

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

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

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

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

Photographs 1-18; Figures 3 and 4.

Elmwood Historic District Inventory - Contributing structures 80000403

I. North Section

DABOLL STREET (Numbers 109 through 131)

- 1 109 George H. Sturdy House (c. 1887): 2½-story, end-gable, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival structure, with a bay window dormer and gabled front porch with turned colonnettes. Sturdy was an electro-plater.
- 2 114-116 Two-family house (c. 1901): Built for Daniel Burrows, this 3-story, cross-gabled structure has a front porch whose supports have been replaced and railings removed.
- 3 117 Mark Anthony House (c. 1893): Modest 2½-story, hip-roofed dwelling with a large semi-octagonal projection left of its prominent gabled portico. Many of the windows have been replaced with jalousies. Anthony was a clerk at the Gorham Manufacturing Company.
- 4 118 William C. Hammond House (c. 1893): This narrow-fronted 2½-story, Queen Anne structure, with its swag-decorated bay window, is notable for its late use of the mansard roof. Hammond was the owner of a carriage factory on Cranston Street in Providence's West End.
- 5 121-123 Double house (c. 1904): Built for Abbie M. Phillips, this hip-roofed dwelling has a prominent front gable extension.
- 6 127 Andrew Sanborn House (c. 1882): 3-bay, 2½-story, cross-gable "Stick Style" dwelling, with floral-pattern wooden gable ornaments, bracketed porch and cornices, and shingled window hoods. Inappropriate twentieth-century shed dormers mar the roof lines. Sanborn was a leather goods dealer.
- 7 131 Agostino Barone House (c. 1925): Barone, a peddler, was the first occupant of this modest 2½-story, weatherboarded Dutch Colonial house.
- 8 ELMWOOD AVENUE (Even numbers 232-234 through 324-326 and number 271)
- 232-234 Three-family house (c. 1896): Elaborately trimmed 2½-story, cross-gable,

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ELMWOOD AVENUE

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

- 9 244 Second Church of Christ, Scientist (1927-28, Charles H. Lockwood, architect): One-story, broad-fronted, flat-roofed, yellow brick church with a tetra-style Ionic portico and three entrances designed in the Roman Classical style characteristic of Christian Science churches.
- 10 250 Augustus H. Baker House (c. 1904): 2½-story colonial-inspired dwelling, with a high hip roof and diamond-paned front dormer window. A one-story flat-roofed wing has been added to the south. Baker was a clerk at the Narragansett Hotel in downtown Providence.
- 11 260 Jeffrey Davis House (c. 1888): Restrained 2-story, hip-roofed Queen Anne structure with front and side gables, a semi-octagonal wing on the Princeton Avenue side, and an elaborate entry porch with turned columns. Davis, in 1889 Treasurer of the Lippit Company, became in time treasurer of the Quidnick Manufacturing Company; both were major textile manufactures. In 1937 the house became the Ray O. Page Funeral Home.
- 12 270 Office Building (c. 1955-1956): Restrained and modern, one-story flat-roofed brick, cement, and stone veneer structure, with large expanses of plate glass windows in front flanking a central entrance.
- 13 271 Knight Memorial Library (1923-1924, Edward S. Tilton of New York, architect): Sited well back from the street, the library is a one-story Italian Renaissance structure of Indiana limestone set on a high granite basement and entered through an arched portal at the head of a grand staircase. Its copper-clad hip roof has an ornamental cresting of Greek acroteria. Inside, high-ceilinged reading and reference rooms, illuminated by large round-headed windows, flank a central lobby containing the main desk. This lavish and imposing structure, built to house the Elmwood Public Library, founded in 1915, was given in memory of Robert and Josephine Louisa Webster Knight by their children, Edith Knight, Webster Knight, Clinton Prescott Knight, and Sophie Knight Rousmaniere. See Photo # 6.
- 14 280 Store/Apartment Block (c. 1924): Originally owned by Samuel Torman, a tailor, who lived on the premises, this plain 3-story structure has a low hip roof and an altered first-floor storefront.

