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 National Register

Bulletin, How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. 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 starting, 2014 only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property	Nat. Register of Histori			
Historic name: Edgewood Historic District-An	astis Greene Estate Plats National Park Serv			
Other names/site number:				
Name of related multiple property listing: Histo	ric and Architectural Resources of the			
Edgewood Neighborhood, Cranston, RI (2009)				
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple	e property listing)			
2. Location	C. T. C. VIS. CALEDO C. VIV. C.			
reet & number: Anstis St, Birchfield Rd, Bluff Ave, Broad St, Hall Pl, Kensington Rd,				
ing Ave, Marion Ave, Narragansett Blvd, Rosewood Ave, Swift St				
ty or town: Cranston State: RI County: Providence				
Not For Publication: Vicinity:				
3. State/Federal Agency Certification				
As the designated authority under the National l	Historic Preservation Act, as amended,			
	certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meet			
ne documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic				
Places and meets the procedural and profession	al requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60			
In my opinion, the property X meets decommend that this property be considered significant.				
level(s) of significance:				
nationalx statewide	local			
Applicable National Register Criteria:	=			
x A B x C D				
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Adura Bandenon	6/12/2015			
Company of the second of the s	5.7			
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date			
RI Historical Preservation & Heritage Co	ommission			
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal	Government			
In my opinion, the property meets	does not meet the National Pegister criteria			
in my opinion, the property meets	noes not meet the mational Register criteria			
Signature of commenting official.	Date			
Signature of commenting official:	Date			
Title:	State or Federal agency/bureau			
and.	or Tribal Government			

Edgewood Historic District - Anstis Greene Estate Plats
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	4. National Park Service Certification
	I hereby certify that this property is:
	entered in the National Register
	determined eligible for the National Register
	determined not eligible for the National Register
	removed from the National Register
	other (explain:)
	Dor Essen H. Beall 8.3.15
	Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
_	5. Classification
	Ownership of Property
	(Check as many boxes as apply.)
	Private: x
	Public – Local x
	Public – State
	Public – Federal
	Category of Property
	(Check only one box.)
	Building(s)
	District
	Site
	Structure
	Object

Edgewood Historic District - Anstis Greene Est	Providence Co., RI			
Name of Property		County and State		
Number of Resources within Property				
(Do not include previously listed resour	rces in the count)			
Contributing	Noncontributing			
126	8	buildings		
1		sites		
		structures		
		objects		
127	8	Total		
Number of contributing resources previous	iously listed in the N	Jational Register 0		
6. Function or Use				
Historic Functions				
(Enter categories from instructions.)				
OTHER/ suburban development				
DOMESTIC/ single dwelling				
DOMESTIC/ multiple dwelling				
DOMESTIC/ secondary structure				
FUNERARY/ cemetery				

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER/ suburban development

DOMESTIC/ single dwelling

DOMESTIC/ multiple dwelling

DOMESTIC/ secondary structure

FUNERARY/ cemetery

COMMERCE/ professional

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COLONIAL: Georgian

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate, Second Empire, Queen Anne, Shingle Style

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival, Revival, Tudor Revival,

Spanish Colonial Revival

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Craftsman

OTHER: Ranch

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Wood, brick, asphalt, vinyl, stucco, and stone

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Edgewood Historic District—Anstis Green Estate Plats (the District) is an approximately 34acre residential subdivision in the Edgewood neighborhood of Cranston, Rhode Island. The subdivision is included in the Multiple Property Documentation, Historic and Architectural Resources of the Edgewood Neighborhood, Cranston, RI (NR listed 2009). The Anstis Green Estate Plats District is bounded by Marion Avenue (included in the Edgewood Historic District – Shaw Plat [NR listed 2013]) to the north, Broad Street to the west, Rosewood Avenue to the south, and Narragansett Bay to the east. Bluff Avenue, which runs east-to-west between Broad Street and Narragansett Bay, bisects the district. The topography is relatively level between Broad Street and Narragansett Boulevard and steeply slopes down toward the bay at Kensington Road east of Narragansett Boulevard. The streets throughout the district are lined with sidewalks and trees, and the residences are primarily detached, single-family dwellings with moderate setback from the streets. A small family cemetery, the Rhodes-Greene Lot, is located on the south side of Bluff Avenue behind 112 Bluff Avenue. There are 10 multi-family dwellings, one apartment building, and one building originally constructed as a single-family dwelling that has been converted into professional offices and apartments. Most of the houses are moderate in size, with large homes along Broad Street, Narragansett Boulevard, and Kensington Road. The majority of the houses were constructed between 1880 and 1930 and exhibit the popular residential styles of that time period, including Italianate, Queen Anne, Shingle, Colonial Revival, and Craftsman. The houses built between 1930 and the mid-1960s are typically Colonial Revival cottages and ranches. There are also several examples of eclectic styles like Spanish Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival.

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Narrative Description

The Anstis Greene Estate Plats Historic District is laid out in an orthogonal grid, with one main thoroughfare, Bluff Avenue, running west-to-east perpendicular to Broad Street and Narragansett Boulevard at either end of the district. The orthogonal grid pattern was used throughout the Edgewood neighborhood, including the Shaw Plat Historic District immediately north of the Greene Estate. The roads are relatively wide and lined by generous sidewalks. Street plantings are sparse with open sight lines from one end of a road to the other. The moderate set-back of the houses allows for green space between the street and the buildings. There is no public access to Narragansett Bay and views are limited from the street, but the district's proximity to the water provides a constant breeze and fresh salt air.

The majority of the housing stock in the District was built between 1890 and 1930, though there are eight earlier residences: one apparently dating to ca. 1750, which was moved to the District around 1915, and seven from the 1870s and 1880s. Ten properties were built in the 1930s and 1940s, and the District was completely built out by the mid-1960s. Most of the buildings (118) are detached, single-family, wood-frame structures. There are several brick and stucco examples, but they are less common. The District also contains 10 multi-family dwellings, one apartment building, one residence that has been converted to offices and apartments, and one cemetery. All the buildings, including the multi-family residences, are between one and two-and-one-half stories tall. The lots are small, but the houses are typically set back on the property, providing space for front, rear, and side lawns; however, one of the side lawns is usually occupied by a driveway. Of the total 126 contributing dwellings in the district, 94 have associated detached garages, which are usually located at the rear of the lot and are typically wood-frame structures between one and one-and-one-half stories tall and one or two bays wide. Most of the garages appear to be original, but some were added to the properties later.

Inventory

This inventory is arranged alphabetically by street and then in numerical order by house number. The inventory includes all properties in the district, including non-contributing resources (indicated as NC). In addition, two contributing properties include non-contributing garages (indicated as NC). The non-contributing resources in the district either have a construction date that falls outside of the period of significance (1870–1964) or are highly altered and no longer retain their historic form or massing. Please refer to the attached district data sheet for more information on each property.

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Anstis Street

- The Arthur B. and Maude E. Matteson House at 7 Anstis Street is a one-story, three-bay-by-six-bay, rectangular-plan, vernacular bungalow built in 1919. The asphalt shingle-clad, front-gable roof features a gable dormer and two brick chimneys on the north slope. The walls are clad in vinyl and rest on a concrete block foundation. The full-width front porch on the east (facade) elevation has been fully enclosed. The main entrance is centered on the facade and consists of a metal panel door covered by a storm door. The windows primarily consist of six-over-one and four-over-one, double-hung vinyl replacement sash in varying sizes. An asphalt driveway runs along the north side of the house. This house is similar to the house at 15 Anstis Street.
- The house at 11 Anstis Street is a one-and-one-half-story, three-bay-by-three-bay, Colonial Revival style bungalow built between 1917 and 1921. The asphalt shingle-clad, hipped roof features a large hipped dormer on each slope and interior brick chimneys on the north and south slopes. The vinyl-clad walls rest on a concrete block foundation. The main entrance is in the center of the enclosed, full-width porch that extends the width of the east (facade) elevation, and consists of a storm door flanked by side lights. Windows primarily consist of four-over-one and six-over-one, double-hung vinyl replacement sash in the main block of the house. The porch features pairs of one-over-one, double-hung vinyl replacement sash. An asphalt driveway runs along the north side of the house and leads to a one-story, one-bay, front-gable, detached garage (NC).
- The house at 12 Anstis Street is a two-story, two-bay-by-three-bay, rectangular-plan, Colonial Revival style residence built between 1924 and 1930. The asphalt shingle-clad, side-gambrel roof features a continuous, shed-roof dormer on both the west and east slopes and an interior brick chimney on the ridge. The walls are clad in aluminum and rest on a poured concrete foundation. A one-bay-by-two-bay, one-story, flat-roof addition was added to the north side. The main entrance is off center on the west (facade) elevation and consists of a panel door covered with a storm door, within a projecting entry bay. Windows primarily consist of one-over-one, double-hung vinyl replacement sash. A wide asphalt driveway runs along the north side of the house.
- The house at 14 Anstis Street is a one-story, three-bay-by-four-bay, rectangular-plan, Craftsman style bungalow built between 1924 and 1930. The asphalt shingle-clad, front-gable roof features a small cross gable and an exterior brick chimney on the north slope. The walls are clad in vinyl and rest on a poured concrete foundation. The main entrance is recessed beneath a front-gable, wrap-around porch with square columns on the northwest corner. Windows primarily consist of one-over-one and six-over-one, double-hung vinyl replacement sash. A narrow asphalt driveway along the north side of the house leads to the one-story, hip-roof, detached garage.

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- The house at 15 Anstis Street is a one-story, rectangular-plan, vernacular bungalow built between 1917 and 1921. The asphalt shingle-clad, front-gable roof is hipped on the west (rear) slope and features two brick chimneys on the north and east slopes. The walls are clad in vinyl and rest on a concrete block foundation. The full-width front porch on the east (facade) elevation has been fully enclosed and obstructs views of the facade. The main entrance is centered on the facade and consists of a wood panel door with 12-light window and flanking side lights. The windows primarily consist of one-over-one, double-hung vinyl replacement sash in varying sizes. A narrow concrete paved driveway extends along the north side of the house. This house is similar to the house at 7 Anstis Street.
- The house at 19 Anstis Street is a two-story, three-bay-by-three-bay, Colonial Revival style four-square built between 1917 and 1921. The asphalt shingle-clad, hipped roof features a hipped dormer on the east slope and two interior brick chimneys on the north and west slopes. The walls are clad in vinyl and rest on a concrete block foundation. The full-width front porch on the east (facade) elevation features a hipped roof supported by four Tuscan columns. The main entrance is in the center of the facade. Windows primarily consist of one-over-one, double-hung vinyl replacement sash. An asphalt driveway runs along the north side of the house.
- The William Jepherson House at 20 Anstis Street is a one-story, three-bay-by-three-bay, Cape Cod residence built between 1924 and 1930 in the Colonial Revival style. The asphalt shingle-clad, side-gable roof features an exterior brick chimney on the south elevation. The walls are clad in wood clapboard and rest on a brick and poured concrete foundation. The main entrance is centered in the west (facade) elevation, set within a projecting bay and beneath a shallow porch with a small arched roof supported by two Tuscan columns. The main entrance consists of a wood panel door, flanking side lights and a fanlight. Windows primarily consist of six-over-one, wood, double-hung and eightlight, wood, casement sash. A concrete driveway along the north side of the house leads to a one-story, two-bay, side-gable, detached garage.
- The house at 23 Anstis Street is a two-story, three-bay-by-three-bay, Colonial Revival style residence built between 1917 and 1921. The asphalt shingle-clad, side-gambrel roof features visible rafter tails, a shed-roof dormer on the east slope and an interior brick chimney on the east and west slopes. The walls are clad in vinyl and rest on a concrete block foundation. The full-width front porch on the east (facade) elevation has been fully enclosed. The main entrance is centered on the facade and is obscured by the porch. Windows primarily consist of one-over-one and six-over-one, double-hung vinyl replacement sash. An asphalt driveway runs along the north side of the house.

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Birchfield Road

- The Russell F. Godin House at 6 Birchfield Road is a one-story, three-bay-by-three-bay, vernacular ranch built in 1964. The asphalt shingle-clad, front-gable roof features an interior chimney on the south slope. The walls are wood-shingle and rest on a concrete foundation. The main entrance is centered on the west (facade) elevation and consists of a panel door covered by a storm door. Except for a large picture window flanked by narrow, double-hung windows in the south side of the facade, the windows primarily consist of two-over-two, double-hung wood sash. A concrete paved driveway extends along the north side of the house.
- The house at 7 Birchfield Road is a two-story, three-bay-by-two-bay, Colonial Revival style four-square built ca. 1915. The asphalt shingle-clad, hipped roof features an interior chimney on the south slope and a triangular dormer centered in the east slope. The walls are clad in wood shingle and rest on a brick foundation. The full-width front porch on the east (facade) elevation has been fully enclosed. The main entrance is off center on the façade, the door to which is obscured by the porch. The windows primarily consist of one-over-one and six-over-one, double-hung replacement sash. A concrete driveway extends along the north side of the house.
- The house at 8 Birchfield Road is a two-story, three-bay-by-three-bay, rectangular-plan, Colonial Revival style residence built ca. 1915. The asphalt shingle-clad roof features an interior chimney at the ridge and a triangular dormer centered in the west slope. The walls are clad in aluminum and rest on a brick foundation. The full-width front porch on the west (facade) elevation has been fully enclosed and obstructs views of the facade. The main entrance is centered on the facade and consists of a panel door covered by a storm door. The windows primarily consist of one-over-one, double-hung replacement sash of the same size. The one-story, two-bay, hip-roof, detached garage for this house is situated on the eastern side of a lot just north of the house with an asphalt driveway off of Marion Avenue.
- The house at 11 Birchfield Road is a two-story, two-bay-by-three-bay, rectangular-plan, Colonial Revival style residence built ca. 1925. The asphalt shingle-clad, side-gambrel roof features an interior chimney at the ridge and continuous, shed-roof dormers on the east and west slopes. The walls are clad in wood shingle and rest on a concrete block foundation. The main entrance is on the left side of the east (facade) elevation and consists of a panel door covered by a storm door. A one-story, one-bay-by-three-bay, shed-roof sun porch extends off of the north elevation. The windows primarily consist of six-over-one, double-hung replacement sash, though some six-over-one, double-hung wood sash remain. A concrete driveway extends along the west (rear) elevation of the house off of Marion Avenue leading to the one-story, one-bay, hip-roof, detached garage.

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Bluff Avenue

- The Rhodes-Greene Lot (RI Historical Cemetery CR035) family cemetery is located on the south side of Bluff Avenue behind 112 Bluff Avenue. It is a roughly 25-foot-by-25-foot, level grassy area surrounded by deciduous trees and small plantings. The remnants of what appears to be a granite block foundation are located in the southwest corner of the site. There are 18 small slate and marble tablet markers belonging to the extended Rhodes and Greene families dating between 1767 and 1898. The slate markers depict typical motifs of the eighteenth and early nineteenth century, including winged cherubs and urn-and-willows. The marble markers do not have any decoration other than the inscription.
- The Alfred Stanley Simons House at 41 Bluff Avenue (also known as 14 Kensington Road) is a two-story, three-bay-by-three-bay, irregular-plan, Tudor Revival style residence built ca. 1935. The slate shingle-clad, side-gable roof features two shed dormers on the east and west slopes of the main block and an exterior chimney on the southern elevation. The walls are brick and rest on a brick foundation. The main entrance is on the west (facade) elevation and consists of a wood storm door over a wood panel door with a sandstone masonry surround. Windows primarily consist of eight-over-eight, wood double hung sash and two bow-bay windows on the facade. A concrete driveway leads to a two-bay integrated garage at the exposed basement level of the south elevation. The east end of the lot abuts Narragansett Bay.
- The Samuel Brown House at 42 Bluff Avenue is a two-and-one-half-story, irregular-plan, Shingle style residence built ca. 1900. A two-story circular tower is situated off of the southeast corner. The asphalt shingle-clad, gambrel roof features a cross gable, shed dormer, and eyebrow window on the north slope and a cross gable, shed dormer, and interior brick chimney on the south slope. The walls are clad in wood shingles and rest on a brick foundation. The east elevation consists of a compound gable roofline with a one-story, hipped-roof projection at the right end. A wrap-around porch extends from the northeast corner around the southeast corner and is supported by paired, Tuscan half-columns and a half wall. The entrance is beneath the porch on the east end of the north elevation. Windows consist of eight-over-one, double-hung wood sash and several various decorative paned sash. The east end of the lot abuts Narragansett Bay, where a small boat house faces the water. The one-story, one-bay, hip-roof, detached garage faces Kensington Road.
- The house at 55 Bluff Avenue is a two-and-one-half-story, three-bay-by-two-bay, Colonial Revival style residence built ca. 1910. The asphalt shingle-clad, side-gambrel roof features a cross gable that intersects the north and south slopes with a large shed dormer below the gables. The walls are clad in wood shingle and rest on a brick foundation. The front entrance on the south (facade) elevation is within a large, integrated wrap-around porch. Windows primarily consist of five-over-one, diamond-motif double-hung, wood sash. An integrated, first-floor sun porch at the north east corner features

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pairs of eight-light casement windows. A concrete driveway extends along the west elevation of the house and leads to a one-story, two-bay, hip-roof, detached garage. This house is similar to 58 Bluff Avenue and is a mirror of 11 Kensington Road.

- The Arthur A. Merritt House at 56 Bluff Avenue is a two-and-one-half-story, three-bay-by-two-bay, Colonial Revival style residence built ca. 1910. The asphalt shingle-clad, hipped roof features a central, hipped-roof dormer on both the north and south slope and an interior brick chimney on the west slope. The walls are clad in wood clapboard on the first story and wood shingles above, and rest on a brick foundation. A wrap-around porch with roof balustrade and round Tuscan columns extends the full width of the north (facade) elevation and continues around half of the east elevation. The entrance is centered on the facade and consists of a storm door covering a panel door flanked by side lights. Windows primarily consist of one-over-one, double-hung replacement sash. At the first story, the eastern bay of the main façade contains a bay window, as does the center bay at the second story. A small one-story addition extends off of the south elevation. A concrete driveway off of Kensington Road south of the house leads to a one-story, two-bay, hip-roof, detached garage.
- The house at 58 Bluff Avenue is a two-and-one-half-story, two-bay-by-two-bay, Colonial Revival style residence built between 1917 and 1921. The asphalt shingle-clad, side-gambrel roof features a large, cross-gable centered in a full-width, shed-roof dormer on the north slope, and a shed-roof dormer and interior brick chimney on the south slope. The walls are clad in wood shingle and rest on a brick foundation. An integrated, full-width porch extends the length of the north (facade) elevation and is supported by four, square half-columns and a half wall. The front entrance is in the west bay of the facade and consists of a partially-glazed panel door. Windows primarily consist of six-over-one, double-hung replacement sash. At the first story, the eastern bay of the main façade contains a bay window. A small one-story addition extends off of the south elevation. A concrete driveway east of the house leads to a one-story, two-bay, front-gable, detached garage. This house is similar to 55 Bluff Avenue and 11 Kensington Road.
- 60NC The non-contributing house at 60 Bluff Avenue is a two-story, three-bay-by-three-bay, rectangular-plan, vernacular residence built ca. 1880. This house was thoroughly altered including roofline, massing, and fenestration in the 2000s. A chimney at the ridge was also removed during renovations. The asphalt shingle-clad roof is a front gable. The walls are clad in wood shingle and rest on a brick foundation. A full-width, shed-roof porch extends the width of the north (facade) elevation, and protects the entrance to the building, located in the east end of the elevation. The entrance to the porch is filled with a half-light modern replacement door, the interior door is not visible. Windows primarily consist of one-over-one, double-hung replacement sash. A one-story, full-width ell extends off the south (rear) elevation. (NC)
- The house at 64 Bluff Avenue is a two-and-one-half-story, three-bay-by-two-bay, rectangular-plan, Spanish Colonial Revival style residence built ca. 1930. The terra cotta

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tile-clad, side gable roof with flared eaves features two gabled dormers connected by a shed dormer on the north slope and a hipped dormer on the south slope. The walls are clad in stucco and rest on a masonry foundation. An interior chimney is situated at the west edge of the ridge and an exterior chimney is at the ridge on the east elevation. A one-story, hipped-roof porch extends off of the east elevation and a connected hipped-roof garage extends off the west elevation. A projecting gabled entry bay surrounds the entrance, which consists of a storm door covering a panel door. Windows consist of six-over-six and eight-over-eight, double-hung wood sash.

