most of the area's physical form -- its side streets, housing, and institutional structures -- dates from this era. Even the name "Elmwood" is a product of the times. The term was first used by Joseph J. Cooke to name a large farm he bought in lower Elmwood in 1843. It is said to have been Samuel S. Halliday, a minister and religious tract dealer and newly settled resident, who, about 1850, suggested calling the entire section "Elmwood."

The history of Elmwood during its era of development may be divided into three periods. The first period -- from 1845 to 1868 -- saw the beginnings of urban development as Elmwood's road grid was laid down and its neighborhood character established. These developments were directly related to the inevitable and rapid southward expansion of Providence. In 1840 the city's population over 23,000; ten years later it passed the 40,000 mark, and by 1860 Providence had 50,000 residents. In the 1840s and 1850s the built-up part of the city crept inexorably south-westward along Broad, Cranston, and Westminster streets.

This first period ends in 1868, with the successful conclusion of efforts to annex portions of Cranston and Elmwood and South Providence to Providence. The movement to annex these areas, which had been increasingly tied to Providence economically and socially, began in earnest in 1854. The town voters defeated

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this initial effort, but did vote to locate the town clerk's office in Elmwood. By the 1860s the rapid growth of Elmwood and South Providence, particularly the burgeoning Irish population in South Providence, with its Democratic allegiance, was viewed as a threat to the continued domination of Cranston politics by the Republicans. In 1868 the town of Cranston, with the blessing of the Republican-dominated state government, authorized return of the Elmwood and South Providence sections to Providence.

Between the annexation of the area to Providence in 1868, and about 1910, Elmwood underwent its greatest period of urbanization, and assumed in large measure its present form. This rapid growth was a reflection of the tremendous industrial and commercial expansion of Providence, as a result of which the city's population swelled from 69,000 in 1870 to 176,000 in 1900 and 225,000 in 1910. It was into Elmwood and other newly established residential sections around the city's outskirts that most of the population growth was funnelled.

A second explanation for Elmwood's rapid development in this period was the continuing improvement of public transportation. Omnibus lines were established on Elmwood Avenue and Cranston Street in the late 1850s. Improvements kept pace with the growing population. In 1864-1865 horse car lines replaced slow-moving omnibuses, and in the following fifteen years the tracks were considerably extended. More rapid trolleys in turn replaced the horse cars in the 1892-1894 period, and served until the late 1930s.

Another impetus to urbanization in the 1868-1910 period was the development of pockets of heavy industry in the West End and near Long Pond after the Civil War, and the opening of the Gorham factory near Mashapaug Pond by 1890. The establishment of factories led directly to the settlement both of workers and supervisory personnel.

The years from 1910 to 1930 saw the conclusion of the process of urbanization, as new developments filled the last of Elmwood's open spaces. The area's growth in this period was spurred by the coming of the auto. Its advent permitted residential development in areas farther from the trolley lines and work places, and fostered the decentralization of business from downtown. Elmwood's development was largely finished and its supply of vacant land nearly exhausted by 1930, only five years after Providence reached its all-time maximum population of 268,000.

Elmwood in the half-century after 1845 was populated mostly by Yankee stock, the descendants of old-established, New England families. Some were middle-class residents -- carpenters, masons, house painters, and others involved in the building trades; jewelers and other craftsmen; and grocers and shopkeepers. Those who were factory workers often held the most skilled jobs.

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Although the Yankee stock was pervasive in Elmwood into the twentieth century, from the first it was centered in the section of Elmwood between Broad Street and Elmwood Avenue, and in the West End between Elmwood Avenue and Cranston Street. Elmwood Avenue from Trinity Square to Potters Avenue became the hub of Elmwood's Yankee community. The Protestant churches which became its most tangible embodiment were located nearby.

By the 1850s some of Providence's thoroughly Yankee commercial, financial, and industrial upper class began to move out to the new suburbs of South Providence, the West End, and Elmwood. At first they settled along Elmwood Avenue and Broad Street; however, between 1868 and 1890 upper-class developments spread into Parkis Avenue and the sections of Mawney, Daboll, and Burnett streets near Elmwood Avenue; similar developments occurred on nearby Princeton Avenue and Whitmarsh Street between 1885 and 1905; and a third upper-class district, centered on Adelaide Avenue and Melrose Street, grew up between 1870 and 1910. Elmwood's upper-class residents were typically wholesalers and retailers; real estate, commodity, and investment brokers; insurance agents; professional and managerial people; and building contractors. Many of the most prominent were industrialists.

Among Elmwood's leading citizens and wealthiest residents were the Knights. Robert Knight (1826-1912), who lived after 1863 in a village at 297 Elmwood Avenue (demolished c. 1950), was a highly successful cotton manufacturer. Between 1852 and 1890 he and a brother, Benjamin B. Knight (1813-1898), established a cotton manufacturing empire. At its height in 1890 the B. B. & R. Knight firm operated twenty-one mills in Rhode Island and Massachusetts and was one of the world's largest cotton manufacturing concerns. It originated the "Fruit of the Loom" trademark. Two of Robert Knight's sons, Webster Knight (1854-1933) and C. Prescott Knight (1856-1933), learned the process of cotton manufacturing in the Knight mills, and served as President and Vice President of the B. B. & R. Knight firm from the time of Robert Knight's death in 1912 until 1920, when the company was sold to New York interests. Webster Knight's home stands at 118 Princeton Avenue and the Knight-Memorial Library dominates a nearby section of Elmwood Avenue. Both are included in the Elmwood Historic District.

In the 1880s and 1890s Elmwood became the home of numerous jewelry and gold and silver products manufacturers. Adelaide Avenue alone contained the residences of six manufacturing jewelers, two gold and silver refiners, and one silverware manufacturer. George Wilkinson, General Superintendent of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, lived at 153 Ontario Street.

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Unlike the affluent section of Elmwood between Broad and Bucklin streets, West Elmwood was from the first an ethnically and racially mixed neighborhood. A considerable Yankee population existed in the area, especially along the upper West Elmwood streets, but, by 1890, they were joined by small numbers of Germans and French Canadians and, in the early twentieth century, by small numbers of Italians, Jews, and Armenians. It was the Irish, however, who were predominant in West Elmwood throughout the 1845-1930 period.

The Irish began to settle in Elmwood and West Elmwood in the 1850s. While high land prices for the most part kept them out of upper West Elmwood and the section of Elmwood east of Long Pond, low prices in the vicinity of Potters Avenue in West Elmwood and near the railroad tracks encouraged settlement there. By 1870 lower West Elmwood, from Waldo Street to Huntington Avenue and south along the west side of Mashapaug Pond, and from Madison to Cranston Street, was a predominantly Irish neighborhood. It remained so even into the 1950s.

In the 1930s and 1940s, the Elmwood area continued to experience growth on a small scale, as the last scattered house lots were built upon one by one. Since 1950, however, as the section's last open spaces disappeared and Elmwood became an urban rather than suburban neighborhood, the area has witnessed a gradual decline of neighborhood vitality.

This decline began with overcrowding. As early as the 1940s, many of the larger single-family homes were converted into apartments and the numerous two and three-family dwellings, further subdivided. By the 1950s the demand for parking space caused by the proliferation of automobiles and residents, was in many cases reducing the already small yards to meaningless vestiges or clearing buildings entirely. The ageing of the housing stock, in too many cases without proper maintenance, also spurred decline. Overcrowding and deteriorated housing served to discourage settlement by new residents and encouraged the emigration of old residents to newer suburbs. The movement of middle-class residents from Elmwood to suburbs more distant from Providence picked up momentum in the late 1950s and 1960s as new expressways made longer-distance commuting to city work-places more feasible.

