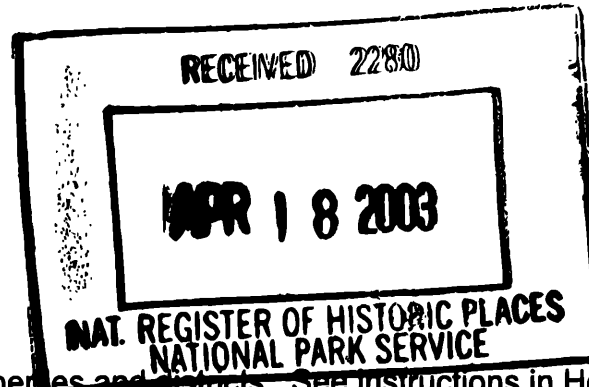


**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form**

495



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

**1. Name of Property**

historic name Summit Historic District

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Location**

street & number Summit Ave., Rochambeau Ave., Camp St., Memorial Rd., Creston Way \_\_\_ not for publication

city or town Providence \_\_\_\_\_ vicinity \_\_\_\_\_

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

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

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

Frederick C. Williamson 9 April 03  
Signature of certifying official/Title Frederick C. Williamson, State Historic Preservation Officer Date  
Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission

State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

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

Signature of certifying official/Title \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

**4. National Park Service Certification**

- I, hereby certify that this property is:
  - entered in the National Register
    - See continuation sheet.
  - determined eligible for the National Register
    - See continuation sheet.
  - determined not eligible for the National Register
  - removed from the National Register
  - other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

[Signature]  
Signature of the Keeper

9-23-03  
Date of Action

Summit Historic District  
Name of Property

Providence County, RI  
County and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

**Number of Resources within Property**

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>153</u>	<u>3</u>	building
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>154</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>= 157</u> Total

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

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC/single dwelling
- DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
- RECREATION & CULTURE/monument/marker
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC/single dwelling
- DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
- RELIGION/religious facility
- RECREATION & CULTURE/monument/marker
- LANDSCAPE/park
- 
- 
- 
- 

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- MID-19<sup>th</sup> CENTURY/
- LATE VICTORIAN/
- LATE 19<sup>th</sup> & 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival
- LATE 19<sup>th</sup> & EARLY 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Bungalow

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundations CONCRETE; BRICK; STONE
- walls WOOD/Weatherboard, Shingle; STUCCO; METAL/ Aluminum; SYNTHETICS/Vinyl; BRICK
- roofs ASPHALT; STONE/Slate
- other

**Narrative Description**

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

X See continuation sheet

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**DESCRIPTION**

The Summit Historic District contains 155 homes, 1 monument, and 1 Jewish temple in a compact five-block area in the Hope neighborhood in northeast Providence. Bounded by Summit Avenue on the east, Rochambeau Avenue on the south, Camp Street on the west, and Memorial Road and Creston Way on the north, the district also includes parts of Colonial, Dexterdale, and Edgehill Roads. Situated on the western upper slope of a fairly steep hill east of the Moshassuck River, the district lies between two principal roadways -- Hope Street, at the crest of the hill one block east of Summit Avenue, and North Main Street, downhill one block west of Camp Street. Improvements in public transportation on Hope and North Main Streets greatly facilitated development of the Summit Historic District as a residential neighborhood between 1874 and 1950.

The Summit Historic District's development pattern is consistent with that of a historic suburb: "a homogeneous residential area built near the edge of the existing city from which residents commute daily to jobs in the center city."<sup>1</sup> In 1874, when the City of Providence annexed all the land north of Rochambeau Avenue and east of North Main Street, this area was mostly farmland on the fringes of the developed city, three miles from the heart of Downtown. At that time, horse-drawn streetcars (introduced in 1864, replaced with electric trolleys in the 1880s) traversed North Main Street and the Pawtucket Turnpike as far north as the Pawtucket city line. By 1908, electric trolley service was also available along the entire length of Hope Street, to the Pawtucket line. These improvements, along with public utilities (electricity, water, sewer and telephone lines) gradually introduced in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries made the Summit Historic District desirable for residential construction, and it was formally platted for development with house lots in 1916. The district's simple rectilinear street grid is fairly typical of a "streetcar suburb" even though the district lies within the city boundaries and was built up at a time when the automobile was becoming increasingly prevalent in Providence.

Most houses in the district were built between 1916 and 1936. House lots were sold to prospective home-builders in a standard increment of about 4,500 to 5,500 square feet, although lots on the north side of Rochambeau Avenue tended to be a bit bigger at 6,000 to 7,500 sq. ft. (Twelve of the original homeowners on Colonial, Dexterdale, and Edgehill Roads merged two or more smaller lots together to create lots of 8,500 to 10,000 sq. ft.) While single family houses are by far the norm, the district also includes numerous two-family houses and triple deckers, indicating that some rental units were mixed in with the owner-occupied homes.

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<sup>1</sup> David Ames, Draft National Register Bulletin on Suburban Development (1998), p. 1-2.

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In keeping with the suburban ideal of the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, each house stood separately from its neighbor surrounded by open, green space: a setting intended to create a sense of peace, refuge, good health, clean living, and closeness to nature. Typically, the single-family and two-family houses observe a setback of about 20 feet from the street, lending visual consistency to the streetscapes. (The few triple deckers, a more urban house type, stand a bit closer to the street.) Concrete sidewalks about 3 feet wide separate the private front yards from the public streets; a narrow unpaved strip containing street trees, grass and occasional small plantings runs between sidewalk and curb. Nearly every house has a landscaped front yard with trees, shrubs, paved walkways, and planting beds; most of these yards are at street level, but a few have retaining walls (of stone, concrete, or large timbers) to compensate for the sloping grade of the hillside. For the most part, front yards are not enclosed (although chain link fencing is popular on Camp Street). Every house has a paved driveway occupying one of the side yards; some of the two-family houses have driveways in both side yards. Most back yards are grass lawn, but contain a one-car or two-car garage (predominantly built in the 1920s-1940s) at the back end of the driveway. Other outbuildings, such as garden sheds, may also be found in some back yards, some of which are enclosed with either wood or chain link fencing. Both homes and landscaping appear well cared for by individual homeowners.

Of the 155 homes in the district, 136 were constructed between 1909 and 1951. The earliest house in the district dates to the Civil War (Ezekiel Emerson House, 142 Rochambeau Avenue, 1860-1865); then, between 1875 and 1908, about a dozen more homes went up on Rochambeau and Summit Avenues. The cross streets (Colonial, Dexterdale, Edgehill, Memorial Roads and Creston Way) were all initially laid out in 1911; the southern half of the district was first platted for residential development in 1916, and the northern half, between 1923 and 1927. A huge boom in new construction followed: 25 houses were built between 1911-1918, 35 between 1919-1926, 50 between 1927-1937, and 26 between 1938-1951. Since 1951, only three new buildings have been constructed: houses at 25 Summit Avenue and 44 Edgehill Road, and Temple Beth Shalom at 120 Rochambeau Avenue. The house originally located on the site of the temple was moved one lot east to 124-26 Rochambeau Avenue to make room for its successor..

The district was built for (and remains occupied by) primarily middle class residents. Characteristically, the housing stock consists of 1-1/2 to 2-1/2 story, single-family, wood frame structures with gable or hip roofs, sheathed in clapboards, shingles, brick veneer or stucco (some houses have since been covered with aluminum or vinyl siding). The forms of the houses reflect a suburban aesthetic promoting designs of modest size, simple and efficient layout, multipurpose rooms, and minimal embellishment. The district exhibits a mix of house types

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(such as four-square, bungalow, double- and triple-decker) and architectural fashions from the traditional late Victorian and revival styles (Colonial, Dutch, Tudor) to the then-innovative Craftsman style. Most houses have associated garages built separately at the rear of the lot in materials and designs similar to the primary structures. Of the 156 homes, 142 contribute to the historical and architectural significance of the district.

Of the three structures in the district which were too recently constructed to be eligible for National Register listing, all were completed by 1970 and thus will soon need to be re-evaluated for their contribution to the district's significance. The most notable and visible of these is Temple Beth Shalom at 120 Rochambeau Avenue, on the corner of Camp Street (1947-1964), a large 2-story, flat-roofed, steel-framed brick and ceramic religious building. The other two structures are single-family houses at 25 Summit Avenue and 44 Edgehill Road.

The following examples of late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century domestic architecture may be found in the district, contributing to its significance.<sup>2</sup> Characteristically, the district's homes are on the modest, more vernacular end of the design scale: constructed by builders or contractors to save the cost-conscious home-builder the expense of hiring an architect.

### **Queen Anne Style**

The Queen Anne style was a popular residential building style in the United States between 1880 and 1910. The name of the style is misleading, since it actually draws most heavily upon earlier Jacobean and Elizabethan precedents rather than the more restrained Renaissance architecture of the reign of Queen Anne (1702-1714). English architect Richard Norman Shaw is credited for developing the style in his designs for grand manor houses during the mid-nineteenth century. The first American example is generally considered to be the Watts-Sherman House, constructed in Newport, Rhode Island in 1874.

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

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<sup>2</sup> Sanderson and Woodward, *Providence: A Citywide Survey of Historic Resources*, pp. 82-89; also McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, pp. 321-326, 355-358, .

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The Queen Anne style was extremely popular in Providence, appealing to all classes and finding expression in hundreds of Providence houses from the most grand to the most modest. The Queen Anne began to appear in Providence around 1880 and lingered until about 1910. Those found in the Summit Historic District are minimally detailed, although larger in scale than their neighbors. Typical features include a conical tower, varying exterior materials on the first and second stories, and prominent cross gables. Several examples feature elements of the Colonial Revival style, including porches and colonial motifs applied to an asymmetrical format. The Queen Anne/Colonial Revival of the 1880s and 1890s is one of Providence's most characteristic forms.

Examples of the Queen Anne in the district include: 12-14 Colonial Road (1912), 135-137 Rochambeau (1904), 194-196 Rochambeau (1895), and 11-13 Summit (1896)

**Two-Family Houses**

The two- or two-and-a-half-story house occupied by separate families living on each floor has existed in Providence since the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Early examples of two-family houses typically featured an end gable roof and a single main entrance leading to a common hallway, in which was the access to each unit. By the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, two-family houses began to become larger and more elaborate, with bracketed cornices, bay windows, and cross-gable or mansard roofs providing additional living space in the attic. Floor plans were rearranged to provide separate exterior entrances for each dwelling unit, and the units themselves had more and larger rooms.

Examples of the Two-Family in the district include: 11-13 Brewster Street (1925), 12-14 Colonial Road (1912), and 97-99 Fourth Street (1919-1926)

**Triple-deckers**

Until the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, 95% of Providence's domestic buildings housed either one or two families. As immigration swelled Providence's population to a record high by the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, demand for multi-family tenement housing increased in the inner city, in industrial areas, and near streetcar lines. By 1890, the triple-decker had emerged as a distinct urban house type: a 3-story wooden structure containing 3 identical dwelling units, one per floor, each with its own front porch stacked one above the other across the facade. Tall and narrow, triple-deckers could be squeezed into tight spaces next to or even behind existing houses in built-up areas; in less settled areas, they often appeared in rows lining the street, many built in groups by a single developer. Although primarily intended for lower-income families, some triple-deckers were marketed to middle-income renters, such as those found in

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the Summit Historic District. These triple-deckers contained not only the typical parlor, kitchen, and bedrooms, but additional amenities such as indoor plumbing, a dining room, bay windows for additional light and air, and even decorative stained glass.

Examples of the Triple Decker in the district include: 14-16 Brewster Street (1911), 131-133 Rochambeau (1907), 135-137 Rochambeau (1904), 139-141 Rochambeau (1904), 151-153 Rochambeau (1925), and 194-196 Rochambeau (1895)

**Colonial Revival and Dutch Colonial**

After the United States celebrated its centennial in 1876, Americans became increasingly fascinated with their own history, and with architecture inspired by European design traditions as adapted in Colonial America. Between 1880 and 1940, the term "Colonial Revival" came to refer to architectural forms and details taken from English and Dutch precedents; architects interpreted these precedents rather freely until about the first World War, after which a vogue arose for historical correctness. Like the concept of suburban living itself, revival styles became familiar to and coveted by a broad swath of the American public thanks to the common practice of publishing house designs in general-interest magazines. Architectural plans were also sold through mail-order catalogs, giving those who could not afford an architect the ability to build a professionally designed home. Numerous examples of 18<sup>th</sup>-century buildings had also survived in Providence, providing local inspiration to home-owners, architects and builders.

In Providence, Colonial Revival style homes began to appear around 1890 and continued to dominate local architecture until after World War II, built in both high-style and vernacular forms. Most Colonial Revival homes were wood frame (clad in clapboards or brick veneer), 2-1/2 stories tall, and had a symmetrical 3-bay or 5-bay façade with the entrance centered under a decorative hood, portico or porch. Roof forms included hip, gable, and gambrel (the Dutch Colonial variation of the style); most had roof dormers. The interior typically followed a center-hall plan with four rooms on each floor, sometimes with a service ell at the rear. An open or enclosed porch might appear at one side of the house.

Examples of the Colonial Revival in the district include: 16 Colonial Road (1923), 38 Creston Way (1936), 36 Dexterdales (1936), 11 Memorial Road (1927), 18 Memorial Road (1925), and 136 Rochambeau (1917)

Examples of Dutch Colonial Revival in the district include: 20 Creston Way (1936), 62 Dexterdales Road (1936), 17 Edgehill Road (1921), 19 Memorial Road (1927), and 20 Summit Avenue (1912)

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**Tudor Revival**

With its roots in the picturesque, romantic suburban aesthetic of the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, Tudor Revival also became popular in Providence around the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Evoking late medieval English models, Tudor Revival homes typically have a strongly asymmetrical massing and plan, and a steeply pitched front-facing gable roof. (In vernacular examples, the massing may be more symmetrical, but the steeply pitched front gable roof is a hallmark.) Wall materials are typically brick or brick veneer, sometimes in combination with stucco on the second floor; more modest examples might use all stucco or even wood siding. Non-structural half-timbering often decorates the principal façade, and may feature ornamental brick infill. Tall narrow multi-pane windows are characteristically grouped together. As masonry-veneering techniques were perfected in the early 1920s, the style became less costly to build, and therefore more popular through the 1930s.

Examples of Tudor Revival in the district include: 12 Creston Way (1936), 63 Dexterdale (1936) 73 Dexterdale (1936), and 22 Memorial Road (1936)

**Bungalow and Four-Square**

Two new house types evolved in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century as a reaction to the large, complex, formal, highly decorated dwelling house of the preceding Victorian era: the bungalow and the four-square. Both were widely disseminated to the American public through the mass-marketing of house designs in architectural and general-interest magazines, mail-order catalogs, and publications by builders' organizations.

Small, functional, informal, and affordable, able to be interpreted in a variety of styles, plans and materials, the bungalow was easy to build, easy to outfit with utilities and other modern conveniences, and easy to live in and take care of. Its roots are mainly in India (the Bengali word "bangla" means a low house surrounded by galleries or porches) and in the English Arts and Crafts movement (emphasizing organic materials, hand-craftsmanship, and low houses with wide overhanging eaves). Introduced in America in the 1880s, the bungalow first became popular in California (particularly the Craftsman style version), and then spread across the country as one of the most popular house types of the 1920s and 1930s.

Bungalows appealed to those who wanted not just a house but a cozy home. Set low to the ground, typically 1 or 1-1/2 stories tall, with a small yard or garden both front and rear, the bungalow fits snugly into its environment. Its low-pitched front or side gable roof (dormers are common in 1-1/2 story versions), wide eaves and exposed rafters, and full-width front porch



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supported by columns extending down to the ground evoke the concepts of shelter and connection to nature. In Providence, bungalows typically have wood shingle siding, although other materials such as masonry or stucco may be found.

Floor plans for bungalows can vary widely. Some bungalows have public areas (living room, dining room, front porch) at the front of the house, and private and service areas (2 or 3 bedrooms, bath, kitchen and pantry) at the rear; in a 1-1/2 story example, bedrooms and bath are usually upstairs. Other versions feature public and private rooms side by side, opening off one another with little or no hallway space to provide circulation between them. (This latter plan is not unlike the double-pile plan of a two-family or triple-decker house.) In any case, the bungalow plan reflected a move toward simplicity and functionality: the front door opened directly into the multi-purpose living room, which served as the place both for the family to gather and to receive and entertain guests; the kitchen often had an eating area for informal family meals; and the traditional servants' back staircase was eliminated, as families choosing to live in these types of houses did not have servants.

The Four-Square house was just as popular as the bungalow, if not more so, in the early decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. A basic, practical cube, the four-square house generally has four equally sized rooms on each floor (thus "four-square") plus a full basement. Typically, the four-square is 2 or 2-1/2 stories tall, with a hipped roof and front dormer. The façade also appears square, featuring two bays of windows (often grouped in pairs) and a front porch, which may cover just the front door, or may wrap around the entire façade; some porches or vestibules are enclosed. The four-square typically has simple ornamentation and design details on both interior and exterior.

