

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Wayland Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Arlington and Laurel avenues, Weymouth street,
Blackstone Boulevard, Butler Avenue, Angell and South Angell streets not for publication

city or town Providence vicinity

state Rhode Island code RI county Providence code 007 zip code 02906

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

- buildings
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include any previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
716	30	buildings
1		sites
		structures
		objects
717	30	total

Name of related multiple property listings

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC: single dwelling
- DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling
- COMMERCE/TRADE: business
- COMMERCE/TRADE: financial institution
- RELIGION: religious facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC: single dwelling
- DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling
- COMMERCE/TRADE: business
- COMMERCE/TRADE: financial institution
- RELIGION: religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS:
Colonial Revival
- LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne, Italianate, Second Empire

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- foundation BRICK, CONCRETE
- walls WOOD: Clapboard, Shingle; STUCCO
- METAL: Aluminum; SYNTHETICS: vinyl
- roof ASPHALT; STONE: slate
- other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Wayland Historic District
Name of Property

Providence County, Rhode Island
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1872-1954

Significant Dates

1872

1891

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Martin and Hall, architects (9 buildings)

Stone, Carpenter and Willson, architects (4 buildings)

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository

Wayland Historic District
Name of Property

Providence County, Rhode Island
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 122 acres

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	19	300950	4634350
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	19	301886	4634627

3	19	302025	4633961
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4	19	301925	4633581

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Christine Longiaru and Virginia H. Adams (PAL), with Mary Kate Harrington (PPS) and Robert O. Jones (RIHPHC)

organization Providence Preservation Society date October 2005

street & number 21 Meeting Street telephone 401 831-7440

city or town Providence state Rhode Island zip code 02903

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and amend listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503

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DESCRIPTION

The Wayland Avenue Historic District is an approximately 122-acre district in Providence, Rhode Island, containing 717 contributing properties and 30 non-contributing properties. The district is almost exclusively residential, though there are some religious, commercial, and civic buildings in the neighborhood. The district is located on the historic East Side of Providence, west of the Seekonk River. It sits in a large tract of land between Arlington Avenue, which forms its western boundary, and Blackstone Boulevard, its eastern boundary. Angell and South Angell streets serve as the southern boundary of the district, while President Avenue forms its northern boundary. Located approximately a third of a mile west of the Seekonk River, the topography of the district gently rises westward from 60 feet to 110 feet above mean sea level. The road network within the district is a rectilinear grid comprised of 13 north-south arteries and 11 east-west arteries. Almost all of the streets are through arteries except for a row of one block-long residential streets in the northern end of the district, between Lloyd and President avenues. Other minor residential streets include Angel Court, Orchard Place and Villa Avenue. Residential zones border the district to the north and south. An institutional zone extends along the western edge of the district and a landscaped historic roadway borders the eastern edge of the district.

The district's character is defined by the cohesiveness and integrity of its early twentieth century building stock. Characteristic of a "streetcar suburb," blocks within the district are rectangular in shape with differing-size lots. The district features unified streetscapes with houses of the same general age, form, size, materials and setback. Streets in the district are both narrow and intermediate in width, and feature large shade trees. Sidewalks are set close to the curb with an average planting strip width of 3 feet. The average setback for houses in the district is typically 20 feet, leaving open lawn. Many of the homes have foundation plantings and landscaping that enhance the character of the district. Granite curbing lines the district's streets.

Most of the houses in the district were constructed in the 1900s and 1910s as single-family houses without garages for automobiles. Typically, detached garages were constructed later in a similar style as the house. Despite the prevalence of single-family homes in the district, there are a number of two-family houses suggestive of income generating properties. A general trend on the East Side and in the Wayland Avenue area of Providence was to convert residences into professional offices.

The following examples of late nineteenth and early twentieth century domestic architecture may be found in the district, contributing to its significance.

Late Nineteenth Century

Italianate

The Italianate, along with the Gothic Revival, emerged in the 1830s as part of the picturesque movement. Also referred to as Bracketed, the style endured into the 1870s. For domestic architecture, two distinctive house forms are associated with the style. The palazzo form is modeled after the Renaissance city palaces of Rome and Tuscany. Symmetrical, cubical mass dwellings are commonly three stories tall and covered

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with a flat or low-pitch hip roof. Several influential examples of the palazzo form were erected during the 1850s on the East Side of Providence. The asymmetrical villa form derived from rural residences of the Italian countryside. The villa form has several variations. Some are cubical dwellings with corner towers of unequal height, some are L-, T-, or staggered-cross-plan dwellings with a tower set in the corner formed by an intersection of the wings. The style is most readily identified with intricately cut brackets, which were used extensively to support door and window hoods and to embellish the cornices of hoods, door and window lintels, bay windows and wide overhanging eaves.

see: 415 Angell Street
102 Wayland Avenue

Second Empire

The Second Empire style was popular in the United States between 1860 and 1880. It derives its name from the reign of Napoleon III of France (1852-1870) who undertook a major building campaign and redesigned Paris into a city of grand boulevards and monumental buildings that were copied throughout Europe and the United States. The style found its widest popularity during the Grant administration when it was applied to public buildings as well as residences. The distinctive mansard roof (named for seventeenth century French architect Francois Mansart) was a popular feature of the style because it created an extra story of usable space for the building. Often, the mansard roof was added to existing buildings during renovations because of its utility. The Second Empire style began to lose favor after the Panic of 1873 and subsequent economic depression. Some of the identifying features of the style include the mansard (dual-pitched hip) roof with dormer windows on the steep lower slopes; molded cornices with decorative brackets under boxed eaves; prominent projecting and receding surfaces, often in the form of central and end pavilions; wrought iron roof cresting; and decorative window and door surrounds, often including classical pediments and pilasters.

Modern Gothic/Stick

The Stick Style stemmed from the mid-nineteenth century European revival of late-medieval rustic country architecture. Features of the gingerbread-ornamented chalets of the Alps and the half-timbered cottages of Normandy and Tudor England first appeared in America in the 1860s. Stylistic details of the Stick style include decorative cross-cut timbers or stickwork, ornamental brackets and bargeboards, lacy openwork balconies, overhanging eaves, and colored shingles. The style remained popular well into the 1870s, materializing in resorts, suburbs and small towns. In Providence, high style examples are rare.

see: 26 Humboldt Avenue

Queen Anne

Queen Anne was a popular residential building style in the United States between 1880 and 1910. The name of the style is misleading, actually drawing most heavily upon earlier Jacobean and Elizabethan precedents rather than the more restrained Renaissance architecture of the reign of Queen Anne (1702-1714). English architect Richard Norman Shaw is credited for developing the style in his designs for

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grand manor houses during the mid-nineteenth century. The first American example is generally considered to be the Watts-Sherman House, constructed in Newport, Rhode Island in 1874.

Identifying features of the Queen Anne style include steeply pitched roof lines with intersecting extensions; an irregular floor plan; decorative truss work and patterned shingles in the roof gables; veranda porches with spindle work or decorative brackets between turned porch roof supports; canted bay extensions; polygonal or conical towers; various exterior fabrics, often different from one story to the next; multi-paned double-hung sash windows with decorative glazing patterns; and massive corbelled chimneys with decorative brick work.

Two-Family Houses

Multiple-family houses generally conform to a smaller range of basic shapes and plans than do single-family structures. There are two categories of multiple family housing in the district: the double house and the two-or three-decker. Each category is characterized by the special organization of the dwelling units within it. Multiple-unit dwellings reflect the same stylistic influences and progressions seen in and generally first utilized for single-family houses. Typically, the double house comprises two mirror-image plan, multiple-floor units placed side by side. The earliest form has principal entrances and halls placed next to each other at the facade's center. Stylistic treatments of double houses span the same range of historically inspired architectural styles used for single-family residences.

Two and three decker residences evolved from the standard side-hall-plan dwelling, expanded and adapted to accommodate identical plan units stacked on two or three floors.

see: 412-414 Angell Street
12-14 Taber Avenue
103-105 Taber Avenue
1107-1109 Taber Avenue

Colonial Revival and Dutch Colonial

The term "Colonial Revival" refers to a rebirth of interest in the early English and Dutch colonial houses of the Atlantic Seaboard. The style was introduced at the Philadelphia Exposition of 1876, which marked the centennial of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Many of the buildings designed for the Exposition were based on historically significant colonial designs. At about the same time, several national organizations were involved in highly publicized battles to preserve Old South Church in Boston and Mount Vernon and a series of articles on eighteenth century American architecture appeared in the *American Architect* and *Harpers* magazines. The renewed interest in colonial architecture fueled by the centennial and the exposure the Colonial Revival style received in national publications helped to make it popular throughout the country. During the first half of the twentieth century, Colonial Revival was the dominant style for American residential architecture. The Colonial Revival is the most common style within the Wayland Avenue Historic District.

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In Providence, Colonial Revival style homes first appeared around 1890 and continued to dominate local architecture until after the World War II. Some of the identifying characteristics of Colonial Revival architecture include a gable, hip, or gambrel roof; an accentuated door, often with a classical surround; simple entry porches supported by slender columns; a symmetrical facade (although it is fairly common for the door to be set off-center); double-hung sash windows, usually with multi-pane glazing in each sash; and windows that are frequently set in pairs.

Of the many forms of the Colonial Revival style, the Dutch cottage variant is among the most distinctive. The defining characteristic of the style is a gambrel roof, which was introduced to America by the Dutch in the Mid-Atlantic colonies. The double-pitch of the gambrel roof created more space in the upper story, while allowing for the rapid run-off of rainfall, common to the eastern seaboard.

Colonial Revival

see: 37 Arlington Avenue
63 Orchard Street

Dutch Colonial Revival

see: 152 President Avenue

Tudor Revival

The Tudor Revival style first became popular in America during the first three decades of the twentieth century. It was loosely based on a combination of references to the architecture of early sixteenth century Tudor England and a variety of Medieval English prototypes ranging from thatched roof folk cottages to grand manor houses. The first American examples of the style were built in the late nineteenth century and tended to be large landmark buildings rather closely related to the English precedents. When the style was adapted to smaller residential designs, however, it lost much of its resemblance to English antecedents.

The Tudor Revival became popular in Providence around the turn of the twentieth century. In the 1920s, the style reached its peak in popularity throughout the country. Some of the typical features of the style include steeply pitched roofs (usually side-gabled) often with intersecting extensions; decorative half-timbering and stucco siding; tall, narrow casement windows with multi-paned glazing; and massive end, exterior chimneys, many times located on the facade of the building.

Mediterranean/Spanish Colonial Revival

The Spanish Colonial Revival style became popular after the 1915 California-Pacific Exposition in San Diego, California. Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue (1869-1924) designed the California pavilion in a freely interpreted romantic variation of the Spanish Colonial Style. The style incorporated stylistic details from Moorish, Byzantine and Renaissance examples based on Spanish prototypes.

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American Foursquare

Emerging in the 1890s, the American Foursquare was a new type of suburban house that became a fixture of the suburban landscape. The foursquare is a two-story building topped by with a pyramidal roof with one or more dormers and set on a raised basement with a one-story porch across the front (Ames 2001:32).

The foursquare was built in a variety of styles. In the 1920s, revival styles, especially the Colonial, became very popular and the foursquare was modified into a more traditional rectangular classical shape with a symmetrical façade and gable roof.

Craftsman

The Craftsman style was the most popular design for small residential buildings built throughout the country in the first three decades of the twentieth century. Influenced by the English Arts and Crafts Movement and Oriental and Indian architecture, the style was popularized by the work of two brothers, Charles S. and Henry M. Greene. The Greenes began practicing architecture in Pasadena, California in 1893, and in the ensuing two decades designed a number of large, elaborate prototypes of the style. Their innovative designs received a significant amount of publicity in national magazines such as *Western Architect*, *The Architect*, *House Beautiful*, *Good Housekeeping*, and *Ladies' Home Journal*. By the turn of the century, the design had been adapted to smaller homes, commonly referred to as bungalows. It was this scaled-down version of the Craftsman style that became a ubiquitous feature in residential neighborhoods during the early twentieth century.

The Craftsman bungalow is typically a one- or one-and-one-half-story building with a low-pitched gable (occasionally hipped) roof. The eaves are wide and open, exhibiting structural components such as rafter ends, beams, and brackets. The porch is often the most dominant architectural feature of the bungalow. They are generally either full or partial width, with the roof supported by tapered square columns that either extend to ground level or sit on brick piers. Windows are usually double-hung sash with vertical lights in the upper sash.

Mission

The Spanish Mission style is found almost solely in those states that have a Spanish colonial heritage. It originated in California during the 1890s and was given impetus when the Southern Pacific railways adopted it as the style for the depots and resort hotels it constructed throughout the west. Early domestic examples were faithful copies of their colonial ancestors, but during the first two decades of the twentieth century other influences - most notably those of the Prairie and Bungalow styles - were added to produce new prototypes.

Identifying features of the style include flat (sometimes hip) roofs, always with a curvilinear parapet or dormer either on the main or porch roof; ceramic tile roof surfacing; stuccoed facades; flat roof entrance

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porches, commonly with arched openings supported by square columns; casement and double-hung sash windows; and ceramic tile decorations.

see: 66 Slater Avenue

Academic Gothic

Three churches within the district are derived from English Gothic parish church architecture of the Middle Ages. Each church represents a distinctive variation of the style. St. Sebastian's Roman Catholic Church is a looser interpretation of the style, while Central Baptist is more Neo-Gothic. Of the three churches, Saint Martins Episcopal Church is the most traditional in design and closely adheres to the style.

see: 49 Cole Avenue
444-450 Lloyd Avenue
50-60 Orchard Avenue

Apartment Building

The neighborhood apartment building first appeared in substantial numbers on the East Side in the 1910s and 1920s. Local preference for detached houses and the lack of need for dense patterns of housing discouraged the construction of more than a handful of apartment buildings until the twentieth century. The appearance of apartment buildings on the East Side represents the first major shift in scale of residential development. Earlier two- and three-family homes resembled single-family homes, whereas apartment buildings required larger mass and more complex building programs. The forms employed in Providence apartment buildings are similar to those of comparable scale built in cities across the country. Smaller apartment buildings exhibit a simple block plan, but larger ones used L-, U-, E-, or open quadrangle plans to provide all units with ample light and air. The number of units vary from 6 to 25 units, the most common is the former. Similar to single-family houses, apartment buildings featured stylish trim to accent basic forms. Mediterranean and Neo-Georgian decorative detail were most common on the East Side.

see: 490 Angell Street (Prima Vera Apartments)
500 Angell Street
8-12 Blackstone Boulevard
20-26 Blackstone Boulevard
50 Blackstone Boulevard
102 Blackstone Boulevard
104 Blackstone Boulevard
230-238 Butler Avenue
9 Elmgrove Avenue
15 Elmgrove Avenue
114 Elmgrove Avenue
144-146 Elmgrove Avenue

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158 Elmgrove Avenue
98 Irving Avenue
154-156 Irving Avenue
375 Lloyd Avenue (Lloyd Manor)
380 Lloyd Avenue
539-545 Lloyd Avenue
234 President Avenue (President Avenue Apartments)
61 Slater Avenue
67 Slater Avenue

Early-to-mid Twentieth Century Commercial

During the early twentieth century, isolated commercial clusters emerged on the East Side. The Wayland Avenue Historic Districts features two such clusters, Wayland Square and the block at Elmgrove and Lloyd Avenues. The commercial blocks are important components in the historic development pattern of the East Side because they interrupt the homogeneity of the residential neighborhood.

Most of the commercial buildings in the district are small sized, one-part commercial blocks displaying stylistic detailing of the surrounding residential neighborhood. The one-part block is a one-story, free-standing building that was a popular commercial design in small cities and towns during the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. It was adapted from the lower part of the more numerous two-part commercial block during the Victorian period. The one-part block is a simple, rectangular building often with an ornate facade. It is most often utilized for retail or office space. A subtype of the one-part commercial block featured in the district is the enframed window wall with glazed area for display and a simple surround.

Municipal Buildings

The Beaux Arts style was the dominant architectural style for municipal buildings constructed in the first two decades of the twentieth century. It is named from the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris, where some of America's primary architects of the period had studied. The style is defined by its projecting facades or pavilions with colossal columns commonly grouped in pairs, enriched moldings and freestanding statuary. Other stylistic features include pronounced cornices and enriched entablatures topped with a tall parapet balustrade or attic story. The first large-scale implementation of grandiose classical forms occurred at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893. After the exposition, the style became a favored medium to express corporate wealth or civic pride. The style was adapted for both important works as well as small municipal buildings.

see: 155-159 Humboldt Avenue

Modern Religious Architecture

The principal institutional facilities erected on the East Side in the second half of the twentieth century were constructed to serve the Jewish community of the neighborhood and region. The earliest and most

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architecturally significant of these facilities is Temple Beth El (1951-1954) at 68-72 Orchard Avenue. The building was constructed during a transitional period in twentieth century architecture, between the end of the Modern period and the beginning of the Post-Modern era. The building is domestic in scale and blends into its residential setting. Its exterior features sleek horizontal masses containing circulation, office and classroom space, a vaulted roof covering the sanctuary, and a small dome over the chapel. The verticality of the vaulted roof and dome are restrained and unobtrusive to the surrounding neighborhood. The interior of the building reflects creative concepts of open, flexible space planning featured in many progressive buildings of the 1950s.

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INVENTORY

Buildings are listed alphabetically by street name. All buildings are contributing unless otherwise noted. Contributing buildings are those 1) constructed within the period of significance, which 2) retain sufficient integrity to convey their significance.

ADELPHI AVENUE

10-12 MRS. JOHN DEVENISH HOUSE (ca 1895): A two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style, multi-family residence with a cross-gable roof. The facade is dominated by an octagonal tower. It features an off-center entrance and open porch. The exterior wall fabrics are clapboard and wood shingle. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 2/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1911 directory lists Mrs. Jon Devinish at 10-12 Adelphi Street.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, two-car, gable roof garage located on the east side of the main house.

11 CHARLES STONE HOUSE (ca 1895): A two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style, single-family residential building with an overhanging end gable. The facade features an off-center entrance with entrance porch, and a polygonal bay. A secondary entrance is located on the east elevation. A polygonal bay projects from the west side. The exterior wall fabrics are clapboard and wood shingle. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 2/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a moderate degree of integrity. The 1900 directory lists Allison Stone at this address. Charles Stone is identified as the property owner in the 1911 directory.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, two-car, gable roof garage with clapboard siding located on the west side of the main house.

14-16 MABEL WILCOX LUTHER HOUSE (ca 1930): A two-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a gambrel roof with shed dormers. The facade features an entrance in the right bay. A secondary entrance faces the driveway on the east side of the building. The exterior walls are sheathed with weatherboard. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1949 directory lists Mabel Luther Wilcox as the property owner.

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ADELPHI AVENUE, cont.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, two-car, flat roof garage with concrete block construction located northeast of the main house.

- 15 EVERETT L. SPENCER HOUSE (ca 1895): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with wide overhanging eaves and hipped dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboard. The facade features an open, full-width porch and an off-center entrance, a polygonal bay and an oriel. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 2/1 and 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. The 1911 and 1920 directories list Everett L. Spencer, a jewelry manufacturer, as the owner of the property.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, two-car, hipped roof garage with brick construction located southwest of the main house.

- 17 EDWIN A. BUSH HOUSE (ca 1895): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with gable dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboard. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. A secondary entrance is located on the west elevation. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1900 directory lists Edwin A. Bush as the property owner.

- 18-20 MR. & MRS. SEEBER EDWARDS HOUSE (ca 1895): A two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style, multi-family residential building. It has a cross-gable roof with gable dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboard. Entrances with entry porches are located on the flanking gables. The facade features a 2-story polygonal bay. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in fair condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1900 directory lists Mr. & Mrs. Seeber Edwards as the property owners.

- 23 HENRY L. SLADER HOUSE (ca 1895): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with hipped dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. The facade features an off-center entrance and a porch across a portion of the elevation. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 2/2 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1911 directory lists Henry L. Slader, an assistant secretary, as the property owner.

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ADELPHI AVENUE, cont.

- 24 EDMOND A. COTTRELL HOUSE (ca 1895): A two-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a gambrel roof with gable dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. A central entrance on the facade features a fanlight and sidelights. It has a gabled entry porch with a half circle window. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 9/9 lights. Extending north from the rear elevation is a 2-story addition. The foundation is constructed of random granite. The building is in good condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. The 1911 directory lists Edmond A. Cottrell as the property owner. In 1949, Edith Cottrell owned the property.
- 38 MR. & MRS. FREDERICK L. COOK HOUSE (ca 1895): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with gable dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboard. The facade features an off-center entrance with entry porch and a round corner. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1, 8/1 and 8/8 lights. A secondary entrance is located on the east elevation. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. The 1900 directory lists Mr. & Mrs. Frederick L. Cook as the property owners.
- GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, two-car, hipped roof garage constructed of brick located northeast of the main house.
- 41 FREDERICK L. CHASE HOUSE (ca 1895): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building with an end-gable roof. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboard. The facade features an off-center entrance with an entrance porch and a 2-story polygonal bay. A polygonal bay is located on the east elevation. An oriel bay projects from the upper story of the west side. A secondary entrance is located on the west elevation. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 2/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. The 1900 directory lists Frederick L. Chase, a ring traveler manufacturer, as the property owner.
- 42 JOHN W. McAULIFFE/WILLIAM ALDRED HOUSE (ca 1895): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has an end-gable roof with hipped dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. The facade features a partial-width porch and an polygonal 1-story bay. A Palladian-type window is located in the front gable peak. A polygonal bay projects from the east side. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 8/2 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a

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high degree of integrity. The 1900 directory lists John W. McAuliffe as the property owner. The 1911 and 1920 directories list William Aldred as the owner.

- 43 RALPH GREENLAW HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a side-gable roof with gable dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with brick. The facade features a central entrance with entry porch. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 8/8 and 6/6 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 directory lists Ralph M. Greenlaw, a lawyer, as the property owner.

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, hipped roof garage constructed of brick located southeast of the main house.

- 46 FREDERICK W. ALLEN HOUSE (1900): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with gable dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. The facade has an off-center entrance with entry porch and a two-sided oriel. An oriel is located on the east elevation. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 8/2 and 6/2 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1900 directory lists Frederick W. Allen, a salesman, as the property owner.
- 47 MR. & MRS. BENJAMIN P. HARRIS HOUSE (1897): A two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with hipped dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboard. The principal entrance with entry porch is located in the ell on the west elevation. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 8/1 and 4/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1900 directory lists Mr. & Mrs. Benjamin P. Harris as the property owner.
- 50 HOUSE (ca 1895): A one-and-one-half-story, Chateausque Revival-style, converted carriage house that is currently a single-family residential building. It has a steeply pitched, flaring hip roof with gable dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. The facade is comprised of an off-center entrance flanked by two garage bays. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The building is in good condition and retains a substantial degree of integrity.
- 51 CLARK D. UPHAM HOUSE (1897): A two-and-one-half-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has an end-gambrel roof with

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gable dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. The facade has a cut-away porch and a central, exterior chimney. The second story of the facade has a slight overhang. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity.

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394 JAMES W. ALGEO HOUSE (1892); Martin & Hall, architects: A two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style, mixed multi-family and professional office building with a hip roof. The facade is dominated by a round tower with a conical roof and an octagonal porch. The exterior walls are sheathed with aluminum siding. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The roof is accented by pedimented dormers. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a moderate degree of integrity. The 1911 and 1920 directories list James Algeo, artesian wells, as the property owner.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, gable roof garage constructed of concrete block is located north of the main house.

400 EDWARD L. WATSON HOUSE (1900): A two-and-one-half-story, Classical Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a deck-on-hip roof with hipped and triangular dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboard. The facade features a central gable wall dormer with raked cornice. Other stylistic elements include corner pilasters and a modillion course. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The foundation is stuccoed. The building is in good condition and retains a substantial degree of integrity. The 1911 directory lists Edward L. Watson as the property owner.

402 MURRAY D. DANFORTH HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A one-story, Bungalow-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with gable and shed dormers. The exterior wall fabrics are clapboard and wood shingle. The facade has a recessed off-center entry. A polygonal bay projects from the west elevation. Fenestration consists of casement windows. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 directory lists Murray D. Danforth, a physician, as the property owner. At that time, Danforth was also listed as the owner of 400 Angell Street.

410 OLIVER H.J. PERRY HOUSE (1895): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building. It has a hip roof with hipped dormers. The

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exterior walls are sheathed with clapboard. The main entrance is located on the east elevation. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. Oliver H.J. Perry was listed as the original owner from 1893 to 1916.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, hipped roof garage constructed of concrete block located northeast of the main house.

412-414 FREDERICK A. DEVOLL HOUSE (1889): A two-and-one-half story, Second Empire-style, multi-family residential building. It has a mansard roof with gable dormers. An octagonal corner tower with tent roof dominates the facade, which also features an open, three-bay porch. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboard and wood shingle. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. Frederick A. Devoll was listed as the first owner in the 1888 directory.

420 F.H. & L.A. MAYNARD HOUSE (1891); Edward I. Nickerson, architect: A two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival-style, mixed use multiple-family and office building. It has a cross-gambrel roof with gable dormers. The building is set diagonally on a corner lot. The exterior wall fabrics are brick and aluminum siding. It has a broad end-gambrel entrance pavilion and several other projecting pavilions. The facade has a semicircular portico with classical columns. Fenestration consists of single and grouped double-hung sash windows, plate-glass; bull's-eye, and ogival. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a moderate degree of integrity. The building was designed by Edward I. Nickerson. F.H. Maynard was treasurer of the Providence Steam & Gas Pipe Company. He later served as a manager and subsequently a president of the General Fire Extinguisher Company.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, slate hipped roof garage with clapboard siding located northeast of the main house.

430 ALICE & ELEANOR PECKHAM HOUSE (1923-1924): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with brackets hipped dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with brick and weatherboard. The facade has central entrance with entry porch. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. A living porch is located on the east elevation. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition

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and retains a high degree of integrity. It was originally built for Samuel A. Oleuson. The 1932 directory lists Alice Peckham as the owner of the property, and the 1949 directory lists Eleanor Peckham as the owner.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, hipped roof garage of brick and concrete block construction located northwest of the main house.

- 444 HENRY D. BELLIN HOUSE (1923-1924): A two-and-one-half-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style, office building. It has an end-gable roof with shed dormers. The exterior wall fabrics are brick and vinyl. The facade has a central entrance with canopy. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 8/8, 4/4 and 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1932 directory lists Henry D. Bellin, a lawyer, as the property owner.
- 468 NC COMMERCIAL BUILDING (Starbucks)(ca 1995): A one-story commercial building with a flat roof. The exterior walls are of brick. Fenestration consists of display windows.
- 490 PRIMAVERA APARTMENTS (1928-1929): A three-story, Mediterranean-style, apartment building with an end-gable roof. The exterior walls are brick. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity.
- 500 WAYLAND MANOR (1926-1927); T.H. Mchale, architect: A massive, seven-story, U-plan, sparsely ornamented brick apartment hotel with flat roof. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of poured concrete. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity.
- 501 EMIL S. BLUMENKRANZ BUILDING (between 1901 and 1907): A two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style, commercial building with an end-gable roof. The exterior wall fabrics are brick and wood shingle, vinyl siding, and asbestos shingle. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The storefront has large, plate glass display windows. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1911 directory lists Emil S. Blumenkranz, a pharmacist, as the property owner.
- 511 GEORGE TOMEY HOUSE (1910-1911): A two-and-one-half-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building. It has an end gambrel roof with a

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slight overhang and gable dormers. The exterior wall fabrics are clapboard and wood shingle. The facade includes a polygonal bay and two entrances. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. George Tomey, a jeweler, is listed as the property owner in the 1911 and 1920 directories. In 1949, the property remained in the Tomey family.

- 515-517 STEPHEN WATERMAN HOUSE (1901-1903): A two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style, multi-family residential building. It has a steeply pitched end gable roof with hipped dormers and lower flanking gable bays. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingle. The facade features a centered two-story polygonal bay capped by a projecting end gable. Entry porches are located on the side elevations. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. Stephen Waterman constructed this building and the building at 519-521 Waterman as investment properties. Waterman lived at 517 Angell Street. He constructed an identical house to these with the same plans at 26-28 South Angell Street.
- 519-521 STEPHEN WATERMAN HOUSE (1901-1903): A two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style, multi-family residential building. It has a steeply pitched end gable roof with hipped dormers and lower flanking gable bays. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingle. The facade features a centered two-story polygonal bay capped by a projecting end gable. Entry porches are located on the side elevations. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. (See above: 515-517 Angell Street).
- 525 WALTER P. BROWNELL HOUSE (1925-1926): A one-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a side gable roof with shed dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with brick and wood shingles. The facade features a central, enclosed entry capped by a pediment with paired brackets. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. An oriel is located on the west elevation. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1925 city directory lists Walter P. Brownell as the property owner
- 534 HELEN CALDER HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A two-story, Mediterranean Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof sheathed in Spanish red tile with shed dormers. The roof extends over the flanking wings of the main

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block. The exterior walls are sheathed with stucco. The facade features a central entry porch and pent that extends across the first story facade. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 8/12 lights. The foundation is stuccoed. The building is in good condition and retains a substantial degree of integrity.

- 537-539 JOHN & MARY AFFLECK HOUSE (1929-1930): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building. It has a hip roof with hipped dormers. The exterior wall fabrics are brick and wood shingle. The facade features a two-story open porch. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, hipped roof garage constructed of brick located southeast of the main house.

- 542 EDWARD WILLIAMS HOUSE (1924-1925): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with hipped dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboard. The building is accented by corner pilasters. The main entrance is centered on the east elevation. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. A central, exterior brick chimney is located on the south elevation. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a substantial degree of integrity.

- 545 ELIZABETH ANTHONY HOUSE (1924-1925): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has an end-gable roof with shed dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingle. The facade features a central entrance with entry porch. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 12/1 lights. A living porch is located on the east elevation of the main block, and an open side porch is located on the west elevation. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1931 directory lists Elizabeth Anthony as the property owner.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, hipped roof garage constructed of brick located west of the main house.

- 546 APARTMENTS (ca 1950): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building. It has a side-gable roof with gable dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with brick. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity.

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- 552 ARTHUR ALDRED HOUSE (1917-1918): A two-story, Craftsman-style, single-family residential building with a flaring, hip roof with wide overhanging eaves. The principal entrance is located on the west elevation, which also features an oriel projecting from the upper story. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingle. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/6 lights. A full-width, open porch with a hipped roof extends across the first story of the south facade. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity.
- 560 EUGENE PHILLIPS HOUSE (1917-1918): A two-and-one-half-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building with a cross gambrel roof. The exterior wall fabrics are brick and wood shingle. The facade features a deep, central entry porch flanked by polygonal bays. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. A rectangular bay extension projects from the west side. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1917-1918 directory lists Eugene R. Phillips, a wire manufacturer, as the owner of the property.
- GARAGE: A two-story, four-bay, hipped roof garage constructed of brick located northwest of the main house.
- 565-567 RICHARD S. O'DONNELL HOUSE (1911): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building. It has a hip roof with hip dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboard. The facade features a full-width porch with paired columns set on brick piers, two off-center entrances and a two-story polygonal bay. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. A polygonal bay projects from the east side. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a substantial degree of integrity. Richard S. O'Donnell is listed as the property owner in the 1912-1913 city directory.
- GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, gable roof garage constructed of concrete block located west of the main house.
- 573-577 H. AMELIA MATHEWS HOUSE (1917-1918): A two-and-one-half-story, Tudor Revival-style, multi-family residential building with a cross-gable roof. The facade features two rectangular bays. The exterior wall fabrics are brick and stucco. Decorative elements include half-timbering in the gable ends. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a substantial degree of integrity. The 1917-1918 directory lists H. Amelia Mathews as the owner of the property.

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GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, flat roof garage constructed of brick located west of the main house.

- 574 WEYBOSSET PURE FOOD COMPANY HOUSE (1936-1937): A two-and-one-half-story, Craftsman-style, single-family residential building with a cross-jerkinhead roof. The exterior walls are sheathed with stucco. The building features a cutaway entry porch. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The foundation is stuccoed. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1936-37 directory lists Weybosset Pure Food Company as the original owner of the property. The 1949 directory lists Barry B. Mongillo, a physician, as the homeowner.

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, slate hipped roof garage constructed of brick located north of the main house.

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- 3 WILBUR L. RICE HOUSE (1920-21): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with hipped dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with weatherboard. The facade features a central entrance with double-leaf, panel-and-glazed doors flanked by pilasters that are capped by a full entablature. Fenestration consists of casement and double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 directory lists Wilbur L. Rice as the property owner.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, hipped roof garage with drop siding located northwest of the main house.

- 4 HENRY D. & JANET BELLIN HOUSE (1920): A one-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has an end-gable roof with shed dormers. The exterior wall fabrics are brick and clapboard. The first story of the west and south elevations feature two, roll-door garages. Two lunette windows accent the gable end of the west facade. A pedestrian entrance is located on the south elevation. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1922 directory lists the property owners as Henry D. & Janet Bellin. The 1932 directory lists Harry Gunn, a clerk, as the property owner.

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- 5 RICHARD H. BAUER HOUSE (1922-1925): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with hipped dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with stucco. The east facade features a central entrance with portico. Decorative elements include brick detailing and knee brackets below the wide overhanging eaves of the roof. Fenestration consists of casement and double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1922 directory lists Richard H. Bauer as the property owner.

SHED: A modern shed is located on the property.

- 6 HOUSE (ca 1985): A one-story, single-family residential building with a
NC side gable roof. The exterior walls are sheathed with vertical board. Fenestration consists of modern fixed windows. The foundation is constructed of poured concrete.

- 7 MABEL BLAKE HOUSE (1920-1925): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building with a side clipped-gable roof. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingle. The south facade features a central entrance with entry porch. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. A living porch projects from the west side. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1932 directory lists Mabel Blake as the owner of the property.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, hipped roof garage located west of the main house.

- 8 AL ZURA HOUSE (1920): A two-and-one-half-story, single-family residential building. It has a side-gable roof with gable and arched dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. The south facade features a central entrance flanked by two projecting bays. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash replacement windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1932 directory lists Al Zura as the property owner.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, hipped roof garage constructed of brick located east of the main house.

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- 9 EDMUND D. DELABARRE HOUSE (1892): A two-story, Queen Anne-style, single-family residential building with a steeply pitched side gable roof and gable dormer porch. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. The west facade features a two-bay-wide porch with an entrance in the left bay. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 2/2 and Queen Anne-style lights. The foundation is constructed of random fieldstone. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The building is documented on the 1895 map. The 1900 directory lists Edmund D. Delabarre, a Brown University professor, as the property owner
- 11 WILLIAM E. COLLEY HOUSE (1895-1899): A two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style, single-family residential building with a hip roof and flanking, lower side gables. The exterior wall fabrics are clapboard and wood shingle. The west facade is dominated by an octagonal corner tower with a pyramidal roof, hipped dormer and finial. An octagonal corner porch with a spindlework rail and slender columns echoes the shape of the tower. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The south elevation features a three-sided bay on the first floor with a bracket and drop pendant. A secondary entrance with porch is located on the north elevation. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1900 directory lists William E. Colley, a banker, as the owner of the property.
- 17 MR. & MRS. JAMES SHAW, JR. HOUSE (1890): A two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style, single-family residential building with an end-gable roof. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. The west facade features a cut-away entry porch with a pair of columns. The end gable slightly projects over the second story. It features a tripartite window grouping with curved walls. Fenestration consists of Queen Anne windows. A two-story polygonal bay with a hipped roof dormer porch is located on the south elevation. The foundation is constructed of random fieldstone. The building is in good condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. The building is documented on the 1895 map. The 1900 directory lists Mr. & Mrs. James Shaw, Jr. as the owners of the property.
- 19 COURTLAND W. GILMORE HOUSE (1891); Charles E. Chase, architect: A two-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building with a side gambrel roof. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. The facade features an off-center entrance with entry porch, flanked by two oriels. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 and 2/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of

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integrity. Charles E. Chase, architect, is listed on an Intent to Build Permit (3 October 1890). The 1900 directory lists Courtland W. Gilmore as the property owner.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, hipped roof garage constructed of concrete block stands at the rear of the lot.

- 21 HOWARD D. WILCOX HOUSE (1898); James Shaw, Jr., architect: A two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style, single-family residential building with a steeply pitched, end-gambrel roof with overhang. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboard. The first story of the west-facing facade has corner, polygonal bays and a central entrance. It has an open full-width porch. A three-sided bay projects from the south elevation. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. James Shaw, Jr. is listed as architect on an Intent to build Permit (11 May 1894). Howard D. Wilcox was associated with the house from 1900 to 1922.

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, hipped roof garage sheathed in clapboard is located east of the main house.

- 37 GEORGE & ANNA SACKETT HOUSE (1899); Stone, Carpenter & Willson: A two-and-one-half-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a side gambrel roof with gable dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboard. The west facade features an impressive open, full-width porch with a spindlework rail and paired Ionic-style columns capitals. The porch deck has a continuous balustrade capped by decorative urns. A central entrance on the facade consists of double-leaf doors with sidelights and a traceried, elliptical fanlight. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. Oculus windows with decorative star motifs are located in the gambrel ends. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in excellent condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. George O. Sackett was a clerk for the Kendall Manufacturing Company. The 1911 directory lists Sackett as the property owner.

- 41 SAMUEL T. BROWN HOUSE (1874): A two-and-one-half-story, Second Empire-style, multi-family residential building. It has a mansard roof with gable dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboard. It has a wraparound porch with a rounded bay. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 and 2/2 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. It was originally constructed as a single-family

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house. The house is documented on the 1875 map with Samuel T. Brown as the owner.

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, hipped roof garage constructed of concrete block located northeast of the main house.

- 53 HERBERT E. WALTER HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style, multi-family residential building with a cross gable roof. A rectangular bay projects from the south side. The exterior wall fabrics are clapboard and wood shingle. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 and 2/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1911 directory lists Herbert E. Walter, a professor at Brown University, as the property owner.
- 57-59 HENRY A. FIFIELD HOUSE (ca 1900): A two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style, multi-family residential building with a hip roof and cross gables. The building features an octagonal tower, a wraparound porch, and a second floor porch. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboard. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. Stylistic details include plaster swagging in the front gable, and stained and plain leaded windows. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1901 directory lists Henry A. Fifield as the property owner.
- 61 HENRY L. FIFIELD HOUSE (1900): A one-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style, single-family residential building with a cross-gable roof. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingle. The end gable projects over the first floor porch. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. A polygonal bay projects from the west side. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1911 and 1920 directories list Henry L. Fifield, a clerk at the Hebron Manufacturing Company's Grant Mill, as the property owner.
- 63 JOHN C. HEBDEN HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style, single-family residential building with a hip roof. A polygonal bay with a hipped dormer projects from the south side. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboard. Fenestration consists of Queen Anne windows with 1/1 lights. A prominent Palladian-type window is located the gabled dormer. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. The 1911 directory lists John C. Hebden, a chemist, as the owner of the property.

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GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, hipped roof garage constructed of concrete block located east of the main house.

- 65 HOUSE (ca 1935): A two-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building with a side-gable roof. The exterior wall fabrics are clapboard and wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 8/9 and 8/8 lights. The foundation is constructed of poured concrete.

GARAGE: A garage is located on the property.

- 71 HOUSE (1988): A one-and-one-half-story, single-family residential building with an end-gable roof. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboards. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, and Palladian windows. The foundation is constructed of poured concrete. The house is set behind a one-bay, end gable-roofed garage.
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- 77-79 JOHN E. WILLIAMS HOUSE (ca 1898): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building with a hip roof. A polygonal bay projects from the north side. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboard. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 2/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. John E. Williams, a bank teller, is listed as the original owner.

- 83 CHARLES S. & MATTIE M. PETTEE HOUSE (1895): A two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style, single-family residential building with a hip roof. Two, round corner towers flank the entry porch. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in excellent condition and retains a high degree of integrity.

CARRIAGE HOUSE: A one-and-one-half-story former carriage house is located north of the main house.

- 93 GEORGE C. LYON HOUSE (1898); Martin & Hall, architects: A two-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building with a hip roof and gabled dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboard. The facade features a center entrance with a round entry porch. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 12/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in excellent condition and retains a very high degree of integrity.

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- 105 EDWARD KOHLER HOUSE (1900): A two-and-one-half-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has an end gambrel roof with shed dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingle. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 and 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1911 directory lists Edward Kohler as the property owner.
- 109 APARTMENTS (1911): A two-and-one-half-story, Craftsman-style, multi-family residential building. It has a hip roof with hipped dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingle. Fenestration consists of casement and double-hung sash windows with 6/1 and 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity.
- 127 AMOS BOWEN HOUSE (ca 1915): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a side-gable roof with gable dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with vinyl siding. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 8/8 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. Amos Bowen is listed as the property owner in the 1932 and 1949 directories.
- 130 FANNIE AND GEORGE TILLINGHAST HOUSE (1915-16): A brick, two-and-one-half-story, five-bay-façade Georgian Revival single-family residence with semicircular-fanlight pedimented center entrance, round-arch window above the entrance, stone-keystone lintels, wood dentil cornice, and pedimented gable dormers. Fenestration includes 6/9 double-hung replacement sash windows on the first story and 6/6 double-hung replacement sash windows on the second story. A glazed sun porch is located on the south elevation and a two-story clapboarded, wood-frame addition extends from the west elevation. Tillinghast was a bookkeeper, and the deed to the house was listed in Mrs. Tillinghast's name.
- GARAGE: A brick, two-bay, two-car garage with a copper ridge along its gable roof is located at the southwest of the lot.
- 133 EARL R. DAVIS HOUSE (1919): A two-story, Craftsman-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with hipped dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with stucco. The entrance is located in the left bay. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 4/4 lights. The building is in good condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. Earl R. Davis is listed as the property owner in the 1932 and 1949 directories.