The area's most prosperous residents were the first to depart. Elmwood's Yankees made their final exit from the Elmwood scene in the 1950s. The Jews, who had begun to settle in lower Elmwood early in the century, also began a suburban exodus in the 1950s. In 1951 lower Elmwood contained about 1850 Jews; by 1963 the number was reduced to 1000. During the 1950s and early 1960s the effect of these losses was in part ameliorated by the settlement of upwardly mobile, middle-class Swedes and other whites from South Providence. Their migration resulted from population shifts

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and racial problems in South Providence.

In the late 1960s and early 1970s large numbers of blacks also moved from the deteriorating South Providence neighborhood to Elmwood. Settling first in the older sections such as upper Elmwood and West Elmwood, they had become intermixed with the white population throughout most of Elmwood by the mid-1970s. Hispanics began to settle in Elmwood in the middle 1970s. Mostly Puerto Ricans and Dominicans who came to Providence from New York City, they now comprise a significant part of Elmwood's population.

In the 1970s Elmwood has entered a period of real urban decay. A large part of the problem is the result of the decay of the adjacent South Providence neighborhood. The blight in that section caused its largely black population to move into Elmwood where profiteering absentee landlords exploited the situation with high rents and poor building maintenance. From Public Street the zone of urban decay spread out, cancer-like, block by block into other parts of Elmwood. Fortunately, Elmwood has not suffered from urban decay to the extent that South Providence has. However, spot demolitions of structures have taken place along many of the older streets, leaving weeds and junk-filled vacant lots as visual blights.

Elmwood now stands on the threshold either of a renaissance or a lingering period of disintegration. Much of its aging housing stock is deteriorated and abandonment is beginning to occur. The residents for the most part lack a sense of neighborhood consciousness and community pride. Nevertheless, the area's fundamental character remains intact and such housing organizations as S.W.A.P. (Stop Wasting Abandoned Property), the Elmwood Foundation, and the new Neighborhood Housing Services offer some hope for the future.

Summary

Streets, public spaces, and buildings form the visible evidences of Elmwood's past; through them the neighborhood's history can be traced. Most of the area's principal arteries -- Broad and Cranston Streets, Elmwood, Reservoir, and Pontiac Avenues, and Potters Avenue -- date from colonial times. The local street pattern, largely established in the mid-nineteenth century, reflects, in many cases, colonial-era farm boundaries. A few old houses survive as reminders of Elmwood's years as an almost rural section of Cranston, dotted with farms and suburban estates.

Most of Elmwood's man-made fabric, however, dates from the 1845-1930 period when the area developed as a desirable residential section of Providence. In those years, the character each section still possesses was established. The many large

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and elaborate Late Victorian homes between Broad Street and Elmwood Avenue serve as reminders of the prosperous merchants, businessmen, and industrialists who made this area their home. West Elmwood's less flamboyant streetscapes of (for the most part) modest and unpretentious houses reflect that area's nineteenth and early twentieth-century character as a working-class neighborhood.

Although some of the best of Elmwood's Late Victorian residential sections, particularly those along Elmwood Avenue, have been ruined over the years, most of the area's late nineteenth and early twentieth-century neighborhoods remain intact. These neighborhoods, with their distinguished architecture, form a precious legacy for the future.

The structures, complexes, and districts herein nominated are all significant in architectural terms. The well preserved late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century districts of fine Italianate, Bracketed, Second Empire, "Stick Style," Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival houses, possess city and architectural importance. The individual structures and complexes possess for the most part local or state-wide significance as above-average examples of residential, ecclesiastical, commercial, or industrial architecture. However, All Saints Memorial Church bears national importance as a major work by an architect of national prominence.

Among the nominated structures and districts are the homes of many of the city's leading late nineteenth and early twentieth-century businessmen and industrialists. Of particular importance for their associations with prominent residents are the homes of Webster Knight, the cotton manufacturer, at 118 Princeton Avenue; the cotton manufacturer, at 118 Princeton Avenue the contractor, Frederick E. Shaw, at 126 Melrose Street; and George Wilkinson, Superintendent of the Gorham Works, at 153 Ontario Street.

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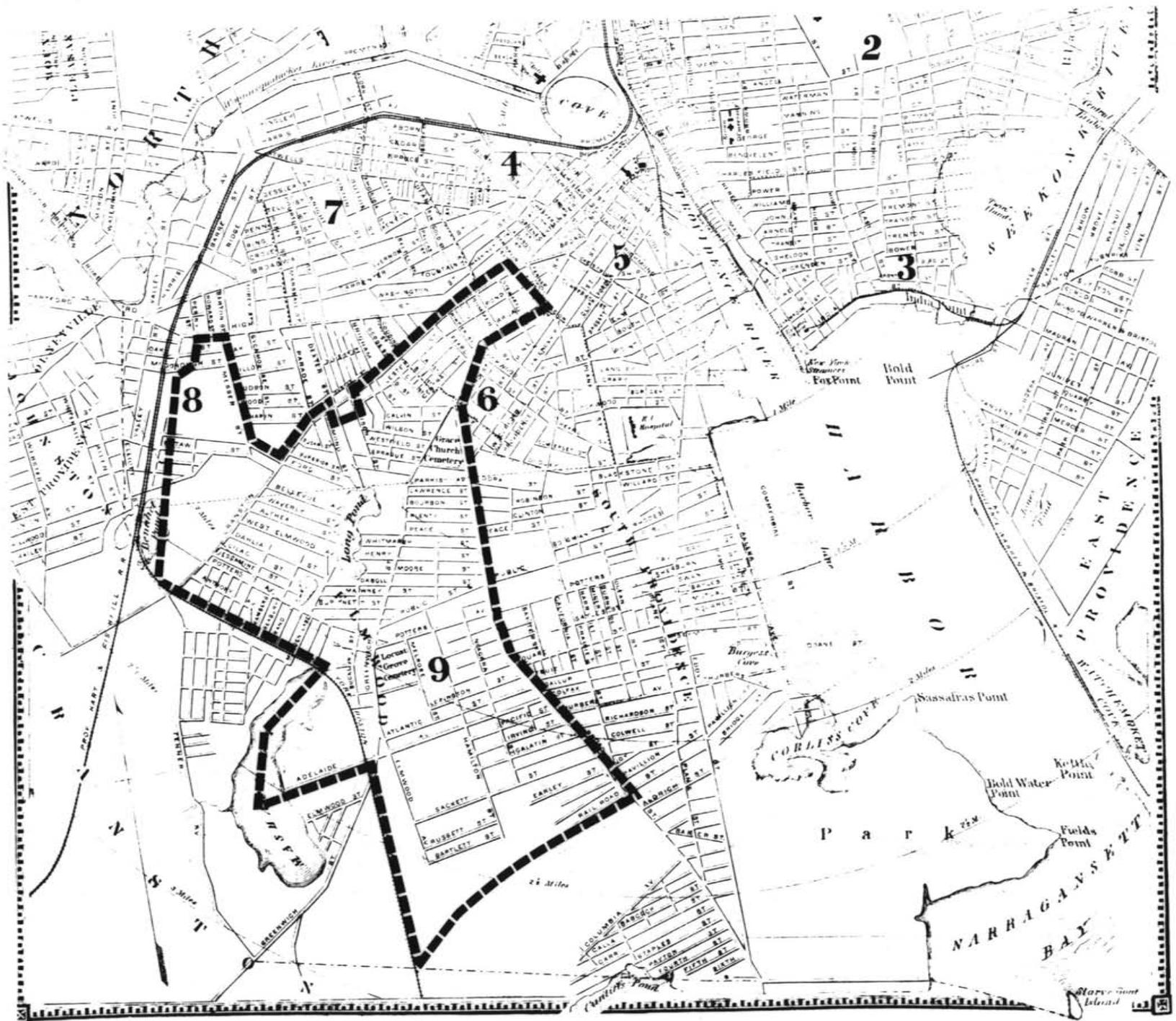
Providence Plats, Book 1, No. 51; Book 3, No. 76.