Its room layout also emphasizes functionality and simplicity: in a typical example, the front entrance opens directly into the living room, which itself offers access to the dining room, den, and stairway to the second floor, which is toward the back of the house; the kitchen opens off the stairhall and diningroom. Upstairs are four bedrooms and a bathroom, grouped around a short corridor.<sup>3</sup>

Examples of the Bungalow in the district include: 71 Edgehill Road (1931), 25 Memorial Road (1927), 49 Memorial Road (1936), 178 Rochambeau (1917), and 182-184 Rochambeau (1923)

Examples of Four Square in the district include: 150 Rochambeau (1910), 12 Summit (1925), 96 Summit (1925), 112 Summit (1927), and 116 Summit (1927)

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<sup>3</sup> Smith, *500 Small Houses of the Twenties*, page 265.

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**INVENTORY**

**BREWSTER STREET**

7-9 HOUSE (1915): A two-and-one-half-story, end-gable, Colonial Revival-style triple decker with offset entrances set within a one-story, flat-roof porch with a simple rail, roof balustrade, and slender supports. A large gable-roof dormer projects from the north roof slope of the building. Vinyl windows have replaced original sash on the first floor. Slater E. Northup is recorded at 7 Brewster and Mrs. Bridget Monahan, Jennie L. and Margaret A. Monahan, a bookkeeper, are recorded at 9 Brewster in the 1916 directory. The 1918 map identifies E. Bertolaccini at this address; by 1926, the heirs of Bertolaccini are recorded here.

GARAGE : A one-story garage stands to the rear of the lot.

11-13 ISRAEL L. EDELSTEIN HOUSE (1925): A two-and-one-half-story, hip-roof, Colonial Revival-style two-family house with offset entrances on the façade set within one-story, gable-roof porticos with slender Doric columns. A two-story, flat-roof, enclosed porch spans the front elevation between the two entrances. A hip-roof dormer projects from the front roof slope. A secondary entrance is housed within a one-story, hip-roof porch on the side elevation. The building is embellished with exposed rafter ends and a slight flare between the first and second stories. The 1926 directory lists Isreal L. Edelstein, a manager, at 11 Brewster, and Ernest Blazer at 13 Brewster. According to street directories, Edelstein remained at 11 Brewster through to at least 1937. The occupant(s) of 13 Brewster changed several times between 1926 and 1937, at which time the occupant was Cohen.

GARAGE: A one-story garage stands to the rear of the lot.

14-16 McMAUGH HOUSE (1911): A two-and-one-half-story, triple-decker with a one-story, flat-roof, offset porch with a simple rail, supports, and roof balustrade. A two-story, hip-roof bay window projects from the south bay of the façade. A second, two-story, hip-roof, bay window projects from the south elevation of the building. A large gable-roof dormer projects from the south roof slope. A secondary entrance is located on the rear elevation, which faces Summit Avenue. The 1912 directory lists John W. Morrow, secretary of the Providence Fire Commissioners, at 14 Brewster and Mary E. Duffy, a widow, and Eleanor T.

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**BREWSTER STREET (continued)**

McMaugh, a buyer, at 16 Brewster. The 1918 map identifies E. A. McMaugh at this address. The McMaugh family is identified at this address through to at least 1937 when the map identifies E.T. McMaugh et al at this address.

**CAMP STREET**

260            **ADRIE R. ROBBINS HOUSE (c. 1939):** A single-family house clad in vinyl siding with a brick front. Original windows have been replaced with vinyl sash. A central entrance on the façade is flanked by four-light sidelights. The building is obscured by overgrown trees. The 1940 directory lists Edrie R. Robbins as the property owner until 1948, when the ownership changed hands to Mrs. Grace E. Robbins.

**GARAGE:** A one-story garage stands to the rear of the lot.

266            **CHARLES R. McCARTHY HOUSE (c. 1939):** A two-story, side-gable, Colonial Revival-style residence with a slight overhang at the second story level. An offset pedestrian entrance provides access to the building, which is clad in aluminum siding. The directory lists Charles R. McCarthy at this address from 1940 until at least 1949.

**GARAGE:** A one-story, end-gable garage stands to the rear of the lot.

270            **BERNARD GARR HOUSE (c. 1939):** A two-story, side-gable, Colonial Revival-style residence with an offset entrance. The building is sheathed in brick on the first floor of the façade and wood shingle at the second story and side and rear elevations. A secondary pedestrian entrance faces the paved drive. The directory lists Bernard Garr as the occupant of the house from 1940 until at least 1949.

**GARAGE:** A one-story, end-gable garage sheathed in clapboard stands to the rear of the lot.

276            **HOUSE (between 1938 and 1951):** A two-story, side-gable, Colonial Revival-style residence with a central entrance flanked by four-light sidelights. The building is sheathed in wood shingle and stands on a concrete foundation.

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**CAMP STREET (continued)**

**GARAGE:** A one-story, end-gable garage stands to the rear of the lot.

- 293 **FRANK C. MARREN HOUSE (c. 1934):** A two-story, hip-roof, Colonial Revival-style residence with an offset entrance housed within a one-story, gable-roof entrance vestibule. A secondary entrance is located on the west elevation, reached by a wood deck and set below a hip-roof hood. A one-story, hip-roof ell extends from the building's north elevation. A one-story bay window is offset on the building's facade. Original windows have been replaced with vinyl sash. The 1935 directory lists Frank C. Marren, a clerk, at this address. He remained here at least through 1949

**GARAGE:** A one-story, two-bay, hip-roof garage stands to the rear of the lot.

**COLONIAL ROAD**

- 11 **GEORGE CROMPTON HOUSE (1914):** A one-and-one-half-story, side-gable, Craftsman-style bungalow with a one-story, full-façade, integral porch with a shingled rail and paired supports. A gable dormer with a simple deck projects from the building's front roof slope. The building is embellished with plain brackets. The 1915 directory lists George Crompton, a calico printer, at this address. He remained at this address for at least the next five years. In 1930, Bertram J. Drabble, a treasurer, was listed at this address in 1930 through at least 1949.

**GARAGE:** A one-story, two-bay, end-gable garage sheathed in wood shingles stands to the rear of the lot.

- 12-14 **HOUSE (1912):** A two-and-one-half-story, cross-gable, Queen Anne-style multi-family residence with a two-story bay window on its west elevation. A one-story, full-façade, flat-roof porch with simple rail and slender columns features a partially enclosed roof deck with simple balustrade. William J. Welch is listed as the occupant of 12 Colonial Road in 1913; Blanch LaGue, a widow, is listed at 14 Colonial Road. The 1917 directory lists William J. Welch, a foreman, and Clara L. Welch, a dressmaker, at 12 Colonial; Gilbert F. Brooks, a broker, is listed at 14 Colonial.

**GARAGE:** A one-story, two-bay, hip-roof garage stands to the rear of the lot.

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COLONIAL ROAD (continued)

- 16 DANIEL G. ALDRICH HOUSE (1923): A two-and-one-half-story, hip-roof, Colonial Revival-style residence with a one-story, hip-roof, full-façade porch with paired supports and a simple rail. The building features a hip-roof dormer on its front roof slope and wide, overhanging eaves. The 1924 directory lists Daniel G. Aldrich, a teacher, at this address. By 1926, the building was occupied by Delos M. Buck, a manager.

GARAGE: A one-story, side-gable garage stands to the rear of the lot.

- 18 FELIX MEENAGH HOUSE (1936): A two-and-one-half-story, side-gable, Colonial Revival-style residence with a center entrance set within a one-story, gable-roof portico with slender Doric columns. The entrance is flanked by full-height sidelights. The directory lists Felix Meenagh as the occupant from 1937 until 1941. The next owner, appearing in the directory in 1942, is listed as Herman C. Selya, who remained in the house from 1942 through at least 1949.

GARAGE: A one-story garage stands to the rear of the lot.

- 20 NATHAN WHITE HOUSE (1925): A two-and-one-half-story, hip-roof, Colonial Revival-style residence with a center entrance set within a one-story, gable-roof portico with Doric columns. A hip-roof dormer projects from the front roof slope of the building. The 1926 directory lists Nathan White, a junkman, at this address. He was also listed at 20 Colonial in 1930. The house was later occupied by Samuel Gereboff, an accountant through at least 1949.

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, hip-roof garage stands to the rear of the lot.

- 23 FREDERICK L. FRANKLIN HOUSE (1925): A two-story, hip-roof, Colonial Revival-style residence with a center entrance flanked by fluted pilasters supporting a gabled pediment with fanlight. An elliptical dormer projects from the front roof slope of the building. The 1926 directory lists Frederick L. Franklin, Jr., a secretary, at this address. He remained here through to at least 1937. According to the directory, the house was vacant in 1949.

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, hip-roof garage stands to the rear of the lot.

- 27 FRED J. BACON HOUSE (1925): A two-story, side-gambrel, Dutch Colonial

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**COLONIAL ROAD (continued)**

Revival-style residence with an offset entrance flanked by four-light sidelights. A one-story, shed-roof, full-façade porch features slender supports and a shingled rail. A shed-roof dormer spans the front roof slope of the building. The 1926 directory lists Fred J. Bacon, an accountant, at this address.

**GARAGE:** A one-story, two-bay, end-gable, wood shingle garage stands to the rear of the lot.

- 28 **WILLIAM HUNTER HOUSE (1925):** A one-and-one-half-story, end-gable, Greek Revival-style residence with an offset entrance housed in a one-story, integral porch with a single, tapered column. An offset, one-story bay window is located on the façade and a shed-roof dormer projects from the west roof slope. The building is embellished with a heavy cornice and cornice returns. The 1926 directory lists William Hunter, a foreman, at this address. He remained at this address through to at least 1930. The house was later owned by Mrs. Anne P. Hunter, who lived here through at least 1949.

**GARAGE:** A one-story, two-bay, end-gable garage stands to the rear of the lot.

- 40 **GEORGE F. TROY HOUSE (1925):** A two-story, side-gable, Colonial Revival-style residence with a center entrance set below an elliptical fanlight and gabled pediment. A one-story, shed-roof sunroom projects from the west elevation of the building. The 1926 directory lists George F. Troy, a lawyer, at this address. He remained at this address for many years, as in 1949, his name is still listed in the directory.

- 43 **WALTER W. ENTWISTLE HOUSE (1927):** A two-story, side-gambrel, Dutch Colonial Revival-style residence with a center entrance flanked by sidelights and set below a gabled door hood with brackets. A one-story, hip-roof porch extends from the west elevation of the building. The 1928 directory lists Walter W. Entwistle, a policeman, at this address. In 1930, the building's occupants were Walter Entwistle, a policeman, and Francis Gallagher, a junior manager. The 1937 directory lists Mrs. Joanna M. McDuff at this address, and the 1949 directory lists Arthur Novogroski as the owner of 43 Colonial Rd.

**GARAGE:** A one-story, two-bay, hip-roof, wood shingle garage stands to the rear of the lot.

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COLONIAL ROAD (continued)

- 48            WALTER S. MACOMBER HOUSE (1929): A two-story, side-gable, Colonial Revival-style residence with a center entrance housed in a one-story, gable-roof entrance vestibule. The main entrance is flanked by sidelights. The 1930 directory lists Walter S. Macomber, a department manager, at this address. He was listed in the 1937 directory as well. Rowena Tierney was listed as the property owner in 1949.

GARAGE: A one-story garage stands to the rear of the lot.

- 53            WILLIAM H. SULLIVAN HOUSE (1931): A two-and-one-half-story, hip-roof, Colonial Revival-style residence with an offset entrance on the façade flanked by sidelights. A one-story, hip-roof partially enclosed porch with tapered supports and a shingled rail spans the façade. A hip-roof dormer projects from the front roof slope of the building. The 1932 directory lists William H. Sullivan at this address. He remained at this address through to at least 1937. The property later transferred hands to Mrs. Julia A. Sullivan, who was listed as the property's owner in 1949.

GARAGE: A one-story, one-bay, clapboard garage stands to the rear of the lot.

- 54            PHILIP H. JACKSON HOUSE (1929): A one-and-one-half-story, clipped-gable bungalow with an offset entrance set below a hip-roof hood with slender supports. A one-story, single-bay ell extends from the west elevation of the building. The 1930 directory lists Philip H. Jackson, a colorer, at this address. He remained at this address through to at least 1949.

GARAGE: A one-story garage stands to the rear of the lot.

- 57            FRANK A. GALLAGHER HOUSE (1931): A two-story, side-gable, Colonial Revival-style residence with a center entrance flanked by five-light sidelights set within a gable-roof portico with slender Doric columns. The 1932 directory lists Frank A. Gallagher, a manager, at this address. He remained at this address through at least 1949.

GARAGE: A one-story, one-bay, hip-roof, concrete block garage stands to the rear of the lot.

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COLONIAL ROAD (continued)

- 58            **BENJAMIN MOORBY HOUSE (1929):** A two-and-one-half-story, hip-roof, Colonial Revival-style residence with an offset entrance set within a one-story, gable-roof entrance vestibule. A hip-roof dormer projects from the front roof slope of the building. The 1930 directory lists Benjamin Moorby, a manager, at this address. He remained at this address through to at least 1937. The ownership later changed hands, as Edward P. Thayer is listed as the property's occupant in 1949.
- GARAGE:** A one-story, one-bay, end-gable, concrete block garage stands to the rear of the lot.
- 61            **WALTER B. LEONARD HOUSE (1927):** A one-and-one-half-story, hip-roof Craftsman-style bungalow with a one-story integral porch with plain supports and a shingled rail. A hip-roof dormer projects from the front roof slope and the building is embellished with exposed rafter ends. The 1928 directory lists Walter B. Leonard at this address; Leonard is again listed in 1935.
- GARAGE:** A one-story, one-bay, hip-roof, concrete block garage stands to the rear of the lot.
- 62            **JOHN W. DAWSON HOUSE (1927):** A one-and-one-half-story, end-gambrel, Dutch Colonial Revival-style residence with an offset entrance set within a one-story, hip-roof, full-facade porch with tapered supports. Shed-roof dormers extend along the side roof slopes. The 1928 directory lists John W. Dawson, a draftsman, at this address. He remained at this address through to at least 1949.
- GARAGE:** A one-story, one-bay, end-gable, clapboard garage stands to the rear of the lot.
- 65            **PATRICK J. TIERNEY HOUSE (c. 1936):** A large, two-story, hip-roof, Colonial Revival-style residence with a center entrance flanked by four-light sidelights and set below a gable-roof portico with slender Doric columns. A secondary entrance is located on the east elevation, set below a shed-roof door hood. A one-story, hip-roof porch extends from the south elevation of the building. The directory lists Patrick J. Tierney as the owner of the house from 1937 until at least 1949. (Also listed as 283 Camp Street)



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**COLONIAL ROAD (continued)**

**GARAGE:** A one-story, one-bay, tall, hip-roof, wood shingle garage stands to the rear of the lot.

- 75            **HENRY H. GURLAND HOUSE (1929):** A one-and-one-half-story, side-gambrel, Dutch Colonial Revival-style residence with an offset entrance on the façade sheltered by a one-story, end-gable projection with slender Doric columns. A one-story, enclosed porch extends from the east of the building. The 1930 directory lists Henry H. Gurland, a pattern maker, at this address.

**GARAGE:** A one-story, hip-roof garage stands to the rear of the lot.

**CRESTON WAY**

- 10-16        **RAYMOND P. GOLDSTEIN HOUSE (c. 1938):** A two-story, side-gable, Colonial Revival-style residence with brick on the first floor façade, vertical wood above, and wood clapboard on the side elevations. The entrance is offset on the façade below a simple pediment supported by pilasters. A one-story, hip-roof bay window is offset on the façade. Raymond P. Goldstein is listed as the occupant from in directories 1939 through 1948. The 1949 directory lists Saul Berman at this address.

**GARAGE:** A one-story, single-bay, end-gable garage stands to the rear of the lot.

- 12            **MOE and BETTY FINK HOUSE (1936):** A two-story, side-gable, Tudor Revival-style residence notable for its steeply pitched roof and shed-roof dormers extending along both the front and rear roof slopes. The entrance is housed within an offset, steeply-pitched vestibule on the façade. An exterior brick chimney is located on the façade. The building was constructed for Moe and Betty Fink in 1936.

**GARAGE:** A one-story garage stands to the rear of the lot.

- 14            **HERMAN DIWINSKY HOUSE (1939):** A two-story, side-gable, Colonial Revival-style residence clad in brick on the first floor façade with wood shingle on the second story and side elevations. The building features a slight overhang between the first and second stories and an offset entrance on the façade set

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**CRESTON WAY (continued)**

below a simple awning. The 1940 directory lists Herman Diwinsky at this address. He remained here until at least 1949.