- The house at 68 Bluff Avenue is a two-story, two-bay-by-four-bay, L-plan, Colonial Revival style residence built between 1930 and 1935. The house consists of an east-west hipped-roof main block with a large two-story, two-bay-by-two-bay, hipped-roof wing that projects off of the west half of the north elevation. The asphalt shingle-clad, hipped roof of the main block features a shed dormer and interior brick chimney on the south slope and a hipped dormer of the east slope. The roof of the wing features a shed dormer and an exterior brick chimney on the west slope. The walls are brick and rest on a brick foundation. The entrance, consisting of a projecting bay and panel door, is situated on the north (facade) elevation of the main block, right where it meets the wing. Windows consist mostly of six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash and include a slope-roofed bay window on the north elevation of the wing. A concrete driveway along the east side of the house leads to a one-story, one-bay, hip-roof, detached garage.
- The Harry D. and Dorothea Leonard House at 69 Bluff Avenue is a two-and-one-half-story, two-bay-by-three-bay, rectangular-plan, Colonial Revival style residence built ca. 1910. The asphalt shingle-clad, front-gambrel roof features two shed dormers on the west slope; two shed dormers and one gable dormer on the east slope; and a chimney at the ridge. The walls are clad in wood shingle and rest on a brick foundation. A three-bay-by-one-bay, wrap-around, hipped-roof porch on the southeast corner is supported by paired Tuscan half-columns and half wall. The main entrance is in the east bay of the south (facade) elevation and consists of an eighteen-light storm door covering a panel door. Windows primarily consist of eight-over-one and six-over-one, double-hung, wood sash. A concrete driveway on the western side of the house leads to a one-story, one-bay, hiproof, detached garage.
- The house at 72 Bluff Avenue is a two-story, two-bay-by-two-bay, rectangular-plan, Queen Anne style residence built ca. 1915. The asphalt shingle-clad, hipped roof features a central, hipped-roof dormer on the north, east, and west slopes, and an interior brick chimney on the south slope. The walls are clad in wood shingle and rest on a brick foundation. A wrap-around porch with hipped roof supported by Tuscan columns resting on a half-wall extends the full width of the north (facade) elevation and continues around half of the east elevation. The entrance, in the west bay of the facade, consists of a storm door covering a partially-glazed panel door flanked by side lights. Windows primarily consist of two-over-one, double-hung wood sash. A concrete driveway off of Swift Street south of the house leads to a one-story, one-bay, hip-roof, detached garage.

- The Frederic J. and Rosetta Hall House at 73 Bluff Avenue is a two-and-one-half-story, three-bay-by-two-bay, rectangular-plan, Colonial Revival style residence built ca. 1915. At the south (facade) elevation, the second story overhangs the first and features two simple, ornamental pendants. The asphalt shingle-clad, front-gable roof has large triangular dormers on both the east and west slopes, and an interior brick chimney on the east slope. The walls are clad in wood shingle and rest on a brick foundation. A small gable-front, entry-porch is centered in the south (facade) elevation and supported by Tuscan columns. The entrance consists of a wood panel door covered by a storm door flanked by two side lights. Windows primarily consist of three-over-one, double-hung wood sash. A Palladian window is centered in the facade gable. A concrete driveway runs along the eastern side of the house.
- The house at 77 Bluff Avenue is a two-and-one-half story, three-bay-by-three-bay, rectangular-plan, Queen Anne style residence built ca. 1910. The asphalt shingle-clad, hipped roof features large triangular dormers centered on the south, east, and west slopes, and an interior brick chimney on the north slope. The walls are clad primarily in wood clapboard, with wood shingles in the gables, and rest on a brick foundation. A full-width, front porch on the south (facade) elevation features a flat roof with rooftop balustrade supported by four square columns. The entrance is off center on the facade and consists of a panel door covered by a storm door. Windows primarily consist of five-over-one, diamond-pane double-hung wood sash; bay windows are present in the south and east elevations. A concrete driveway extends along the east side of the house and leads to a one-story, one-bay, hip-roof, detached garage.
- The house at 78 Bluff Avenue is a two-story, three-bay-by-three-bay, rectangular-plan, Queen Anne style residence built ca. 1915. The asphalt shingle-clad, hipped roof features a center hipped-roof dormer on the north, east, and west slopes, and an interior brick chimney on the south slope. The walls are clad in wood shingle and rest on a brick foundation. A wrap-around porch with a hipped roof supported by square piers and half-wall extends the full width of the north (facade) elevation and continues around half of the east elevation. The entrance, in the west bay of the facade, consists of a storm door covering a partially-glazed panel door flanked by side lights. Windows primarily consist of eight-over-one and six-over-one, double hung, wood sash. A concrete driveway off of Swift Street south of the house leads to a one-story, one-bay, hip-roof, detached garage.
- The Andrew J. Clark House at 80 Bluff Avenue is a two-story, two-bay-by-three-bay Colonial Revival style four-square built between 1921 and 1924. The asphalt shingle-clad, hipped roof features a hipped dormer on the north slope and interior brick chimneys on the both the west and east slopes. The walls are clad in wood shingle and rest on a brick foundation. A porch with a hipped roof supported by Tuscan half-columns, in pairs or groups of three, and a half-wall extends across the north (facade) elevation. The entrance, in the west bay of the facade, consists of a storm door covering a partially-glazed panel door flanked by side lights. Windows primarily consist of eight-over-one

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and six-over-one, double hung, wood sash. A concrete driveway west of the house leads to a one-story, one-bay, hip-roof, detached garage.

- NC one-half-story, three-bay-by-four-bay, Colonial Revival style duplex built between 1917 and 1921. The asphalt shingle-clad, hipped roof features single hipped dormers centered in each of the south, east, and west slopes, and an interior brick chimney on the north slope. The walls are clad primarily in wood shingle, with the first story of the south (facade) clad in stone, and rest on a brick foundation. A recessed corner entry porch on the east corner of the south (facade) elevation covers the two replacement front doors. Windows primarily consist of replacement horizontal sliding sash. There are two replacement bow-bay windows on the first story and two replacement picture windows on the second story of the facade. A two-story, two-bay-by-two-bay full-width addition has been added to the north (rear) elevation of the house. A concrete driveway on the west side of the house leads to a one-story, two-bay, front-gable, detached garage. (NC)
- 93NC The non-contributing house at 93 Bluff Avenue is a two-story, four-bay-by-two-bay, rectangular-plan, Colonial Revival style residence built between 1924 and 1930. The asphalt shingle-clad, hipped roof features a hipped dormer on the south slope and an interior brick chimney on the east slope. The walls are clad in wood shingle at the second story and brick at the first, and rest on a brick foundation. A small front entry porch with a shallow arched roof has been fully enclosed. A storm door covers the front panel door. Windows primarily consist of various groupings of casement windows. A one-story, full-width addition has been added to the north (rear) elevation. A concrete driveway on the west side of the house leads to a one-story, three-bay, hipped-roof, detached garage. (NC)
- The house at 94 Bluff Avenue is a one-and-one-half story, four-bay-by-two-bay, rectangular-plan, Italianate style residence built ca. 1885. The asphalt shingle-clad, front gable roof features a small gable dormer on the east slope and an interior brick chimney is at the ridge. The walls are clad in wood shingles and rest on a parged foundation. A one-story, one-bay-by-two-bay porch has been added to the west elevation. Evidence of the previous front entrance is centered on the north (façade) elevation. Currently, the primary entrance is beneath the porch on the west elevation and consists of a partially-glazed door. Windows consist of twenty-four light fixed and six-over six double-hung wood sash. A one-story addition extends off the south elevation. A driveway on the west side of the house leads to a two-story, three-bay, front-gable, New England detached barn constructed ca. 1900. The barn has wood, board-and-batten, sliding double doors; hoist door; hoist beam; and wood shingle exterior cladding.
- 95-97 The non-contributing house at 95-97 Bluff Avenue is a two-story, four-bay-by-three-bay, NC Colonial Revival style duplex built between 1921 and 1924. The asphalt shingle-clad, hipped roof features a hipped roof dormer left of center on the south slope and a shed dormer on the east slope of the main block of the house. The walls are clad in wood shingle at the second story and brick at the first, and rest on a brick foundation. A one-

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bay entry porch projects off of the west end of the facade and covers two wood-panel doors. Windows primarily consist of casement and fixed, replacement sash. A two-story, three-bay-by-two-bay hipped-roof addition was constructed on the north (rear) elevation of the house and includes a second story porch with carport below. A concrete driveway along the east side of the house leads to the carport. (NC)

- The house at 96 Bluff Avenue is a two-story, three-bay-by-two-bay, rectangular-plan, Tudor Revival style residence built between 1921 and 1924. The asphalt shingle-clad, front gable roof features a full width shed dormer on the east and west slopes and an exterior brick chimney is centered in the north (facade) elevation. The walls are clad in wood shingle and rest on a brick foundation. To the right of the chimney, a projecting gabled entry bay, clad in brick, comprises the entrance, which consists of a casement storm door covering a panel door set within a wood surround with a broken scroll pediment. A one-story ell extends off the east elevation. Windows primarily consist of six-over-one, double-hung replacement sash. A concrete driveway off of Hall Place leads to a one-story, two-bay, hip-roof, detached garage.
- The house at 99 Bluff Avenue is a two-and-one-half-story, four-bay-by-two-bay, rectangular-plan, Colonial Revival style residence built ca. 1910. The asphalt shingle-clad, front-gambrel roof features two shed dormers on the west slope; two shed dormers on the east slope; and a chimney on the ridge. The walls are clad in wood shingle and rest on a brick foundation. A four-bay-by-one-bay, wrap-around, hip-roof porch on the southeast corner is supported by Tuscan columns. The main entrance is off center on the south (facade) elevation and consists of a storm door covering a panel door. Windows primarily consist of eight-over-one and six-over-one, double-hung wood sash. A small gable addition has been added off of the east end of the north elevation. A concrete driveway on the western side of the house leads to a one-story, three-bay, side-gable, detached garage.
- The Horace W. and Elizabeth P. Allenson House at 104 Bluff Avenue is a two-story, three-bay-by-two-bay, Colonial Revival style bungalow built in 1911. The metal shingle-clad, steeply pitched, side-gable roof features simple brackets, a large shed dormer on the north and south slopes, and an interior brick chimney on the south slope. The walls are clad in wood shingle and rest on a brick foundation. An integrated, full-width front porch extends across the north (facade) elevation and is supported by four half-columns resting on a half wall. The entrance in the center of the facade consists of a storm door covering a partially-glazed panel door flanked by side lights. Windows, some of which are grouped, primarily consist of six-over-one, double-hung replacement sash. A concrete driveway off of Hall Place leads to a one-story, two-bay, side-gable, detached garage. This house is similar to the house at 108 Bluff Avenue.
- The Annie I. Wright House at 105 Bluff Avenue is a two-story, four-bay-by-five-bay, L-plan, Craftsman style, multi-family residence built ca. 1915. The main block of the house has an asphalt shingle-clad, bracketed, side-gable roof with a shed dormer on the south

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slope and a chimney on the ridge. A one-story, one-bay-by-one-bay ell projects off of the east end of the north (rear) elevation within the same roofline of the main block. This ell has a large hipped-roof dormer. The walls are clad in wood shingle and rest on a parged foundation. A one-bay-by-two-bay, two-story, front porch supported by two full-height square columns projects off of the east end of the south (facade) elevation. The entrance, which consists of a partially glazed panel door, is situated between the front porch and a three-bay-by-one-bay square bay window. Windows primarily consist of one-over-one, double-hung replacement sash. An asphalt driveway extends along the west side of the house.

- The Stephen E. and Ellen C. Kindelan House at 108 Bluff Avenue is a two-story, three-bay-by-two-bay, Colonial Revival style bungalow built ca. 1915. The metal shingle-clad, steeply pitched, side-gable roof features a large shed-roof dormer on the north slope, a large gabled dormer on the south slope and an interior brick chimney on the south slope. The walls are clad in wood shingle and rest on a brick foundation. An integrated, full-width front porch has been window-enclosed and extends along the north (facade) elevation. The porch entrance, centered in the facade, consists of a partially-glazed panel door. Windows primarily consist of one-over-one double-hung replacement sash. This house is similar to the house at 104 Bluff Avenue.
- The house at 111 Bluff Avenue is a two-story, three-bay-by-two-bay, rectangular-plan, Colonial Revival style residence built ca. 1910. The side-gambrel roof is clad in asphalt shingles. Both the north and south roof slopes feature partially-internal three-bay-wide gabled dormers. The walls are clad in wood shingle and wood clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. A five-bay-by-one-bay, shed-roof front porch extends across the south (facade) elevation. The entrance in the center of the facade consists of a partially glazed panel door flanked by side lights. Windows primarily consist of eight-over-one and six-over-one double-hung replacement sash. An asphalt driveway runs along the west side of the house.
- The house at 112 Bluff Avenue is a two-story, three-bay-by-two-bay, rectangular-plan, Colonial Revival style residence built before ca. 1900. The asphalt shingle-clad, front-gambrel roof features a shed-roof dormer on the east and west slopes and two brick chimneys at the ridge. The walls are clad in wood clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. A three-bay-by-one-bay, wrap-around, hipped-roof porch on the northeast corner is supported by Tuscan columns resting on a half wall. The main entrance is in the east bay of the north (facade) elevation and consists of a storm door covering a panel door. Windows primarily consist of six-over-one, double-hung replacement sash. An asphalt driveway on the east side of the house leads to a one-story, two-bay, front-gable, detached garage.
- 113 The Phanuel Gardner House at 113 Bluff Avenue is a two-and-one-half-story, three-bayby-three-bay, Queen Anne style residence built in 1892. The asphalt shingle-clad, frontgable roof features gabled dormers on the west and east slopes with vergeboard in the

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south (front) gable. The walls are clad in wood clapboard at the first story with wood shingle above, and rest on a brick foundation. There is one interior brick chimney at the ridge and one exterior brick chimney on the east elevation. A full-width, flat-roof porch extends across the south (facade) elevation and is supported by seven fluted, Tuscan columns. The entrance, located in the easternmost bay, consists of a partially glazed panel door covered by a storm door. Windows primarily consist of one-over-one, double-hung replacement sash. A second story porch off of the north elevation was enclosed. A concrete driveway extends along the west side of the house is shared with 117 Bluff Avenue.

- The Benjamin Peckham House at 117 Bluff Avenue is a two-and-one-half-story, three-bay-by-two-bay, Shingle style duplex built in 1901. The asphalt shingle-clad, side-gable roof features an asymmetrical cross gable on the south slope and an interior brick chimney on the north slope. The walls are clad in wood shingle and rest on a brick foundation. There is an integrated, two-bay-by-one-bay front porch with shingled piers at the east end of the south (facade) elevation. There are two entrances, each comprised of a storm door covering a wood panel door. Windows primarily consist of one-over-one, double-hung replacement sash. The house features several flared-shingle string courses. A concrete driveway shared with 113 Bluff Avenue leads to a one-story, two-bay, front-gable, detached garage.
- The house at 118 Bluff Avenue is a two-story, three-bay-by-three-bay, rectangular-plan, Colonial Revival style residence built between 1924 and 1930. The asphalt shingle-clad, side-gambrel roof features full-width shed dormers on the north and south slopes and an exterior brick chimney at the ridge on the west elevation. The walls are clad in wood shingle and wood clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. A one-bay, shed-roof entry porch is centered in the north (facade) elevation and shelters a panel door covered by a storm door flanked by side lights. A full-width, one-story porch with a flat roof supported by columns extends off the east elevation. Mirroring this porch, an enclosed sun porch of the same dimension extends off the west elevation. Windows primarily consist of six-over-one double-hung replacement sash, some in groups of two or three. An asphalt driveway extends along the east side of the house to a one-story, hip-roof garage (NC) connected to the house by a one-story addition.
- The house at 120 Bluff Avenue is a one-and-one-half-story, two-bay-by-two-bay, Craftsman style bungalow built between 1917 and 1921. The asphalt shingle-clad, side-gable roof features exposed rafter tails, bracketed eaves, a large shed dormer on the north and south slopes and an exterior brick chimney at the ridge on the west elevation. The walls are clad in wood shingle and rest on a brick foundation. An integrated, full-width porch extends across the north (facade) elevation and is supported by square piers and a half-wall. The entrance is in the east bay of the facade and consists of a panel door. Windows primarily consist of nine-over-one, double-hung replacement sash. An asphalt driveway to the west of the house leads to a one-story, two-bay, gable-front, detached garage.