Trinity Methodist Church:

Miller, Rev. Rennetts C., Souvenir History of the New England Southern Conference, Vol. III -- Providence District, Nantasket, 1897.

The Providence Journal, 12-3-1864; 11-16-1910; 10-10-1914; 9-27-1915.

Withey, Henry F., and Withey, Elsie Rathburn, Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased), Los Angeles, 1956.



Detail from A Map of the City of Providence,
by Cusing & Walling, 1849.
Elmwood Multiple Resource Nomination
Providence, Rhode Island

Source: Rhode Island Historical Society

Section of Providence map, with Elmwood indicated
by dotted lines.

Figure #1

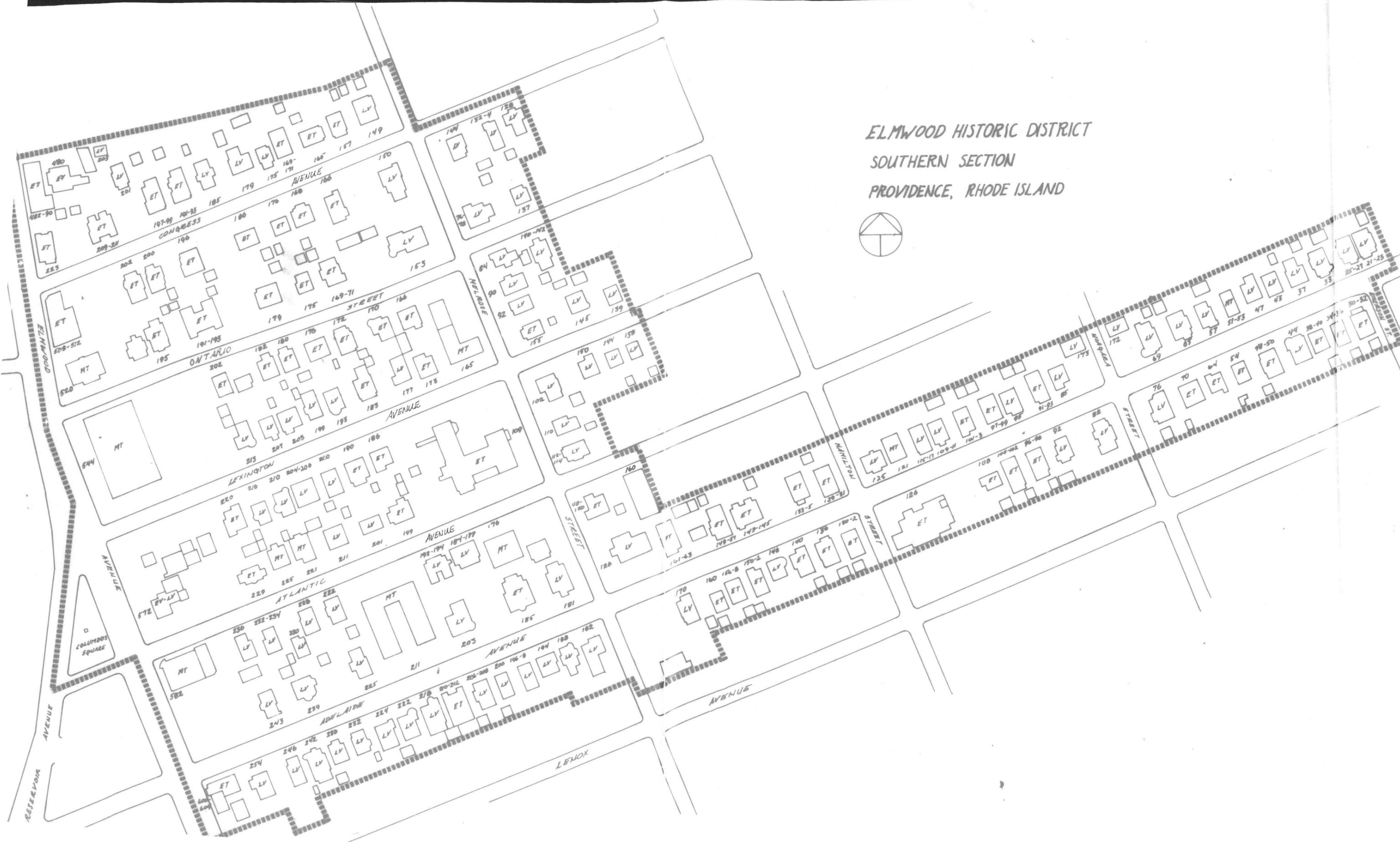
Detail from Map of the City of Providence,
by D. G. Beers & Co., New York, 1870.
Elmwood Multiple Resource Nomination
Providence, Rhode Island

Source: Rhode Island Historical Society

Section of Providence map, with Elmwood
indicated by dotted lines.

Figure #2

ELMWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
SOUTHERN SECTION
PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND



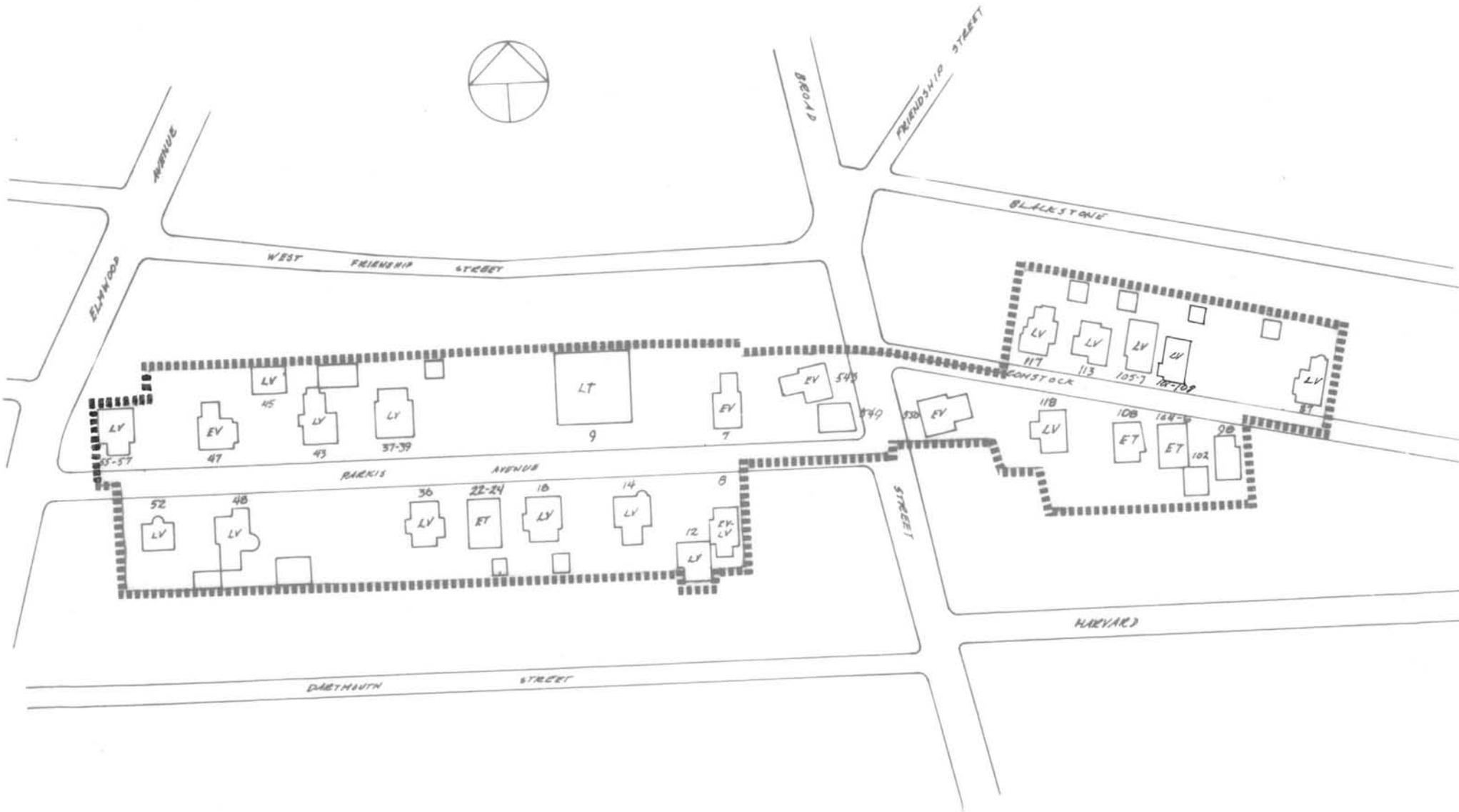
Map of Elmwood Historic District Northern Section
Elmwood Multiple Resource Nomination
Providence, Rhode Island