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- ELMWOOD AVENUE
- 290 Store (c. 1931): This one-story flat-roofed brick structure with its angled street-corner entrance, is similar to numerous others built along the Avenue in the 1920s. The store fronts have been altered, and one window closed up with cinderblock. The structure was originally occupied by John R. Choolgian's drugstore.
- 292 Henry Valteau House (c. 1868): 2½-story flank-gable structure with a prominent front gable. Built for one of the partners in Elsbree & Valteau, a downtown Providence men's furnishings store, it is now the Lynn Ann Rest Home. The exterior has been entirely remodelled, the original siding, replaced with shingling and stone veneer; a cinderblock wing, added; and "Stick Style" poor porch, removed.
- 302-306 The Dorris Apartments (1926): Built by the Stephens Realty Company, which built other apartment houses nearby in the same period, this three-story horseshoe-shaped, brick apartment complex has a low Spanish-tile pent roof.
- 316 Triple-decker, built for William V. Pillion (c. 1910): Three-story hip-roofed structure, with a monumental, two-story, Tuscan-column front porch. A bay window unit bears the as yet unexplained inscription "The New Olive."
- 324-326 Two-family house (c. 1922): Colonial Revival cross-gable structure, with a wraparound Tuscan-column porch. The first floor has been sided in asbestos.
- MAWNEY STREET (Numbers 28 through 47)
- 28 Charles B. Goff House (c. 1871): Square 2½-story mansard-roofed house. The window to the right of the front entrance has been enlarged by the addition of Queen Anne stained-glass sidelight units on either side. Goff, with next-door-neighbor William A. Mowry, founded in 1864 the English and Classical School, an institution combining business or college preparatory courses with daily military drill. The school closed about 1900.
- 31 Daniel Burrows House (c. 1880): Narrow and deep, 2½-story, cross-gable and hip-roofed structure, with iron roof crestings, simple "Stick Style" gable ornaments, and a turned-post entrance porch capped by a semi-octagonal second-story bay window. Burrows was Rhode Island's first public accountant.
- 34 William A. Mowry House (c. 1870): Square, 2½-story, mansard-roofed house featuring an impressive facade, with a central pavilion, a Venetian-inspired,

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MAWNEY STREET

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

- 37 John R. Cory House (c. 1876): Very large and opulent 2½-story, asymmetrical, Second Empire residence, with handsome porches, a high mansard roof, and rich, French-inspired detailing. Cory, along with a brother, Zephaniah, operated Cory Brothers Music Store on Westminster Street. George W. Ladd, founder of the Ladd Watch Case Company, purchased the house in 1882 and resided there until 1889. William H. Rodman (1840-1904), a dry goods merchant, was the next occupant. In 1942 the house was converted into apartments. See Phot #9.
- 38 Edwin Turner House (c. 1860): Square two-story hip-roofed Italianate structure, with a symmetrical three-bay facade and a chamfered-post door porch with a hooded window opening above. The exterior has been clad in asbestos siding, and the hooded window, shortened. Turner, Secretary of the Gaspee Fire and Marine Insurance Company, by 1870 became an insurance agent. By 1883 David M. Thompson, of David M. Thompson and Company, architects and mill engineers, owned the house. In 1892, when Elmwood Avenue was widened, the structure was moved to its present site from the nearby corner of Mawney and Elmwood.
- 40-42 Two-family house (c. 1910): Built for Annie F. Mawney, this clapboard and shingle structure has a handsome Tuscan-column front porch. Several fire escapes mar the exterior.
- 44-46 Two-family house (c. 1910): This 2½-story hip-roofed structure, originally owned by John A. Catherine and Agnes W. Boland, has a prominent side gable, a hip-roofed front dormer, and a paired-Tuscan-column front porch. The original siding has been replaced with asphalt and asbestos shingling.
- 45 Joseph C. Johnson House (c. 1878): Johnson, Secretary and Treasurer of the Union Bank, erected this 2½-story, square, mansard-roofed structure, with its unusual octagonal, gazebo-like porch at the right-hand corner.
- 47 Two-family house (c. 1912): Built for William V. Pillion, this plain hip-roofed clapboarded structure has a prominent side gable and bay windows and a small Tuscan-column door porch in front.