- 123-125 The house at 123-125 Bluff Avenue is a two-and-one-half-story, four-bay-by-three-bay, Queen Anne style duplex built ca. 1913. This duplex is symmetrical across the north-south axis. The asphalt shingle-clad, cross-gable roof features two interior brick chimneys at the ridge. The walls are clad in vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. There is a two-bay-by-two-bay, wrap-around porch supported by Tuscan columns on both the southeast and southwest corners. The porch on the southwest corner has been expanded westward. Both entrances are recessed beneath the porches. Windows primarily consist of two-over-one double-hung replacement sash. A concrete driveway off of Birchfield Road leads to a one-story, two-bay, hip-roof, detached garage situated north of the house. This house is similar to the duplex at 131-133 Bluff Avenue.
- 131-133 The house at 131-133 Bluff Avenue is a two-and-one-half-story, four-bay-by-three-bay, Queen Anne style duplex built ca. 1913. This duplex is symmetrical across the north-south axis. The asphalt shingle-clad, cross-gable roof features two interior brick chimneys at the ridge. The walls are clad in wood shingle and rest on a brick foundation. There is a two-bay-by-two-bay, enclosed, wrap-around porch on the southeast and southwest corners. Both entrances are recessed within the porches. Windows primarily consist of two-over-one double-hung wood sash. The house features several bands of flared-shingle. This house is similar to the duplex at 123-125 Bluff Avenue.
- The George H. Bridge Jr. House at 136 Bluff Avenue is a two-story, three-bay-by-four-bay, rectangular-plan, Colonial Revival style residence built between 1917 and 1921. The asphalt shingle-clad, hipped roof features a center hipped-roof dormer on the north and east slopes, and two interior brick chimneys on the west slope. The walls are clad in wood shingle and rest on a brick foundation. A wrap-around porch with hipped roof supported by Tuscan columns extends across the full width of the north (facade) elevation and continues around half of the east elevation. The entrance located off-center on the facade consists of a partially-glazed panel door. Windows primarily consist of one-over-one, double-hung replacement sash. A concrete driveway off of Anstis Street leads to a one-story, two-bay, hip-roof, detached garage.
- The Townsend House at 137 Bluff Avenue is a one-and-one-half-story, two-bay-by-four-bay, rectangular-plan, Second Empire style residence built ca. 1880. The asphalt and wood shingle-clad, mansard roof features shallow gabled-dormers in each lower slope. The walls are clad in wood clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. A full-width side porch has been added along the west elevation. The entrance, located in the west bay of the two-bay south (facade) elevation, consists of a partially-glazed panel door with a bracketed door hood. The east bay of the facade is filled by a bay window at the first story. Windows primarily consist of one-over-one and two-over-one double-hung replacement sash. A paved driveway extends along the east side of the house and leads to a two-story, two-bay, side-gable, detached garage.

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- The house at 140 Bluff Avenue is a two-story, three-bay-by-three-bay, rectangular-plan, Colonial Revival style residence built between 1917 and 1921. The asphalt shingle-clad, side-gambrel roof features a continuous shed-roof dormer on both the north and south slopes and an interior brick chimney on the ridge. The walls are clad in vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. A single-bay, gable-roof entry porch is centered in the north (facade) elevation and covers the entrance, which consists of a storm door covering a panel door. Windows consist of paired and single one-over-one, double-hung vinyl replacement sash. A one-story, two-bay porch extends off the south elevation. A driveway on the west side of the house leads to a one-story, one-bay, hip-roof, detached garage.
- The house at 141 Bluff Avenue is a two-story, two-bay-by-three-bay, rectangular-plan, Colonial Revival style residence built ca. 1900. The roof features an interior concrete block chimney on the east slope. The walls are clad in wood clapboard at the first story with wood shingles above, and rest on a concrete block foundation. A one-story, wrap-around porch with Tuscan columns extends across the full width of the south (facade) elevation and much of the west elevation. The entrance, located within a projecting bay in the east end of the façade, consists of a partially-glazed panel door. Windows primarily consist of six-over-one double-hung replacement sash. A concrete driveway extends along the west side of the house and leads to a one-story, one-bay, front-gable, detached garage.
- The house at 144 Bluff Avenue is a two-story, three-bay-by-three-bay, Craftsman style residence built between 1917 and 1921. The asphalt shingle-clad, hipped roof features visible rafter rails, a center shed-roof dormer on the north slope and an interior brick chimney on both the east and south slopes. The walls are clad in wood shingle and rest on a concrete block foundation. A full-width porch with hipped roof supported by square, tapered columns on brick piers extends across the north (facade) elevation. In the west bay of the facade is the entrance, which consists of a panel door covered by a storm door. Windows primarily consist of one-over-one double-hung replacement sash. A one-story, two-bay porch was added to the south elevation. A driveway on the west side of the house leads to a one-story, front-gable, detached garage.
- The house at 147 Bluff Avenue is a two-story, three-bay-by-three-bay, rectangular-plan, Colonial Revival style residence built ca. 1915. The asphalt shingle-clad, side-gable roof features a gable dormer (modified with shed roof addition) on the south slope and a cross gable centered in the north slope. The walls are clad in wood clapboard and rest on concrete block foundation. An interior brick chimney is situated on the north slope and an exterior brick chimney is attached to the east elevation. An integrated, full-width front porch extends across the south (facade) elevation and is supported by Tuscan columns. Windows primarily consist of six-over-one and six-over-six, double-hung replacement sash. The entrance is in the west end of the facade and consists of a panel door covered by a storm door. A one-story, full-width shed-roof addition extends off the north (rear) elevation. A one story porch was added to the north end of the east elevation. A concrete

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driveway extends along the west side of the house. A one-story, hip-roof garage is located at the northwest corner of the lot on King Avenue.

- The Horace Handy House at 150 Bluff Avenue is two-story, three-bay-by-five-bay, rectangular-plan, Italianate style residence built ca. 1880. The asphalt shingle-clad, front-gable roof features an interior brick chimney on the east slope. A full-width hipped-roof porch with Tuscan columns extends across the north (facade) elevation. The walls are clad in wood clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The entrance is in the east bay of the facade and consists of a panel door covered by a storm door. Windows primarily consist of one-over-one double-hung replacement sash, with simple wood trim with drip caps. A driveway on the west side of the house leads to a one-story, one-bay, front-gable, detached garage.
- The Moses and Estelle Einstein House at 153 Bluff Avenue is a two-story, three-bay-by-four-bay, rectangular-plan, Colonial Revival style residence built in 1912. The asphalt shingle-clad, front-gambrel roof features a continuous shed-roof dormer on both the east and west slopes and an interior brick chimney on the east slope. The walls are clad in wood shingle and rest on a parged foundation. The entrance is in the easternmost bay of the south (facade) elevation and consists of a panel door covered by a storm door, flanked by pilaster and topped with a broken pediment. Windows primarily consist of six-overone, double-hung replacement sash. Two small, one-story, one-bay-by-two-bay, flat-roof additions project off the west elevation and are connected by a wood deck. A short asphalt driveway provides parking on the west side of the lot.
- The house at 154 Bluff Avenue is a two-story, three-bay-by-four-bay, rectangular-plan, Colonial Revival style residence built between 1924 and 1930. The asphalt shingle-clad, side gambrel roof features a full-width shed-roof dormer on both the north and south slopes, and an interior brick chimney on the ridge. The walls are clad in aluminum and composite clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. A hipped-roof porch with a crossgable extends the width of the north (facade) elevation and has been partially enclosed; it features Tuscan columns resting on a half-wall. A one-story, flat-roof sun porch extends off the west elevation. The entrance is within the enclosed part of the porch and consists of a panel door. Windows primarily consist of six-over-one, double-hung replacement sash. A driveway on the east side of the house leads to a detached shed.
- The house at 158 Bluff Avenue is a two-story, two-bay-by-four-bay, Colonial Revival style residence built between 1924 and 1930. The asphalt shingle-clad, front-gambrel roof of the main block features a full-width shed dormer on both the east and west slopes. A one-bay-by-two-bay gabled projection extends off the west half of the north (facade) elevation. The walls are clad in wood clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. An interior brick chimney is situated between the main block and the gabled projection. The entrance is in the west bay of the facade and consists of a panel door covered by a storm door, flanked by pilasters and topped with a fan light beneath an open pediment.

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Windows primarily consist of six-over-one, double-hung replacement sash. A driveway on the east side of the house leads to a one-story, one-bay, front-gable, detached garage.

- The house at 162 Bluff Avenue is a two-story, three-bay-by-three-bay, rectangular-plan, Colonial Revival style residence built between 1924 and 1930. The asphalt shingle-clad, front-gable roof of the main block features a full width shed dormer on both the east and west slopes and an interior brick chimney on the west slope. The walls are clad in wood shingle and rest on a brick foundation. A one-bay gabled projection extends off the west end of the north (facade) elevation. The entrance is in the projecting bay of the facade and consists of a panel door covered by a storm door, with fluted pilasters and a broken scroll pediment. A one-story, one-bay-by-two-bay, shed-roof sun porch projects off the north end of the west elevation. Windows primarily consist of six-over-one, double-hung replacement sash. A driveway on the west side of the house leads to a one-story, two-bay, hip-roof, detached garage.
- The house at 163 Bluff Avenue is a two-story, three-bay-by-four-bay, rectangular-plan, vernacular residence built ca. 1915. The asphalt shingle-clad, hipped roof features an interior brick chimney on the north slope. The walls are clad in vinyl and rest on a parged foundation. A porch along the south (facade) elevation has been altered to include an enclosed, shed-roof second story. The entrance is located in the westernmost bay of the facade, and consists of a storm door covering a partially glazed panel door flanked by side lights. Windows primarily consist of one-over-one, double-hung vinyl replacement sash. A wide asphalt driveway on the west side of the house is shared with 169 Bluff Ave. A side gable outbuilding is not visible from the street.
- The house at 166 Bluff Avenue is a one-and-one-half-story, four-bay-by-four-bay, cross-plan, Colonial Revival style residence built between 1924 and 1930. The asphalt shingle-clad, roof of the main block features an almost full width cross gable on the north slope and an interior brick chimney on the north slope. A one-bay gabled projection extends off the east end of the north (facade) elevation and houses the entrance, which consists of a panel door covered by a storm door. The walls are clad in vinyl shingle and rest on a brick foundation. A two-bay-by-three-bay, gable-roof sun porch projects off the north end of the west elevation. Windows primarily consist of six-over-one, double-hung replacement sash. A driveway on the east side of the house leads to a one-story, one-bay, front-gable, detached garage.
- The house at 169 Bluff Avenue is a two-story, three-bay-by-three-bay, square-plan, Colonial Revival style residence built ca. 1915. The asphalt shingle-clad, hipped roof features a center hipped dormer on both the west and south slopes, and an interior brick chimney in the north slope. The walls are clad in vinyl and rest on a concrete block foundation. A hip-roof front porch extends across much of the south (facade) elevation and is supported by round, fluted vinyl columns. The entrance, in the easternmost bay of the façade, consists of a panel door. Windows primarily consist of nine-over-nine, double-hung vinyl replacement sash. The house has been altered to include a small,

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second-story projecting bay in the west half of the facade. A wide asphalt driveway on the west side of the house is shared with 163 Bluff Avenue.

- The Lewis K. and Charlotte E. Sharpe House at 171 Bluff Avenue is a two-and-one-half-story, three-bay-by-four-bay, rectangular-plan, vernacular duplex built between 1921 and 1924. The asphalt shingle-clad, front-gable roof features an interior brick chimney on the west slope. The walls are clad in vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. A two-story porch fills the width of the south (facade) elevation; it has been fully enclosed at the second story, while at the first story the east end of the porch remains open and shelters two entrances, each of which has a modern, partially-glazed door. Windows primarily consist of one-over-one, double-hung replacement vinyl sash. A driveway extends along the east side of the house.
- The house at 172 Bluff Avenue is a two-story, three-bay-by-two-bay, rectangular-plan, Shingle style residence built ca. 1910. The asphalt shingle-clad, side-gable roof features an eyebrow window on a full-width shed-roof dormer on the north slope, a full-width shed-roof dormer on the south slope, and a chimney on the ridge. The walls are clad in wood shingle and rest on a brick foundation. On the north (facade) elevation, a flat-roof entry porch with Tuscan columns shelters the center-bay entrance, which consists of a storm door covering a partially-glazed panel door. Windows primarily consist of twelve-over-one, double-hung wood sash. The house features a deep overhanging second story and, at the first story, a bay window in the east end of the facade and a bow window at the northwest corner. A concrete driveway to the west of the house leads to a one-story, two-bay, hip-roof, detached garage.
- The non-contributing house at 175 Bluff Avenue is a one-and-one-half-story, irregular-NC plan, vernacular residence built ca. 1915 with an addition built in 1960. The house consists of an early-twentieth-century, gable-roofed dwelling surrounded by a late-twentieth-century, flat-roof addition. The flat roof features an interior chimney on the north end of the roof. The entrance is not visible from the street. A large, integrated garage with wide overhead door is in the east bay of the north (facade) elevation. (NC)
- The house at 176 Bluff Avenue is a two-story, four-bay-by-three-bay, rectangular-plan, Colonial Revival style duplex built between 1924 and 1930. The asphalt shingle-clad, hipped roof features a center hipped dormer on the north slope and an interior brick chimney on the south slope. The walls are clad in vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. A one-story, flat-roof entry porch with Tuscan columns and a roof balustrade is centered on the north (facade) elevation. Both entrances are under the porch and off center on the facade. Windows primarily consist of one-over-one, double-hung replacement sash. An asphalt driveway on the east side of the house leads to a one-story, one-bay, hip-roof, detached garage.

- The house at 177 Bluff Avenue is a two-and-one-half-story, two-bay-by-three-bay, rectangular-plan, Italianate style residence built ca. 1890. The asphalt shingle-clad, front-gable roof features a cross gable on both the east and west slopes. The walls are clad in wood clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. A one-story, wrap-around, hipped-roof porch supported by Tuscan columns extends across the south (facade) elevation and continues around the southeast corner. The entrance is centered on the facade and consists of a partially-glazed panel door covered by a storm door. Windows primarily consist of two-over-one, double-hung replacement sash. An asphalt paved driveway (formerly Vernon Avenue) runs along the east of the house providing access to the internal lots 175 Bluff Avenue and 1904 Broad Street, and a detached garage for 177 Bluff Avenue. A one-story, two-bay, hip-roof, detached garage is located north of the house.
- The house at 181 Bluff Avenue is a two-and-one-half-story, three-bay-by-two-bay, rectangular-plan, Queen Anne style residence built ca. 1900. The asphalt shingle-clad, hipped roof features an overhanging cross gable on the south slope, a gable dormer on the east slope, and an interior brick chimney on the north slope. The walls are clad in vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. A full-width, hipped-roof porch extends across the south (facade) elevation and is supported by Tuscan columns. The entrance, located in the center bay of the façade, consists of a partially-glazed panel door. A two-story, bay window occupies the west bay of the facade. Windows primarily consist of one-over-one, double-hung replacement sash. An asphalt driveway extends along the west of the house and leads to a one-story, two-bay, hip-roof, detached garage.
- The house at 184 Bluff Avenue is a two-story, three-bay-by-two-bay, rectangular-plan, Colonial Revival style residence built between 1924 and 1930. The asphalt shingle-clad, side-gambrel roof features a full-width shed dormer on the north and south slopes and an exterior brick chimney on the west elevation. The walls are clad in vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. A one-bay, gable-front entry porch with Tuscan columns is centered in the north (facade) elevation and shelters a panel door with side lights. A one-story, flat-roof sun porch projects off the north end of the west elevation. Windows consist of one-over-one, double-hung replacement sash, some paired or in groups of three. A driveway on the east side of the house leads to a one-story, one-bay, front-gable, detached garage.
- The house at 186 Bluff Avenue is a two-story, two-bay-by-three-bay, irregular-plan, Colonial Revival style residence built between 1924 and 1930. The asphalt shingle-clad, front-gable roof of the main block features a full-width shed dormer on both the east and west slopes, an interior brick chimney on the ridge, and a cross gable on the west slope. The walls are clad in asbestos shingles and rest on a brick foundation. The entrance is located within a projecting bay with a gable-on-hip roof, which extends off the west end of the north (facade) elevation. It consists of a panel door covered by a storm door. A one-bay-by-two-bay sun porch projects off the north end of the west elevation. Windows primarily consist of six-over-one, double-hung, replacement sash. A driveway on the

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south side of the house off of Broad Street leads to a one-story, two-bay, hip-roof, detached garage.

Broad Street

- The house at 1894 Broad Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-bay-by-two-bay, rectangular-plan, Italianate style duplex built ca. 1880. The asphalt shingle-clad, front-gable roof features an interior brick chimney on the south slope. The walls are clad primarily in wood clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. A one-story, flat-roof porch extends across the north end of the west (facade) elevation, and features turned posts with decorative brackets. Within the porch are two entrances, each of which consists of a panel door and partially-glazed panel door both covered by storm doors. Windows primarily consist of one-over-one, double-hung, replacement sash. A two-story bay window occupies the south end of the façade. A driveway south of the house leads to a one-story, one-bay, hip-roof, detached garage.
- The house at 1900 Broad Street is a two-and-one-half-story, three-bay-by-four-bay, irregular-plan, Queen Anne style residence built ca. 1890. The asphalt shingle-clad, hipped roof features a cross gable on the north and south slopes, a gabled dormer on the west slope, and an interior brick chimney on the south slope. The walls are clad in wood clapboard and wood shingle and rest on a brick foundation. A wrap-around porch with a flat roof supported by Ionic columns on piers extends across the west (facade) elevation and around much of the south elevation. A third-floor porch is located within the cross gable on the south slope. The main entrance is left of center on the facade and consists of a partially-glazed panel door. Windows primarily consist of one-over-one, double-hung, replacement sash. A driveway on the north side of the house leads to a one-story, two-bay, hip-roof, detached garage.
- The house at 1904 Broad Street is a one-and-one-half-story, four-bay-by-three-bay, rectangular, vernacular residence built ca. 1915. The asphalt shingle-clad, side-gable roof features a shed dormer on the west slope. The walls are clad in wood shingle. The entrance is centered in the symmetrical west (facade) elevation. Windows primarily consist of two-over-one, double-hung sash. The house is set back from the street and accessed by a concrete sidewalk off Broad Street and a paved driveway off of Bluff Avenue, which provides access to the rear of the house.
- The house at 1908 Broad Street is a two-story, two-bay-by-three-bay, irregular-plan, Queen Anne style residence built ca. 1900. The asphalt shingle-clad, front-gambrel roof features a large gambrel-roof dormer flanked by gabled dormers on the south slope, a large gambrel-roof dormer and shed-roof dormer on the north slope, and an interior brick chimney on the south slope. The walls are clad in wood clapboard at the first story and wood shingle above, and rest on a brick foundation. A one-story, full-width porch with a shed roof extends across the west (facade) elevation and is supported by Tuscan columns

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on brick piers, arranged in groups of two or three. A second-story polygonal tower projects off of the northwest corner of the house and into the front porch roof. The entrance is within the porch, in the north bay of the facade, and consists of a panel door flanked by side lights. Windows primarily consist of one-over-one, double-hung replacement sash. A driveway south of the house leads to a one-story, two-bay, hip-roof, detached garage.

The building at 1912 Broad Street is a three-story, three-bay-by-five-bay, brick, Colonial Revival style apartment building built ca. 1915. The hipped-roof main block includes a shallow full-height, hipped-roof pavilion occupying the three easternmost bays of the south elevation. The asphalt shingle-clad roof features an interior brick chimney at the ridge. The main entrance is located in the center bay of the west (facade) elevation and consists of a storm door covering a partially-glazed panel door, with wood trim that includes pilasters and a pediment. A similarly ornamented entrance is situated on the south elevation, within the pavilion. A third entry under a projecting hood is in the center of the north elevation. Windows primarily consist of six-over-one, double-hung, replacement sash.

