

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form**

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

**1. Name of Property**

historic name Alfred Drowne Road Historic District

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

**2. Location**

street & number Alfred Drowne Road, Annawamscutt Road, Washington Road

city or town Barrington

state Rhode Island code RI county Bristol

not for publication \_\_\_\_\_

vicinity \_\_\_\_\_

code 001 zip code 02806

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

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

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

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

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I, hereby certify that this property is:

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

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): \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

**Category of Property**

(Check only one box)

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

**Number of Resources within Property**

Contributing	Noncontributing	
39	4	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
39	+	4 = 43 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

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival

Italianate

Queen Anne

Victorian Vernacular

Colonial Revival

Craftsman

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK, CONCRETE

roof ASPHALT; WOOD:shingle

walls WOOD:weatherboard, shingle; STUCCO;

METAL:aluminum; SYNTHETICS:vinyl

other BRICK; WOOD

**Narrative Description**

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

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

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

**Criteria Considerations**

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)  
Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a 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.)

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT  
ARCHITECTURE

**Period of Significance**

ca. 1830 – 1940s

**Significant Dates**

1855, railroad established

**Significant Person**

**Cultural Affiliation**

**Architect/Builder**

Mason, May

**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 # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary Location of Additional Data**

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

Name of repository: Barrington Preservation Society Library

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**10. Geographical Data**

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**Acreage of Property** approximately 27 acres

**UTM References** (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	_____	_____	_____
2	_____	_____	_____
3	_____	_____	_____
4	_____	_____	_____

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.)

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**11. Form Prepared By**

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name/title Joanna M. Doherty, Preservation Consultant for Barrington Preservation Society  
organization \_\_\_\_\_ date December 2004  
street & number 62 Dexterdale Road telephone 401-831-6939  
city or town Providence state RI zip code 02906

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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**

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

name \_\_\_\_\_  
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.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

**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 Keeper, National Register of Historic Places, 1849 "C" Street NW, Washington, DC 20240.

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**NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION**

The Alfred Drowne Road Historic District contains 43 private residences in an approximately 27-acre area in West Barrington. The district begins on Washington Road at Lincoln Avenue and continues south to the corner of Alfred Drowne Road. It then continues west along Alfred Drowne Road, crossing the East Bay Bike Path, to lots extending westerly to Allin's Cove. The district takes a sharp turn to the south, and continues along the Alfred Drowne Road frontage to Annawamscutt Road. While Washington Road is a relatively busy, north-south street that runs the length of town, Alfred Drowne Road is quieter and more secluded. Proximity to water contributes significantly to the neighborhood's character; several homes on the west side of Alfred Drowne Road back onto Allin's Cove, which leads to Narragansett Bay, and most properties are ¼ mile or less from water. As in most of Barrington, the topography in the Alfred Drowne Road Historic District is quite level, with no significant hills. The lack of curbing and sidewalks in the district (with the exception of a sidewalk that runs on the west side of Washington Road) and the mature street trees contribute to the neighborhood's quiet, residential character.

Once farmland owned by the Drown family, the land comprising the Alfred Drowne Road Historic District was subdivided in the second half of the nineteenth century, after passenger rail service was established in 1855, connecting Barrington with Providence. (Train service ceased in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century; the railroad bed is now occupied by the East Bay Bike Path, which stretches from Providence to Bristol and cuts through the northeast corner of the district.) Landowners throughout Barrington began to subdivide their property, predicting an influx of new residents who worked in Providence, just six miles to the northwest, but desired a more rural home life. Development concentrated in areas around the town's three railroad depots – one of which was located near the bend in Alfred Drowne Road – and in locations with water views. The subdivisions were relatively small; the Alfred Drowne Road Historic District was platted in stages, beginning in 1868, when the east side of Alfred Drowne Road, from First Street to Sixth Street, was laid out, establishing the neighborhood's street grid. Lots fronting Alfred Drowne Road were, on average, 100-foot wide, while those on the interior of the plat were 70-foot wide and likely less desirable. Subsequent plats extended both the street grid and the pattern of lot widths.