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- 134 HOMER A. THAYER HOUSE (ca 1924): A shingled, two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residence set gable end to the street with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends. Shed dormers with exposed rafter ends are located on the north and south. A second-story bay supported by scrolled brackets projects over the front door. Fenestration includes six-pane, paired-six-pane, and eight-pane windows. A glazed sun porch with large arched openings is located on the east elevation. Thayer was a manager.
- GARAGE: A gable-roofed, brick, two-bay, two-car garage is located at the west of the lot.
- 137 FREDERICK B. WILCOX HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a side-gable roof with shed dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 8/8 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. Frederick B. Wilcox listed as the property owner in the 1932 and 1949 directories.
- 140 WINTHROP B. WOOD HOUSE (ca 1905): A clapboard, two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival single-family residence with a flared hip roof, overhanging eaves, flared hip-roof dormer, and a Palladian window dormer topped by a finial. A one-story rectangular bay is located on the north elevation, two 2nd-story bays are located the façade, and a large two-story addition is located on the southwest. A two-story Tuscan-column porch extends across the façade sheltering the front door with leaded sidelights and fanlight. Fenestration includes six-pane, eight-pane, and diamond-pane windows. Wood was a civil engineer; he sold the house in 1908 to George W. Syddell, a salesman.
- GARAGE: A hip-roof, concrete-block, 3-bay, three-car garage is located at the northwest of the lot.
- 150 JESSE P. EDDY HOUSE (1911-12): A broad-clapboard, two-and-one-half-story, Georgian Revival-style, single-family residence with a deck-on-hip roof, bracketed eaves, and shed-roof dormers. The central entrance is framed by pilasters with volutes supporting a broken segmental-arch pediment framing a shield; paired six-pane windows with blind elliptical fanlights flank the entrance. A Palladian window is located over the secondary entrance on the north elevation. A large glazed sun porch with a Chinese Chippendale railing stretches across the south elevation. Eddy was a treasurer.

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GARAGE: A 3-bay, 3-car, hip-roofed, concrete-block garage is located on the lot.

- 154 NC MABEL AND WILLIAM EDWARDS HOUSE (1965): A modern, two-story, single-family residence with a complex roof composed of a clipped hip roof connected to a gable roof. Built of textured concrete blocks, the house is set on a poured concrete foundation. It has an integral ground-floor, 1-bay, 1-car garage. The recessed front entry shelters a front door with a textured glass surround in a wood frame. Fenestration includes paired wood casement windows. A low, random-course stone wall separates the front yard from the street.
- 158 HARRY L. SAUNDERS HOUSE (1920-21): A two-and-one-half story, wood-shingled Colonial Revival-style, single-family residence with a flared hip roof, overhanging eaves, and shed- and hip-roof dormers. The center entrance with sidelights is flanked by tripartite windows; atop the fluted-Tuscan-column entrance porch is a multiple-pane oriel window flanked by paired windows. A glazed sun porch with brick pilasters stretches across the south elevation. Saunders was a general manager and vice president.
- GARAGE: A hip-roof, wood-frame, wood-shingled, 2-bay, 2-car garage is located to the west of the house.
- 163-165 FRANCIS AND JOHANNA GARBUTT HOUSE (ca 1903): A two-and-one-half story, multi-family residence with a cross-gable roof and exposed rafter ends. The wood-frame building is clad in asbestos shingles on the first and second stories with wood shingles on the top half-story. The Tuscan-column front porch has parapets at both the first and second-story levels; it shelters a pair of front doors framed by wood molding. There are two-story bays located on the north and west elevations. Fenestration includes paired- original and 6/6 replacement windows. Coachman Garbutt and his wife lived here only briefly after they built the house. The rented it for several years (one tenant was architect Frank W. Woods, designer of many of the city's apartment buildings constructed between 1910 and 1920) but had returned to live here by 1918.
- 166 GERTRUDE AND HOWARD YOUNG HOUSE (1920-21): A clapboard, two-and-one-half-story, five-bay-façade Colonial Revival-style, single-family residence with overhanging eaves, bold gable end returns, and pedimented gable dormers. Fluted pilasters and sidelights frame the pedimented center entrance. A one-story glazed sun porch stretches across the south elevation. Fenestration includes 8/8 and 6/6 windows. Young was an agent, and title to the house was listed in Mrs. Young's name.

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GARAGE: A hip-roofed, wood-frame, clapboarded, 2-bay, 2-car garage is located on the northwest of the lot.

167-169 JAMES AND MARY KINGSTON HOUSE (ca 1903): A clapboard, two-and-one-half story, multi-family residence with a cross-gable roof, overhanging eaves, shingled gable ends, and gable returns. The Tuscan-column front porch with baluster railings at first and second story levels shelters a pair of front doors. There are two-story bays located on the north and west elevations. Fenestration includes six-pane windows. Wood shingles form an eyebrow over the west, north, and south attic windows. Kingston and his wife lived here in their early years of ownership; it remained in their possession from 1902 to 1952. The Kingstons also built rental properties to the east of this house, at 11, 15-17, and 19 Everett Avenue (q.v.).

171-175 SIMON B. LAPHAM HOUSE (1925): A two-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residence. The house has a hip roof clad with slate shingles and pierced by a single, interior, brick chimney. The exterior walls of the house are sheathed with clapboard siding, and its foundation is of brick. Fenestration of the building consists of six-over-six, wood sash. The primary entrance is located on the south elevation under a gable hood supported by Tuscan columns, and consists of a six-panel, wood door flanked by four-over-four windows over panels. A two-story porch accessed by two sets of French doors stretches across the west elevation of the building. Tuscan columns support the roof over the first story, while the second story is open. A railing of square balusters encloses both floors of the porch. The 1926 Hopkins map shows L. Lapham as the owner of the property, while the 1925–1926 city directory lists Simon B. Lapham, a lawyer, as the owner.

GARAGE: A flat-roofed, stuccoed, 2-bay garage is located to the northeast of the house.

181 J. W. AND PHILIP S. CAREY HOUSE (ca 1916): A shingled, two-and-one-half-story single-family residence with a cross-gable roof, exposed rafter ends, and hip-roof dormers; the façade's gable end is distinguished by a recessed semi-circular section, more typically found in multiple-family houses. A Tuscan-column flat-roof entrance porch is centered on the asymmetrical façade. A 2-story rectangular oriel and a 1-story oriel rest on scrolled brackets on the north elevation. Fenestration includes one-pane and two-pane paired windows. Carey was a manager, and the title to the house was listed in Mrs. Carey's name.

185 JOHN W. MANLEY HOUSE (ca 1915): A two-and-one-half-story, center-entrance foursquare single-family residence with a hip roof, overhanging eaves, and hip-roof

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dormers. The building has a clapboard first story and wood-shingle second story. Tripartite windows flank the Tuscan-column entrance porch, topped by a balustrade and oriel window. There is a Palladian window and a pair of diamond-pane casement sash on the north elevation. A glazed sun porch with second-story balustrade stretches across the south elevation. Manley was an agent.

BLACKSTONE BOULEVARD

- 8-12 LINCOLN APARTMENTS (1924-1925): A three-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building with a flat roof. A series of four rectangular three-story bays project from the east facade of the long rectangular plan building. It has two double entrances with classical style porches surmounted by attenuated Palladian-type windows. The exterior wall fabrics are brick and stucco. Fenestration consists of triple-hung windows. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The building was constructed by the Jackson Development & Realty Company.
- 20-26 PARAGON APARTMENTS (ca 1925): A three-story, Colonial Revival -style, multi-family residential building with a U-plan and a flat roof. The exterior walls are brick. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 and 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity.
- 30 APARTMENTS (1964): A three-story, multi-family residential building
NC with a flat roof.
- 40 JACOB T. ZITSERMAN HOUSE (ca 1925): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a gambrel roof with shed dormers. The exterior wall fabrics are brick and stucco. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. Jacob T. Zitserman, a clothier, is listed as the original owner of the building .
- GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, two-car, brick garage with a clay tile gable roof and a gable dormer is located west of the main house.
- 50 UNIVERSITY APARTMENTS (ca 1920): A three-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building with a flat roof. The exterior walls are brick. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The foundation is

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constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity.

GARAGE: A one-story, five bay garage located south of the main building.

- 60-62 LEO LOGAN HOUSE (1924): A two-and-one-half-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building. It has a side gambrel roof with shed dormers. The exterior wall fabrics are brick and drop siding. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 8/1 and 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1925 directory lists Leo Logan as the property owner.
- 76 APARTMENTS (ca 1925): A two-and-one-half-story, Tudor Revival-style, multi-family residential building. It has a cross-gable roof with shed dormers. The exterior wall fabrics are stucco and brick. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 and 8/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a moderate degree of integrity.
- 86 RALPH C. PATTON HOUSE (ca 1925): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with hipped dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with vinyl siding. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1932 and 1949 directories list Ralph C. Patton as the property owner.
- GARAGE: A one-story, three-bay, hipped roof garage with clapboard siding located west of the main house (shared with 560 Lloyd Avenue).
- 90 "ENCHANTED COTTAGE" (ca 1925): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has an end-gable roof with gable dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with stucco. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 and 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of poured concrete. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity.
- GARAGE: shared with 86 Blackstone Boulevard
- 94 FREDERICK C. CUSHING HOUSE (ca 1925): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a side-gable roof with gable dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with weatherboard. Fenestration consists of

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double-hung sash windows with 6/1 and 4/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity.

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, gable roof garage with clapboard siding located west of the main house.

102 BLACKSTONE APARTMENTS (ca 1930): A three-story, multi-family residential building with a flat roof. The central entry bay is flanked by two polygonal bays. The exterior wall fabrics are brick and vinyl siding. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/6 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity.

106 BLACKSTONE APARTMENTS (ca 1930): A three-story, multi-family residential building with a flat roof. The central entry bay is flanked by two polygonal bays. The exterior wall fabrics are brick and vinyl siding. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/6 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity.

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182 HOUSE (1902): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, house-turned-office building. It has a side-gable roof with gable dormers. A polygonal bay projects from the south side. The exterior wall fabrics are brick and wood shingle. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 2/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity.

188 WALTER S. KENYON HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building. It has a hip roof with gable dormers. The exterior wall fabrics are brick, wood shingle and vinyl siding. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1911 directory lists Walter S. Kenyon, a dentist, as the property owner.

196 HAROLD SUTTON HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A three-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has an end-gable roof with shed dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. The main entrance is centered on the south elevation. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 8/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good

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condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. The 1932 and 1949 directories list Harold Sutton as the property owner.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, gable roof garage constructed of concrete block located west of the main house.

- 202 SIDNEY M. SAMUELS HOUSE (ca 1930): A two-and-one-half-story, Craftsman-style, single-family residential building. It has a side-gable roof with shed dormers. The exterior wall fabrics are stucco and wood shingle. The east facade has a central entrance with multi-paned transom and full sidelights. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 9/9 lights. A living porch is located on the south side of the building. The foundation is constructed of poured concrete. The building is in good condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. The 1932 directory lists Sidney M. Samuels, a president and treasurer, as the property owner.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, flat roof garage with stucco walls located west of the main house

- 204 HOUSE (ca 1955): A one-story building with a side-gable roof. The exterior walls
NC are brick. Fenestration consists of casement windows. The foundation is constructed of brick.

- 230-236 BUENA VISTA APARTMENTS (1912-1913); Frank W. Woods, architect: A large, three-and-one-half-story, multi-family apartment building featuring elements of the Bungalow and Spanish Colonial Revival styles. It has a pantile hip roof with hipped dormers. The building has four segmental-arched, double-leaf entrances with rusticated surrounds of brick surmounted by panels containing the building's name and shallow, arched end niches containing grotesques. The sculptural figures originally held chains that supported Beaux Arts wrought iron and glass canopies. The exterior walls are sheathed with stucco. Other stylistic features include exposed rafter brackets, paired angle braces and a Mission-shaped parapet. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 8/1 and 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The building was constructed for Edgar A. Hopkins, a real estate dealer and investor, and Bradford Campbell, partner in Whipple & Campbell, gold refiners. Both partners resided at the Buena Vista. The building's original tenants were local businessmen.

- 240 JOHN L. MYERS HOUSE (1942): A two-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building with a hip roof. It has an entrance sheltered by an entry

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porch in the left bay of the east facade. The exterior wall fabrics are brick and wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 12/12 and 6/6 lights. The foundation is constructed of poured concrete. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1949 directory lists John L. Myers as the homeowner.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, gable roof garage sheathed with weatherboard located west of the main house.

- 250 HAROLD F.C. WILCOX HOUSE (1944): A two-story, Colonial Revival-style, residential building with a side-gable roof. A central entrance with entry porch is located on the east facade. The exterior walls are sheathed with brick. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 8/8 lights. The foundation is constructed of concrete. The building is in good condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. The 1949 directory lists Harold F. Wilcox as the property owner.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, gable roof garage constructed of brick located west of the main house.

- 260 WILLIAM C. HUNTOON HOUSE (1944): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building with an end-gable roof. The exterior wall fabrics are brick and clapboard. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 8/8 lights. The foundation is constructed of poured concrete. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1949 directory lists William C. Huntoon as the property owner.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, two-car, gable roof garage with clapboard siding located west of the main house.

- 294 OLIVE M. DAKIN HOUSE (ca 1930): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building. It has a hip roof with shed dormers. The east facade features an off-center entrance flanked by full sidelights and paneled pilasters capped by a bracketed canopy. The exterior wall fabric is brick. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 and 4/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. Olive M. Dakin is listed as the original owner in 1928.

GARAGE: Two, one-story, three-bay, hipped roof garages are located west of the main house.

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- 300 SAMUEL M. MORRIS HOUSE (ca 1930); Samuel M. Morris, architect: A two-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building with a hip roof. It has a central entrance with a fanlight and 3/4 sidelights, and a round entry porch with a balustrade. The exterior walls are brick. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 8/8 and 6/6 lights. The foundation is constructed of poured concrete. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1949 directory lists Julien M. O'Shaugnessy as the property owner.

COLE AVENUE

- 8-10 MARSHALL FULLER HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building with an end-gable roof and hipped dormers. The east facade features two off-center entrances with an entry porch and a polygonal bay. The exterior wall fabrics are brick, vinyl siding and wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 and 8/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 directory lists Marshall Fuller as the property owner.
- 12-14 HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, multi-family residential building with an end-gable roof. The exterior wall fabrics are stucco and wood shingle. The east facade features a two off-center entrances with an entry porch. A polygonal bay projects from the south side. Fenestration consists of replacement, double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The building is in good condition and retains a moderate degree of integrity.
- 15 WALTER H. ROBINSON HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-story, Craftsman-style, single-family residential building with a hip roof and shed wall dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingle. The west facade features a basement garage and a full-width porch. An oriel bay projects from the north side. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 directory lists Walter H. Robinson, an insurance agent, as the property owner.
- 16-18 THOMAS J. FLYNN HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Craftsman-style, multi-family residential building with a hip roof and hip dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingle. The east facade features a broad polygonal bay and a cutaway porch with an enclosed porch above. A polygonal bay projects from the north side. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with

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6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 and 1949 directories list Thomas J. Flynn as the property owner.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay garage with a similar design to the main house located west of the main house.

- 21-23 HENRY B. ROSE HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with shed dormers. The west facade features a central entry with a segmental arched entry porch, and two oriels. The exterior walls are brick. Fenestration consists of casement and double-hung sash windows with 8/1 and 4/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. The 1920 directory lists Henry B. Rose as the property owner.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, flat roof garage constructed of concrete block located east of the main house.

- 27 BENJAMIN W. GRIM HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building with a hip roof and hipped dormers. A hipped roof extension projects from the east side. The exterior wall fabrics are brick and wood shingle. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 and 4/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 and 1949 directories list Benjamin W. Grim as the property owner.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, gable roof garage constructed of brick located east of the main house.

- 28 HARRY GRANT HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building with a hip roof. The exterior walls are stucco. The west facade features a central entrance with entry porch. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 and 6/6 lights. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 directory lists Harry Grant, a dentist, as the property owner.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay garage located west of the main house.

- 40-42 HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building. It has a hip roof with hipped dormers. The exterior

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walls are sheathed with wood shingles. The east facade has two entrances with an entry porch centered on the main block. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 10/1, 4/1 and 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity.

- 48 HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A one-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building with an asymmetrical, end-gable roof. The exterior walls are brick. The east facade has a central entrance with entry porch and a single-bay, basement garage. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of poured concrete. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity.

- 49 SAINT SEBASTIAN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH (1915): Ambrose J. Murphy, architect. A tall, 1-story, Academic Gothic-style church building with an end-gable roof. The building is constructed of random ashlar masonry. It features a two-story corner tower with a side entrance. The tower has a Gothic-arch belfry and a battlemented parapet. Fenestration consists of stained glass windows. The building is in excellent condition and retains a very high degree of integrity.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, hipped roof garage constructed of brick located northeast of the church building.

- 52-54 HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Craftsman-style, multi-family residential building with an end-gable roof and gabled dormer. The exterior wall fabrics are stucco and wood shingle. The east facade features an off-center entrance with entry porch. A polygonal bay projects from the south side. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 12/1 and 6/1 lights. The building is in good condition and retains a very high degree of integrity.

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, flat roof garage located west of the main house.

- 58 ALBERTINE L. & DANIEL A. SCULLIAN HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with hipped dormers. The exterior walls are brick. The east facade features an entrance with entry porch in the right bay and a rectangular bay. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 4/1 lights. A living porch extends from the south side. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in excellent condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. The 1920 directory lists Daniel Scullian as the property owner.

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GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, hipped roof garage constructed of brick located west of the main house.

- 66 HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building with a hip roof and shed dormers. The exterior wall fabrics are brick and wood shingle. The east facade features a central projecting bay with entry porch. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 8/1 and 1/1 lights. A living porch extends from the south side. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1949 directory lists Edward F. Gil at this address.

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, hipped roof garage constructed of brick located west of the main house.

- 67 HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with gable dormers. The exterior walls are brick. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 and 8/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a very high degree of integrity.

- 84 FLORENCE A. AND MILDRED T. BRAY HOUSE (1941-42): A shingled two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family house with a five-bay façade, center entrance with a high broken-scroll pediment, molded lintels over the first-story windows, and six-over-six windows. The Bray sisters purchased the property on which this house stands and completed their house just before the outbreak of World War II. Mildred, a nurse in private practice for a doctor on Waterman Street, moved in just after the house was completed; she later became the Chief Nurse for United Wire and Supply Company, in Cranston. Florence, who taught in the public schools at Hope and Mount Pleasant High School, moved here the following year. Mildred died in 1958 and Florence continued to live here until her death in the 1970s.

GARAGE: A one-stall garage at the rear of the lot, with access from Everett Avenue.

- 85 LUCY M. AND ALBERT S. EASTWOOD HOUSE (ca 1920): A two-and-one-half-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style, single-family house with a brick first story, three-bay façade, center entrance with leaded sidelights within shallow Tuscan-column pedimented porch, individual eight-over-one and paired six-over one double-hung sash windows, glazed porch on the south elevation, shingled shed dormer, and

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two-story gambrel roof. Eastwood was a wholesale-lumber dealer, and the deed to the house was listed in Mrs. Eastwood's name.

GARAGE: A shingled, two-stall, hip-roof garage at the rear of the lot.

- 89 SAUL AND JEANNETTE SPITZ HOUSE (1961-62): A two-story, "Garrison
NC Colonial," single-family house with side-hall plan, principal entrance at the north end of the façade balanced on the south by a large, multiple-pane-casement bow window, and three-bay organization of the façade's overhanging second story. This replaces a Spanish Colonial-style house built by Henry and Ethel Allen in 1924 and destroyed by fire in March 1960. Spitz was vice president of American International Development Corporation.

GARAGE (1924): A one-stall stucco garage with parapet roof, built at the time of the original house on site.

- 95 WALTER O. TALCOTT HOUSE (1922): A wide-weatherboard-sheathed, single-family house with side-hall plan, principal sidelight-flanked entrance within a Tuscan-column flat-roof porch, projecting tripartite window (four-over-one flanking six-over-one double-hung sash) on the first story, symmetrical six-over-one windows on façade's second story, glazed porch on south elevation, and shed-roof dormer. Talcott was a partner, with his son Mancel (see 101 Cole and 68 Lorraine avenues), in the belt-hook-manufacturing firm W.O. and M.W. Talcott, Inc., at 91 Sabin Street, downtown. Talcott lived here until his death at seventy-five in 1932. This house is formally identical to that his son built next door (q.v.) at the same time; only details vary.

GARAGE: A two-stall, rusticated-concrete-block, hip-roof garage at the rear of the property.

- 101 TALCOTT-McQUEENEY HOUSE (1922): A shingled, single-family house with side-hall plan; principal sidelight-flanked entrance within a glazed Tuscan-column pedimented porch; projecting quadripartite oriel window with four, four-over-one, double-hung sash on the first story; three, six-over-one windows on the façade's second story; glazed porch on the south elevation; and pedimented dormer. Mancel W. Talcott was a partner with his father, Walter O., (see 95 Cole Avenue), in the belt-hook-manufacturing firm W.O. and M.W. Talcott, Inc., at 91 Sabin Street, downtown. This house is formally identical to that his father built next door (q.v.) at the same time; only details vary. The year after he occupied this house, he built and occupied a new house northeast of this one at 68 Lorraine Avenue (q.v.). The second

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owner-occupants were Daniel C. and Mary A. McQueeney; he was president of Cady Moving Storage Co. and treasurer of Steinert & Sons; the McQueeney's remained here into the 1950s.

GARAGE: A two-stall, rusticated-concrete-block, hip-roof garage at the rear of the main house.

- 104-106 PATRICK A. KEEFE HOUSE (ca 1924): A two-and-one-half-story, two-family house with stucco first story, shingled second story, side-hall plan, enclosed pedimented entrance porch, tripartite six-over-one double-hung-sash windows on façade's first and second stories, semi-octagonal bay with chimney at the east end of the north elevation, and end-gable roof. This house is virtually identical to the house next door at 108-110 Cole Avenue (q.v.), built at the same time. Keefe, who never lived here, built this as an income-producing property; its first tenants were James C. Colton, a dentist with offices downtown, at number 104, and Robert H. Woodward, assistant manager of J.F. Comstock & Sons, provisioners of beef.

GARAGE: A two-stall, concrete-block, hip-roof garage.

- 107 NATHAN CURLAND HOUSE (ca 1958): An asbestos-shingle-sided, one-story, end-gable-roof house with principal entrance in the north elevation facing the side of the lot and two picture windows on the façade. Curland was a manager at Standard Romper, a manufacturer located in Central Falls.

- 108-110 B.H. JACKSON CORPORATION HOUSE (ca 1924): A two-and-one-half-story, two-family house with stucco first story, shingled second story, side-hall plan, Tuscan-column entrance porch, tripartite, six-over-one, double-hung-sash windows on the façade's first and second stories, semi-octagonal bay with chimney at the east end of the north elevation, and end-gable roof. This house is virtually identical to the house next door at 104-106 Cole Avenue (q.v.), built at the same time. A real-estate-investment company built this house as an income-producing property; its first tenants were Thomas R. Clayton, an accountant, at number 108, and Russell C. Harrington, a manager at the investment firm Ernst & Ernst, at number 110.

- 115 JANIE M. AND ORRIN D. PURINGTON HOUSE (ca 1912): A two-and-one-half-story, Foursquare, single-family house with three-bay façade, permastone-sheathed first story on façade, shingled second story, center entrance within projecting vestibule, semi-octagonal bay window north of the principal entrance, six-over-one and eight-over-one double-hung sash windows, and high hip roof with gable dormers.

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Purington was a building contractor, and the deed to the house was listed in Mrs. Purington's name.

- 117-119 SAMUEL RUBINSTEIN HOUSE (ca 1924): A double-decker with brick first story, vinyl-sided second story, brick-pier-and-Tuscan column entrance porch within the northwest corner of the building's mass, a screened Tuscan-column porch above the entrance porch, five-unit window on the façade's first story, individual and tripartite windows on the upper stories and side elevations, and hip roof with hip-roof dormers. Rubinstein, secretary of the Narragansett Wholesale Grocery, lived in the upper unit of this house and rented out the first-story unit. His first tenant was Timothy V. Wholey, president of the Wholey Boiler Works, who soon bought and moved to the single-family house next door at 115 Cole Avenue (q.v.).

GARAGE: A two-stall, brick-façade, concrete-block, hip-roof garage at rear.

- 123-125 ANNIE C. SULLIVAN HOUSE (ca 1925): An aluminum-sided, two-and-one-half-story, Foursquare, two-family house with a projecting glazed porch centered on the façade and flanked by entrances to each unit to the north and south of the porch, four-over-four, double-hung-sash windows, and hip roof with hip-roof dormers. Mrs. Sullivan, the retired widow of Daniel C. Sullivan, had worked downtown as a clerk at Richards Women's Apparel; she first rented the other unit to William C. Pelkey, Chairman of the Republican State Committee.

- 133 LEONTINE A. ERICKSON HOUSE (ca 1922): A two-and-one-half-story, single-family house with a three-bay façade, a hood-sheltered, recessed center entrance with paired multiple-panel doors flanked by five-casement oriel bow windows, eight-over-one, double-hung, replacement sash, and a curved-parapet dormer centered above the principal entrance. Erickson owned this as an income-producing property; her first tenant was Felix R. Wendelschaefer, manager of the Providence Opera House and Schubert's Majestic Theatre, both located downtown.

GARAGE: A one-stall, end-gable-roof garage at the south side of the lot.

- 141 J.J. MAJEAU HOUSE (1936): A two-and-one-half-story, Garrison Colonial-style, single-family house with brick first story, aluminum-sided second story, five-bay first story with glass-block-sidelight center entrance, and three-bay second story. Windows are individual units of six-over-six, double-hung sash and paired four-over-four sash. Majeau owned this as an income-producing property, and his first tenants were Herman L. and Selma Bennett; Mr. Bennett was president and treasurer of Bennett Chevrolet Company, on Elmwood Avenue.

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GARAGE: A two-stall garage is located at the rear of the property.

DOANE AVENUE

- 3 LOUISE AND GEORGE BAILEY HOUSE (ca 1910): A two-and-one-half-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residence with a cross-gambrel roof and two gabled dormers. The building is clad in wood shingles on the third story and vinyl siding on the first and second stories. The Doane Avenue (north) and Elmgrove Avenue (east) entrances are similarly marked by porches with paired, turned posts, off-center door, and diamond-pane sidelights. Two-story bays project from the north and east elevations. Fenestration is quite varied, with one-pane, two-pane, and multiple-pane windows. Bailey was a physician, and the title to the house was listed in Mrs. Bailey's name.

GARAGE: A hip-roofed, clapboard, two-bay, two-car garage is located on the property.

- 5 MILDRED AND HAROLD G. CALDER HOUSE (ca 1920): A two-and-one-half-story, asbestos-shingled, single-family residence with an exposed-rafter-end hip roof, with both shed-roof and gable-roofed dormers. The hip-roofed front porch is supported by brick piers and pairs of square posts. Fenestration includes six-pane replacement sash. A two-story addition projects from the south elevation of the building. Calder was a physician, and title to the house was listed in Mrs. Calder's name.

GARAGE: A concrete block, shallow gable, one-bay garage is located on the property.

- 7 CHARLES J. JOHNSON HOUSE (ca 1918): A shingled, two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residence with a gable roof set end to the street and shed- and gable-roof dormers. On the façade, oriented west toward the side of the lot, the sidelight-framed entrance is set within a shallow pedimented porch supported by two Doric columns. A two-story, three-sided bay is located just south of the portico. A hip-roof porch with Doric columns, a board frieze, and exposed rafter ends extends across the north end of the house. Fenestration includes six- and eight-pane windows.

GARAGE: A gable-roofed, one-bay, two-car garage with wood shingle siding is located on the property.

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- 14 HOUSE (ca 1925): A patterned-shingle, two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residence with a hip roof and flared hip dormer, both with overhanging eaves. On the façade, oriented west toward the side of the lot, the principal entrance with sidelights is below a segmental-arch hood supported by consoles and flanked on either side by tripartite windows; a tripartite window is above the entrance. A glazed porch extends the width of the south elevation. Fenestration includes single, paired, and triple, six-over-six and eight-over-eight windows with double-hung replacement sash and casement windows on the porch.

GARAGE: A concrete block and brick, one-bay, two-car garage with a flat roof is located on the property.

- 20 HARRY C. CURTIS HOUSE (ca 1904): A clapboard, two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival/Queen Anne-style, single-family residence with end-gambrel roof, shed-roof dormers, and a blind hip-roof dormer. The full-width front porch is supported by turned posts and shelters an off-center door flanked by a one-story bay and a tripartite window. There is also a second-story bay (south elevation) and a two-story bay (west). Fenestration includes six- and eight-pane windows. Two of the windows on the façade have large frames with a molded cornice and frieze decorated with swagging. Curtis was a lawyer.

- 23–25 WILLIAM F. ALDRICH HOUSE (ca 1919): A shingled, two-story, originally multi-family residence with a hip-roof entrance porch (a replacement of the hooded double entrance originally here and still found next door) and a hip roof with exposed rafters. Aldrich built this and the house at 27-29 (q.v.) as rental housing. Chauffeur Frank O. Stromberg and his wife, Maria, bought the property in 1924 and lived in one unit. The house was converted to single-family use in the late twentieth century.

GARAGE: A hip roof, two-bay, two-car garage with concrete block walls is located on the property.

- 24 HOUSE (1908-1918): A clapboard and shingle, two-and-one-half-story, single-family residence with a prominent and dramatic roof that sweeps from the ridgeline to the top of the first story in front to shelter the full-width parapet-and-Tuscan-column front porch set within the mass of the house; a massive gabled dormer (originally a sleeping porch) dominates the lower part of the roof. Fenestration includes individual and grouped six- and eight-pane windows.

GARAGE: A hip roof garage is located on the property.

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27-29 WILLIAM F. ALDRICH HOUSE (ca 1919): A clapboard, two-story, multi-family residence with a hip roof and exposed rafters beneath the eaves. The paired front doors share a molded door hood divided by scrolled brackets and fluted pilasters. Fenestration includes single and double, six-pane replacement windows and a picture window. Aldrich built this and the house at 23-25 (q.v.) as rental housing.

GARAGE: A one-bay, two-car garage with concrete block walls and an asphalt-shingled roof is located on the property.

28 TIMOTHY F. DWYER HOUSE (ca 1904): A clapboard, two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residence with a symmetrical front porch carried on square wood piers (replacements for the original Tuscan columns), a steep hip roof, and gable and hip roof dormers. There are one-story bay windows on the west and south elevations and a one-story addition on the north elevation. Fenestration includes multiple-pane, diamond-pane, two-pane, and one-pane windows. Dwyer worked for The Providence Journal Company.

31-33 HOUSE (ca 1915): A shingled, two-story, two-family residence with a paired front entrances, hip-roof entrance porch, tripartite windows and a hip roof. This was likely built as rental housing: Berrick Schloss, a milliner, lived here in 1918, and occupants changed somewhat frequently.

GARAGE: A one-bay, two-car garage with a steep, truncated, hip roof is located on the property.

38 HOUSE (ca 1910-15): A clapboard-sided, two-and-one-half-story, two-family residence with a gable roof and double-gable dormer. Each unit in this building has its own discrete entrance, one on the south elevation on Doane Avenue and one on the east elevation on Wayland Avenue; each is within a Tuscan-column porch with balustrade at the second story level. Oriel window and bay windows enliven both elevations. Fenestration includes four-pane and six-pane windows. In 1916, this was the residence of J. Fred Parker, Rhode Island's Secretary of State.

GARAGE: A two-bay, two-car garage with a flat roof is located on the property.

EDISON AVENUE

18 FREDERICK J. ARMINGTON HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building with an end-gable roof to the street. A central entrance with entry porch is located on the south

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elevation. The exterior walls are sheathed with weatherboard. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 and 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 directory lists Frederick J. Armington as the owner.

GARAGE: A one-story, three-bay, flat roof garage constructed of concrete block located southeast of the main house.

- 22 HARRY A. & ELIZABETH BUDLONG HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building with an end-gable roof to the street. The exterior walls are sheathed with weatherboard. The south elevation has a central entrance. A gabled, rectangular bay projects from the east elevation. The west elevation fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/6 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a substantial degree of integrity.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, flat roof garage constructed of concrete block located northwest of the main house.

- 23 HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, single-family residential building. It has an end-gable roof with gable wall dormers. The exterior wall fabrics are wood shingle and stucco. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity.

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, hipped roof garage with stucco exterior located east of the main house.

ELMGROVE AVENUE

- 8 APARTMENT BUILDING (1958): A three-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-
NC family residential building with a hip roof. The exterior walls are brick. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 8/8 lights.

- 10 FRANK A. MAYNARD HOUSE (ca 1925): A two-and-one-half-story, Tudor Revival-style, L-plan office building with a gable roof. The exterior wall fabrics are brick, timber and stucco. Located in the ell, the entrance porch features stone-trimmed, rusticated segmental-arch openings. A square, gabled turret is located above the entry porch. The front gable features patterned brickwork with timbers and an oriel. The side gable and turret feature false half-timbering with stucco. An oriel

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bay projects from the east end gable. Fenestration consists of casement windows with splayed stone lintels with keystones. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a very high degree of integrity.

GARAGE: A one-story, 4 bay, brick garage, with a gable roof with slate roofing tiles, is located south of the main house.

15 WAYLAND PLAZA (1954): A three-story, Moderne-style, multi-family apartment building with a flat roof. The exterior walls are brick.

21 ALLEN J. ARNOLD HOUSE (1907): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building with a hip roof and gabled dormers. The exterior wall fabrics are clapboard and wood shingle. The west facade has a central entrance and full-width porch. A rectangular bay projects from the south side. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 3/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1911 directory lists Allen J. Arnold, a baker, as the property owner.

25 MARY FURLONG HOUSE (1893): Martin & Hall, architects. A two-and-one-half-story, multi-family, residential building with a hip roof and hipped dormers. The exterior wall fabrics are clapboard and wood shingle. It has a corner tower with conical roof that is octagonal on the first level and round on the upper levels. A large porch is located on the west facade. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 2/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The Intent to Build Permit dated 22 March 1893 lists Mrs. Mary Furlong as the original owner. In 1900, John F. Furlong owned the property.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, deck-on-hip roof garage sheathed with clapboard siding located east of the main house.

30 CARL BARUS HOUSE (ca 1895): Stone, Carpenter and Willson, architects. A two-and-one-half-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building. It has a side gambrel roof with gable dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with vinyl siding. The main entry is located on the south elevation. An oriel bay projects from the east side. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 sash. The foundation is constructed of poured concrete. The building is in good condition and retains a low degree of integrity.

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ELMGROVE AVENUE, cont.

- 31 LEWIS F. SNOW HOUSE (ca 1895): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, building. It has a deck-on-hip roof with hipped dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with vinyl siding. The west facade has a central entrance with a deep entry porch. An oriel bay projects from the north side. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a moderate degree of integrity. The 1900 directory lists Lewis F. Snow, a Brown University professor, as the property owner.
- 32 EDWARD C. JOYCE HOUSE (1895): H.K. Hilton, architect. A two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building with a tall, flaring, overhanging hip roof punctuated by a pair of tall, brick chimneys. A round tower and an oriel bay extend from under the wide eaves at the intersection of the street facades. The east facade features a round corner tower with conical roof and finial. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboard. The building has a classical entrance porch on the south side that is flanked on one side by a pavilion with a polygonal end and a polygonal hip roof. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 and 2/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in excellent condition and retains a very high degree of integrity.
- GARAGE: A one-story, single bay garage sheathed with clapboard, and with a hipped roof with slate roofing tiles, located northwest of the main house.
- 37 MR. & MRS. WALTER B. ANGELL HOUSE (ca 1890): A one-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style, single-family residential building with a front-gable roof. The exterior walls are sheathed with aluminum siding. A polygonal bay projects from the south side. Fenestration consists of Queen Anne windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a moderate degree of integrity. The 1900 directory lists Mr. & Mrs. Walter B. Angell as the property owners.
- 43 MR. & MRS. ALBERT E. FARWELL HOUSE (ca 1880): A two-and-one-half-story, Second Empire-style, single-family residential building. It has a mansard roof with segmental-arch dormers. The west facade has an entry porch in the right bay, and the second floor has two jalousie porches. A polygonal bay projects from the south side. The exterior walls are sheathed with weatherboard. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 2/1 and 2/2 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a moderate degree of integrity. The 1900 and 1911 directories list Mr. & Mrs. Albert E. Farwell as the property owner.

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ELMGROVE AVENUE, cont.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, hipped roof garage constructed of concrete block located east of the main house.

- 55 LEONARD STELLEY HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with hipped dormers and exposed rafter tails. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of Queen Anne windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 directory lists Leonard Stelley, an assistant superintendent, as the property owner.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, hipped roof garage sheathed with clapboard siding located east of the main house.

- 62-64 HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building. It has a cross-gable roof with gable dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Entry porches are located on the front sides of the cross gables, and on the sides of the end-gable. A polygonal bay projects from each side elevation. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a very high degree of integrity.

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay garage located west of the main house.

- 63-65 ELIZA WILKINSON HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building. It has an end-gable roof with hipped dormers. A rectangular bay projects from the north side. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboard. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 8/1 and 6/1 and 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, hipped roof garage constructed of concrete block located east of the main house.

- 69 ELMGROVE COMPARTMENT GARAGE (between 1909 and 1919): A one-story garage building with a flat roof. The exterior walls are sheathed with ornamental concrete block. The building does not have windows. The foundation is constructed of ornamental concrete block. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The garage complex is identified as Elmgrove Compartment Garage on the 1920 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map.

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- 70 WILLIAM JOHNSON HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A two-and-one-half-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a side gambrel roof with shed dormers. The main entry is centered on the south elevation. The exterior walls are sheathed with aluminum siding. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. William Johnson is listed as the property owner in the 1911 and 1920 directories. In 1949 his wife, Marion E. Johnson owned the property.
- 71 ALBERT D. PALMER HOUSE (ca 1895): A two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style, single-family residential building. It has a side-gable roof with gable dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. The 1900 and 1911 directories list Albert Palmer, a Brown University professor, as the property owner.
- 74 A. PALMER HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A two-and-one-half-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style, residential building. It has an end gambrel roof with hipped dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboard. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 2/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. The 1900 directory lists A. Palmer, a Brown University professor, as the property owner.
- 75 GARRY C. HOUSE/ROSE C. HILTON HOUSE (ca 1900): H.K. Hilton, architect. A two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with gable dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 and 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. An Intent to Build Permit dated 28 February 1898 is identified with Rose C. Hilton. The 1900 directory lists Garry C. House, insurance agent, as the property owner.
- GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, hipped roof garage constructed of concrete block located east of the main house.
- 80 ANN J. CROSSIN HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A two-and-one-half-story, Queen Ann-style, multi-family residential building with an end gable roof. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboards. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 2/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is

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in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. Peter Crossin, a jeweler at Crossin & Co., is listed in the 1911 directory as the property owner.

- 81 ARTHUR T. JONES HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A two-and-one-half-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building with an end-gable roof. The west facade features an octagonal tower and a partially enclosed porch. The exterior walls are sheathed with brick and wood shingle. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1911 and 1920 directories list Arthur T. Jones, a physician, as the property owner.

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, gambrel roof garage sheathed with wood shingle siding located east of the main house.

- 86 CHARLES & ANNIE HORTON HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with hipped dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboard. The east facade has a basement garage. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 8/2, 6/1 and 4/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1911 directory lists Charles A. Horton as the property owner.

- 89 JAMES O. OTIS HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A two-and-one-half-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building with an end gambrel roof. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboard. The entrance with entry porch is located in the right bay of the west facade. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. A hipped roof extension projects from the upper story of the south side. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1911 and 1920 directories list James O. Otis, a bookkeeper, as the owner of the property.

- 92 FREDERICK PERKINS HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A two-and-one-half-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building. It has an end gambrel roof with gable dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingle. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 2/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1911 directory lists Frederick Perkins as the property owner.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, hipped roof garage constructed of concrete block located west of the main house.