**GARAGE:** A one-story, single-bay, end-gable garage stands to the rear of the lot.

- 15 **HOUSE (1940):** A two-story, side-gable, Colonial Revival-style residence with an offset entrance on its façade set below a hip-roof hood with simple supports. An exterior brick chimney is offset on the façade. The 1941 directory lists Max Fradin as the owner of the building. It changed hands quickly when Hyman Goldstein took over the ownership in 1942. He remained there until 1948. The building was listed as vacant in 1949.

**GARAGE:** A one-story, single-bay, end-gable garage stands to the side of the house.

- 20 **MINNIE L. CHURCH HOUSE (1936):** A one-and-one-half-story, end-gambrel, Dutch Colonial Revival-style residence with a one-story, shed-roof porch with Doric columns on the façade. Shed-roof dormers extend along the side roof slopes of the building and hip-roof oriel windows project from the side elevation. The 1937 directory lists Mrs. Minnie L. Church at this address. She remained the property owner through to at least 1949.

- 21 **HARRY FREEMAN HOUSE (1936):** A one-and-one-half-story, side-gable residence with an offset entrance on the façade set within a one-story, gable-roof, brick portico. Shed-roof dormers project from the front roof slope of the building. The 1937 directory lists Harry Freeman at this address. He remained here through to at least 1949.

**GARAGE:** A one-story, single-bay, hip-roof garage stands to the rear of the lot.

- 24 **HOUSE (1937):** A one-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style residence with a center entrance, dentils, a wide cornice, and two gable-roof dormers on the front roof slope. The front roof slope of the building projects forward to shelter a single-bay projection clad in stone with paired windows. A one-story, one-bay, side-gable garage is attached to the east elevation of the building. Stanley W. Matthews was listed as the owner in 1938. Louis Greene owned the house from 1939 until 1948. The 1949 directory lists Ralph Feinstein at this address.

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**CRESTON WAY (continued)**

- 28 ALDEN C. DUDLEY HOUSE (1936): A one-and-one-half-story, side-gable, Colonial Revival-style cape with a central entrance on its three-bay facade. Two gable-roof dormers project from the front roof slope of the building. The 1937 directory lists Alden C. Dudley at this address. He remained at this property until at least through 1949.

GARAGE: A one-story, end-gable garage stands to the rear of the lot.

- 38 WILLIAM NOURSE DUDLEY HOUSE (1936): A one-and-one-half-story, side-gable, Colonial Revival-style residence with a central entrance set within a projecting bay and flanked by four-light sidelights. A one-story, full-façade, integral porch with slender supports extends along the façade. Gable-roof dormers project from the front roof slope. The 1937 directory lists William Nourse Dudley at this address. He remained here until at least through 1949.

- 39 RALPH BLISS HOUSE (1939): A two-story, side-gable, Colonial Revival-style residence with an offset entrance on the façade flanked by three-light sidelights. A slightly projecting bay overhangs the front entrance. The 1940 directory lists Ralph Bliss at this address. He lived here from 1940 until 1948, at which time Maurice Lecht took ownership of the property.

GARAGE: A one-story, single-bay, end-gable garage stands to the rear of the lot.

**DEXTERDALE ROAD**

- 11 ARTHUR P. GREENE HOUSE (1919): A one-and-one-half-story, side-gable, Craftsman-style residence with an offset entrance on the façade. The entrance is housed within a one-story, full-façade, integral porch with slender, paired columns and a shingled rail. An oversized shed-roof dormer is centrally located on the front roof slope. Exposed rafter ends are visible below the wide eaves. A building permit was issued for this property in 1918 to Arthur P. Greene, who lived at 20 Summit Avenue. Despite the construction of his new home on Dexterdale, Greene continued to reside at 20 Summit Avenue. He is listed in city directories as manager of Congdon & Carpenter Iron Co. at 155 Canal Street. By 1920, the Greene family is listed at 11 Dexterdale. The property was transferred to Edward J. Brunckow and his wife, Marion L., in 1923. Brunckow was the president and secretary of Brunckow Sheetmetal Co. The Brunckows

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**DEXTERDALE ROAD (continued)**

remained at this address through 1947.

**GARAGE:** A one-story, single-bay, end-gable garage stands to the rear of the lot.

- 16 **HOUSE (1916):** A two-story, hip-roof, wood shingled Craftsman-style residence with a one-story, shed-roof bay window on the façade. The building is embellished with exposed rafter ends below the cornice and on the bay window. A side porch provides access to the building. The 1917 directory lists Richard H. Clarke, a broker, at this address. He remained at this address until sometime between 1937 and 1949. Harry A. Smith was listed in the 1949 directory.

**GARAGE:** A one-story, two-bay, concrete block garage stands to the rear of the lot.

- 17 **HOUSE (1916):** A two-story, side-gable residence that has been altered through the addition of a side ell, skylights, replacement windows, and a modern entrance portico. The 1917 directory lists Richard D. Tucker, a teacher, at this address. Other occupants of the house include Brainard E. Caverly, a manager, Rahmond H. Chase, an assistant superintendent, and Nathaniel D. Robinson.

**GARAGE:** A one-story, end-gable, single-bay garage sheathed in wood shingles stands to the rear of the lot.

- 21 **IRA W. KNIGHT HOUSE (1936):** A one-and-a-half-story, side-gambrel, Dutch Colonial Revival-style residence set gambrel-end to the street. Shed-roof dormers extend along each roof slope. A one-story, flat-roof porch spans the south elevation of the building. The building is embellished with cornice returns, a fanlight in the gambrel end, and lattice work on the porch. The directory lists Ira W. Knight as the property owner from 1937 through 1949.

**GARAGE:** A one-story, single-bay garage sheathed in clapboard stands to the rear of the lot.

- 26 **HOUSE (1918):** A one-and-one-half-story, side-gable, Colonial Revival-style residence with elements of the Craftsman style including exposed brackets below the cornice. The building features an offset entrance on the façade housed within a one-story, end-gable vestibule with sidelights. A one-story, hip-roof bay

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**DEXTERDALE ROAD (continued)**

window projects from the side elevation and a shed-roof dormer projects from the front roof slope. The building is not listed in the 1917 directory, but appears on the 1918 map.

**GARAGE:** A one-story, end-gable, two-bay garage stands to the rear of the lot.

- 27 **CHARLES E. DUDLEY HOUSE (1916):** A two-and-one-half-story, end-gable, single-family residence with a one-story, hip-roof, full-façade porch on its façade. The porch features simple columns and a shingle rail. A one-story, hip-roof bay window projects from the side elevation. The 1917 directory lists Charles E. Dudley at this address. The 1920 directory lists both Charles and William N. Dudley (a student) at this address. In 1930, only Charles was listed at the address, but his occupation changed from a career in hardware to that of a president and treasurer. The 1949 directory lists John Neary as the owner of 27 Dexterdale.

**GARAGE:** A one-story, two-bay garage sheathed in brick and clapboard stands to the rear of the lot.

- 36 **E. LINDSEY CUMMINGS HOUSE (1936):** A two-and-one-half-story, hip-roof, Colonial revival-style residence with a central entrance on its façade housed within a one-story portico with enclosed bay above. A hip-roof dormer projects from the front roof slope and a one-story sun porch extends from the side elevation. The directory lists E. Lindsey Cummings as the property owner from 1937 through at least 1949.

**GARAGE:** A one-story, two-bay, stuccoed garage stands to the rear of the lot.

- 37 **HOWARD S. HARRIS HOUSE (1916):** A two-and-one-half-story, hip-roof, Colonial Revival-style residence with a one-story, full-façade porch on its façade. The porch features slender columns and a shingled rail. An oriel window projects from the side elevation and hip-roof dormers pierce the front and side roof slopes. The 1917 directory lists Howard S. Harris, an instructor, at this address. He remained at this address through to at least 1949.

**GARAGE:** A one-story, single-bay garage sheathed in clapboard stands to the rear of the lot.

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**DEXTERDALE ROAD (continued)**

47            **JOHN L. HAZARD HOUSE (1934):** A one-and-one-half-story, side-gable, Colonial Revival-style Cape with a central entrance set within a gable-roof portico with slender columns. A one-story-gable-roof sunroom projects from the side elevation. The 1935 directory lists John L. Hazard, a bookkeeper, at this address. He remained at this address through to at least 1949.

**GARAGE:** A one-story, single-bay, end-gable garage stands to the rear of the lot.

48            **SAMUEL G. CARR HOUSE (1931):** A one-story, hip-roof residence with an offset entrance on the façade set within a one-story, hip-roof, integral porch with square posts and a simple rail. The 1932 directory lists Samuel G. Carr, a printer, at this address. Later occupants of the house include Lee W. Sarty, a salesman, and Louis Yoken, who took ownership of the house between 1937 and 1949.

**GARAGE:** A one-story, single-bay, hip-roof garage stands to the rear of the lot.

52            **HOUSE (1936):** A one-and-one-half-story, side-gambrel, Dutch Colonial Revival-style residence with an offset entrance on the façade set below decorative brackets supporting an overhang. Shed-roof dormers extend along both the front and rear roof slopes. A one-story, flat-roof sunroom projects from the side elevation. The 1937 directory lists Frank L. Carpenter, an accountant, at this address. Edgar A. Kelley was a later occupant of the house.

**GARAGE:** A one-story, single-bay, wood shingle garage stands to the rear of the lot.

53            **ERVING T. ARNOLD HOUSE (1936):** A two-story, side-gable, modest Tudor Revival-style residence with an offset entrance housed within a steeply-pitched, end-gable projection with cornice returns. A one-story, gable-roof sun porch projects from the side elevation. The 1937 directory lists Erving T. Arnold, a lawyer, at this address. He remained at this address through to at least 1949.

**GARAGE:** A one-story, single-bay, end-gable garage stands to the rear of the lot.

56            **ARTHUR J. DAVIS HOUSE (1936):** A one-and-one-half-story, end-gambrel, Dutch Colonial Revival-style residence with an offset entrance on the façade

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**DEXTERDALE ROAD (continued)**

housed within a one-story, gable-roof portico with slender columns. Shed-roof dormers extend along both the side roof slopes of the building. A one-story, flat-roof sun room extends from the side elevation. The 1937 directory lists Arthur J. Davis, a purchasing agent, at this address. He remained at this address through to at least 1949.

GARAGE: A one-story, single-bay garage stands to the rear of the lot.

- 59 LELAND F. SMITH HOUSE (1936): A two-story, side-gable, Colonial Revival-style residence with a central entrance set within a one-story, gable-roof enclosed vestibule. A one-story, shed-roof sunroom projects from the side elevation. The 1937 directory lists Leland F. Smith, a salesman, at this address. He remained at this address through to at least 1949.

GARAGE: A one-story, single-bay, end-gable garage stands to the rear of the lot.

- 62 CHAS H. ABBOTT HOUSE (1936): A one-and-one-half-story, side-gambrel, Dutch Colonial Revival-style residence with an offset entrance on the façade set below a pedimented hood. Shed-roof dormers extend along both the front and rear roof slopes of the building. A one-story, flat-roof sun room extends from the side elevation of the building. The 1937 directory lists Chas H. Abbott, a printer, at this address. The 1949 directory also lists Mr. Abbott as the property owner.

GARAGE: A one-story, single-bay, gable-roof garage stands to the rear of the lot.

- 63 JEAN DUBUC HOUSE (1936): A two-story, hip-roof, Tudor Revival-style residence notable for its steeply-pitched gable roof projection on the façade with half timbering and stucco. The building's primary entrance is offset on the façade within a gable-roof projection with round-arch opening. The 1937 directory lists Jean Dubuc, a coach, at this address. The 1949 directory also lists Jean Debuc at this address, who is accompanied by Agnes Debuc, a nurse.

GARAGE: A one-story, single-bay, hip-roof garage stands to the rear of the lot.

- 67 HOUSE (1936): A two-story, side-gable, modest Tudor Revival-style residence with a steeply-pitched, gable-roof projection on the façade. The building's primary entrance is offset on the façade within a one-story, gable-roof projection with a

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DEXTERDALE ROAD (continued)

shed-roof door hood. The 1936 directory lists Howard L. Burnside, a manager, at this address. The 1949 directory lists Otto Hoffer as the property owner.

GARAGE: A one-story, single-bay, hip-roof garage stands to the rear of the lot.

- 68 WM. E. KENEFICK HOUSE (1936): A one-and-one-half-story, side-gambrel, Dutch Colonial Revival-style residence with an offset entrance on the façade and a flat-roof sun room on the side elevation. A shed-roof dormer extends along the front roof slope. The 1937 directory lists Wm. E. Kenefick, a supervisor, at this address; he was also listed in the 1949 directory.

GARAGE: A one-story, single-bay, end-gable garage stands to the rear of the lot.

- 73 HOUSE (1936): A two-story, side-gable, Tudor Revival-style residence with an oversized gable-roof dormer projecting from the front roof slope. The dormer features decorative half timbering and stucco. The primary entrance is offset on the façade within a one-story, gable-roof projection with a round-arch opening. A screened-in porch extends along the façade. The 1937 directory lists Morris Bazar, president-treasurer, at this address. David L. Cohen was listed in the 1949 directory.

- 77 HOUSE (1936): A one-and-one-half-story, side-gable, Colonial Revival-style residence with a steeply-pitched front roof slope housing its main entrance. A two-story, gable-roof bay is offset on the façade and a shed-roof dormer projects from the front roof slope. A one-story, hip-roof porch with slender supports is located on the east elevation of the building. The 1937 directory lists Mrs. Stella M. Anderson at this address. The 1949 directory lists Joseph W. Hurley and Loretta Hurley, a nurse, at this address.

GARAGE: A one-story, one-bay, hip-roof garage stands to the rear of the lot.

- 78 HOUSE (1936): A one-and-one-half-story, side-gable, Colonial Revival-style residence with an offset entrance on the façade. Two gable-roof dormers pierce the front roof slope and a shed-roof dormer spans the rear roof slope of the building. The 1937 directory lists John M. Allen at this address.

GARAGE: A one-story, one-bay, end-gable, clapboard garage stands to the rear



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**DEXTERDALE ROAD (continued)**

of the lot, facing Camp Street.

**EDGEHILL ROAD**

- 15            **BENJAMIN BAYLIS HOUSE (1921):** A one-and-one-half-story, end-gable, Craftsman cottage with a one-story, shed-roof porch on the façade. The building is embellished with brackets below the cornice. A central entrance is flanked by sidelights. The building has been altered through replacement siding, trim, and windows. The 1922 directory lists Benjamin Baylis, a clerk, at this address. He remained at this address through to at least 1949, but changed occupations twice. In 1930, he is listed as a stenographer, and from 1937 on, as a purchasing agent.

**GARAGE:** A one-story, two-bay, end-gable garage stands to the rear of the lot.

- 16            **F.H. CARRIER HOUSE (1927):** A two-story, side-gambrel, Dutch Colonial Revival-style residence with a shed-roof dormer along the side roof slope. The primary entrance is accessed through the driveway and is flanked by square columns. The 1928 directory lists F.H. Carrier as the owner of the property with Raymond W. Dixon, a sales manager, as the building's occupant. Dixon was also listed as the occupant in 1930. The 1937 directory lists Raynor S. Duncombe, a secretary as the property owner, and in 1949, Harriet L. Duncombe.

- 17            **NATHAN H. WILCOX HOUSE (1921):** A one-and-one-half-story, side-gambrel, Dutch Colonial Revival-style residence with a central entrance set within a one-story portico with slender supports and five-light sidelights. Shed-roof dormers extend along both the front and rear roof slopes of the building. A two-story sunporch extends from the side elevation. The 1922 directory lists Nathan H. Wilcox, an accountant, at this address. Wilcox remained at this address through to at least 1937. The 1949 occupant is listed as Eli M. Viner.

**GARAGE:** A one-story, single-bay, end-gable garage stands to the rear of the lot.

- 18            **HOUSE (1936):** A one-and-one-half-story, side-gable, Tudor Revival-style residence with a steeply-pitched gable-roof projection on the façade. The building's primary entrance is set within a gable-roof projection with a round-arch

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**EDGEHILL ROAD (continued)**

opening. An exterior brick chimney is offset on the façade. The building appears on the 1937 map. By 1949 the property was occupied by Edward I. Robinson.

**GARAGE:** A one-story, single-bay, gable-roof, brick garage stands to the rear of the lot.

- 24 **HOUSE (1930):** A one-and-one-half-story, hip-on-hip-roof residence with a hip-roof dormers projecting from the side roof slopes. An offset entrance is recessed on the façade. An interior brick chimney projects from the ridge. The 1931 directory lists Joseph F. Kelly, an engineer, at this address.

**GARAGE:** A one-story, single-bay, hip-roof garage stands to the rear of the lot.

- 27 **ELI PORT HOUSE (between 1938 and 1949):** A one-and-one-half-story, side-gable, Colonial Revival-style Cape residence with a central entrance on its five-bay façade. The entrance sits below a five-light transom. Two gable-roof dormers project from the front roof slope and dentil molding is below the cornice. A one-story hyphen connects to a one-story, gable-roof garage. The building does not appear on the 1937 map. By 1949 the property was occupied by Eli Port.