The Alfred Drowne Road Historic District presents a unified character, with residences dating primarily from the 1850s through the 1920s, with about half having been constructed between 1870 and 1910. The district includes examples of the Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles, as well as more vernacular forms. With a few notable exceptions, the houses in the Alfred Drowne Road Historic District are of a similar scale and massing, ranging from 1½ to 2½ stories in height, and have similar setbacks from the street. The sizes of the house lots vary; most are between 10,000 and 25,000 s.f., though some – all located in the northern part of the district – are considerably larger, with a few occupying well over an acre. Lots are generally landscaped with lawns, trees, shrubs and foundation plantings, and in many cases property lines are delineated by hedges or low fences. In general, the residences in the Alfred Drowne Road Historic District retain their historic materials, design and character and exhibit a high degree of integrity. Some houses have been expanded, mostly with additions that have been sensitively incorporated into the original architectural design. Many properties have garages, including nineteenth-century converted barns, early-twentieth-century garages and more modern examples. In most cases, the garage is located at the end of a driveway, to the rear of the residence.

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INVENTORY

*Note: Historical information about property owners was obtained from field cards on file at the Barrington Assessor's Office, the Barrington Preservation Society House Marker files and / or Barrington town directories, unless otherwise noted.*

ALFRED DROWNE ROAD

9 HOUSE (between 1921 and 1928): A 1½-story, 3-bay, rectangular-plan, south-facing, Dutch Colonial Revival-style residence set back approximately 60 ft from the street. A 1-story sunroom extends off the east elevation of the main block. A 2-story extension off the rear elevation, not easily visible from the public street, is likely a later addition. The building rests on a brick foundation, has wood-shingle siding and is topped by an asphalt shingle, side-gambrel roof. The principal entrance is located in the center bay, under a gabled entry porch supported by paired, square columns. The door is flanked by sidelights. A brick, exterior end chimney is located on the east elevation. Windows consist of 8-over-1, 6-over-1 and 4-over-1 sash, some of which are grouped. Continuous shed-roof dormers on the south and north roof slopes each contain three window openings.

GARAGE: A 2-bay, front-gable, wood-shingled garage is located to the rear of the property.

10 HOUSE (late 20<sup>th</sup> c.): A 2-story, north-facing residence set back approximately 50 ft from the street, located at the southeast intersection of Alfred Drowne Road and the East Bay Bike Path. A two-bay garage occupies an ell extending off the north elevation of the rectangular-plan main block. The building has a concrete foundation, walls sheathed in wood shingle and an asphalt-shingled gable roof. The principal entrance is located within a 1-story, shed-roof porch supported by columns. An additional entrance is located on the east elevation of the ell. Windows include both single-pane and multi-pane sash. Gabled dormers are located on the east slope of the roof.

13 ALFRED DROWN HOUSE (early 18<sup>th</sup> c., moved ca. 1830): A 1½-story, south-facing residence set back approximately 40 ft from the street. Research indicates that the house was constructed in the early eighteenth century but moved to this site around 1830. It consists of a rectangular-plan, side-gable main block with ells to the east and west. A 2-story, front-gable pavilion projects from the center bay of the main block, likely a late-nineteenth century alteration. The house rests on a brick foundation and is clad primarily in wood clapboard, though the upper story of the pavilion is sheathed in cut wood shingles. The principal entrance is located within the pavilion; a secondary entrance is located beneath a simple, shed-roof porch at the east ell. A brick, exterior end chimney is located on the west elevation. Windows are primarily 2-over-2 and 1-over-1, double-hung, wood sash. A large gabled dormer is located at the center roof peak of the main block. The east ell also features a gabled dormer, housing a pair of window sash.

The house was reportedly moved to the site around 1830 and purchased soon after by Alfred Drown (1797-1890), a farmer who also served as the assessor of taxes and as a member of the Barrington School Committee. After the railroad was established in 1855, Drown served as the station agent at the Drownville depot. He and his wife, Frances Humphrey Drown, had a total of eight children, including Benjamin Franklin Drown, who lived at 27 Alfred Drown Road<sup>1</sup>. From the 1920s until at least 1940, the house was occupied by Harold Smith, a salesman, and his wife Dorothy.