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- 95 FRANK P. DAUGHADAY HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A one-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a side-gable roof with gable dormers. The exterior wall fabric is concrete block. Fenestration consists of casement windows. The foundation is constructed of concrete block. The building is in good condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. The 1911 directory lists Frank P. Daughaday, a jewelry manufacturer, as the owner of the property.
- GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, hipped roof garage with concrete block construction located north of the main house.
- 100 ALBERT J. SCHMIDT HOUSE (1900): Frederick E. Field, architect. A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building with a hip roof with gabled dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with vinyl siding. The building has a wraparound porch. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a moderate degree of integrity. An Intent to Build permit identifies Albert J. Schmidt, of J.M. Schmidt & Son Cutlery, as the property owner.
- GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, hipped roof garage constructed of concrete block located north of the main house.
- 105-107 JULIA LOWENSTEIN HOUSE (1900): A two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style, multi-family residential building with a cross-gable roof. The west facade features two entrances with entry porch and a polygonal bay. The exterior wall fabrics are clapboard and wood shingle. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 2/1 and Queen Anne-style lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. Julia Lowenstein owned the house from 1911 to 1935.
- 106 JULIA MANCHESTER HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A two-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building with a gambrel roof. The exterior wall fabrics are clapboard and wood shingle. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 2/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. The 1911 directory lists Julia Manchester as the homeowner. She owned the property for 50 years.
- 109-111 CATHERINE JOHNSON HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building with a hip roof. A

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polygonal bay and porch project from the west facade. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboard and vinyl siding. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a substantial degree of integrity.

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, hipped roof garage constructed of concrete block located east of the main house.

- 114 HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building with an end-gable roof. A gable roof extension projects from the south side. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. It has entry porches on the street facades. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity.

- 115 JAMES McKINNON HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with hipped dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboard. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 directory lists James McKinnon as the owner of the property. Mrs. Catherine E. McKinnon owned the property in 1949.

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, hipped roof garage sheathed with clapboard located east of the main house.

- 117-119 CLINTON BARNEY HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A two-and-one-half-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building. It has an end-gambrel roof with shed dormers. The exterior wall fabrics are clapboard and wood shingle. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1, 4/1 and 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1911 directory lists Clinton Barney as the owner of the property.

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, gable roof garage constructed of concrete block is located east of the main house.

- 118 ELLEN LEGARDE HOUSE (ca 1925): A one-and-one-half-story, Bungalow-style, single-family residential building. It has a side-gable roof with gable wall dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingle. Fenestration consists of double-

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hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity.

- 122-124 MARY C. McGUINN HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building with a hip roof. A polygonal bay projects from the left bay of the east facade. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity.
- 125 JAMES A. WILLIAMS HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A two-and-one-half-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building with a cross gambrel roof. The exterior wall fabrics are clapboard and wood shingle. A polygonal bay projects from the south side. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/6 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. The 1911 directory lists James A. Williams as the property owner. In 1949, it still remained in the Williams family.
- 127 CATHERINE G. FOLEY HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building with a hip roof and gable wall dormers. The exterior wall fabrics are brick and wood shingle. A polygonal bay projects from the west facade. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity.
- GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, flat roof garage constructed of brick located east of the main house.
- 130-132 JOHN F. ROGERS HOUSE (1909-1910): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, mixed residential and office building with a hip roof and hipped gables. A polygonal bay projects from the south side. The exterior walls are sheathed with aluminum siding. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a moderate degree of integrity.
- 131 COMMERCIAL BUILDING (1968): A one-story commercial building with a flat
NC roof.
- 135-137 COMMERCIAL BUILDING (1980): A one-story commercial building with an end-
NC gable roof.

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- 139-143 LEO LOGAN BLOCK (1922): A one-story, Mediterranean Revival-style, commercial building with a flat roof that adjoins to 145-149 Elmgrove Avenue. The exterior walls are brick. It has shallow end pavilions topped by arched parapets flanking a pantile-clad, false-mansard roof panel. Fenestration consists of large, plate glass display windows. The foundation is constructed of poured concrete. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. It was first occupied by the Mayflower Store, a branch of an early supermarket chain.
- 144-148 CATHERINE O'CONNOR BUILDING (1920): A three-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family apartment building with a hip roof. The exterior walls are brick. It has a six-bay center pavilion. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of poured concrete. The building is in good condition and retains a moderate degree of integrity.
- 145-149 LEO LOGAN BLOCK (1922): A one-story, Mediterranean Revival-style, commercial building with a flat roof. It has a central parapet flanked by false-mansard pantile panels. The exterior walls are brick. The foundation is constructed of poured concrete. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. It was first occupied by a First National Supermarket and Hall's Drug Store.
- 152 "THE ELMGROVE" (1920): A three-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family apartment building with a flat roof. The exterior walls are brick. The east and south elevations feature a pent roof with clay roofing tile. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity.
- 157-159 COMMERCIAL BUILDING (1950): A two-story commercial building with a flat roof. The exterior walls are brick. Fenestration consists of plate glass display windows. The foundation is constructed of poured concrete. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. It was originally owned by Andre & Jadie S. Martiesian
- 168 CHARLES W. BUBIER HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building. It has a side-gable roof with gable dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with weatherboard and aluminum siding. It has a full-width porch with an octagonal extension where the street facades intersect. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 4/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of concrete block. The building is in good

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condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1911 directory identifies Charles W. Bubier, a dry goods dealer, as the property owner.

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, hipped roof garage located north of the main house.

171 CHARLES HOLMES HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Craftsman-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with gable dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingle and stone. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of random granite. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity.

179 GEORGE AND ALBERTINE BUTTS HOUSE (ca 1903): A clapboard, two-and-one-half-story, vernacular Queen Anne-style, single-family residence with a gable-and-hip roof. Typical of so many houses of its era, it has a relatively contained mass that extends as a short wing on the southeast corner and an engaged semi-octagonal bay on the opposite, northwest corner; its surface elaboration is limited to decorative sill plates, cornerboards, stringcourse between the principal stories, and shinglework in the gable ends, as well as wood mudboards, cornerboards, and belt course. A double-balustrade entrance porch with turned columns extending along the south side of the house provides access to the principal entrance with sidelights. There is an oriel on scrolled brackets on the north elevation and a one-story hip-roof ell to the east. Fenestration includes one-pane and diamond-pane windows. Butts was a clerk when he built this house, and the family remained here for almost fifty years.

GARAGE: A two-car, two-bay garage with a hip roof, and clapboard siding is located on the property.

180 ETTA L. AND CHARLES H. NEWELL HOUSE (ca 1925): A shingled, two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residence with 3-bay façade, sidelight-flanked and blind-fan-capped center entrance set within a gable-roof entrance porch, tripartite windows on the façade's first story, paired windows in the second story, a cross-gable roof with pent-roof eaves at each gable end, and pedimented dormers. A hip-roof porch enclosed by a trellis atop a wood railing and a hip-roof glazed porch extend across the south elevation. Newell was a business executive, and title to the house was listed in Mrs. Newell's name.

GARAGE: A two-car, three-bay garage with a shallow gable roof and shingle siding is located on the property.

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183–185 HOUSE (ca 1915): An unassuming, brick-and-shingle, two-and-one-half-story, double house with a hip roof and hip-roof dormers—all with exposed rafter ends. Principal entrances in the mirror-image façade are set in the recessed section of the façade beneath a continuous pent roof that extends between the projecting end pavilions. Fenestration includes both original and replacement windows. Built probably as rental housing, this house had a succession of occupants during its early years.

184 See 96 Everett Avenue

193–195 OSCAR & ETHEL TABOR HOUSE (ca 1924,): A clapboard, two-and-one-half-story duplex with mirror-image façade, principal entrances at each end of the façade within Tuscan-column porches with trellis railing, wide eaves, cross-gable roof with end returns, and a shed roof dormer. Fenestration includes two-pane, six-pane, and diamond-pane windows. Tabor was a realtor.

GARAGE: A hip-roofed, concrete block garage is located on the property.

197 See 3 Doane Avenue

205 WALTER W. DEXTER HOUSE (ca 1904): A shingled, two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival-style, single-family residence with a two-story gambrel roof, set end to the street. The hip-roofed, balustraded wraparound porch with Tuscan columns on paneled bases intersects the mass of the house at the second-story level. One-story bays are located on the south and west, and there is flat-roof ell at the rear. Ornamentation includes Queen Anne floral motifs in the pedimented second-story, and Colonial Revival carved swags on the façade's second-story. Fenestration includes tripartite, eight-pane and multiple-pane windows. Dexter was a salesman, and the Dexter family lived here until 1919.

GARAGE: A one-bay, one-car, hip-roofed garage with wood shingle siding is located on the property.

ELTON AVENUE

4 HERBERT FIELD HOUSE (ca 1895): A two-and-one-half-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building with a gambrel roof. An octagonal tower projects from the west side. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboards. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a very high degree

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of integrity. The 1911 and 1920 directories list Herbert Field, an assistant treasurer, as the property owner.

- 8-10 CHARLES EDWARD TILLEY HOUSE (1892): A two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style, multi-family residential building with an end-gable roof. An oriel bay projects from the east side. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboard. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 9/1 and 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1900 through 1920 directories list Charles Edward Tilley, a teacher, as the property owner.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, hipped roof garage constructed of concrete block located north of the main house.

- 9-11 JOHN J. FLEMMING HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building. It has a hip roof with a hipped dormer. The north facade has a corner, polygonal bay. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 2/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 directory lists John J. Flemming as the property owner.

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, hipped roof garage constructed of concrete block located south of the main house.

- 12-16 HENRY D. SHARPE HOUSE (1906): A two-and-one-half-story, Craftsman-style, multi-family residential building. It has a side-gable roof with two, end-gabled projecting bays with entry porches. The exterior walls are sheathed with stucco. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of random granite. The building is in good condition and retains a very high degree of integrity.

- 13-15 DANIEL Y. ROSE HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style, multi-family residential building with an end-gable roof. A polygonal bay projects from the west side. The exterior wall fabrics are clapboard and wood shingle. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1911 directory lists Daniel Y. Rose as the property owner.

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- 17-19 RALPH E. WALKER HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building with a hip roof. The north facade has a two-story porch and corner polygonal bay. The exterior walls are sheathed with vinyl siding. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 2/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a moderate degree of integrity. The 1911 directory lists Ralph E. Walker, a clerk, as the property owner.
- 18-20 ROBERT WILSON HOUSE (1900): A two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style, multi-family residential building. It has an end-gable roof with hipped dormers. A polygonal bay projects from the west side. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 2/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a moderate degree of integrity. The 1911 directory lists Robert Wilson as the property owner.
- 21-23 NORA E. DWYER HOUSE (1909): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building with an end-gable roof. A polygonal bay projects from the east side. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboard. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in excellent condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1911 directory lists Nora E. Dwyer as the owner.
- 24 EDWARD H. BARTON/RAYMOND G. BUGBEE HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A two-and-one-half-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has an end gambrel roof with hipped dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/6 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1911 directory lists Edward H. Barton as the owner. From 1920 through 1949, Raymond G. Bugbee and his family owned the property.
- GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, hipped roof garage of clapboard construction located north of the main house.
- 42-44 J. ALLEN BUFFINGTON HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A three-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building. It has a hip roof with hipped dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with vinyl siding. Fenestration

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consists of double-hung sash windows with 2/1 and 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and has a low degree of integrity. The 1911 directory lists J. Allen Buffington, a jewelry manufacturer, as the owner of the property.

- 43 HARRISON B. HUNTOON HOUSE (ca 1895): A two-and-one-half-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has an end-gambrel roof with gable dormers. The exterior wall fabrics are clapboard and wood shingle. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, hipped roof garage constructed of concrete block located south of the main house.

- 45 ADELIA F. CAPRON HOUSE (ca 1895): A two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style, residential building with a cross-gable roof and a gable dormer. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. The north facade features an porch with round arch openings and a polygonal bay. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. A polygonal bay projects from the east side. The foundation is constructed of random granite. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1900 and 1911 directories list Adelia F. Capron as the owner, and in 1949 George Capron owned the property.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, hipped roof garage constructed of concrete block located south of the main house.

- 46-48 ROBERT MCGEE HOUSE (1897): A two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style, multi-family residential building. It has a hip roof with shed and hipped dormers. The facade features a round bay and an entry porch. A second entry porch is on the west side. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboard. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1900 directory lists Robert McGee as the property owner.

- 49 ARTHUR W. GUILFORD HOUSE (1893): A one-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style, single-family residential building with an end-gable roof. An octagonal tower projects from the west side. The exterior wall fabrics are clapboard and wood shingle.

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Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 2/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1911 directory lists Arthur W. Guilford, an artist, as the property owner.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, hipped roof garage constructed of concrete block located south of the main house.

- 50 ELLA & PARKE L. MONROE HOUSE (1900): A two-and-one-half-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a side gambrel roof with shed and gable dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboard. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 8/1 and 4/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, hipped roof garage constructed of concrete block located north of the main house.

- 52 DAVIS D. ARNOLD HOUSE (1900): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building with a hip roof. Polygonal and oriel bay extensions project from the east side. The exterior wall fabrics are clapboard and wood shingle. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 8/1 and 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1911 and 1920 directories list Davis D. Arnold as the property owner.

- 53 G. ALBERT WILLIAMS HOUSE (1893): A one-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style, single-family residential building. It has an end-gable roof with shed dormers. The exterior wall fabrics are clapboard and wood shingle. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 2/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1900 directory lists G. Albert Williams, a clerk, as the property owner. In 1911 and 1920 Mary Williams, a teacher, owned the property.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, gable roof garage with metal siding located south of the main house.

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76-78 CHARLES H. EMERSON HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-story, multi-family residential building with a hip roof. The exterior walls are sheathed with stucco. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 directory lists Charles H. Emerson, a salesman, as the owner of the property.

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, hipped roof garage constructed of concrete block located north of the main house.

77 WILLIAM HARRIS HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with shed dormers. A gable extension with an entry porch projects from the north facade. The exterior walls are sheathed with vinyl siding. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 and 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a moderate degree of integrity. The 1911 directory lists William Harris, engine manufacturer, as the property owner.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, gable roof garage located south of the main house.

86 ELRICK LENBERG HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A one-and-one-half-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a side-gambrel roof with shed dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/6 lights. The building is in good condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. The 1911 and 1920 directories list Elrick Lenberg, a chauffeur, as the property owner.

98 M. LILLIAN WALDER HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building with side gable roof with a shed dormer. The south facade features a central entrance flanked by polygonal bays. The exterior walls are sheathed with weatherboard. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 8/8 and 6/6 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in excellent condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1932 directory lists Mrs. M. Lillian Walder as the property owner.

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, gable roof garage of clapboard construction located north of the main house.

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103 F.B. BLACKINTON HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a side-gable roof with shed dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboard. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/6 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map and the 1932 directory lists F.B. Blackinton as the property owner.

104 DEXTER E. PARTELOW HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a side gable roof with shed dormers. The exterior wall fabrics are brick and wood shingle. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/6 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map and the 1932 directory list Dexter E. Partelow, a jewelry manufacturer, as the owner of the property.

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, hipped roof garage constructed of concrete block located south of the main house.

107 EDWARD A. BOWEN HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has an end-gable roof with the entry on the east side. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/6 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map and the 1932 directory list Edward A. Bowen as the property owner.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, hip roof garage sheathed in wood shingles located south of the main house.

108-112 DANIEL & HELEN DONIG HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a side-gable roof with shed dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 8/8 and 4/4 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map identifies Daniel & Helen Donig with the property. The 1932 directory lists Daniel Donig, a buyer, as the property owner.

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GARAGE: Two, one-story, two-bay, gable roof garages with stucco walls located north and east of the main house.

- 111 D.W. HEGEMEN HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has an hip roof with hipped dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with vinyl siding. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of poured concrete. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map identifies D.W. Hegemen with the property.

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, hipped roof garage constructed of concrete block located south of the main house.

- 115 H. LAWRENCE HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Craftsman-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with hipped dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of poured concrete. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map records H. Lawrence with the property. The 1932 directory lists Mrs. Emily T. Lawrence as the property owner.

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, hipped roof garage constructed of concrete block located south of the main house.

- 119 SAMUEL SOFERENKO HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building with an end-gable roof. The exterior walls are sheathed with metal. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map and the 1932 and 1949 directories list Samuel Soferenko, an insurance agent, as the owner.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, hipped roof garage constructed of brick located south of the main house.

- 122 JOHN L. CASEY HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A two-story, Craftsman-style, single-family residential building with a hip roof. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 8/8 and

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6/6 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. The 1920 directory lists John L. Casey, a lawyer, as the owner of the property.

- 123 JOEL J. & MINNIE G. PINCUS HOUSE (1910): A two-family residential building with a hip roof. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 and 4/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map and the 1932 and 1949 directories list Joel Pincus, a manager, as the property owner.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, hipped roof garage constructed of concrete block located south of the main house.

- 126-128 APARTMENT BUILDING (between 1909 and 1919): A three-story, Mediterranean Revival-style, multi-family residential building with a mansard roof. The exterior walls are brick. The central bay of the south facade is flanked by projecting bays. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 and 4/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, two-car, shed roof garage of concrete block and brick construction located north of the main house.

- 127 NATHANIEL COHEN HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-story, Tudor Revival-style, single-family residential building with a hip roof. The north facade features an enclosed entry with an asymmetrical gabled roof. The exterior wall fabrics are brick and wood shingle. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map documents Nathaniel Cohen with the property.

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, hipped roof garage constructed of concrete block located south of the main house.

- 131 H.B. REX HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building with a cross-gable roof. A gabled, rectangular bay with entrance projects from the north facade. The exterior walls are

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sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 8/8 and 6/6 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map associates H.B. Rex with the property. The 1932 directory lists Edmund S. Rex, an accountant, as the owner of the property.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, hipped roof garage constructed of brick located south of the main house.

132-134 ELTON APARTMENT HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A three-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building with a mansard roof. The exterior walls are brick. The central bay of the south facade is flanked by projecting bays. Fenestration consists of casement and double-hung sash windows with 8/1 and 4/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity.

133 GEORGE MEEHAN HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with hipped dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with weatherboard. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map and the 1932 directory list George Meehan, an accountant, as the owner of the property.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, hipped roof garage constructed of concrete block is located south of the main house.

136-138 HARRY H. MANCES HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building with a hip roof. An oriel bay projects from the east side. The exterior wall fabrics are brick and weatherboard. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 and 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1925 Hopkins map and the 1932 directory list Harry H. Mancas, a manager, as the property owner.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, hipped roof garage constructed of brick located north of the main house.

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137 J. ROCHE HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a side-gambrel roof with shed dormers. The exterior wall fabrics are weatherboard and brick. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map documents J. Roche with the property.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, hipped roof garage constructed of concrete block located south of the main house.

140-142 M. MARKENSOHN HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building. It has a hip roof with hipped dormers. The exterior wall fabrics are brick and vinyl siding. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 and 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, hipped roof garage constructed of brick located north of the main house.

141 F. MYRTLE McNIFF HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with hipped dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with aluminum siding. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a moderate degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map identifies F. Myrtle McNiff with the property.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, hipped roof garage constructed of concrete block located south of the main house.

143 LOUIS A. PHILLIPS HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with hipped dormers. The exterior wall fabrics are brick and wood shingle. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/6 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map and directory identify Louis A. Phillips with the property.

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GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, hipped roof garage constructed of concrete block located south of the main house.

- 144-146 M. MARKENSOHN HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building with a hip roof. A rectangular bay projects from the west side. The exterior wall fabrics are brick and wood shingle. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 and 4/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map identifies M. Markensohn with the property.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, two-car, hipped roof garage constructed of brick located north of the main house.

- 147 T. TILINGHAST HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has an end-gambrel roof with hipped dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with brick and wood shingle. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 2/1 and 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map identifies T. Tilinghast with the property.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, two-car, hipped roof garage located south of the main house.

- 151 E. CONGDON HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with hipped dormers. The exterior walls are brick. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 and 4/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map identifies E. Congdon with the property.

EVERETT AVENUE

- 11 JAMES AND MARY E. KINGSTON HOUSE (ca 1903): A shingled, Dutch Colonial Revival-style, single-family residence with a two-story gambrel roof set end to the street and extending well beyond the side elevations of the first story. Three shed-roof dormers pierce the roof, and one-story bays extend from the north and west

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of the house. A full-width, double-balustraded entrance porch with square piers extends across the façade. Fenestration includes leaded sash and six-pane, eight-pane, and four-pane replacement windows. This is typical of many small single-family Providence houses built in the first decades of the twentieth century. The Kingstons also built the two-family house at 167–169 Arlington Avenue (q.v.), and the rental houses at 15–17 and 19 Everett (q.v.).

- 12 ALLEN W. WEEKS HOUSE (ca 1910): A shingled, two-and-one-half-story, single-family house set gable end to the street with the principal entrance on the west elevation, façade dominated by a broad bay window on the east end and a double-balustraded pier-supported porch on a rubblestone foundation projecting from the southeast corner.
- 15–17 JAMES AND MARY E. KINGSTON HOUSE (ca 1910): A shingled, two-and-one-half story, foursquare two-family residence with a hip roof pierced by hip and gable dormers. A two-story bay is located on the east elevation and a two-story, v-shaped bay is located on the west elevation. A pier-and-balustrade front porch with a balustrade at the second story stretches across the façade. Fenestration includes six-pane and multiple-pane windows. The Kingstons, who built this as rental housing, also owned the two houses immediately west of this, at 11 Everett and 167–169 Arlington avenues, as well as that to the east at 19 Everett Avenue (q.v.).
- 18 WARREN S. LOCKE HOUSE (1904): A shingled, two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style, single-family house. The façade is dominated by a prominent, two-story tower at the southwest corner and a hip-roof entrance porch. The stuccoed gable ends have fictive arched-brace-and-king-post framing, and a shed-roof dormer is on the south slope of the roof. Fenestration includes single and paired two-pane windows. Locke was a teacher, and members of the Locke family lived here until 1944.
- 19 JAMES AND MARY E. KINGSTON HOUSE (ca 1920): A small-scale, modest, two-and-one-half story, foursquare, single-family house with a low hip roof and a hip roof dormer. The principal entrance, within a hip-roof porch supported by slender piers, is at the west end of the façade, balanced to the east by a tripartite six-pane window. A hip-roof rectangular oriel is on the east elevation. Fenestration includes six- and eight-pane windows. This was a rental property built by the Kingstons, who also built the houses at 11 and 15-17 Everett and 165-167 Arlington avenues (q.v.).

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- 20 CLARA C. JAMES HOUSE (1904): A shingled, two-and-one-half-story, single-family residence with a cross-gable roof. The three-bay façade is slightly asymmetrical, with a turned-column, double-balustraded entrance porch. A molded wood beltcourse extends around the house, and the east cross gable hangs over a one-story, semi-hexagonal bay window. Fenestration includes one- and two-pane windows. James, a “kindergartner” (kindergarten teacher), owned the property from late 1901 until 1913; she lived here with Richard James, a clerk. D.W. Belcher is listed as the builder on a building permit issued June 27, 1904.
- 24 ROSE COLLINGHAM HOUSE (1904): A shingled, two-and-one-half-story, single-family house with high hip roof, hip-roof dormers, and cross gable on the east elevation. The symmetrical, full-width front porch is glazed on the first story with a balustrade at the second-story level. An oriel window supported by scrolled brackets is located on the west elevation. In 1911, William W. Moss, an attorney, purchased the house; by the mid-1920s it belonged to Frank Sheppard, a colorist.
- GARAGE: A single-bay, two-car garage with wood shingle exterior cladding is located on the property.
- 25 HOUSE (ca 1910): An aluminum-sided, two-and-one-half-story, single-family house whose asymmetrical façade balances a semi-octagonal bay on the east and an end-gable porch on the west. It has a high hip roof and shed-roof dormer. Businessman Lowell P. Emerson purchased the property in 1916.
- GARAGE: An aluminum-sided, 2-stall garage with a hip roof is located on the property.
- 28 ALBERT H. MILLER HOUSE (ca 1917): A wide-clapboard-sided, two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family house with a hip roof and hip-roof dormer. The symmetrical façade has an end-gable porch sheltering the center entrance with sidelights; tripartite windows flank the entrance. Fenestration includes six- and eight-pane sash windows and 12-light casement windows. An enclosed porch is on the east elevation. Miller, a doctor, lived here into the 1950s.
- GARAGE: A two-bay, hip-roofed garage with stucco exterior is located on the property.

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- 32 HOUSE (ca 1915): An aluminum-sided one-and-one-half-story, Cape Cod-type, single-family house set gable end to the street with large shed dormers on both the east and west roof slopes. The principal entrance is centered on the east-facing façade, between paired windows, and is sheltered within a small porch with scrolled brackets and tapered columns. Fenestration includes original, six-pane windows and three-pane replacement windows. A small, flat-roof enclosed porch is on the south elevation.
- GARAGE: A shingled two bay two-stall garage is set gable end to the street.
- 33 HORTENSE W. AND HARRY H. GOSS HOUSE (ca 1911): A two-and-one-half story, foursquare, single-family house with a cobblestone foundation, symmetrical three-bay-façade with center entrance set within an asymmetrical hip-roof enclosed porch, clapboard first story, shingled second story, a knee-brace-supported hip-roof oriel on the west elevation, scrolled rafter ends along the soffit, hip roof, and semi-hexagonal-plan hip-roof dormer. Fenestration includes single-, six-, and eight-pane replacement sash. Mr. Goss was a steward, and the title to the house was listed in Mrs. Goss's name.
- GARAGE: A shingled, hip-roof, single-bay, two-car garage stands at the back of the lot.
- 40 HOUSE (ca 1915): A broad, two-and-one-half-story, shingled Dutch Colonial Revival-style, single-family house with a symmetrical façade and two-story gambrel roof. The full-width Doric-column porch shelters the sidelighted center entrance and flanking paired windows with a plain frieze; a centered door on the second story, also flanked by paired windows, provides access to the balustraded porch deck. Fenestration includes paired and single six-pane windows. From the early 1920s to the 1950s this was the home of dentist William R. Burke and his family.
- GARAGE: A two-bay garage with wood shingle exterior sheathing and a hip roof is located on the property.
- 41 SARAH S. AND GEORGE W. BAILEY HOUSE (ca 1910): A shingled, two-and-one-half-story, single-family foursquare house with a stone foundation, and hip roof with hip-roof dormers. A full-width front porch with a hip-roof, supported by Doric columns and Doric colonettes on stone bases spans the façade. Fenestration includes

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original four- and six-pane windows as well as 8-pane replacement sash. Mr. Bailey was a music dealer, and title to the house was listed in Mrs. Bailey's name.

GARAGE: A shingled, hip-roofed, single-bay, two-car garage stands at the back of the lot.

- 62 ELOISE AND WALTER DEXTER HOUSE (ca 1920): A symmetrical, three-bay-façade, center-entrance, two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family house with wide-clapboard sheathing and hip roof embellished with exposed, notched rafter ends beneath the eaves. The principal entrance, with sidelights and a blind elliptical fanlight within a latticework segmental-arch porch, is flanked by tripartite windows. A one-story, enclosed porch is located on the west elevation. Fenestration includes one-, four-, and six-pane windows. There is a shallow projecting bay on the north elevation. The Dexters lived here only briefly.

GARAGE: A garage is located on the property, though it is not visible from the street.

- 73 HOUSE (ca 1910): A shingled, symmetrical three-bay-façade, center-entrance, two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family house with a vertical-board-sided, one-story, flat-roof, enclosed side porch. The principal entrance, flanked by 12-light sidelights, is below a gable-roof hood resting on scrolled brackets. Fenestration includes six-pane, 3/3, and 8/8 windows, an 8-light casement window, an eight-pane oriel window, and window openings filled with glass blocks.

GARAGE: A two-stall, gable-roof, concrete-block garage stands at the back of the lot.

- 77 LOUISE M. AND EDWIN T. HARRALL HOUSE (1908): A two-and-one-half story, vernacular Queen Anne-style, single-family house with asymmetrical plan, clapboard first story, shingled second story, large entrance porch flanked by a broad, shallow oriel window, leaded-diamond-pane fixed sash flanking the principal entrance, and complex cross-hip roof punctuated by gable- and hip-roof dormers. Fenestration includes six-, eight- and multiple-pane windows. Mr. Harrall was a salesman, and title to the house was listed in Mrs. Harrall's name.

GARAGE: A one-bay, two-car, truncated pyramidal-roof, wood-frame, clapboarded garage stands at the back of the lot.

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- 85 FRANCES E. HILL, LAURA A. BURGESS, AND JENNIE L. KNOWLTON HOUSE (ca 1907): A patterned-clapboard, two-and-one-half-story, single-family, foursquare house with a large addition on the northwest corner. A symmetrical, double-balustraded front porch shelters the principal entrance and stretches across the full width of the original section. The high hip roof has hip- and gable-roof dormers. Fenestration includes one-, four-, eight-, and multiple-pane windows. The property was owned by Frances E. Hill, Laura A. Burgess, and Jennie L. Knowlton from 1901 to 1908, when it was sold to Charles E. Holmes (husband of Frances E. Hill). Between 1907 and 1919, it was occupied by renters, including insurance agents Herbert M. Williams (1907-09), Norman W. Hayward (1911-1913) and David B. Hall (1915-19). Louise E. Knowles bought the house in 1921, and the Knowles family remained here for almost fifty years. The addition was constructed during the Knowles ownership.

GARAGE: A one-story, one-bay, two-car, gable-roofed, wood-frame garage stands at the back of the lot.

- 96 RACHAEL G. LITTON HOUSE (1902): An asymmetrically massed, clapboard, two-and-one-half story, vernacular Queen Anne-style, single-family residence with several large bay and oriel windows, a one-story hip-roof addition on the west, cross-gable roof with gable dormers, and patterned shingles in the east gable end. The gable-roof screened porch has a dentilled pediment and square posts; the front door to the house is flanked by leaded sidelights. The building's fenestration includes one-, multiple-, and diamond-pane windows and 16-light wood sash. Teacher Rachael G. Litton purchased the property in 1902. Litton resided there from 1902 to 1919 with music teacher K. Litton, Thomas J. Litton, and A.J. Litton who worked at a gold plating company.

GARAGE: A stuccoed, single-stall garage with a hip roof stands on the back of the lot.

- 7 ALFRED B. LEMON HOUSE (ca 1917): A shingled, two-and-one-half story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style, single-family house with an off-center glazed front entry porch with square piers, an oriel window on the east elevation, and two-story end-gambrel roof and shed-roof wall dormers. Fenestration includes six-pane sash windows, paired 10-light casement windows, and 6-light casements in the oriel. Lemon, a manager, lived here until 1924.

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GARAGE: A shingled two-stall garage with hip roof is located at the rear of the lot.

- 111 THE EVERETT (1915-16): A stuccoed, three-story, six-unit apartment building with wide-eaved hip roof supported by large, diagonally-braced brackets. The façade is symmetrical, with the principal entrance at the center flanked by tripartite windows; an additional tripartite window occurs above the entrance. At each end of each story is a round-arch corner porch. The principal entrance has a shed-roof hood on braced brackets and brick-quin frame. A rectangular panel reading "EVERETT" is centered on the façade between the second and third floors. While some original four-pane windows are intact, more than half of the visible sash have been replaced with one-pane sash. Built during the decade when Providence saw its first boom in apartment-building construction, such buildings usually occurred on major streets and at major intersections, not, as here, on a small-scale street dominated by single-family houses. It appears to have been a speculative venture, sold by short term-owners soon after its construction. The partnership that developed the building included clerk T. Manning Grimes, engineer Karl Humphrey, and architect W. Howard Walker. The latter was a principal in the architectural firm William R. Walker & Son, and that firm probably produced the building's design. Its early occupants were typical of those found in early apartment buildings, five mid-level businessmen and one single woman.

- 112 RICHARD D. ALLEN HOUSE (ca 1918): A shingled, two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family house with a hip roof and a hip-roof dormer. The symmetrical three-bay façade has a centered entrance with an elliptical-fanlight and sidelights within a gable-roof porch with Tuscan columns with a shallow oriel window above. A one-story, enclosed porch with eight-light casement windows stretches across the west elevation of the house. Fenestration includes four- and eight-pane windows. The Allen family remained here into the 1940s.

GARAGE: A shingled, one-story, single-stall, hip-roof garage is located at the rear of the lot.

- 116-118 WILLIAM F. ALDRICH HOUSE (ca 1912): A stuccoed, two-and-one-half-story, double house with symmetrical façade, double-balustraded, two-story Tuscan-column entrance porches at the south ends of the east and west elevations, and a cross-gable roof with exposed rafter ends beneath the eaves. Two, projecting, rectangular-plan, tripartite oriel windows dominate the façade's first story, with paired windows above

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each. Fenestration consists of single-pane replacement windows. Aldrich built this as an income-producing property; early occupants included Daniel J. Dwyer, a clerk.

- 117 L.B. WILLIAMS HOUSE (ca 1905): A two-and-one-half-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style, single-family house with a gambrel roof set end to the street and with gable- and shed-roof dormers. The principal entrance is on the west elevation within a flat-roof porch with piers supporting paired, squat Tuscan columns and balusters between the piers. On the first story of the façade is a shallow oriel window and a smaller tripartite window. Fenestration includes six- and eight-pane windows. This appears to have been built as an income-producing property, and it changed owners with some frequency during its early years. One occupant, insurance-agent Norman W. Hayward, owned the house briefly, from 1910 to 1913, but remained here for several years after he sold it.

GARAGE: A one-story, single-stall, hip-roof garage is located at the rear of the lot.

- 120 HENRY E. ALLEN HOUSE (ca 1918): A shingled, one-and-one-half story, single-family bungalow with a sweeping gable roof. The roof encloses the full-width front porch supported on square piers. The roof's wide, overhanging eaves are accented by exposed rafter ends, and a prominent, shed-roof dormer dominates its southern slope. A shallow, rectangular oriel on the west elevation holds a tripartite window. The principal entrance is centered on the facade, and is flanked by 4-light sidelights with large windows beyond. Fenestration consists of six- and eight-pane replacement windows. Allen lived here only briefly before selling the property in 1922 to Leonard J. Hellman.

GARAGE: A garage is located on the property, however, it is not visible from the street.

- 122 HOUSE (ca 1921): A shingled, two-and-one-half story, single-family house with a prominent Tuscan-column, broad-end-gable front porch and brick chimney centered on the façade. The principal entrance, on the west elevation and facing the side of the lot, is within a modest, flat-roof porch with rounded brackets and Tuscan columns. The gable roof, finished with a decorative bargeboard, overhanging eaves, and exposed rafter ends, has a large dormer on its southern slope, above the porch. Fenestration consists of six-pane windows. This appears to have been a rental property in its early years; the first tenant was Samuel A. Schreiber, a silversmith.

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GARAGE: A shingled, one-stall, hip-roof garage is located at the rear of the lot.

- 125 EDWARD AND CLARA FESSENDEN HOUSE (ca 1910): A shingled, two-and-one-half story, single-family, Foursquare house with full-width front porch, off-center principal entrance, high hip roof with wide eaves and exposed rafter ends, and hip-roof dormer. Bay windows are on the north and west elevations. Fenestration consists of four-, six-, and eight-pane windows. Fessenden was a clerk, and the family owned the house into the mid-1940s.

GARAGE: A concrete-block, one-stall, hip-roof garage is located at the rear of the lot.

- 132 CAROLINE C. OLNEY HOUSE (ca 1915): An unusual shingled, two-and-one-half story, Dutch Colonial-style, single-family house with triple-slope gambrel roof set end to the street. Defined by a single fluted Doric column, the entrance porch is set within the mass of the house at the northeast corner, towards the back of the house, with principal entrance not visible from the street; this may represent a re-orientation, perhaps from the west end of the south elevation. Dormers with protruding, scrolled rafter ends are located on the east and west elevations. A shed-roof oriel window, with three six-pane windows and two 3-light fixed sash, is centered on the façade. Miss Olney remained here only until 1923.

GARAGE: A shingled two-stall, hip-roof garage stands at the rear of the lot.

- 138 MARY AND DANIEL J. DWYER HOUSE (ca 1910): An aluminum-sided, two-and-one-half story, single-family, Colonial Revival-style house with a symmetrical three-bay façade and center entrance set within a one-story, hip-roof porch with full- and half-height (on plinths) Tuscan columns, a leaded-sidelight principal entrance, and slate-shingled hip roof with wide eaves featuring exposed rafter ends. A prominent chamfered-corner dormer is centered on the roof's south slope. Bay windows are on the east (one story in height) and west (two stories). Fenestration includes one- and eight-pane replacement sash and three- and four-pane original windows. Dwyer was a clerk when the family first moved here and by 1916 had become a superintendent; the title to the house was listed in Mrs. Dwyer's name.

GARAGE: A clapboard, two-stall garage with a flat roof stands on the east side of the lot, accessible from Wayland Avenue.

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- 146 ERNEST J. LYONS HOUSE (ca 1921): A vinyl-sided, slate-roofed, two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family house. The building is set gable end to the street and symmetrical three-bay, center-entrance façade facing east, toward the side lot line; the sidelight-framed principal entrance is within a hip-roof porch with dentil frieze, and Tuscan columns. A full-width, hip-roof glazed porch pierced by a red-brick chimney extends across the south elevation. Fenestration includes six-pane windows and six-light casement sash. It is similar to houses nearby at 150 and 156 Everett Avenue. Lyons, a commercial traveler, lived here only a few years, as did the second owner, Charles J. Chaffee. Dr Elihu Wing lived here from the late 1920s into the 1960s.

GARAGE: A one-stall gable-roof garage with novelty siding is at the rear of the property.

- 150 ROBERT B. DRESSER HOUSE (c. 1921): A slate-roofed, two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family house set gable end to the street and symmetrical three-bay, center-entrance façade facing west, toward the side lot line; the sidelight-framed principal entrance is within a hip-roof porch with dentil frieze, and Tuscan columns. A full-width, hip-roof glazed porch pierced by a chimney extends across the south elevation. Fenestration includes six-pane windows, some original, some replacements. It is similar to houses nearby at 146 and 156 Everett Ave. Dresser was an attorney who lived here into the early 1930s; a few years before the Dressers moved here, his wife, Mary, had built a similar income-producing property next door at 156 Everett.

GARAGE: A shingled garage with a gable roof is located on the property.

- 151 LIZZIE A. MARTIN HOUSE (ca 1923): A modest shingled one-and-a-half-story, end-gable-roof single-family house with asymmetrical façade, modest principal entrance with bracketed hood, and hip-roof dormers. Fenestration includes six- and four-pane windows; six-light wood casement sash; and large, single-pane casement sash banked in groups of three and four. An addition connects the building to a one-and-one-half-story, gable-roof, shingled structure with one- and six-pane windows and wood casement sash. Martin lived here until 1932.

- 155 MARTIN-BARNEY HOUSE (ca 1925): A shingled two-story, Dutch Colonial-style, single-family house with a two-story gambrel roof and eyebrow dormer. The symmetrical three-bay façade has its principal entrance within a small, pedimented

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Tuscan-column porch; the entrance is flanked on the east by paired windows and on the west by a shallow bay window. A two-story, flat-roof addition extends south from the main block. Fenestration includes six-over-six sash, a lunette window on the west elevation, and two half lunettes on the east. Lizzie Martin, who lived next door at number 151, probably built this as an income-producing property; she sold it to Sarah L. W. Barney in 1926, the same year it was first occupied by Frank William Martin, a physician.

GARAGE: A two-stall garage with a shallow gambrel roof is located on the property.

- 156 MARY DRESSER HOUSE (ca 1917): A slate-roofed, two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family house set gable end to the street with its symmetrical, three-bay, center-entrance façade facing east, toward the side lot line. The sidelight-framed principal entrance is within a hip-roof porch with dentil frieze, and Tuscan columns. A full-width, hip-roof glazed porch extends across the south elevation. Fenestration includes six-pane windows, some original, some replacements. It is similar to houses nearby at 146 and 150 Everett Ave. After 1921, Dresser lived next door in a similar house. It was an income-producing property: she rented it first to Henry Soloman, a lawyer, and later, beginning in 1922, to Russell W. Knight, a businessman.

GARAGE: The property has a garage that is not visible from the street.

- 161 A. RICHARD DICKENS HOUSE (ca 1963): A brick-and-vertical-board-sided
NC ranch house with a low flank-gable roof with wide eaves. The façade is dominated on its western end by a wide, two-stall garage with blind overhead folding door. The principal entrance, immediately east of the garage, is flanked on its east by a large, multiple-pane bow window. Dickens was a manufacturer's representative with his business on Hope Street.

- 162 ALICE R. AND RUSSELL W. BURNS HOUSE (ca 1925): A modest, shingled two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family house with a one-story, flat-roof addition on its west elevation. The three-bay façade has the principal entrance off center within a hip-roof, Tuscan-column porch; flanking it on the east is a shallow, tripartite oriel window. A molded wood cornice that extends around the perimeter of the main block partially frames the pedimented end gables; a shallow shed roof is centered on the roof's north slope. The addition has a bow window with a four-leaf casement window. Fenestration includes both original and replacement

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four-over-four and six-over-six sash. Title to the house was in Mrs. Burns's name, and she owned it from 1923 to 1943.

GARAGE: A two-stall garage with a high-hip roof is located on the property.