Original on file at Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission

Drafted: April, 1979

Figure #3

PARKIS-COMSTOCK
 HISTORIC DISTRICT
 PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND



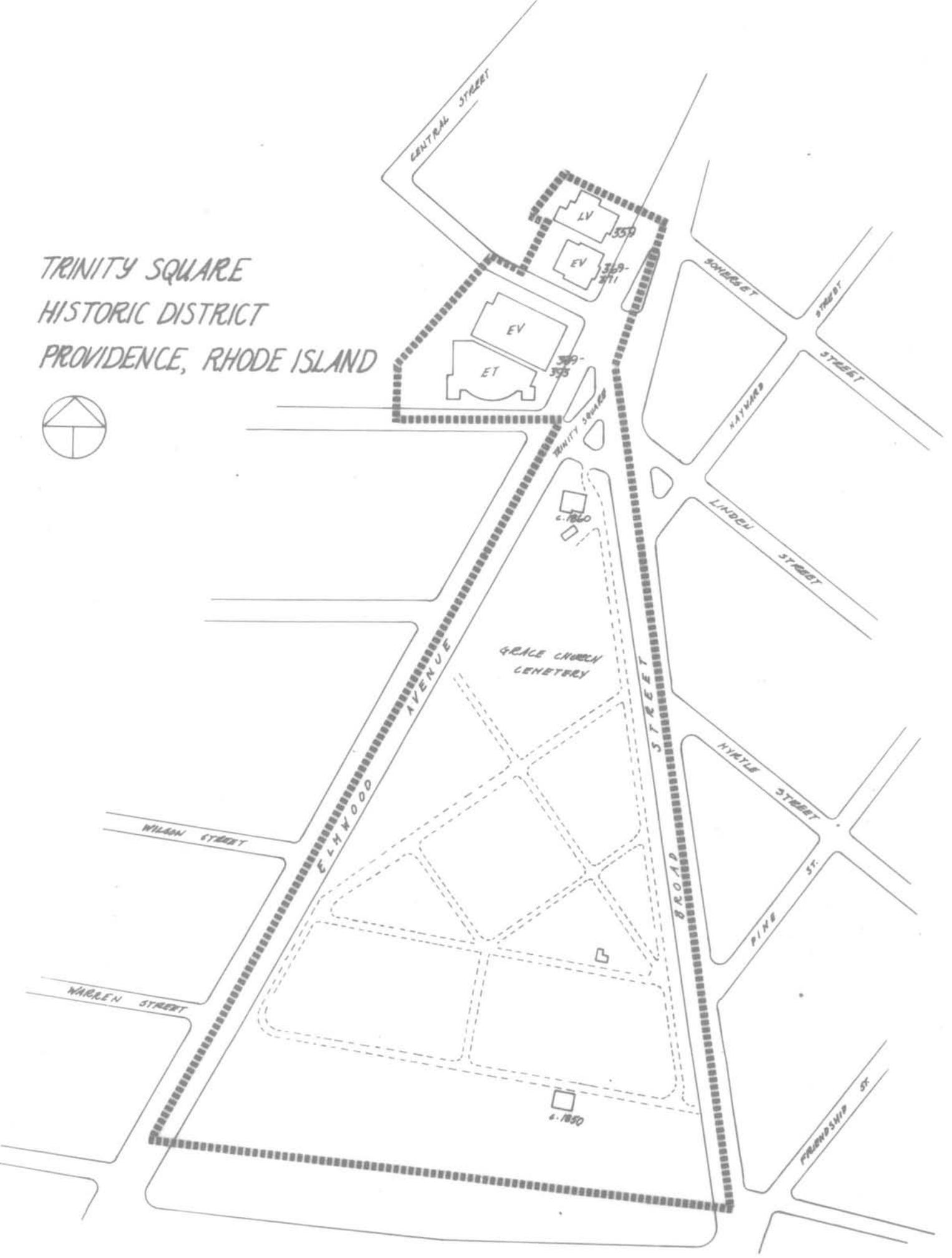
Map of Parkis-Comstock Historic District
Elmwood Multiple Resource Nomination
Providence, Rhode Island

Original on file at Rhode Island Historical
Preservation Commission

Drafted: April, 1979

Figure #5

TRINITY SQUARE
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND



Map of Trinity Square Historic District
Elmwood Multiple Resource Nomination
Providence, Rhode Island

Original on file at Rhode Island Historical
Preservation Commission

Drafted: April, 1979

Figure #6



View looking northwest along the north side of
Princeton Avenue: left to right, numbers 49,
45, 39, and 35

Elmwood Historic District

Elmwood Multiple Resource Nomination

Providence, Rhode Island

Photographer: Robert O. Christensen November 1978

Negative: Rhode Island Historical Preservation
Commission

Left to right: Joseph G. Birch House (c. 1885),
Bessie Berman House (1929), Anthony B. Day House
(c. 1885), and Anthony B. Day House (c. 1891).

Photo #1



Joseph G. Birch House, 49 Princeton Avenue
Elmwood Historic District (north section)
Elmwood Multiple Resource Nomination
Providence, Rhode Island

Photographer: Robert O. Christensen April 1977
Negative: Rhode Island Historical Preservation
Commission

View looking northwest, of Birch House (c. 1885).

Photo #2

Removed for Providence Book

8 November 1985

MMW

North side of Pinceton Avenue, looking northwest
Elmwood Historic District (north section)
Elmwood Multiple Resource Nomination
Providence, Rhode Island

Photographer: Robert O. Christensen October 1978
Negative: Rhode Island Historical Preservation
Commission

Smith-Malmstead House, 77 Princeton Avenue, c. 1905,
and Henry E. Nickerson House, 71 Princeton Avenue,
c. 1903) -- left to right.

Photo #3



Smith-Malmstead House, 77 Princeton Avenue
Elmwood Historic District (north section)
Elmwood Multiple Resource Nomination
Providence, Rhode Island

Photographer: Warren Jagger March 1979
Negative: Rhode Island Historical Preservation
Commission

View of Smith-Malmstead House (c. 1905) looking
north northwest.