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MOORE STREET (Numbers 115 through 130)

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

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PEACE STREET (Number 118-120 only)

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

PRINCETON AVEUNE (Numbers 1 through 127-129)

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

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PRINCETON AVENUE

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

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6 PRINCETON AVENUE

- 63 Henry C. Ballou House (c. 1894): Wide 2½-story hip-roofed Shingle Style/ Colonial Revival structure, set sideways on its lot and fronted by a two-level Tuscan-column porch. The first-floor walls are clad in clapboards, and the upper story, in slate shingles. Ballou was a partner in Ballou, Johnson and Nichols, wholesale dealers in woodenware, crockery, and glassware.
- 64-66 Two-family house (c. 1905): Built for Amy B. Young, this cross-gable structure has a wraparound Tuscan-column porch and simple bracketed cornices.
- 67 Isaac Liscomb House (c. 1884): Narrow and deep, 2½-story cross-gable Queen Anne dwelling, with a first-floor bay window and handsomely detailed door porch. The wall surfaces are treated as horizontal bands of clapboard and shingle. Liscomb was a member of T. F. Pierce & Company, dealers in boots and shoes in the Arcade.
- 68 Two-family house, built for Thomas J. Dwyer (c. 1900): Cross-gable dwelling, with a paired-Tuscan-column front porch and recessed attic window.
- 71 Henry E. Nickerson House (c. 1903): Two-story clapboarded Colonial Revival dwelling whose square shape and hip roof, crowned with a balustrade, are suggestive of the most pretentious eighteenth-century New England houses. It was built for the one-time Secretary and Vice-President of the Congdon & Carpenter Company, dealers in iron and steel supplies for contractors and carriage makers. See Photo # 3.
- 72-74 Two-family house (c. 1928): Built for Edward J. Toomey, this two-story hip-roofed shingled and weatherboarded structure, with its wide front porches and projecting sun rooms on the left side, is typical of Providence two-family dwellings of the 1920s.
- 77 *56* Smith-Malmstead House (c. 1905): This square 2½-story hip-roofed structure has a heavy, colonnaded front porch and a clean-cut exterior clad in brick up to the second-story window sills, and stuccoed above. With its simple massing and decoration, the dwelling is significant as an early example of the early twentieth-century reaction against Victorian complexity and picturesqueness. The original owner, George H. Smith, was a partner in the Beaman & Smith machine shop. Gustaf T. Malmstead, owner of the Providence Public Market, the city's first supermarket, purchased the house in 1915. See Photos 3 and 4.