Hall Place

- The Arthur M. and Leila Howe House at 11 Hall Place is a two-story, rectangular-plan, Colonial Revival style bungalow built between 1924 and 1930. The asphalt shingle-clad, side-gable roof features a wide shed-roof dormer on the east slope and an exterior brick chimney on the south elevation. The walls are clad in vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The eastern roof slope extends down to accommodate an integrated sun room and a front porch that has been enclosed with windows. The entrance is centrally located in the enclosed porch and consists of a glazed wood panel door. Windows primarily consist of six-over-one, double-hung, replacement sash. A driveway on the south side of the house leads to a one-story, one-bay, front-gable, detached garage. This house is similar to the house at 15 Hall Place.
- The house at 13 Hall Place is a two-story, two-bay-by-three-bay, rectangular-plan, Colonial Revival style residence built between 1924 and 1930. The hipped roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The walls are clad in wood shingle and rest on a brick foundation. The house features an exterior chimney on the south elevation. A one-story, flat-roofed, partially enclosed porch extends across the east (facade) elevation. The entrance vestibule is sheltered within the open part of the porch, at the north end of the facade, consists of flanking sidelights and a panel door covered by a storm door. Windows primarily consist of one-over-one, double-hung, replacement sash. A driveway on the north side of the house leads to a one-story, one-bay, front-gable, detached garage.

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- The house at 14 Hall Place is a two-story, three-bay-by-two-bay, rectangular-plan, Colonial Revival style residence built between 1924 and 1930. The asphalt shingle-clad, hipped roof features an interior brick chimney on the south slope. The walls are clad in wood clapboard and rest on a brick on foundation. A one-bay, front-gable entry porch with Tuscan columns is centered in the west (facade) elevation and shelters the entrance, which consists of a panel door flanked by side lights. Windows primarily consist of six-over-one, double hung, replacement sash. A one-story, two-bay-by-two-bay, hipped-roof wing projects off of the west side of the south elevation and is likely an expansion of a smaller sun porch. A driveway on the south side of the house leads to a one-story, one-bay, front-gable, detached garage. This house is similar to the house at 16 Hall Place.
- The house at 15 Hall Place is a two-story, two-bay-by-four-bay, Colonial Revival style bungalow built between 1924 and 1930. The asphalt shingle-clad, asymmetrical, side-gable roof features a wide shed dormer on the east slope and an exterior brick chimney on the south elevation. The walls are clad in wood clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. The entrance is centrally located within an integrated porch at the south end of the east (facade) elevation and consists of a panel door covered by a storm door. Windows primarily consist of six-over-one, double-hung, replacement sash. A driveway on the south side of the house leads to a one-story, one-bay, front-gable, detached garage. This house is similar to the house at 11 Hall Place.
- The house at 16 Hall Place is a two-story, three-bay-by-two-bay, rectangular-plan, Colonial Revival style residence built between 1924 and 1930. The asphalt shingle-clad, side-gable roof features an exterior brick chimney on the south elevation. The walls are clad in wood shingle and rest on a brick foundation. A one-bay, front-gable entry porch with Tuscan columns is centered in the west (facade) elevation and shelters the entrance, which consists of a panel door flanked by side lights. Windows primarily consist of six-over-one, double hung, replacement sash, some of which are paired. A one-story, one-bay-by-two-bay hipped-roof sun porch projects off of the west end of the south elevation. A driveway on the south side of the house leads to a one-story, two-bay, side-gable, detached garage. This house is similar to the house at 14 Hall Place.

Kensington Road

The Percy and Ethel A. Holt House at 2 Kensington Road is a two-story, three-bay-by-two-bay, rectangular-plan, Colonial Revival style residence built in 1936. The side-gable roof is clad in asphalt shingle. The walls are clad in wood shingle and rest on a concrete foundation. The house features an exterior chimney on the south elevation. A one-bay entry porch with a semi-circular, flat roof supported by fluted Tuscan columns and pilasters is centered in the west (facade) elevation. The paneled front door is flanked by plain side panels. Windows primarily consist of eight-over-eight, double-hung, replacement sash. A one-story, three-bay, side-gable, detached garage is situated in the northwest corner of the lot.

- The Joseph J. Sheldon House at 5 Kensington Road is a two-and-one-half-story, three-bay-by-three-bay, irregular-plan, Shingle style residence built ca. 1900. The asphalt shingle-clad, front-gable roof features a triangular dormer on the south slope, a hipped-roof dormer on the north slope, and a chimney on the ridge. The walls are clad in wood clapboard at the first story and wood shingle above, and rest on a concrete block foundation. A one-story, flat-roof, wrap-around porch with Tuscan columns extends across the east end of the south (facade) elevation and continues on the east elevation. The entrance is located in the east bay of the facade and consists of a storm door covering a main door. Windows include a combination of one-over-one, double-hung, replacement sash and decorative diamond-pane, wood, double-hung sash. The house features full gable returns, and several bay windows. An asphalt driveway south of the house leads to a one-and-one-half-story, three-bay, side-gable, detached garage at the southwest corner of the lot.
- The house at 7 Kensington Road is a two-and-one-half-story, three-bay-by-three-bay, rectangular-plan, Queen Anne style residence built ca. 1910. The asphalt shingle-clad, hipped roof features a large polygonal-roof dormer on the east slope, a triangular dormer on the north and south slopes, and a chimney on the ridge. The walls are clad in wood shingle and rest on a brick foundation. A one-story, flat-roof, wrap-around porch with Tuscan columns extends across the east (facade) elevation and continues around the south elevation. The entrance is roughly centered on the facade and consists of a storm door covering a partially-glazed panel door. Windows primarily consist of six-over-one, double-hung replacement sash. A bay window occupies the south bay of the facade at the first and second stories. A driveway extends along the north side of the house.
- 8NC The non-contributing house at 8 Kensington Road is a one-and-one-half-story, Cape Cod cottage originally built ca. 1930. The asphalt shingle-clad, side-gable roof features a large gable dormer on the west slope and a full-width shed dormer and brick chimney on the east slope. A gable-roof front entry porch is located near the center of the west (facade) elevation. The entrance consists of a partially-gazed, wood panel door with full-height sidelights. Windows primarily consist of one-over-one double-hung and casement sash. The house was highly altered in 2005, including the reconfiguration of the fenestration; addition of multiple porches and a pergola; and the replacement of all siding, windows and doors. (NC)
- The house at 11 Kensington Road is a two-and-one-half-story, three-bay-by-three-bay, irregular-plan, Shingle style residence built ca. 1910. The asphalt shingle-clad, side-gambrel roof has a cross gable on the east and west slopes with a shed dormer below the gable. The walls are clad in wood shingle and rest on a brick foundation. The main entrance consists of a panel door with side lights and is centered on the east (facade) elevation, within an integrated porch. The porch, which has Tuscan columns, extends the width of the façade as well as the entire south elevation. Windows primarily consist of double-hung, wood sash with a single pane in the lower sash and an upper sash divided

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into multiple panes in a decorative pattern. At the first story, a bay window occupies the southernmost bay of the façade while a bow window is in the northeast corner. The house features flared-shingles above windows. A concrete driveway extends along the north elevation of the house and leads to a detached garage. This house is similar to 58 Bluff Avenue and is a mirror of 55 Bluff Avenue.

- 14NC The non-contributing house at 14 Kensington Road is a one-story, three-bay Ranch built in 1970. The asphalt shingle-clad, front-gable roof features a stone chimney on the west end and a pent roof across the west (facade) elevation. The walls are clad in wood shingle and vertical board and rest on a concrete foundation. The attached garage at the north end of the facade has a low hip roof. The primary entrance is located in the center on the facade and consists of a wood panel door with flat wood trim. Windows consist primarily of one-over-one, double hung sash. (NC)
- The house at 15 Kensington Road is a two-and-one-half-story, two-bay-by-two-bay, rectangular-plan, Colonial Revival style residence built ca. 1915. The asphalt shingle-clad, side-gambrel roof features a triangular dormer on top of a full-width shed dormer on the east slope, a full-width dormer on the west slope, an interior chimney on the west slope, and an exterior chimney on the south elevation. The walls are clad in wood shingles. An integrated one-bay front porch is located in the north end of the east (facade) elevation and contains the entrance, which consists of a panel door covered by a storm door flanked by side lights. Windows primarily consist of six-over-one, double-hung, wood sash. A one-story addition with extensive glazing was recently constructed on the south elevation. A one-story, two-bay, hip-roof, detached garage is situated south of the house.
- The house at 38 Kensington Road is a two-story, rectangular-plan, Colonial Revival style residence built ca. 1910. The house features a tower off the southeast (rear) corner. The slate shingle-clad, side-gable roof features a cross gable on the east slope, two segmental arched dormers on the west slope, an exterior brick chimney on the south elevation, and an interior brick chimney at the main ridge. The walls are clad in wood shingle. A wrap-around porch extends across the entire east elevation and continues around the southeast corner tower. The entrance is centered on the west (facade) elevation, below an oriel window, and consists of a partially-glazed panel door flanked by pilasters. Windows primarily consist of four-over-one, double-hung replacement sash. A two-story, side-gable, detached garage is situated in the southwest corner of the lot.
- 42 The house at 42 Kensington Road is a two-story, Italianate style residence built ca. 1890 which consists of a rectangular-plan, side-gable main block with full-height gabled ells extending off both the east and west elevations. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles, features brackets and has an interior brick chimney on both the east and west slopes. The walls are clad in vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. A semi-circular, one-story porch supported by Tuscan columns is located where the main block meets the west ell, and shelters the partially-glazed front door. A large porch extends across the east elevation.

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Windows primarily consist of one-over-one, double-hung replacement sash. Two detached one-story garages associated with this property are located on the lot across the street to the north.

King Avenue

- The Anna Spencer House at 6 King Avenue is a two-story, three-bay-by-two-bay, rectangular-plan, Colonial Revival style residence built in 1912. The asphalt shingle-clad, front-gable roof has a continuous shed-roof dormer on the north and south slopes and one brick chimney at the ridge. The walls are clad in asbestos and rest on a concrete block foundation. The one-story, full-width front porch on the east (facade) elevation has a flat roof supported by four square columns. The main entrance is off center in the facade and consists of a panel door covered by a storm door. The windows primarily consist of two-over-one, double-hung vinyl replacement sash. A bay window is located on the north elevation. West of the house a short asphalt driveway that extends from Marion Avenue leads to a one-bay, front-gable detached shed.
- The house at 7 King Avenue is a two-story, three-bay-by-two-bay, Colonial Revival style four-square built between 1917 and 1921. The asphalt shingle-clad, hipped roof has a hipped-roof dormer on the west slope and one brick chimney on the north slope. The walls are clad in vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The full-width front porch on the west (facade) elevation has a flat roof supported by four half-columns and a half wall. The main entrance is off center on the facade and consists of a panel door covered by a storm door. The windows primarily consist of one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash. A concrete paved driveway extends along the north side of the house and leads to the one-story, one-bay, front-gable, concrete-block, detached garage. The house is similar to house at 9 King Avenue.
- The house at 8 King Avenue is a two-story, three-bay-by-three-bay, rectangular-plan, Colonial Revival style residence built between 1917 and 1921. The asphalt shingle-clad, hipped roof has a hipped-roof dormer on the east slope and one brick chimney on the north slope. The walls are clad in wood clapboard on the first floor and wood shingle above and rest on a concrete block foundation. The full-width front porch on the east (facade) elevation has a flat roof supported by four square half-columns and half wall. The main entrance is off center on the facade and consists of a panel door covered by a storm door. The windows primarily consist of two-over-one, double-hung, wood sash. A concrete paved driveway extends along the north side of the house and leads to a one-story, two-bay, front-gable, detached garage.
- The Carl and Margaret Hayes House at 9 King Avenue is a two-story, three-bay-by-three-bay, Colonial Revival style four-square built between 1917 and 1921. The asphalt shingle-clad, hipped roof has a hipped-roof dormer on the west slope and one interior brick chimney on the north slope and an exterior chimney on the north elevation. The

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walls are clad in vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. The full-width front porch on the west (facade) elevation has been enclosed. The main entrance is off center on the facade and consists of a panel door. The windows primarily consist of one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash. A concrete paved driveway extends along the south side of the house and leads to a one-story, one-bay, hipped-roof, detached garage. The house is similar to the house at 7 King Avenue.

- The house at 10 King Avenue is a two-story, roughly rectangular-plan, vernacular residence built ca. 1915. The asphalt shingle-clad, hipped roof has a cross gable on the east slope and one brick chimney on the east slope. The walls are clad in vinyl and rest on a concrete block foundation. The full-width front porch on the east (facade) elevation has been fully enclosed and blocks views to the facade. The main entrance is on the south elevation of the porch and consists of a storm door. The windows primarily consist of one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash. A concrete paved driveway extends along the north side of the house and leads to a one-story, two-bay, hip-roof, detached garage.
- The house at 11 King Avenue is a two-story, two-bay-by-two-bay, rectangular-plan, Colonial Revival style residence built between 1917 and 1921. The asphalt shingle-clad, hipped roof has one interior brick chimney on the west slope. The walls are clad in vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. A one-story, flat-roof porch on the south end of the west (facade) elevation shelters the main entrance. The windows primarily consist of six-over-one and eight-over-one, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash. There is a bay window on the east end of the north elevation.
- 12 NC The non-contributing house at 12 King Avenue is a two-story, five-bay-by-two-bay, rectangular, side-gable, Colonial Revival style residence built in 2000. The primary entrance is located in the center of the west (facade) elevation and consists of a partially-glazed, wood panel door covered by a modern steel storm door. Windows primarily consist of six-over-six, double-hung vinyl sash. The paved driveway on the north side of the house leads to a one-story, two-bay, side-gable, attached garage. (NC)

Marion Avenue

The house at 14 Marion Avenue is a one-and-one-half-story, three-bay-by-one-bay, rectangular-plan, vernacular residence built between 1917 and 1921. The asphalt shingle-clad, side-gable roof features a cross gable on the north and south slopes and an interior brick chimney at the ridge. The walls are clad in wood shingle and rest on a brick foundation. A full-width, one-story, flat-roof sun porch extends the length of the east elevation. The entrance is located on the north (facade) elevation, within the sun porch. A one-story, shed-roof addition extends the length of the west elevation. Windows primarily consist of one-over-one, double-hung replacement sash. A driveway on the east side of the house leads to a one-story, two-bay, hip-roof, detached garage.

- 18-20 The house at 18-20 Marion Avenue is a two-and-one-half-story, three-bay-by-four-bay, Queen Anne style duplex built ca. 1900. The asphalt shingle-clad, front-gable roof features decorative brackets, an east-west cross gable and an interior brick chimney on the east slope. A one-story, flat-roof porch with Tuscan columns and a roof balustrade extends nearly the full width of the north (facade) elevation. It shelters two entrances, each of which consists of a storm door covering a partially-glazed panel door. Windows primarily consist of two-over-one, double-hung, wood sash. The house features full gable returns and several bay windows. A driveway east of the house leads to a one-story, two-bay, hip-roof, detached garage.
- The house at 22 Marion Avenue is a two-story, vernacular residence built between 1924 and 1930. The asphalt shingle-clad, mansard roof features a shed dormer on the north slope. The walls are clad in wood clapboard on the first floor with wood shingle above. The entrance is on the west end of the north (facade) elevation and consists of French doors with side lights and a multi-light transom. Windows primarily consist of six-overtwo, double-hung wood sash. A gravel parking area is north of the house.
- The house at 28 Marion Avenue is a two-story, three-bay-by-three-bay, rectangular-plan, Italianate style residence built ca. 1890. The asphalt shingle-clad, front-gable roof features two gabled, wall dormers on the east elevation and an interior brick chimney on the west slope. The walls are clad in clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. A two-story, full-width front porch extends across the north (facade) elevation and is connected to two, one-story, hipped-roof porches that wrap around the northeast and northwest corners. The porches feature square posts with decorative brackets. The entrance is centered on the facade and consists of a storm door covering a partially-glazed panel door. Windows primarily consist of two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash.
- 30-32 The Babbitt-Steere House at 30-32 Marion Avenue is a two-and-one-half-story, three-bay-by-four-bay, Italianate style duplex built ca. 1870 and moved after 1921 to its current location. The asphalt shingle-clad, cross-gable roof features gable-end cornice returns with paired brackets and an interior brick chimney on the west slope. The walls are clad in wood clapboard and rest on a parged brick and concrete block foundation. A one-story, flat-roof entry porch with square columns occupies the westernmost bay of the north (facade) elevation, sheltering two entrances, each of which consists of a storm door covering a panel door. Windows consist of one-over-one, double-hung replacement sash within wood surrounds and topped by bracketed window hoods. An asphalt driveway west of the house leads to a one-story, two-bay, hip-roof, detached garage.
- The house at 34 Marion Avenue is a two-story, three-bay-by-three-bay, rectangular-plan, Queen Anne style residence built before 1917. The asphalt shingle-clad, hipped roof features cross gables on the north and west slopes, gabled dormers on the south and east slopes, and an interior brick chimney on the ridge of the west cross-gable. The walls are clad in vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. A one-story, full-width front porch with a flat

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roof supported by Tuscan columns extends across the north (facade) elevation. The entrance is off center on the facade and consists of a storm door covering a panel door. Windows primarily consist of one-over-one, double-hung replacement sash. A driveway to the west of the house leads to a one-story, two-bay, hip-roof, detached garage.

- The house at 36 Marion Avenue is a one-and-one-half-story, three-bay-by-two-bay, rectangular-plan, Italianate style residence built ca. 1870. The asphalt shingle-clad, side-gable roof features a cross gable and an interior brick chimney on the north slope. The walls are clad in wood shingle patterned with alternating wide and narrow exposure, and rest on a parged foundation. A one-story, flat-roof porch in the center of the north (facade) elevation has been fully enclosed. The primary entrance is centered on the north elevation of the porch and consists of a storm door covering a fully-glazed wood door. Windows consist of one-over-one, two-over-one, and twelve-over-twelve, double-hung replacement sash. A driveway to the east of the house leads to a one-story, two-bay, hip-roof, detached garage.
- The William and Mary Gross House at 52 Marion Avenue is a two-story, two-bay-by-two-bay, rectangular-plan, Colonial Revival style residence built ca. 1910. The asphalt shingle-clad, front-gambrel roof features a full-width shed dormer on the east and west slopes. The walls are clad in wood shingle and rest on a brick foundation. A one-story, flat-roof, full-width porch with square columns extends across the north (facade) elevation. The entrance is beneath the porch in the west bay of the facade and consists of a partially-glazed panel door with side lights. Windows primarily consist of six-over-one, double-hung replacement sash. A driveway is on the west side of the house.
- The house at 56 Marion Avenue is a two-and-one-half-story, two-bay-by-three-bay, rectangular-plan, Colonial Revival style residence built ca. 1935. The asphalt shingle-clad, front-gambrel roof features full-width shed-roof dormers on the east and west slopes and interior brick chimneys on the west slope and at the ridge. The walls are clad in wood clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. A one-story, flat-roof porch supported by Tuscan columns and with a balcony above, occupies the eastern bay of the north (facade) elevation. It shelters the entrance, which consists of a storm door covering a partially-glazed panel door flanked by side lights. Windows primarily consist of six-over-one, double-hung replacement sash. A driveway to the east of the house leads to a one-story, two-bay, hip-roof, detached garage.
- The house at 58 Marion Avenue is a two-story, three-bay-by-three-bay, rectangular-plan, Colonial Revival style residence built between 1924 and 1930. The asphalt shingle-clad, side-gambrel roof features a full-width shed-roof dormer on the north and south slopes and an exterior brick chimney on the east elevation. The walls are clad in stucco on the first floor and wood shingle above and rest on a parged foundation. The entrance is located in the center of the symmetrical north (facade) elevation, under a gabled door hood, and consists of a storm door covering a panel door flanked by side lights. Windows

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primarily consist of six-over-one, double-hung replacement sash. A driveway on the west side of the house leads to a one-story, one-bay, hip-roof, detached garage.