GARAGE: A substantial, 1½-story, 2-bay outbuilding – now used as a garage but originally probably a barn – is located to the west of the residence. The first floor walls are sheathed in wood clapboard, while the upper walls feature wood

<sup>1</sup> Bicknell 1898:567, 592; *Representative Men* 1908:2224

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shingles. The outbuilding features an asymmetrical, front-gable roof with a swooping east slope and overhanging second story.

- 21 HOUSE (between 1921 and 1928): A 1½-story, rectangular-plan, south-facing, Colonial Revival-style residence set back approximately 50 ft from the street. The building, which is sheathed in wood shingles and topped by an asphalt shingle, side-gable roof, consists of a 3-bay main block with a small ell extending off its east elevation. The main entrance is located in the center bay of the main façade. A secondary entry is located in the east ell, near the driveway. There is a brick, exterior end chimney on the building's west elevation. Windows are mostly 10-over-10 or 6-over-1, double-hung, wood sash; a first-story bay window in the third bay of the main block has multi-pane window sash. A continuous shed-roof dormer houses three windows on the south elevation.

From at least 1930 into the 1950s, Charles Haflinger, an engineer, lived here with his wife, Nellie.

GARAGE: A 2-bay, front-gable, wood shingled garage is located to the rear of the property.

- 26 JOSHUA B. CHAPIN / DAVID A. WALDRON HOUSE (1858, 1873, 1899): A 2½-story, north-facing, Italianate / Colonial Revival-style residence set back approximately 50 ft from the street, where Alfred Drowne Road takes a ninety-degree turn to the south. The building consists of a rectangular-plan, mansard-roof main block and rear kitchen ell, built around 1858, and an additional ell to the rear, built around 1873. The main block and kitchen ell rest on a brick foundation, while the rear ell is on concrete block. The building's exterior walls are clad in wood clapboard and its roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The principal entrance is located in the center of the main façade, beneath a deep, wraparound porch constructed around 1899, and features pilasters and sidelights with leaded glass. The porch is supported by slender, Ionic columns with a classical balustrade and a dentilled cornice. The flat-roof porch creates an upper-story balcony; the balcony's balustrade was being repaired at the time of survey. There are three brick chimneys: one exterior end chimney on the west elevation of the main block, one piercing the west slope of the main block's mansard roof, and one at the rear ell. Windows are primarily 6-over-6, double-hung, wood sash, with substantial drip caps. Round-arched dormers are present on the main block, each housing a double-hung window with three vertical panes in each sash. Other notable features include the building's bracketed eaves. Also of interest is the large, copper beech tree to the east of the house, reportedly planted on Rhode Island's first Arbor Day, in 1886.<sup>2</sup>

The original occupant of the house was Joshua Bicknell Chapin (1814-1881), who practiced medicine in Providence for about five years, at which time he abandoned his practice "on account of an attack of deafness." He went on to establish Chapin & Thurber, the first apothecary in Providence, in 1849 and Manchester & Chapin, an early photography studio, in 1859. Chapin served as the Commissioner of Public Schools of Rhode Island in 1859-1861 and 1863-1869. From 1865 to 1898, the house was owned by David A. Waldron (1828-1898), a real estate developer whose Providence-based business was active in the Drownville and Nayatt Depot areas. Waldron also served as a library trustee and was active in the Antiquarian Society, Congregational church and the YMCA. It was likely during Waldron's tenure that the mansard roof was constructed. George Midwood, a wholesale grocer in Providence lived here with his wife, Annie, from around 1899 into the 1930s.

OUTBUILDING: A small, pyramidal roof outbuilding is located to the west of the residence.

<sup>2</sup> Imbric 1994

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- 27 BENJAMIN F. DROWN HOUSE (ca. 1856 et seq.): A 1½-story, south-facing residence set back approximately 50 ft from the street, where Alfred Drowne Road takes a ninety-degree turn to the south. The house consists of a 3-bay, rectangular-plan, Greek Revival-style main block with a 1-story, early-twentieth century ell extending off its east elevation, resting on a concrete block foundation. The exterior walls are clad in wood clapboard and the side-gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingle. The main entrance is located in the center bay of the main block, and is flanked by sidelights and pilasters. It appears to be original to the main block's mid-nineteenth century construction date. The entrance is beneath a full-width, integral porch, likely an early-twentieth century alteration, that is supported by slender columns. A brick chimney is located in the center of the main block, at the roof peak. Windows are primarily 6-over-1 and 10-over-1, double-hung, wood sash; some casement sash are present in the east ell. A continuous, shed-roof dormer at the main block houses three windows.