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PRINCETON AVENUE

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

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PRINCETON AVENUE

- 109 Robert Grieve House (1899): Unpretentious 2½-story end-gable Colonial Revival house, whose front porch has been sadly altered. Grieve (1855-1924), a printer and reporter who came to the United States from Scotland in 1866, obtained a measure of fame as the historian of the textile industry in Rhode Island. He wrote a number of books and pamphlets, including The Cotton Centennial, 1790-1890; An Illustrated History of Pawtucket; and The Commercial Opportunities and Possibilities of Providence.
- 6-1  
118 Webster Knight House (c. 1897): One of the earliest and finest Colonial Revival residences in Providence, this imposing 2½-story flank-gambrel structure, with its symmetrical facade and central-hall plan is reminiscent of some of the larger mid-eighteenth-century homes of New England. Probably designed by the local firm of Angell & Swift, it possesses a fanlight-and-sidelight front entrance, a semi-circular Corinthian-column front porch, and an Ionic-column side porch with an ornate, Chippendale-inspired upper railing. Webster Knight (1854-1933) son of Robert Knight, one of the founders of the B. B. & R. Knight cotton manufacturing empire, assumed major management responsibilities in the B. B. & R. Knight firm in 1898, and became senior partner in 1912. See Photo # 5.
- 125 George Sharpe Smith House (c. 1897): Typical of the later Queen Anne homes of the 1890s and 1900s in its union of Colonial Revival detailing with a rambling, asymmetrical form, this 2½-story hip-roofed structure contrasts sharply with the severely rectangular, symmetrically fronted Knight mansion (its contemporary) across the street. Its facade, with its broad semicircular projection left of the entrance, is fronted by an Ionic-column veranda. The house was built for the owner of the George S. Smith Engraving Company.
- 127-129 John A. Skerry two-family House (c. 1914): 2½-story steep-roofed cross-gable structure, with a wide colonial, front porch and a column-screened, recessed, front-gable window.

WHITMARSH STREET (Numbers 22 through 101-103)

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

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WHITMARSH STREET

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

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WHITMARSH STREET

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

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WHITMARSH STREET

- 60 Herbert D. Nickerson House (c. 1890): Broad-fronted 2½-story flank-gable Queen Anne/Colonial Revival house, with a prominent front gable and a Palladian upper-stair-hall window. The structure's outstanding feature is its wraparound paired-ionic-column first-floor porch. Nickerson and Arthur Knowles operated the Nickerson and Company 5-cent store on Westminster Street.
- 61 John L. Thornton House (c. 1885): 2½-story hip-roofed Queen Anne house, with front and side gables. The front porch was extensively remodelled early in the twentieth century, and the walls have recently been clad in vinyl siding. Thornton, with James A. Thornton, was a partner in Thornton Brothers, a jewelry manufacturing firm.
- 63 Charles E. Wood House (c. 1898): Wood, a jeweler, was the first owner of this unpretentious 2½-story hip-roofed dwelling, with its prominent side gables and paired-colonnette front porch.
- 64 Arthur E. Lloyd House (c. 1901): Broad 2½-story hip-roofed shingled structure, fronted by a wide veranda decorated with shingled piers and Ionic columns.
- 67 Frederick N. Connet House (c. 1901): Narrow 2½-story cross-gambrel dwelling, with a Tuscan-column front porch. The upper wall surfaces are now clad in asbestos shingling. Connet was a draftsman.
- 68-70 Two-family house (c. 1901): Built for C. Walter Pabodie, this high 2½-story cross-gable structure has a paired-ionic-column first-floor porch.
- 71 William D. Wright House (c. 1902): Similar to the Connet house at No. 67, this cross-gambrel dwelling features a Tuscan-column front porch and a first-floor bay window crowned by a subsidiary gambrel-roofed front gable.
- 72 Harris W. Brown House (c. 1898): 2½-story flank-gable shingled dwelling, with a triple-light front gable and turned-post porch.
- 94 73 Samuel Waldman House (c. 1916): Symmetrical 2½-story three-bay, weatherboarded residence, with a low dormer-pierced hip roof. Tripartite picture windows flank the door porch with its chubby Tuscan columns. Waldman was a dealer in cotton yarns and waste.