- 170 MARY C. CHAPIN HOUSE (ca 1921): An unusual, two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family house with entrance at the west end of the façade, mid-story window at its east end, high hip roof, and prominent center chimney. The principal entrance is within a small porch with segmental-arch pediment, paneled frieze, and Tuscan columns and pilasters. Bay windows with hip roofs are located on the east and west elevations. Windows are exceptionally varied and include double-hung wood sash in four-over-four, four-over-six, six-over-six, and eight-over-eight configurations as well as paired, 12-light casement sash in a segmental arch opening. The form of this house, with principal staircase at the end of the façade opposite the principal entrance has a cognate—although in mirror image—in the house at 129 Blackstone Boulevard. Chapin lived here only briefly and sold the house in 1924 to Willard C. Perkins.

GARAGE: A flat-roofed, single bay, two-car garage with novelty siding is located on the property.

- 176 ARTHUR O. WHEELER HOUSE (ca 1917): A shingled, two-and-one-half-story, Foursquare single-family house with an asymmetrical full-width front porch, a hip-roof oriel on the east elevation, and a slightly prominent center gable on the south slope of the high hip roof.. The overhanging eaves are lined with exposed rafter ends. Fenestration includes one-over-one double-hung sash, both wood and replacement. The two-story back porch has turned posts supporting a frieze and second-story balcony. Wheeler was probably retired by the time he built this house, and family members living here included Evelyn, a teacher, and Marion, a music teacher. The Wheelers remained here until the early 1940s.

GARAGE: A two-bay, two-car garage with wood shingle siding and a gable roof is located on the property.

- 177 IRA RAKATANSKY HOUSE (ca 1911, ca 1960): The original section of this house, at the rear, was built as the garage for the Joseph B. McIntyre House through the block at 168 President Avenue (q.v.); this section of red brick with wood trim matches the materials and echoes the form of the house it originally served.

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Architect Ira Rakatansky altered the garage to create the extant one-and-one-half-story, International Style, single-family residence with a complex plan and cross-gable roof. The building is clad with concrete/stucco with a metal cornice and rests on a concrete foundation. A flat roof extends off the main gable and is partially supported by two painted I-beams as a shelter for the tall, narrow front door; a two-light fixed sash is located on the east side of the door.

- 182 R.E. HAYWARD HOUSE (ca 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Foursquare/Colonial Revival-style, single-family house with a symmetrical three-bay façade, center entrance within a fluted-column porch, two-story, semi-hexagonal bay on the east elevation, two-story enclosed porch with fluted pilasters on the west elevation, hip roof, and hip-roof dormer. Fenestration includes six- and eight-pane windows. Hayward was a dentist and remained here only until 1924.

GARAGE: A hip-roof two-stall garage is located on the property.

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- 18 ARTHUR H. ARMINGTON HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with hipped dormers. The east facade has a basement garage and an oriel. The exterior wall fabrics are brick and vinyl siding. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a moderate degree of integrity.
- 22 F.B. KIMBALL HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building with a side-gable roof. A living porch projects from the south side. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 8/1 and 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity.

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, flat roof garage constructed of brick is located west of the main house.

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- GLADYS POTTER GARDEN (between 1909 and 1919): A small municipal park located on the southeast corner of Humboldt and Elton avenues. The corner entrance is marked by brick piers. The perimeter of the park is lined with a wrought iron fence.
- 7 MR. & MRS. EDWARD HAMLIN HOUSE (ca 1895): A two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style, multi-family residential building with an end-gable roof. Polygonal and oriel bay extensions project from the south facade. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1900 directory lists Mr. & Mrs. Edward Hamlin as the property owners. It remained in the Hamlin family until at least 1949.
- GARAGE: A one-and-one-half-story, five bay, gable roof garage similar in design to the main house.
- 11 REYNOLDS HOUSE (1900): Angell & Swift, architects. A two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with gable dormers. A polygonal corner tower projects from the north elevation. The entrance is located on the east elevation. The exterior walls are sheathed with shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The Reynolds family occupied the house from 1900 through until at least 1949.
- GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, hipped roof garage constructed of concrete block located south of the main house.
- 12 HENRY SPOONER HOUSE (ca 1895): A two-and-one-half-story, Italianate-style, single-family residential building with an end-gable roof. A polygonal bay projects from the end gable. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboard. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 2/2 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1900 and 1911 directories list Henry Spooner as the owner of the property.
- GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, hipped roof garage constructed of concrete block is located north of the main house.

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- 15 WILLIAM G. SMYTHE HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a cross gable roof with hipped dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboard. A round bay projects from the east side. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 8/1 and 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. William G. Smythe owned the property from 1911 until at least 1949.

GARAGE: A one-story, four-bay, hipped roof garage of concrete block construction located south of the main house.

- 16 MR. & MRS. WILLIAM M. COTTON HOUSE (ca 1895): A two-and-one-half-story, Italianate-style, single-family residential building with an end-gable roof. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboard. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 2/2 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1900 and 1911 directories list Mr. & Mrs. William M. Cotton as the property owners.

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, hipped roof garage of concrete block construction located north of the main house.

- 20 JOHN M. & LYDIA ROUNDS HOUSE (ca 1875): A two-and-one-half-story, Second Empire-style, single-family residential building. It has a mansard roof with gable dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with vinyl siding. The building has a two-story bay window on one side, window hoods on small brackets, and a modillion cornice. Later Colonial Revival alterations include a centered sidelight-and-elliptical-fanlight doorway, a semicircular classical entrance porch and a broken-scroll pediment over the central dormer. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 2/2 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. J.W. Rounds, a grocer, is associated with the property on maps dating from 1875 to 1895. The 1900 through 1932 directories list Oscar Swanson as the property owner.

- 26 CLARENCE H. CARPENTER HOUSE (ca 1876): A two-and-one-half-story, cross-plan, Stick-style, residential building with a cross-gable roof. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboard. The house has a side entrance sheltered by a porch flanking the front wing, bracketed one-story bay windows on the front and one side wing, deep hoods on brackets over triple and double second story windows in the ends of the wings, corner eaves brackets, a tiny, arched front gable window and stick-work

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trusses in the gables. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 2/2 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in excellent condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. Clarence H. Carpenter, a lumber dealer, occupied the house from 1876 until at least the early 1900s. F.E Salisbury is associated with the property until 1909, and from 1911 to 1932, Charles. M. Salisbury, a lawyer, is listed as the owner of the property.

CARRIAGE HOUSE: A one-and-one-half-story, single bay, former carriage house with sliding door located north of the main house.

- 29 BERTHA L. FISKE HOUSE (ca 1895): A two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style, multi-family residential building with an end-gable roof. The exterior wall fabrics are clapboard and wood shingle. The north facade features a two-story porch contained under the end gable, and a polygonal bay. A polygonal bay projects from the west side. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 2/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1900 directory lists Bertha L. Fiske, a widow, as the homeowner.
- 30 MR. & MRS. ROBERT B. CHAMBERS HOUSE (ca 1895): A two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style, multi-family residential building with an end-gable roof. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. The south facade features a polygonal bay and an overhanging end gable. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 9/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1900 directory lists Mr. & Mrs. Robert B. Chambers as the property owners.
- 31-33 BERNARD J. McDONOUGH HOUSE (1891): A two-and-one-half-story, Second Empire-style, multi-family residential building. It has a mansard roof with gable dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingle. The north facade has a two-story, polygonal bay and a porch. A polygonal bay extends from the east side. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1900 directory lists Bernard J. McDonough as the owner of the property. It remained in the McDonough family until at least 1949.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, two-car, gable roof garage with a design similar to that of the main house.

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HUMBOLDT AVENUE, cont.

- 32-34 WILLIAM M. BOWEN HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A two-and-one-half-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building. It has an end-gambrel roof with gable dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 8/8 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a moderate degree of integrity. The 1908 Hopkins map associates William Bowen with the property.
- 35 C. PARKHURST HOUSE (ca 1895): A one-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has an end-gable roof with hipped dormers. The north facade features a two-story polygonal bay, a porch, and an oriel set under a projecting gable peak. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboard. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in excellent condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. The 1920 directory lists C. Frank Parkhurst, a chief justice of the Rhode Island Supreme Court, as the property owner.
- 36-38 L.C. BOWEN HOUSE (ca 1895): A two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style, multi-family residential building. It has an end-gable roof with a shed dormer. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Two, two-sided oriels project from the end-gable peak. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1, 8/1 and 4/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1908 Hopkins map identifies L.C. Bowen with the property.
- 40 DAVID W. HOYT HOUSE (1877): A one-and-one-half-story, L-shaped, Victorian vernacular, single-family, residential building with a gable roof. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboard. The main entrance is located on the west side and is sheltered by a porch flanking the front wing. The end-gable has a bracketed one-story bay window. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 2/2 lights. Other architectural details include arched-second story windows, gabled dormers, and lacy jigsaw bargeboards. The foundation is constructed of cut granite. The building is in excellent condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. The 1900 directory lists Mr. & Mrs. David Hoyt as the property owners. Hoyt was a teacher at Providence High School.

SHED: A one-story, single bay, hipped roof shed constructed of concrete block is located to the north of the main house.

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HUMBOLDT AVENUE, cont.

- 45 E. GARDNER HOUSE (ca 1895): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has an end-gable roof with a gable dormer. A polygonal bay projects from the north side. The exterior wall fabrics are clapboard and wood shingle. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 2/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1908 map documents E. Gardner with the house. The 1911 and 1920 directories list Warren O. Evans as the owner of the property.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, gable roof garage is located south of the main house.

- 49 L.A. SPINK HOUSE (ca 1895): A two-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style, single-family, residential building. It has a side-gambrel roof with gable and shed dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with weatherboard and wood shingle. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1908 Hopkins map identifies L.A. Spink with the property.

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, hipped roof garage constructed of concrete block located south of the main house.

- 50 CHARLES A. CALDER HOUSE (1897): Frank J. Sawtelle, architect. A one-and-one-half-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a side gambrel roof with segmental- and- triangular-pediment dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboards. The south elevation features a central sidelight-and-elliptical-fanlight entranceway. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/6 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in excellent condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. Charles Calder was a downtown druggist who became wealthy by manufacturing and selling Calder's Saponaceous Dentine, a tooth-cleaning powder. The 1900 directory lists Calder as a clerk. By 1908, E. Mumford was associated with the property. The 1911 and 1920 directories list Charles C. and Emma Mumford as the property owners. Mr. Mumford was a judge.

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, brick building with a hipped, slate roof is located north of the main house.

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- 51 MRS. FREDERICK A. PAIGE HOUSE (ca 1900): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, office building. It has a hip roof with gable dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with vinyl siding. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 9/1 and 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a substantial degree of integrity. The 1900 and 1911 directories list Mrs. Frederick A. Paige as the owner of the property.
- 60 F.D. LYONS HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A two-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family, residential building with a hip roof. The exterior wall fabrics are brick and wood shingle. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 8/8 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. The 1908 Hopkins map identifies F.D. Lyons with the property.
- GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, clay tiled hipped roof garage constructed of brick is located east of the main house.
- 61 MRS. A.T. WING HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with a gable dormer. The exterior walls are sheathed with vinyl siding. A polygonal bay projects from the west side. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a moderate degree of integrity. The 1908 map identifies A.T. Wing with the property.
- GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, two-car, slate gable roof garage of concrete block construction is located south of the main house.
- 62 CHARLES ALEXANDER HOUSE (ca 1887): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has an end-gable roof with gable dormers. The main entry is centered on the east elevation. The exterior wall fabrics are clapboard and wood shingle. It features a central doorway framed by sidelights and a transom, an entrance portico with square piers and a barrel roof fronted with a segmental pediment. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 and 2/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity.
- GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, hipped roof with slate roofing tiles, of concrete block construction is located north of the main house.

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HUMBOLDT AVENUE, cont.

65 WILSON P. MOULTON HOUSE (ca 1895): A two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style, single-family residential building with a cross-gable roof. An octagonal tower stands in the ell created by the front gable end and the eastern flanking gable. The exterior walls are sheathed with vinyl siding. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1900 directory lists Wilson P. Moulton as the property owner.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, hipped roof garage constructed of concrete block located south of the main house.

66 HOUSE (2000): A single-family residential building with an end-gable roof.

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GARAGE: A modern garage is located on the property.

67 T.E. ROUNDS HOUSE (ca 1895): A two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style, single-family, residential building. It has a side-gable roof with a hipped dormer. An octagonal tower projects from the north side. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 4/1 and 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1900 directory lists T.E. Rounds, a harness maker, as the owner of the property.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, hipped roof garage constructed of concrete block located south of the main house.

68-70 SARAH GODEY HOUSE (ca 1895): A two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style, multi-family residential building. It has a cross-gable roof with gable dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with vinyl siding. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The south facade has an octagonal tower and polygonal bay. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition, however, its integrity has been compromised. The 1900 directory lists Sarah Godey, a widow, as the property owner.

71 CLARENCE L. WOLFE HOUSE (ca 1890): A one-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style, single-family residential building with a cross-gable roof. The exterior wall fabrics are clapboard and wood shingle. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/6 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in

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good condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. The 1900 directory lists Clarence L. Wolfe as the property owner.

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, gable roof garage constructed of concrete block located south of the main house.

- 74 CHARLOTTE CHASE HOUSE (ca 1890): A two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style, single-family residential building with a cross-gable roof. The exterior walls are sheathed with aluminum siding. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 2/2 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition. The 1900 directory lists Charlotte Chase as the owner of the property.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, two-car, hipped roof garage located north of the main house.

- 76 ELLEN K. BUFFUM HOUSE (1881): A two-and-one-half-story, Stick/Queen Anne-style, multi-family residential building with a cross-gable roof. A polygonal bay projects from the east side. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboard. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 2/2 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity.

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, hipped roof garage located north of the main house.

- 90 HOUSE (2005, under construction): A large, three-story, wood-framed, modern
NC house with Craftsman style influence. The plan of the building is roughly square, and it has a square corner tower. The principal entrance is set under a one-story porch which wraps around the southwest corner of the building. The exterior walls are sheathed with wide clapboards and shingles (which are staggered on the third story).

- 99 BARNES NEWBERRY CARRIAGE HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A one-and-one-half-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style, gambrel-roofed, single-family residential building. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboard. A gable roof extension projects from the north side. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The building is depicted on the 1908 Hopkins

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map as an outbuilding associated with the Barnes Newberry property (10 Orchard Avenue).

GARAGE: A modern, one-story, wood frame, single bay garage is located on the property.

- 100 NC HOUSE (2005, under construction): A large, two-and-three-story, wood frame house, roughly L-shaped with complex hipped roofs. The entrance is set at the intersection of the two wings. As with its new near neighbors on Wayland and Humboldt avenues, the detailing and wall sheathing reference Craftsman houses: wide clapboards, shingles, 6/1 sash, heavy square porch posts, and large paneled brick chimneys.
- 101 ANNIE C. CORNELL OUTBUILDING/HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A one-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a side-gable roof with shed dormers. The exterior walls are constructed of brick. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/6 and 12/12 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The building is shown as an outbuilding to the Annie C. Cornell property (30 Orchard Avenue) on the 1908 Hopkins map.
- 130 HOUSE (1950): A one-story, Ranch-style, single-family residential building with a side-gable roof. A gable roof extension projects from the east side. The exterior wall fabrics are brick and wood shingle. Fenestration consists of casement windows. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity.
- GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, two-car, hipped roof garage constructed of concrete block is located south of the main house.
- 140-142 IDAHO APARTMENTS (between 1901 and 1907): A three-story, L-shaped, Mediterranean Revival-style, multi-family apartment building with a flat roof and pantile, pent roof. The exterior wall fabrics are brick and stucco. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 8/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a moderate degree of integrity.
- 155 ENGINE COMPANY #21 FIRE STATION (1906): E.T. Banning, architect. A two-story, Beaux Arts-style, public building with a flat roof. The exterior walls are constructed of brick. The first floor is treated as a rusticated basement. It has a

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projecting end pavilion with Ionic corner pilasters on the second story, and molded hoods on consoles over a pair of garage doors in the center section. Second story fenestration consists of one-over-one, double-hung sash windows in openings with stepped radiating voussoirs and cast stone keystones. The roofline is embellished with an entablature and modillion cornice, and acroteria and volute cresting on the pavilions. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. It continues to function as a fire station.

IRVING AVENUE

- 6 MRS. C.E. LITHGOW HOUSE (1889): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a side gable roof. The exterior wall fabrics are wood shingle and clapboard. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1900 directory lists Mrs. C.E. Lithgow as the property owner.

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, hipped roof garage located north of the main house.

- 7 GEORGE ALEXANDER HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building with a front gable roof. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboards. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity.

SHED: A modern shed is located on the property.

- 8 HOUSE (1889): Frank Rogers, architect. A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a side gable roof with a gable-roofed wall dormer. An octagonal tower projects from the south elevation. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboards. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 2/1 and Queen Anne-style lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, flat roof garage constructed of concrete block located north of the main house.

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IRVING AVENUE, cont.

- 9 WILLIAM ANGELL HOUSE (1905): A two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style, single-family residential building with a cross-gable roof. An oriel projects from the east side. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 8/8 and 6/6 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1911 directory lists William Angell as the property owner.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, flat roof garage constructed of concrete block located south of the main house.

- 16 FRANK K. ROGERS HOUSE (1890): Frank K. Rogers, architect. A two-and-one-half-story, asymmetrical, Queen Anne/Shingle-style, single-family residence. The house is capped by a massive end-gambrel roof with projecting eaves at the sides, and numerous shed- and gable-roofed dormers. The end gambrel of the roof overhangs the first floor wall plane with a row of corbels. The house has a two-bay facade with a columned porch across most of its width and its side-hall entrance. The south facade has an octagonal corner tower with a bell-curve roof. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboards and wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The house was constructed as an investment property for Frank K. Rogers, an architect.

- 17 A. ROBINSON HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with a hip dormer. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboards. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 and Queen Anne-style lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1908 Hopkins map identifies A. Robinson with the property.

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, hipped roof garage constructed of concrete block is located south of the main house.

- 21 GEORGE H. TILLINGHAST HOUSE (ca 1895): A two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style, single-family residential building. It has a front gable roof with a hip-roofed dormer. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 2/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1900 and 1911 directories list George H. Tillinghast as the owner of the property.

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GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, hip roofed garage constructed of brick is located south of the main house.

- 22 FRANK B. BANNON HOUSE (ca 1895): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with a hipped dormer. A polygonal bay projects from the west side. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboards. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1911 directory lists Frank B. Bannon, an importer, as the property owner.
- 23-25 FRANK M. CHILD HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building. It has a side gable roof with a gable dormer. A polygonal bay with flat roof and balustrade projects from the north facade. The exterior walls are sheathed with vinyl siding. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 2/1 and Queen Anne-style lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a fair degree of integrity. The 1908 Hopkins map identifies Frank M. Child with the property. It remained in the Child family until at least 1949.
- 26 JOHN J. BANIGAN HOUSE (1890): A two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style, single-family residential building. It has a side gable roof with a gable wall dormer and an octagonal tower. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 and Queen Anne-style lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity.
- 40 MR. & MRS. WILLIAM L. SLADE HOUSE (1891): A two-and-one-half-story, French Eclectic/Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building with a steeply-pitched, symmetrical hip roof. A polygonal bay projects from the west elevation. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboards. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 and 4/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in excellent condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. The 1900 directory lists Mr. & Mrs. William L. Slade as the property owners.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, garage with a slate-shingled, hip roof with and exterior walls sheathed with wood shingles is located north of the main house.

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- 41-43 M.E. DUNN HOUSE (ca 1895): A two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style, multi-family residential building. It has a cross-gable roof with a hip-roofed dormer. A polygonal bay projects from the north facade. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 and Queen Anne-style lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1908 map identifies M.E. Dunn with the property.
- 42 GUSTAF STROMBERG HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a side gable roof with gable wall dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with vinyl siding. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 8/1, 1/1 and 8/8 lights. A prominent Palladian-type window is located in the façade gable wall dormer. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1911 and 1920 Providence directories list Gustaf Stromberg, a jewelry manufacturer, as the owner of the property.
- GARAGE: A two-story, single bay, two-car, gable-roofed garage located northeast of the main house.
- 49 JAMES K. GLEASON HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with a hip dormer. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboard. A polygonal bay projects from the west elevation. Fenestration of the building consists of double-hung sash windows with 2/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1908 Hopkins map identifies James K. Gleason, a realtor, with the property. Gleason is also listed as the owner in the 1911 and 1920 directories.
- 54 WALTER B. VINCENT HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a deck- on-hip roof with gable dormers. The exterior walls are constructed of brick. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 8/8 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1911 directory lists Walter B. Vincent, a lawyer, as the property owner.
- 55 FRED W. BARNEY HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with hipped dormers. The exterior wall fabrics are wood shingles and brick. Fenestration

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consists of double-hung sash windows with 2/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1908 Hopkins map identifies Fred W. Barney with the property. The 1911 directory lists Barney, a dentist, as the owner.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, hip-roofed garage constructed of brick is located north of the main house.

- 58 WILLIAM TODD HOUSE (1913, contributing): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with hipped dormers. The exterior walls and foundation are constructed of brick. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 8/8 lights. The building is in excellent condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. The 1920 directory lists William Todd, a yarn manufacturer, as the property owner.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, two-car, hip-roofed garage constructed of brick is located north of the main house.

- 59 JAMES E. THOMPSON HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with a hip-roofed dormer. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboards. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1911 and 1920 directories list James E. Thompson, a cashier, as the owner of the property.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, hip-roofed garage constructed of concrete block located south of the main house.

- 71 CLARENCE M. WARNER HOUSE (1900): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with a hip-roofed dormer. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboards. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 9/9 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity.

- 75 HARRIET CHACE HOUSE (ca 1895): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building with a steeply-pitched front gable roof. A three-sided bay with a hip roof projects from the east side. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboards. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with

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12/1 and 18/2 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1900 through 1920 directories list Harriet R. Chace as the owner of the property.

- 78-80 HASKELL JOSEPHSON HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style, multi-family residential building with a cross-gable roof. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of concrete block. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 directory lists Haskell Josephson, a braid manufacturer, as the property owner.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, hip-roofed garage constructed of concrete block located north of the main house.

- 79 EUGENE B. WHIPPLE HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with a hip-roofed dormer. The exterior walls have a projecting polygonal bay and are sheathed with weatherboard. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 9/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1908 Hopkins map identifies Eugene B. Whipple with the property.

- 81-83 NELLIE GALLIVAN HOUSE (1900): A two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style, multi-family residential building with a cross-gable roof. An octagonal corner tower projects from the north side. The exterior wall fabrics are clapboards and wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 and 2/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1911 directory lists Nellie Gallivan as the property owner.

- 85-87 NELLIE P. SMITH HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building with a cross-gable roof. A polygonal bay projects from the north side. The exterior wall fabrics are vinyl siding and clapboards. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 and 2/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1911 directory lists Nellie Smith as the property owner. In 1920, Mrs. Smith was listed as a widow.

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IRVING AVENUE, cont.

GARAGE: A one-story, three-bay, gable-roofed garage located south of the main house.

- 90 NC APARTMENTS (2000): A one-and-one-half-story, multi-family residential building with a mansard roof.
- 89-91 ROWLAND H. WILSON HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building. It has a cross-gable roof. A polygonal bay projects from the north elevation. The main entrance is on the west elevation. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboards. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1908 Hopkins map identifies Rowland H. Wilson with the property.
- 97-99 CHARLES A. THOMPSON HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building. It has a side gable roof with gable wall dormers. The exterior wall fabrics are clapboard and weatherboard. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity.
- 102-104 CHARLES LOVENBERG HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building. It has a hip roof with shed dormers. The exterior walls and foundation are constructed of brick. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/6 lights. The building is in good condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. The 1920 directory lists Charles Lovenberg as the owner of the property.
- GARAGE: A one-story, four-bay, hip-roofed garage constructed of brick located north of the main house.
- 111 MARTIN C. FIELD HOUSE (1913): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with a hip-roofed dormer. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 directory lists Martin C. Field, a carpenter, as the owner of the property.

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IRVING AVENUE, cont.

- 114 F. HOBART HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A one-and-one-half-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a gambrel roof with a shed dormer. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboards. Fenestration consists of casement and double-hung sash replacement windows with 6/1 and 4/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map shows F. Hobart as owner.

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, four car, hip-roofed garage constructed of concrete block located north of the main house (shared with 118 Irving Avenue).

- 118 H.C. HOWARD HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A one-and-one-half-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a gambrel roof with a shed dormer. A rectangular bay projects from the west side. The exterior walls are sheathed with weatherboard. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 8/8 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map identifies H.C. Howard with the property.

GARAGE: shared with 114 Irving Avenue

- 122 HERBERT B. & FRANCIS P. LEWIS HOUSE (1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building with a front gable roof. A rectangular bay projects from the west side. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboards. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 and 6/6 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map identifies Herbert B. & Francis P. Lewis with the property.

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, hip-roofed garage constructed of concrete block located north of the main house (shared with 128 Irving Avenue).

- 125 FRED C. & LILLIAN M. SOMES HOUSE (1899): A two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style, single-family residential building. It has a front gable roof with a hip-roofed dormer. A rectangular bay projects from the east elevation. The exterior wall fabrics are clapboard and wood shingle. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1900 directory lists Fred C. Somes, a salesman, as the property owner. In the 1911 directory Somes is identified as a jeweller.

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IRVING AVENUE, cont.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, two-car, gable-roofed garage located south of the main house.

127-129 APARTMENT BUILDING (between 1909 and 1919): A three-story, Spanish Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building with a pantile, pent roof. The exterior walls and foundation are constructed of brick. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1, 6/1 and 4/1 lights. The building is in good condition and retains a moderate degree of integrity.

128 JOSEPH B. LEEMAN HOUSE (ca 1895): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building with a front gable roof. A polygonal bay projects from the south elevation. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboards. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1900 directory lists Joseph B. Leeman, a salesman, as the property owner.

GARAGE: shared with 122 Irving Avenue

131 TIMOTHY O'CONNOR HOUSE (1897): A two-and-one-half-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building. It has a side gambrel roof with gable dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboards. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity.

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, hip-roofed garage located west of the main house.

132 WALTER MANCHESTER HOUSE (1901-1907, contributing): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with hip-roofed dormers. A polygonal corner bay projects from the south elevation. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboards. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1908 Hopkins map identifies Walter Manchester with the property.

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, hipped roof garage constructed of concrete block located north of the main house.

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IRVING AVENUE, cont.

- 134-138 B.H. JACKSON CORP. APARTMENTS (between 1909 and 1919): A three-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building with a flat roof. The exterior walls and foundation are constructed of brick. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/6 lights. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map shows B.H. Jackson Corp. with the property.
- 142-146 JACKSON APARTMENTS (between 1909 and 1919): A three-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building with a pent roof. The exterior walls and foundation are constructed of brick. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map shows the property as the Jackson Apartments
- 143-145 B.M. LAGASSE HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building. It has a front gable roof with a gable-roofed dormer. A polygonal bay projects from the north facade. The exterior wall fabrics are wood shingle and stucco. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map records B.M. Lagasse as the property owner.
- 147-149 HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building with a front gable roof. A polygonal bay projects from the north facade. The exterior wall fabrics are brick and wood shingle. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash replacement windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity.

SHED: A one story, wood-framed shed is located on the property.

- 150-152 HENRY TAFFT HOUSE (1898): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building with a hip roof and hip-roofed dormer. The south facade features an octagonal central bay with a full porch and two entrances. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboards. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, hip-roofed garage constructed of brick located northeast of the main house.

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151-153 F. McKANNA HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building. It has a front gable roof with a gable dormer. A polygonal bay projects from the north facade. The exterior wall fabrics are stucco and wood shingle. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 8/1 and 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map identifies F. McKanna with the property.

GARAGE: A one-story, two bay, hipped roof garage is located on the property.

154-160 IRVING APARTMENTS (between 1909 and 1919): A three-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building with a flat roof. The exterior walls and foundation are constructed of brick. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash replacement windows with 6/1 and 1/1 lights. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map shows the building as the Irving Apartments.

155-157 HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building with a front gable roof. A polygonal bay projects from the north facade. The exterior wall fabrics are stucco and wood shingle. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash replacement windows with 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The B.H. Jackson Corporation owned the property in 1920.

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, hip-roofed garage of concrete block construction is located on the property.

159-161 P.H. KEEFE HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building with a front gable roof. A polygonal bay projects from the north side. The exterior wall fabrics are brick and wood shingle. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 8/1 and 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. P.H. Keefe owned the property in 1920.

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, hipped roof garage constructed of concrete block is located south of the main house.

162-168 HYMAN FRANK APARTMENTS (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building. It has a hip roof with

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a gable dormer. The exterior walls and foundation are constructed of brick. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash replacement windows with 1/1 lights. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, hip-roofed garage constructed of brick is located north of the main house.

163-165 P.H. KEEFE HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building with a front gable roof. A polygonal bay projects from the north side. The exterior wall fabrics are wood shingle and simulated stone. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 8/1 and 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. P.H. Keefe owned the property in 1920.

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, hipped roof garage constructed of concrete block is located south of the main house.

167-169 B.H. JACKSON HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building with a front gable roof. A polygonal bay extends from the north facade. The exterior wall fabrics are brick and clapboard. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash replacement windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. B.H. Jackson owned the property in 1920.

170-176 HYMAN FRANK APARTMENTS (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, U-shaped, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family apartment building with a gable roof. The exterior wall fabrics are brick and wood shingle. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1, 6/1 and 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. Hyman Frank owned the apartment building in 1920.

GARAGE: Two, one-story, single bay, hip-roofed garages constructed of brick are located north of the main house.

171-173 B.H. JACKSON HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building with a front gable roof. A polygonal bay projects from the north side. The exterior wall fabrics are stucco and asbestos shingle. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights.

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The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. B.H. Jackson owned the property in 1920.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, hip-roofed garage constructed of concrete block is located south of the main house.

175-177 P.H. KEEFE HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building. It has a front gable roof with a gable dormer. A polygonal bay projects from the north facade. The exterior wall fabrics are stucco and vinyl siding. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 8/1 and 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a fair degree of integrity. P.H. Keefe owned the property in 1920.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, hipped roof garage constructed of concrete block located south of the main house.

179-181 P.H. KEEFE HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building. It has a front gable roof with a gable dormer. A rectangular bay with a gable roof projects from the north facade. The exterior wall fabrics are brick and vinyl siding. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 and 4/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. P.H. Keefe owned the property in 1920.

183-185 JACKSON DEVELOPMENT & REALTY COMPANY HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building. It has a front gable roof with a gable dormer. A polygonal bay projects from the north elevation. The exterior wall fabrics are stucco and vinyl siding. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 8/1 and 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The Jackson Development & Realty Company owned the property in 1920.

GARAGE: A modern garage is located on the property.

184-186 S. ROSEN HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building. It has a hip roof with a shed dormer. The exterior wall fabrics are stucco and brick. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is

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in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map identifies the property as the S. Rosen Estate.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, two-car, hip-roofed garage constructed of brick is located east of the main house.

- 187-189 M.A. SERGE HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building. It has a hip roof with a shed dormer. A central rectangular bay projects from the north elevation. The exterior walls are clad with stucco. Fenestration consists of louvered windows with 8/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map identifies M.A. Serge with the property.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, two-car, hip-roofed garage constructed of brick located south of the main house.

KINGSTON AVENUE

- 12-14 RICHARD YOUNG HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building. It has an end-gable roof with a hip-roofed dormer. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a substantial degree of integrity. The 1920 directory lists Mary Young as the owner of the property.

- 15-17 MARY E. KINGSTON HOUSE (1913-1916): A two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style, multi-family residential building with an end-gable roof. The facade has a two-story porch at the corner bay. The exterior walls are sheathed with asbestos shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in fair condition and retains a moderate degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map identifies the property with J. Kingston.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, flat roof garage constructed of concrete block located south of the main house.

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KINGSTON AVENUE, cont.

- 18 JAMES KINGSTON HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A one-and-one-half story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a gambrel roof with shed-roofed dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map identifies the property with J. Kingston.

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, flat roof garage constructed of concrete block located south of the main house.

- 22-24 DAVID J. BARRY HOUSE (1917): A two-and-one-half-story, multi-family residential building with an end-gable roof. The exterior wall fabrics are brick and clapboard. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 2/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map identifies the property with D. Barry. It remained in the same family until at least 1977.

GARAGE: A one-story, four-bay, flat roof garage constructed of concrete block located northwest of the main house.

- 25 JOSEPH HOLMES HOUSE (1917): A one-and-one-half-story Bungalow. It has a side-gable roof with a gable wall dormer. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/6 and 4/4 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 directory lists Joseph Holmes, a salesman, as the property owner.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, hip-roofed garage constructed of brick is located south of the main house.

LAUREL AVENUE

- 9-11 THOMAS E. HICKEY HOUSE (ca 1920): A two-and-one-half-story, two-family residence with a hip roof and shed- and hip-roofed dormers. The inset front porch has square columns. Fenestration includes individual six-pane sash and tripartite with six-and eight-pane windows. Hickey, a hardware dealer, sold this house in 1923 to Winifred Ziegler, whose husband, Edward H., was a lawyer. The Zieglers lived at number 9 and rented number 11 to businessman Edward Farr.

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GARAGE: A concrete-block, two-stall garage with a hip roof is located on the property.

- 16 EDWARD D. CLARK HOUSE (ca 1892): A two-story, clapboard-and-shingle, single-family house with a wrap-around front porch, decorative bargeboards, and a complex, cross-gable roof with a gable dormer. Decorated bargeboards with scrolled brackets line the front eave. Fenestration includes 4/4 double-hung sash in both single and paired configurations; 6/6, 1/1, and diamond-pane double-hung sash; and a circular, multi-pane, fixed sash. Clark was a florist, and by the early years of the twentieth century, large greenhouses extended east from this house. The Clarks lived here well into the twentieth century.
- 21 MORRIS LEVIN HOUSE (1928): Merrill H. Lincoln, architect. A picturesque, asymmetrical, one- and two-story, stuccoed Spanish Colonial Revival-style dwelling with pantile-covered gable roofs and complex, vaguely T-shaped plan. It is set on a terraced, sloping site. A gable-roofed, 2-story, front wing with a narrow, arched window projects from the building's northwest corner, balanced by a high, one-story wing toward the east; an entrance vestibule projects from the intersection of the two wings under an extension of the east wing's roof slope. The east wing has a large rectangular picture window, a basement garage, and end-wall chimney, and a side balcony with twisted columns. This unusual dwelling may have been built by local developer Linus McIntyre. Its first owner-occupant was the proprietor of two downtown hat shops, Bandbox Millinery on Westminster and Hebden's Hat Shop on Union Street.
- 23-25 JAMES FISHER HOUSE (ca 1926): A two-and-one-half-story, Foursquare two-family house with Tuscan-column entrance porch centered on an enclosed, full-width front porch, and a two-story bay on the east elevation. The building has a hip roof with shed-roof dormers, both with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails. Fenestration includes 6-original and replacement windows. Fisher built this as an income-producing property; its first occupants were Mrs. Annie Goldsmith and Joseph L. Landauer.
- 24-26 HARRY P. CLARK HOUSE (ca 1926): A two-and-one-half-story, two-family house with stuccoed first story and aluminum sided second story, a flat-roof front porch with turned posts centered on the façade, two-story bays on the east elevation and façade, and gable dormer with pent eave. Fenestration includes 6-pane windows. Similar to 30-32 and 36-38 Laurel Avenue, this was built by Clark as an income-

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producing property; its first occupants, in 1927-28, were Horatio N. Otis, a businessman, and Maurice Joy, an editor.

GARAGE: A concrete block, two-stall garage is located on the property.

- 30-32 HARRY P. CLARK HOUSE (ca 1926): An aluminum-sided, two-and-one-half-story, two-family house with a flat-roof front porch with brick piers centered on the façade, two-story bays on the east elevation and façade, and a gable dormer with pent eave. Fenestration includes 6-pane windows. Similar to 24-26 and 36-38 Laurel Avenue, this was built by Clark as an income-producing property; its first occupants, in 1927-28, were Charles A. Maquire, president and treasurer of Charles Maguire Co., builders, and Mrs. Marian Jameson.

GARAGE: A concrete-block, two-stall garage is located on the property.

- 31 THOMAS E. HICKEY HOUSE (ca 1926): A two-and-one-half-story, single-family Colonial-Revival-style house with principal entrance within a flat-roof porch on the east elevation, and an end-gable roof. The wood frame building is clad in aluminum siding with a stone veneer applied to the first story of the north elevation. Fenestration includes four-, six-, and eight-pane windows, arranged in both individual and tripartite configuration. Hickey, who lived next door at number 35 (q.v.) built this for rental income. Its first tenant was Torrey Allen, a clerk at the American Emery Wheel Works at the east end of Waterman Street.

GARAGE: A two-bay, two-car, vinyl sided garage with a hip roof is located on the property.

- 35 THOMAS E. HICKEY HOUSE (ca 1926): A two-and-one-half-story, single-family Foursquare house with brick first story, shingled second story, full-width front porch with Tuscan columns and piers, principal entrance flanked by full-height sidelights, one-story bay on the east elevation, and flared hip roof and hip-roof dormers, each topped with strips of copper cresting. Fenestration includes six- and eight-pane windows, arranged in both individual and tripartite configuration. Hickey, a salesman, built this and number 31 (q.v.) next door at the same time. The Hickey family remained here until 1935.

GARAGE: A shingled, hip-roof, two-stall garage is located on the property.

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36-38 BENJAMIN JACKSON HOUSE (ca 1926): A two-and-one-half-story, two-family house with stucco first story, shingle second story, two-story entrance porch with glazed porch above, two-story bay windows on the south and east elevations, and pent-roof dormer. Fenestration consists of 6-pane windows. Similar to 24-26 and 30-32 Laurel Avenue (q.v.). Jackson built this for rental income; during its first year of occupancy only number 38 was occupied, by Ralph N. Cross, who was employed by the investment firm C.A. Kilvert & Co.

GARAGE: A two-stall, concrete-block-and-shingle garage is located on the property.

48 CUSTOM BUILDERS, INC./CADY-DERENTIS HOUSE (1959-60, 1997-98): Bay
NC & Bay, architects for remodeling. A one-story, Ranch-style, single-family house with a shallow gable roof and an integral 1-bay, 2-car garage on the basement level. The building is mostly clad in wood shingles. The brick-veneered west half of the façade is pierced by a large bow window, adjacent to the front door, which is located at the top of a short flight of steps with a metal wire railing. Other fenestration includes square one-light windows, arranged regularly across the east half of the facade. Custom Builders, then located on Waterman Street, built this and other small infill houses on the East Side in the late 1950s. The first occupants, upon its completion, were Rachel and Leonard White, President and Treasurer of Universal Textile Co.; they moved here from Cranston. Designer Dan Cady and banker James DeRentis remodeled the house, substantially reorienting it toward the garden at rear.

155 WILLIAM F. HAZELTON HOUSE (ca 1920): A two-and-one-half-story, single-family, Colonial Revival-style residence with sidelight-flanked center entrance, Tuscan-column gable-roof entrance porch, two-story sun porch on the east elevation and Tuscan-column screened porch on the east elevation. Fenestration includes four- and six-pane windows in single, double, and tripartite configurations. Hazelton was an agent for Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company.

163 JAMES FISHER HOUSE (ca 1922): A two-story, single-family residence with a hip roof and overhanging eaves. The front door surround consists of a gabled pediment and fluted pilasters. Fenestration includes six-pane single and tripartite windows. Fisher was a principal in the printing firm Crawshaw Fisher Co.; his partner, Irving W. Crawshaw, later lived next door, at 167 Laurel Avenue, in an almost identical house.

GARAGE: A concrete-block, hip roof, two-stall garage is located on the property.

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- 167 FREDERICK W. ALLEN HOUSE (ca 1920): A two-story, single-family residence with a hip roof and overhanging eaves. The front door surround consists of a gable pediment and fluted pilasters. Fenestration includes six-pane single and tripartite windows. Fisher was a salesman; in 1938 Irving Crawshaw, principal in the printing firm Crawshaw Fisher Co. moved here; his partner, James Fisher, lived next door, at 163 Laurel Avenue, in an almost identical house.

GARAGE: A concrete-block, hip-roof, two-stall garage is located on the property.

- 171 GEORGE C. AND ELIZABETH HAZARD HOUSE (ca 1922): A two-and-one-half-story, single-family, Dutch Colonial Revival-style house with a three-bay façade, sidelight-flanked center entrance within a shed-roof porch, flat-roof, screened porch on the west elevation, and flared gambrel roof. Fenestration includes six-pan single and paired windows. Hazard was a salesman. Soon after building this house, he sold it to Harry B. Freeman, a representative for the insurance company Harris, Forbes & Co.

GARAGE: A hip-roof, concrete block, two-stall garage is located on the property.

- 198 LOUIS HURWITZ HOUSE (ca 1938-39): A vinyl-sided, two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family house with five-bay first story, three-bay second story, semicircular-fanlight center entrance within Ionic-column gable-roof porch, and one-and-one-half-story wings set back from the façade plane on the east and west of the main block of the house: the west wing is a sunroom, and the east wing houses a two-stall garage on the first story with a shed dormer above. Fenestration consists of 6/6, double-hung, wood sash. Hurwitz, who moved here from 11th Street, was treasurer of the National Glass Company.