Photo #4

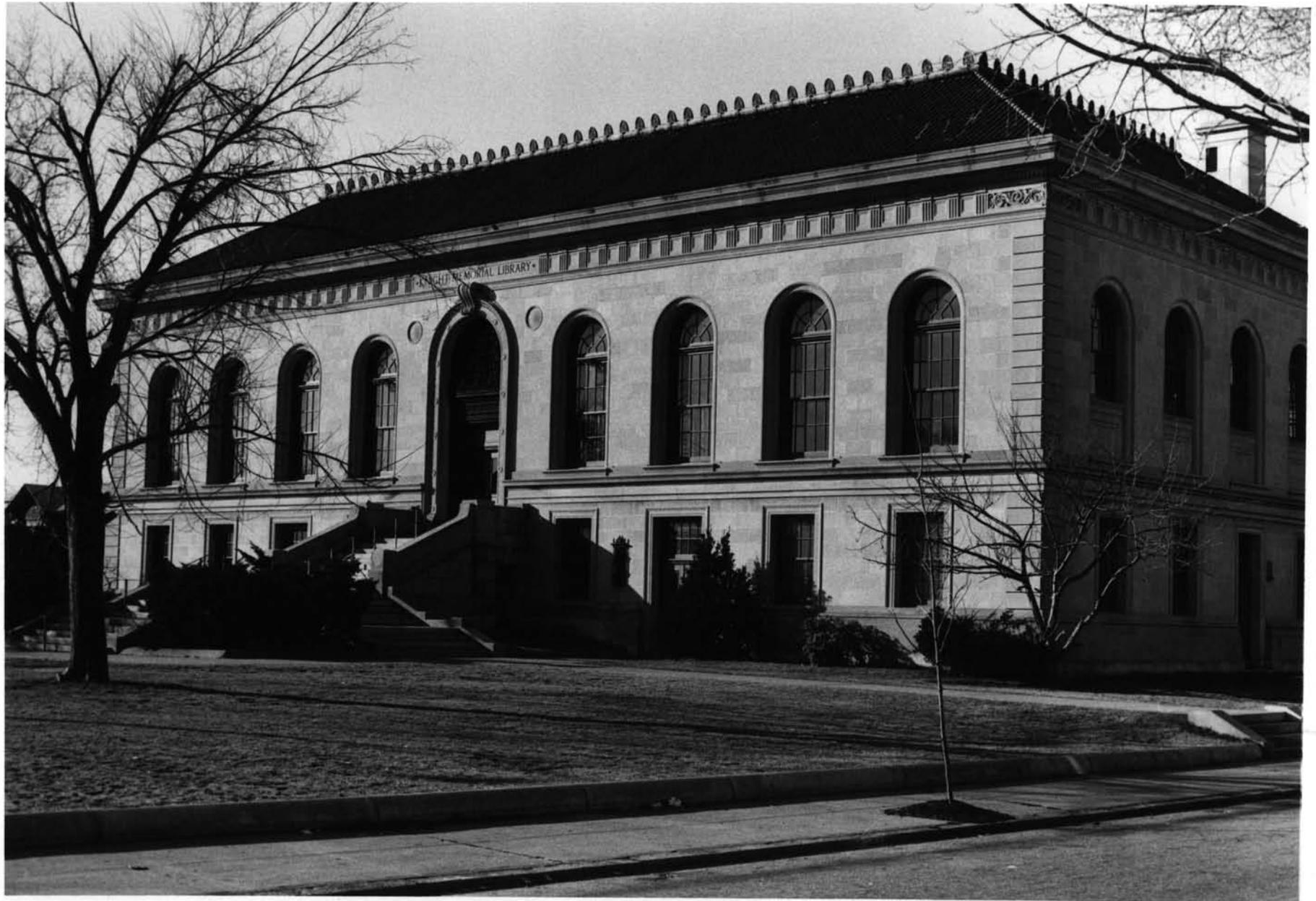


118 Princeton Avenue
Elmwood Historic District (north section)
Elmwood Multiple Resource Nomination
Providence, Rhode Island

Photographer: Warren Jagger March 1979
Negative: Rhode Island Historical Preservation
Commission

View of Webster Knight Mansion (c. 1897), from
the northwest.

Photo #5



Knight Memorial Library, 271 Elmwood Avenue
Elmwood Historic District (north section)
Elmwood Multiple Resource Nomination
Providence, Rhode Island

Photographer: Robert O. Christensen January 1979
Negative: Rhode Island Historical Preservation
Commission

View of the library (1923-1924, Edward S. Tilton
of New York, architect) from the northeast.

Photo #6



North side of Whitmarsh Street, looking northeast
Elmwood Historic District (north section)
Elmwood Multiple Resource Nomination
Providence, Rhode Island

Photographer: Robert O. Christensen July 1977
Negative: Rhode Island Historical Preservation
Commission

View showing 31-33 and 29 Whitmarsh, left to right,
James B. Law House (c. 1888) and Harriet B. Whit-
marsh House (c. 1885).

Photo # 7



The Whitmarsh, 86 Whitmarsh Street
Elmwood Historic District (north section)
Elmwood Multiple Resource Nomination
Providence, Rhode Island

Photographer: Warren Jagger March 1979
Negative: Rhode Island Historical Preservation
Commission

View of The Whitmarsh (1913, Frank W. Woods, architect) looking southwest.

Photo #8



John R. Cory House, 37 Mawney Street
Elmwood Historic District (north section)
Elmwood Multiple Resource Nomination
Providence, Rhode Island

Photographer: Beth F. Cohen February 1976
Negative: Rhode Island Historical Preservation
Commission

View of the Cory House (c. 1876) from the
southwest.

Photo #9



View of north side of Ontario Street
Elmwood Historic District (south section)
Elmwood Multiple Resource Nomination
Providence, Rhode Island

Photographer: Robert O. Christensen April 1977
Negative: Rhode Island Historical Preservation
Commission

Looking northeast; corner of 76-78 Melrose Street
at left; then 137 Ontario Street, house built for
Horatio L. Bassett (c. 1876-1882); then houses
outside of district.

Photo #10



Horatio L. Bassett House, 76-78 Melrose Street
Elmwood Historic District (south section)
Elmwood Multiple Resource Nomination
Providence, Rhode Island

Photographer: Robert O. Christensen June, 1977
Negative: Rhode Island Historical Preservation
Commission

View of the Bassett House (c. 1876) from the
southwest .

Photo #11



George Wilkinson House, 135 Ontario Street
Elmwood Historic District (south section)
Elmwood Multiple Resource Nomination
Providence, Rhode Island

Photographer: Robert O. Christensen
November 1978

Negative: Rhode Island Historical Preservation
Commission

Partial view of Wilkinson House (c. 1888-1889,
Edwin I. Nickerson of Providence, architect)
from the southwest.

Photo #12



Frederick E. Shaw House, 126 Melrose Street
Elmwood Historic District (south section)
Elmwood Multiple Resource Nomination
Providence, Rhode Island

Photographer: Robert O. Christensen June 1977
Negative: Rhode Island Historical Preservation
Commission

View of the Shaw House (c. 1894) from the south-
east.

Photo #13



Harry F. Huestis House, 220 Lexington Avenue
Elmwood Historic District (south section)
Elmwood Multiple Resource Nomination
Providence, Rhode Island

Photographer: Robert O. Christensen June 1977
Negative: Rhode Island Historical Preservation
Commission

View of the Huestis House (c. 1907) from the west
northwest.