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WHITMARSH STREET

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

II. South Section

ADELAIDE AVENUE (Numbers 21-23 through 254)

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

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ADELAIDE AVENUE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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ADELAIDE AVENUE

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

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ADELAIDE AVENUE

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

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ADELAIDE AVENUE

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

ATLANTIC AVENUE (Numbers 155 through 236)

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

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ATLANTIC AVENUE

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

CONGRESS AVENUE (Numbers 128 through 223)

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

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CONGRESS AVENUE

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

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CONGRESS AVENUE

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

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CONGRESS AVENUE

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

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

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

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ELMWOOD AVENUE

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

- 572 John Howe-Joseph Metcalf House (c. 1858-1862, 1867): 2½-story structure built for the surveyor, John Howe, and remodeled in the academic French manner in 1867 for Joseph Metcalf. The facade below the mansard roof (with its "correct" French dormers and balustrade) has been extensively altered in recent years by the installation of aluminum siding and the reconstruction of the first floor front in brick veneer, with large windows and a canopy extending out to the street. Since 1944 the building has served as the M. H. Comstock Funeral Home.

- 582 Industrial National Bank Office (c. 1949-1950): Quiet, International Style-inspired, one-story smooth-finished stone block structure, with a glass-dominated diagonal entrance facing the street corner.

- 600-604 Store/Apartment block, built for Morris and Julia Wiesel (c. 1927): This, the largest and finest of many Wiesel structures built in the twenties along Elmwood Avenue, is a three-story brick building, with a Spanish tile pent roof along the Elmwood and Adelaide Avenue fronts.

LEXINGTON AVENUE (Numbers 138 through 220)

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

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LEXINGTON AVENUE

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

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

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

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LEXINGTON AVENUE

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

MELROSE STREET (Numbers 76-78 through 134)

- 76-78 Horatio L. Bassett House (c. 1876): Now clad in aluminum siding, this 1½-story T-shaped cross-gable structure has "Stick Style" gable ornaments and a three-sided wraparound timbered porch. Bassett, a bookkeeper with the building firm of French, MacKenzie and Company at the time his house was erected, bought out the company in 1879 and reorganized it about 1887 as Horatio L. Bassett and Company. See Photos 10 and 16. 11
- 84 House (c. 1891): The first occupant of this 2½-story cross-gabled dwelling, with its spindlework-decorated second-story porch, was Charles T. Main, a mill engineer. The original owner was George H. Miner.
- 90 H. Howard Pepper two-family House (c. 1893): 2½-story end-gable structure, with a paired-Tuscan-column porch.
- 92 Charles A. Eddy House (c. 1892): Built for an engraver, this noteworthy 2½-story hip-roofed shingled structure has a second-story side porch flanked by two-sided bay windows and supported in part by a massive shingled bracket.
- 102 Frederick E. Field House (c. 1890): Field, an architect, probably designed this most unusual 1½-story flank-gambrel house, with its red and gray slate roofs, stucco and half-timbered wall surfaces, and octagonal turret. It remains one of the finest and best maintained major homes in Elmwood.
- 109 St. Elizabeth's Home (1915-1916): Clarke & Howe, architects, created this complex of 3-story gable-roofed brick structures, designed in a style described as an "adaptation of Elizabethan architecture." St. Elizabeth's Home, an organization founded in 1882 by Grace Church to care for women with incurable diseases, moved to Elmwood in 1888. The 1915-1916 structure replaced an earlier building that burned.
- 110 Joseph E. Straker House (c. 1892): Steep-roofed 1½-story end-gable structure of modest size, with a small door porch. Straker was a silversmith.

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MELROSE STREET

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

ONTARIO STREET (Numbers 137 through 202)

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

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ONTARIO STREET

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

166 Edwin E. Codman two-family House (c. 1912): 2½-story hip-roofed shingled structure, with a small door porch.

169-171 Jencks-Bigney duplex (c. 1911): Broad-fronted 2½-story hip-roofed structure of brick, clapboard, and shingle, with high flank-gable wings on either side. The structure originally contained the homes of Howard W. Jencks, of the Jencks Paper Box Company, and Edwin H. Bigney, a contractor.

170 Robert A. Jenckes house (c. 1901): Reserved 2½-story hip-roof structure, with a diamond pane/casement sash front dormer, wraparound Tuscan-column porch, and a semi-octagonal corner pavilion tucked under the roof. Jenckes was the superintendant of the General Fire Extinguisher Company.