- The house at 62 Marion Avenue is a two-story, two-bay-by-four-bay, rectangular-plan, Colonial Revival style residence built ca. 1935. The asphalt shingle-clad, side-gambrel roof features a full-width, shed-roof dormer on the north and south slopes and a chimney at the ridge. The walls are clad in wood shingle and rest on a brick foundation. The entrance, which consists of a panel door covered by a storm door flanked by side lights, is located in a gable-front projecting bay at the west end of the north (facade) elevation. A one-story, hipped-roof sun porch extends off the east elevation. Windows primarily consist of six-over-one and eight-over-eight, double-hung, wood sash, some grouped in twos or threes. A driveway to the west of the house leads to a one-story, one-bay, front-gable, detached garage.
- The house at 64 Marion Avenue is a one-and-one-half-story, three-bay-by-two-bay, Colonial Revival style ranch built in 1948. The asphalt shingle-clad, side-gable roof features a cross gable on the north slope and an exterior brick chimney on the east elevation. A two-bay-by-one-bay, shed-roof addition projects off of the south elevation. The entrance is situated in the center of the north (facade) elevation and consists of a partially-glazed door covered with a storm door. Windows primarily consist of one-overone, double-hung replacement sash. A large picture window flanked by narrow, double-hung sash is located in the west bay of the facade. A driveway to the east of the house leads to a one-story, one-bay, front-gable, detached garage.
- The house at 82 Marion Avenue is a one-story, four-bay-by-two-bay, vernacular ranch built in 1962. The asphalt shingle-clad, side-gable roof features an interior brick chimney at the ridge. The walls are clad in vinyl and rest on a concrete foundation. The entrance is situated off center on the north (facade) elevation and consists of a panel door covered by a storm door. Windows primarily consist of one-over-one, double-hung replacement sash. A large picture window flanked by narrow, double-hung sash is located in the west bay of the facade. There is a driveway to the east of the house.

Narragansett Boulevard

The house at 1345 Narragansett Boulevard is a two-story, four-bay-by-two-bay, Queen Anne style residence built ca. 1900. The house is symmetrical along the east-west axis. The asphalt shingle-clad, cross-gable roof features an interior brick chimney at the cross of the roof. A one-story wrap-around porch with a hipped-roof supported by Tuscan columns extends across the east (facade) elevation and continues around the north and south elevations. The entrance is beneath the porch on the south elevation and consists of a panel door. Windows primarily consist of one-over-one and two-over-one, double-hung, replacement sash. A one-story, two-bay-by-one-bay, hipped-roof addition extends off of the north end of the west elevation.

- The house at 1346 Narragansett Boulevard is a two-and-one-half-story, three-bay-by-three-bay, irregular-plan, Shingle style residence built ca. 1910. The asphalt shingle-clad roof has an asymmetrical, gabled front and large cross gables on the north and south slopes. Two interior brick chimneys are located on the south slope. The walls are clad in aluminum and rest on a brick foundation. The entrance is in the center of the west (facade) elevation and consists of a storm door covering a partially-glazed panel door flanked by sidelights. Windows primarily consist of one-over-one and two-over-two, double hung, wood sash. A driveway on the north side of the house leads to a shed. This house is similar to the house at 1354 Narragansett Boulevard.
- The house at 1347 Narragansett Boulevard is a two-and-one-half-story, four-bay-by-four-bay, irregular-plan, Colonial Revival style residence built ca. 1910. The asphalt shingle-clad, front-gambrel roof features flared eaves. A two-story, gabled dormer intersects a full-width, shed-roof dormer on the north and south slopes and there is an interior brick chimney on the north slope and one at the ridge. The walls are clad in wood shingle and rest on a brick foundation. A one-story, flat-roof three-bay-by-two-bay addition extends off of the southeast corner. The entrance is centered on the east elevation of this addition and consists of a panel door covered by a storm door. Another one-story, flat-roof addition stretches across the full-width of the west elevation and extends one bay further south. Windows primarily consist of eight-over-one, double-hung replacement sash. A driveway to the south of the house leads to a one-story, two-bay, hip-roof, detached garage.
- The house at 1350 Narragansett Boulevard is a two-and-one-half-story, three-bay-by-three-bay, rectangular-plan, Colonial Revival style residence built ca. 1910. The asphalt shingle-clad, saltbox roof features two shed-roof dormers and a cross gable on the west slope and two cross gables and two interior brick chimneys on the east slope. The walls are clad in vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. A gabled door hood in the center of the west (facade) elevation shelters the entrance, which consists of a partially-glazed panel door flanked by side lights. Windows primarily consist of one-over-one, double-hung replacement sash, some grouped in twos and threes. A driveway to the south of the house is shared with 1354 Narragansett Boulevard.
- The house at 1354 Narragansett Boulevard is a two-and-one-half-story, three-bay-by-three-bay, irregular-plan, Shingle style residence built ca. 1910. The asphalt shingle-clad roof has an asymmetrical front gable, a large cross-gable on the north slope and two cross-gables on the south slope. There are two interior brick chimneys: one on the south slope and one at the ridge. The entrance is in the center on the west (facade) elevation, beneath a shallow entry porch with a gabled roof supported by slender Tuscan columns. It consists of a storm door covering a partially-glazed panel door flanked by sidelights. Windows include a mix of two-over-two, six-over-one, and diamond-pane, double-hung wood sash. A Palladian window is located in the gable peak of the west façade. A

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driveway on the north side of the house leads to a one-story, two-bay, front-gable, detached garage. This house is similar to the house at 1346 Narragansett Boulevard.

- 1362 The house at 1362 Narragansett Boulevard is a two-and-one-half-story, six-bay-by-fourbay, Shingle style duplex built ca 1910. The building consists of two wings that create an L-shaped plan: a front-gable wing and, extending off its south elevation, a side-gable wing. The walls are clad in wood shingle and rest on a brick foundation and the roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The building includes several cross-gables, as well as a shed-roof dormer on the south slope of the front-gable wing. There are three interior brick chimneys: one on the north and south slopes of the front-gable wing and one on the east slope of the side-gable wing. A one-story, hipped-roof, enclosed porch occupies the north bay of the west (facade) elevation of the front-gable wing. It houses an entrance, which consists of a paneled door set beneath a shallow, entry porch with a gabled roof supported by slender, Tuscan columns. The entrance to the side-gable block is in the north bay of a partially-enclosed, one-story, flat-roof sun porch, which is situated on the west (facade) elevation. Throughout the building, windows primarily consist of six-over-one, doublehung replacement sash. A driveway north of the house leads to a one-story, two-bay, front-gable, detached garage. A second driveway extends east of the house off of Bluff Avenue.
- 1363 The Evangeliste Turgeon House at 1363 Narragansett Boulevard is a two-story, five-bayby-three-bay, Colonial Revival style residence built between 1917 and 1921. The house consists of a large hipped-roof block and recessed hipped-roof wings extending off of the north and south elevations. The wood shingle-clad roof features exposed rafter tails, a Palladian dormer on the east slope, and a wide shed-roof dormer on the west slope. The walls are clad in brick, laid in Flemish bond, and rest on a brick foundation. Interior brick chimneys are located on the east slope of the north wing and the west slope of the south wing. A large one-story addition extends across a portion of the west elevation. A onebay, arched-roof entry-porch with dentils and a wide entablature supported by fluted columns shelters the main entrance, which is located in the center bay of the east elevation of the main block and consists of a panel door. At the main block and the north wing, windows consist primarily of six-over-one and eight-over-one, double-hung, wood sash. The south wing is extensively glazed at both stories with casement sash. A concrete driveway on the north side of the house leads to a one-story, three-bay, hip-roof, detached garage.
- 1373 The house at 1373 Narragansett Boulevard is a one-and-one-half-story, three-bay-by-three-bay, Colonial Revival style residence built between 1924 and 1934. The asphalt shingle-clad, hipped roof features gabled dormers on the north and south slopes, a hipped-roof dormer on the east and west slopes, and an interior brick chimney on the ridge. The walls are clad in brick and rest on a brick foundation. A full-width, flat-roof porch extends across the east (facade) elevation and is supported by Tuscan columns on brick piers, grouped in twos or threes. The entrance is centered on the facade beneath the porch and consists of a panel door covered by a storm door flanked by side lights.

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Windows primarily consist of one-over-one, six-over-one, and four-over-one double-hung, replacement sash. A driveway to the south of the house leads to a one-story, one-bay, hip-roof, detached garage.

- The house at 1378 Narragansett Boulevard is a two-story, six-bay-by-one-bay, rectangular-plan, Georgian style residence. A sign on the building records the construction date as ca. 1750; the house, which appears in this location on the 1917 atlas of Cranston, was possibly moved to the District ca. 1915 and likely expanded from five bays to the current six. The asphalt shingle-clad, hipped roof features an interior brick chimney on the south slope and an exterior brick chimney on the north elevation. The walls are clad in wood clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. A one-story, full-width screen porch extends along the east elevation. The entrance is located off center on the west (facade) elevation and consists of a panel door. Windows primarily consist of nine-over-nine, double-hung, wood sash.
- The house at 1379 Narragansett Boulevard is a two-story, three-bay-by-three-bay, rectangular-plan, Colonial Revival style residence built between 1917 and 1921. The asphalt shingle-clad, hipped roof features a hipped dormer on both the east and west slopes, and an interior brick chimney on the south slope. The walls are clad in aluminum and rest on a brick foundation. A one-story, one-bay-by-three-bay sun porch extends off of the south elevation, and a two-story, hipped-roof ell extends off the north end of the west elevation. A one-bay, flat-roof porch is in the center of the east (facade) elevation and shelters the entrance, which consists of a storm door covering a partially-glazed panel door. Windows primarily consist of eight-over-one and six-over-one, double-hung replacement sash. South of the house a driveway leads to a one-story, one-bay, hip-roof, detached garage.
- The Minnie L. W. Read House at 1383 Narragansett Boulevard is a two-and-one-half-story, three-bay-by-two-bay, Shingle style residence built between 1917 and 1921. The asphalt shingle-clad, front-gambrel roof features three gambrel-roof dormers on the south slope, a gambrel-roof dormer and cross gable on the north slope, and an interior brick chimney on the ridge. The walls are clad in wood shingle. A wrap-around porch with flared, hipped roof supported by Tuscan columns extends across the east (facade) elevation and continues half-way along the south elevation. The entrance is in the center bay of the east elevation and consists of a panel door flanked by side lights. Windows primarily consist of two-over-one, double-hung replacement sash. A driveway south of the house leads to a one-story, two-bay, side-gable, detached garage.

Rosewood Avenue

The house at 4 Rosewood Avenue is a two-story, two-bay-by-three-bay, rectangular-plan, Colonial Revival style residence built between 1924 and 1930. The asphalt shingle-clad, side-gambrel roof features a full-width shed dormer on both the north and south slopes

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and an interior brick chimney at the ridge. The walls are clad in wood clapboard on the first story and wood shingle above and rest on a concrete foundation. A one-story, three-bay-by-five-bay, hipped-roof sun porch extends off of the west elevation. A front-gable projecting entry bay is situated in the east bay of the south (facade) elevation and houses the entrance, which consists of a panel door flanked by side lights. Windows primarily consist of six-over-six and six-over-one, double hung wood sash, though some replacement sash are also present. An asphalt driveway to the east of the house leads to a one-story, one-bay, hip-roof, detached garage.

- The house at 5 Rosewood Avenue is a two-story, two-bay-by-two-bay, rectangular-plan, Colonial Revival style residence built between 1924 and 1930. The asphalt shingle-clad, side-gambrel roof features a full-width shed dormer on the north and south slopes and an interior brick chimney on the south slope. The walls are clad in vinyl and rest on a concrete foundation. A one-story, hipped-roof, three-bay-by-five-bay sun porch extends off of the west elevation. A front-gable projecting entry bay in the east bay of the north (facade) elevation houses the entrance, which consists of a panel door covered by a storm door flanked by side lights. Windows primarily consist of one-over-one, double-hung replacement sash. A driveway to the east of the house leads to a one-story, one-bay, hiproof, detached garage.
- The house at 8 Rosewood Avenue is a two-story, five-bay-by-two-bay, irregular-plan, Colonial Revival style residence built between 1924 and 1930. The asphalt shingle-clad, cross-gable roof features a large shed dormer on both the south and west slopes. The building has a brick foundation and its walls are clad primarily in wood shingle. The primary entrance is located within a projecting, brick veneer entry bay roughly centered on the south (facade) elevation. The entry bay incorporates an exterior, brick chimney at its west end. The entrance is recessed within a round-arched opening and consists of a storm door covering a panel door. Windows consist of six-and eight-light wood casements and six-over-one double-hung replacement sash. A driveway east of the house leads to a one-story, one-bay, side-gable, detached garage.
- The house at 9 Rosewood Avenue is a two-story, three-bay-by-two-bay, rectangular-plan, Colonial Revival style residence built between 1924 and 1930. The asphalt shingle-clad, hipped roof features an exterior brick chimney on the west elevation. The walls are clad in vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. A one-story, hipped-roof, two-bay-by-three-bay sun porch extends off of the west elevation. The primary entrance is within a gabled, projecting entry bay centered on the north (facade) elevation. It consists of a panel door covered by a storm door and flanked by side lights. Windows, some of which are grouped, primarily consist of six-over-one, double-hung, replacement sash, though some wood sash are present. At the sun room, windows are six-over-six, double-hug, wood sash. A driveway on the east side of the house leads to a one-story, two-bay, hip-roof, detached garage.

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- The house at 10 Rosewood Avenue is a two-story, two-bay-by-three-bay, Colonial Revival style four-square built between 1924 and 1930. The asphalt shingle-clad, hipped roof features a hipped-roof dormer on the east slope and an exterior brick chimney on the west elevation. The walls are clad in wood shingle and rest on a concrete foundation. A one-story, hipped-roof, two-bay-by-three-bay sun porch extends off of the west elevation. A bracketed pediment in the east bay of the south (facade) elevation covers the entrance, which consists of a panel door covered by a storm door. Windows consist of one-overone, double-hung replacement sash. A concreted driveway on the east side of the house leads to a one-story, one-bay, hipped-roof, detached garage with historic swing-out doors.
- The house at 15 Rosewood Avenue is a two-story, three-bay-by-two-bay, rectangular-plan, Colonial Revival style residence built between 1924 and 1930. The asphalt shingle-clad, side-gambrel roof features a wide shed-roof dormer on the north slope, a double gable dormer on a wide shed-roof dormer on the south slope, and an exterior brick chimney on the west elevation. The walls are clad in wood shingle and rest on a concrete block foundation. A one-story, flat-roof sun porch extends off of the west elevation and a one-story, flat-roof, screened-in porch extends off of the east elevation. The primary entrance, which consists of a panel door flanked by side lights, is centered on the north (façade) elevation, sheltered by a gable-roof porch with slender, fluted columns. Windows primarily consist of six-over-one, double-hung, wood sash. A driveway on the west side of the house leads to a one-story, one-bay, hip-roof, detached garage with historic swing-out doors.
- The house at 16 Rosewood Avenue is a two-story, two-bay-by-three-bay, irregular-plan, Colonial Revival style residence built between 1924 and 1930. The asphalt shingle-clad, front-gable roof features a full-width shed-roof dormer on the east and west slopes and an exterior brick chimney on the west elevation. The walls are clad in wood shingle and rest on a concrete foundation. A one-story, shed-roof, three-bay-by-four-bay sun porch extends off of the west elevation. The primary entrance is located within a gabled, projecting entry bay in the east bay of the south (facade) elevation. It consists of a partially-glazed panel door covered by a storm door, set beneath by a flared door hood. Windows primarily consist of six-over-six, double-hung wood sash. A driveway to the west of the house leads to a one-story, two-bay, hip-roof, detached garage.
- The house at 20 Rosewood Avenue is a two-story, four-bay-by-three-bay, irregular-plan, Tudor Revival style residence built ca. 1935. The asphalt shingle-clad, side-gable roof features a full-width shed-roof dormer intersected by a cross gable on the south slope, a full-width shed-roof dormer on the north slope, and an exterior brick chimney on the south elevation. The walls are clad in brick at the first story and vinyl above, and rest on a brick foundation. A one-and-one-half-story, two-bay-by-three-bay, side-gable sun room extends off the south corner of the west elevation within the main roof plane. A projecting, asymmetrical gable-front entry bay is located in the east bay of the south (facade) elevation. The entrance consists of a round-arched panel door covered by a storm door. Windows primarily consist of four-over-one and six-over-one, double-hung,

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replacement sash, some of which are paired. A driveway on the east side of the house leads to a one-story, one-bay, front-gable, detached garage.