Photo #14



North side of Adelaide Avenue, showing (left to
right) #203, 185, and 181
Elmwood Historic District (south section)
Elmwood Multiple Resource Nomination
Providence, Rhode Island

Photographer: Robert O. Christensen April 1977
Negative: Rhode Island Historical Preservation
Commission

View looking east northeast: left to right
Samuel Otis House (c. 1896), Julia P. A. Anthony
House (c. 1906), and Samuel H. Bailey House
(c. 1893), with Shaw House, 126 Melrose Street,
in the background.

Photo #15



North side of Adelaide Avenue, showing numbers
37 (left) and 33 (right)
Elmwood Historic District (south section)
Elmwood Multiple Resource Nomination
Providence, Rhode Island

Photographer: Robert O. Christensen December 1978
Negative: Rhode Island Historical Preservation Com-
mission

View looking northwest, showing (left to right)
George E. Church House (c. 1884) and Osmund H. Gay
House (c. 1902).

Photo #16



Hood Memorial A.M.E. Church, 126 Adelaide Avenue
Elmwood Historic District
Elmwood Multiple Resource Nomination
Providence, Rhode Island

Photographer: Robert O. Christensen January 1979
Negative: Rhode Island Historical Preservation
Commission

View of Hood Memorial Church (1901, 1906-1907)
from the northeast.

Photo #17



Statue of Columbus, Columbus Square, Elmwood Avenue
Elmwood Historic District
Elmwood Multiple Resource Nomination
Providence, Rhode Island

Photographer: Robert O. Christensen July 1977
Negative: Rhode Island Historical Preservation
Commission

View of Columbus Monument, bronze replica of silver
statue designed by Auguste Bartholdi, placed here
in 1893 -- from the north.

Photo #18



North side of Comstock Avenue: numbers 117, 113,
105-107, and 101-103 (left to right)
Parkis-Comstock Historic District
Elmwood Multiple Resource Nomination
Providence, Rhode Island

Photographer: Robert O. Christensen October 1978
Negative: Rhode Island Historical Preservation Com-
mission

View looking east northeast: (left to right) Thomas
Thorpe House (c. 1875), Ezra S. Dodge House (c. 1891)
two-family house built for Thomas Cobb (c. 1884),
and William Jamieson House (c. 1890).

Photo #19



North side of Parkis Avenue:(left to right)
numbers 55-57, 47, 43, and 37-39 with number
9 rising in the background

Parkis-Comstock Historic District
Elmwood Multiple Resource Nomination
Providence, Rhode Island

Photographer: Robert O. Christensen December 1978
Negative: Rhode Island Historical Preservation
Commission

View looking east northeast showing (left to right)
George W. Ladd House (c. 1889), Louis H. Comstock
House (c. 1869), Marsh-Dyer House (c. 1872), and
Charles R. Sisson double house (c. 1876) with 9
Parkis Place (early 1970's) in background.

Photo #20



Louis H. Comstock House, 47 Parkis Avenue
Parkis-Comstock Historic District
Elmwood Multiple Resource Nomination
Providence, Rhode Island

Photographer: Warren Jagger March 1979
Negative: Rhode Island Historical Preservation
Commission

View of the Comstock House (c. 1869) from the
south southeast.

Photo #21



View of south side of Parkis Avenue: number 48
(left) and 52 (right)
Parkis-Comstock Historic District
Elmwood Multiple Resource Nomination
Providence, Rhode Island

Photographer: Robert O. Christensen October 1978
Negative: Rhode Island Historical Preservation
Commission

View looking southwest, showing Joseph Davol House
(c. 1872) and Phebe Whipple House (c. 1875) left
to right.

Photo #22



Stanton B. Champlin House, 36 Comstock Avenue
Parkis-Comstock Historic District
Elmwood Multiple Resource Nomination
Providence, Rhode Island

Photographer: Robert O. Christensen November 1978
Negative: Rhode Island Historical Preservation
Commission

View of Champlin House (c. 1888) looking south.

Photo #23

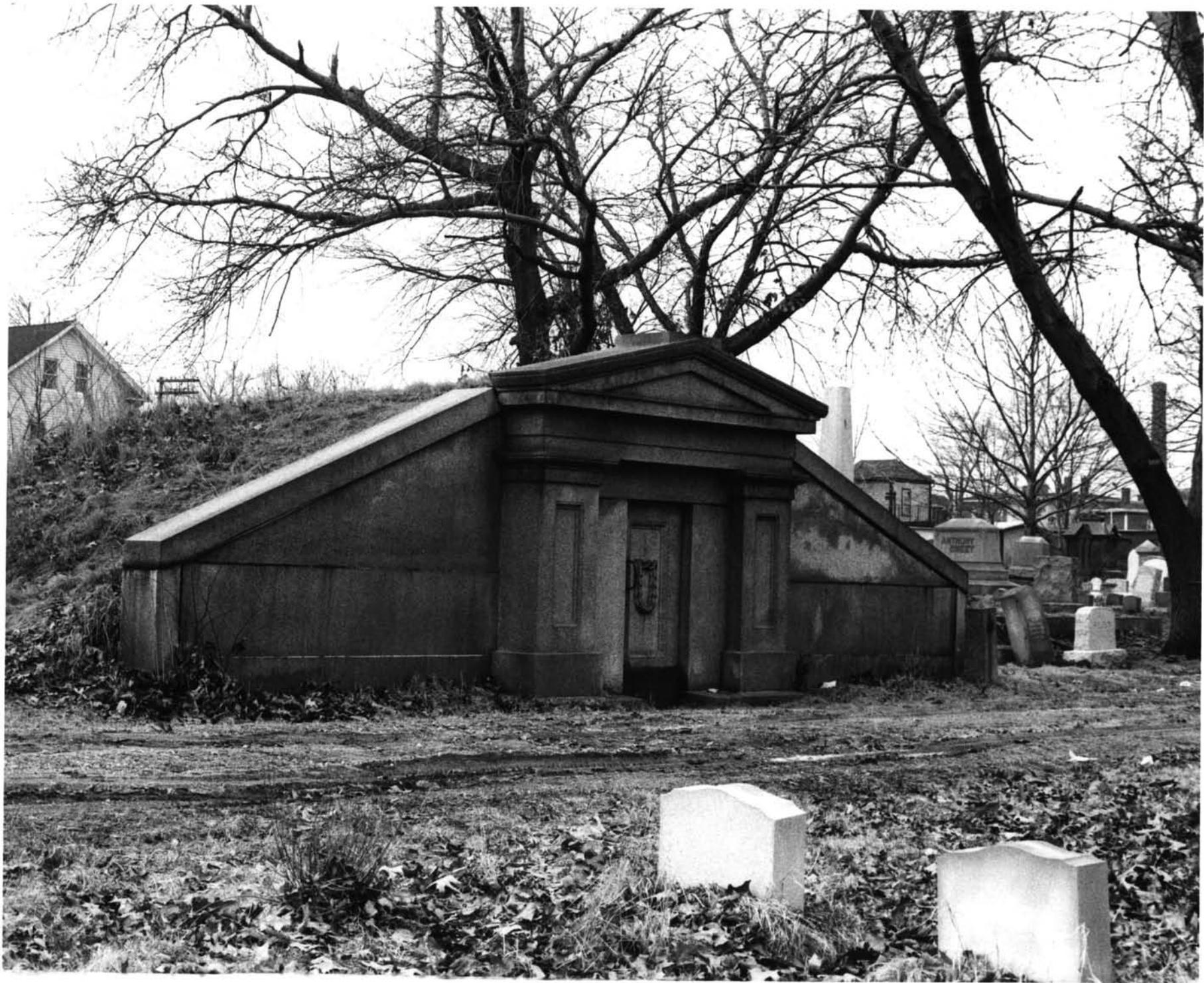


Trinity Square Historic District, general view
Elmwood Multiple Resource Nomination
Providence, Rhode Island

Photographer: Robert O. Christensen November 1978
Negative: Rhode Island Historical Preservation
Commission

View looking north up Broad Street, showing (left to right) Superintendent's Cottage for Grace Church Cemetery (c. 1859), Trinity United Methodist Church (1864-1865 with 1914-1915 parish house to left of tower), Clifton A. Hall Duplex (c. 1856), and James A. Potter House (c. 1889).