- 28 **ANDREW McKENZIE HOUSE (1933):** A two-story, hip-roof, Colonial Revival-style residence with an offset entrance set within an oversized, one-story, gable-roof entrance portico with slender columns. A hip-roof dormer projects from the front roof slope and a one-story, flat-roof sunroom projects from the side elevation. The 1934 directory lists Andrew McKenzie at this address. He remained at this address through to at least 1949.

**GARAGE:** A one-story, single-bay, end-gable garage stands to the rear of the lot.

- 32 **HOUSE (c. 1926):** A one-and-one-half-story, clipped-gable, Colonial Revival-style residence notable for its clipped gable, flare at the roofline, and decorative sunburst detail in the pediment. The building's central entrance is set within a one-story, gable-roof portico with decorative sunburst. A shed-roof dormer projects from the front roof slope. The building is shown on the 1926 map, but does not appear in street directories until 1930, when it was occupied by H.S. Harris. The 1937 address lists Robert F. Abell, a superintendent at this address. In 1949, Best Foster was listed as the owner of the property.

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**EDGEHILL ROAD (continued)**

GARAGE: A one-story, single-bay, brick garage stands to the rear of the lot.

- 33      STEPHEN A. O'CONNOR HOUSE (1926): A one-and-one-half-story, end-gambrel, Dutch Colonial Revival-style residence with a one-story, full-façade, flat-roof porch with slender posts and a simple rail with lattice underpinning. The building's entrance is offset on the façade. Shed-roof dormers extend along both side roof slopes. The 1927 directory lists Stephen A. O'Connor at this address. He remained at this address through to at least 1949.

GARAGE: A one-story, single-bay, wood shingle garage stands to the rear of the lot.

- 39      HOUSE (1931): A two-story, side-gable, Colonial Revival-style residence with an offset entrance on the facade set below simple brackets supporting a slight overhang between the first and second stories. A shed-roof dormer on the front roof slope pierces the cornice line. The 1932 directory lists Willis Chandler, a secretary, at this address.

GARAGE: A one-story, single-bay, end-gable garage stands to the rear of the lot.

- 44      HOUSE (between 1951 and 1957): A one-story, side-gable Ranch with a central  
NC      entrance housed within a one-story, flat-roof projection. By 1957 the building was occupied by George Bressler.

- 45      HOUSE (c. 1936): A two-story, side-gable, Colonial Revival-style residence with an offset entrance set within a recessed opening below a slight overhang between the first and second stories. A gable-roof sunroom projects from the side elevation. The building appears on the 1937 map.

GARAGE: A one-story, single-bay, gable-roof stands to the rear of the lot.

- 48      WILLIAM H. DODD HOUSE (1927): A one-and-one-half-story, clipped gable, Bungalow with a one-story, full-façade, hipped-roof porch with tapered supports and a sided rail. A gable-roof dormer projects from the side roof slope. The 1928 directory lists William H. Dodd, a plumber, at this address. Mrs. Alice V. Dodd is listed as the occupant in the 1937 directory; she remained at this address through to at least 1949.

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**EDGEHILL ROAD (continued)**

GARAGE: A one-story, single-bay, wood garage stands to the rear of the lot.

- 49 HORACE G. CRESSINGER HOUSE (1933): A two-story, side-gable, Colonial Revival-style residence with a central entrance set within a one-story, flat-roof portico with simple entablature. The entrance is flanked by sidelights and the portico features a roof balustrade. The 1934 directory lists Horace G. Cressinger, a manager, at this address. He remained at this address through to at least 1937. The 1949 directory lists David Levine as the property owner.

GARAGE: A one-story, single-bay, end-gable garage stands to the rear of the lot.

- 55 MALCOLM H. SMITH HOUSE (1931): A two-story, side-gable, Colonial Revival-style residence with an offset entrance set within a one-story, gable-roof portico with square posts and a blind fanlight. Since surveyed, the building has been altered through the addition of siding, loss of trim, and an addition on its west side. The 1932 directory lists Malcolm H. Smith, an electrical engineer, at this address. He remained at this address through to at least 1949.

GARAGE: A one-story, single-bay, end-gable garage stands to the rear of the lot.

- 56 EDWARD SCATTERGOOD HOUSE (1931): A two-story, cross-gable, Colonial Revival-style residence with an offset entrance on the façade set below a simple pediment. Directly above the entrance is a gable-roof dormer which breaks the cornice line. The 1932 directory lists Edward Scattergood, a salesman, at this address. He remained at this address through to at least 1937. Paul J. Robin was listed as the property owner in 1949.

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, end-gable garage stands to the rear of the lot.

- 60 HOUSE (1931): A one-and-one-half-story, side-gable, Colonial Revival-style residence with a central entrance housed within a one-story, gable-roof projection with sidelights. A shed-roof dormer extends along the front roof slope of the building. The 1932 directory lists Robert S. Dynes, a lubrication engineer, at this address. Later occupants and/or owners included David G. Campbell and Louis Yanoff.

GARAGE: A one-story, single-bay, end-gable garage stands to the rear of the lot.

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**EDGEHILL ROAD (continued)**

61 EDWARD LAND HOUSE (1931): A one-and-one-half-story, side-gable, Colonial Revival-style residence with an offset entrance on the façade flanked by full sidelights. The entrance is housed within a one-story, gable-roof portico with slender columns. A shed-roof dormer extends along the front roof slope and a one-story, flat-roof sunroom projects from the side elevation. The 1932 directory lists Edward Land, a waiter, at this address. He remained at this address through to at least 1949.

GARAGE: A one-story, single-bay, end-gable garage stands to the rear of the lot.

65 CARL S. CARLSON HOUSE (c. 1929): A one-and-one-half-story, clipped gable, bungalow with a one-story, full-façade, hip-roof porch with tapered columns and a shingled rail. The primary entrance is offset on the façade and flanked by sidelights. A building permit was issued to Carl S. Carlson in October 1929 to build a one-and-one-half-story dwelling. The 1932 directory lists Sanfred Carlson, a machinist, at this address. The property remained in the Carlson family until 1943 when it was sold to Mary C. Mulvey.

GARAGE: A one-story, single-bay, clipped gable garage stands to the rear of the lot.

66 HOUSE (c. 1945): A one-story, end-gable residence with a brick front and vinyl sheathed side elevations. An offset entrance on the façade features a simple gable hood. An oriel window is offset on the façade. The building does not appear on the 1937 map. The 1954 directory lists Sol Haas at this address.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay, end-gable garage stands to the rear of the lot.

70 ARTHUR L. WOOD HOUSE (1931): A one-and-one-half-story, end-gambrel, Dutch Colonial Revival-style residence with an offset entrance housed within a partially enclosed one-story porch. Shed-roof dormers extend along both side roof slopes of the building. The 1932 directory lists Arthur L. Wood, a civil engineer, at this address. He remained at this address through to at least 1949.

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, end-gable garage stands to the rear of the lot.

71 EDWARD CARLSON HOUSE (1931): A one-and-one-half-story, clipped gable

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**EDGEHILL ROAD (continued)**

Bungalow that is identical to 65 Edgehill Road. An offset entrance flanked by sidelights is housed within a one-story, full-façade, hip-roof porch with tapered columns and a shingled rail. The 1932 directory lists Edward Carlson, fire chief, at this address. He was also listed at this address in the 1937 directory. The 1949 directory lists both Mr. Carlson, and Lillian O. Carlson, a nurse.

**GARAGE:** A one-story, single-bay, concrete block, hip-roof garage stands to the rear of the lot.

75 **NICHOLAS PAGE HOUSE (1931):** A one-and-one-half-story, side-gambrel, Dutch Colonial Revival-style residence with an offset entrance on the façade set within a one-story, gable-roof portico with slender columns. Shed-roof dormers extend along both the front and rear roof slopes of the building. A one-story garage is attached to the rear of the building. The 1932 directory lists Nicholas Page, a carpenter, at this address. The 1937 directory lists George W. Eberhardt, a manager, at this address. Joseph W. Strauss was listed in the 1949 directory as the owner of this property.

76 **HOUSE (c. 1939):** A two-story, side-gable, Colonial Revival-style residence with an offset entrance on the façade set within a one-story, gable-roof portico with slender columns. An exterior brick chimney is offset on the façade. The directory lists this building as vacant in 1940, and then lists Leonard Fain as the owner from 1941 through at least 1949.

**GARAGE:** A one-story, single-bay garage stands to the rear of the lot.

80 **LURA COBB HOUSE (1938):** A one-and-one-half-story, side-gable, modest Tudor Revival-style residence embellished with half-timbering on the gable ends. The building also features a massive, exterior brick chimney. A one-story, one-bay, end-gable garage is attached to the house by a one-story gable-roof breezeway. The 1939 directory lists this address as vacant in 1939, but by 1940, Mrs. Lura Cobb was listed as the occupant and remained at this address through to at least 1949.

**FOURTH STREET**

97-99 **HOUSE (between 1919 and 1926):** A two-and-one-half-story, hip-roof, Colonial

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**FOURTH STREET (continued)**

Revival-style multi-family residence with an offset entrance on the façade set below a hipped-roof hood with decorative brackets. The entrance features paired doors with decorative glass. A hip-roof dormer projects from the front roof slope. Windows are grouped in pairs or threes. A two-story, hip-roof ell projects from the east elevation towards Summit Avenue. The property is identified as the Wm. Randall Estate in 1882.

**GARAGE:** A one-story, two-bay, hip-roof, concrete block garage stands to the rear of the lot.

**MEMORIAL ROAD**

11 **EARL C. GIFFORD HOUSE (1927):** A two-story, hip-roof, Colonial Revival-style residence with an offset entrance housed within a one-story, hip-roof, full-façade porch with triple and paired columns and a shingled rail. A one-story, hip-roof ell projects from the east elevation of the building. The 1928 directory lists Earl C. Gifford, a floorman, at this address. He remained at this address through to at least 1949.

14 **HOUSE (1927):** A one-and-one-half-story, side-gambrel, Dutch Colonial Revival-style residence with an offset entrance housed within a one-story, gable-roof, entrance portico with slender supports. The entrance is flanked by four-light sidelights. Shed-roof dormers extend along the front and rear roof slopes of the building. The 1928 directory lists Peter L. Simonini, a bookkeeper, at this address. A later occupant, who took ownership sometime between 1930 and 1937, Arthur J. Brett, a fireman, remained at this address through at least 1949.

**GARAGE:** A one-story garage stands to the rear of the lot.

18 **FRANK A. FISHER HOUSE (1925):** A two-and-one-half-story, hip-roof, Colonial Revival-style residence with an offset entrance housed within a one-story, single-bay, hip-roof porch with slender supports. A one-story, hip-roof, enclosed porch extends along the west elevation of the building. A hip-roof dormer projects from the front roof slope. The 1926 directory lists Frank A. Fisher, a cashier, at this address. Others listed at this address in subsequent years include Walter A. Gigger and Henry A. Staples.

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MEMORIAL ROAD (continued)

GARAGE: A one-story, one-bay, hip-roof garage stands to the rear of the lot.

- 19 HERBERT H. BOWDEN HOUSE (1927): A one-and-one-half-story, side-gambrel, Dutch Colonial Revival-style residence with an offset entrance housed within a one-story, single-bay, gable-roof portico with paired columns. A shed-roof dormer extends along the front roof slope of the building. The 1928 directory lists Herbert H. Bowden, principal, at this address. He remained at this address through to at least 1937. The 1949 property owner is listed as Edward L. Chaset.

GARAGE: A one-story, single-bay, end-gable garage stands to the rear of the lot.

- 22 ALFRED F. DEWING HOUSE (1936): A one-and-one-half-story, side-gable, Tudor Revival-style residence with a one-story, gable-roof ell on its west elevation. A steeply-pitched, front gable projects from the front roof slope of the building. The main entrance is set within an offset, steeply-pitched gable-roof projection on the façade. A secondary entrance is housed within an integral porch with arcaded opening in the side ell. The 1937 directory lists Alfred F. Dewing at this address. He remained at the same address through to at least 1949.

GARAGE: A one-story, one-bay garage stands to the rear of the lot.

- 25 HOUSE (1927): A one-and-one-half-story, side-gable, Craftsman-style bungalow with a one-story, full-façade, integral porch with shingled supports and rail. A gable-roof dormer projects from the front roof slope. The building is embellished with exposed rafter ends. The 1928 directory lists Arthur L. Snow, a superintendent, at this address.

GARAGE: A one-story, one-bay, hip-roof, concrete block garage stands to the rear of the lot.

- 28 MAURICE L. MOSKOL HOUSE (c. 1940): A two-story, side-gable, Colonial Revival-style residence with a center entrance housed within a one-story, one-bay entrance portico with slender Doric columns. The entrance is set below an elliptical fanlight and flanked by sidelights. A one-story ell projects from the rear elevation of the building. The 1941 directory lists this address as vacant. Subsequent directories name Maurice L. Moskol here up until at least 1949.



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**MEMORIAL ROAD (continued)**

**GARAGE:** A one-story, two-bay garage stands to the rear of the lot.

- 34 **HOUSE (1936):** A two-and-one-half-story, side-gable, Colonial Revival-style residence with a center entrance housed within a one-story, one-bay entrance portico with slender columns. The 1937 directory lists Earl D. Armstrong, a bookkeeper, at this address. The 1949 directory lists Robert E. Critchett at this address.

**GARAGE:** A one-story, two-bay, hip-roof garage stands to the rear of the lot.

- 40 **HOUSE (1936):** A one-and-one-half-story, hip-roof bungalow with a one-story, full-façade, integral porch with paired slender supports and a shingled rail. The front entrance is offset on the façade. A gable-roof dormer is centrally located on the front roof slope; a Shed-roof dormer extends along the west roof slope. The 1937 directory lists Robert B. Nixon, a salesman, at this address. The 1949 directory lists Henry Campatelli at this address.

**GARAGE:** A one-story, one-bay, hip-roof garage stands to the west of the house.

- 44 **ARTHUR L. STONE HOUSE (1938):** A one-and-one-half-story, side-gable, Colonial Revival-style residence with a center entrance set within a classical surround. Two gable-roof dormers project from the front roof slope and are flush with the front wall. A one-story, shed-roof porch with arcaded openings and slender supports is located on the west elevation of the building. The 1939 directory lists Arthur L. Stone at this address. He remained the property owner at least through 1949.

**GARAGE:** A one-story, one-bay garage stands to the rear of the lot.

- 48 **HAROLD M. GERTZ HOUSE (c. 1937):** A two-story, side-gable, Colonial Revival-style residence with a center entrance set below an awning. Drop pendants project from the slight overhang between the first and second stories. The 1938 directory lists this property as vacant. Puzzlingly, the directories from 1939 through 1946 do not list the property. The 1947 directory lists Harold M. Gertz at this address. He remained the owner through at least 1949.

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**MEMORIAL ROAD (continued)**

GARAGE: A one-story, one-bay garage stands to the rear of the lot.

- 54 HOUSE (1936): A two-and-one-half-story, side-gable, Tudor Revival-style residence with an offset entrance set within a steeply-pitched, one-and-one-half-story entrance projection. A gable-roof ell projects from the west elevation and a second ell projects from the building's rear elevation. The 1937 directory lists Emory D. Kay, a manager, at this address.

GARAGE: A one-story, one-bay, end-gable, wood shingle garage stands to the rear of the lot.

- 58 HOUSE (1936): A one-and-one-half-story, end-gable bungalow with a one-story, one-bay, end-gable entrance porch on the façade, and a wide cornice with end returns. The 1937 directory lists jeweler James A. Murray at this address.

- 61 ROBERT M. LESSLER HOUSE (1938): A two-story, side-gable, Colonial Revival-style residence with an offset entrance flanked by fluted pilasters. The first floor of the building is sheathed in brick and the second is clad in wood shingles. The directory lists Robert M. Lessler as the property owner from 1939 until 1948. By 1949, Lessler and Samuel Olshansky occupied the house.

GARAGE: A one-story, one-bay, end-gable, wood shingle garage stands to the rear of the lot.

- 64 EZRA SILVERMAN HOUSE (c. 1939): A two-and-one-half-story, side-gable, Colonial Revival-style residence with an offset entrance on the façade set within a gable-roof portico with slender supports. An exterior, brick chimney is offset on the façade. The 1940 directory lists this property as vacant. From 1941 through at least 1949, the building was occupied by Ezra Silverman.

GARAGE: A one-story, one-bay, end-gable garage stands to the rear of the lot.

- 74 HOUSE (1936): A two-and-one-half-story, side-gable, Colonial Revival-style residence with an offset entrance on the façade set within a one-story, gable-roof portico with slender Doric columns. A one-story, flat-roof, screened-in porch extends from the west elevation of the building. The 1937 directory lists George R. Carlson, a lieutenant, at this address.