- The house at 21 Rosewood Avenue is a two-story, two-bay-by-three-bay, rectangular-plan, Colonial Revival style residence built ca. 1935. The asphalt shingle-clad, side-gambrel roof features a full-width shed-roof dormer on the north and south slopes and an exterior chimney on the west elevation. The walls are clad in wood shingle and rest on a brick foundation. A one-story, hipped-roof, two-bay-by-three-bay sun porch extends off of the west elevation. The primary entrance is located in the east bay of the north (facade) elevation, beneath an entry porch with an open pediment and Tuscan columns. It consists of a panel door covered by a storm door flanked by side lights. Windows primarily consist of six-over-one, double-hung replacement sash, some grouped in twos or threes. A driveway to the east of the house leads to a one-story, one-bay, front-gable, detached garage.
- The house at 24 Rosewood Avenue is a two-story, three-bay-by-three-bay, irregular-plan, Tudor Revival style residence built ca. 1935. The asphalt shingle-clad, side-gable roof features a large, asymmetrical cross gable on the south slope and an exterior brick chimney on the south elevation. The building rests on a brick foundation and its walls are clad primarily in vinyl. A projecting, asymmetrical gable-front entry bay, faced in brick, is located in the east bay of the south (facade) elevation. The entrance consists of a partially-glazed panel door covered by a storm door. Windows primarily consist of one-over-one, double-hung replacement sash, some of which are paired. A driveway on the east side of the house leads to a one-story, one-bay, gable-front, detached garage.
- The house at 27 Rosewood Avenue is a two-story, four-bay-by-two-bay, irregular-plan, Tudor Revival style residence built ca. 1935. The asphalt shingle-clad, side-gable roof features a full-width shed-roof dormer intersected by a cross gable on the north slope, a full-width shed-roof dormer on the south slope, and an exterior brick chimney on the north elevation. A one-and-one-half-story, two-bay-by-three-bay, side-gable sun room extends off the south corner of the west elevation within the main roof plane. The building rests on a brick foundation and its walls are clad primarily in wood shingle. A projecting gable-front entry bay, clad in brick, is located in the east bay of the north (facade) elevation. The entrance consists of a round-arched wood door. Windows primarily consist of six-over-one and four-over-one, double-hung replacement sash, some of which are paired. A driveway on the west side of the house leads to a one-story, two-bay, front-gable, detached garage.
- The house at 28 Rosewood Avenue is a two-story, four-bay-by-two-bay, irregular-plan, Tudor Revival style residence built ca. 1935. The asphalt shingle-clad, side-gable roof features a full-height cross gable and a second-story cross gable on the south slope, and an exterior brick chimney on the south elevation. A one-and-one-half story, gable-on-hip-roof wing extends off of the south end of the west elevation. The building rests on a brick foundation and its walls are clad primarily in vinyl. The full-height cross gable in the east

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bay of the south (facade) elevation, which is clad in brick, contains the entrance, which consists of a round-arched, partially-glazed panel door covered by a storm door. Windows primarily consist of six-over-one, double-hung replacement sash. A driveway to the west of the house leads to a one-story, two-bay, front-gable, detached garage.

Swift Street

- The house at 8 Swift Street is a two-story, two-bay-by-two-bay, Colonial Revival style four-square built between 1921 and 1924. The asphalt shingle-clad, hipped roof features a large hipped-roof dormer on the west slope and an exterior brick chimney on the north elevation. The walls are clad in wood clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. A one-story, front-gable, pedimented entry porch with square posts resting on a half-wall stretches almost the full width of the west (facade) elevation. The entrance is in the south bay of the porch and consists of a partially-glazed panel door covered by a storm door. Windows primarily consist of six-over-one double-hung, wood sash. A driveway to the north of the house leads to a one-story, one-bay, flat-roof, detached garage.
- The house at 11 Swift Street is a one-and-one-half-story, two-bay-by-three-bay, rectangular-plan, Queen Anne style residence built between 1924 and 1930. The asphalt shingle-clad, cross-gable roof features a projecting gable on the north slope, a shed-roof dormer on the south slope, and an interior brick chimney on the north slope. The walls are clad in wood shingle and rest on a brick foundation. A one-story, full-width, flat roof porch with slender, square posts extends across the east (facade) elevation. The entrance is situated in the south bay of the facade and consists of a panel door covered by a storm door. Windows primarily consist of two-over-one, double-hung, wood sash. A driveway to the north of the house leads to a one-story, two-bay, hip-roof, detached garage.
- The house at 12 Swift Street is a two-story, Colonial Revival style four-square built between 1924 and 1930. The asphalt shingle-clad, hipped roof features visible rafter tails, a large hipped-roof dormer on the west slope and an exterior brick chimney on the north elevation. The walls are clad in wood clapboard and rest on a brick foundation. A one-story, hipped-roof sun porch is situated on the west (facade) elevation. Immediately to the south of and integrated with the sun porch is a small, hipped-roof entry porch, which shelters the principal entrance to the house. The entrance consists of a partially-glazed panel door covered by a storm door. Windows primarily consist of six-over-one double-hung, wood sash, though some replacement sash are also present. A driveway to the north of the house leads to a one-story, one-bay, hip-roof, detached garage.
- The house at 15 Swift Street is a two-story, two-bay-by-two-bay, rectangular-plan, Colonial Revival style residence built between 1924 and 1930. The asphalt shingle-clad, hip-on-gable roof features a full-width shed-roof dormer on the east and west slopes and an exterior brick chimney on the south elevation. The walls are clad in vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. A one-story, flat-roof sun room extends off of the south elevation. A

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flat-story car-port extends off of the north elevation. A pedimented, projecting entry bay in the north bay of the east (facade) elevation houses the entrance, which consists of a panel door covered by a storm door flanked by side lights. Windows primarily consist of six-over-one, double-hung replacement sash, some of which are grouped in twos or threes. A driveway north of the house leads to a one-story, two-bay, hip-roof, detached garage.

- The house at 16 Swift Street is a two-story, rectangular-plan, Colonial Revival style residence built between 1924 and 1930. The asphalt shingle-clad, front-gambrel roof features a full-width shed-roof dormer on the north and south slopes and an interior brick chimney on the north slope. The walls are clad in vinyl and rest on a brick foundation. A one-story, hipped-roof porch stretches across the west (facade) elevation; the southern end is enclosed and extensively glazed. The entrance, located within the open porch in the north bay of the facade, consists of a partially-glazed panel door covered by a storm door. Windows primarily consist of six-over-one, double-hung, replacement sash. A driveway to the north of the house leads to a one-story, one-bay, hipped-roof, detached garage.
- The house at 19 Swift Street is a two-story, two-bay-by-two-bay, rectangular-plan, Colonial Revival style residence built between 1924 and 1930. The hipped roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The walls are clad in vinyl and rest on a concrete foundation. The house features an exterior brick chimney on the north elevation. A one-story, flat-roof sun porch extends off of the north elevation. A projecting, hipped-roof entry bay in the south bay of the east (facade) elevation houses the entrance, which consists of a panel door flanked by side lights. Windows consist of six-over-one, four-over-one, and one-over-one, double-hung replacement sash. A driveway south of the house leads to a one-story, two-bay, hip-roof, detached garage.
- The house at 20 Swift Street is a two-story, two-bay-by-four-bay, rectangular-plan, Colonial Revival style residence built between 1924 and 1930. The asphalt shingle-clad, side-gable roof features a large shed-roof dormer on the west slope, a chimney at the ridge, and a shed-roof dormer on the east slope. The walls are clad in vinyl and rest on a concrete foundation. An integrated entry porch is situated at the north end of the west (facade) elevation and features slender square columns. The entrance consists of a partially-glazed panel door covered by a storm door. Windows primarily consist of eight-over-one and six-over-one, double hung, replacement sash. A one-story, shed-roof addition extends off of the east elevation. A driveway north of the house leads to a one-story, two-bay, hip-roof, detached garage.

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8. 5	Staten	ment of Significance
	k "x" i	e National Register Criteria in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register
X	A.	Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
	В.	Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
X	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.
		onsiderations in all the boxes that apply.)
	A.	Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
Х	В.	Removed from its original location
	C.	A birthplace or grave
X	D.	A cemetery
	E.	A reconstructed building, object, or structure
	F.	A commemorative property
	G.	Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instruction Community Planning and Deverage Architecture	
Period of Significance 1870–1964	- -
Significant Dates 1870 1872–1927	
Significant Person (Complete only if Criterion B	is marked above.)
Cultural Affiliation	
Architect/Builder	

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Edgewood Historic District-Anstis Greene Estate Plats (the District) is significant as a residential subdivision representing the suburban development patterns of greater Providence, Rhode Island, specifically Cranston, between the post-Civil War period and World War II. The Edgewood neighborhood of Cranston was originally farm land that was divided between heirs

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who primarily created large estates fronting on Narragansett Bay. The large estates were later further divided into progressively smaller tracts, until the current grid-pattern of streets was established. The Anstis Greene Estate Plats adopted the electric streetcar suburb grid-plan, integrating large and moderate-size lots in a network of perpendicular streets for the construction of primarily single-family residences. The District directly relates to Edgewood's development as a desirable suburb of Providence in the late nineteenth century and its evolution into a coveted middle-and upper-income neighborhood in the early to mid-twentieth century. The district's architecture represents its evolution through different periods with a range of residential types and styles, including a mixture of popular styles catering specifically to a property owner's preferences. The Anstis Greene Estate Plats Historic District retains considerable integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and meets National Register Criteria A and C at the statewide level for its associations with community planning and development and architecture. The period of significance is 1870 to 1964, representing the District's evolution from farmland to a suburban residential neighborhood. The earliest plats were recorded soon after the division of Anstis Greene's estate in 1870; subdivisions continued until 1927 and the District was completely built out by the mid-1960s. The last contributing building to be constructed in the District was built in 1964.

Criteria Consideration B applies to the District. One property, the Babbitt-Steere House at 30-32 Marion Ave, was moved within its lot in the early twentieth century and another, the house at 1378 Narragansett Boulevard, may have been moved to its current location around 1915. In both cases, the relocations took place within the District's period of significance. Criteria Consideration D also applies to the District, which includes the Rhodes-Greene Lot, a family cemetery that contains multiple generations of the Rhodes and Greene families, including Anstis (Rhodes) Greene. The division of Anstis (Rhodes) Greene's estate in 1870 set the stage for the area's platting for residential development.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

A comprehensive context of the Edgewood neighborhood, including an early history of the Edgewood Historic District - Anstis Greene Estate Plats, is presented in the 2009 Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) *Historic and Architectural Resources of the Edgewood Neighborhood, Cranston, RI* by Robert O. Jones. Prior to the development of the Edgewood neighborhood, the area of Cranston that was located north of Pawtuxet Village was predominantly open farm land and orchards situated between Narragansett Bay on the east and Broad Street on the west. In the mid-nineteenth century this area was referred to as the "borderland" or "fringe" of the urban development extending approximately five miles south of Providence.

The following is an excerpt from the MPDF regarding the creation of Edgewood as a streetcar suburb:

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In Edgewood, the particular configuration of the neighborhood resulted in an overall pattern of primary side streets running between or off of the area's major arterials—Broad Street, Park and Warwick Avenues, and Narragansett Boulevard—with secondary cross or dead-end streets arranged in practical fashion to create house lots desirable both to the developer and prospective purchasers. In general, the developer paid little attention to whether or not the streets in his plat lined up with those in adjoining plats, which accounts for many of the irregularities in the street pattern. However, in some cases abutting property owners cooperated and laid out cross streets to create continuous through-streets that traversed several plats—Pawtuxet Avenue being the chief example.

Once the street pattern was established, the blocks were usually subdivided into building lots as uniform in size as possible. In the typical streetcar suburb, the standard lot size was 100 feet deep by 40 or 50 feet wide, creating plots measuring 4,000 or 5,000 square feet. When this standard pattern did not fit easily or efficiently on the tract being subdivided, or simply where the developer hoped to maximize profit by sheer volume of sales, lots less than 4,000 square feet were plotted. In most cases, this was done by reducing the lot depth to 80 feet. Common lot sizes resulting from this scheme are 40 by 80 feet (3,200 square feet) and 45 by 80 feet (3,600 square feet). Seldom are lot frontages less than 40 feet or depths less than 80, but there are a few lots in the neighborhood as small as 2,200 and 2,400 square feet.

Occasionally a property had special qualities that could be exploited (a water view, proximity to parkland), or the developer simply decided to appeal to a more upscale market. In such a case a plat might have broader streets, larger lots, and other amenities, perhaps even restrictive deed covenants to ensure that only 'classy' houses were constructed. In a few cases, small 'leftover' parcels previously withheld from the market, or larger house lots that could be subdivided further at a profit, were platted with house lots, often on a cul-de-sac. These typically occur later on in the neighborhood subdivision process. Finally, in some cases, plats or portions of them were subsequently replatted in a different configuration, usually attendant upon changes in market or technological forces, and sometimes as a result of a change in ownership (Jones 2009b).

Relationship to Historic Context

Horse-drawn streetcars, also known as horse cars, were opened on Broad Street in 1868. Horse cars ran on rails sunk into the street, which allowed for faster speeds and larger cars than earlier horse-drawn omnibuses. The horse cars aided development outside the Providence core, making areas like Edgewood more attractive to developers. The horse car rail service along Broad Street was replaced with electric trolley in 1892, and by 1894 the entire horse car network in Cranston was replaced with an electric system.

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With the only public transportation line along Broad Street, and Narragansett Boulevard not completed until 1906, the lots closer to Broad Street were more desirable to the daily middle-class suburban commuter. The middle class could afford to move out of the city and have a reasonably timed daily commute to the city for work and social activities, but the need to walk to and from the streetcar line required planning of short blocks to make the trip easier. In the Anstis Greene Estate Plats Historic District, the lots fronting on Bluff Avenue are roughly 5,000 to 11,000 square feet, with 50 to 80 feet of street frontage and up to 165 feet deep. These were slightly larger than the average lot found in a typical streetcar suburb of the same period. This trend of laying out more spacious lots is also seen in the Shaw and Arnold Farm plats north of the District. Lots on the perpendicular secondary streets like Hall Place and King Avenue are smaller: approximately 4,000 to 6,000 square feet with about 40 feet of frontage and an average of approximately 100 feet of depth.

The lots at the east end of the District are larger, between 21,000 and 27,500 square feet and take advantage of the views of Narragansett Bay. These lots were more attractive to an upper-middle-and upper-class resident who wanted a larger estate. In 1906, Narragansett Boulevard was completed at the east end of the district. The homes built along the boulevard were slightly larger and occupied more sizeable lots of 4,000 to 17,500 square feet, with 50 to 125 feet of frontage.

Unlike other districts in the Edgewood neighborhood that were typically developed by no more than a few major developers, several different developers created the five major plats of the Anstis Greene Estate between 1872 and 1900, with an additional six plats by 1927. Much of the district was owned by the family of Anstis Greene and was developed in a different pattern than the Shaw Plat to the north. Larger lots remained intact until the older generations left them to their children or extended family members. Often the parcels were then sold by heirs to businessmen who were part of the growing trend of wealthy professionals investing in real estate who were not actually contractors themselves. Many of the lots were sold in smaller groups to local contractors and carpenters who built homes on speculation or for the residents who purchased the property. It was common for land to be subdivided three or four times before arriving at the current size and arrangement.

Rental homes built within the District were not as prevalent as in the Shaw Plat located to the north. This is most likely the result of having many developers creating smaller plats within the larger district. The landowners owned smaller parcels to maximize their investment, wanting the immediate income of a sale instead of the longer, drawn-out income from rental properties. Some of the houses were constructed as multi-family buildings, but the number of buildings originally constructed as single-family homes significantly outnumbered the multi-family units.

The most architecturally interesting multi-family units are the two sister duplexes located at the corners of Bluff Avenue and Birchfield Road (123-125 and 131-133 Bluff Avenue; Photo 1). These two buildings were constructed by William W. Munroe about 1913. A string of multi-family units were built along Bluff Avenue between Birchfield Road and Narragansett Boulevard in the 1910s and 1920s (Photo 2), but there is only one true apartment building in the district, at 1912 Broad Street (Photo 3). Built circa 1915, this building catered to an influx of residents who

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wanted to live in the desirable district at a time when many of the housing lots were already built-out. Most of the apartment buildings in Edgewood still catered to the higher-end demographic of the middle and upper-middle class residents wishing to move out of the urban center and into a suburban setting.

A lull in development occurred during the years immediately preceding and following 1900, but by the close of the 1910s interest in the area revived. This trend was most likely due to the introduction of the first affordable mass-produced automobile, the Model-T, in 1908, which allowed for a faster and more comfortable ride to and from Providence. By 1917, approximately 50 percent of the district was built upon, and by 1921, close to 70 percent of the district was occupied. By 1956, fewer than ten lots remained open.

Architecture

Robert O. Jones describes the architecture of Edgewood in the MPDF as follows:

Edgewood contains one of the best collections of nineteenth-and early twentieth-century domestic architecture within the greater Providence metropolitan area. The neighborhood's greatest period of growth, from about 1870 to World War II, coincides with the region's tremendous surge in population and prosperity, accompanying the expansion of manufacturing and processing and the ancillary businesses, institutions, and systems that developed to support or augment these industries and enhance the lives of those who made their living by them. During the period between about 1900 and 1910, social, economic, and technological factors evinced a change in the type, style, and scale of domestic buildings.

Edgewood's architectural history reflects the area's waves of development, illustrated by the alternating predominance or intermingling of certain building types and styles within particular subsections of the neighborhood. Development occurred within the framework of the farmsteads and country estates laid out on the land in the seventeenth, eighteenth, and early nineteenth centuries. The subsequent subdivision of these properties and marketing of house lots were subject to the particular circumstances and motivations of the individual, family, or company that owned a given parcel.

Construction in Edgewood was dominated by single-family suburban houses. Multiple-family houses are less common but form a sizable portion of the residential units, especially among houses built after 1900. A few non-suburban vernacular cottages were also built here in the later nineteenth century. Analysis of each type is fundamental to an understanding of Edgewood's architecture.

The dissemination of styles followed a filtering-down process, from architects in cosmopolitan centers, to architects in provincial cities, and to builders and carpenters. The process was aided by the publication of professional periodicals

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for architects and builders, like *American Architect and Building News*, builder's handbooks, and mass-circulation periodicals, like *The Craftsman, Ladies Home Journal*, and *House Beautiful*....Features of high-style design were then adapted for everyday building, with limitations imposed by the skill of the builder and the financial resources of the client. Mass production of inexpensive machine-made millwork provided a supply of ornamental elements that could be applied to modest cottages. Edgewood is rich in examples of domestic architecture from this era, ranging from high-style, architect-designed houses of the affluent to carpenter-built dwellings of the middle and working class. In many cases the houses are not pure examples of any one style (Jones 2009b).

The residences within the District, like those found throughout the Edgewood neighborhood, represent a variety of building types and styles, including Italianate, Queen Anne, Shingle, Colonial Revival, bungalow, Tudor Revival, Four-Square, and Craftsman. The majority of the houses display styles typical of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century that local builders would have been familiar with; some homes combine elements from multiple styles, perhaps based on the desire of the owner. Documentation attributing architects to any of the buildings is limited; however, several of the houses, such as the Turgeon House at 1363 Narragansett Boulevard (Photo 4) and the residence at 42 Kensington Road, appear to be professionally designed. Evangeliste Turgeon, a wealthy contractor-builder who had invested in developing the Edgewood neighborhood (see below), built his own home at 1363 Narragansett Boulevard. The Turgeon House is a large Colonial Revival style residence situated on a prominent corner within the neighborhood, is one of the largest homes in the district, and one of only six constructed of masonry.

History of the Anstis Greene Estate

In the late seventeenth century, the area between Providence and Pawtuxet Village in Cranston was a collection of farms primarily belonging to five families: Arnold, Rhodes, Carpenter, Harris, and Sheldon. These five interrelated families would continue to dominate the real estate of Pawtuxet and Edgewood until the 1870s. The only remnants of the early settlement are two family cemeteries: the Sheldon Lot (RI Historical Cemetery CR036) on Park Avenue (west of the Anstis Greene Estate) and the Rhodes-Greene Lot (RI Historical Cemetery CR035) behind 112 Bluff Avenue (Photo 5).