- 205 EDWARD WOLF HOUSE (ca 1921): A wide-clapboard-sheathed, two-and-one-half-story, single-family Foursquare house with a full-width front porch supported by wide-set paired Tuscan columns on brick piers, and a side-hall-plan entrance framed by pilasters and sidelights. The house has an end-gable roof with wide eaves, a cornice, and shed roof dormer. Bay windows break from the building's mass on the first and second stories of the façade and on the east elevation. Fenestration includes 6/6 windows in single, double, and triple configurations. Wolf lived here only briefly; by 1926 it was home to Abe Z. Flink, wholesale grocer with a shop at the east end of Chalkstone Avenue.

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- 210 MATTHEW J. AND FLORA SHERMAN HOUSE (1950-1951): A one-story, single-family house with dramatic massing: the tripartite roof features a prominent shallow-shed-roof central section that defines the principal living space, reinforced visually by a large, complex picture window on the façade, while lower, flat-roof sections flank it on east and west. The west third of the roof shelters the inset front porch's principal entrance with textured-glass sidelight. The building is clad in vertical wood boards on the façade and wood shingles on the side elevations. A flat-roof, one-bay, one-car garage with vertical board siding is connected to the house by a breezeway. Sullivan worked at the Bond Finance Co., on Westminster Street; the Sullivans moved here from a much more conventionally designed dwelling, a Foursquare double-decker at 165 Cole Avenue.
- 220 LEO L. JACQUES HOUSE (ca 1958): A one-and-two-story, split-level, single-family house with two-level gable roof. The front entrance is located on the east elevation, marked by a pediment that intercepts the overhanging roof. The two-stall garage is within the mass of the house with its entrance on the street-front elevation beneath a pent roof. Fenestration includes awning windows and a bow window with casement sash. Jacques was a principal in the law firm Rosenstein & Jacques.
- 230 RITA AND GUSTACOV IRVING HOUSE (ca 1962): A one-story, single-family ranch house with a large, shallow gable fitted with bargeboards. The house has a T-shaped plan with a projecting one-bay, two-car garage on the façade. The façade (including garage) is clad in brick, and vertical wood siding sheaths the side elevation. The primary entrance is set well back from and east of the façade's forward plane with garage; a secondary entrance is located on the façade just west of the garage. Fenestration includes groups of three and four casement windows. Irving was president and treasurer of Lawrence Manufacturing Company.

LLOYD AVENUE

- 320 JOHN BUFFINGTON HOUSE (ca 1951): A three-bay-façade, two-and-one-half-story, "Colonial" single-family house with clapboard façade, shingled side elevations and center principal entrance framed by pilastered panels and surmounted by a blind fanlight. Buffington was a salesman for Munroe Calculating Machine, Inc.
- GARAGE: A clapboard-sided, one-stall garage is located on the property.
- 326 DOROTHY POTTER TALBOT HOUSE (ca 1916): A sprawling, ample two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family house with brick first story,

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wide-clapboard second story, and higher central section flanked by lower wings to either side. The center-entrance, seven-bay façade is symmetrical; within the wings are porches on the first story, glazed on the east and screened on the west. The principal entrance, framed by sidelights, is set within a brick-pier-and-Tuscan-column porch surmounted by a semi-polygonal oriel window. Barrel-vault dormers illuminate the attic. Fenestration includes paired, ten-light casement windows on the first floor and six-over-six, double-hung wood sash windows on the second floor. Mrs. Talbot owned this property from 1902 until just after the house's construction. She and her husband, Ernest DeWitt Talbot, a lumber dealer, lived here only briefly before retiring to East Machias, Maine. George L. Tillinghast, president and treasurer of L.H. Tillinghast Supply Company, commercial plumbers, bought the house in 1918, and the family remained here until 1944.

GARAGE: A brick, two-stall garage with copper roof cresting is located on the property.

- 330 DORCAS G. CALDER HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): Martin & Hall, architects. A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building with a side-gable roof. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with new lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. An Intent to Build permit dated March 1922 lists Martin & Hall as the architects.
- 341-343 WALTER THOMPSON HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building. It has a hip roof with hip-roofed dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboards. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1908 Hopkins map and the 1911 directory identify Walter Thompson with the property.
- 345-347 HARRY B. MEADE HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building with a hip roof. A polygonal bay projects from the east elevation. The exterior walls are sheathed with vinyl siding. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash replacement windows with 1/1 and Queen Anne-style lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition, however, its integrity has been substantially compromised by the

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installation of vinyl siding and replacement windows. The 1908 Hopkins map and the 1920 directory identify Harry B. Meade with the property.

348 ALMON C. BURNHAM HOUSE (1907): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with hip-roofed dormers. A polygonal bay projects from the south facade. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 and 6/6 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity.

352 CHARLES LOVENBERG & MRS. MARIA WATSON HOUSE (ca 1909): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with hip-roofed dormers. A polygonal bay projects from the south facade. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 2/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1911 directory lists Charles Lovenberg & Mrs. Maria Watson as the property owners.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, gable-roofed garage with clapboard construction is located north of the main house.

355 PHILLIP S. KNAUER HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with a gable dormer. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 directory lists Phillip Knauer, an attorney, as the property owner.

361 PATRICK McELROY HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building. It has a front gable roof and a wall dormer. A polygonal bay projects from the north side. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboards. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 2/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map identifies Patrick McElroy with the property.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, two-car, hip-roofed garage constructed of concrete block is located south of the main house.

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- 360 E. ROGERS HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with a gable-roofed dormer. A polygonal bay projects from the east side. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 and 6/6 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map associates E. Rogers with the property.
- 364 J.J. McKENNA HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building. It has a front gable roof with a gable dormer. The exterior wall fabrics are wood shingles and drop siding. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map identifies J.J. McKenna with the property.
- 363-365 BERNARD C. MULLEN HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building. It has a hip roof with a hip-roofed dormer. An oriel bay projects from the west side. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of casement and double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map documents Bernard C. Mullen with the property.
- 372-374 BURROUGHS ESTATE (ca 1909): Hoppin & Field, architects. A two-and-one-half-story, L-shaped, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building. It has a hip roof with hip and shed dormers. The exterior wall fabrics are brick and wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a moderate degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map identifies J.P. Malmstead with the property.
- 375 LLOYD MANOR (1916): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building. It has an end-gable roof with shed dormers. The exterior walls and foundation are constructed of brick. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 8/8 lights. The building is in excellent condition and retains a high degree of integrity.

GARAGE: A one-story, flat roof garage with a single, arched entry bay, constructed of brick is located south of the main house.

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- 380 LAFAYETTE APARTMENTS (1913): Frank W. Woods, architect. A three-and-one-half-story, L-shaped, Mediterranean-style, multi-family apartment building. The exterior walls are clad with stucco. It has segmental-arch entrances sheltered by canopies on wrought iron brackets, some windows fronted by wrought-iron false balconies and surmounted by garland-and-swag festoons, a stringcourse between the second and third stories, and massive paired braces at the cornice. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 12/1 and 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of poured concrete. The building is in excellent condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. One of the oldest apartment buildings in Providence, it was designed by Frank W. Woods for William E. Horton, the same architect and client associated with the Washington Apartments (98 Irving Ave.)
- 386-388 BRECKEN ERICKSON HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building. It has a front gable roof with a gable dormer. A polygonal bay projects from the south elevation. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboards. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 2/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map associates Brecken Erickson with the property.
- 387-389 THOMAS EVANS HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building. It has a hip roof with a hip-roofed dormer. The exterior wall fabrics are brick and wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1908 Hopkins map identifies Thomas Evans with the house.
- GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, two-car, hip-roofed garage constructed of brick is located south of the main house.
- 390-392 J. O'DONNELL HOUSE (1909): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building with a front gable roof. Polygonal bays project from the south and east elevations. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 and Queen Anne-style lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map documents J. O'Donnell with the property.

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GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, flat roof garage constructed of brick located north of the main house.

- 393-395 H. FISHER HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building. It has a front gable roof with shed dormers. The exterior wall fabrics are brick and wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map and the 1932 and 1949 directories record H. Fisher with the property.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, two-car, hip-roofed garage sheathed with wood shingles is located south of the main house.

- 397-399 G.A. CUMMING HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building. It has a hip roof with a hip-roofed dormer. Two polygonal bays project from the north elevation. The exterior wall fabrics are clapboard and wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 2/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map identifies G.A. Cumming with the property.

- 400-402 GUSTAVUS TAYLOR HOUSE (1914): A two-and-one-half-story, Tudor Revival-style, multi-family residential building. It has a hip roof with a gable dormer. The exterior walls are clad with stucco. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/6 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity.

- 403-405 T. McCABE HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building. It has a hip roof with a gable dormer. Two polygonal bays project from the north elevation. The exterior walls are sheathed with vinyl siding. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 2/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a moderate degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map lists T. McCabe as the property owner.

- 404-406 WILLIAM C. FOSTER HOUSE (1914): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building. It has a hip roof with a segmental-arch dormer. An oriel bay projects from the east elevation. The exterior walls are clad with stucco. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 8/8 lights and

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casement sash. A prominent, Palladian-type window is located on the east elevation. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 directory lists William C. Foster, a jeweler, as the property owner.

- 411-413 MRS. MATTHEWSON/M.E. CHURCH HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building. It has a hip roof with hip-roofed dormers. Two oriels project from the north facade. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboards. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1, 6/1 and 8/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 map records Mrs. Matthewson/M.E. Church with the property, while the 1920 directory lists Reverend Richard D. Hollington.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, flat roof garage constructed of concrete block located south of the main house.

- 427-429 J. MCKINNON HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building. It has a front gable roof with a shed dormer. The exterior wall fabrics are weatherboard and wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map lists J. McKinnon with the property.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, hip-roofed garage constructed of brick is located south of the main house.

- 428-430 F.M. ADAMS HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building. It has a front gable roof with a shed dormer. The side elevations feature full polygonal bays capped by a hipped roof. The exterior wall fabrics are clapboards and wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map identifies F.M. Adams with the property. Adams was associated with the property until at least 1932.

- 431-433 GERTRUDE J. ROSEN HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family and office building with a front gable

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roof. A polygonal bay projects from north facade. The exterior walls are sheathed with vinyl siding. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a moderate degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map and the 1932 directory both list Gertrude J. Rosen as the property owner.

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, gable-roofed garage constructed of brick is located south of the main house.

- 437 C.E. SEIFFERT HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a gambrel roof with eyebrow dormer. The principal entrance is centered on the east elevation. An oriel projects from the east side. The exterior walls are sheathed with weatherboard. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 8/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map and the 1932 directory both list C.E. Seiffert as the property owner.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, two-car, hip-roofed garage constructed of brick is located south of the main house.

- 444-448 CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH [also 372 Wayland Ave.] (1916): Jackson, Robertson & Adams, architects. A large, one-story, Academic Gothic Revival-style, religious complex of random ashlar masonry with limestone trimmings. The building features a tall, end gable-roofed nave with buttressed walls and large, pointed-segmental-arch-windows at each end. It has a 6-story corner tower with an entrance at the base, corner buttresses, and pointed-segmental-arch belfry openings; a projecting entrance bay and an entrance vestibule on one side; and a two-story and two-and-one-half-story, flat- and gable-roofed attached parish house on the other side. Fenestration consists of stained glass windows. The foundation is constructed of cut granite. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity.

- 450 NILS OLSEN HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with hip-roofed dormers. The exterior wall fabrics are brick, wood shingle, and vinyl siding. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 and 4/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1932 directory lists Nils Olsen, a tailor, with the property.

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GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, two-car, hipped roof garage constructed of brick is located north of the main house.

458 GEORGE FREEBORN HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A two-story, Craftsman-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with wide overhanging eaves. The south facade features a three-bay porch and a projecting, gable-roofed central bay. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1911 and 1920 directories list George Freeborn, a decorator, as the property owner.

470 THOMAS K. CHAFFEE HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building with an end-gable roof. The south facade features a Mission-style wall dormer. The exterior walls are clad with stucco. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map and the 1932 directory both list T.K. Chaffee with the property.

471 BENJAMIN MUMFORD HOUSE (ca 1914): A two-and-one-half-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building with a crossed gambrel and gable roof. The exterior wall fabrics are brick and wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 2/2 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. Benjamin Mumford, a restaurateur was the first owner of the house. The 1920 Hopkins map and the 1932 directory both list Ira S. Griffin with the property.

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, clipped gable roof garage of brick and shingle construction located south of the main house.

472 BRICKEN ERICSON HOUSE (ca 1909): A two-and-one-half-story, Craftsman-style, single-family residential building with an end-gable roof. The principal entrance is located in the east elevation, which also features an oriel and a gable dormer. The exterior walls are sheathed with brick and wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1911 directory lists Miss Bricken Ericson as the property owner.

475 SARAH J. CRAIG HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a cross-gable roof

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with gable dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 and 1932 directories both list Sarah J. Craig as the property owner.

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, hip-roofed garage constructed of brick located south of the main house.

- 479-481 W. PARKER HOUSE (ca 1914): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building with an end-gable roof and hip-roofed dormer. The north facade and east elevation feature full polygonal bays. The exterior wall fabrics are vinyl siding and stucco. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 8/1 and 6/1 lights. The building is in good condition and retains a moderate degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map and the 1932 directory both list W. Parker with the house.

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, hipped roof garage constructed of concrete block located south of the main house.

- 482 HENRY SALOMON & LUCIA CAPWELL HOUSE (ca 1912): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with hip-roofed dormers. The exterior wall fabrics are clapboards and wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The original owners of the property were Henry Salomon and Lucia Capwell. The 1920 Hopkins map and the 1932 directory both list E.B. McCrillis with the property.

- 483 BENJAMIN H. JACKSON HOUSE (ca 1914): A one-and-one-half-story, Bungalow-style, single-family residential building. It has an end-gable roof with shed dormers. The exterior walls are clad with stucco. Fenestration consists of casement and double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The original owner of the house was Benjamin H. Jackson. The 1920 Hopkins map and the 1932 directory both list R.G. Linton with the property.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, gable roof garage with stucco-clad exterior walls is located south of the main house.

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- 488 CHARLES E. BLACK HOUSE (ca 1909): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has an end-gable roof with gable dormers. The exterior wall fabrics are clapboards and wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 10/1 and 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. Charles Black and his family owned the property from 1920 until at least 1977.
- 491 FRED C. SOMES HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival/Craftsman-style, single-family residential building. It has a side-gable roof with a shed dormer. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The foundation is stuccoed. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. Fred C. Somes was the original owner. The 1920 Hopkins map and the 1932 directory both list Nathan M. Wright as the property owner.
- GARAGE: A one-story, single bay garage is located south of the main house.
- 494 GERTRUDE BESSIE AND HARRIET LYON HOUSE (ca 1909): A two-and-one-half-story, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with hip-roofed dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboards. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The first owners of the property were Gertrude Bessie and Harriet Lyon. The 1920 through 1949 directories list John W. Lyon, a brass finisher, as the property owner.
- 495 FRED C. & LILLIAN M. SOMES HOUSE (ca 1912): A two-and-one-half-story, jerkinhead-roof, stucco building modeled after English Cottage and English Arts & Crafts modes. It has a segmental-roof central entrance portico, asymmetrical fenestration, exposed rafter tails along the eaves, and an arched central front gable. It has an attached single bay garage with jerkinhead-roof. The building is in excellent condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 directory lists Fred C. Somes, a jewelry manufacturer, as the property owner.
- 505 PAYTON-BALLOU HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, hip-roofed, stucco clad, single-family residential building influenced by the European and Arts and Crafts styles. The north facade has a central recessed entrance bay under a shallow segmental hood, asymmetrical fenestration incorporating a wide a variety of window shapes and sizes, and a broad segmental

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front dormer breaking the eaves line. The building is in excellent condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The original owners were Kate S. Payton and Anna D. Ballou. The 1920 directory lists William G. Payton, a jewelry manufacturer, as the owner of the property.

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, hip-roofed garage with stucco exterior located south of the main house.

508 NC HOUSE (ca 1965): A two-story residential building with a hip roof. The exterior walls are sheathed with brick and weatherboard. Fenestration consists of fixed windows. The foundation is poured concrete.

515 WALTER B. & CLARA THOMPSON HOUSE (ca 1913): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with gable dormers. The exterior wall fabrics are brick and wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in excellent condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. The 1920 directory lists Walter B. Thompson as the property owner.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, hip-roofed garage of brick and concrete block construction located south of the main house.

517 JOHN E. & LILLIAN HAYWARD HOUSE (ca 1909): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building with a side-gable roof. The exterior walls are sheathed with aluminum siding. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a moderate degree of integrity.

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, flat roof garage constructed of concrete block located south of the main house (shared with 525 Lloyd Avenue).

518 HENRY. M. BOSS HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, education building. It has an end-gable roof with gable dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. It has a modern addition extending from the rear elevation. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a moderate degree of integrity. The 1911 Hopkins map lists Henry M. Boss, an insurance agent, as the property owner. Currently, the building is the Montessori Children's Home.

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525 M.E. PETTEE HOUSE (ca 1920): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a pantile hip roof with shed dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with weatherboard. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 8/8 and 4/4 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in excellent condition and retains a high degree of integrity. M.E. Pettee is identified on the 1920 Hopkins map with property. The 1932 directory lists Charles Pettee as the owner.

GARAGE: shared with 517 Lloyd Avenue

528 HENRY M. BOSS HOUSE (ca 1910): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a side-gable roof with shed dormers. The principal entrance, with sidelights and blind segmental-arch fan, is centered on the west elevation and the south gable end fronts the street. The exterior wall fabrics are stucco and wood shingles. Other elements include a pent roof, an off-center, rectangular bay contained under the pent roof, a massive, exterior end chimney piercing the pent roof, and a saltbox roof with a front overhang. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/6 lights. The foundation is constructed of cut granite. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 and 1932 directories list Henry M. Boss, an insurance agent, as the property owner.

531 MARTHA E.M. WILSON HOUSE (ca 1939): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building with a side-gable roof. The north facade features a polygonal bay and a gable-roofed wall dormer. The exterior walls are sheathed with weatherboard. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/6 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity.

534 HARRIET E. MASSIE HOUSE (ca 1912): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building with a hip roof and a hip-roofed dormer. A polygonal bay projects from the south facade. The exterior walls are sheathed with vinyl siding. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a moderate degree of integrity. The 1920 directory lists Mrs. John G. Massie as the property owner.

535 MARY PRENDERGAST HOUSE (ca 1925): A two-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building with a gambrel roof with shed dormer. The

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exterior walls are sheathed with weatherboard. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/6 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1932 directory lists Mary Prendergast as the property owner.

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, hip-roofed garage with clapboard siding is located south of the main house.

539-545 LLOYD APARTMENTS (between 1909 and 1919): A three-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family apartment building with a flat roof. The exterior walls and foundation are constructed of brick. Fenestration consists of casement and double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity.

540 C. RICHARDSON HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a side gambrel roof with shed dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with vinyl siding. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 8/1 and 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition, but has a low degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map identifies C. Richardson with the property.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, gable-roofed garage constructed of concrete block is located west of the main house.

548 ARSHAG DERMARGOSIAN HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a side-gable roof with gable dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map records A. Dermargosian with the property.

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, gable-roofed garage constructed of concrete block located east of the main house.

553-555 JOHN R. COTTAM HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Craftsman-style, multi-family residential building with a side-gable roof. The walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of 1/1, double-hung sash windows. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map identifies J. Cottam with the property.

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GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, flat roof garage constructed of concrete block is located to the southeast of the main house.

- 560 R.E. ARTER HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A two-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a gambrel roof with shed dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with weatherboard. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 8/1, 6/1 and 4/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity.

GARAGE: shared with 86 Blackstone Boulevard

LORRAINE AVENUE

- 9-11 NANCY K. STARR HOUSE (ca 1924): A two-and-one-half-story Foursquare two-family house with brick first story, vinyl-sided second story, principal entrances at the north and south ends of the façade within pedimented entrance porches made of synthetic materials, one-over-one vinyl replacement windows, and hip roof with hip-roofed dormer. Ms. Starr built this as an income-producing property; its first tenants were Sidney Kaplan and his wife, Pheobe, a bookkeeper, at number 9, and David Feingold, at number 11.

GARAGE (ca 1924): A brick, three-stall garage is located at the rear of the property.

- 19 FISHER-PERKINS HOUSE (ca 1938): A vinyl-sided two-and-one-half-story, three-bay-façade, single-family house with a principal center entrance set within a Corinthian-column barrel-vaulted porch, a jalousie-window porch on the north elevation, six-over-six and eight-over-eight double-hung sash windows, and diamond-pane windows above the principal entrance and on the south elevation. Ida Fisher owned this property at the time of the house's construction; its first tenants were Margaret M. and Earl P. Perkins, a manager at Blyth & Co., investments. The house changed owners several times in its early years before its purchase in 1946 by David and Edith Linder, who remained here into the 1970s.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, two-car garage with vinyl siding is located to the east of the house.

- 41 DAVID C. ADELMAN HOUSE (1936-37): An aluminum-sided, two-and-one-half-story, single-family house with five-bay first story, three-bay second story, center

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LORRAINE AVENUE, cont.

entrance within a pedimented Tuscan-pier porch and six-over-six windows. Adelman, a lawyer in private practice downtown, lived here with his wife, Emma.

GARAGE (1936-37): A one-stall, end-gable-roof garage at rear.

- 46 MYRON L. EASTWOOD HOUSE (1928): A two-and-one-half-story, three-bay-façade, single-family house with sidelight-flanked center entrance set within a Tuscan-column, barrel-vault porch, glazed sun porch on the south elevation, and eight-over-one, double-hung, replacement sash. Eastwood, a manager at the Washburn-Crosby Co., flour dealers, lived here with his wife, Grace.

GARAGE (ca 1928): A two-stall, brick garage is located at the rear of the property.

- 49 ETHEL M. PATTERSON HOUSE (1928-29): A two-and-one-half-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style, single-family house with a three-bay façade, center entrance within Tuscan-column barrel-vault porch, tripartite windows (two 4/1 flanking central 8/1 double-hung sash) on either side of the principal entrance, individual 8/1 and paired 6/1 sash, a jalousie-window porch on the south elevation, and two-story gambrel roof. Ethel Patterson lived here with her husband, Archie.

GARAGE (1928-29): A brick, two-stall, hip-roofed garage is located at the rear of the property.

- 52 HENRY KATZ HOUSE (ca 1951): A brick, one-story, single-family ranch house with vinyl-sheathed recessed entrance porch at the center of the façade and projecting cross-gable garage on the northeast corner. Typical of the many small-scale houses that appeared in American suburban developments in the years immediately following World War II, this house is quite different from those around it. Katz was president and treasurer of Paramount Sales Co., Inc., a vendor of general merchandise on North Main Street.

- 55 JAMES AND KATHERINE McDOWELL HOUSE (1928-29): A two-and-one-half-story, single-family house with wide weatherboard sheathing, three-bay façade, center entrance within paired-Tuscan-column barrel-vault porch, tripartite windows (two 4/1 flanking central 8/1 double-hung sash) on either side of the principal entrance, and a small Palladian window above the principal entrance. Mr. McDowell was a salesman at Anderson & Co., investment brokers downtown.

GARAGE: A two-stall garage is located at the rear of the property.

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- 60 C. HAROLD THOLL HOUSE (1927-28): A two-and-one-half-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style, single-family house with wide weatherboard sheathing, sidelight-framed side-hall entrance flanked to the south with a tripartite window (two four-over-one flanking central eight-over-one double-hung sash), an open trellis-work porch on the south elevation., and a jerkinhead gambrel roof. Tholl was a salesman.
- 61 CHARDON CO. HOUSE (1927-28): A shingled, two-and-one-half-story, single-family house with a three-bay façade, sidelight-flanked center entrance within Tuscan-pier barrel-vault porch, pedimented dormers, and 6/1 replacement sash. Built as an income-producing property, this house's first tenants were Charlotte P. and Jack C. Richardson, assistant manager for Washburn Wire Co., across the Seekonk River in East Providence.
- GARAGE (1927-28): A two-stall, hip-roof garage is located at the rear of the property.
- 67 JOHN B. FERGUSON HOUSE (1929): A two-and-one-half-story, single-family house with a three-bay façade, a sidelight-flanked center entrance within Tuscan-column pedimented porch, tripartite windows (two 6/1 flanking central 8/1 double-hung sash) on either side of the principal entrance, paired windows over the principal entrance, and 1/1 replacement sash. Ferguson, a physician with an office on Broad Street in South Providence, lived here with his wife, Margaret.
- GARAGE (1929): A two-stall, brick-faced, concrete-block garage is located at the rear of the property.
- 68 MANCEL W. TALCOTT HOUSE (1924): A two-and-one-half-story, hip-roofed, single-family house with side-hall entrance within a Tuscan-pier hip-roofed entrance porch flanked to the north with a quadripartite bow oriel window. A glazed sun porch is located on the south elevation. Fenestration includes 4/4 sash on the first story, and 6/1 replacement sash on the upper story. Talcott was a principal with his father in the belt-hook manufacturing firm W.O. and M.W. Talcott, Inc., at 91 Sabin Street, in downtown Providence. This house is similar to that he built and first occupied in this neighborhood, at 101 Cole Avenue (q.v.), where he lived only a year or so before building and occupying this house. By the mid-1930s, he had married and moved his family to Wingate Road (see Blackstone Boulevard Realty Plat Historic District).

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LORRAINE AVENUE, cont.

GARAGE (1924): A 2-stall, rusticated-concrete-block, hip-roof garage is located at the rear of the parcel.

- 71 BIRDIE H. GILMAN HOUSE (1928-29): A two-and-one-half-story, single-family house with a hip roof with a low shed-roof dormer. The building has wide weatherboard sheathing on its three-bay façade. The center entrance and sidelights are flanked by blind fanlights and are set within a shallow, Tuscan-pier porch with Regency iron cresting. Fenestration consists of tripartite windows (two 4/1 flanking central 6/1 double-hung sash), a paired 4/1 window over the principal entrance, and a glazed sun porch on the south elevation. Mrs. Gilman lived here with her husband, David D., an employee of Standard Dental Laboratory Co. on Empire Street, in downtown Providence.

GARAGE: A one-stall, hip-roofed garage is located at the rear of the parcel.

- 75 GRACE E. MORSE HOUSE (ca 1924): A vinyl-sided, two-and-one-half-story, single-family house with a hip roof with hip-roof dormer, a three-bay façade, sidelight-flanked center entrance below a barrel-vault hood on brackets, paired windows on either side of the principal entrance, a glazed sun porch on the south elevation. Morse lived here with her husband, Charles A., a salesman.

GARAGE (ca 1924): A three-stall, hip-roofed garage at the rear of the property.

- 78 JAMES E. HEAP HOUSE (1916-17): A two-and-one-half-story, single-family Dutch Colonial Revival-style house set end to the street at the north end of a double lot with a south-facing façade and two-story slate gambrel roof. The side-hall-plan main block has a sidelight-flanked principal entrance within a Tuscan-column, barrel-vault porch and large casement windows east of the entrance. Heap was a dentist with his office downtown on Weybosset Street.

GARAGE (ca 1920): A fine and exceptionally rare three-stall, brick, hip-roof garage with original diagonal-beaded-board, sixteen-light bi-fold doors for each stall is set at the rear of the lot.

- 85 GUSTAVUS TAYLOR HOUSE (1920-21): A tapestry-brick two-and-one-half-story, single-family house with a three-bay façade under a hip roof with hip-roofed dormers. The house has a Tuscan-pilaster-framed center entrance with a barrel-vaulted hood. Fenestration consists of tripartite windows (two 6/1 flanking central 8/1 double-hung sash) on either side of the principal entrance, paired 6/1 sash above,

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and a glazed porch on the north elevation. Taylor was a principal in Gustavus Taylor & Co., investments, with an office downtown on Westminster Street. He lived here only briefly, and the house changed owners several times in its early years.

GARAGE (1920-21): A two-stall, tapestry brick, hip-roof garage is located on the property.

- 86 ELLIOT G. PARKHURST HOUSE (1914-15): A two-and-one-half-story, single-family house with wide weatherboard sheathing, a three-bay façade, a Tuscan-pier-framed center entrance within modillion cornice, and a hip roof with hip-roofed dormers. Parkhurst was a lawyer, eventually a partner in Edwards & Angell; he and his family lived here until 1928, when they moved into a new house at 64 Hazard Avenue (see Freeman Plat Historic District).

GARAGE (1914-15): A one-stall, hip-roofed garage at the rear of the parcel.

- 96 MELVILLE N. OTIS HOUSE (1917): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family house with a five-bay façade, central sidelight-flanked and semi-elliptical-fanlight-capped principal entrance set within a Roman Doric porch, glazed porch across south elevation, and slate-roof with pedimented dormers. Otis was a dentist in an office downtown on Mathewson Street.

Garage (1917): A one-stall garage is located the at rear of the property.

- 97 NORMAN L. SAMMIS HOUSE (1918): A two-and-one-half-story, single-family house with a slate roof. Its central principal entrance is set within a Tuscan-columned, pedimented porch and flanked by 6/6 sash tripartite windows. The second story has five-bay articulation, with paired windows over the principal entrance. A two-story, flat-roof glazed porch is on the south elevation. Sammis was an assistant manager at Builders Iron Foundry, on Codding Street.

GARAGE: A one-and-one-half-story, two-stall garage is located at the rear of the parcel, on Laurel Avenue.

LUZON AVENUE

- 11 HOUSE (ca 1950): A vinyl-sided, two-story, "Colonial" house with a concrete foundation, three-bay façade, center entrance within a narrow-pier-supported end-

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gable-roof entrance porch, and 6/6 and 8/8, double-hung sash. There is a one-story, shed-roof addition at the east end of the rear elevation.

GARAGE: A two-stall, concrete-block garage stands at the rear of the lot.

- 14 LESLIE MARKANT HOUSE (ca 1923): A modest, one-story, L-plan Bungalow with a complex hip roof and notched, exposed rafter tails. The flat-roof entry porch is enclosed with replacement casement sash. Fenestration includes 6/1, double-hung replacement sash and four-light wood casement sash. Markant was a bookkeeper.

GARAGE: A one-stall, pyramidal-roof, concrete-block garage stands at the rear of the lot.

- 17-19 CHARLES F. LOCKWOOD HOUSE (ca 1923-24): A two-and-one-half-story, two-family house with a gable roof and shed dormers. The gable-roof portico has an entablature frieze and Doric columns and pilasters. The enclosed, rectangular side porch includes the first-floor unit's separate entrance, and a V-shaped oriel with pediment projects from the west elevation. Fenestration includes six- and eight-pane windows and double-hung sash; fixed four- and six-light wood sash, and casement windows. Architect Lockwood lived here briefly at number 19 then rented both units to a series of tenants.

GARAGE: A two-stall, flat-roof, concrete-block garage stands at the back of the lot.

- 18 GEORGE L. HURD HOUSE (ca 1921): A modest, shingled, two-and-one-half-story, Foursquare, single-family house with a pyramidal roof and overhanging eaves. The gable-roof portico has an entablature frieze and Doric columns. A bay projects from the primary façade. Fenestration includes 1/1, double-hung replacement sash. Hurd dealt in hay and grain.

GARAGE: A garage on the property is not visible from the street.

- 21-23 SIDNEY R. BELLOWS HOUSE (ca 1924): A two-and-one-half-story, two-family residence with a two-story glazed porch on the northwest corner. The contrasting clapboard first and shingled second stories, windows arranged in double and tripartite configurations, and end-jerkinhead-gable roof lined with curved brackets beneath the front eave all provide picturesque Cotswold-cottage references to a standard house type. Bellows was an engineer who lived here and rented the lower-story unit to tenants: William L. Kiernan was the first.

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LUZON AVENUE, cont.

GARAGE: A, two-stall, concrete-block, hip-roof garage stands at the back of the lot.

- 22-24 PATRICK F. COLLINS HOUSE (ca 1924): A vinyl-sided, two-and-one-half-story Double Decker with a hip roof and hip-roofed dormer. The hip-roofed front porch is supported by iron railings and shelters a pair of front doors. Fenestration includes 2/1 and 1/1, double-hung, wood sash. Collins, a carpenter, lived in the upper unit and rented the lower one to tenants, including Clinton K. Mackey, a superintendent, followed by F. Melvin Clark, a teacher.

GARAGE: A two-stall, hip-roofed, concrete-block garage stands at the back of the lot.

- 27-29 GRACE W. MCGANN HOUSE (1925-26): A vinyl-sided, two-and-one-half-story, two-family house with an end-gable roof and shed-roof dormer. Scrolled brackets and tapered pilasters support the gable-roofed front door hood. A two-story oriel is located on the west elevation, and an enclosed two-story porch contains the second entrance. McGann at first rented both units to tenants, salesman William F. Merritt and widow Catherine Devine in 1926, before moving to the upper unit in 1927.

GARAGE: A gable-roofed, one-bay, two-car, concrete block garage.

- 28-30-32 ATTACHED HOUSES (mid-1980s): A one-and-one-half to two-story, multi-family
NC condominium residence with gable roofs. The wood frame building is sheathed in clapboards decorated with applied stickwork ornament on the façade and wood shingles on the side elevations. The principal entrances are set within deep porches, and built-in garages are located at the back of the building. Fenestration includes casement and fixed sash windows and louvered semi-circular openings. Identical to units at 34-36-38 Luzon as well as on the other side of the block on Laurel Avenue, these replace the 1917 Cole Avenue School (Stone, Carpenter & Sheldon, architects), which was demolished in the 1980s.

- 31-33 JACOB OSTERMAN HOUSE (ca 1925): A two-and-one-half-story, two-family house, brick on the first story and clapboard above, with twin entrance porches, tripartite windows centered on the façade at first- and second-story levels, and end-gable roof. Fenestration includes 1/1 and 6/6, double-hung wood sash. Osterman, a tailor, lived on the upper level and rented the first story. Soon after he built the house, he sold it to Michael A. Troiana, a manager, who similarly occupied the building.

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LUZON AVENUE, cont.

GARAGE: A brick and concrete block, hip-roofed, one-bay, two-car garage stands at the back of the lot.

34-36-38 ATTACHED HOUSES (mid-1980s): A one-and-a-half-to-two-story, multi-family
NC condominium residence with gable roofs. The wood frame building is sheathed in clapboards decorated with applied stickwork ornament on the façade and wood shingles on the side elevations. The principal entrances are set within deep porches, and built-in garages are located at the back of the building. Fenestration includes casement and fixed sash windows and louvered semi-circular openings. Identical to units at 28-30-32 Luzon as well as on the other side of the block on Laurel Avenue, these replace the 1917 Cole Avenue School (Stone, Carpenter & Sheldon, architects), demolished in the 1980s.

37-39 WILLIAM B. SPOONER HOUSE (ca 1925): An aluminum-sided, two-and-one-half-story, two-family house with a complex hip roof and hip-roof dormers. One entrance has a hip roof, Doric columns, and a frieze (partially missing); the other entrance has a metal awning over a door with sidelights. Fenestration includes 6/6 and 1/1 double-hung replacement sash; a 6-light replacement sash, and 8/1, double-hung original wood sash. Spooner, a chauffeur, lived in one unit and rented out the other, first to Ernest H. Davison, an accountant.

GARAGE: A two-stall, concrete block, hip-roofed garage is located on the property.

MILES AVENUE

15-29 APARTMENT BUILDING (ca 1995): A two-and-one-half story, multi-family
NC residential building with a gable roof.

16-24 APARTMENT BUILDING (ca 1995): A two-and-one-half-story, multi-family
NC residential building with a gable roof.

MOSES BROWN STREET

7 H. WALKER HOUSE (1905): Hilton & Jackson, architects. A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has an end-gable roof with hip-roofed dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboards. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. An intent to build permit dated 8 June 1905 lists Hilton & Jackson as the

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architects and Laura G. Bosworth as the property owner. Bosworth is associated with the property on the 1908 Hopkins map. H. Walker is identified with the property on the 1920 Hopkins map.

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, flat roof garage clad with stucco is located northeast of the main house.

- 8 ARTHUR PHILBRICK HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A one-and-one-half-story, Tudor Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has an end-gable roof with shed dormers. The principal entrance is centered on the north elevation. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/6 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 Sanborn map and the 1949 directory both identify Arthur Philbrick with the property.

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, hip-roofed garage constructed of brick located southwest of the main house.

- 10 JENNIE M. RUSSELL HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, single-family, residential building. It has an end-gambrel roof with shed dormers. An oriel bay projects from the gambrel end peak. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 8/1 and 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map associates Jennie M. Russell with the property.

- 15 EVERETT C. WELLS HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with hip-roofed dormers. A polygonal bay projects from the west elevation. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 directory lists Everett C. Wells, a realtor, as the property owner.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, gable roof garage with clapboard siding located east of the main house.

- 16 WALTER W. BURNHAM HOUSE (ca 1920): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with hip-roofed

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dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 8/1 and 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. The 1920 directory lists Walter W. Burnham, an assessor, as the owner of the property.

- 19 R.E. BADGER HOUSE (ca 1916): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building with a hip roof. The west facade features a central entrance flanked by two polygonal bays. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of casement and double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in fair condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map identifies R.E. Badger with the property.
- 21 JOSEPH C. WAYNER HOUSE (ca 1916): A two-story, Prairie-style, single-family residential building with a hip roof. A polygonal bay projects from the north elevation. The exterior walls are sheathed with weatherboard. Fenestration consists of casement windows. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 directory lists Joseph C. Wayner as the property owner.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, hip-roofed garage constructed of brick is located northeast of the main house.

ORCHARD AVENUE

- 9 JOSEPH BANIGAN HOUSE (ca 1875): A large, two-and-one-half-story, Second Empire-style, single-family residential building with an asymmetrical plan. It has a mansard roof with pedimented dormers. It features an L-shaped mass embracing an entrance pavilion. A polygonal bay projects from the east elevation. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboards. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. Stylistic elements include flat molded caps over windows, modillion cornice and a balustraded entrance porch with square posts. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. Joseph Bannigan, president of Woonsocket Rubber Company, is associated with the property on the 1895 atlas. This house was originally constructed for Bannigan at 500 Angell Street. It was moved to make way for a larger and more opulent mansion that was later demolished to permit the construction of Wayland Manor.

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GARAGE: A one-story, three-bay, brick garage with a mansard roof and slate roofing shingles is located south of the main house.

- 10 JAMES CORNELL HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): George F. Hall, architect. A two-and-one-half-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a side-gambrel roof with shed dormers. The main block is flanked by two, gambrel-roofed, one-and-one-half-story wings. The exterior walls are sheathed with aluminum siding. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a moderate degree of integrity. J.E. Potter is associated with the house from 1908 until at least 1920.

- 25 LUCY P. KELLEY HOUSE (1925): Jackson, Robertson & Adams, architects. A two-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with a hip-roofed dormer. A rectangular plan, hip-roofed bay projects from the east side. The exterior walls are constructed of brick. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/6 lights. The foundation is constructed of random granite. The building is in excellent condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. It remained in the Kelly family until 1955.

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, garage with a hip roof and exterior walls of brick and clapboard.

- 29 ROBERT LINCOLN LIPPITT HOUSE (1902): Martin & Hall, architects. A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building with a hip roof and hip-roofed dormers. It has a broad, Tuscan-columned central entrance portico sheltering a doorway with sidelights over panels, and a second-story oriel. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboards. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 12/2 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in excellent condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. The 1908 Hopkins map identifies R.L. Lippitt with the property. Lippitt was an agent of the Lippitt Woolen Company, and an early automobile aficionado.

GARAGE: A one-and-one-half-story, end-gable, single bay garage of frame construction with stucco exterior is located to the south of the house. The garage is probably one of the earliest in the city.

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- 30 HOWARD P. CORNELL HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-story, single-family residential building with a hip roof. The exterior walls are constructed of brick. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 and 1932 directories both list Howard P. Cornell, a grocer, as the property owner.
- 35 FOREST GREENE HOUSE (1896): A two-and-one-half-story, single-family residential building. The house resembles an English Georgian manor house. It has a cross-gable roof with gable dormers and flat roof sections screened by parapets. It has a slightly projecting, 3-bay, gable-roofed central entrance pavilion with quoins, a one-story vestibule with a door facing the street, a shallow oriel over the vestibule containing narrow, ogee-arch windows, a Palladian window in the entrance pavilion gable, segmental relieving arches of the windows, and a rear wing. The exterior walls are constructed of brick. Fenestration consists of casement windows. The foundation is constructed of random granite. The building is in excellent condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. Forest Greene is listed as the property owner in the 1900 directory. Greene was a partner in the carriage manufacturing firm of Parks Brothers & Rogers. The 1908 map identifies L.F. Rogers with the property. From 1910 until at least 1932 Everett F. Rogers, a jewelry manufacturer, owned the property.
- GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay garage with a gable roof and brick construction is located to the south of the main house.
- 39 EVERETT ROGERS/ROBERT TREAT HOUSE (1899): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has an end-gable roof with gable dormers. The entrance is off-center with an entry porch. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboards. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/6 and 8/8 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in excellent condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. Everett Rogers lived at this address prior to moving next door to 35 Orchard Avenue.
- GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, flat-roofed garage constructed of brick located south of the main house.
- 43 FRANK MARTIN HOUSE (1899): Martin & Hall, architects. An asymmetrical, two-and-one-half-story, single-family residential building with Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Medieval Revival features. It has a gable roof and gable dormers. The central entrance with sidelights and transom are set within a segmental-arch

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enframement, and is sheltered by an Ionic portico surmounted by a second story oriel and a flaring end gable front dormer with a Palladian window, plain bargeboards, and finial-topped pendant post at the gable peak. A large, octagonal turret covered with a slightly-bell-curved, polygonal dome rises above the roof line of the second story. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 15/1 and 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. Frank Martin, principal in Martin & Hall, was the first owner of the house. His firm probably designed the building. The 1900 through 1932 directories list Harold J. Gross, a partner in G.L. & H.J. Gross, insurance and real estate agents.