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**MEMORIAL ROAD (continued)**

78 ALFRED FAIN HOUSE (c. 1939): A two-and-one-half-story, side-gable, Colonial Revival-style residence with an offset entrance set within a classical surround on the façade. An oriel window with fixed sash is located on the west bay of the façade. A one-story ell projects from the rear elevation of the building. The 1940 directory lists this address as vacant. The building was occupied by Alfred Fain from 1941 until at least 1949.

GARAGE: A one-story, one-bay, end-gable garage stands to the rear of the lot.

**ROCHAMBEAU AVENUE**

120 TEMPLE BETH SHALOM (1947-64): Ira Rakatansky, architect. A two-story, flat-roof, steel-frame, asymmetrical building finished with brick and ceramic tile. The congregation was founded in 1905 and met for 44 years in the former Fourth Baptist Church at Howell and Scott streets (not extant). In 1947, Ira Rakatansky designed this building, and it was partially completed when the congregation moved here from its previous home in 1949. The entire building was not completed and dedicated until 1964.

124-126 EMMA A. AND AUGUSTUS T. SWIFT HOUSE (1903): A two-and-one-half-story, end-gambrel, Modern Colonial-style residence with paired entrances offset on the façade. The entrances are housed within a two-story, flat-roof porch which supports an enclosed second-story addition. The porch features paired columns and a shingled rail. A two-story, hip-roof bay window extends from the side elevation. There is a wide overhang between the first and second stories. Emma A. (Morris) Swift (1871-1943) and her husband Augustus T. Swift, PhD (1867-1939) built this house one lot west of its present site on land they received from Emma's mother Anna Morris. Before his retirement in 1929, Dr. Swift taught at Brown University, the Hotchkiss School (Connecticut), and the Providence English and Commercial High Schools. The house was moved to permit construction of Temple Beth Shalom in 1947.

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, hipped-roof garage stands to the rear of the lot.

129 MARY A. DOYLE HOUSE (1907): A two-and-one-half-story, hip-roof, Colonial Revival-style residence with a central entrance reached through a one-story, flat-roof, full-façade porch with a simple rail and slender columns. Gable dormers

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**ROCHAMBEAU AVENUE (continued)**

pierce the roof slopes. The building features projecting bay windows and a balustrade above the porch. Building permits show that Thomas and Mary Doyle built their single-family home in 1907, having purchased the lot in 1906 from Manuel J. Deio. The 1907 directory lists Mary and Thomas F. Doyle, a plumber, at this address. The Doyle family remained at this address through to 1936. In December of that year, the property was transferred to Charles H. LeLacheure.

131-133      **STRITCH-DRABBLE HOUSE (1907):** A two-and-one-half-story, end-gable, Colonial Revival-style residence sheathed in clapboard on the first floor and wood shingles above. A two-story, flat-roof, enclosed porch is offset on the building's façade. Other features include oversized gable dormers and bay windows. The 1908 directory lists John H. Stritch, a machinist, at 131 Rochambeau, and Irving H. Drabble, an undertaker, at 133 Rochambeau. In 1920, Adam E. Lamgert, a salesman, was listed at this address. In 1930, J. Norton Pfeiffer, an insurance agent, was listed at this address. In 1937, Mary F. Strich, a clerk, was listed at 131 Rochambeau, and Hugh J. Coutanche, an adjuster, was listed at 133 Rochambeau. He remained at the address through at least 1949, but Elinor H. Bliss of 131 Rochambeau became the owner sometime between 1937 and 1949.

135-137      **THOMAS and MARY DOYLE HOUSE (1904):** A two-and-one-half-story residence notable for its three-story, conical-roof tower offset on the façade. This two-family dwelling features a paired entrance set below a scrolled pediment reached by a wood deck with simple rail. According to building permits, Thomas and Mary Doyle purchased this lot and built the two-family dwelling. They moved into the building in 1904. The 1905 directory lists Mary A. and Thomas A. Doyle at 135 Rochambeau, and Ellen L. McKenna at 137 Rochambeau. In 1907, the Doyles built a new home at 129 Rochambeau (see above). By 1909, James J. Corcoran, James J. McKenna, a lawyer, Emma E. McKenna, a teacher, and Ellen L. McKenna are all listed at 137 Rochambeau.

**GARAGE:** A one-story, hip-roof, concrete block garage stands to the rear of the lot.

136      **WILLIAM H. NEVIN HOUSE (1917):** A two-and-one-half-story, side-gable, Colonial Revival-style residence with a one-story, hip-roof, full-façade porch with columns and a simple rail. The entrance is offset on the façade and a gable-roof

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ROCHAMBEAU AVENUE (continued)

dormer projects from the front roof slope. A two-story, hip-roof bay window projects from the side elevation. The 1918 directory lists William H. Nevin at this address. Nevin did not reside here for long, since by 1920, Dean Thresher, a jewelry manufacturer, is listed at this address. By 1930, Fred W. Bartels, an assistant cashier, was listed at this address. Later owners include LeRoy R. Armstrong, a salesman, who is listed in the 1937 directory, and Edward H. Page, who is listed in the 1949 directory.

**GARAGE:** A one-story, single-bay, hip-roof garage stands to the rear of the lot.

139-141 **GRIMES-BARNES HOUSE (1904):** A two-and-one-half-story residence sheathed in vinyl siding with an offset entrance and a two-story bay window on the façade. A one-story, flat-roof porch with slender columns and a plain balustrade above spans the façade. The 1905 directory lists Robert Grimes, a grocer, at 139 Rochambeau, and John F. Barnes, an appraiser, at 141 Rochambeau. By 1909, 139 was vacant and 141 Rochambeau was occupied by James H. Lincoln, a salesman, and Mrs. Mary M. Warner. Other owners include Thomas J. O'Neil, a druggist, and Agnes M. Boles, a teacher, Lewis E. Denison, a broker, William S. Watson, a salesman, Vincent W. Henderson, jeweler, and in 1949, Joseph Kalolsky.

**GARAGE:** A one-story, hip-roof, concrete block garage stands to the rear of the lot.

142 **EZEKIEL EMERSON HOUSE (ca. 1860-1865):** A one-and-one-half-story, side-gable, Greek Revival-style residence with a one-story, hip-roof screened-in porch on the façade. The building is embellished with cornice returns and a gable roof dormer on the front roof slope. This house was built on land which Anna Dexter deeded to her nephew, Ezekiel Emerson, in 1860. The property is identified on the 1870 atlas as belonging to E. Emerson; by 1895, the property is identified as belonging to John Morris. The property remained in the Morris family and in 1909 Anna Morris conveyed it to her daughter Edith A. (Morris) Nevin. Following the Nevin's ownership, the building was conveyed to Walter C. and Margaret D. Drayton in 1951.

**GARAGE:** A one-story garage stands to the rear of the lot.

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**ROCHAMBEAU AVENUE (continued)**

148 THOMAS J. HOLTON HOUSE (1937): A two-story, side-gable, Colonial Revival-style residence with an offset entrance on the façade flanked by pilasters and set within a recessed opening. A hip-roof oriel window is offset on the façade. The 1938 directory lists Thomas J. Holton at this address. He remained the owner of this property through to at least 1949.

GARAGE: A one-story garage stands to the rear of the lot.

150 JOHN G. McPHERSON HOUSE (1910): A two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style Foursquare with a one-story, flat-roof, full-façade porch with simple columns and a simple rail; half of the porch has been enclosed. A hipped-roof dormer projects from the front roof slope. A one-story bay window projects from the side elevation and the building features wide overhanging eaves with simple brackets. The 1911 directory lists John G. McPherson, a builder, at this address.

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, hipped-roof garage stands to the rear of the lot.

151-153 McCARTHY-LANDERS HOUSE (1925): A two-and-one-half-story, end-gable, Colonial Revival-style residence with an offset entrance on the façade sheltered beneath a gabled portico with slender supports. A two-story, flat-roof porch spans the building's east elevation. A shed dormer pierces the west roof slope. The 1926 directory lists Edward L. McCarthy, a bookkeeper, at 151 Rochambeau, and David E. Landers, an assistant manager, at 153 Rochambeau. Other occupants of this property include Edward L. McCarthy, a bookkeeper, in 1930, Mrs. Anna E. McCarthy, a stenographer at 151 and Harry Fletcher, a salesman at 153 (both in 1937). McCarthy remained at 151 Rochambeau through at least 1949, but 153 was occupied by Samuel A. Minehan at this time.

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, flat-roof, brick garage stands to the west of the lot.

157 CORNELIA BALLOU HOUSE (1897): A one-and-one-half-story, end-gable residence with an offset entrance on the façade set below a flat-roof door hood supported by slender brackets. The entrance is flanked by four-light sidelights. A shed dormer pierces the west roof slope and a one-story porch extends along the west elevation of the building. The building is embellished with decorative

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**ROCHAMBEAU AVENUE (continued)**

vergeboard. The 1897 directory lists Cornelia Ballou, a widow, and Henry B. Potter, a fruit peddler, at this address. Subsequent occupants include William Thorp, a bookkeeper, Robert F. Maine, from the advertising department at the Providence Journal, Palmer C. Booth, a salesman, and Iris W. Booth, who lived at this address through at least 1949.

**GARAGE:** A one-story, two-bay, wood shingle garage stands to the rear of the lot.

- 163 **JACOB A. MEYER HOUSE (1925):** A one-and-one-half-story, hip-roof bungalow with a prominent hip-roof dormer projecting from the front roof slope. The primary entrance is centered on the façade. The 1926 directory lists Jacob A. Meyer, a contractor, at this address. Meyer was also listed in the 1930 directory. A. Preston Roffee, Jr., an accountant, was listed in the 1937 directory, and remained at this address through at least 1949.

**GARAGE:** A one-story, two-bay, hip-roof garage stands to the rear of the lot.

- 164 **LOUIS F. BAKER HOUSE (1925):** A two-and-one-half-story, hip-roof, Colonial Revival-style residence with a hipped-roof dormer projecting from the front roof slope. The primary entrance is located within a one-story, hip-roof projection on the side elevation. Simple posts support the hipped roof. The 1926 directory lists Louis F. Baker, a manager, at this address. The 1930 directory lists James H. Connolly, a president and general manager, at this address, as does the 1937 directory. By 1949, the house was owned by Peter H. Mitson.

**GARAGE:** A one-story, side-gable garage stands to the rear of the lot.

- 173 **CHAMBERS-McNULTY HOUSE (1907):** A large, two-and-one-half-story, two-family residence with a gable-on-hip roof. Architectural details of the building include a one-story, hip-roof entrance porch with simple supports and rail; a two-story, gable-roof bay window; a one-story, flat-roof entrance porch with roof balustrade and slender, paired columns; and simple cornerboards. The building retains several of its original stained glass windows. The 1908 directory lists W.C. Chambers and P.F. McNulty, a salesman, at this address. By 1918, the building was occupied by Peter F. McNulty and Willard A. Brackett, a clerk.

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ROCHAMBEAU AVENUE (continued)

GARAGE: A one-story, four-bay, flat-roof, concrete block garage stands to the west.

- 174 PATRICK J. LOVETT HOUSE (1927): A two-story, side-gable, Colonial Revival-style residence with an offset entrance on the façade set below a gable-roof hood with simple brackets. A hip-roof bay window is offset on the façade. The building has been altered through replacement windows, loss of trim and vinyl siding. The 1928 directory lists Patrick J. Lovett, a horse shoer, at this address. He was also listed in the 1930 directory. William C. Landy, a president and treasurer, was listed at this address in 1937, and in 1949, Isador Korn, was the owner of the property.

GARAGE: A one-story, single bay garage stands to the rear of the lot.

- 178 VICTOR L. DUHAIME HOUSE (1917): A one-and-one-half-story, side-gable Bungalow with an integral, full-façade, one-story porch with slender columns and a stone rail. The primary entrance is centered on the façade and an oversized gable-roof dormer projects from the front roof slope. Exposed rafter ends project from below the wide, overhanging eaves. The 1918 directory lists Victor L. Duhaime at this address. By 1920, the residence was occupied by William T. Wilson, an optician. By 1930, Earl H. Ashley, president, was listed as the property owner. He remained at this address through at least 1949.

- 182-184 DIXON-CARTER HOUSE (1923): A one-and-one-half-story, side-gable Bungalow with an integral, one-story, full-façade porch with slender columns and a simple rail. An oversized gable-roof dormer projects from the front roof slope. Two exterior brick chimneys flank each end of the building. The 1924 directory lists Raymond W. Dixon and Edwin H. Carter, a clerk, at this address. The 1930 directory lists Matthew B. Gray, an auditor at the 182 address, and Edwin H. Carter, a clerk at this address, as does the 1937 directory. The 1949 directory lists Mrs. Minnie A. Painter at 182 Rochambeau, and Bernard P. Raymond at 184 Rochambeau.

GARAGE: A one-story, single-bay garage stands to the rear of the lot.

- 186 EMORY D. KAY HOUSE (1939): A one-story, side-gable, L-shaped, Colonial Revival-style residence with an entrance sheltered below a shed-roof hood with a



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**ROCHAMBEAU AVENUE (continued)**

single support. A single gable-roof dormer projects from the front roof slope. A one-story, gable-roof ell is offset on the façade. The 1940 directory lists Emory D. Kay as the property owner, who remained at this address through at least 1949.

**GARAGE:** A one-story, single-bay garage stands to the rear of the lot.

187-189      **LANS-BAROLET HOUSE (1911):** A two-and-one-half-story, end-gable residence clad in aluminum siding. A two-story bay window projects from the west elevation of the building. A two-story porch extends along the north elevation of the building. The 1913 directory lists Axel Lans, an expressman, at 187 Rochambeau, and Louis Barolet, a dentist, at 189 Rochambeau. Both appear again in the 1917 directory. Lans appears again in the 1937 and 1949 directories, but a teacher named Flora E. Hunt is listed at 189 for these two years.

**GARAGE:** A one-and-one-half-story, end-gable, two-bay barn/garage sheathed in clapboard and set upon a stone foundation stands to the rear of the lot.

194-196      **WIGGINS-BURDICK HOUSE (1895):** A two-and-one-half-story, end-gable, Queen Anne-style residence sheathed in clapboard and wood shingles below the front gable. A two-story, hip-roof bay window is offset on the façade. The building's primary entrance is offset within a one-story, flat-roof porch with square posts. Paired entrances feature glass panels in their upper portions. A shed-roof dormer projects from the side roof slope. The 1895 directory lists Charles Wiggins, an overseer, at 194 Rochambeau, and Daniel Burdick, a cabinet maker at 196 Rochambeau. By 1909, 194 Rochambeau was occupied by James H. Heffernan, a janitor, and 196 continued to be occupied by Daniel Burdick, a foreman.

**SUMMIT AVENUE**

11-13      **IRVING A. BROWN HOUSE (1896):** A two-and-one-half-story, end-gable, Queen Anne-style residence with a one-story, flat-roof porch on the façade with a deck above. The support features simple columns and a roof balustrade. A two-story, hip-roof, bay window with tower projects from the side elevation. Brown was an insurance agent.

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**SUMMIT AVENUE (continued)**

12 ALFRED M. POWELL HOUSE (1925): A two-story, hip-roof, Colonial Revival-style four square clad in clapboard with a hip-roof dormer and paired windows on the first story. The entry porch features a gabled pediment supported by slender columns. The 1926 directory lists Alfred M. Powell, a gardener, at this address.

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, hip-roof, concrete block garage stands to the rear of the lot.

17-19 GEORGE E. CHISHOLM HOUSE (1896): A two-and-one-half-story, end-gable, Colonial Revival-style residence with an offset, two-story bay window on its façade. A one-story, flat-roof porch with roof balustrade, simple rail, and columns spans the façade. Paired entrances are offset within the porch. The 1896 directory lists George E. Chisholm, a machinist, at this address. By 1920, 17 Summit was occupied by Cleveland Fraser, a carpenter, Leo F. Fagan, and Sarah E. Sturtevant, a widow. 19 Summit was occupied by James B. McElroy, a machinist, in 1920.

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, concrete block garage is located on the side street.

20 JOHN C. SWIFT HOUSE (1912): A two-and-one-half-story, gambrel-roof, Dutch Colonial Revival-style building clad in vinyl siding. The second story features an angled oriel window above a flat-roof, enclosed porch. An entry porch with a curved pediment supported by slender columns is located beneath the second story overhang. The building has been altered through replacement siding and windows and the removal of trim. The 1913 directory lists John C. Swift, a teacher, at this address. By 1920, the property was occupied by Louise A. Mahy, a widow, Catherine M. Mahy, a teacher, Lewis Marra, a nurse, Mrs. Alice L. Marra, a teacher, and Mrs. Sarah M. Gross, a nurse.

21-23 J. KELLEY HOUSE (1915): A two-and-one-half-story, cross gable, Colonial Revival-style residence with a one-story, flat-roof, wraparound porch with slender columns, a simple rail, and roof balustrade. The entrance is offset on the façade and the building features a heavy cornice. The 1916 directory lists J. Kelley, a calico printer, at 21 Summit and William Harley, a buyer, at 23 Summit. Both appear at this address in the 1920 directory. Subsequent residents include William J. Kelley, a foreman, Mrs. Grace E. Harley, and Otis A. Redmond.