Zachariah Rhodes (1605–1665) settled on land north of Pawtuxet Village along Narragansett Bay. The "Arnold Road," which ran north to south between Pawtuxet and Providence, now known as Broad Street, formed the original west boundary of the Rhodes property. Zachariah left the property to his son Peleg Rhodes (ca. 1660–1724) upon his death. William Rhodes (1695–1772), Peleg's nephew, inherited the property from his uncle, and in turn passed it to his son Captain Nehemiah Rhodes (1731–1801) and his wife Abigail. The property was inherited by Nehemiah's four children: Sally Rhodes Remington Greene (1765–1854), married to Jonathan Remington and later to Edward Greene; William N. Rhodes (1768–1853); Anstis Rhodes Greene (1772–1849), married to Arthur Greene (1764–1847); and Abby Rhodes Thornton (1774–1848),

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married to Richard Thornton. The three Rhodes sisters inherited the 73-acre farm between Broad Street and Narragansett Bay, while William inherited a portion west of Broad Street. Anstis' parcel was situated between Abby Thornton's property to the north and Sally Remington's property to the south. Anstis also received a parcel west of her brother's on Park Avenue (Jones 2009b).

In 1870, Anstis' estate was divided among six heirs: Abby T. Esten, Richard Greene, Charles An, Lory J. C. Andrews, Sarah (Greene) Henry, and the heirs of Anstis (Greene) Gardner (also spelled Gardiner). Bluff Avenue, originally called Anstis Street, was surveyed as part of the estate's division. Several of the parcels were replatted for residential development soon after the estate was divided, but some remained intact or owned by extended family into the early twentieth century. By 1927, the entire original estate property had been subdivided (Jones 2009b).

The 1882 Hopkins atlas map of Cranston depicts the estate divided west to east by Bluff Avenue. At the west end are the L. J. C. Andrews Plat (Andrews Plat) and the Angell, Winsor, Smith, and Hopkins Plat (Angell Plat). The Angell Plat includes Division Street, later renamed Kensington Road, and two buildings that match none of the current footprints of buildings in the area. The Andrews Plat has four buildings, none of which are extant. At the opposite end of the estate are the Anstis Gardner Heirs Plat (Gardner Heirs Plat) and Sarah Henry's land (Henry's land). The 1882 map shows a stream, since filled in, that runs north-south diagonally through the Gardner Heirs Plat and Henry's land at roughly the same location of the diagonal boundary line at the east end of both properties. The Gardner Heirs Plat includes John C. Gardner's House at 1894 Broad Street (still extant). The stream divides Henry's land from Horace Handy's land to the west, which includes Horace Handy's house at 150 Bluff Avenue (Photo 6). There are two additional houses depicted on the north side of Bluff Avenue: the Townsend House, now 137 Bluff Avenue (Photo 7), and George R. Babbitt's House, originally facing Bluff Avenue but moved to 30-32 Marion Avenue (Photo 8) in the early twentieth century (Hopkins 1882).

The 1895 Everts & Richards atlas map of Cranston depicts the first subdivision boundaries in the District. The Andrews, Angell, and Gardner Heirs plats were already subdivided and the remaining land was divided into large parcels that were given lot numbers by the City of Cranston that can be followed through the evolution of the district. The parcels on the north side of Bluff Avenue were designated, moving east to west, lots 909 through 931 and lot 1851. The parcels on the south side of Bluff Avenue were designated, again moving east to west, lots 932 through 947. These lot numbers are indicated in parentheses in the following narrative to connect the original plats with the late nineteenth-century designation. Other than the south end of Kensington Road, not labeled on the atlas map, none of the other secondary cross streets are laid out yet (Everts & Richards 1895).

Table 1 provides a brief overview of the subdivision of the Anstis Greene Estate between 1872 and 1927. The "lots" column indicates the number of lots within the designated plat at the time it was created. The narrative following the table provides details about the history of each plat.

¹ No genealogical or residential information was discovered about a person with the surname "An."

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Table 1: The Plats

Plat	Date	Lots	Streets	History
			Narragansett Blvd,	
L. J. C. Andrews			Kensington Rd, and	Inherited from Anstis Greene
Plat	1872	8	Marion and Bluff Aves	Estate 1870
Angell, Winsor,			Swift St, Narragansett	
Smith, and			Blvd, Kensington Rd, and	Inherited from Anstis Greene
Hopkins Plat	1873	9	Bluff Ave	Estate 1870
Anstis Gardner			Broad St and Marion,	Inherited from Anstis Greene
Heirs Plat	1874	7	King and Bluff Aves	Estate 1870
L. J. C. Andrews			Kensington Rd and Bluff	
Plat, Lots 7 and			Ave	Lots 7 and 8 of 1872 Andrews
8	1875	4		Plat
			Broad St and Bluff Ave	West part of Anstis Gardner
John C. Gardner				Heirs Plat inherited from Anstis
Plat	1900	11		Green Estate 1870
Richmond			Broad St and Bluff and	Inherited by Sarah Henry (wife)
Henry Land Plat	1900	15	Rosewood Aves	from Anstis Greene Estate 1870
			Anstis St	Part of Richard Greene
Elisha Greene				property inherited from Anstis
Plat	1910	5		Greene Estate 1870
			Birchfield Rd and Marion	
Brunswick Plat	1911	10	and Bluff Aves	Platted by William W. Munroe
			King, Marion, and Bluff	East part of Anstis Gardner
Charles K.			Aves	Heirs Plat inherited from Anstis
Setchel Plat	1912	5		Green Estate 1870
Bluff Avenue	1914	12	Swift St and Bluff Ave	Platted by Evangeliste Turgeon;
Plat				Part of Richard Greene
				Property inherited from Anstis
				Greene Estate 1870
Charles C. Hall	1925	7	Hall Pl and Bluff Ave	Platted by Charles C. Hall; Part
Plat				of Richard Greene Property
				inherited from Anstis Greene
				Estate 1870
Benjamin	1927	10	Bluff and Rosewood Aves	East part of Richmond Henry
Rakatansky Plat				Land Plat and west part of
				Horace Handy land

L. J. C. Andrews Plat

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In 1872, Lory J. C. Andrews was the first of Anstis Greene's heirs to subdivide his inheritance. Andrews is listed in the Providence city directories between the 1880s and 1910s as a wholesale grocer with Sherman & Andrews, later Andrews & Son, living on Greenwich Street in Providence. His parcel, known as the L. J. C. Andrews Plat (Andrews Plat), is located at the northeast end of Bluff Avenue, along Narragansett Bay (Sampson & Murdock Co. 1903).

The Andrews Plat was originally divided into seven long, thin rectangular lots approximately 100 feet by 260 feet with the narrow side fronting on Bluff Avenue. The lot on the bay, designated lot eight, was irregularly shaped and slightly larger, with approximately 175 feet of frontage on Bluff Avenue. In 1875, Andrews replatted lots seven and eight closest to the bay into four parcels approximately 65 feet by 200–275 feet with the short side fronting on the water (lots 909-912). A roadway, which would later be the north side of Kensington Road, was also surveyed as part of the subdivision. A portion of the fourth lot (lot 916) was acquired for Narragansett Boulevard, which was finished in 1906 (Howe 1872, 1875).

Between 1898 and 1911, Arthur T. Scattergood, a Providence-based furniture dealer, acquired the four lots along the bay (lots 909–912) and the majority of at least four interior lots (lots 914 and 916–919). Scattergood built his own home at 41 Bluff Avenue (not extant) at the corner of Bluff Avenue and Kensington Road. Scattergood died in 1914, and a life estate for his wife, Margaret, was created. When Margaret died in 1932, the estate was divided and sold. In 1911, Scattergood sold portions of three of the interior lots to Evangeliste and Delphine Turgeon. Turgeon owned a Cranston-based construction company E. Turgeon Construction Corporation founded in 1896, that primarily built homes around the turn of the twentieth century and is still in business. Three of his sons joined the business in 1921, followed by a fourth son in 1933. During this period, Turgeon's firm undertook larger projects, including schools and public and industrial buildings throughout Rhode Island. Turgeon subdivided the lots into smaller parcels and either sold the land or constructed homes for resale. In 1922, Evangeliste Turgeon built his Colonial Revival style home on a large lot at 1363 Narragansett Boulevard (see Photo 4). He also developed the Bluff Avenue Plat, which was originally part of Richard Greene's property on the south side of Bluff Avenue. Lot 5 (lot 915) of the Andrews Plat was purchased by Michael M. Gardner in 1905. (It is unclear if or how Michael Gardner is related to the Anstis Gardner heirs.) Gardner's wife, Phanuel E. Gardner, acquired the property in 1907. The 1917 atlas map depicts four buildings on the lot fronting on Narragansett Boulevard that appear to be rental properties that were later subdivided and sold by Phanuel in 1921 and 1922 (Cranston 1892–2014; Everts & Richards 1895, 1917; Turgeon 2014; U.S. Census 1910–1930; Waterman 1907).

Angell, Winsor, Smith, and Hopkins Plat

In 1873, Abby Esten's share of Anstis Greene's Estate was purchased and subdivided by a group of Providence businessmen: Horatio N. Angell, Serrill Winsor, S. I. Smith, and Horatio L. Hopkins. The leader and representative of the group, Horatio N. Angell, was a Rhode Islandborn, carpenter-turned-real-estate-dealer based out of Providence in the 1870s and 1880s. Winsor was a Providence jeweler, and Hopkins was a spindle manufacturer in Burrillville. Not much is known about the S. I. Smith (U.S. Census 1870–1880).

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The subdivision of Abby Esten's property, named the Angell, Winsor, Smith, and Hopkins Plat (Angell Plat), is in the southeast corner of the original Anstis Greene Estate on the south side of Bluff Avenue. Kensington Road, listed as Division Street on an 1873 plat map, was surveyed with the subdivision. Similar to the Andrews Plat, the Angell Plat comprised nine lots. Four of these were long, thin, rectangular lots 67 feet wide by 312 feet long between Kensington Road and Narragansett Bay with the short side fronting on Kensington Road (lots 932–935). Four lots 50 feet wide by 270 feet long and one lot 120 feet wide by 270 feet long were situated on the west side of Kensington Road with the short side fronting on Bluff Avenue (lots 936–939). The four large lots along the bay remain intact. Three of the large houses sited at the crest of Bluff Avenue overlooking the water were constructed in the early twentieth century; the fourth house was built in the late twentieth century. One of the interior lots fronting on Bluff Avenue (lot 939) was acquired for the construction of Narragansett Boulevard in 1896, but the four remaining lots (lots 936–938 and 940) were purchased between 1892 and 1907 and subdivided into smaller lots. The lots facing the boulevard are slightly larger than those facing Bluff Avenue to accommodate more substantial homes (Cranston 1892–2014; Chase 1873).

Except for lot nine, which is not labeled, the 1873 plat map has labels for each lot with one or two of the partners' names. Winsor and Angell owned two lots each, while Smith and Hopkins owned three lots together. Angell also owned the lot acquired for Narragansett Boulevard. Horatio Angell died in 1876 and his wife Amey succeeded him in his real estate dealings associated with the Angell Plat (Chase 1873).

Anstis Gardner Heirs Plat

Anstis (Greene) Gardner was born in 1803 in Cranston to Anstis (Rhodes) and Arthur Greene. Anstis Gardner married Warren Gardner of Warwick and had seven children, who inherited the parcel from their grandmother's estate at the northeast corner of Broad Street and Bluff Avenue. In 1874, the property was divided into seven lots owned by five of the seven children. Six of the lots (lots 926-931) were approximately 47 feet wide by 380-400 feet long with the narrow side fronting on Broad Street. The eldest son, John C. Gardner (1826–1901), owned lot one (lot 931), the northern-most lot; Henry G. Gardner (b. 1827) owned lots two and three (lots 929–930); Abby R. (Gardner) Baker (b. 1830) owned lot four (lot 928); Richard J. Gardner (b. 1831) owned lot five (lot 927); and Almira J. (Gardner) Moore (b. 1837) owned lot six (lot 926). Lot seven (lots 924–925), an irregularly shaped, 1.23-acre parcel at the east end of the property, was owned by Richard and his wife, Ann. Richard sold a small portion at the northeast corner of lot seven to Albert E. Potter in 1900. Cranston resident and real estate broker Horace F. Horton purchased Potter's parcel and the rest of the east side of the lot (lot 294) from Richard in 1901. Horton subdivided the parcel into five lots and sold them between 1907 and 1914. Richard sold the west side of lot seven (lot 925) to Ola Broadhead in 1912 (see below) (Cranston 1892-2014; Wilkinson 1874; U.S. Census 1860).

John C. Gardner et al. Land Plat

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John C. Gardner died in 1901, and his wife, Sarah, died the following year. In 1901 and 1902, the west end of the Anstis Gardner Heirs property was purchased by Providence-based carpenter William E. Rowand (1850–1909). In 1902, Rowand replatted the parcels into 11 lots. Vernon Avenue (not extant) ran perpendicular to Bluff Avenue and was also included in the survey of the plat, but was converted into a right-of-way in the late twentieth century. Rowand sold two of the lots along Bluff Avenue and one on Broad Street before he died in 1909. The remaining property reverted to a life estate for his wife, Augusta. In 1910, Augusta sold the majority of the east end of the property to Ensign and Hulda Nixon of Providence. In 1913, Augusta sold lots two and three along Broad Street; lot three contains the only apartment building (1912 Broad Street) constructed within the Anstis Greene Estate (see Photo 3). The Nixons lived at 163 Bluff Avenue and subdivided the rest of the property for sale in 1915 and 1916. The final portion of John C. Gardner's original lot at the northwest corner of the property on Broad Street was sold in 1924 (Cranston 1892–2014; Latham 1902; U.S. Census 1900–1910).

Charles K. Setchel Plat

In March 1912, Richard J. and Ann Gardner sold the west portion of lot seven (lot 925) of the 1874 Anstis Gardner Heirs Plat to Ola E. Broadhead of Providence. Broadhead divided the parcel into five lots, as seen on a 1912 plat map, and sold them later the same year. Charles K. Setchel (also spelled Setchell), a Providence-based concrete block manufacturer, purchased lot three from Broadhead in October 1912, who in turn sold the lot to Anna E. Spencer. King Avenue was surveyed as part of the Setchel Plat. Setchel's relationship to the development of the plat or with Broadhead is unclear, but he ordered the plat map of the property and his name was adopted for the title of the plat on subsequent land dealings (Cranston 1892–2014; Latham 1912).

Richmond Henry Land Plat

Sarah (Greene) Henry (relationship to Anstis Greene is unknown) and her husband Richmond Henry inherited a parcel of land at the southeast corner of the intersection of Broad Street and Bluff Avenue (lot 947). Sarah also owned property on the north and south sides of Park Street, which she left to her children Charles R. Henry and Adeline G. Andrews in the late nineteenth century, presumably at her death in 1886. The parcel on Bluff Avenue and Broad Street was platted in 1900 as "Plat of the Richmond Henry Land in Cranston, R.I. belonging to John T. Fearney." John T. Fearney (1850–1920) was a fish dealer with a shop, John T. Fearney & Son, in Providence. He subdivided the plat into 15 lots and included Rosewood Avenue in the survey of the plat. Five of the lots face onto Bluff Avenue and the remaining lots front Rosewood Avenue. By 1917, only the Colonial Revival style house at 172 Bluff Avenue had been constructed within the plat, most likely by John's son, Henry E. Fearney, who had purchased the lot in 1906. The rest of the lots were sold by John's other children between 1922 and 1928, including five lots at the east end of the plat that were sold to Benjamin Rakatansky in 1926 (see below) (Cranston 1892–2014; Latham 1900; U.S. Census 1860–1920).

Richard Greene Property

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Richard Greene (1811–1884) inherited the portion of his mother Anstis's estate on the south side of Bluff Avenue between Sarah Henry's estate and the Angell Plat. Richard was a farmer who married Phebe Williams (1817–1890) of Cranston. In addition to the parcel on the south side of Bluff Avenue, Greene also owned property on the north side of Park Avenue, where he is listed as living in the mid-to late nineteenth century. Greene had three sons: Albert (b. 1840), Benjamin (b. 1844), and Elisha (b. 1851). Richard's property along Bluff Avenue was divided into five parcels. The parcel at the west end of the property (lot 945) was sold to Horace Handy prior to Richard's death in 1884. Elisha acquired the family house on the north side of Park Avenue and a portion of the property (lot 944) on Bluff Avenue with his brother Benjamin. Elisha retained two-thirds of the parcel, which was developed into the Elisha Greene Plat in 1910 (see below). Benjamin's one-third interest remained as a single lot and was sold multiple times between 1913 and 1940. The remaining three parcels east of the Rhodes-Greene Cemetery were acquired by C. Eugene Spaulding of Providence in 1903 (lot 943); Jesse Brown of Providence in 1903 (lot 942) (later the Charles C. Hall Plat); and Loomis and Ann Wright of Providence in 1892 (lot 941) (later the Bluff Avenue Plat) (Cranston 1892–2014; Latham 1910; U.S. Census 1860–1910).

Richard's estate included the Rhodes-Greene Lot (RI Historical Cemetery CR035) family cemetery near the center of his property (see Photo 5). Multiple generations of the Rhodes and Greene families are interred in the cemetery, including Captain Nehemiah Rhodes and his wife Abigail (Thomas), Anstis (Rhodes) Greene and her husband Arthur, Abby (Rhodes) Thornton, Anstis (Greene) Gardner, Richard Gardner and his wife Phebe (Williams), and Sarah (Greene) Henry.

Horace Handy Land

Horace Handy purchased a portion of Richard Greene's property (lot 945) on Bluff Avenue before Greene's death in 1884. The 1910 plat map shows that Handy owned the property on the south side of Bluff Avenue, west of the current Anstis Street (laid out in 1910). Handy most likely built the Italianate house at 150 Bluff Avenue and sold the west end of his property between his house and Anstis Street to Joseph Lewis in April 1918. Lewis subdivided the property into five lots and sold all of them to Providence-based real estate broker Samuel Bomes between April and July 1918. Bomes further subdivided the parcel at the corner of Bluff Avenue and Anstis Street into three additional lots and sold all eight lots by 1920. Modest-sized bungalows were built on these lots in the 1920s (Photo 9) (Cranston 1892–2014; U.S. Census 1880–1920).