Photo #24



Receiving vault (c. 1850), south section of Grace
Church Cemetery
Trinity Square Historic District
Elmwood Multiple Resource Nomination
Providence, Rhode Island

Photographer: Robert O. Christensen January 1979
Negative: Rhode Island Historical Preservation Com-
mission

View looking south.

Photo #25



Calvary Baptist Church
747 Broad Street
Elmwood Multiple Resource Nomination
Providence, Rhode Island

Photographer: Warren Jagger October 1978
Negative: Rhode Island Historical Preservation
Commission

View of the church looking northwest.

Photo #26



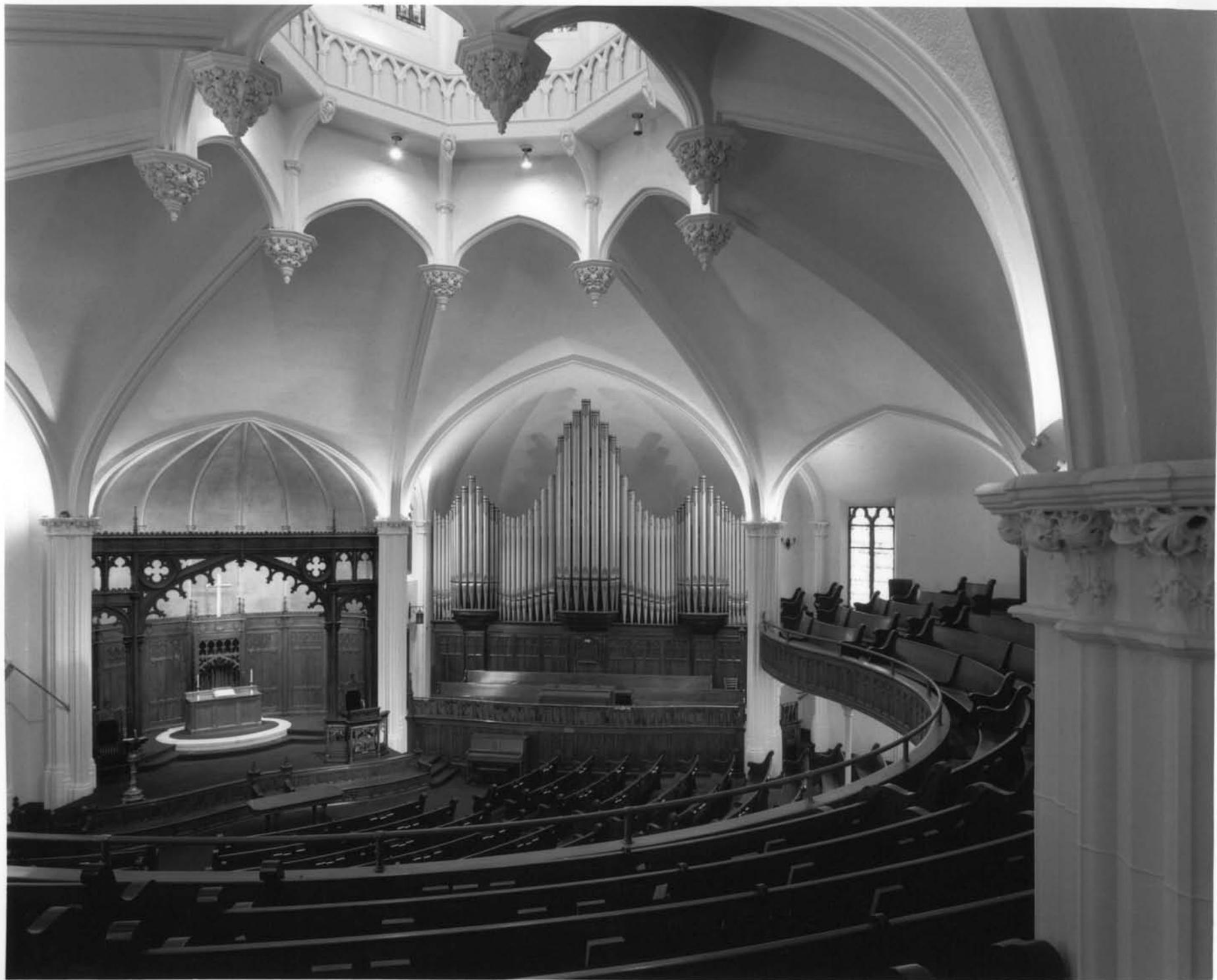
Calvary Baptist Church
747 Broad Street
Elmwood Multiple Resource Nomination
Providence, Rhode Island

Photographer: Warren Jagger October 1978

Negative: Rhode Island Historical Preservation
Commission

View of sanctuary looking east.

Photo # 27



Calvary Baptist Church
747 Broad Street
Elmwood Multiple Resource Nomination
Providence, Rhode Island

Photographer: Warren Jagger October 1978

Negative: Rhode Island Historical Preservation
Commission

View of sanctuary looking north.

Photo # 28



Richard Henry Deming House
66 Burnett Street
Elmwood Multiple Resource Nomination
Providence, Rhode Island

Photographer: Warren Jagger October 1978

Negative: Rhode Island Historical Preservation
Commission

View looking south, principal elevation.

Photo # 29





Richard Henry Deming House
66 Burnett Street
Elmwood Multiple Resource Nomination
Providence, Rhode Island

Photographer: Warren Jagger October 1978

Negative: Rhode Island Historical Preservation
Commission

Southwest front room, first floor.

Photo # 31





JONES WAREHOUSES
IN STORAGE
WAREHOUSE

PLANAIR SH

Jones Warehouses
49-63 Central Street
Elmwood Multiple Resource Nomination
Providence, Rhode Island

Photograph: Robert O. Christensen December 1978

Negative: Rhode Island Historical Preservation
 Commission

View looking north.

Photo # 33



Antique's
FURNITURE
ACCESSORIES
NEW & USED

FOR SALE
730-6000

MILK SODA

Josephine White Block
737-739 Cranston Street
Elmwood Multiple Resource Nomination
Providence, Rhode Island

Photographer: Robert O. Christensen December 1978

Negative: Rhode Island Historical Preservation
Commission

View of facade looking southwest.