The son of Alfred Drown, Benjamin Franklin Drown was a farmer who also served as a State Representative from 1862-1864. He and his wife, Amy Ann Allin, had no children.<sup>3</sup> George Haskell, a master mariner and oyster dealer, lived here with his wife, Elizabeth from at least 1908 into the 1930s. In the 1930s and 1940s, Herbert Sturdy, Jr., who worked for an Attleboro Falls jewelry company, lived here with his wife, Dorothy:

GARAGE: A 1½-story, clapboarded, former barn with hayloft doors is located to the north of the residence, now serving as a garage.

- 28 DAVID A. WALDRON BARN/WILLIAM R. AND SARAH S. POWERS HOUSE (late 19<sup>th</sup> c. / altered late 20<sup>th</sup> c.): A 1½-story, west-facing, Late Victorian-style former barn – now a residence – set back approximately 60 ft from the street. Research indicates that this was once the barn to 26 Alfred Drowne Road; the property was subdivided into two lots in 1991, at which point, presumably, the barn was converted to a residence.<sup>4</sup> The former barn is still easily discernable, comprising the westernmost portion of the building. The 1-story, rectangular-plan barn has a garage-door entry in its second bay and a pyramidal-on-hip roof with a cupola and bracketed eaves. Round-arched dormers, each housing a pair of windows, are located on the lower slopes of the barn roof. A large, L-shaped addition has been constructed and extends to the north and east of the barn, on a poured concrete foundation. The main entrance to the house is located in the west elevation of the addition. A secondary entrance is located within a porch on the south elevation of the addition. Windows are 6-over-6 and 2-over-2, double-hung, wood sash. The entire building is sheathed in wood clapboards.
- 31 BENJAMIN F. DROWN / ARTHUR C. PIERCE HOUSE (1892): A 2-story, Victorian Vernacular-style residence set back approximately 100 ft from the street, where Alfred Drowne Road takes a ninety-degree turn to the south. The building consists of a rectangular main block with a side-gable roof and an ell that extends off the east elevation. A 1-story porch supported by classical columns, probably added in the early twentieth century, wraps around the main block, while an octagonal, screened-in porch, probably of more recent vintage, extends off the southeast corner of the main block. The house is sheathed in wood clapboard and topped by an asphalt-shingled roof pierced by a single, brick chimney. An entrance – possibly the original main entry – is located within the octagonal, screened-in porch and is flanked by windows. Additional entries are located on the north elevation of the main block and in the north ell. Most of the windows are 2-over-2, double-hung, wood sash. A gabled dormer window is located at the north ell.

Constructed by Benajmin F. Drown, who lived at 27 Alfred Drowne Road, the property was soon sold to Arthur C. Pierce, who lived there with his wife, Idella, until 1897. George B. Frost, president of the O'Bannon Coproration, an

<sup>3</sup> Bicknell 1898:567, 592; *Representative Men* 1908:2224

<sup>4</sup> Imbrie 1994

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artificial leather company located on Bay Spring Avenue, in Barrington, lived here from 1897 until at least 1910. Eugene Spaulding, a salesman in Providence, lived here with his wife, Hattie, in the 1920s and 1930s.

- 33 GEORGE ANDERTON HOUSE (1907): A 2½-story, 3-bay, roughly rectangular-plan, east-facing, Queen Anne-style residence set back approximately 60 ft from the street. The building rests on a rusticated concrete block foundation and is topped by an asphalt-shingled, cross-gable roof. The exterior walls are sheathed in decorative, cut wood shingles. The primary entrance is located in the center bay of the main façade, beneath a deep, 1-story, wraparound porch. The porch is accessed by a set of stairs located within a projecting, semi-circular bay. Banded concrete columns support the porch. The columns sit on square, rusticated concrete piers connected by cast concrete balusters and rails. To the north, the porch connects to a porte cochere with a pedimented gable roof supported by banded, concrete columns on piers, as at the porch. A rusticated concrete block, exterior end chimney is located on the north elevation of the house. Many of the windows are 1-over-1, double-hung wood sash, though some windows feature narrow bands of fixed sash filled with stained-glass over large, single-pane lower sash. An addition was recently built off the rear (west) elevation of the main block. A swimming pool is located to the south of the house.