- 44 ANNIE C. BARKER HOUSE (1910-1911): Clarke & Howe, architects. A two-and-one-half-story, Georgian Revival-style, single-family residential building set on a lawn terrace. It has a side-gambrel roof with gable dormers. The building features an ogee-roof central entrance portico with paired columns, side entablature sections, a gambrel roof, and urn finials at the corners; a large side bay window; and a modillion course. The exterior walls and foundation are constructed of brick. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The building is in excellent condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. The 1920 map identifies Annie C. Barker with the house.

GARAGE: A one-story, three-bay, hip-roofed garage with weatherboard siding located north of the main house.

- 49 GEORGE F. HALL HOUSE (1898): Martin & Hall, architects. A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building set with end-gable to the street. It has a parapet-topped brick end wall containing paired end chimneys. The side elevations are sheathed with clapboards. Other details include quoin blocks, neo-Georgian trellises attached to the brick wall, column-and-trelliswork entrance porch, stone keystones over the windows in the brick wall, a deep entablature, and dentil cornice and large gabled dormers on one side. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in excellent condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. George F. Hall, a partner in the firm of Martin & Hall, and his heirs occupied the house for 51 years.

- 50-60 SAINT MARTIN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH (1916,1925; west end 1946): Clarke & Howe, architects, Wallis E. Howe (1966). An asymmetrical, random ashlar masonry ecclesiastical building modeled after the Gothic parish churches of rural England. It

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comprises a tall, one-story, gable-roofed nave running parallel to Orchard Avenue; a three-story corner tower with buttressed corners, a belfry with paired Gothic arches, a battlemented parapet; and a projecting gabled entrance porch flanking the tower. Fenestration consists of stained glass windows. The building is in excellent condition and retains a very high degree of integrity.

50-60 SAINT MARTIN'S PARISH HALL (1916): Attached to Saint Martin's Church is a two-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed, stucco-clad, Tudor Revival-style parish hall with a projecting, stone and stucco-and-timber, gable-roofed central pavilion containing a Tudor-arch entrance; front gables with stucco-and-timber detailing; and partly enclosed stone front chimney. It has a cross-gable roof with gable dormers. The exterior walls are clad with stucco. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 9/9 and 6/6 lights. The foundation is constructed of random granite. The building is in excellent condition and retains a high degree of integrity.

63 NATHAN B. BARTON HOUSE (1897): Martin & Hall, architects. A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with gable dormers. The central entrance bay is defined by Ionic pilasters, first-story windows with wide lintel boards and modeled caps, a deep entablature, and modillion cornice. The entrance bay has a double-leaf door flanked by oval bull's eye windows under a semicircular portico with paired colonettes and a roof balustrade. A second-story oriel is surmounted by blind semicircular and segmental arches formed by moldings applied to the wall surface, and a tiny attic window in the front gable is topped with a broken scroll pediment. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboards. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. Nathan B. Barton was treasurer of the Ostby & Barton Company, manufacturing jewelers.

GARAGE: A two-story, two-bay, slate-shingled, mansard roof with copper flashing, is located south of the main house.

67 AMY T. & FRANK NUGENT HOUSE (1898): A two-and-one-half-story, hip-roofed single-family residential building with Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Medieval Revival-style features. It has a cylindrical, conical-roofed tower with a large-scale, neo-Federal, flaring-dentil cornice, and a shallow, off-center first-story projection framed by engaged columns and impost blocks topped by newel-like pedestals with urn finials. A second-story oriel is surmounted by a gable with corner brackets, plain bargeboards, a pendant post at the peak, and inverted chevron-

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patterned timberwork; It also has a tiny roof deck with a Chinese Chippendale balustrade. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in excellent condition and retains a high degree of integrity.

GARAGE (two): A one-story, single bay former carriage house, similar in design to the main house is located south of the main house. A one-story, single bay, hip-roofed garage is located south of the main house.

- 68 TEMPLE BETH-EL (1951-1955): Percival Goodman of New York, architect. A contemporary-style buff brick and limestone building composed of asymmetrically disposed one-and-two story, flat roofed horizontal blocks. The one-story main block has an off-center, recessed entrance porch, a vaulted roof rising over the temple section, and a small dome over a chapel to one side of the entranceway. Side wings contain offices, classrooms, and an assembly hall. The building is in excellent condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The building was designed by Percival Goodman of New York for the Congregation of the Sons of Israel and David, Providence's oldest Jewish religious body.

- 75 GEORGIANNA V. & HENRY W. HARVEY HOUSE (1900): A two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building. It has a hip roof with gable dormers. The north facade features a central semicircular Ionic entrance portico surmounted by a second story polygonal bay with a door in it, a central gable dormer with a recessed triple window screened by columns, projecting front gables on each side of the central dormer with blind-arch-topped windows in the gable-ends and paired corner brackets and second-story oriels under the overhangs, an overhanging gable roofed stair pavilion on the east side, a projecting gabled pavilion on the side fronted by a massive segmental-arch porte-cochere, a broad entablature and modillion cornice, subsidiary gabled dormers and two massive, ribbed chimneys. The exterior wall fabrics are brick and wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. Henry Harvey was a partner in the jewelry manufacturing firm of Harvey & Otis.

ORCHARD PLACE

LANDSCAPE ISLAND (ca 1915): A circular, landscaped traffic island with granite curbing. A modern street lamp is located in the center of the island.

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- 24 CHARLES MILLS HOUSE (ca 1915): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building with an end-gable roof. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 8/8 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 and 1932 directories list Charles Mills as the owner of the property.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, hip-roofed garage constructed of brick located west of the main house.

- 25 FRANCIS J. BROWN HOUSE (ca 1915): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has an end-gable roof with shed dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboards. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/6 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 through 1949 directories list Ellen P. Brown, a teacher, as the owner of the property.

- 28 ARTHUR M. BUDLONG HOUSE (ca 1918): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building with a side-gable roof. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboards. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/6 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 and 1932 directories list Arthur M. Budlong as the property owner.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, hip-roofed garage constructed of brick located west of the main house.

- 29 HENRY S. & SUSAN NEWCOMBE HOUSE (1915): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a side-gable roof with gable dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboards. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 and 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 and 1932 directories list Henry S. Newcombe, a salesman, as the owner of the property.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, gable roof, clapboard-sheathed building with a pergola is located east of the main house.

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- 3 CASPER FRANK HOUSE (ca 1923): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip-roof with hip-roofed dormers. The exterior wall fabrics are weatherboard and brick. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 4/1, 6/1, 8/8 and 10/10 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The Frank family has owned the house since the mid-1920s and retained ownership until at least 1977.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, hip-roofed garage constructed of brick is located east of the main house.

- 4 EDWARD J. McCAFFREY HOUSE (ca 1917): A two-and-one-half-story, Craftsman-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with hip-roofed dormers. The exterior wall fabrics are brick and wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/6 and 4/4 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 through 1949 directories list the McCaffreys as the owners of the property

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, hip-roofed garage constructed of brick is located north of the main house.

- 11 PERCY H. RUSHTON HOUSE (1923): A two-and-one-half-story, Craftsman-style, single-family residential building. It has a side-gable roof with gable dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with aluminum siding. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a moderate degree of integrity. Percy R. Rushton, a physician, was the first property owner. The 1932 and 1949 directories list Harry Wachenheimer as the owner.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, hip-roofed garage is located south of the main house.

- 15 ELIZABETH O'REILLY HOUSE (ca 1923): A two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style, single-family residential building. It has an end-gable roof with shed dormers. The exterior walls are clad with stucco. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. Elizabeth O'Reilly was the first owner of the property. The 1932 directory lists Patrick O'Reilly as the property owner.

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GARAGE: A one-story, four-bay, flat roof garage constructed of concrete is block located south of the main house (shared with 19 President Avenue).

- 18 CHARLES E. GODFREY HOUSE (1905): B.S.D. Martin, architect. A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with gable-roofed dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with aluminum siding. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 8/1 and 4/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. An Intent to Build Permit dated 25 March 1903 identifies B.S.D. Martin as the architect. The Godfreys were associated with the house until at least 1932.

- 19 PATRICK O'REILLY HOUSE (ca 1920): A two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style, single-family residential building. It has an end-gable roof with shed dormers. The exterior walls are clad with stucco. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. Patrick and Elizabeth O'Reilly were the building's original owners.

GARAGE: shared with 15 President Avenue

- 22 R. STRAUSS HOUSE (ca 1920): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a side-gable roof with gable-roofed dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map identifies R. Strauss with the property.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, hip-roofed garage constructed of brick is located north of the main house.

- 23-25 JOHN H. BARRY HOUSE (ca 1905): A two-and-one-half-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building with an end-gambrel roof. A polygonal bay projects from the north facade. The exterior wall fabrics are clapboards and wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 and 2/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1910 through 1932 directories list John H. Barry, a carpenter, as the property owner.

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- 24-26 HELEN A.W. HUDSON HOUSE (ca 1905): Frederick E. Field, architect. A two-and-one-half-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building with an end gambrel roof. Two story polygonal bays project from the south facade and east elevation. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboards. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 2/2 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. An Intent to Build Permit dated 31 October 1905 lists Frederick E. Field as the architect.
- GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, hip-roofed garage constructed of concrete block is located north of the main house.
- 27-29 DAVID J. BARRY HOUSE (1911): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building with a cross-gable roof. Two story polygonal bays project from the north facade and east elevation. The exterior walls are sheathed with vinyl siding. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a moderate degree of integrity.
- 32 ANNIE J. HOOD HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building with a hip roof and hip-roofed dormers. A polygonal bay projects from the east side. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboards. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. Annie J. Hood was the original owner. Mrs. Harriet Waters is listed as the property owner in directories from 1910 through 1932.
- 34-36 HELEN A.W. HUDSON HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): Frederick E. Field, architect. A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building with an end-gambrel roof. A polygonal bay projects from the south facade. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboards. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 2/2 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. An Intent to Build Permit dated 24 May 1907 lists Frederick E. Field as the architect.
- GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, gable roof garage constructed of concrete block is located north of the main house.
- 39 NUTTAL ESTATE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building with a flat roof. The exterior walls are sheathed

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with drop siding. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/6 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 map identifies the property as the Nuttal Estate.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, hip-roofed garage with clapboard siding is located south of the main house.

- 40 DANIEL P. DOUGLAS HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with hip-roofed dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, hip-roofed garage with clapboard siding located north of the main house.

- 50 CHARLES F. THATCHER HOUSE (1904): A two-and-one-half-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a cross-gambrel roof with shed dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 and Queen Anne-style lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1910 directory lists Charles F. Thatcher as the property owner.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, hip-roofed garage with clapboard siding located north of the main house.

- 52-54 EDWARD CHESEBRO HOUSE (1902): A two-and-one-half-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building. It has a hip roof with gable and gambrel dormers. A polygonal bay projects from the south facade. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1910 and 1920 directories list Edward Chesebro as the property owner.

GARAGE: A two-story, single bay garage sheathed in wooden shingles is located south of the main house.

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PRESIDENT AVENUE, cont.

- 56 WALLACE L. POND HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with hip-roofed dormers. The exterior wall fabrics are stucco and wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 and 4/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. Wallace L. Pond, a manager, is listed as the property owner in directories from 1910 through 1932.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, hip-roofed garage constructed of concrete block located south of the main house.

- 60 ETHEL & LESTER S. HILL, Jr. HOUSE (ca 1909): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building with a hip roof. A rounded corner bay projects from the south elevation. The exterior wall fabrics are brick and wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 and 8/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1910 and 1920 directories list Lester S. Hill Jr., a lawyer, as the property owner.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, flat roof garage constructed of brick located north of the main house.

- 61 EDWARD W. GIBBS HOUSE (ca 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has an end-gable roof with shed dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map identifies E.W. Gibbs with the property.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, gable-roofed garage with clapboard siding located south of the main house.

- 65 FREDERICK L. PIERCE HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with hip-roofed dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 9/1, 12/1, 6/1 and 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 directory lists Fredrick L. Pierce as the owner, and the 1932 directory lists Mary Pierce as the property owner.

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PRESIDENT AVENUE, cont.

70-72 JOHN F. HOLLAND HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building. It has a hip roof with gable and hip dormers. Two polygonal bays project from the south facade. The exterior wall fabrics are clapboards and wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1910 directory lists John F. Holland as the property owner.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, hip-roofed garage constructed of concrete block located north of the main house.

73-75 JOHN F. O'GORMAN HOUSE (ca 1917): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building. It has an end-gable roof with a gable dormer. A polygonal bay projects from the north facade. The exterior wall fabrics are stucco and wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 8/1 and 6/1 lights. The building is in good condition and retains a very high degree of integrity.

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, flat roof garage constructed of concrete block located south of the main house.

77-79 BENJAMIN H. JACKSON HOUSE (1917): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building. It has an end-gable roof with a gable dormer. A polygonal bay projects from the north facade. The exterior wall fabrics are stucco and wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 8/1 and 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity.

81 FANNIE M. GRAVES HOUSE (1915-1916): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with gable and arched dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with drop siding. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/6 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in excellent condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. The 1920 directory lists Mrs. Eugene Luther Graves as the property owner.

83 ROBERT O. SMITH HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with hip-roofed dormers. A polygonal bay projects from the north facade. The exterior wall fabrics are clapboards and wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash

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windows with 2/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in excellent condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1910 and 1920 directories list Robert Smith as the owner of the property.

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, hip-roofed garage constructed of concrete block is located south of the main house.

- 86 MORTIMER H. ALLING HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A two-and-one-half-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a side-gambrel roof with gable dormers. An oriel bay projects from the west side. The exterior walls are sheathed with vinyl siding. Fenestration consists of awning windows. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1910 and 1920 directories list Mortimer H. Alling as the owner of the property.

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, hip-roofed garage with clapboard siding is located north of the main house.

- 89 ERNEST R. SMITH HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with hip-roofed dormers. A polygonal bay projects from the east elevation. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 2/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. The 1910 and 1920 directories list Ernest R. Smith as the owner of the property.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay garage sheathed in wood shingle with a slate-clad, hipped roof is located south of the main house.

- 92 BLANCHE D. & HORACE JACOBS HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with hip-roofed dormers. An oriel bay projects from the east elevation. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 2/1 and 8/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1910 directory lists Horace Jacobs, a teacher, as the owner of the property.

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, hip-roofed garage with clapboard siding located north of the main house.

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- 95 NC APARTMENTS (ca 1995): A one-and-one-half-story, multi-family residential building with an end-gable roof.
- 99 SMITH-JACKSON HOUSE (1909): A two-and-one-half-story, Craftsman-style, single-family residential building. It has a side-gambrel roof with two levels of shed dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The foundation is clad with stucco. The building is in good condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. The 1910 and 1920 directories list Donald E. Jackson, a real estate developer, as the owner of the property. It was built for Edwin A. Smith as a residence for his daughter and son-in-law, Rachel S. and Donald E. Jackson. Jackson owned a number of large apartment buildings and two-family houses on the East Side. He served as an associate of his father-in-law and as head of Automatic Envelope Sealing & Stamping Machine company. He became president and treasurer of Smith Estates, Inc. after the death of Edwin Smith in 1919. The Jacksons sold this house in 1928.
- 100 CHARLES W. EASTWOOD HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with shed dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with weatherboard. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1, 4/1 and 8/8 lights. The foundation is clad with stucco. The building is in excellent condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 and 1932 directories list Charles W. Eastwood, a paint manufacturer, as the owner of the house.
- GARAGE: A one-story, single bay garage constructed of concrete block and capped with a slate, hip roof, is located north of the main house.
- 144 MILDRED FOSTER HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A one-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a side-gable roof with shed dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 and Queen Anne-style lights. The building is in excellent condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. The 1920 map identifies Mildred Foster with the property. The 1932 and 1949 directories list Mildred Foster as the owner.
- GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, gable-roofed, concrete block garage is located north of the main house.

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PRESIDENT AVENUE, cont.

- 145 ALBRO DANA HOUSE (1927): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building with a side-gable roof. The exterior walls and foundation are constructed of brick. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/6 lights. The building is in good condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. The 1932 and 1949 directories list Albro Dana as the property owner. It remained in the Dana family until at least 1977.

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, flat-roofed garage of brick construction is located south of the main house.

- 149 WALTER S. INGRAHAM HOUSE (ca 1915): Stone, Carpenter & Sheldon, architects. A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a side-gable roof with gable dormers. The exterior walls and foundation are constructed of brick. Fenestration consists of 6/6 and 4/4 double-hung sash windows. The building is in good condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. An Intent To Build Permit identifies Stone, Carpenter & Sheldon as the architects. Walter S. Ingraham is listed in the 1920 directory as the property owner.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, flat-roofed garage of brick construction is located south of the main house.

- 152 JEANNE GROSSMAN HOUSE (1925-1929): A two-and-one-half-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a side-gambrel roof with shed dormers. The exterior walls are brick and clapboard. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/6 and 10/10 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a very high degree of integrity.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, hip-roofed garage of brick construction is located north of the main house.

- 159 CHARLES H. PERKINS Jr. HOUSE (ca 1917): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a side-gable roof with shed dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/6 and 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in excellent condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. The 1920 directory lists Charles H. Perkins Jr. as the property owner.

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GARAGE: A one-story, four-bay garage with clapboard siding and a slate-clad, hip roof is located south of the main house.

- 166 JOSEPH B. McINTYRE HOUSE (1912,): A two-and-one-half-story, Georgian Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with barrel arched dormers. The south facade features a central, bow-front Ionic portico surmounted by a semicircular oriel. The exterior walls and foundation are constructed of brick. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights and splayed lintels with keystones. The building is in excellent condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. Joseph P. McIntyre was the manager of a Pawtucket manufacturing firm.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, flat-roofed garage of brick construction is located northeast of the main house.

- 176 FREDERICK W. ALLEN HOUSE (ca. 1915): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a side-gambrel roof with gable dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in excellent condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. The 1920 and 1932 directories list Frederick W. Allen, a salesman, as the property owner.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay garage with wood shingle siding and a gambrel roof is located north of the main house.

- 186 WILLIAM H. O'CONNOR HOUSE (ca 1917): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with gable dormers. A gable-roofed extension projects from the east side. The exterior walls are sheathed with vinyl siding. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/6 lights. The building is in good condition and retains a moderate degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map identifies W.H. O'Connor, a florist, with the property.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, hipped roof garage with vinyl siding located north of the main house.

- 188 J. FRED McCLOSKEY HOUSE (ca 1920): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with gable dormers. The exterior wall fabrics are stucco and wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 12/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick.

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The building is in good condition and retains a substantial degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map identifies J.F. McCloskey with the property. It remained in the McCloskey family until at least 1949.

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, hip-roofed garage covered with stucco is located north of the main house

- 191 J. FAISY HOUSE (ca 1920): A two-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a gambrel roof with shed dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/6 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, hip-roofed garage constructed of concrete block is located south of the main house.

- 195 THOMAS H. YATES HOUSE (1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building with a gambrel roof. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 8/8 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 directory lists Thomas H. Yates, a dentist, as the property owner. Between 1932 and 1949 the property was owned by Jennie F. Olney.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, hip-roofed garage constructed of concrete block is located south of the main house.

- 196 THOMAS E. O'DONNELL HOUSE (1927): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building with a side-gable roof. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboards. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 8/1 and 4/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920, 1932 and 1949 directories list Thomas E. O'Donnell as the property owner.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, gable-roofed garage with clapboard siding is located north of the main house.

- 202 MARGARET G. MOORE HOUSE (ca 1942): A two-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building with a side-gable roof. A gable roof extension

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projects from the west elevation. The exterior wall fabrics are brick and wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 8/8, 4/4 and 6/6 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1949 directory lists Joseph Moore as the property owner.

- 203 SAMUEL A. EVERETT HOUSE (1914-1915): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a side-gable roof with gable-roofed dormers. The exterior walls and foundation are constructed of brick. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 map identifies Samuel Everett, a shoe dressing manufacturer, with the property.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, jerkinhead-roofed garage constructed of brick is located south of the main house.

- 205 HERBERT C. MILLER HOUSE (ca 1915): A two-and-one-half-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a gambrel roof with gable-roofed dormers. The principal entrance is located on the west elevation. An oriel bay projects from the east side. The exterior wall fabrics are clapboards and brick. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 8/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a substantial degree of integrity. The 1920 directory lists Herbert C. Miller, a manager, as the property owner.

- 208 TIMOTHY O'CONNOR ESTATE (ca 1930): A two-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building with a side gable roof. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/6 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 and 1932 directories list the property as the Timothy O'Connor Estate.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, gable-roofed garage with wood shingle siding is located north of the main house.

- 214 CHARLOTTE E. CULLEN HOUSE (ca 1930): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building with a side-gable roof. The foundation and exterior walls are constructed of brick. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/6 lights. Dormers with half-round windows are

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located on the front slope of the roof. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, gable-roofed garage constructed of brick is located north of the main house.

- 234-242 O'CONNOR APARTMENTS (1918): George F. Hall, architect. A three-and-one-half-story, Georgian Revival-style, multi-family apartment building. It has a hip and gable roof with hipped dormers and a modillion cornice. The foundation and exterior walls are constructed of brick. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 9/1 lights. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity.

SLATER AVENUE

- 11-13 H. FRANK HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building. It has a hip roof with shed dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map identifies H. Frank with the property.

- 15-17 H. FRANK HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, multi-family residential building with a hip roof. The exterior walls are sheathed with vinyl siding. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map identifies H. Frank with the property.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, two-car, shed-roofed garage located east of the main house.

- 26-28 JACKSON DEVELOPMENT & REALTY COMPANY HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Craftsman-style, multi-family residential building. It has an end-gable roof with gable dormers. The exterior wall fabrics are stucco and wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 and 1/1 lights. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 and 1926 Hopkins maps identify Jackson Dev. & Realty Company with the property.

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SLATER AVENUE, cont.

33 MARY GROSS HOUSE (ca 1935): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has an end-gable roof with gable dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 8/8 lights. The foundation is constructed of poured concrete. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1949 directory lists Mary Gross as the property owner.

42-44 R. RICHARDSON HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, multi-family residential building with an end-gable roof. The exterior walls are sheathed with vinyl siding. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 and 4/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a moderate degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map identifies R. Richardson with the property.

43 D. DUNCAN HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a gambrel roof with gable dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with drop siding. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 4/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity.

SHED: A modern shed is located on the property.

47 M. ROGERS HOUSE (1920): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has an end-gable roof with shed dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with aluminum siding. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of poured concrete. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map identifies M. Rogers with the property.

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay garage is located east of the house.

48-50 OREN WESTCOTT HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building with an end-gable roof. A rectangular bay projects from the east facade. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboards. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1911 directory lists Oren Westcott as the owner.

GARAGE: A converted garage is located west of the main house.

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- 55 P.H. KEEFE HOUSE (1920): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building with a side gable roof. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 and 4/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map identifies P.H. Keefe with the property.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay garage is located to the east of the house.

- 60 W.E. TANNER HOUSE (1920): A two-and-one-half-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building with an end gambrel roof. The exterior walls are sheathed with drop siding. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/6 and 8/8 lights. The foundation is constructed of poured concrete. The building is in good condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. The 1920 directory lists W.E. Tanner as the property owner. He is listed as the owner in the 1932 and 1949 directories.

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, gable-roofed, garage located southwest of the house.

- 61 APARTMENT BUILDING (ca 1925): A three-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building with an end gable roof. The exterior walls and foundation are constructed of brick. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity.

- 66 MAX NATHANSON HOUSE (1915): A two-and-one-half-story, Mediterranean Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with shed dormers. The exterior walls are clad with stucco. Fenestration consists of casement and double-hung sash windows with 8/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in excellent condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. The 1920 directory lists Max Nathanson, a manager, as the property owner.

GARAGE: A one-and-one-half story, single bay garage with a hip roof with dormers is located southwest of the main house.

- 67 APARTMENT BUILDING (between 1909 and 1919): A three-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building with a hip roof. The foundation and

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exterior walls are constructed of brick. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map identifies T.H. McCusker with the property. At that time he also owned two other apartment buildings on the adjacent lots to the east, at 102 and 106 Blackstone Boulevard.

SOUTH ANGELL AVENUE

- 16-18 COMMERCIAL BUILDING (ca 1950): A one-story commercial building with a flat roof. The exterior walls are constructed of brick. Fenestration consists of plate glass display windows. The foundation is constructed of poured concrete. The building is in good condition and retains a moderate degree of integrity.
- 20 COMMERCIAL BUILDING (ca 1955): A one-story commercial building with a flat roof. The exterior walls are constructed of brick. Fenestration consists of plate glass display windows. The foundation is constructed of poured concrete. The building is in good condition and retains a moderate degree of integrity.
- 24 JOSEPH P. LESTRADE HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A two-and-one-half-story, multi-family residential building. It has a hip roof with hip-roofed dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboards. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1911 and 1920 directories list Joseph P. Lestrade as the property owner.
- 26-28 MYRA C. STORE HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style, multi-family residential building. It has an end-gable roof with a hip dormer. A polygonal bay projects from the south facade. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 8/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1911 directory lists Myra C. Store as the property owner.
- 30-32 WILLIAM H. DOYLE HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building. It has a hip roof with a shed dormer. A round corner bay extends from the south facade. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and

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retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map identifies William H. Doyle with the property.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, hip-roofed garage constructed of brick is located north of the main house.

- 38 B. ABEL HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building. It has a symmetrical, jerkinhead roof with shed dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity.

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, hip-roofed garage constructed of brick is located north of the main house.

- 48-50 R.L. BRUNER HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A three-story, multi-family residential building with an end-gable roof. Two oriels project from the south elevation. The exterior walls are sheathed with asbestos shingles. Fenestration consists of casement and double-hung sash windows with 6/1 and 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map identifies R.L. Bruner with the property.

- 60 T.A. BRIGGS HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a gambrel roof with shed dormers. The exterior wall fabrics are brick and wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with Queen Anne-style lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map identifies T.A. Briggs with the property.

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- 12-14 WILLIAM FLANAGAN HOUSE (ca 1895): A two-and-one-half-story, Italianate-style, multi-family residential building with an end-gable roof. A rectangular bay projects from the facade. The exterior wall fabrics are clapboards and wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The gable end features two, round-arched windows. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. William Flanagan

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was the building's original owner. The 1900 directory lists Bridget Flanagan, a widow, as the property owner.

GARAGE: A one-story, hip-roofed garage constructed of concrete block is located west of the main house.

- 15 WAYLAND W. RICE HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building with an end gable roof. A living porch projects from the north elevation. The main entrance is located on the south elevation. The exterior walls are sheathed with weatherboard. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/6 lights. The foundation is constructed of poured concrete. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map identifies Wayland W. Rice with the property. Rice is listed as the property owner in the 1949 directory.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, flat-roofed garage constructed of brick is located south of the main house.

- 20 FLETCHER MASON HOUSE (1889): Gould & Angell, architects. A two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style, multi-family residential building with a hip roof and hip-roofed dormers. It has a side-hall entrance sheltered by an extended semicircular corner tower. A second tower at the opposite end of the facade is topped by a flaring, high-peaked, conical roof. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 12/1 and Queen Anne-style lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. Fletcher Mason was an employee of 50 South Main Street, headquarters of the business enterprises operated by the Brown, Ives, Goddard, and Gammell families.

GARAGE: A one-story, hip-roofed garage of constructed of concrete block is located northwest of the main house.

- 24 HELEN K. & EDWARD A. POTTER HOUSE (1888-89): Gould & Angell, architects. A two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style, multi-family residential building with an end-gable roof and gable dormers. It has a side-hall entrance sheltered by a 3/4-circle corner porch with clustered colonettes and a conical roof, a shallow off-center bay window on the facade, a pair of wedge-shaped second-story oriels set beneath a gable overhang, and a double window set into a recess with convex sides in the stucco-covered front gable. The exterior wall fabrics are

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clapboard and wood shingles. Fenestration consists of Queen Anne windows. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. Mr. and Mrs. Potter are listed as the property owners in the 1900 and 1911 directories.

- 25 AMANDA S. ARMOUR HOUSE (1895): A two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style, single-family residential building with a cross-gable roof. The exterior wall fabrics are clapboard and wood shingles. Fenestration consists of casement and double-hung sash windows with 9/1, 6/1 and 12/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. Mr. & Mrs. William Armour were listed as the property owners in directories from 1900 through 1920.
- 27-29 CATHERINE O'REILLY HOUSE (1893): T.H. Angell, architect. A two-and-one-half-story, Victorian Eclectic-style, multi-family residential building. It has a hip roof with hip-roofed dormers. The exterior wall fabrics are clapboards and wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. An Intent to Build Permit dated 17 June 1983 lists T.H. Angell as the architect. Catherine O'Reilly is the original owner though, by 1900, Charles E. Godfrey is listed in directories as the property owner.
- 30 WALTER S. INGRAHAM HOUSE (ca 1900): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with hip-roofed dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboards. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1911 directory lists Walter S. Ingraham as the property owner.
- CARRIAGE HOUSE: A one-and-one-half-story, single bay, hip-roofed former carriage house sheathed with clapboard located west of the main house.
- 34-36 HENRY C. ARMSTRONG HOUSE (1890): A two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building with a mansard roof. A polygonal bay projects from the east facade. The exterior walls are sheathed with aluminum siding. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 2/2 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The original owner was Henry C. Armstrong. The 1900 directory lists Mr. & Mrs. Charles W. North.

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- 35 MR. & MRS. HOWARD GREENE HOUSE (1895): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with gable dormers. A polygonal bay projects from the south side. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboards. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1900 directory lists Mr. & Mrs. Howard Greene as the property owners.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, flat roof garage constructed of concrete blocks is located east of the main house.

- 40 HENRY C. ARMSTRONG HOUSE (ca 1900): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building with an end gable roof. A rectangular bay projects from the east facade. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboards. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity.

- 41 W.F. LOUGRE HOUSE (1922): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building. It has a hip roof with hip-roofed dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with weatherboard. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a substantial degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map identifies W.F. Lougre with the property.

GARAGE: A modern garage is located on the property.

- 45 G.L. BOWEN HOUSE (ca 1895): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building with a hip roof. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboards. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 12/1 and 9/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1900 through 1932 directories list G.L. Bowen, a horse shoe manufacturer, as the property owner.

- 49 MR. & MRS. PHIL A. MONROE JR. HOUSE (1892): T.H. Angell, architect. A two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style, single-family residential building with an end-gable roof. A cylindrical, corner tower with a conical roof projects from the northwest corner of the facade. The building has a sidehall entrance sheltered by a semicircular columned portico. The exterior wall fabrics are clapboard and wood

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shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in excellent condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. The 1900 through 1920 directories list Mr. & Mrs. Phil A. Munroe Jr. as the property owners.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, flat roof garage constructed of brick is located east of the main house.

- 52 CHARLES EDDY HOUSE (ca 1909): John Hutchins Cady, architect. A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a side-gambrel roof with gable dormers. The facade has a central entrance under a semicircular columned portico, quoin block trim, a columned side porch, and a central Palladian dormer flanked on each side by a gabled dormer containing an arched window. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboards. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 2/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. An Intent to Build Permit dated 19 May 1909 lists John Hutchins Cady as the architect. The 1900 through 1920 directories list Charles Eddy as the property owner. Eddy was a partner in Eddy Brothers, wholesale fruit dealers.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, gable-roofed garage sheathed with clapboards is located west of the main house.

- 67 H.M. SHERWOOD HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A one-and-one-half-story, Bungalow-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with hip-roofed dormers. The exterior walls and foundation are constructed of brick. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash replacement windows with 6/1 and 4/1 lights. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map identifies H.M. Sherwood with the property. The 1932 through 1949 directories list Sherwood as the property owner.

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, hip-roofed garage constructed of brick is located east of the main house.

- 72 JOHN M. ROUNDS HOUSE (1897): Stone, Carpenter & Willson, architects. A two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with hip-roofed dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboards. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/2 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a very high degree

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of integrity. The 1900 and 1911 directories list John M. Rounds as the property owner.

- 73 MR. & MRS. WILLIAM A. GAMWELL HOUSE (ca 1895): A two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style, single-family residential building. It has an end gable roof with gable dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboards. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. The 1900 through 1920 directories list Mr. & Mrs. William A. Gamwell as the property owners.

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, hip-roofed garage constructed of brick is located east of the main house.

- 76 HARRY L. KOOPMAN HOUSE (ca 1909): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has an end-gable roof with shed dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 8/8 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. The 1911 and 1920 directories list Harry L. Koopman, a librarian, as the property owner.

- 77-79 JOHN E. HILL HOUSE (ca 1895): A two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style, multi-family residential building with a cross-gable roof. It has an octagonal corner tower with conical roof. The exterior walls are sheathed with aluminum siding. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 and 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1900 directory lists John E. Hill, Brown University professor, as the property owner. Matthew J. Cummings is listed as the owner in the 1911 and 1920 directories.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, flat-roofed garage constructed of brick, is located east of the main house.

- 82 CHARLES W. & ELLA P. PARMELEE HOUSE (1911): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with hip-roofed dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboards. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in excellent condition and retains a very high degree of

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integrity. The 1911 through 1940 city directories list Charles W. & Ella P. Parmelee as the property owners.

- 86 JOHN E. HILL HOUSE (1902): Norman Isham, architect. A two-and-one-half-story, multi-family residential building combining late medieval and classical Renaissance features in the English Queen Anne manner. It has a cross-gable roof with gable dormers. The facade has a pair of projecting, rectangular, end gabled, first-story bays with large rectangular windows containing Palladian motifs surmounted by small diamond panes filling out the corners. The tall gables, with Gothic pinnacles at the peaks, overhang the second story, and the main entrance is on the side elevation, now sheltered by an unsympathetic, modern, post-and-beam porch extending forward beyond the facade. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboards. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights topped by transoms lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1911 through 1932 directories list John E. Hill, Brown University professor, as the property owner.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, gable roof garage constructed of concrete block is located west of the main house.

- 90 HOUSE (1957): A two-story, single-family residential building with a side-gable
NC roof. The exterior wall fabrics are brick and asbestos. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/6 lights. The foundation is constructed of poured concrete.

GARAGE: A modern garage is located on the property.

- 95 CHARLES MANCHESTER HOUSE (ca 1895): A two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style, single-family residential building. It has an end gambrel roof with a hip-roofed wall dormer. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. The 1911 through 1932 directories list Charles Manchester as the property owner.

- 96 ANNA & THOMAS H. DRISCOLL HOUSE (1957): A two-story residential
NC building with a side-gable roof. The exterior walls are sheathed with weatherboard. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/6 lights. The foundation is constructed of poured concrete. The building is in good condition and retains a very high degree of integrity.

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GARAGE: A modern garage is located on the property.

- 97-99 CAROLINE M. SNELL HOUSE (1890): A two-and-one-half-story, Victorian Eclectic-style, multi-family residential building with an end gable roof. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboards. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 and 2/2 lights. Windows on the façade are topped with decorative hoods. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in excellent condition and retains a very high degree of integrity.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, gable-roofed garage sheathed with novelty siding is located east of the main house.

- 100 FRANK B. BOURNE HOUSE (1890): An asymmetrical, two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building with a cross-gable roof. It has a central side projection and an off-center front projection which are both semi-hexagonal at the first-story and rectangular above. The front gable, with a recessed window under a hood swelling from the wall surface and fan-motif panels in the lower corners, covers the front projection on one side of the facade and a partly recessed two-story porch on the other. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. The 1900 through 1932 directories list Frank B. Bourne, a civil engineer for the City of Providence, as the property owner. In 1949, Louise Bourne is as listed property owner.

- 103-105 FRANK CUTTER HOUSE (ca 1909): A two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style, multi-family residential building with a cross-gable roof. It has a octagonal corner tower with tent roof. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingle. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 2/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1910 directory lists Frank Cutter, an electroplater, as the property owner.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, flat roof garage constructed of brick is located east of the main house.

- 104 MR. & MRS. GEORGE FREEBORN HOUSE (1891): A two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building with a gambrel roof. The roof-wall junction is interrupted by a turret and several dormers. An octagonal tower and oriel bay extensions project from the south elevation. The

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exterior wall fabrics are clapboard and wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 12/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in excellent condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. The 1900 directory lists Mr. & Mrs. George Freeborn as the property owners. George Freeborn was a partner in George M. Freeborn & Company, painting contractors.

GARAGE: A one-and-one-half-story, single bay garage with a gambrel roof is located north of the main house.

- 107-109 JAMES H. PARKINSON HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style, multi-family residential building with a cross gable roof. It has an octagonal tower with an octagonal conical roof. The exterior wall fabrics are clapboard and wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 2/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1911 directory lists James H. Parkinson as the property owner.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, hip-roofed garage constructed of brick is located to the east of the main house.

- 114 CHARLES E. DENNIS Jr. HOUSE (1896): A two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style, single-family residential building. It has a cross gable roof with shed dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 4/1 and 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in excellent condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1900 and 1901 directories list Charles E. Dennis Jr., a teacher, as the property owner.

- 118 JAMES F. BYRNES HOUSE (ca 1895) A two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style, multi-family residential building with a cross gable roof. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboards. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 2/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. The 1900 through 1932 directories list James F. Byrnes as the property owner. In 1949, Joseph Byrnes was listed as the owner.

- 125-127 LEO FOSTER HOME (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style, multi-family residential building. It has an end gable roof with a shed dormer. The exterior wall fabrics are weatherboard and wood shingles. Fenestration

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consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of concrete blocks. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 directory lists Leo Foster as the property owner.

129-131 NORMAN S. TABER HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style, multi-family residential building with a cross-gable roof. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 directory lists Norman S. Taber, a trust clerk, as the property owner.

137 A.L. SUTTON HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building with an end gable roof. The exterior walls are sheathed with drop siding. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 8/1, 6/1 and 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map identifies A.L. Sutton with the property. The 1932 and 1949 directories list A.L. Sutton as the owner of the property.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, flat roof garage constructed of brick is located east of the main house.

146-148 GEORGE E. PHILLIPS HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style, multi-family residential building with an end gable roof. The exterior wall fabrics are weatherboard and wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity.

151 APARTMENT BUILDING (1920): A three-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building with a flat roof. The foundation and exterior walls are constructed of brick. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 and 4/1 lights. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity.

152-154 ALARIE R. TUCK HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style, multi-family residential building with a cross gable roof. The exterior wall fabrics are clapboards and wood shingles. Fenestration consists of Queen Anne windows with 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 and

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1932 directories list Alarie R. Tuck, a wholesale jeweler, as the owner of the property.

- 158-160 ROBERT W. OTIS HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Craftsman-style, multi-family residential building with a cross-gable roof. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. The 1920 directory lists Robert W. Otis as the property owner.
- 161 E. BILLINGS HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-story, Craftsman-style, single-family residential building. The exterior walls are clad with stucco. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 and 4/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of poured concrete. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map and the 1932 directory identify E. Billings with the property.
- GARAGE: A one-story, single-bay, hip-roofed, garage covered in stucco is located east of the main house.
- 165 HOWARD L. & THERESE M. CARPENTER HOUSE (1916): A two-and-one-half-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building with a side-gambrel roof. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/6 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. The 1920 directory lists Howard L. & Therese M. Carpenter as the property owners.
- 170 ALICE W. CROWELL HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has an end-gable roof with gable dormers. The exterior wall fabrics are clapboard and wood shingle. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 2/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity.
- 180 ROBERT W. ADAMS HOUSE (ca 1914): An aluminum-sided two-and-one-half-story, Foursquare single-family house with a flared hip roof and a flared hip-roof dormer, both with overhanging eaves and scrolled, exposed rafter ends. The brick-pier-supported, full-width front porch with paired, trellis-infilled Tuscan piers shelters an off-center front door and semi-octagonal bay window. A one-stall garage

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is located below the front porch. Fenestration includes six- and eight-pane windows. Adams, manager of the General Electric Company office located downtown in the Turk's Head Building, lived here only briefly.