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**SUMMIT AVENUE (continued)**

**GARAGE:** A one-story, two-bay, concrete garage stands to the rear of the lot.

- 24 **SHERMAN W. BISHOP HOUSE (1911):** A two-and-one-half-story, gable-roof, Colonial Revival-style building clad in wood shingles. A hip-roof dormer projects from the side roof slope. The main entrance is offset within an enclosed, one-story porch. The 1911 directory lists Sherman W. Bishop, a manager, at this address. By 1920, the property was occupied by Everett D. Miller, the deputy City Clerk. He remained at this address until sometime between 1937 and 1949. The 1949 directory lists Jacob J. Sydney at this address.

**GARAGE:** A one-story garage stands to the rear of the lot.

- 25 **HOUSE (between 1951-62):** A one-story, side-gable building with an integral garage set below grade. An offset entrance is located on the façade. The land upon which this building stands was part of the S.E.W. Kelley property in 1936. The property is listed as vacant in the 1962 directory.

- 31 **HERMAN M. FEINSTEIN HOUSE (1939):** A two-story, side-gable, Colonial Revival-style residence with an offset entrance on the façade. The entrance is flanked by simple pilasters supporting a gabled pediment. The brick fronted building is clad in wood shingle on the side and rear elevations. The land upon which this building stands was part of the A.W. Crandall property in 1936. The 1940 directory lists this address as vacant. From 1941 through at least 1949, the directory lists Herman M. Feinstein at this address.

**GARAGE:** A one-story, end-gable garage stands to the rear of the lot.

- 32 **OZRO F. KEITH HOUSE (1912):** A two-and-one-half-story, hip-roof, Colonial Revival-style residence clad in clapboard and featuring a hip-roof dormer on the front roof slope. An asymmetrical, second-story bay window is located above the full-width enclosed porch. The 1913 directory lists Ozro F. Keith, a superintendent, at this address. He is listed at this address through to at least 1920.

**GARAGE:** A one-story, two-bay, hip-roof, concrete block, rear-lot garage.

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**SUMMIT AVENUE (continued)**

- 35-37      **ALBERT W. CRANDALL HOUSE (1910):** A two-and-one-half-story, end-gable, Colonial Revival-style residence with a one-story, flat-roof, full-façade porch. The porch features slender columns, a simple rail and roof balustrade. A two-story bay window is surmounted by a gable-roof dormer on the side elevation. The 1911 directory lists Albert W. Crandall, a hay dealer, at this address. He remained at 35 Summit through to at least 1920. 37 Summit was occupied by Bertram J. Drabble, a jewelry manufacturer, in 1920. The 1949 directory lists F. Edward Cunningham, Jr. at 35 Summit, and Harold E. Milner at 37 Summit.
- 36            **JAMES R. CROSBY HOUSE (1925):** A two-and-one-half-story, hip-roof Colonial Revival-style building with a hip-roof dormer on the front roof slope. The first floor is clad in clapboard and the second story is sheathed in wood shingles. The building's asymmetrical façade features a pedimented entry with a semicircular fanlight. The 1925 directory lists James R. Crosby, a police captain, at this address. The 1937 directory lists Aaron Bergum, a salesman, at this address. The building was vacant in 1949.
- 44            **RICHARD F. HARNEDY HOUSE (1910):** A two-and-one-half-story, gable-roof building clad in clapboard. A pedimented second story window interrupts the line of the gable roof at the side. The main entrance is located within a one-story porch. Bay windows are located on the front and side of the building. The 1911 directory lists Richard F. Harnedy, a letter carrier, at this address. He remained at this address for more than 30 years, as he is listed in the 1949 directory.
- GARAGE:** A one-story, single-bay garage stands to the rear of the lot.
- 50            **M.E. PRESCOTT HOUSE (1915):** A two-and-one-half-story, end-gambrel, Dutch Colonial Revival-style residence with an offset entrance on the façade. A one-story, flat-roof, full-façade porch features slender, paired columns and a simple roof balustrade. Shed-roof dormers extend along side roof slopes. The 1915 directory lists M.E. Prescott at this address. The 1920 directory lists Washington R. Prescott, a lawyer, and R.W. Prescott at this address.
- GARAGE:** A one-story, single-bay garage stands to the rear of the lot.
- 51            **HOUSE (1940s):** A one-and-one-half-story, end-gable, Colonial Revival-style residence with an offset entrance flanked by fluted pilasters supporting an arched

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**SUMMIT AVENUE (continued)**

pediment. A large, multi-light, fixed glass window is offset on the façade. The building does not appear on the 1937 map. The 1949 directory lists Max Pulner at this address.

GARAGE: A one-story, single-bay garage is located on the side street.

- 54 C.T. MOREY HOUSE (1916): A one-and-one-half-story, side-gable building clad in clapboard. The second story features two semi-octagonal dormers with octagonal, hip roofs. A one-story, full-width porch with square columns spans the façade. The main entrance is flanked by sidelights. The 1916 directory lists C.T. Morey, a mechanical engineer, at this address. By 1920 the building was occupied by Thomas C. Clarkson, a physician. Robert W. Wakefield, a president, and then a salesman, was listed in both the 1930 and 1937 directories. By 1949, John F. Brown owned 54 Summit Avenue.

GARAGE: A one-story, single-bay garage stands to the rear of the lot.

- 59 GEORGE W. HOLT HOUSE (1909): A two-and-one-half-story, hip-roof, Colonial Revival-style residence with a one-story, flat-roof, full-façade porch. The porch features tapered columns and cross-braced rails. A one-story bay window is offset on the façade. A second-story window has been altered. The 1909 directory lists George W. Holt, a letter carrier, at this address.

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, concrete garage stands to the rear of the lot.

- 60 HOUSE (1913): A two-and-one-half-story, hip-roof building clad in clapboard with a hip-roof dormer projecting from the front roof slope. A one-story porch with slender supports, a simple rail and roof balustrade extends along the façade. The second story features shuttered windows and a full-width balcony over the front porch. The building is listed as vacant in the 1913 directory; by 1916, the building was occupied by John C. Swift, a teacher. The 1930 directory lists Francis W. Rolins, a salesman at this address. By 1937, George F. Carr, an adjuster, was listed at this address, and remained there through to at least 1949.

- 61 ALFRED SMITH HOUSE (1906): A two-and-one-half-story, end-gambrel, Dutch Colonial Revival-style residence with a one-story, flat-roof, full-façade porch. The porch features slender columns and a simple rail. The 1907 directory lists Alfred

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**SUMMIT AVENUE (continued)**

Smith, a foreman, at this address.

- 63 EDWARD E. COFFIN HOUSE (1906): A two-and-one-half-story, end-gambrel, Dutch Colonial Revival-style residence with a one-story, flat-roof, full-façade porch. The porch features slender columns, a simple rail, and roof balustrade. A one-story bay window projects from the side elevation of the building. The 1907 directory lists Edward E. Coffin, a draftsman, at this address.

GARAGE: A one-story, single-bay garage stands to the rear of the lot.

- 68 ISABEL M. BROWNSON HOUSE (1917): A two-story, hip-on-gable roof building sheathed in wood shingles. A hip-roof dormer projects from the front roof slope. An offset entrance on the façade is sheltered by a flat-roof hood with brackets. Brownson was an assistant secretary. By 1920, Lucy E. Brownson, a widow, and Marjorie Brownson were also listed in the street directory at this address.

GARAGE: A one-story, single-bay garage stands to the rear of the lot.

- 72 WILLIAM J. STREET HOUSE (1926): A two-and-one-half-story, end-gable residence with brick cladding on the first floor and weatherboard above. The one-story, hip-roof, full-façade porch has been enclosed and a hip-roof dormer projects from the side roof slope of the building. Street was a salesman. Later owners include William H. Bowker, who was listed in both 1930 and 1937, and Jacob L. Comras, from sometime between 1937 up through at least 1949.

GARAGE: A one-story, single-bay, concrete block garage stands to the rear of the lot.

- 73 ENRICO BERTOLACCINI HOUSE (1903): A two-story, end-gable, Queen Anne-style residence with a one-story, flat-roof porch that extends along the façade and wraps around to the side elevation. The building is notable for its decorative vergeboard below the gables, a two-story, hipped-roof tower, and a gable-roof dormer on the side roof slope. The porch features slender columns and a simple rail. Bertolaccini was a wine merchant at Caproni Bros. & Co., 175-177 Atwells Avenue. The 1920 directory lists Henry Bertolaccini and Peter Bertolaccini, a bookkeeper, at this address. In 1930 and 1937, only Peter is listed at this address, but his occupation is listed as manager. The 1949 directory lists Mrs.

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SUMMIT AVENUE (continued)

Theresa Bertolaccini at 73 Summit Ave.

GARAGE: A one-story, single-bay garage stands to the rear of the lot.

- 76 WILLIAM J. PETRI HOUSE (1927): A one-story, gambrel-roof Colonial Revival-style building clad in clapboard. A full-width, shed-roof dormer spans the front roof slope of the building. A two-story ell projects from the rear of the building. The building's asymmetrical façade features a pedimented entryway supported by slender columns. The 1928 directory lists William J. Petri at this address. Mrs. Florence Y. Petri was listed at this address in 1930 and again in 1937. A. Herbert Barenboim was listed at this address in 1949.

GARAGE: A one-story garage stands to the rear of the lot.

- Rochambeau Encampment Marker (1907): located at the corner of Brewster and Rocambeau, the bronze plaque affixed to a rough-hewn block of granite was erected by the Rhode Island Society of the Sons of the Revolution to mark the site where Rochambeau's troops camped in 1782 on the Dexter Farm.

- 80 PHILIP ABRAAMS HOUSE (1927): A two-and-one-half-story, hip-roof building clad in stucco on the first story with clapboard above. A shed-roof dormer projects from the front roof slope. An enclosed entryway is located within a one-bay projection. A one-story, enclosed, flat-roof sunroom projects from the side elevation. The building features an attached one-story garage. The 1928 directory lists Philip Abraams at this address. He remained at this address through to at least 1949.

- 86 EVARISTO NANNI HOUSE (1925): A two-and-one-half-story, hip-roof, Colonial Revival-style residence with a center entrance set below a gabled pediment and housed within a one-story, one-bay, hip-roof entrance vestibule. A hip-roof dormer projects from the east roof slope and an oriel window projects from the east elevation. The 1926 directory lists Evaristo Nanni, a contractor, at this address.

GARAGE: A one-story, two-bay, hip-roof garage stands to the rear of the lot.

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SUMMIT AVENUE (continued)

88-90 SAMUEL SILVERSTEIN-DAVID POLLOCK HOUSE (1925): A two-and-one-half-story, hip-roof building clad in clapboard with an asymmetrical façade. An enclosed sunroom with three contiguous windows projects from the façade. A balcony projects from the second floor above a double entrance. The 1926 directory lists Samuel Silverstein, periodicals, at 88 Summit and David Pollock, an accountant, at 90 Summit. They are again listed in the 1930 directory. The 1937 directory lists Samuel once again at 88 Summit, Myron Herman, a collector, is listed at 90 Summit. The 1949 directory lists Abraham L. Singer at 88 Summit, and David Pollock at 90 Summit.

94 CHESTER T. CLAYTON HOUSE (1926): A two-story, hip-roof building clad in vinyl siding. An offset entrance is located below an aluminum hood. The building is listed as vacant in the 1926 directory; by 1928, the occupant is identified as Chester T. Clayton, a printer.

96 DONALD G. CLARK HOUSE (1925): A two-story, hip-roof, four square clad in vinyl siding. The main entrance is located within a partial-width, one-story porch with iron columns supporting a second-story balcony. A one-story, flat-roof sunroom projects from the side elevation. The 1926 directory lists Donald G. Clark, a salesman, at this address. He is also listed at this address in 1937, but his occupation is listed as a purchasing agent. Robert E. Downey is listed in the 1949 directory at this address.

GARAGE: A one-story garage stands to the rear of the lot.

97 HOUSE (c. 1919-1926): A one-and-one-half-story, end-gable residence with a one-story, integral, screened-in porch on its south bay. The building features cornice returns. The building originally looked like its neighbor at 103 Summit, but has been altered through replacement siding and trim and an integral porch.

GARAGE: A one-story garage stands to the rear of the lot.

103 WILLIAM H. DEMPSEY HOUSE (1929): A one-and-one-half-story, end-gable residence with an offset entrance on the façade set within a recessed opening. The building features cornice returns and wood cornerboards. The 1930 directory lists William H. Dempsey at this address. Louis Rabinowitz, a foreman, is listed at this address in the 1937 directory, and Edmund Korb is listed in 1949.



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**SUMMIT AVENUE (continued)**

**GARAGE:** A one-story, two-bay, concrete block garage stands to the rear of the lot.

- 112 **HARRY H. FINK HOUSE (1927):** A two-and-one-half-story, hip-roof four square sheathed in clapboard on the second story with stucco on the first story. A one-story, flat-roof projection houses the building's primary entrance. The 1928 directory lists Harry H. Fink, a treasurer, at this address. Fink remained at this address through at least 1949.

**GARAGE:** A one-story garage stands to the rear of the lot.

- 116 **ZELIG FINK HOUSE (1927):** A two-and-one-half-story, hip-roof, four square clad in clapboard on the second story and stucco on the first. A one-story, flat-roof projection houses the building's primary entrance. A hipped-roof dormer projects from the front roof slope. The 1928 directory lists Zelig Fink, president, at this address. He remained at this address through to at least 1937. Between the years of 1937 and 1949, Harry Miller took ownership of the house.

**GARAGE:** A one-story, single-bay, end-gable garage stands to the rear of the lot.

- 121-123 **HERBERT B. RUST, JR. HOUSE (1927):** An unusual, hipped-roof multiple family residence with shed-roof dormers projecting from the side roof slopes. The building's long façade features a central entrance set below a gabled pediment with simple brackets. The 1928 directory lists Herbert B. Rust, Jr., a salesman, at this address. The 1930 directory lists Frank A. McNulty, a special agent at 121 and Walter A. MacNiece, a collector, at 123. In 121, Joseph H. Feinstein, a salesman, and Bernard Rosenberg, also a salesman, occupied 121 and 123 Summit Ave. respectively. The 1949 directory lists Max Marcuritz at 121 and Muriel Halprin, a violin teacher, at 123 Summit.

**THIRD STREET**

- 100 **CLARENCE S. TAYLOR HOUSE (1936):** A two-story, side-gable, Colonial Revival-style residence notable for its three gable-roof dormers which break the cornice line of the façade. The entrance is centered on the façade below an

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**THIRD STREET (continued)**

arched pediment. A one-story, shed-roof sunroom projects from the side elevation. The directory lists Clarence S. Taylor at this address from 1937 until 1943, at which time Louis Kesterman took over the ownership and remained there until 1948. The 1949 directory lists Lolan F. Jacobson as the owner of this property.

**GARAGE:** A one-story garage stands to the side of the lot.

**SUMMIT HISORIC DISTRICT**

Name of Property

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

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

**Criteria Considerations**

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

Property is:

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

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

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

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

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

**PROVIDENCE COUNTY, RI**

County and State

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

ARCHITECTURE

**Period of Significance**

1875-1951

**Significant Dates**

1915

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

various

**Primary location of additional data:**

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

Name of repository:

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**SIGNIFICANCE**

A well-preserved and cohesive example of a pre-World War II, middle-class, residential suburb on the East Side of Providence, the Summit Historic District has a significant concentration of architecturally consistent domestic buildings, most constructed between 1916 and 1951, that collectively demonstrate the "streetcar" and "early automobile" phases of suburban development in Providence. The district is also important as an example of a residential subdivision largely created by the same family that had owned and farmed this land for nearly two centuries. Its 156 structures are primarily 1½ - to 2½ -story, single-family, wood frame and masonry homes in a mix of Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, and Bungalow styles, typical of early 20<sup>th</sup> century architectural design. The district's rectilinear street plan and small house lots indicate that it was originally planned for development at a time when travel by public streetcar was still the norm, but many homes have period garages behind them, demonstrating the rapidly rising popularity of the automobile in the 1920s and 1930s. Since the end of World War II, the district has retained all but one of its original buildings, and has seen very little new construction. Furthermore, although individual buildings have experienced some alterations, the overall architectural and visual character of the district remains largely intact, and it is still populated predominantly by middle-class residents. The Summit Avenue Historic District thus retains a high level of historic and architectural integrity and meets Criteria A and C for listing on the National Register.