The property's original owner, George Anderton, was a wholesale jeweler in Providence who was later associated with a textile business in Pawtucket. He lived here with his wife, Annie, into the 1930s.

GARAGE: A 1-story, 2-bay, front-gable, clapboarded garage is located to the north of the residence.

- 41 WILLIAM T. LEWIS, JR. HOUSE (1882): A 1½-story, 3-bay, east-facing, Late Victorian / Colonial Revival-style residence set back approximately 60 ft from the street. The building consists of a wood-shingled main block and a 1-story, clapboarded, shed-roof addition that extends off the south elevation of the original structure. The main block rests on a brick foundation and features an asphalt-shingled, cross-gable roof. The roofline on the main elevation is asymmetrical, with an offset gable peak and a curving north slope. The primary entrance is located within a Colonial Revival-style, front-gable porch, roughly centered on the main elevation. Classical columns support the entry porch roof and sidelights flank the door. There are two brick chimneys: one is located on the eastern slope of the roof, the other where the roof peaks cross. Windows are primarily 1-over-1, double-hung, wood sash with gabled surrounds.

The original owner, William T. Lewis, Jr., was a jeweler in Providence, as was his father, who lived at 66 Alfred Drowne Road. He served on the Town Council and as a representative in the General Assembly from 1897-1898.<sup>5</sup> Joseph Windle, a salesman, lived here with his wife, Jane, from at least 1930 to 1940.

GARAGE: A ½-story, wood-shingled garage is located to the north of the house. Each of its two garage bays feature a pair of carriage-house doors. Its most notable feature is its asymmetrical, front-gable roof, which mimics the roof on the residence.

- 45 HOUSE (by 1921): A 2-story, 3-bay, square-plan, east-facing, Colonial Revival / Craftsman-style residence set back approximately 60 ft from the street. The wood clapboard building rests on a brick foundation and is topped by a pyramidal roof that is sheathed in asphalt shingles. A 1-story, hip-roof, screened-in porch supported by wood columns projects from the primary façade and was likely once open. It contains a center-bay entrance that is flanked by pairs of fixed sash. The main entrance is currently located to the south of this porch. A brick chimney is located at the roof

<sup>5</sup> Bicknell 1898:589

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peak. Windows consist primarily of 1-over-1, double-hung sash, though multi-pane fixed sash are also present. As is typical of the Craftsman style, some windows are paired and the building features deep eaves.

- 46 HOUSE (ca. 1910): A 2½-story, 3-bay, square-plan, west-facing, Colonial Revival-style residence set back approximately 40 ft from the street. The building has a brick foundation and a hip roof that is finished with asphalt shingles; its walls are clad in vinyl siding. The main façade features a full-width, 1-story, flat-roof porch that has been screened in. It is supported by wood columns and features a balustraded balcony. The main entrance is located within this porch, in the center bay. Most of the windows are 1-over-1, double-hung sash, some of which are replacement units. Some stained glass windows are evident on the north elevation. A hip-roof dormer projects from the west slope of the roof and contains a group of four windows. Hip-roof dormers are also present on the north and south roof slopes. Notable features include the integrated, semi-circular tower at the building's southeast corner and its generous eaves with visible rafter tails.

The property appears to have been occupied by Arthur Lewis, the jeweler who built the property at 76 Alfred Drowne Road, in 1883. In the 1920s and into the 1940s, Nellie Christ and several of her children – who held jobs as stenographers, clerks in Providence, and auto mechanics in Fall River – were residing here.

GARAGE: The property includes a large, 1-bay, hip-roof garage sheathed in wood clapboard.