- 185 GRACE I. AND HARRY B. MEAD HOUSE (1915-16): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-cum-Cotswold, single-family house with three-bay façade and enclosed porch across the north elevation. The sidelight-framed principal entrance, centered on the façade, is within a picturesque front porch with Tuscan columns that support a modestly sweeping, bracketed roof. Paired six-pane windows flank the entrance on the first story, with eight-pane windows above. Small-scale, small-pane casement windows offer picturesque touches, both in a pair centered on the second story of the façade and in the barrel-vaulted dormers, the center of which is smaller than the two on either side. Grace Mead owned the property while it was under construction, then transferred title to her husband, a gold plater, in 1918. The Meads remained here until 1928.

GARAGE: An aluminum-sided, two-stall garage with geometric-pattern windows in the garage doors is located on the property.

- 186 GEORGE W. HARRIS HOUSE (ca 1916): A shingled, two-story, Colonial Revival/Foursquare, single-family house with center-entrance three-bay façade, glazed porch on the south elevation, and spreading hip roof and wide overhanging eaves. The side-light-framed principal entrance, within a projecting flat-roof, enclosed vestibule, is surmounted by a semi-octagonal oriel. There is a five-sided bay window on the north elevation. Fenestration includes six- and eight-paned windows, casement windows, and a leaded, art-glass window.

GARAGE: A shingled, one-stall, hip-roof garage is located on the property.

- 196 REYNOLDS-RILEY HOUSE (ca 1925): A wide, horizontal-massed, two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family house with subtle, dramatic three-bay, center-entrance façade and low hip roof and hip roof dormer with louver windows. The building is clad in brick on the first story and wood shingles on the second story. The wide central bay focuses on the side-light-framed principal entrance set within a Tuscan-column, pent-roof porch surmounted by a broad oriel window. Flanking the entrance on either side are banks of four, narrow, six-over-six windows. A one-story, enclosed porch is located on the south elevation, and a hip-roof addition is on the west elevation. Fenestration also includes eight-over-eight, double-hung, wood sash windows on the second story of the façade and the side

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elevations. N. B. Reynolds seems to have built the house; by 1927 and into the late 1930s it was the home of Fred J.P. Riley, a real-estate agent.

GARAGE: A one-stall garage with a flat roof and shingled parapet is located on the property.

- 197 EVELYN L. AND ALBERT F. GILARDI HOUSE (ca 1950): A vinyl-sided, two-story, hip-roofed, single-family house set narrow end to the street with principal entrance in the south elevation. The front door has a gable-roof door hood on scrolled brackets. The end wall porch rests on square posts; a red brick end wall chimney rises through its hip roof. Fenestration includes six-over-six and eight-over-eight, wood, double-hung sash windows, one-over-one, double-hung replacement sash, and tripartite windows with plate-glass central sections flanked by four-over-four, double-hung sash. Built for the family of a teacher in Warwick, this house demonstrates the continuing preference after World War II for traditional forms.
- 200 FAIRDALE HOMES/HARRY MARSHAK HOUSE (1938): Harry Marshak, architect. A brick, wood-shingle, and half-timbered, one-and-one-half- and two-story, Tudor Revival-style single-family house with a cross-gable roof. The front door surround is composed of concrete quoins with a cast-concrete lintel decorated with a floral motif. The metal gutters and downspouts are decorated with ships, shells, and fish. The prominent end-wall chimney has slate shoulders. Fenestration includes wood casement sash (some topped by two-light transoms) and six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash. The integral two-door, two-car garage is entered on the east elevation at street level through the basement. In 1938, Fairdale Homes Inc. acquired the property. Fairdale owner, architect Harry Marshak, erected the house and lived here with his wife Bessie from 1939 to 1955. In 1955, Fairdale Homes Inc. sold the property to Jacob Reich.
- 204 WENTWORTH REALTY/ABRAHAM AND SHIRLEY KESTENMAN HOUSE (1938-39): A brick-and-half-timber, one-and-one-half-story, Tudor Revival-style, single-family house with a cross gable roof. Taking advantage of the steep grade on the west side of this block of Taber Avenue, the house has a two-stall garage at grade and its principal entrance one story above grade. The front door is flanked by concrete quoins and topped by a concrete lintel decorated with rosettes. Fenestration includes six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash and casement sash windows. Similar in siting, mass, and style to the house next door at number 200 (q.v.), this may well also be a design by Harry Marshak, the architect of that house.

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- 4 J. WALSH HOUSE (1921): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building with a side-gable roof. The exterior walls and foundation are constructed of brick. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/6 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in excellent condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map and the 1949 directory identify J. Walsh with the house.

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay garage is located east of the main house.

- 9 JOHN W. MANLEY HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with a gable dormer. The exterior wall fabrics are wood shingles and clapboard. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 2/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1911 directory lists John W. Manley as the property owner.

GARAGE: A one-story, single-bay, hip-roofed garage is located south of the main house.

- 10-12 JOHNATHAN MELLON HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a front gable roof with a gable wall dormer on the west elevation and a hip-roofed dormer on the east roof slope. The exterior walls are sheathed with vinyl siding. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash replacement windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a moderate degree of integrity. The 1911 directory lists Jonathan Mellon as the property owner.

- 14 JOSEPH H. SWIFT HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building. It has a hip roof with a hip-roofed dormer. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 2/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1911 directory lists Joseph P. Swift, a real estate agent, as the property owner.

GARAGE: A one-story, one-bay, gable-roofed garage of concrete block construction is located north of the house.

- 15-17 ETHEL SAUNDERS HOUSE (1945): A one-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building with a side gable roof. The exterior walls are sheathed

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with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 8/8 lights. The foundation is constructed of concrete. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1949 directory lists Mrs. Ethel Saunders as the property owner.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, gable-roofed garage constructed of concrete block is located south of the main house.

- 16 FRANK NOLAN HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with a hip-roofed dormer. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboard. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 2/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. Frank Nolan is listed in the 1920 through 1949 directories as the property owner.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, hip-roofed garage constructed of brick is located north of the main house.

- 18-20 CAROLINE P. BLANCHARD HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building. It has a front gable roof with a wall dormer. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 and 1932 directories list Mrs. Caroline P. Blanchard as the owner.

- 21 JOSEPH T. MORAN HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A two-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has an end-gambrel roof with a shed dormer. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 2/1 and 8/8 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1910 through 1932 directories list Joseph T. Moran, a telephone operator, as the property owner.

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, hip-roofed garage constructed of concrete block is located south of the main house.

- 22-24 EDWARD H. SHEPHERD HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building. It has a hip roof with

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gable-roofed dormers. The exterior wall fabrics are brick and wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 8/1, 6/1 and 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1910 and 1920 directories list Edward H. Shepherd as the property owner.

- 23 J. HAVEN HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building. It has an end-gambrel roof with a shed dormer. The exterior wall fabrics are clapboard and wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map identifies J. Haven with the property.

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, hip-roofed garage constructed of concrete block is located south of the main house.

- 44 ANNA C. LINKE HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A two-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a gambrel roof with shed dormers. The exterior wall fabrics are clapboard and wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 12/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1910 directory lists Mrs. Anna C. Linke as the property owner. Roland G.D. Richardson, a Brown University professor, is listed as the owner in the 1920 through 1949 directories.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, flat roof garage constructed of brick is located north of the main house.

- 49-51 MATHILDA T. JOHNSON HOUSE (1908): A two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style, multi-family residential building. It has a front gable roof with a gable-roofed dormer. The exterior wall fabrics are wood shingles and clapboard.

Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity.

- 50 WARD V. CHASE HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A two-and-one-half-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a gambrel roof with a shed dormer. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles.

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Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 9/9 and 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. Ward V. Chase is identified as the property owner on the 1910 through 1932 directories. The house remained in the Chase family until at least 1949.

- 52 MARY E. & HARRIET SALISBURY HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A two-and-one-half-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a gambrel roof with a wall dormer and cross gables. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash replacement windows with 1/1 and Queen Anne-style lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1910 through 1932 directories list Miss Mary E. & Harriet Salisbury as the property owners.
- 53-55 EUGENE ELSBREE HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building. It has a front gable roof with a wall dormer. The exterior walls are sheathed with vinyl siding. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 2/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a moderate degree of integrity. The 1910 directory lists Eugene Elsbree as the property owner.
- 54 JEROME E. FARNUM HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with gable-roofed dormers. The exterior wall fabrics are wood shingles and clapboard. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1910 through 1932 directories list Jerome E. Farnum as the property owner.
- 57 NORMAN K. SAMMIS HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A two-and-one-half-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a cross-gambrel roof with gable and gambrel dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. Norman K. Sammis is listed as the owner in the 1910 and 1932 directories. Norman L. Sammis is listed in the 1949 directory as the owner.

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- 62 ARTHUR H. BLANCHARD HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with a hip-roofed dormer. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash replacement windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1910 directory lists Arthur H. Blanchard, a professor, as the property owner.
- SHED: A modern shed is located on the property.
- 65-67 GEORGE C. McCORMICK HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building. It has a cross-gambrel roof with a shed dormer. The exterior wall fabrics are clapboard and wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash replacement windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity.
- 84 CHARLES F. YARDLEY HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A two-and-one-half-story, Craftsman-style, single-family residential building. It has a side gable roof with a shed dormer. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/6 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1911 directory lists Charles F. Yardley as the owner of the property.
- 85 HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a front gable roof with a shed dormer. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity.
- 87-89 JAMES BUCKELY HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building with a cross gable roof. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 directory lists James Buckely as the property owner.
- 88 RALPH A. WOOD HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A two-and-one-half-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building with a gambrel roof

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with a large cross-gable. The exterior wall fabrics are wood shingles and clapboard. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 2/1 and Queen Anne-style lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1911 directory lists Ralph A. Wood, a dentist, as the owner of the property.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, hip-roofed garage constructed of concrete block is located north of the main house.

- 90-92 JAMES E. ROOSA & FRANK G. BATES HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style, multi-family residential building with a front gambrel roof. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash replacement windows with 1/1 and 2/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1911 directory lists James E. Roosa & Frank G. Bates as the owners

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, hip-roofed garage constructed of concrete block is located north of the main house.

- 91-93 WILFRED C. MURPHY & WILLIAM SLADE HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building. It has a hip roof with a hip-roofed dormer. The exterior wall fabrics are clapboard and wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1, 6/1 and 8/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1911 directory lists Wilfred C. Murphy & William Slade as the owners. The 1920 and 1932 directories list Albert H. Clark, an undertaker, as the owner of the property.

- 94-96 J.W. BOND HOUSE (ca 1915): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building. It has a hip roof with a hip-roofed dormer. The foundation and exterior walls are constructed of brick. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1, 8/1 and Queen Anne-style lights. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map lists J.W. Bond as the property owner.

- 95-97 C.K. GREAR HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building with a front gable roof. The exterior walls are sheathed with vinyl siding. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash

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replacement windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a moderate degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map lists C.K. Gear as the property owner.

- 116-118 M.T. LYNCH HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building. It has a hip roof with a hip-roofed dormer. The exterior walls are clad with stucco. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map lists M.T. Lynch as the property owner.

GARAGE: A one-story, single-bay, gable-roofed garage is located north of the main house.

- 133-135 M.F. O'CONNOR HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building. It has a hip roof with a hip-roofed dormer. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 and 4/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map lists M.F. O'Connor as the property owner. The property remained in the O'Connor family until at least 1977.

- 137 HOUSE (late 20th century): A single-family residential building.
NC

- 140 MARY A. BURTON HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a cross-gambrel roof with shed dormers. The exterior wall fabrics are brick and wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 and 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 directory lists Mary A. Burton as the owner of the property.

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, gable-roofed garage constructed of brick is located north of the main house.

- 143-145 P.H. KEEFE HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building with a cross-gable roof. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboard. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash

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windows with 6/1 and 4/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map lists P.H. Keefe as the property owner.

GARAGE: A one-story, single-bay, gable-roofed garage located south of the main house.

147-149 J. MAHER HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building with a front gable roof. The exterior walls are sheathed with vinyl siding. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 and 4/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map lists J. Maher as the property owner

148 HUGH F. BURTON HOUSE (ca 1920): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building with a front gable roof. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 8/1 and 4/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity.

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, hip-roofed garage is located north of the main house.

150-152 JOHN R. COTTAM HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building with a front gable roof. The exterior wall fabrics are stucco and wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 8/1 and 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map lists J.R. Cottam as the property owner

151 HOUSE (late 20th century): A single-family residential building.

NC

GARAGE: A modern garage is located on the property.

154 JOHN R. COTTAM HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A one-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a front gable roof with a shed dormer. The exterior walls are clad with stucco. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 and 8/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of

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brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map lists J.R. Cottam as the property owner.

- 155-157 JOHN McCLOUD HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building with a cross-gable roof and gable and oriel bay extensions. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map lists J. McCloud as the property owner

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, gable-roofed garage sheathed in wood shingles is located south of the main house.

- 158 W. COTTAM HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A one-and-one-half-story, Bungalow-style, single-family residential building. It has a front gable roof with a shed dormer. The exterior walls are clad with stucco. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map lists W. Cottam as the property owner.

- 166 MARTHA AND JOSEPH SCHEDLEY HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a side gable roof with a shed dormer. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/6 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 directory lists Martha & Joseph Schedley as the property owners.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, two-car, gable-roofed garage located north of the main house.

- 179 CLIFFORD M. MASON HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with a hip-roofed dormer. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 directory lists Clifford M. Mason as the property owner.

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183 FRANK E. DURFEE HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a front gable roof with a hip-roofed dormer. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of awning windows. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 directory lists Frank E. Durfee as the property owner.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, two-car, hip-roofed garage constructed of concrete block is located south of the main house.

184-186 HERBERT R. BECKETT HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building. It has a front gable roof with shed-roofed wall dormers. The exterior walls are clad with stucco. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 4/1 and 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map lists H.R. Beckett as the property owner

GARAGES: Two, one-story, single bay, two-car, gable-roofed garages are located on the property.

189 WILLIAM WORTHINGTON HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a side gable roof with a gable-roofed dormer. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 and 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 directory lists Reverend William Worthington as the property owner.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, gable-roofed garage constructed of concrete block is located south of the main house.

193 CHARLOTTE BROWN HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A one-story, Bungalow-style, single-family residential building with a jerkinhead roof. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of casement and double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map lists C. Brown as the property owner.

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194 HERBERT B. BARLOW HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a gambrel roof with a shed dormer. The exterior walls are sheathed with weatherboard. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map lists H.B. Barlow as the property owner.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, hip-roofed garage is located to the north of the main house.

197 R.E. BADGER HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A one-and-one-half-story, Bungalow-style, single-family residential building with a side gable roof. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map lists R.E. Badger as the property owner.

198 JAY BOTSFORD HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a gambrel roof with a shed dormer. The exterior walls are sheathed with drop siding. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map lists J.B. Botsford as the property owner.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, hip-roofed garage constructed of concrete block is located north of the main house.

203 THOMAS H. COE HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with a hip-roofed dormer. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboard. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1, 4/1 and Queen Anne-style lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 directory lists Thomas H. Coe, a contractor, as the owner of the property.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, two-car, hip-roofed garage constructed of concrete block is located north of the main house.

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204 ALEXANDER S. MITCHELL HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with a gable dormer. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboard. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 and Queen Anne-style lights. The foundation is constructed of concrete block. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 directory lists Alexander S. Mitchell, a sausage maker, as the owner of the property.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, gable-roofed garage is located north of the main house.

206 M.Y. REILLY HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with a hip-roofed dormer. The exterior wall fabrics are clapboard and wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map lists M.Y. Reilly as the property owner.

207 CHARLES R. KAPSTEIN HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a side-gambrel roof with a shed dormer. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboard. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 and 4/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 Hopkins map lists C. Kapstein as the property owner.

209 E.S. MOORE HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a side-gambrel roof with gable dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/6 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity.

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, hip-roofed garage of brick and concrete block construction is located south of the main house.

210 HOUSE (ca 2000): A single-family residential building.
NC

220 SCHOOL (mid-20th century): A modern educational building.
NC

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VILLA AVENUE

- 5-7 T.F. MILNE HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style, multi-family residential building with an end-gable roof. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in fair condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. The 1908 Hopkins map lists T.F. Milne as the property owner.
- 6 Z.R. TUCKER HOUSE (ca1895): A two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style, residential building. It has a hip roof with gable dormers. The exterior wall fabrics are clapboard and wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. The 1908 Hopkins map lists Z.R. Tucker as the property owner.
- 9-11 T.F. MILNE HOUSE (c.1885): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building. It has an end-gable roof with a shed dormer. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingle. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1908 Hopkins map lists T.F. Milne as the property owner.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, hip-roofed garage is located south of the main house.

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- 234 A.M.G. THOMPCKINS HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A three-and-one-half-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building. It has a gambrel roof with gable dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboard. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1908 Hopkins map lists A.M.G. Thompkins as the property owner.
- 237 EMMA D. CAMPBELL HOUSE (ca 1895): A two-and-one-half-story, Second Empire-style, multi-family residential building with a mansard roof. The exterior walls are sheathed with aluminum siding. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1900 and 1910 city directories list Miss. Emma D. Campbell as the property owner.

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GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, flat roof garage constructed of concrete block is located east of the main house.

- 242 STEPHEN M. PITMAN HOUSE (ca 1895): A two-and-one-half-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building with a gambrel roof. The exterior walls are sheathed with vinyl siding. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a substantial degree of integrity. The 1900 directory lists Stephen M. Pitman as the property owner.

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, hip-roofed garage constructed of concrete block is located west of the main house.

- 247 MR. & MRS. ALBERT C. WHITE HOUSE (ca 1895): A two-and-one-half-story, Second Empire-style, multi-family residential building with a mansard roof. The foundation and exterior walls are constructed of brick. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1900 directory lists Mr. & Mrs. Albert C. White as the property owners.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay garage built of concrete blocks and with a slate-shingled hip-roofed is located east of the main house.

- 254 ALICE M. SULLIVAN HOUSE (1893): William R. Walker & Son, architects. An elaborate, asymmetrical, two-and-one-half- and three-story, Queen Anne-style dwelling with a brick first story and shingle-clad upper stories. Its hip-roofed main block is dominated by conical-roofed cylindrical and polygonal towers, flat-roofed one- and two story projections topped with iron cresting, and wooden parapets with Gothic-style cutout panels. The off-center, segmental-arch main entrance is set beneath a steep gable fronted by a bracketed, gable-roof hood with latticework gable infill. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The entrance is flanked by a two-story, flat-roofed staircase pavilion containing a tripartite, triple-arched stained- and plain glass window lighting the landing. The building is in excellent condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. The house was built for Alice M. Sullivan, wife of James E. Sullivan and daughter of rubber-manufacturing mogul Joseph Bannigan, who lived nearby, at 500 Angell Street. James Sullivan was a purchasing agent for the Woonsocket Rubber Company, one of the firms owned by his father-in-law.

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GARAGE: A one-story, single-bay garage with concrete block construction under a hip roof clad with slate roofing tiles, is located west of the main house.

- 259 EMMA K. AND FRANKLIN S. JEWETT HOUSE (1909): Martin & Hall, architects. A two-and-one-half-story, neo-Georgian-style, brick office building. It has a hip roof with shed dormers. The building features a central columned, classical entrance porch surmounted by an oriel window and flanked by projecting, two-bay, front-end pavilions with tall, front-wall chimneys. Details include white marble splayed window lintels with keystones and a modillion cornice. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. James Cornell constructed a wooden dwelling on this site in 1891, it was moved to 295 Wayland Avenue to allow for the construction of the extant building on this site. Franklin S. Jewett was a physician.
- 266 E.W. MARTIN HOUSE (ca 1895): A two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style office building with a hip roof. The exterior wall fabrics are vinyl siding, brick, and stone. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of random granite. The building is in good condition and retains a moderate degree of integrity.
- 275 HOUSE (2005): A large, wood-frame modern house, two stories above a full-height garage level, under an elaborate, cross-gambrel roof with large shed dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with wide clapboards and wood shingles. The facade is filled with two large garage doors; the entrance is under a small porch on the first level at the northwest corner; a long open porch is set over the garage doors. The house stands on the site of the former Kate A.S. and Charles Makepeace House (1896), a two-and-one-half-story house with a side gambrel roof having double end gambrels projecting over the front wing and a mansard over the rear wing. Charles Makepeace was a mill architect and engineer who headed the design and construction firm Charles R. Makepeace & Company.
- 282-284 DAVID C. & SARAH C. ANTHONY DOUBLE HOUSE (1902): An asymmetrical, two-and-one-half-story, shingle-sheathed Modern Colonial/Colonial Revival double house with a massive side-gambrel roof containing the second story and attic. The roof front is broken by a pair of gable-roofed dormers flanking a central unit formed by two interpenetrating end gambrels. The two entrances, one with a shell hood and the other with a gable hood, are each flanked on both sides by shallow window bays contained under the roof overhang, and there are wedge-shaped oriels in each section

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of the double front gambrel. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. The house was built for David C. Anthony, proprietor of a leather findings business, and his mother Sarah C. Anthony, who lived at numbers 282 and 284 respectively.

- 283 HOWARD L. CARPENTER HOUSE (ca 1895): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with hip-roofed dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboard. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in excellent condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. The 1900 directory lists Howard L. Carpenter, a salesman, as the property owner. The 1911 through 1932 directories list Albert Meade, a professor, as the owner.

- 289 ABRAM MENDENHALL HOUSE (ca 1895): A two-and-one-half-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a gambrel roof with shed dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 and 8/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. The 1900 directory lists Abram Mendenhall as the property owner.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, flat roof garage constructed of concrete block is located east of the main house.

- 292 WINSLOW L. CHURCH HOUSE (1878): A one-and-one-half-story, Italianate-style, single-family residential building. It has a cross-gable roof with gable dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboard. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1900 through 1932 directories list Winslow L. Church, a dentist, as the property owner.

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, gable roof garage with clapboard siding is located west of the main house.

- 294 THOMAS GRIMES HOUSE (1899): A two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style, single-family residential building with an end-gable roof. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboard. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 8/1, 6/1 and 4/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in

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good condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. The 1908 Hopkins map identifies Thomas Grimes with the property.

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, gable-roofed garage with composition siding is located west of the main house.

- 295 JAMES AND HOWARD P. CORNELL HOUSE (1891, moved 1909): A two-and-one-half-story, L-shaped, Queen Anne-style, single-family residential building with an end-gable roof. It has an arcaded, balustrade-topped entrance porch wrapping around one corner; a two-and-one-half-story, polygonal side tower with hipped dormers breaking up through the eaves of its conical roof; a foliate relief panel on the second story of the tower; and imbricated shingling in the gable end. The exterior wall fabrics are clapboard and wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 and Queen Anne-style lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. This house was originally located at 259 Wayland Avenue, and was built for James Cornell and occupied by Howard Cornell, both of the Daniels, Cornell & Company wholesale grocery firm.

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay garage of concrete block construction located east of the main house.

- 296 HARRY A. HORRMAN HOUSE (ca 1895): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with hip-roofed dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboard. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1900 directory lists Harry A. Horrman, a salesman, as the property owner.

- 297 JAMES A. PIRCE HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building with a side-gable roof. It has an octagonal tower. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboard. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 10/1, 8/1 and 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. The 1908 Hopkins map identifies James A. Pirce, a lawyer, with the property.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, gable-roofed garage is located east of the main house.

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- 298 HERMAN S. RICH HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with gable dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with clapboard. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/6 and 8/8 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. The 1920 directory lists Herman S. Rich as the owner of the property.
- 307 PARKER L. MONROE HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style, single-family residential building with an end-gable roof. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 and Queen Anne-style lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1911 directory lists Parker L. Monroe the owner of the property.
- 309-311 SAMUEL A. EVERETT HOUSE (between 1901 and 1907): A two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style, multi-family residential building with an end-gable roof. The exterior wall fabrics are clapboard and wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. The 1911 directory lists Samuel A. Everett as the owner of the property.
- GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, hip-roofed garage constructed of concrete block is located east of the main house.
- 320 WASHINGTON APARTMENTS [also at 98 Irving Avenue] (between 1909 and 1919): Frank W. Woods, architect. A three-and-one-half-story, brick, hip-roofed apartment building. It has a single and grouped windows with keystones on the first two stories, segmental arch third story windows with keystones and drip molds linked by connecting bands, paired cornice brackets, and dormers. Three entranceways, fronted by balustraded terraces with pairs of lamp standards in the form of truncated obelisks, have molded panels over the doors with the building's name flanked on each side by sculptures modeled after the Houdon bust of George Washington. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. Frank W. Woods also designed the Lafayette Apartments at 380 Lloyd Avenue.
- 321 THOMAS F. MORAN HOUSE (1915): A two-and-one-half-story, Tudor Revival-style, single-family residential building with an end-gable roof. The exterior walls are

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clad with stucco. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 9/9 and 6/6 lights. The foundation is constructed of poured concrete. The building is in good condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. The 1911 and 1920 directories list Thomas F. Moran, a broker, as the property owner.

- 325 FREDERICK H. YOUNG HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with gable dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of concrete block. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 and 1932 directories list Frederick H. Young, an editor, as the property owner. Alan Young owned the property in 1949.

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, hp-roofed garage constructed of concrete block is located east of the main house.

- 326 ADELE WOOD HOUSE (1913): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building with a hip roof. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/6 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 and 1932 directories list Adele Wood, a widow, as the property owner

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay garage is located west of the main house.

- 329-331 GRANT PIERCE HOUSE (1911): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, multi-family residential building with a hip roof. The exterior wall fabrics are brick and wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 and 8/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 directory lists Grant Pierce as the property owner.

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, hip-roofed garage with clapboard siding is located east of the main house.

- 335 THOMAS FRANCIS HOUSE (1910): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a side-gable roof with gable dormers. The exterior walls are clad of brick. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash

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windows with 6/6 and 8/8 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in excellent condition and retains a very high degree of integrity.

GARAGE: Two, one-story, single-bay, hip-roofed garages with brick exterior walls located EAST of the main house.

- 336 FERDINAND A. LINCOLN HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with hip-roofed dormers. The exterior wall fabrics are brick and wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1, 8/1 and 4/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 and 1932 directories list Ferdinand A. Lincoln, an insurance agent, as the property owner

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, hip-roofed garage constructed of brick is located west of the main house.

- 349 GERALD T. HANLEY HOUSE (1911): A two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building with a brick first story, shingled upper stories, and an overhanging side-gable roof with the eaves continued across the ends by pent-roof-like extensions. It has a central columned entrance porch with a roof balustrade containing Chinese Chippendale fretwork and a solid-center-panel; a two-story polygonal-hip-roofed bay window pavilion to one side of the porch; an oriel on the opposite side of the porch; and hip-roofed dormers. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 8/1, 6/1 and 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The house was built for Gerald T. Hanley, who worked for the Providence Brewing Company, a firm owned by his family.

GARAGE: A one-and-one-half-story former carriage house is located east of the main house. It consists of a single bay, with a slate hipped roof over walls of brick with square bracket and block.

- 350 ROBERT J.B. SULLIVAN HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has an end-gable roof with shed dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1, 4/1 and 10/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a

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very high degree of integrity. The 1920 directory lists Robert J.B. Sullivan as the property owner.

GARAGE: A one-and-one-half-story, two-bay, brick garage with a slate-shingled, gable roof is located west of the main house.

- 367 HOUSE (1920-1930): A two-and-one-half-story, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with gable dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. Fenestration consists of casement and double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity.
- 371 HOUSE (ca 1970): A two-and-one-half-story, single-family residential building.
NC
- 377 DANIEL BUCKLIN HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, single-family residential building. It has a gambrel roof with shed dormers. The exterior walls are sheathed with aluminum siding. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 and 8/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 and 1932 directories list Daniel Bucklin, a salesman, as the property owner. His wife Cornelia owned the property in 1949.
- 381 LEWIS MILNER HOUSE (1910): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building with a hip roof. The exterior wall fabrics are clapboard and wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 and 8/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. The 1920 directory identifies Lewis Milner as the owner of the property.
- 386 SANFORD H. COHEN HOUSE (between 1909 and 1919): A two-and-one-half-story, Craftsman-style, single-family residential building with a hip roof. The exterior walls are sheathed with drop siding. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The foundation is constructed of brick. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The 1920 and 1932 directories list Sanford H. Cohen, a braid manufacturer, as the property owner.

GARAGE: A one and a half story, single bay, two-car garage is located west of the main house.

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- 387 SARAH WILBUR HOUSE (1914): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family residential building. It has a hip roof with shed dormers. The foundation and exterior walls are constructed of brick. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/6 lights. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity.
- GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, flat roof garage constructed of brick is located east of the main house.
- 395–397 MARY I. DRESSER HOUSE (1914–1915): A two-and-one-half-story, two-family house with a cross-gambrel roof and shed dormer. It has a two-story front porch with turned posts and a board frieze and a side entrance with a porch supported by turned posts located on the north elevation. There are two-story, three-sided bays on the west and south elevation and a two-story back porch. Fenestration includes four- and six-pane windows and diamond-pane wood sash in the gambrel ends. Dresser built this as an income-producing property; its first residents were J.W. Breese, in number 395, and Philip S. Chase, Jr., an investments broker, in number 397. It is similar to the house next door at number 399-401 (q.v.), also built by Dresser as an investment.
- 399–401 HOUSE (1914–1915): A vinyl-sided, two-and-one-half-story, two-family residence with a cross-gambrel roof with a shed dormer. It has a two-story, shingled, front porch with wide, segmental-arched openings, and a side entrance with a shingled porch pierced by arch-top openings on the north elevation. There is a three-sided bay on the west elevation and a two-story back porch. Fenestration includes four- and six-pane replacement windows and multiple-pane wood sash in the gambrel ends. Dresser built this as an income-producing property; its first resident was Charles R. Manchester, a traveling salesman. It is similar to the house next door at number 395-397 (q.v.), also built by Dresser as an investment.
- 400 SUSAN B. MILLER HOUSE (ca 1917): A two-and-one-half-story, three-bay-façade Colonial Revival/Foursquare single-family house with a hip roof and shed- and gable-roofed dormers. The portico has a tent-roof door hood supported by curled iron brackets. The front door surround features slender, fluted pilasters and sidelights. The wood-frame building is sheathed in wide clapboards with a wood belt course and water table. The two-story porch on the west elevation is enclosed by a trellis on the first story and by windows above. A two-story, three-sided bay is located on the south elevation, and there is a wood deck near the southwest corner of the building. Fenestration includes six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash windows. The house was listed in Mrs. Miller's name. Her husband, Warwick E., was manager

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of Miller Mfg. Co., at 668 Eddy Street, manufacturers of lubricating, red, and lard oils and textile soaps.

GARAGE: A single-bay garage with a flared hip roof and clapboard siding is located on the property.

- 415 LILLIE E. WHRITNER HOUSE (ca 1918): A two-and-one-half-story, three-bay-façade, center-entrance Colonial Revival, single-family house with gable-roof dormers. The principal entrance has transom and sidelights, and is within a porch with fluted square piers, frieze, and iron-railed balustrade. A hip-roof porch pierced by a red-brick, end chimney extends across the south elevation. Fenestration includes six-over-six, double-hung, replacement sash, 8-light wood casement sash, and demi-lunettes on either side of the chimney. It is similar to 150 and 156 Everett Avenue. Harry C. Whritner was a treasurer, and the house was listed in his wife's name.

GARAGE: A single-bay garage is located on the property. It has a wood frame sheathed with clapboard siding, and is topped by a shallow gable roof.

- 419-421 LEONTINE A. ERICKSON HOUSE (ca 1920): A complexly massed, two-and-one-half-story, two-family house with a stucco first story, stucco-and-half-timber upper stories, windows varying in arrangement and sash configuration, and compound cross-gable roof. The juxtapositions of form and architectural elements considerably enhance this building's appearance as a single-family house (appropriate in a neighborhood so dominated by that form), and each non-identical half receives equivalent emphasis, down to the separate-but-equal principal entrances. Erickson took a similar approach, but with a different plan, in the house next door at 423-425 Wayland (q.v.); she also built two slightly more conventional two-family houses at 441-443 and 438-440 Wayland (q.v.). Frederick G. Trunbett, who worked in chemicals, was the first occupant of number 421.

- 420-422 JAMES S. LOOMIS HOUSE (ca 1920): A two-and-one-half-story, two-family house with brick first story walls, shingles on the second story, paired center entrances within shallow-pediments, slender-Tuscan-pier porch, two-story porches and semi-octagonal bay windows on both north and south elevations, and pent-gable roof and shed roof dormer, both with overhanging eaves. Fenestration includes single and paired, six-pane windows. Owner Loomis was a provisions merchant; his tenant in number 422, Llewellyn Rogers, was an insurance agent.

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WAYLAND AVENUE, cont.

GARAGE: The property has a two-bay, brick garage with a hip roof.

- 423-425 LEONTINE A. ERICKSON HOUSE (ca 1922): A complexly massed two-and-one-half-story two-family house with stucco first story exterior, stucco-and-half-timber upper stories, windows varying in arrangement and sash configuration, and compound cross-gable roof. The juxtapositions of form and architectural elements considerably enhance this building's appearance as a single-family house (appropriate in a neighborhood so dominated by that form), and each non-identical half receives equivalent emphasis, down to the separate-but-equal principal entrances. Erickson took a similar approach, but with a different plan, in the house next door at 419-421 Wayland (q.v.); she also built two slightly more conventional two-family houses at 441-443 and 438-440 Wayland (q.v.). The building's first occupants were Winthrop Winslow, an insurance agent, and his family in number 423 and real-estate-agent Henry Greens in number 425.

GARAGE: A two-stall, hip-roofed, concrete-block garage is located on the property.

- 432 See 38 Doane Avenue

- 433-435 HOUSE (1922): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, residential building with a cross gable and jerkinhead roof. The foundation of the building is of brick, exterior walls are clad with wood shingles, and roof surface is sheathed with asphalt shingles. The roof is pierced by two, interior, brick chimneys, and has gable-roofed dormers. Entrances to the building are located in a one-story, enclosed porch on the southwest corner, at the southeast corner, and on the north elevation. All consist of a wood panel door with glass lights, set in a simple surround. This former single-family house has been converted to condominium units.

- 434 CHARLES T. JOHNSON HOUSE (ca 1916): A shingled, two-and-one-half-story, single-family residence with a full-width, hip-roofed, front porch carried on paired piers. The house has an oriel window on the south elevation, and an end-gable roof and hip-roof dormer. Fenestration includes six- and eight-pane windows and six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash. Johnson seems to have built this as an investment. Its first occupant, for a decade after its construction, was jeweler Samuel B. Levy.

- 438-440 LEONTINE A. ERICKSON HOUSE (ca 1924): A vinyl-sided, two-and-one-half-story, multi-family residence with a cross-gable roof and gable dormer. The primary entrance has a portico supported by clusters of three, square posts with trellis; its roof continues as a pent roof to the north. A secondary entrance with sidelights is located

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WAYLAND AVENUE, cont.

under the pent. Fenestration includes single, double, and triple windows with one-over-one double-hung replacement sash. Erickson built several income-producing residential properties in this area, including 419-421, 423-425, and 441-443 Wayland (q.v.). The first occupant of this house was Horace G. Bissell, a lawyer.

- 441-443 LEONTINE A. ERICKSON HOUSE (ca 1924): A two-and-one-half-story, multifamily residence with a cross-gable roof and overhanging eaves accented by exposed rafters. The front doors are located beneath second-story decks with iron railings. Paired and tripartite windows have double-hung replacement sash. Erickson built several income-producing residential properties in this area, including 419-421, 423-425, and 438-440 Wayland (q.v.). The house's first occupants were Jessie S. Litcomb in number 441, and Kip I. Chace, insurance, in number 443.

GARAGE: A single-bay, two-car garage constructed of concrete block is located on the property.

WEYMOUTH AVENUE

- 1 KORPER-HOUGH HOUSE (ca 1951-52): A two-story, Colonial-style, single-family house with a gable roof. The house has a three-bay, center-entrance façade with brick facing, while the other elevations are sheathed with vinyl siding. Fenestration includes six-over-six and eight-over-eight, double-hung replacement windows as well as two tripartite windows with wood sash. A two-stall garage is attached through a breezeway to the north of the house. The lot on which this house stands remained vacant until its construction.
- 17 PIERCE H. BRERTON HOUSE (ca 1925): A Tudor Revival-style, single-family house with nicely juxtaposed massing and complex cross-gable and jerkinhead-gable roof with shed- and gable-roofed dormers. The red brick wall surfaces contrast with elaborate, leaded, multiple-pane, individual and banked, leaded, casement windows, vertical board siding in the gable ends, and copper downspouts with decorated fasteners. The front door is set in a chamfered wood frame topped by a molded shouldered arch in brick. Brerton was a lawyer, and the family remained here into the mid-1940s.

GARAGE: A two-stall, jerkinhead-roof garage is located at the northeast corner of the lot.

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WEYMOUTH AVENUE, cont.

- 21 SARAH SMITH HOUSE (ca 1925): A two-and-one-half-story, single-family house with a three-bay façade. The building has a flared hip roof, with overhanging eaves and hip-roof dormers. It has a screened porch on the north elevation and a bow window on the south elevation. The steep change in grade toward the east from the street allows for a garage entrance above grade at the basement level at rear. The walls and foundation of the building are surfaced with stucco. The center entrance is set within a one-story, Tuscan-column-supported entrance porch. Fenestration includes four-over-four, six-over-six, and eight-over-eight wood sash windows, and an oriel window over the principal entrance. Smith seems not to have lived here in the years immediately following this house's construction; its occupant then was Arthur P. Weightman, a business executive.
- 25 HELEN L. AND GEORGE C. WOOLEY HOUSE (ca 1921): A two-and-one-half-story, five-bay-façade, center-entrance, single-family house with stucco first story, shingle second story, bracket-supported-hood-covered principal entrance beneath an oriel window, prominent knee brackets at the eaves, and hip roof with bracketed hip-roof dormers. There is a glazed sunroom on the south elevation. Fenestration includes six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash windows. Wooley was in the oil-burner-equipment business. The family remained here until the early 1950s.
- GARAGE: A brick, one-bay, two-car garage with a hip roof is located northeast of the house.
- 27 WILLIAM H. GILBANE HOUSE (1915-16): A stucco-clad, two-and-one-half-story, Foursquare single-family house under a hip roof with hip-roofed and wall dormers. The house has a full-width, Tuscan-column, hip-roofed front porch. Fenestration includes six-pane, double-hung, wood sash windows and, on the façade, a tripartite window with eight-over-one center section flanked by six-over-one double-hung wood sash. Gilbane was a partner in Gilbane Construction Co., a local firm founded in the 1870s that grew to be one of the region's largest builders in the twentieth century.
- 43 CHARLES AND MARGARET WHELDON HOUSE (ca 1923): A shingled, two-story, Dutch Colonial-style, single-family house with a large, two-story, flaring-eave gambrel roof. The off-center principal entrance is located under a triangular pediment supported by Tuscan columns and pilasters. Fenestration includes individual, paired, and tripartite six-over-one, double-hung, wood sash windows. Mr. Wheldon was a businessman.

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WEYMOUTH AVENUE, cont.

- 49 ELIZABETH MICOLEAU HOUSE (ca 1916): A two-story, Dutch Colonial-style, single-family house with a large, two-story, flaring-eave, end-gambrel roof. The off-center front door is flanked by sidelights and square pilasters. Fenestration includes individual, paired, and tripartite, six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash windows. Elizabeth Micoleau was the first resident of this house. By the 1920s, she had moved next door to the house at number 55 (q.v.).
- 55 ELIZABETH MICOLEAU HOUSE (ca 1925): A shingled, two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style, single-family house with a flared, end-gambrel roof. Typical of 1920s Colonial Revival houses, the façade has a center entrance flanked by paired windows on either side and five, evenly spaced windows on the second story. The main entrance with sidelights is within a shallow, modillion-cornice porch supported by small, square posts. Large, shed-roof dormers and a pair of hip-roof dormers stretch across the front and back slopes of the roof. A one-story, glazed sunroom is located on the east elevation, and a one-story rectangular-plan bay window is located on the west elevation. Fenestration includes individual and paired six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash windows; the porch and dormers have new casement windows. The widowed Mrs. Micoleau lived next door at number 49 before building this house. She remained here until the early 1950s.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Wayland Historic District is a well-preserved and cohesive example of a late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century residential suburb in Providence. It contains several hundred buildings and sites, encompassing a range of historic functions and architectural styles. The district is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the local level under Criteria A and C. The period of significance extends from 1872 to 1953, the current 50-year National Register eligibility cutoff date. Nearly all of the contributing buildings were built between 1875 and 1930

The district is eligible under Criterion A for its association with the residential development of the East Side of the City of Providence. Taken as a whole, it effectively illustrates the pattern of suburban development in Providence, from the inception of the streetcar to the rise of the automobile. In addition, the high concentration of single-family houses reflects the prosperity of Providence around the turn of the twentieth century

The district is eligible under Criterion C because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of several styles and types of late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century architecture and construction, and comprises buildings which, although they may not be individually eligible, collectively constitute a significant and distinguishable entity. Many of the houses built in the first two decades of the twentieth century were designed by local architects: as many as 38 of them are credited with buildings in the district. Architectural styles represented in the district include Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Modern Colonial

Finally, although the several religious buildings in the district would not ordinarily be eligible in their own right, they are each distinguished for their architectural merit, including one, Temple Beth El, that is the work of an acknowledged master of modern synagogue design. As properties deriving primary significance from their architectural distinction, the district's religious buildings are eligible under Criteria Consideration A.