Elisha Greene Plat

Elisha Greene, a Cranston-based carpenter and contractor by trade, subdivided his two-thirds share of the property immediately east of Horace Handy's land in 1910. Elisha's plat consisted of five lots and Anstis Street running perpendicular to Bluff Avenue at the west end of the plat. Two of the lots fronted on Bluff Avenue and three fronted on Anstis Street. Elisha had only sold the two lots on Bluff Avenue before his death in December 1918. The lot at the corner of Bluff

Edgewood Historic District - Anstis Greene Estate Plats
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Avenue and Anstis Street was never developed and was later acquired as a side lot for the house at 120 Bluff Avenue. Elisha's widow, Adele, sold the three undeveloped lots on Anstis Street in 1923, and houses were constructed there by 1930 (Cranston 1892–2014; Latham 1910; Sampson & Murdock Co. 1921).

Charles C. Hall Plat

In 1903, Providence-based hotel proprietor Jesse Brown acquired the parcel immediately east of the Rhodes-Greene Lot on the south side of Bluff Avenue (lot 942). Brown owned the parcel until it was purchased by Providence grocer Charles C. Hall (1868–1942) in 1910. Hall sold three lots on Bluff Avenue before he created the Charles C. Hall Plat in 1925, which contained an additional five lots and included Hall Place perpendicular to Bluff Avenue. The last lot fronting on Bluff Avenue was sold by Hall in 1926. The remaining lots fronting on Hall Place were purchased by Cranston contractor Irving Lockwood in 1926, who most likely constructed the five Colonial Revival style, single-family residences soon after (Cranston 1892–2014; Latham & Son 1925; U.S. Census 1900–1920).

Bluff Avenue Plat

Prior to 1892, Loomis and Ann Wright of Providence purchased the parcel (lot 941) immediately east of the future Hall Plat. Their children sold the property to contractor and developer Evangeliste Turgeon in 1914. Turgeon was already developing lots in both the adjacent Angell (east) and Andrews (north) plats when he created the Bluff Avenue Plat on the south side of Bluff Avenue in 1914. The plat consisted of 11 lots and Swift Street perpendicular to Bluff Avenue. Four lots fronted on Bluff Avenue and seven lots fronted on the newly created Swift Street. Turgeon sold the corner lots facing Bluff Avenue and two large Colonial Revival style houses were constructed by 1921. He sold the western-most Bluff Avenue lot in 1921 but retained the lot at 68 Bluff Avenue. All the lots fronting on Swift Street, except for 11 Swift Street, were purchased by real estate dealer Arthur Rushton in 1922 and 1923 and sold by 1924. All the houses on Swift Street were constructed in styles commonly found throughout the district by 1930 (Cranston 1892–2014; Goff 1914).

Benjamin Rakatansky Plat

In 1925, Benjamin Rakatansky purchased the five western-most lots of Horace Handy's land from Samuel Bomes, a Providence-based contractor who developed the adjacent Horace Handy land in the 1910s and 1920s. Benjamin Rakatansky was born in Kiev, Russia, in 1893 and immigrated to the United States in 1904. His wife Martha was born in Minsk, Russia in 1894 and emigrated in 1910. Rakatansky became a contractor between 1920 and 1930 and later a speculative builder, sometimes with his son Ira Rakatansky who became a well-known Providence-based architect in the 1940s through 1960s. The five lots were later integrated into the Benjamin Rakatansky Plat created in 1927–1928. The remainder of the Rakatansky plat comprised the five eastern-most lots of John T. Fearney's plat of Richmond Henry's land. Four of the lots in the Rakatansky Plat fronted on Bluff Avenue and six lots fronted on Rosewood

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Avenue, which was extended east by Rakatansky. He sold three of the four lots along Bluff Avenue in 1928 and 1929 and built his own home at 158 Bluff Avenue about the same time. In 1929, Rakatansky sold five of the six lots on Rosewood Avenue to Leslie B. Ballou, Jr., a house builder who became a commissioner for the City of Cranston by 1940. Ballou most likely constructed at least four of the five houses built on these lots as they are almost identical Tudor Revival style, single-family residences (Photo 10) (Cranston 1892–2014; Leonard 1927; U.S. Census 1920–1930).

Brunswick Plat

The land on the north side of Bluff Avenue between the Andrews Plat and the Gardner Heirs Plat was most likely the portion of the Anstis Green Estate inherited by Charles An in 1870. An is the only heir whose property is not identified through plat records or historical maps of the district, and his name is not listed in any local census records or directories and there is no readily available information about transactions between An and any land speculators or investors. George R. Babbitt purchased at least a portion of this property before 1882, as his name is on the 1882 Hopkins map of the area. By 1895, Silas Steere owned Babbitt's former property (lot 920). Other prominent early landowners within this parcel include Michael Morris Gardner (relationship unknown at this time) (lots 921 and 1851); Horace K. Blanchard (lot 922); and L. L. Fales (lot 923). These owners are all depicted as abutters on an 1895 plat map of Land Belonging to George R. Babbitt within the Edgewood Plat (north of the Anstis Greene Estate). After Steere's death about 1899, the property was subdivided and the individual lots sold between 1903 and 1927. The Babbitt-Steere House was originally oriented facing south at 95 Bluff Avenue, but was moved to the rear of the lot and reoriented to face north at 30–32 Marion Avenue in the early twentieth century (see Photo 8) (Cranston 1892–2014; Everts & Richards 1895; Hopkins 1882; Latham 1895; U.S. Census 1870–1930).

The Brunswick Plat was created in 1911 by William W. Munroe, a Cranston builder, from land he purchased from Arthur Blanchard in 1910. The 1895 Babbitt plat map of Edgewood shows that Horace Blanchard, Arthur's father, owned that parcel of land, but the 1895 Everts & Richards atlas does not depict a house on the property. The plat was originally laid out with five lots on either side of Birchfield Road, which was also included in the survey of the plat. Monroe sold all the lots between 1912 and 1924 except for lot seven at 7 Birchfield Street, which remained in his estate until 1933. The Brunswick Plat contains two examples of duplex housing in the district at 123–125 and 131–133 Bluff Avenue (see Photo 1). These mirror-image, Queen Anne Style duplexes were built by Monroe in 1913 (Cranston 1892–2014; Latham 1895; Smith 1911; U.S. Census 1910–1930).

County and State

Providence Co., RI

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Providence Co., RI
County and State

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Name of Property County and State

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Primary location of additional data:

	ary rocation of auditional autur
	State Historic Preservation Office
	Other State agency
	Federal agency
X	Local government
	_ University
	Other
	Name of repository:

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

NPS Form 10-900	OMB No. 1024		
Edgewood Historic District -	Anstis Greene Estate Plats		Providence Co., RI
Name of Property			County and State
10. Geographical Dat	a		
Acreage of Property	approximately 34 acres	-	
Use either the UTM sy	stem or latitude/longitude	coordinates	
Latitude/Longitude (Datum if other than W (enter coordinates to 6	GS84:		
1. Latitude: 41.77555	Longit Longit	ude: -71.3899531	
2. Latitude: 41.774002	26 Longit	ude: -71.3887545	
3. Latitude: 41.772419	99 Longit	ude: -71.3958550	
4. Latitude: 41.773968	S5 Longit	ude: -71.3977914	
Or UTM References Datum (indicated on U	JSGS map):		
NAD 1927 or	NAD 1983		
1. Zone:	Easting:	Northing	; :
2. Zone:	Easting:	Northing	y:

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Easting:

Easting:

3. Zone:

4. Zone:

The Edgewood Historic District - Anstis Greene Estate Plats is an approximately 34-acre area bounded on the west by Broad Street, on the north by Marion Avenue, and the east by Narragansett Bay. The southern boundary runs east-west across the northern boundaries of the lots on the north side of Glen Avenue. The specific boundaries and lot lines are shown on the accompanying map.

Northing:

Northing:

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Edgewood Historic District - Anstis Greene Estate Plats	Providence Co., RI
Name of Property	County and State

The Edgewood Historic District - Anstis Greene Estate Plats boundary conforms to the historic limits of the property inherited by Anstis Greene in 1801. Though the property was subsequently replatted and reorganized, the boundary of the land within the district did not change. Refer to the attached district map submitted with this nomination.

11. Form Prepared By

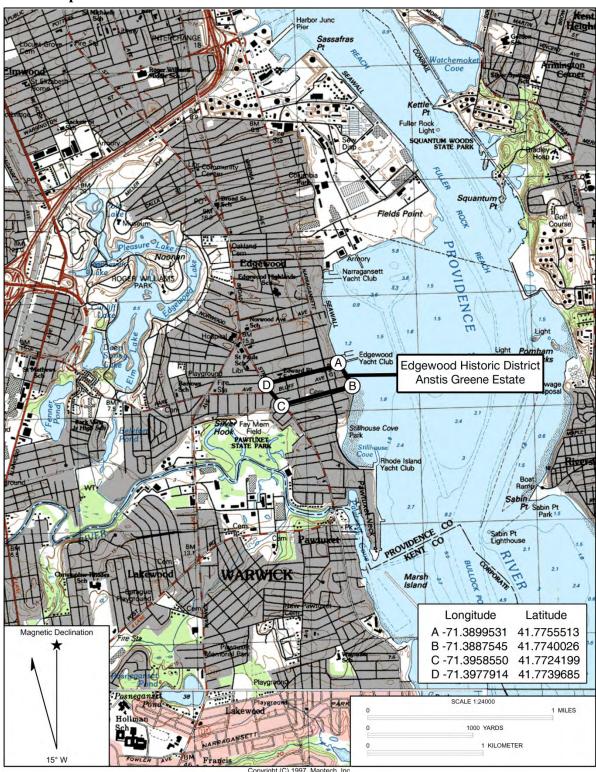
name/title: Quinn R. Stuart/Architectural Historian, Virginia H. Adams/Senior Architectural Historian, and Allison Cahoon/Assistant Architectural Historian organization: PAL (Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.)

street & number: 26 Main Street
city or town: Pawtucket state: RI zip code: 02860
e-mail: vadams@palinc.com
telephone: 401.728.8780
date: June 2015

Providence Co., RI
County and State

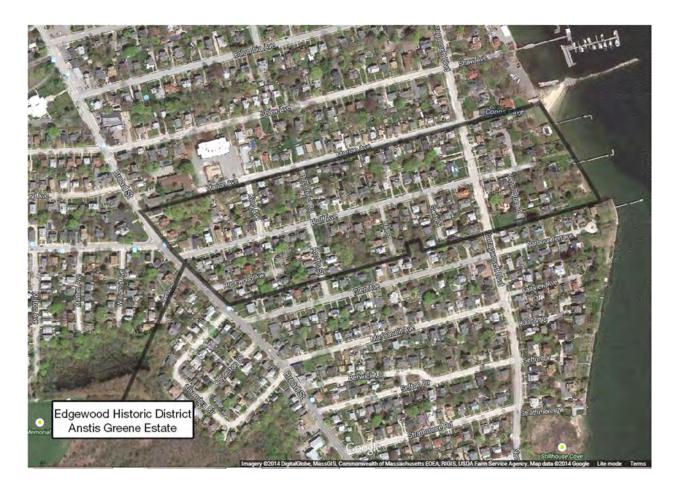
Additional Documentation

USGS Map



Providence Co., RI
County and State

Site Map



Providence Co., RI
County and State

Photo Log

Name of Property: Edgewood Historic District - Anstis Greene Estate Plats

City or Vicinity: Cranston

County: Providence State: RI

Photographer: Allison Cahoon

Date Photographed: December 2013; May 2014

Location of files: Rhode Island Historical Preservation and Heritage Commission,

150 Benefit Street, Providence, RI.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 13 RI_Providence Co_Cranston_Edgewood HD-Anstis Greene Estate_0001 View looking northwest at 123-125 and 131-133 Bluff Avenue.
- 2 of 13 RI_ProvidenceCo_Cranston_Edgewood HD-Anstis Greene Estate_0002 View looking northeast at the north side of Bluff Avenue at Swift Street.
- 3 of 13 RI_ProvidenceCo_Cranston_Edgewood HD-Anstis Greene Estate_0003 View looking north at the east side of Broad Street at Bluff Avenue, including 1912 Broad Street (far right).
- 4 of 13 RI_ProvidenceCo_Cranston_Edgewood HD-Anstis Greene Estate_0004 View looking northwest at the west side of Narragansett Street at Bluff Avenue, including the Evangeliste Turgeon House, 1363 Narragansett Street (far left).
- 5 of 13 RI_ProvidenceCo_Cranston_Edgewood HD-Anstis Greene Estate_0005 View looking south at the Rhodes-Greene Cemetery lot behind 112 Bluff Avenue (May 2014).
- 6 of 13 RI_ProvidenceCo_Cranston_Edgewood HD-Anstis Greene Estate_0006 View looking southwest of the Horace Handy House, 150 Bluff Avenue.
- 7 of 13 RI_ProvidenceCo_Cranston_Edgewood HD-Anstis Greene Estate_0007 View looking northeast of Townsend House, 137 Bluff Avenue.
- 8 of 13 RI_ProvidenceCo_Cranston_Edgewood HD-Anstis Greene Estate_0008 View looking southwest of Babbitt-Steere House, 30-32 Marion Avenue.
- 9 of 13 RI_ProvidenceCo_Cranston_Edgewood HD-Anstis Greene Estate_0009 View looking southwest at the west side of Anstis Street at Bluff Avenue.

Edgewood Historic District - Anstis Greene Estate Plats
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- 10 of 13 RI_ProvidenceCo_Cranston_Edgewood HD-Anstis Greene Estate_0010 View looking northeast at the north side of Rosewood Avenue.
- 11 of 13 RI_ProvidenceCo_Cranston_Edgewood HD-Anstis Greene Estate_0011 View looking northwest at the north side of Bluff Avenue at King Avenue.
- 12 of 13 RI_ProvidenceCo_Cranston_Edgewood HD-Anstis Greene Estate_0012 View looking west at the south side of Marion Avenue.
- 13 of 13 RI_ProvidenceCo_Cranston_Edgewood HD-Anstis Greene Estate_0013 View looking northeast at the east side of King Avenue.

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 to amend existing 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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



Edgewood Historic District - Anstis Greene Estate Plats Providence Co., RI Photo 1 of 13



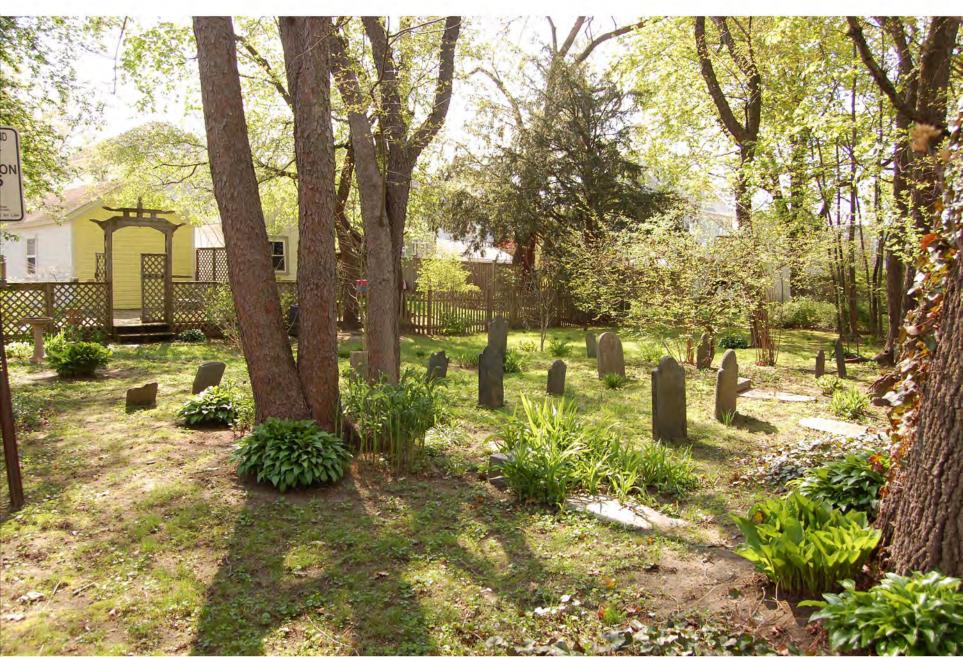
Edgewood Historic District - Anstis Greene Estate Plats Providence Co., RI Photo 2 of 13



Edgewood Historic District - Anstis Greene Estate Plats Providence Co., RI Photo 3 of 13



Edgewood Historic District - Anstis Greene Estate Plats Providence Co., RI Photo 4 of 13



Edgewood Historic District - Anstis Greene Estate Plats Providence Co., RI Photo 5 of 13



Edgewood Historic District - Anstis Greene Estate Plats Providence Co., RI Photo 6 of 13



Edgewood Historic District - Anstis Greene Estate Plats Providence Co., RI Photo 7 of 13



Edgewood Historic District - Anstis Greene Estate Plats Providence Co., RI Photo 8 of 13



Edgewood Historic District - Anstis Greene Estate Plats Providence Co., RI Photo 9 of 13



Edgewood Historic District - Anstis Greene Estate Plats Providence Co., RI Photo 10 of 13



Edgewood Historic District - Anstis Greene Estate Plats Providence Co., RI Photo 11 of 13



Edgewood Historic District - Anstis Greene Estate Plats Providence Co., RI Photo 12 of 13



Edgewood Historic District - Anstis Greene Estate Plats Providence Co., RI Photo 13 of 13

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION
PROPERTY Edgewood Historic DistrictAnstis Greene Estate Plats NAME:
MULTIPLE Edgewood Neighborhood, Cranston, R.I. MPS NAME:
STATE & COUNTY: RHODE ISLAND, Providence
DATE RECEIVED: 6/19/15 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 7/07/15 DATE OF 16TH DAY: 7/22/15 DATE OF WEEKLY LIST: 8/04/15
REFERENCE NUMBER: 15000497
REASONS FOR REVIEW:
APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N
COMMENT WAIVER: N ACCEPTRETURNREJECT
ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS: Entered in The National Registration of Thistoric Plans:
RECOM./CRITERIA_
REVIEWERDISCIPLINE
TELEPHONE DATE
DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N
If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the

nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS



HISTORICAL PRESERVATION & HERITAGE COMMISSION

Old State House • 150 Benefit Street • Providence, R.I. 02903-1209

TEL (401) 222-2678

FAX (401) 222-2968

TTY / Relay 711

Website www.preservation.ri.gov

RECEIVED 2280

JUN 19 2015

Nat. Register of Historic Places National Park Service

June 12, 2015

Mr. J. Paul Loether, Chief National Park Service 2280, 8th Floor National Register of Historic Places 1201 I (Eye) Street, NW Washington, DC 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Edgewood Historic District—Anstis Greene Estate Plats at Anstis St, Birchfield Rd, Bluff Ave, Broad St, Hall Pl, Kensington Rd, King Ave, Marion Ave, Narragansett Blvd, Rosewood Ave, Swift St in Cranston, Rhode Island, to the National Register of Historic Places

Notification procedures required by law have been followed. The nomination has been reviewed by the Rhode Island Review Board and approved.

Pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended in 1980, as State Historic Preservation Officer for Rhode Island, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register of Historic Places.

Sincerely,

Edward F. Sanderson

State Historic Preservation Officer

/mam enclosure