The Summit Avenue Historic District reflects the confluence of several historical trends in Providence, and the United States as a whole, dating back to the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. As the main focus of the American economy shifted from agriculture to manufacturing in the early and mid-1800s, cities like Providence underwent a radical transformation. Factories were constructed, and expanded; new businesses were established and grew; railroads were built, eventually connecting to a transcontinental transportation network; and population increased dramatically as people arrived to seek the many economic opportunities available in cities. Those opportunities included not only factory jobs and other forms of manual labor, but also a new category of "white-collar" positions in business and trade: the managers, clerks, secretaries, bookkeepers, salespeople, bank tellers, and others who sat behind a desk or stood behind a counter every day. These white-collar workers (as well as educators, civil servants, small business owners, lawyers, doctors, and other professionals) evolved into a new socio-economic group popularly called the middle class. The middle class was typically well educated, had opportunities for social and professional advancement, and enjoyed an income level that afforded a comfortable lifestyle.

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As urban areas industrialized in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, cities were popularly perceived as overcrowded, dirty, and dangerous areas. Immigrants crowded into older, established neighborhoods; streets became jammed with traffic. Poor sanitation provided a breeding ground for disease, while factories polluted the air and water. Vice and crime increased along with the population, and conflicts erupted between groups from different countries and cultures. All of these perceptions encouraged the creation of new communities outside of urban areas.

By definition, a suburb is “a largely homogeneous residential area built at the edge of the existing city, from which residents commute daily to jobs in the center city... usually [built] in units containing single-family houses on small parcels of land.”<sup>1</sup> These small parcels were subdivided from a larger tract of open (usually agricultural) land lying outside the urban core but provided with transportation facilities to access the city center. A formal subdivision plan, or plat, dictated the layout and widths of streets and the arrangement of house lots. The lots were usually a standard size within the subdivision, with consistent frontages and depths. Some plat developers also set the parameters for size and placement of individual dwellings within the house lots.

In the United States, historic suburban development evolved through four phases, each categorized by the type of transportation available at the time: railroad (also known as “garden”) suburbs in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, streetcar suburbs in the period from the Civil War to the end of World War I, early automobile suburbs from the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century through the end of World War II, and freeway suburbs from the 1950s to the present.<sup>2</sup> In Providence, railroads arrived in 1835; horse-drawn streetcars were introduced in 1864, and electric trolleys in 1892; the first automobile manufacturer started doing business in 1896; and the first section of limited-access freeway was built 1949-52. “Streetcar suburbs” in Providence like the Summit Historic District developed from ca. 1860 to the 1920s.

As early as the 1840s and 1850s, living outside the city in a single-family house, set in an environment closer to nature with fresh air, open spaces, and picturesque surroundings, was seen as a means to achieve a more physically and spiritually healthy lifestyle. Inspired by examples from Europe (particularly near London) and the Romantic landscape movement, designers Alexander Jackson Davis and Frederick Law Olmsted created prototype “garden suburbs” outside New York and Chicago, from which residents could commute to the city by train. “Designed to be residential landscapes separate from but connected to the city, and to combine the open space and greenery of the country with an efficient layout of houses and

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<sup>1</sup> Ames, David L. *Draft National Register Bulletin on Suburban Development* (1998), p. 1-2.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid*, p. 5.

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transportation,” the railroad or garden suburb was also intended “to shelter the family from the corrupting influences of the city,” providing a refuge of rest and tranquility.<sup>3</sup>

At first a lifestyle available only to the wealthy, the suburban ideal took root in the American popular imagination, and became the foundation of residential community planning theory well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>4</sup>

Over time, advances in transportation made suburban land more accessible to those of moderate incomes, and living in the suburbs came to symbolize for many a dream of homeownership, material well-being, and clean-living morality to which Americans of all economic classes aspired, most especially the middle class. The electric trolley, introduced in America in 1888, opened suburban areas to both white-collar and blue-collar workers, generating the first large-scale movement of residents relocating out of urban centers. In 1908, Ford Motor Company began to mass-produce the Model T. As the 20<sup>th</sup> century progressed, cars revolutionized American society, making people much more mobile than ever before; and after World War II, as high-speed freeways were built nationwide, a second great wave of suburbanization pushed even farther beyond city centers. Improved transportation facilities also expedited the movement of building materials from manufacturer to buyer, which helped to reduce housing construction costs for aspiring suburban homeowners.

Several other factors helped to keep suburban housing costs under control in this period. The balloon-frame method of construction (invented in the U.S. in the 1830s) made houses easier and faster to build by using light-weight, standard-sized framing members. Manufacturers could mass-produce not only framing members, but also other architectural features such as windows, doors, clapboards, shingles, hardware, and decorative elements, which could then be shipped by rail (and later, by truck) anywhere in the country. After 1910 middle-class suburban homes were typically smaller than their Victorian predecessors, and more standardized floor plans were developed, which helped to offset the cost of new technological innovations such as central heating, indoor plumbing, hot water heaters, and electricity (all available by the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century). A technique for applying a thin veneer of brick or stone to a wooden structure (perfected in the early 1920s) even allowed balloon-framed houses to imitate their more expensive masonry counterparts.

Meanwhile, popular perceptions of what constituted “a proper home” also evolved in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, reflecting changing social values about the family. Middle-

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<sup>3</sup> Ibid, pp. 2 and 29.

<sup>4</sup> “Blackstone Park Historic District” National Register Nomination (in Providence, listed 1998).

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class families tended to live on one income, to lack live-in servants, and, over time, to have relatively fewer children than their counterparts in earlier periods. Consequently, suburban families preferred homes of modest size that were easy to maintain as well as affordable. The "housewife" (a new term at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century) was expected to manage both the household and the children, largely by herself, while the husband worked outside the home as the family's sole provider. In housing design, "the Victorian aesthetic that valued richness and complexity was replaced by one stressing practicality and simplicity, efficiency and craftsmanship...the elaborate Victorian house was replaced with a house of structural simplicity, balanced proportions, ... minimal decoration ... and standardized [room] layouts."<sup>5</sup>

Two new house types fit this modern aesthetic well: the bungalow and the four-square house. The bungalow, typically 1 or 1½ stories, with its deep overhanging eaves providing a sense of shelter and its open front porch allowing a connection to nature (both characteristics so important to the suburban ideal), became one of the most popular American suburban house types in the early 1900s: it was small, functional, affordable, easy to build and to maintain, and readily adapted to a variety of stylistic details and materials. The cube-shaped four-square house, a bit larger than the bungalow at 2 or 2½ stories and characterized by a hipped roof, front dormer, square façade, and front porch, was eminently practical as well. In both types, the multi-purpose living room replaced the Victorian front and back parlor, front hall, and library; kitchens included eating areas for informal family meals; and the traditional servants' back staircase was eliminated. Bungalow floor plans varied considerably: some placed public areas (living room, dining room, porch) at the front of the house, and private areas (bedrooms, baths) at the rear or upstairs; other bungalows placed public and private functions in a side-by-side arrangement. In either case, rooms usually opened off of one another rather than off a main hallway or corridor. The four-square house, typically with four equally-sized rooms on each floor, had its public and service spaces downstairs and its private spaces upstairs. Both types reached the height of their popularity in the 1920s and 1930s.<sup>6</sup>

Architectural pattern books of suburban house designs began to be published in the 1840s, marketed not just to professional designers and builders but also directly to the prospective home buyer. Pattern books contained illustrations of completed homes in landscaped settings, along with floor plans, details, and advice about plantings, giving the home owner both vision and guidance and obviating the need for a professional architect (another cost-saving measure). Such illustrations were also published in popular magazines, such as

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<sup>5</sup> Ames, pp. 33-35.

<sup>6</sup> McAlester, Virginia and Lee, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, pp. 319, 326 and 454; Smith, *500 Small Houses of the Twenties*, p. 265; also Ames, p. 35.

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*Godey's Lady's Book*, *Good Housekeeping* and *Ladies Home Journal*, as well as in mail-order catalogs (which also sold detailed architectural plans and prefabricated house components). These mass-marketing techniques helped to popularize across the country not only the suburban ideal itself, but also its expression in an eclectic variety of architectural styles, during the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

Suburban development on Providence's East Side mirrored these national trends. In the eight decades between the end of the Civil War and the end of World War II, Providence became a metropolitan area. The city's textile, jewelry and silver, and metal products industries dominated American manufacturing, and overall industrial production made Rhode Island one of the wealthiest states per capita in America at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The population jumped 460% between 1865 and 1945, with most of that growth occurring before 1910; in 1900 Providence was the 20<sup>th</sup> largest city in the country. This boom caused living conditions in many older neighborhoods to deteriorate, and created a tremendous demand for new housing. To provide more space for new development, the city annexed land from the surrounding towns of Cranston, Johnston and North Providence, more than tripling its land area between 1860 and 1900. Meanwhile, public utilities (water and sewer lines, electricity and telephones) were all introduced between 1870 and 1890, giving rise to an expectation that new homes would feature these modern conveniences, and making those new homes all the more attractive to middle-class renters and buyers. Public transportation systems facilitated the commute to downtown: horse-drawn streetcars began traversing principal streets in 1864, and by 1893 a network of electric street railways crisscrossed the city (supplanted by buses and trackless trolleys in the 1920s and 1930s). The first practical automobiles intended for continuous operation appeared in Providence in 1896-1897; by 1930, cars had become ubiquitous.<sup>7</sup> All of these trends prompted both wealthy and middle-class residents to relocate outside the city center between 1875 and 1945, transforming former agricultural lands on the edges of Providence into suburban neighborhoods. The Summit Historic District embodies this transformation.

From the founding of Providence in 1636 until the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, the land north of today's Rochambeau Avenue and east of what is now North Main Street was considered "the country." Rising up to the east of North Main Street was a steep hill, cresting at what is now Hope Street; further east of the crest was a large area of wetlands known as the Great Swamp. Both of these topographical features inhibited residential development in what is now the northeast corner of Providence, and despite being only a couple of miles removed from the center of town, the area remained sparsely settled and relatively inaccessible for some 250

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<sup>7</sup> Sanderson, Edward F. and Wm. MacKenzie Woodward, *Providence: A Citywide Survey of Historic Resources*, p. 54-63.



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years. As late as 1874, only four public roads traversed this area: the Pawtucket Turnpike (North Main Street), East Avenue (Hope Street) and the Neck Road to Pawtucket (now a private road in Swan Point Cemetery), all running north/south, and North Street (Rochambeau Avenue) running east/west. The primary use for the land was agriculture, with a few houses scattered here and there for the resident farmers.

Jeremiah Dexter (1730-1807), a farmer, built himself a house in 1754 about a mile and a half north of the town center at Market Square. The house stood at the corner of two 17<sup>th</sup> century roads: the Common Road to Pawtucket and Hearnton's Lane (now North Main Street and Rochambeau Avenue, respectively).<sup>8</sup> Dexter's sizeable farm of some 80 acres reached uphill from that intersection as far north as today's Fifth Street and as far east as what is now Hope Street. Near the end of the Revolutionary War, after the Battle of Yorktown in 1782, French troops under the command of the Comte de Rochambeau camped at the Dexter farm while en route to Boston for the voyage home. The names Camp Street (1782) and Rochambeau Avenue (1894) commemorate this event, as does the Rochambeau Encampment Marker (1907) in a small public park at the intersection of Summit Avenue and Brewster Street.

In 1765, a large tract of land was set off from Providence and incorporated as the Town of North Providence; the border was adjusted two years later so that Hearnton's Lane (renamed North Street in 1856) marked the boundary between the two towns. The Dexter farm remained part of North Providence for more than a century.

Jeremiah Dexter died in 1807, survived by his wife and eight children. He left the farm equally divided among his three sons, Jeremiah, Stephen, and Edward. In 1817, Jeremiah Dexter, Jr., sold his sister Anna (for \$800) his full one-third share of their father's farm; Anna, who never married, had a life tenancy in one half of the Dexter farmhouse, which she shared with her brother Edward. Anna eventually inherited the shares of her brothers Stephen and Edward (Edward's will devised his interest to Anna for life and afterwards to the children of their sister Freelove Dexter Emerson, allocating two undivided thirds to niece Anna Emerson, and one undivided third to nephews Edward and Ezekiel Emerson Jr.) In 1860 Anna's nephew Ezekiel Emerson, Jr. purchased a lot on North Street from his aunt, where he built his home (142 Rochambeau Avenue, ca. 1860-1865, the earliest house in the Summit Historic District). Upon Anna Dexter's death in 1874, her entire estate then passed to the children of her sister Freelove: Anna Emerson Morris, Edward Dexter Emerson, and Ezekiel Emerson, Jr.<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> The Jeremiah Dexter House at 957 North Main Street is already listed individually on the National Register. It is not included within this historic district.

<sup>9</sup> See PPS Records for 142 Rochambeau Avenue.

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The same year that Anna Dexter died (1874), Providence annexed a large portion of North Providence, including the entire Dexter farm, as the city's 10<sup>th</sup> Ward. At that time, all of the land area between North Street (now Rochambeau Avenue), the Pawtucket Turnpike (now North Main Street), the Pawtucket city line and the Seekonk River was still mostly occupied by farms and land-based businesses such as nurseries. Anticipating a demand for new house lots in this area, some landowners almost immediately began to convert their open lands into residential subdivisions; others waited decades, meanwhile continuing their agricultural pursuits. Between 1875 and 1930, various property owners recorded nearly a dozen different plats north of Rochambeau Avenue and east of North Main Street, ranging in size from a handful to hundreds of lots. Plat boundaries typically followed traditional property lines, giving many plats an irregular shape. Most plats featured a regular grid of streets, but where two plats came together, the streets sometimes met at awkward angles and formed odd-sized lots: a characteristic still clearly discernible in current maps of the area. House lots were typically rectangular and contained between 4,000 and 5,000 sq. ft.<sup>10</sup> Some plats also included deed restrictions governing the placement and type of new housing that could be built on individual lots.

The actual construction of streets and buildings in these various plats took seventy-five years to complete. Factors affecting the pace of development included not only the availability but also the condition of the land, the existence of city services and transportation facilities, and the ebb and flow of the real estate market. Individual "subdividers" had to acquire and survey large parcels of land, and then develop a plan with house lots and streets. (Over time, some still-vacant early plats were redrawn to adjust lot sizes and street layouts.) Once a plat was recorded, swampy areas had to be drained and hilly areas graded to prepare land for new construction; new roads had to be built, streetcar lines extended, and utility lines installed. Finally, prospective homeowners had to buy lots and contract with builders to construct houses. Most of these activities occurred well before the City of Providence adopted citywide zoning regulations in 1923, and so new development in this northeast corner of Providence proceeded as the product of many uncoordinated decisions. As a result, the area developed neither quickly nor as a single community.

In 1874, Anna (a.k.a. Ann) Emerson Morris, Edward D. Emerson, and Ezekiel Emerson, Jr., inherited the Dexter Farm from their aunt Anna Dexter. As directed by Anna Dexter's will,

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<sup>10</sup> After about 1920, new plats had house lots averaging 6,000 to 7,000 sq. ft., the easier to accommodate a driveway and garage at the back. Subdivisions of the 1930s and 1940s often featured even larger lots of 10,000 sq. ft., or even more, and garages began to be incorporated within houses.

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respecting the wishes of her late brother Edward Dexter, Anna Morris inherited two-thirds of the estate, while the brothers jointly received one-third. In 1875 Ezekiel Emerson, Jr., quit-claimed to his sister Anna Emerson his interest to a parcel of 33¼ acres at the corner of North and North Main Streets, including the Dexter farmhouse and his own home on North Street. Anna Emerson (1830-1909) had married her cousin and neighbor, John Morris (1828-1906), whose own farm lay about a quarter mile east of the Dexter property.<sup>11</sup> The 1875 City Directory indicates that John Morris, Edward D. Emerson and Ezekiel Emerson all made their livings as farmers. All three also lived on their aunt's farm: Anna and John Morris lived in her grandfather's house, while Edward Emerson had a house on the Pawtucket Turnpike near its intersection with North Main and Cemetery Streets, and Ezekiel Emerson's home (which he no longer owned, but still occupied) stood on North Street east of Camp Street.

The 1875 atlas of Providence shows the Dexter Farm divided into six parcels. Two vacant parcels totaling approximately 38 acres bounded by North Street on the south and East Street on the east belonged to Ezekiel Emerson. Edward D. Emerson owned two parcels totaling approximately 9 acres east of the Pawtucket Turnpike, including his own house (since demolished). Anna Morris's land lay south of Edward's property and west of Ezekiel's: an L-shaped parcel of about 33 acres bounded on the west by North Main Street and the Pawtucket Turnpike, and on the south by North Street, including the Dexter farmhouse as well as another house (Ezekiel's) on the north side of North Street, just east of Camp Street. The sixth parcel was a lot of about 21,000 square feet with a house on it (since demolished), belonging to a Caroline Brown, located on North Street between Anna Morris's and Ezekiel Emerson's property.<sup>12</sup> The west boundary of Caroline Brown's and Ezekiel Emerson's lots would later become the western line of Summit Avenue.