Community Development and Planning

The history and development of the Wayland Historic District corresponds to the broad national trends of suburban development. The district encompasses the historic limits of the Moses Brown Farm, a large undeveloped rural tract on what was once the eastern fringe of the city. Moses Brown (1738–1836), a great-grandson of immigrant ancestor Chad Brown and brother of prominent Providence merchants Nicholas, John and Joseph, acquired this large parcel between the Fenner and Browne family holdings (Jones 1989:5). Also referred to as Elm Grove, the tract extended north from East Manning and Pitman streets to the current Laurel Avenue, and east from Arlington Avenue, Lloyd Avenue and Hope Street to the Seekonk River (Jones 1989:5). In 1772, Brown constructed a country residence near the intersection of Wayland and Humboldt avenues, within the Wayland Historic District. It later became his year-round home, and remained extant until well into the nineteenth century

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Institutional expansion in the nineteenth century influenced the East Side's later residential development. The establishment of the Moses Brown School and the Dexter Asylum withheld two large tracts of land from the subdivision process and strongly demarcated the eastern limit of the College Hill neighborhood (National Register district), the historic core of the city (Jones 1989:11). Located in the then-isolated eastern section of the East Side, Butler Hospital and Swan Point Cemetery introduced the public to the attractiveness of the area.

Subdivision of East Side farms into house lots began around 1850. Early activity concentrated in the southern portion of the area, where the gradually sloping land favored a spread of construction easterly from Williams, John, Arnold and Transit streets. One of the earliest plats in this area was the What Cheer Estate. Drawn up in 1847 for the heirs of Governor James Fenner (1771–1846), the What Cheer plat extended east of Governor Street and south of East Manning Street (Jones 1989:13). The former Moses Brown Farm, then property of Brown's granddaughter Anna A. Jenkins, was located to the north and east of the What Cheer Estate

In 1849 both Mrs. Jenkins and her daughter were killed in a fire which destroyed their Benefit Street house. Mrs. Jenkins' estate, including Elm Grove, was held in trust for her two surviving children: Anna Almy Jenkins (1831–1919) and Moses Brown Jenkins (1835–1895). Samuel B. Tobey, her executor, began selling off portions of the Moses Brown Farm in 1853. That same year five men purchased an interest in a large tract bounded by Ferry Street (today's Gano Street) on the west, and Angell Street (now Angell and South Angell streets) to the north. Formed as Cold Spring Land Company in 1855, the company platted a subdivision on the land in the following year (Jones 1989:13)

Few lots were sold in the newly platted tract. The lack of interest may have been the result of legal impediments, because Moses Brown had stipulated that his homestead be conveyed to his namesake when the youth reach the age of 21. It appears that this bequest encumbered the titles to the properties sold by Taber. After Moses B. Jenkins turned 21 in 1856, he and his sister made an agreement to divide their great-grandfather's homestead farm (Jones 1989:13). Angell and South Angell streets separated the tracts, with the southern portion allotted to Anna, then wife of Thomas F. Hoppin. Moses received the land to the north. In the following years Moses B. Jenkins became a prominent figure in real estate development with deals involving the Cold Spring Plat (which he purchased back from the Cold Spring Company in 1860) and the rest of his ancestral property (Jones 1989:13).

Beginning in the mid-nineteenth century, families living in densely populated cities were motivated to move to the periphery of the core, but close enough to commute to employment. Rapid industrialization of American cities in the second half of the nineteenth century created increasingly congested, unhealthy urban environments. These undesirable conditions reinforced Americans' dislike and fear of cities. At the same time, the Romantic Movement celebrated the virtues of nature. Architects like Andrew Jackson Downing strove to create romantic, naturalistic landscapes and picturesque buildings in revival styles

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from the. During the intensive period of American industrialization and urbanization, the house became an escape, a sanctuary, from the nuisances and stresses of the city.

The picturesque subdivision or "garden suburb" satiated the upper-income city dwellers' desire for a semi-rural environment with single-family houses located within commuting distances of the city. Prototypes for the ideal suburban subdivision were built for the elite in the mid-nineteenth century (Llewellyn Park, New Jersey, 1857; Alexander Jackson Davis, architect). Ideal character-defining features of the picturesque subdivision included curvilinear roads the reservation of communal open spaces, parks, or parkways. Frederick Law Olmsted elaborated on the design with his Riverside plan (Illinois, near Chicago, 1869), a fluid system of curved streets, extensive plantings, and houses on irregular, individual lots with 30-foot setbacks. The residential land developer ultimately became responsible for defining the appearance of the suburban landscape (Ames 2001:16).

Design elements of these picturesque curvilinear subdivisions were adapted in simpler, less costly subdivisions at higher density along streetcar lines. The streetcar suburb generally comprised a rectilinear grid-plan subdivision abutting the streetcar line. As advances in transportation increased household mobility, each succeeding landscape was built at a lower density

The introduction of the balloon frame and its widespread use in the following decades reduced the cost of construction and opened the market for owner-occupied and even income-producing houses to middle-income families. Initially single-family houses in streetcar suburbs were located on small lots. In the early twentieth century, the automobile dramatically changed the suburban landscape. With an automobile, commuters were no longer required to live within walking distance of a streetcar line, and new residential developments could be built at lower densities and designed to be self-contained, with interior streets providing more privacy and seclusion

Introduction and improvement of public transportation from the 1860s through the 1910s allowed for more people to move to suburban neighborhoods, a trend heightened by increased automobile ownership and use in the twentieth century (Jones 1989:11). Suburbanization of Providence's East Side from 1850 to 1940 spanned both periods, which resulted in two distinct phases and sections of development. The area south of Laurel Avenue, the Wayland Historic District, primarily developed prior to 1920, with narrower streets and smaller building lots. The section north of Laurel Avenue took shape largely in the 1920s and 1930s and is distinguished by its wider streets and larger lots

The first street railway company began horse-car service in Providence in 1864 (Jones 1989:12). Three years later, East Side service opened with a through-route from Olney and Hope streets over Hope, Wickenden, and South Main streets to Market Square, then out Westminster Street westward to Olneyville. By 1876, a portion of this route was transferred to operate over Brook Street from Hope to Wickenden. Also running by 1876, the Governor line began at Market Square and ran over South Main Street, Wickenden Street, Governor Street, Pitman Street, and Butler Avenue to Irving Avenue. During the summer an omnibus ran from Irving Avenue to Swan Point Cemetery over a dirt path extending north

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from Butler Avenue. The inability of horses to pull cars up the steep slopes of College Hill necessitated the circuitous routes of these lines skirting the crest of the hill (Jones 1989:12).

Walter Richmond, owner of extensive property in the Waterman Street area east of Governor Street, improved access to the East Side when he organized the Providence Cable Tramway Company in 1884 (Jones 1989:13). The company was authorized to construct and operate a cable car system on a circular route between Market Square and the Seekonk River crossing at Red Bridge over College, Prospect, Angell, South Angell, East River, Waterman, Prospect, and College streets. The new system opened in 1890; it employed grip cars pulled by a cable propelled by a power plant near Red Bridge (Jones 1989:13). Passenger cars were attached to the grip cars for their ride over the hill to the Seekonk and return, and were disconnected at Market Square, where they were reattached to horse teams that pulled them over the remainder of the route to Olneyville (Jones 1989:13). By 1894, the street railway network was converted to electric trolleys that featured a counterweight grip-car system to haul the trolleys over College Hill (Jones 1989:13). By 1908, the Brook Street line extended out Hope Street to Pawtucket. The Butler Avenue line along the eastern edge of the district was extended along Blackstone Boulevard in 1902. A new line operated along Elmgrove Avenue as far as Sessions Street (Jones 1989:13).

Development from College Hill into the former urban fringe included the What Cheer, Jenkins Estate, and Cold Spring subdivisions (Jones 1989:13). Moses B. Jenkins laid out the Blackstone Park Plat in circa 1861 on a section of land located east of Butler Avenue north of Angell Street (now South Angell Street), directly east of the Wayland Historic District. The subdivision appears on a contemporary map of the city as a conventional arrangement of straight streets following a modified incomplete grid plan (Jones 1989:14). Matthew W. Armington was the first to construct a house (90 Oriole Avenue) in the plat (Jones 1989:14). The next year, Jenkins commissioned civil engineer Charles E. Paine to redraft the Blackstone Park Plat. Paine designed a new subdivision that conformed to the natural topography of the western shoreline of the Seekonk River. His design followed the most advanced precepts of planning garden suburbs. The plat included a five-acre wooded ravine unsuitable for development that Jenkins donated to the city in 1866 for use as a public park. To enlarge the park, the city acquired additional land around it from 1891 to 1926 (Jones 1989:14).

During the 1860s, Angell and Waterman streets emerged as an important corridor for construction. After the Civil War, these two thoroughfares developed as major residential avenues. Angell and Waterman streets were the counterparts of West Side streets such as Broad Street, Elmwood Avenue, Westminster Street, and Broadway, which were all lined with large stylish houses of affluent businessman and professionals. A small number of dwellings in the area were constructed on a speculative basis. Many of these were double houses. Generally, individuals with interests in real estate or the building trade built these speculative and income-producing properties, probably in an effort to push up property values (Jones 1989:15). The panic of 1873 and the depressed economy of the mid-1870s discouraged this type of speculative development until recovery after 1879 (Jones 1989:15)

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In 1872, the bulk of the Moses Brown Farm was subdivided into house lots. Bounded roughly by Everett Avenue, Butler Avenue, Angell Street and Arlington Avenue, the original plat included Orchard, Humboldt, Irving, Lloyd, President, Taber, Elmgrove, Wayland, Cole and Slater avenues (Jones 1989:15). The boundaries of the Wayland Historic District correspond generally to the boundaries of the Moses Brown Farm. Early development within the district centered on Humboldt Avenue.

The 1875 Hopkins map documented ten dwellings and five outbuildings within the Wayland Historic District boundaries. Only three of the residences are extant: the Sam T. Browne House, John M. and Lydia Rounds House, and David W. Hoyt House. At that time, the Weybosset Land Company held the most property with 55 lots. Other major land investors included C.C. & H.M. Taber, Robert H. Ives, F.E. Stillwell, and Thomas H. Barton. Parcels in the district range in size from 15,000 square feet to 20,000 square feet

In 1882, there was little residential development within the boundaries of the Wayland Historic District, though by that time, the principal streets of the district were laid out, and the land was platted. In the late nineteenth century the leading land company in this area of Providence was the Weybosset Land Company. The company acquired more than half of the parcels on the north side of Angell Street. Other holdings in the district were located on Angell and South Angell streets; and Irving, Lloyd, Arlington, Elmgrove, Wayland, Cole and President avenues. The other significant landholder at that time was Elizabeth Ives Gammell. Moses B. Jenkins owned the triangular parcel located between Angell and South Angell streets

The Moses Brown Farm Plat was replatted in 1891, more than likely in anticipation of increased demand for house lots following the construction of the cable-car line on Angell and Waterman streets (Jones 1989:15). The following streets were cut through blocks that had previously been larger: Elton Street and Adelphi, University, Everett, Kingston, Miles, Hobart, Edison, and Lorraine avenues. Most of the lots on the original streets of the Brown Farm Plat average 5,000 square feet in area, while lots on the later streets average less than 4,000 square feet, resulting in a dense pattern of development typical of nineteenth-century streetcar suburbs (Jones 1989:15). Orchard Avenue evolved as a unique section within the Moses Brown Farm Plat, with large average lot sizes of more than 15,000 square feet. Orchard Avenue contains thirteen houses, seven of which were constructed during the period from 1896 through 1900, most of which were designed by a single architectural firm: Martin & Hall (Jones 1989:15). George M. Hall, one of the firm's partners, built the house at number 49 for himself

The Wayland Historic District was still sparsely populated in 1895. Residential development continued in the southern half of the district, while the northern half remained largely undeveloped. Construction was concentrated on the north side of Angell Street and on streets immediately to the north, probably because the municipal water lines only extended as far as Elton Avenue. A one-block stretch of Irving Avenue, between Arlington and Taber Avenue, was the northernmost water line in the district.

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One of the most significant transportation projects on the East Side to affect future development occurred in the 1890s, with the construction of Blackstone Boulevard (1890–1904). The boulevard was one of the earliest landscaped roadways in the country, and the earliest in the state (RIHP&HC 2001:64–65). The eastern edge of the Wayland Historic District fronts Blackstone Boulevard. The construction of Blackstone Boulevard enhanced both transportation and the environmental character of the neighborhood (Jones 1989:16). The Proprietors of Swan Point Cemetery first proposed the boulevard to improve public access to their facility, pointing out that it would provide attractive sites for suburban homes and increase property values in the area (Jones 1989:16). Horace W.S. Cleveland, a nationally prominent Chicago landscape architect, drafted the preliminary designs. The plans called for the layout of two parallel roadways and a central landscaped esplanade, replacing the northerly portion of Butler Avenue, which was an unpaved cart path extending north to East Avenue (Hope Street). In order to construct the parkway, the city acquired a stretch of land between Slater and Butler avenues for the western portion of the parkway.

The Rhode Island General Assembly authorized construction of Blackstone Boulevard in 1890, and the roadways were built between 1892 and 1894 (Jones 1989:16). The Butler Avenue trolley line was extended down the median in 1902. Landscaping of the center strip was completed in 1904 under the supervision of Olmsted Brothers, and a rustic trolley shelter of boulders, designed by Providence architects Stone, Carpenter & Willson, was erected opposite the entrance to Swan Point Cemetery (Jones 1989:17). The boulevard became a popular recreational attraction for drives and promenades, but residential growth along the boulevard was slow (Jones 1989:17).

By 1900 Providence was the twentieth largest city in the country. The city's textile, jewelry and silver, tool, and metal products industries dominated American manufacturing, and coupled with additional industrial production, made Rhode Island the wealthiest state per capita in the nation at the turn of the twentieth century. The population soared 460 percent from the close of the Civil War to 1945, with much of the growth occurring prior to 1910. Increased population created a high demand for new housing

In 1908, Angell Street was primarily residential. Starting in the 1910s, Wayland Square became a focus for construction of new blocks of commercial buildings (Jones 1989:31). The majority of commercial buildings were erected after 1930, an indication that this commercial zone developed largely in response to patterns of automobile usage (Jones 1989:31). The architectural character of Wayland Square is inconsistent, as it developed in a piecemeal fashion through the early to mid-twentieth century. The center comprises a collection of 1920s and 1930s structures mixed with buildings of the 1950s and 1960s (Jones 1989:31). Earlier buildings echo the preferences for revivalist design exhibited in neighborhood dwellings. The southern edge of the district forms the northern limits of Wayland Square, which includes a mix of commercial buildings and large apartment buildings

The Wayland Historic District also contains one other commercial stretch. A few blocks north of Wayland Avenue, real-estate developer Leo Logan established a small neighborhood shopping area at the corner of Elmgrove and Lloyd avenues. Logan constructed two blocks: 139-143 Elmgrove (1922), and

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145-149 Elmgrove (1934). Both buildings display popular revival style features with textured tapestry brick facades and sections of Mediterranean pantile roofing (Jones 1989:31). The block was conveniently located on the Elmgrove trolley line.

This period also marked the introduction of a new building form to Providence: the neighborhood apartment building. The Wayland area has the city's highest concentration of post-1900 apartment buildings. After 1920 the demand for apartments and waning popularity of large houses encouraged conversion of nineteenth-century dwellings into apartments (Jones 1989:39)

The pace of residential construction increased during the period after 1910 with increasing use of the automobile. By 1918 the Wayland Historic District was largely developed. The district is telling of Providence's early-twentieth-century social history. Original property owners represented a wide variety of occupations, but many were professionals, business executives, and entrepreneurs.

By World War II, most available land on the East Side was built up, and only scattered lots were left for construction for new dwellings. The only remaining large parcels belonged to Butler Hospital, Swan Point Cemetery, and Brown University, all outside the Wayland Historic District. Since the mid-twentieth century, the built fabric of the Wayland Historic District has remained largely intact. Modern intrusions within the district include the construction of some buildings for commercial, institutional and educational use. There are few modern residences in the district on previously undeveloped lots.

The Wayland Historic District was planned as a typical "streetcar suburb" with its 4,000 to 5,000 square foot lots arranged in a rectilinear grid pattern of relatively narrow streets. Despite its original layout and design, most of the houses feature side-yard driveways with contemporaneous detached garages. This shift represents the increasing use of the automobile in Providence. The prevalence of garages within the district reflects the overall influence of the automobile on the suburban landscape. Additionally, the district reflects broad patterns of history in Providence from 1875 to 1953, as substantial increases in population resulted in the construction of suburban and transportation networks and neighborhoods around the urban core. The houses represent a variety of building types and architectural styles popular in the last quarter of the nineteenth century and the first two decades of the twentieth century

Architecture

The Wayland Historic District is significant for its range of styles and types that exemplify the architecture of the American suburb as it developed between 1880 and 1930. In addition, the high rate of survival in the district provides an important index to the changing tastes of middle-class homebuilders in the same period. Concentrations of Queen Anne houses along Arlington and Taber avenues illustrate how architects and builders used historic forms creatively in varied, often complex compositions of porches, gables, bays, and towers. After the turn of the century, a new enthusiasm for Colonial material culture manifested itself in a diversity of houses that were clearly derived from, but not copies of, historic

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American buildings. In the largest, most refined examples, like those along Orchard Avenue, these were two-story, three- or five-bay, hip-roofed, rectangular masses with pedimented dormers. Set back from the street, they cut an imposing figure that was a staid, formal contrast to their more loosely-composed Queen Anne predecessors. With its broad applicability for a range of clients, the several forms of the Colonial Revival were the most style for building in the Wayland Historic District during the period of significance.

The Wayland Historic District is also significant for its unusually high number of architect-designed buildings. Leading local architects of the early twentieth century designed domestic residences for prominent Providence citizens. One of the most highly regarded and preeminent firms active in the district was Stone, Carpenter & Willson. Largely recognized for their public and commercial works, the firm is credited with three residences in the district. The best-represented firm in the district is Martin & Hall with nine buildings. Other leading firms in the district include Clarke & Howe (3 residences), and William Walker & Son (2 residences). The district also includes designs by lesser-known residential architects. A brief biography of the more prominent individuals and firms who were active in the district follows.

Principal Architects

Cady, John Hutchins

John Hutchins Cady (1881–1967) studied architecture at MIT and the Atelier Duquesne in Paris after his graduation from Brown University, and after apprenticing with three important firms in Providence, Boston, and New York, began practicing independently in 1908. Cady subsequently focused his career primarily on civic planning, historic preservation, and local history. He is best known for overseeing the restoration of many Colonial and Federal period structures, and for his landmark publication, *The Civic and Architectural Development of Providence* (1957). During his long career Cady executed relatively few commissions for original, individual buildings, and most of those were in the Colonial Revival style. In the Wayland Historic District, he designed the Charles Eddy House at 52 Taber Avenue (1909).

Clarke & Howe

Senior partner Prescott Orloff Clarke (1858–1935) was a native of Providence, educated at Brown University and MIT's School of Architecture. Clarke began practice in 1895 with the firm of Clarke and Spaulding, and in 1901 partnered with Wallis E. Howe. From 1903 to 1920, the firm was known as Clarke & Howe, except from 1910 to 1913 when Eleazer B. Homer was a partner. Clarke retired in 1928, while Howe subsequently continued in practice with Samuel Church, Earle Prout, and Edward O. Ekman until his death in 1960. The firm's design for the Providence Post Office, Court House, and Custom House (1904–1908) established the reputation of Clarke & Howe. Harvey W. Corbett is noted as the designer (Woodward, Sanderson 1986:193). This structure was one of the few federal buildings of the period to be contracted to a private firm under the provisions of the Tarnecy Act. It is an exceptionally well-conceived example of the Beaux Arts style favored for monumental public buildings. At the time this prestigious project was awarded, Clarke & Howe were a young firm known primarily for residential

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commissions. In the Wayland Historic District, they designed the Annie Barker House at 44 Orchard Avenue (1910-1911) and St. Martin's Episcopal Church at 50-60 Orchard Avenue (1916

Goodman, Percival

Percival Goodman (1904–1989) achieved distinction as one of the most prolific synagogue architects in the United States in the second half of the twentieth century. With a career spanning sixty years, he was significant in the advancement of a critical discourse on modern religious architecture. Goodman held to his commitment to the power of architecture as a vehicle for social change by establishing a vocabulary for the modern synagogue. By fusing abstract modern forms and traditional Jewish symbolism, he created a unique style that resonated with people struggling to maintain their religious community in an increasingly secularized culture.

Goodman was a teacher and an early scholar of urban planning. With his brother Paul, he published *Communitas: Means of Livelihood and Ways of Life* (1947). The book became a classic on urban planning. Goodman learned the fundamentals of drafting working for his uncle, Ben Levitan, an architect in New York City who had been trained at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris. He was later hired by Grunenber & Reichstag, a firm that specialized in construction of tenements in the Bronx, N. Y. Goodman studied at New York's Beaux Arts Institute of Design, which was founded by architect Whitney Warren, and modeled after Paris' Ecole des Beaux-Arts. Early on he gravitated toward classical and neoclassical styles, and not the more popular modern American and European trends. Goodman's mentor was George Licht, the head draftsman in the New York firm of Delano & Aldrich. His next employer, George Pitkan, encouraged Goodman to study at the American School of Arts in Fontainebleau, where he took classes for three summers, beginning in 1920. In France, Goodman studied painting, sculpture and architecture

During the post-World War II period, Goodman became more connected with his Jewish ancestry. He had never received Jewish religious instruction, and had little knowledge of Jewish tradition. His first institutional commission was for Mrs. Felix Warburg's Jewish Museum at the Jewish Theological Seminary, which entailed transforming her residence on Fifth Avenue into a museum space. After a conference sponsored by the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, the organization of Reform temples in North America, where he lectured on "The Holiness of Beauty," Goodman was inspired. He refocused his career and concentrated on designing post-war American synagogues with architectural distinction. Temple Beth El (1951-1954), in the Wayland Historic District, was one of his first synagogue designs. It was followed by designs for over fifty other synagogues, with more than thirty in fourteen states

Hoppin, Howard K.

Howard K. Hoppin (1856–1940) was a senior partner of Hoppin & Ely, Hoppin & Field, and Hoppin, Read & Hoppin. He attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and apprenticed with the local

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firm of Stone & Carpenter. Hoppin was president of the Rhode Island Chapter of the American Institute of Architects from 1891 to 1893 and 1910 to 1912. He designed the original building of the Rhode Island School of Design, Central High School, First Church of Christ Scientist, and Caswell Hall at Brown University, all in Providence. In the Wayland Historic District, he designed the C. Franklin Nugent House at 67 Orchard Avenue (1898).

Jackson, Robertson & Adams

This firm, consisting of Frederick Ellis Jackson (1879–1950), Wayland T. Robertson (1873–1935), and John Howard Adams (1876–1924), designed churches, hospitals, libraries, housing projects, and other various public buildings throughout Rhode Island. The firm is responsible for constructing the Potter Home for Nurses at Butler Hospital, Industrial Trust Company, Bullock Building on Weybosset Street, and Lincoln School Building, among numerous others. In the Wayland Historic District, they designed the Central Baptist Church at 444-450 Lloyd Avenue (1916).

Martin & Hall

Frank H. Martin (1863–1917) was a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Lowell School of Design. He worked in New York before coming to Providence in the 1890s, where he was employed with the local firm of Stone, Carpenter & Willson until 1893. He was elected to the American Institute of Architects in 1912 and was a member of the Architectural League of New York. Although Martin was known for designing numerous private houses, his firm (with George F. Hall) designed several of Providence's public buildings. The firm's work includes St. Xavier's Academy, State Normal School, Roger William Park Museum, and Providence City Hospital. In the Wayland Historic District, Martin designed several houses, including 39 and 43 Orchard Avenue, which he also developed as rental properties.

George F. Hall (1866–1928) was a lifelong resident of Providence who designed numerous hospitals, schools, churches, public buildings, and residences throughout the state. Hall's Providence buildings include the State Normal School, St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church, St. Stephen's Church (Episcopal), Branch Avenue Grammar School, and Providence City Hospital. In the Wayland Historic District, Hall designed several houses, including his own house at 43 Orchard Avenue.

Stone, Carpenter & Willson

Alfred Stone (1834–1908) studied surveying and drawing while attending high school in Salem, Massachusetts. He worked in several Boston architectural offices until 1859 when he entered the firm of Alpheus C. Morse of Providence, Rhode Island. In 1864 Mr. Stone established his own firm. At the time of his death the firm was Stone, Carpenter & Sheldon. Among the buildings designed by Mr. Stone and his associates in Providence are the Providence Public Library, buildings at Brown University, Exchange Bank, Pendleton Museum, and numerous private houses. He was elected an Associate of the American

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Institute of Architects in 1870, a Fellow in 1896, was its secretary from 1893 to 1898, and served on the Board of Directors until his death. He was an active member of the Rhode Island Chapter, of which he was president at the time of his death

Charles E. Carpenter (1845–1923), a painter and architect, was a native of Pawtucket. He was a charter member of the Providence Art Club and became a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects in 1875. Carpenter joined the practice of Alfred Stone in 1873 to form Stone & Carpenter (1873–1883)

Edmund R. Willson (1856–1906) graduated from Harvard University in 1875, after which he attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris. Shortly after he returned from Paris, he came to Providence and became a member of the firm of Stone, Carpenter & Willson. Among the more prominent buildings attributed to him individually are the Providence Public Library, Pembroke Hall, the Pendleton Museum, the Roger Williams Chapel, and many private residences. Mr. Willson was elected an Associate of the American Institute of Architects in 1884 and a Fellow in 1889. In the Wayland Historic District, Stone Carpenter & Willson designed several buildings, including the George Sackett House at 37 Arlington Avenue (1899) and the John M. Rounds House at 72 Taber Street (1898).

William R. Walker & Son

William R. Walker & Son was a grandfather-father-son professional sequence of architects responsible for many of Providence's most impressive structures. General William R. Walker (1830-1905) established the firm with his designs for Providence's Union Congregational Church and Providence High School (both demolished). During a brief partnership with Thomas J. Gould, commissions were received for a number of massive office structures downtown, as well as the prestigious University Library (now Robinson Hall) commission for Brown University. General Walker's son Colonel William Howard Walker (1856-1922) joined his father as a draftsman in 1874 and became a partner in 1880 when the general's partnership with Gould was dissolved. William Russell Walker II (1884-1936) pursued a high school education in Providence, followed by two years of courses in civil engineering at Brown University. Thereafter he enrolled at MIT in Cambridge, Mass., graduated with the class of 1910, and studied an additional two years at the Ecole de Beaux Arts in Paris. Upon his return to Providence, he joined his father's firm as a junior member (Pierson n.d.: 2–3).

Each of the Walkers was politically active in Rhode Island. The general was active in the State Militia, rising to rank of major general, as well as a prominent member of the Masons, holding most of its offices at one time or another at the lodge and state levels. The colonel was equally active in the State Militia and Masons. With such connections, it is understandable that much of the design work for the Masons was by the Walkers, and virtually all armories came to the firm as well. The Walkers were responsible for the huge Cranston Street Armory and the North Main Street Armory for Mounted Commands in Providence, as well as those in Pawtucket, Woonsocket, and Westerly. The firm also designed the town hall and courthouse in Westerly, the courthouse and police station for Woonsocket, and the city halls for

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Warwick and Warren, R. I.. They also designed the Hail Library in Warren, numerous schools, and many substantial private residences. In the Wayland Historic District, Walker and Son designed the James E. Sullivan House at 259 Wayland Avenue (1893).

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GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

UTM Coordinates (continued):

5. 19	301652	4633654	6. 19	301279	4633574
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundary is the dotted line on the accompanying map, titled "Wayland Historic District, Providence, RI" and drawn at 1 inch = 100 feet scale.

Boundary Justification:

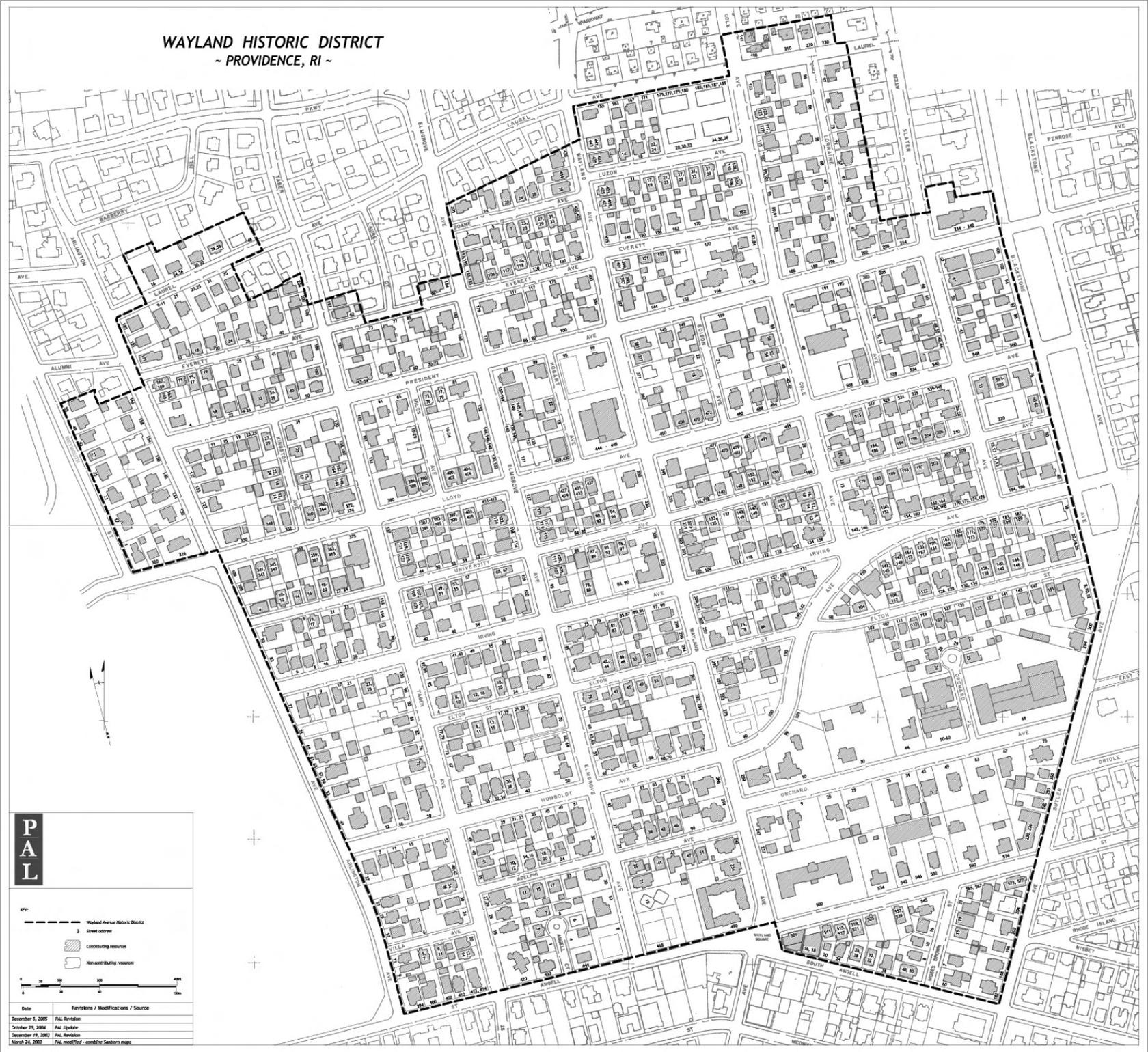
The boundaries include all properties in the limits of the original Moses Brown Farm Plat, as replatted in 1891. They encompass development between initial platting and the last major historic building, which was added in 1954. The boundaries of the district do not necessarily reflect visual edges; in fact, the East Side is a nearly seamless development. The boundaries were originally derived from the plat bounds of the Moses Brown Plat because there are no easy visual markers to the edges of this district or the several others which surround it. For most of the late nineteenth to mid-twentieth centuries, the East Side of Providence developed as a series of real estate plats, filled in one after another and hopscotched across the available land. For this large series of neighborhoods, then, the plat is a unit of development, and is used to determine the historic district boundaries.

The boundaries follow legally recorded property boundary lines and roads. Lines of convenience cross public roads where necessary. The areas to the east, north, and west are listed as National Register historic districts. The area south of the district is not associated with the Moses Brown Farm Plat. The historic building stock south of the district also differs somewhat in type, function, and pattern of development. A small, commercial area called Wayland Square abuts the district on the south. The boundary is no more clear than on the other sides of the Wayland Historic District. Wayland Square developed partially as a purpose-built shopping area. At its edges, historic residential buildings have been converted to commercial use, so that the division between the Wayland Historic District and Wayland Square is neither visually nor historically marked. In fact, at one point (the intersection of Angell Street, Wayland Avenue, and South Angell Street), the Wayland Historic District comes to the center of Wayland Square, to incorporate several of these houses now converted to stores or offices.

It is possible that Wayland Square is also eligible for the National Register. The area has not yet been completely surveyed or evaluated for eligibility.

WAYLAND HISTORIC DISTRICT

~ PROVIDENCE, RI ~



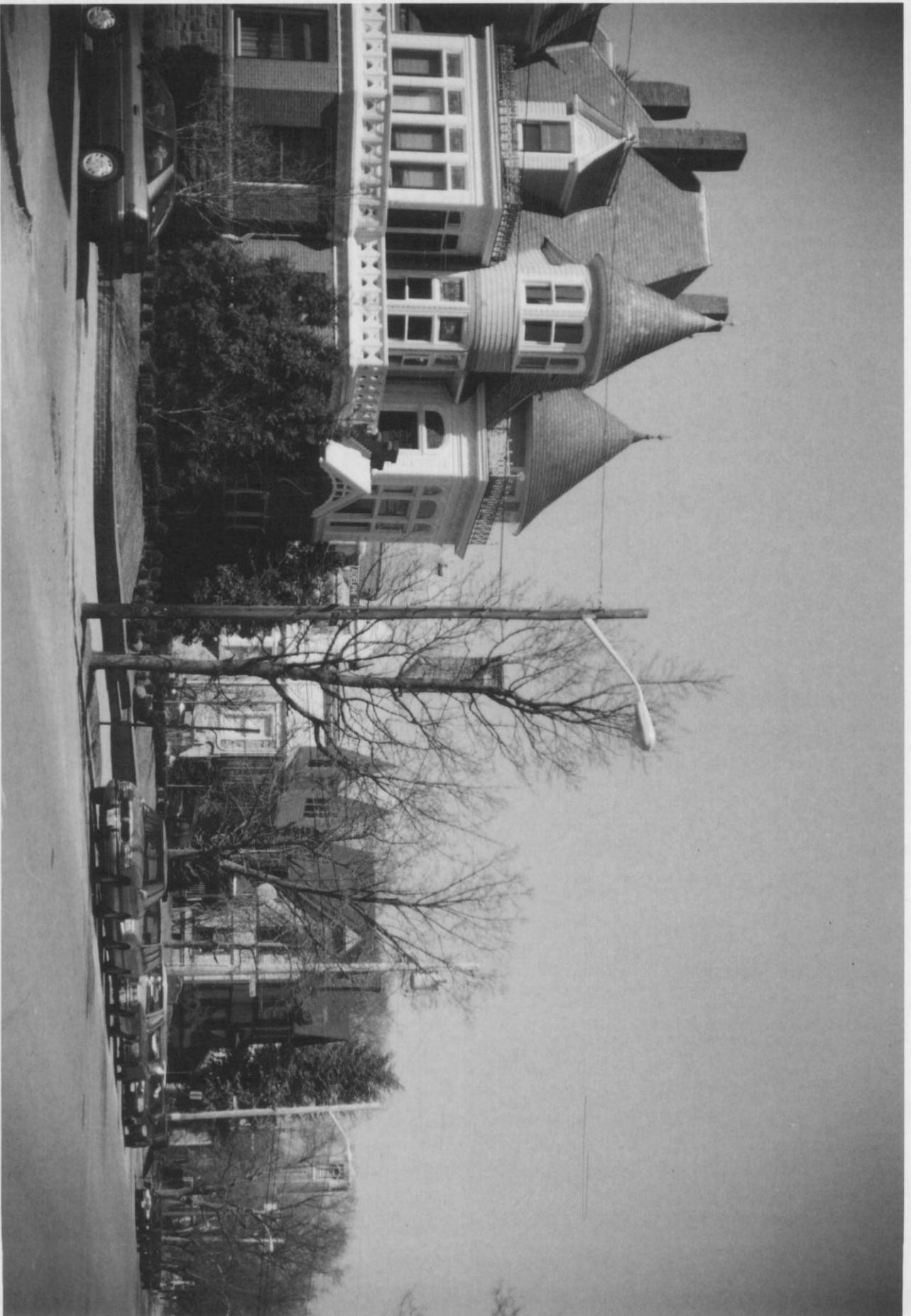
PAL

KEY:

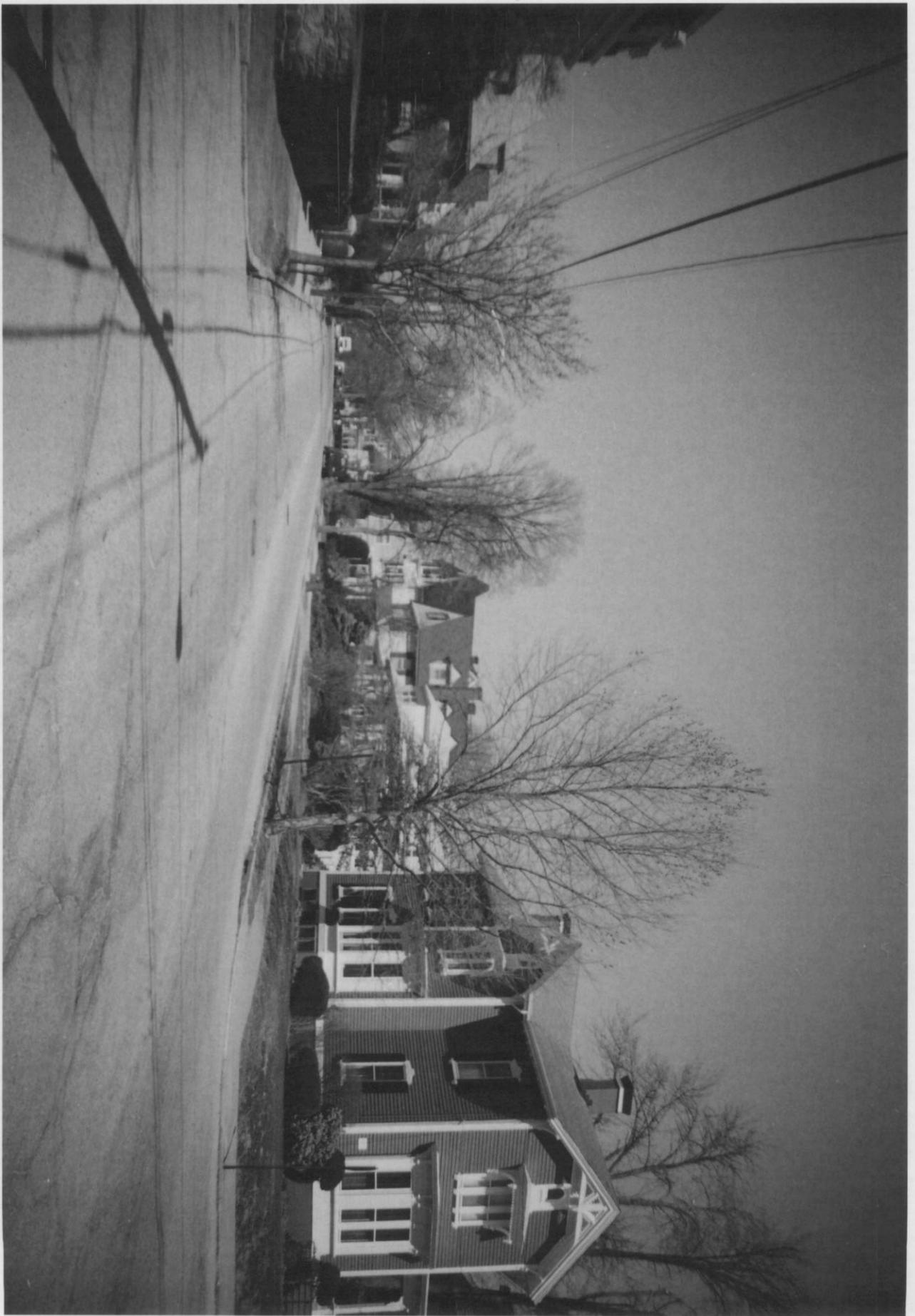
- Wayland Historic District
- Street address
- ▨ Contributing resource
- Non-contributing resource

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Date	Revisions / Modifications / Source
December 5, 2003	PAL Revision
October 25, 2004	PAL Update
December 19, 2007	PAL Revision
March 24, 2009	PAL modified - combine Sanborn maps















FIELD & ROSE

Coleman