Photo # 34



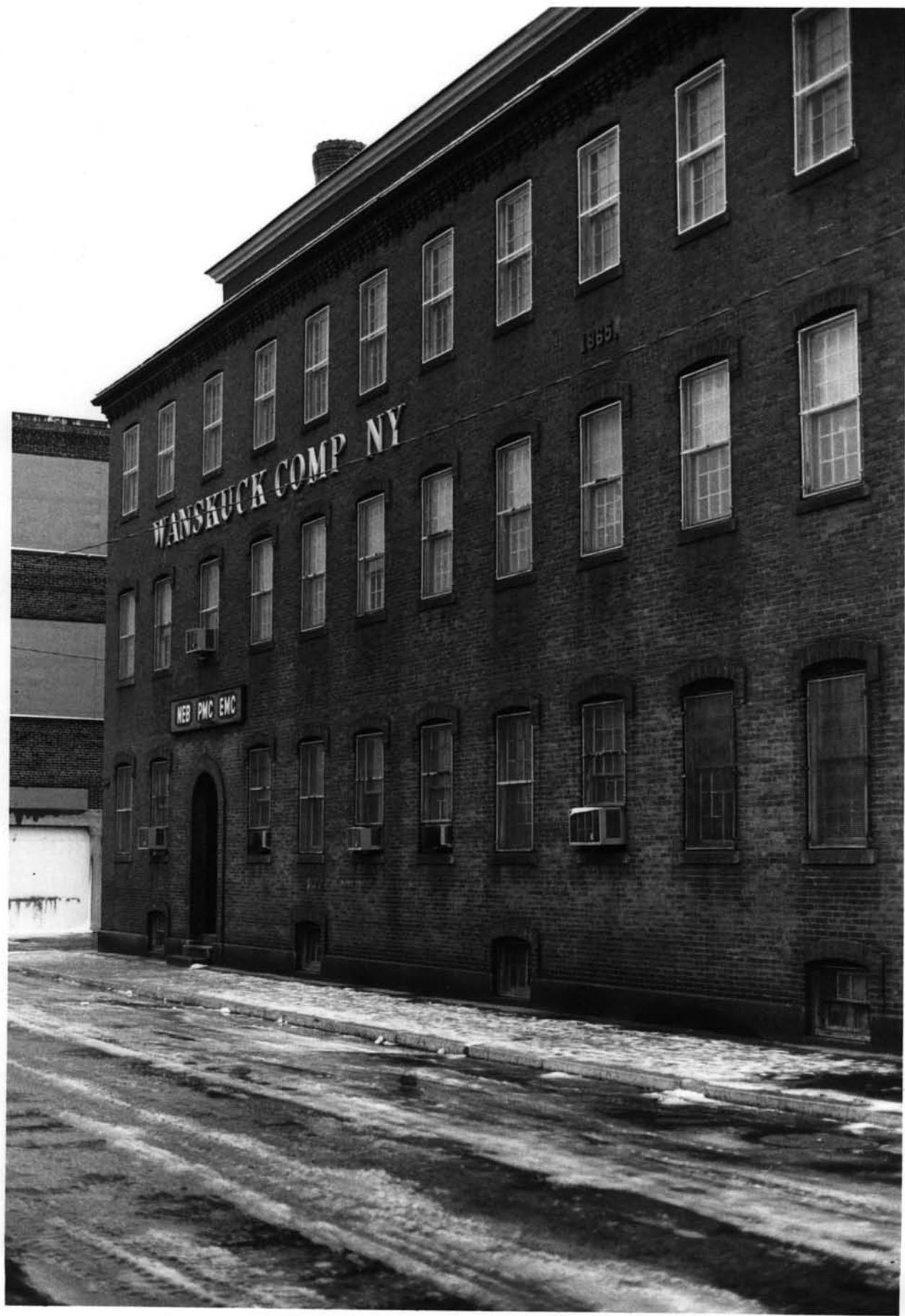
New England Butt Company Complex
304 Pearl Street
Elmwood Multiple Resource Nomination
Providence, Rhode Island

Photographer: Robert O. Christensen December 1978

Negative: Rhode Island Historical Preservation
Commission

View looking southeast, with 1865 building at left.

Photo # 35



WANSKUCK COMP NY

NEB PWC EMC

1865

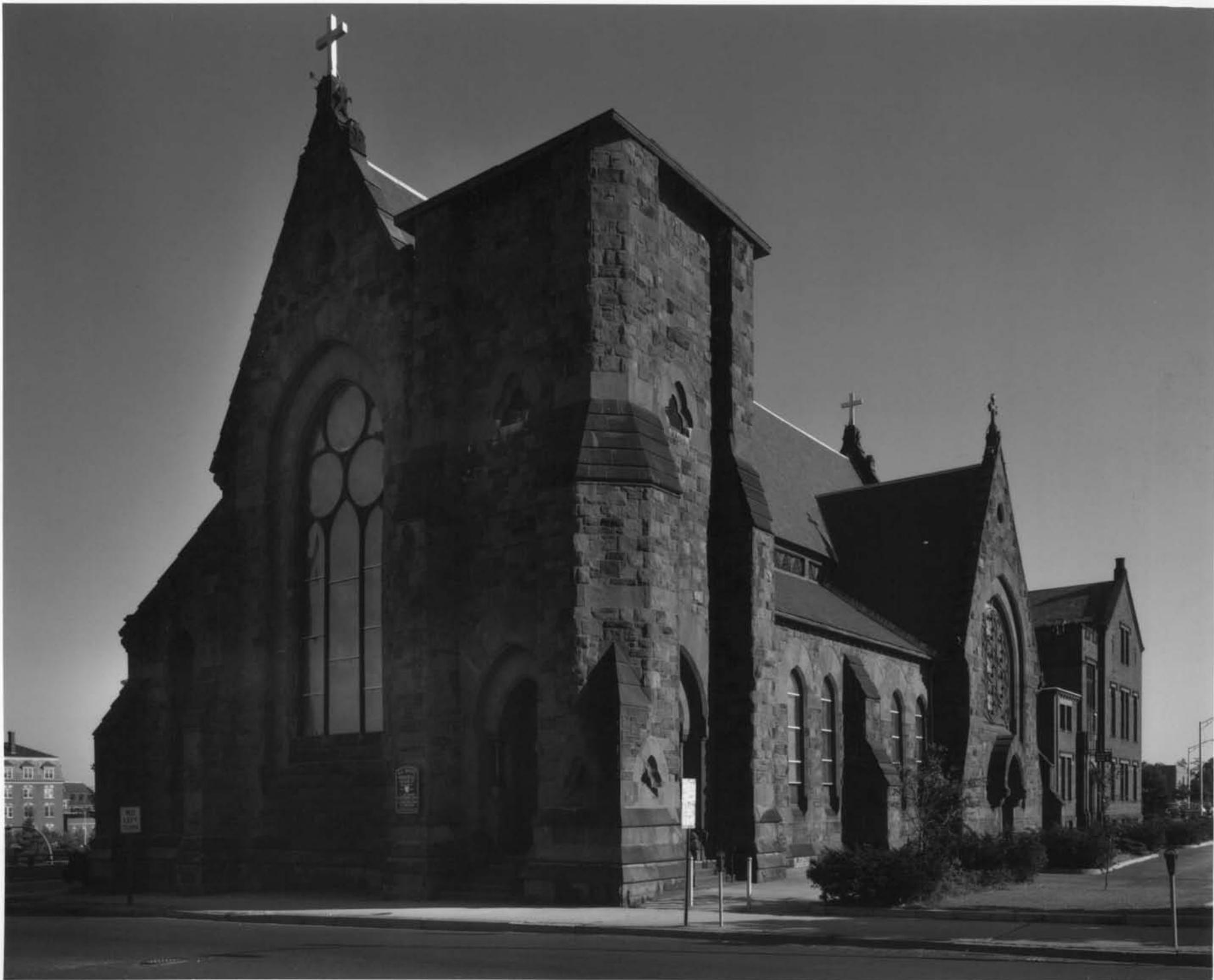
New England Butt Company Complex
304 Pearl Street
Elmwood Multiple Resource Nomination
Providence, Rhode Island

Photographer: Robert O. Christensen December 1978

Negative: Rhode Island Historical Preservation
Commission

Detail of north elevation.

Photo # 36



Elmwood Multiple Resource Nomination
 Elmwood Survey Area
 Providence, Rhode Island