172 Thomas H. Doane House (c. 1910): Modest 1½-story end-gable shingled cottage, with a wide front veranda. Doane was a contractor.

175 Washington R. Prescott House (c. 1904): The home of a lawyer, this 2½-story hip-roofed dwelling has shingled dormers and a Tuscan-column front porch.

176 B. Howard Lester House (c. 1911): The square 2½-story, hip-roofed Colonial residence of the Secretary of William Perry Company, junk dealers.

179 George R. Hussey House (c. 1911): This 2½-story shingled flank-gambrel dwelling, with its broad paired-Ionic-colonnette front veranda, was one of the last large single-family homes erected in Elmwood. Hussey was the President of the Baird-North Company, jewelry manufacturers.

180 House, owned by Henry L. Lippitt (c. 1910): Square two-story hip-roofed weatherboarded and shingled structure, with a small entrance porch. The first occupant was Arthur I. Harvey.

182 Clarence M. Bigney House (c. 1912): Attractive, modest, 1½-story end-gable cottage, with a shingled exterior and paired-Tuscan-column front porch. Bigney was a barber.

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

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

I. North Section

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

II. South Section

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

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

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6. Significance: The Elmwood Historic District possesses statewide importance as a well preserved, late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century middle- and upper-class suburb. Many of the individual structures are significant by themselves in a local and state context as fine representatives of Italianate, Bracketed, Second Empire, "Stick," Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival styling. The district also has local importance as the home of many of Providence's leading late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century businessmen and industrialists (see inventory).

7. Acreage: North section: about 25 acres South section: about 39 acres

8. See owners list (enclosed)

9. UTM Reference:

| North section |    |        |         | South section |    |        |         |
|---------------|----|--------|---------|---------------|----|--------|---------|
| A             | 19 | 298370 | 4630900 | A             | 19 | 298350 | 4630080 |
| B             | 19 | 298920 | 4630900 | B             | 19 | 299040 | 4630300 |
| C             | 19 | 299000 | 4630500 | C             | 19 | 299250 | 4629990 |
| D             | 19 | 298360 | 4630520 | D             | 19 | 298340 | 4629640 |

10. Verbal Boundary: The boundary of the upper part of the Elmwood Historic District begins at a point in the center of Elmwood Avenue in line with the center of Peace Street. It runs southward down the center of Elmwood Avenue to the center of Princeton Avenue, then west down the center of Princeton Avenue to a point in line with the west line of lot 403 in plat 44. It then runs south from said point in a straight line along said west line and to the center of Moore Street, to the center of Elmwood Avenue, thence south down the center of Elmwood Avenue to a point in line with the south line of lot 17 in plat 49. Thence the boundary runs east along the south side of lot 17, thence south along the west side of lot 15, thence east along the rear lines of lots 15-9 in plat 49 to the southeast corner of lot 9. Thence the boundary runs north along the east side of lot 9 and in the same course northward to the center of Mawney

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

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

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

See continuation sheet 45

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

|                         |
|-------------------------|
| <b>FOR NPS USE ONLY</b> |
| RECEIVED                |
| MAY 23 1979             |
| DATE ENTERED            |