In 1864, the Providence-Pawtucket horse-car line began operating on Pawtucket Turnpike. The Edward D. Emerson Plat of 1876, on the east side of the pike (later renamed North Main Street), included one new street called Stanton Avenue (today's Stenton Road and Creston Way), with twenty-four house lots lining its north side. Although a few houses were

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<sup>11</sup> John Morris's great-great grandmother, Susannah Dexter Browne, was the sister of Anna Emerson's grandfather Jeremiah Dexter, thus John and Anna were second cousins twice removed. John and Anna Morris's marriage brought into joint ownership not only part of the former Dexter farm but also additional farmlands located on the south side of Rochambeau Avenue between Morris and Cole Avenues, which were likewise later developed as a residential suburb by the Morris heirs (including Elmgrove Gardens, a National Register-eligible historic district currently scheduled for nomination).

<sup>12</sup> Caroline Brown's connection to the Emersons, if any, is unknown; her name does not appear in contemporary city directories or in Dexter/Emerson/Morris family genealogies.

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subsequently built near the western end of Stanton Avenue, most of the plat remained vacant for almost fifty years.<sup>13</sup> (Another plat immediately to the north of Edward Emerson's land was also recorded in 1876 as the William Randall Estate Plat, stretching from First Street north to Tenth Street, and from North Main Street east to just beyond what is now Summit Avenue.)

Ezekiel Emerson, meanwhile, had sold all of his 38-plus acre holdings by 1882. Ten years later, most of this property was owned by a William Richmond, who in 1892 recorded a plat bounded by Summit Avenue and Brewster Street on the west, East Avenue on the east, North Street on the south, and Fourth Street on the north. (Caroline Brown's house on North Street was demolished for the Summit Avenue right of way, which extended northwesterly from North Street past Brewster Street, and then continued northward through the adjacent Randall Estate plat.) The triangular block bounded by Summit Avenue, Brewster Street and Fourth Street was partially platted much later, by a Rose Lasker in 1926.

On the south side of Rochambeau Avenue, which was not part of the original Dexter farm, the triangular block bounded by Rochambeau, Dana Street and Ivy Street was recorded as part of the Rochambeau Heights Plat in 1903. This development was likely facilitated by the presence of electric streetcars on Camp Street as far north as Rochambeau Avenue; Dana Street also intersected with Camp Street.

Despite all the development occurring around them, Anna and John Morris held the remainder of the original Dexter farm as open space for the rest of their lives (John died in 1906, Anna in 1909). At some point they even increased their holdings with a tract of more than 126,000 sq. ft. acquired from Anna's brother Edward Emerson. By 1909, all the land north, east and south of the Morris and Emerson property had already been platted, and housing construction was underway in those neighboring plats. It is not clear what stopped the Morrises and Emersons from following suit: access to public transportation was available nearby on North Main Street (by 1864), Camp Street (by 1895) and Hope Street (by 1908), so perhaps the slow introduction of city services had an impact: sewer lines were installed along Rochambeau Avenue from North Main eastward past Summit Avenue by 1895, but city water was not available on Rochambeau or Summit Avenues until 1908. Or perhaps the Morrises and Emersons simply preferred to hold onto their farming way of life as long as they could. Whatever the reason, in 1909 the two families together owned more than 1.7 million square feet of unplatted land, with only six houses (all occupied by family members) standing on it. That situation would soon change.

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<sup>13</sup> The Edward D. Emerson Plat of 1876 was replatted by Emerson's nieces, the Anna Morris Heirs, in 1927; Creston Way was built out by the end of World War II.

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Anna and John Morris' five daughters Phebe E. Morris, Annie D. Pepler, Mary M. Almy, Edith A. Nevin, and Emma A. Swift eventually inherited their property.<sup>14</sup> Two years after their mother's death, in 1911, the Anna Morris Heirs deeded to the City of Providence rights of way for five new cross streets on the west side of Summit Avenue: Colonial, Dexterdale, Edgehill, Memorial and D'Estaing Roads.<sup>15</sup> The plat map attached to the deed shows each of the new roads – all 40 feet wide except for Edgehill Road, which was 50 feet wide -- laid out to a point about 150 feet west of Summit Avenue. Seven individual lots (six on Summit Avenue, one on the south side of Colonial Road) had already been sold off to other owners, who are named on the plat map. The lots were roughly 5,000 square feet each (although one lot on Summit was about triple that size).

Five years later, in 1916, the Anna Morris Heirs recorded a plat showing Rochambeau Avenue, Colonial Road and Dexterdale Avenue, between Summit Avenue and Camp Street.<sup>16</sup> The plat simply shows the layout of the new streets in a rectilinear pattern; both Colonial and Dexterdale Roads are 40 feet wide, and Camp Street is 50 feet wide. (Note that Camp Street had previously ended at the south side of Rochambeau; this plat extended Camp Street two blocks northward.) The plat excludes the north side of Dexterdale Road and the west side of Camp Street. It also does not indicate any individual house lots, which is unusual in comparison to other adjacent plats (e.g. the Richmond Plat), but city atlases of 1918, 1926 and 1937 show these blocks gradually subdivided into house lots in a manner similar to neighboring plats.

Between 1923 and 1927 the original Morris Heirs Plat was extended three times to the north, to include Edgehill, Memorial and D'Estaing Roads between Summit Avenue and Camp Street. (D'Estaing Road, previously called Stanton Avenue in the Edward Emerson Plat, is now called Creston Way.) Colonial, Dexterdale and Edgehill Roads were also extended from Camp Street west to North Main Street in a separate plat dated 1926.

In 1916, the Anna Morris Heirs Plat had two houses standing in it, both on the north side of Rochambeau Avenue and both predating the creation of the plat: 142 Rochambeau (Ezekiel

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<sup>14</sup> Mary Almy, Annie Pepler, and Emma Swift all built houses between 1895 and 1908 on lots divided from their parents' farm, all fronting on Rochambeau Avenue (nos. 36, 46, and 120-122, respectively). Emma Swift's house stands in the historic district, moved to 124-126 Rochambeau Avenue from the site of Temple Beth Shalom. In addition, Edith Nevin for some time owned her uncle Ezekiel Emerson's house at 142 Rochambeau Avenue.

<sup>15</sup> Providence Land Evidence Records: Deed Book 523, Page 124, dated November 9, 1911.

<sup>16</sup> Providence Land Evidence Records: Plat Book 34, Page 20, copied on card 1031, dated February 16, 1916.

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Emerson House, built ca 1860-1865) and 120-22 Rochambeau (Emma Swift's house, built 1903 and moved to number 124-126 about 1947). Elsewhere in the district, thirteen houses had been built by 1916: six on the south side of Rochambeau Avenue (Rochambeau Heights Plat of 1903) and seven on the east side of Summit Avenue (William Richmond Plat of 1892). Among these thirteen houses are four triple deckers (131-133, 135-137, 139-141, and 194-196 Rochambeau). Triple deckers (although unusual in the district here nominated) were a very common type of housing built in Providence at the turn of the century as the pressure of immigration created a strong demand for rental housing. Also within the historic district, the Rochambeau Encampment Monument had been erected in 1907 at the corner of Summit Avenue and Brewster Street, in a block yet to be platted or to see any new housing.

The 1918 city atlas shows Dexterdale Road, Colonial Road and Camp Street built according to the 1916 plat, and the initial extensions of Edgehill Road, Memorial Road and D'Estaing Road west of Summit Avenue in accord with the 1911 plat. City water lines were partially installed on Colonial and Dexterdale Roads, connecting to existing lines on Summit Avenue. Within the Morris Heirs Plat, six houses had been constructed on the west side of Summit Avenue, two on Colonial Road, two on Dexterdale Road, and three on the north side of Rochambeau Avenue. Outside the plat, three additional houses had been built on the north side of Dexterdale and five more on the west side of Summit, while seven other vacant lots on Dexterdale and Edgehill had been partitioned off and sold. The atlas indicates that "Emma Swift et al" owned the remaining land on the former Morris farm. Elsewhere in the historic district, two new houses had also been constructed on the east side of Summit Avenue, two on Brewster Street, and one on each corner of Rochambeau Avenue and Ivy Street. Several of these houses had outbuildings at the rear that likely were built as automobile garages. All told, by 1918 there were thirty-eight homes in the district, twenty-five of them built within the previous ten years.

The next two decades were the boom years for construction within the historic district: thirty-five new houses were built between 1918 and 1926, and another fifty between 1927 and 1937. In 1923 the Anna Morris Heirs recorded a plat of Memorial Road showing the street extending from Summit Avenue west to the intersection of Camp Street (which itself was extended north from Dexterdale Road to Memorial Road.).<sup>17</sup> A plat for Edgehill Road was not found in city records, but the 1926 city atlas shows both Edgehill and Memorial Roads extended west from Summit Avenue to Camp Street, as well as Colonial and Dexterdale Roads

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<sup>17</sup> Providence Land Evidence Records: "Plat #4 of Streets on Land Belonging to the Heirs of Anna Morris," recorded on plat card #1084, December 1923.

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continuing west from Camp Street to North Main Street.<sup>18</sup> The 1926 atlas also shows D'Estaing Road extended southwest from Summit Avenue to form a Y-shaped intersection with Memorial Road, although a formal plat of D'Estaing Road was not recorded until 1927.<sup>19</sup> As of that year, house lots were laid out on all blocks within the historic district. Although the lot sizes are not consistent throughout, it appears that the Morris Heirs offered a standard 4,500-5,500 square-foot lot for sale, and that some buyers merged two or more lots together. Most of the new construction after 1918 occurred on Colonial Road and Summit Avenue, which were almost entirely filled in by 1926. (Citywide, building permits in Providence were issued in annually increasing numbers between 1921 and 1925.) Two additional new houses appeared on Dexterdales Road, four on Edgehill Road, and four on Memorial Road, but the bulk of the new lots on Edgehill, Memorial and D'Estaing Roads still remained vacant as of 1926, perhaps because city water service had not yet been fully extended along these streets.

After a decline during the first years of the Depression (1929-1931), building permits issued in Providence soared to an all-time high in 1936 and 1938. Clearly the Summit Historic District was the focus of some of this construction activity: by the time the 1937 city atlas was published, Rochambeau Avenue, Colonial Road, Dexterdales Road, Edgehill Road (except for three lots), and Summit Avenue (except for three lots) were entirely built out. Memorial Road, Creston Way (formerly D'Estaing Road, renamed 1936) and Camp Street within the district were largely built out by the end of World War II. Almost all of the house lots had garages standing on them by this time; many garages were designed with materials and features copied from the main house.

Although no census data is available specifically for the Summit Historic District, data about its larger neighborhood provides some clues about the people who lived here at that time. In the 1950 census of Providence, Census Tract #33 encompassed the area from Rochambeau Avenue north to the Pawtucket city line, and from the North Burial Ground and Cemetery Street east to about Elmgrove Avenue and Blackstone Boulevard. Somewhere between 15 and 20 percent of this census tract's population was foreign-born in 1950, with the largest ethnic groups being Russian (nearly 6%), Irish (2%), and English (2%); fewer than 1% of residents were non-

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<sup>18</sup> In 1926 the Morris Heirs also recorded a plat of the blocks of Colonial, Dexterdales and Edgehill Roads extending from Camp Street west to North Main Street. Like the 1916 plat, this one does not show house lots, but the 1926 city atlas does show these blocks fully subdivided, and some structures already built.

<sup>19</sup> Providence Land Evidence Records: "Map of D'Estaing Road from Summit Avenue to Memorial Road, and 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Streets from D'Estaing Road to the William Randall Heirs Plat," recorded June 1927, copied on plat card 1107. Note that the extensions of Second and Third Streets to the north side of D'Estaing Road were never built.

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white. This indicates that the neighborhood was not a magnet for new immigrants, but rather occupied by native or long-time Providence residents who moved here from other parts of the city. About 55% of homes were owner occupied, and 43% renter occupied; only 2% were vacant, indicating the neighborhood's stability and its desirability as a place to live.

While 6% is itself a small number, it is interesting and significant that Providence's largest concentration of Russian immigrants, many of them Jewish, lived in the vicinity of Summit Avenue in 1950. That fact helps to explain the presence in the neighborhood of three major Jewish institutions, all established here in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century: Miriam Hospital, relocated from the West End to Summit Avenue between Fifth and Sixth Streets in the late 1940s; Temple Mishkon Tfiloh on Summit Avenue between Overhill Road and Eighth Street, built 1962; and Temple Beth Shalom at the northeast corner of Rochambeau Avenue and Camp Street, built 1947-1964. Temple Beth Shalom stands within the historic district.

Since 1950, the built fabric of the historic district has remained remarkably intact. Only two houses have been built since: 25 Summit Avenue and 44 Edgehill Road, both erected on previously undeveloped lots.

Although its houses were predominantly constructed during the period when the automobile was becoming increasingly popular in Providence (evidenced by the prevalence of side-yard driveways and free-standing back-yard garages), the Summit Historic District was originally planned as a typical "streetcar suburb," with its 4,500 to 5,000 square-foot lots arranged in a rectilinear grid pattern of relatively narrow streets. The district reflects the broad patterns of history in Providence from 1875 to 1945, as substantial increases in population resulted in the construction of suburban neighborhoods and transportation networks built around the urban core. The district is two blocks west of Hope Street, which has had public transportation since the early 1900s, but it developed somewhat later than the blocks immediately adjacent to Hope Street, perhaps due to public utilities being gradually extended throughout the district in the 1910s, '20s and '30s. The houses reflect the variety of building types and architectural styles popular in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, and exhibit a significant degree of integrity today, some seven or eight decades later.

N.B. While the Summit Historic District consists primarily of the Anna Morris Heirs Plat of 1916, as expanded northward between 1923 and 1927, it also includes the east side of Summit Avenue (Richmond Plat, 1892), the west side of Camp Street (Morris Heirs Plat extension, 1926), and the south side of Rochambeau Avenue (Rochambeau Heights Plat, 1903). While the various plat boundaries are easily discernible in historic maps, they are not readily



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evident in the streetscapes today: e.g., houses on one side of Summit Avenue look very much like houses across the street, despite the fact that the two sides were platted by different developers some 25 years apart. Therefore, while the significance of the Summit Historic District is based on its historical development primarily as a single residential plat, the district boundaries are drawn to include both sides of boundary streets, to maintain the integrity of those streetscapes and recognize the visual qualities shared among adjacent plats.

Today the Summit Historic District still retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, feeling and association as an early streetcar suburb in Providence, and meets Criteria A and C for listing on the National Register.

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**VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

The boundaries of the Summit Historic District are as shown in the gray shaded areas on the accompanying map entitled "Summit Historic District, Providence, RI." The district includes the following individual lots:

Assessor's Plat 6: Lots 219, 220, 221, 230, 231, 232, 233, 302, 419 and 423.

Assessor's Plat 73: Lots 108, 118, 119, 120, 167, 168, 186, 211, 212, 213, 237, 238, 239, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 284, 285, 310, 311, 312, 313, 316, 315, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 325, 326, 327, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 354, 355, 356, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 370, 371, 372, 373, 376, 377, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 386, 388, 391, 392, 394, 396, 397, 398, 400, 401, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 414, 415, 416, 419, 421, 422, 423, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 446, 448, 471, 472, 473, 489, 490, 491, 492, 501, 509, 523, 525, 526, 527, 528, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 549, 551, 552, 553, and 554.

**BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION**

The district boundaries comprise a residential development plat recorded by the Anna Morris Heirs with the City of Providence in 1916 (two blocks bounded by Summit Avenue, Rochambeau Avenue, Colonial Road, Dexterdale Road, and Camp Street), along with subsequent extensions of that plat made by 1926 to include three more blocks to the north (Edgehill Road, Memorial Road, and Creston Way). The entire subdivision was created by the same landowners. The district boundaries also encompass the east side of Summit Avenue, the south side of Rochambeau Avenue, and the west side of Camp Street, all of which were developed contemporaneously by other owners but retain visual and historical continuity with the Morris Heirs subdivision.

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SUMMIT HISTORIC DISTRICT  
Name of Property

PROVIDENCE COUNTY, RI  
County, State

**10. Geographical Data**

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**Acreage of Property**      21

**UTM References See continuation sheet.**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1. 19	300700	4635990	3. 19	300940	4635940
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
2. 19	300950	4635540	4. 19	300680	4635500
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing

   See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description**

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

**Boundary Justification**

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

  X   See continuation sheet

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**11. Form Prepared By**

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name/title KATHRYN J. CAVANAUGH, PRESERVATION CONSULTANT; MARY KATE HARRINGTON, DIRECTOR OF PRESERVATION SERVICES

organization PROVIDENCE PRESERVATION SOCIETY date SEPTEMBER 2002

street & number 21 MEETING STREET telephone 401-831-7440

city or town PROVIDENCE state RI zip code 02903

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**Additional Documentation**

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**Submit the following items with the completed form:**

**Continuation Sheets**

**Maps**

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

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

**Photographs**

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

**Additional items** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

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**Property Owner**

---

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

name various

street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

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**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. 470 et seq.).

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

**Summit National Register Historic District  
District Boundaries**