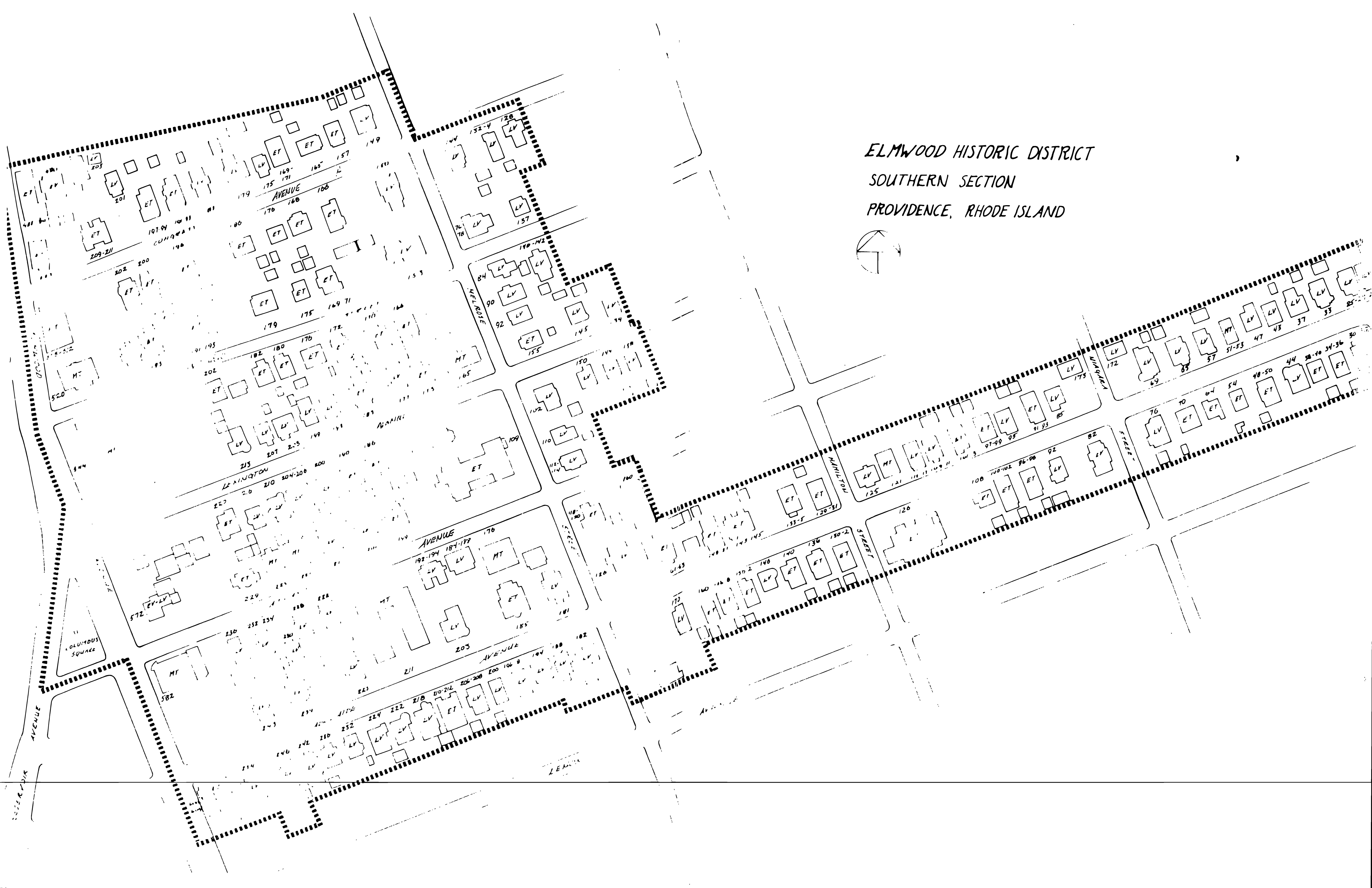
CONTINUATION SHEET 45

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 46

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

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

ELMWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT  
SOUTHERN SECTION  
PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND



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

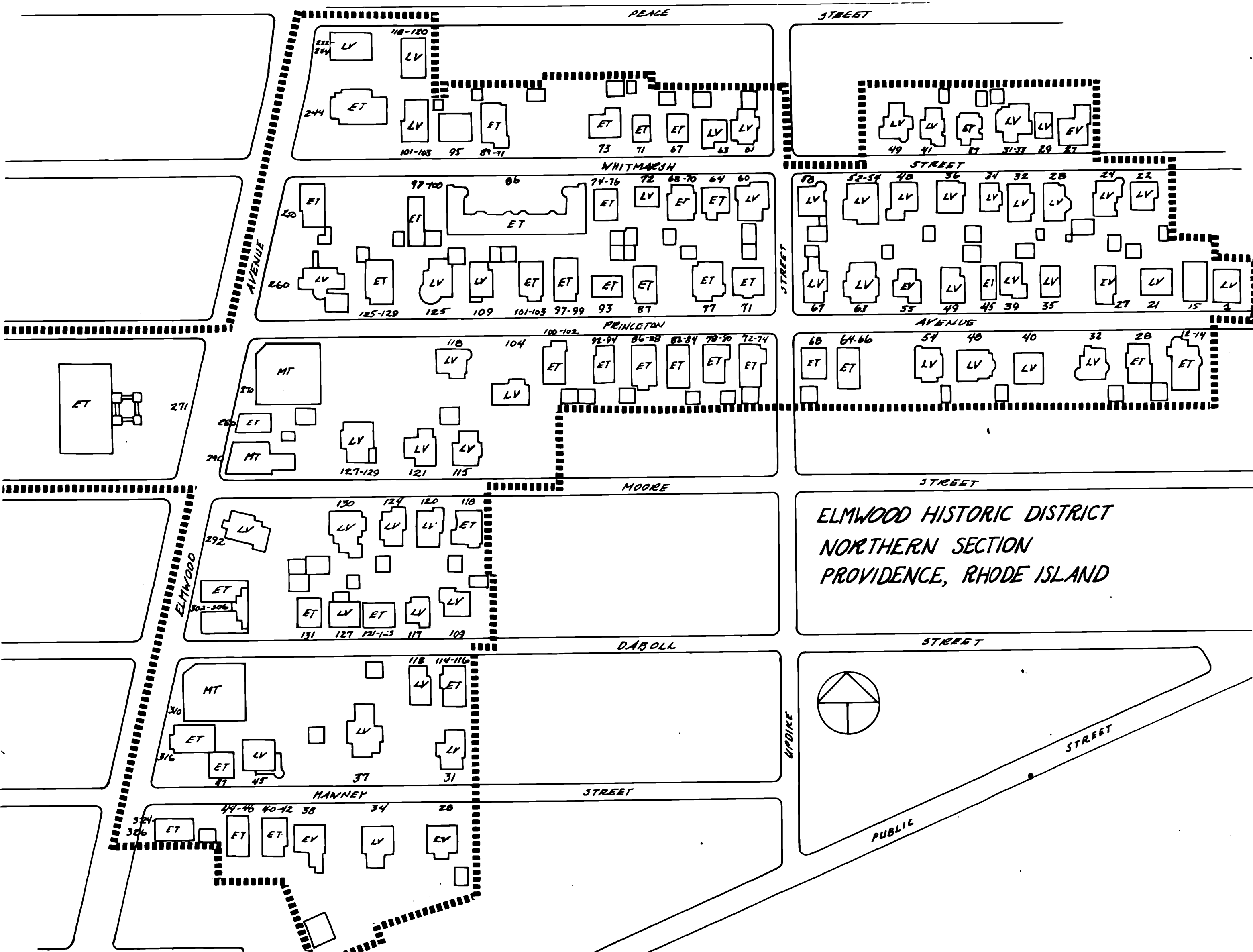
Original on file at Rhode Island Historical Preser-  
vation Commission

Drafted: April, 1979

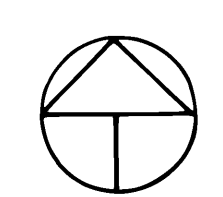
Providence  
County JAN 7 1980

Figure #4





ELMWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT  
 NORTHERN SECTION  
 PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND



PUBLIC

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

Original on file at Rhode Island Historical Preser-  
vation Commission

Drafted: April, 1979

*Providence County*

JAN 7 1980

Figure #3