- 46A HOUSE (by 1921): A 1½-story, north-facing, Craftsman-style residence that is accessed via a right-of-way that runs along the northern property line of 46 Alfred Drowne Road. Research indicates that this property was once the carriage house to 46 Alfred Drowne Road and later converted to a residence.<sup>6</sup> The house consists of a rectangular-plan main block with a substantial ell off its west elevation, creating a roughly L-shaped footprint. The west ell rests on a poured concrete foundation, indicating that it is a later addition, probably constructed when the building was converted to residential use. The main block features a rusticated concrete block foundation. The entire building is sheathed in wood shingles, with alternating weather widths, and is topped by a cross-gable roof with clipped gable peaks. The main entrance is located within a 1-story, full-width screened-in porch on the north elevation of the main block; a secondary entrance is located in a 1-story, projecting bay in the modern ell. Windows are 1-over-1, replacement sash; there is a gabled dormer at the modern ell. Other notable features include the building's deep eaves, grouped windows and square, tapered porch columns, all typical of the Craftsman style.

GARAGE: A 1-story, 1-bay, clapboard-sided garage with a hip-on-gable roof and visible rafter tails is located to the west of the residence.

- 47 JOSEPH A. TOWNSEND HOUSE (ca. 1890): A 1½ -story, east-facing, Victorian Vernacular-style residence set back approximately 40 ft from the street. The building consists of a main block with an ell to the south, which houses a 2-car garage, likely an addition. The main block has a brick foundation, walls sheathed in wood clapboard and wood shingles and an asphalt-shingled, side gable roof. The current main entrance is located in a projecting bay in the south ell, under a hip-roof porch. A secondary entrance – probably the historic front door – is located under a shallow hood roughly in the center of the main block. A brick chimney is located near the roof peak on the main block, while a stone, exterior end chimney is located at the south elevation. Windows are mostly 2-over-2, double-hung sash. Two gabled wall dormers are located on the main façade. A bay window projects from the first floor of the main block's front elevation.

<sup>6</sup> Sanborn 1921

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On an 1892 plat map, this lot is shown and labeled with Joseph A. Townsend's name. Research yielded no information about him, though it is known that Florence Townsend, possibly his widow, lived here as of 1921. In the late 1920s, the property was occupied by Percy H. Tarbuck, a bookkeeper, and his wife, Eva.

- 50 HOUSE (ca. 1910): A 1½-story, 5-bay, roughly rectangular-plan, west-facing, Dutch Colonial Revival-style residence set back approximately 60 ft from the street. Sheathed in wood-shingle siding, the house has a brick foundation and a side-gambrel roof with asphalt shingles. The center-bay, main entrance is flanked by diamond-pane side lights and is located beneath a 1-story, shed-roof porch supported by wood columns and featuring a simple balustrade. A brick chimney pierces the peak of the roof, while a brick, exterior end chimney is located at the building's shed-roof rear ell. Windows are primarily 2-over-1 and 1-over-1, double-hung sash, some of which are replacement units. The main façade of the residence includes three dormer windows: a projecting, gabled dormer that houses a group of three windows is flanked by shed-roof dormers. Notable features include the building's expansive gambrel roof and the belt course that divides the first and second floors on the end elevations.

The house at 50 Alfred Drowne Road was occupied by Dr. Charles Flanagan, an osteopath in Providence, beginning in the 1910s. His wife, Jennie, remained at the property into the 1940s.

GARAGE: A substantial, 2-car, wood-shingled garage with a cross-gable roof is located at the rear of the lot.

- 53 HOUSE (ca. 1910): A 1½-story, rectangular-plan, east-facing, Dutch Colonial Revival-style residence set back approximately 60 ft from the street. The residence consists of a 3-bay-wide main block with a 1½-story, 2-bay wide extension off its south elevation and a 1-story sunroom off its north elevation; the sunroom's concrete foundation indicates that it is an addition. The remainder of the house rests on a brick foundation. The building is clad in wood clapboards and topped with an asphalt-shingled, side gambrel roof with a steeply-pitched lower slope. The primary entrance is located within a projecting bay roughly in the center of the main block. It has a pedimented, gable roof; pilasters and sidelights flank the door. There are two brick chimneys: one at the peak of the main block, and an exterior end chimney at the south ell. Windows are primarily 2-over-1 and 6-over-1, double-hung, wood sash; a group of three windows – one large window flanked by narrow units – is located on the first floor, in the third bay of the main block. Shed roof dormers pierce the lower slope of the gambrel roof.

- 55 WELTHA A. BUCKINGHAM HOUSE (1897): A 2½-story, roughly rectangular-plan, Queen Anne style residence set back approximately 60 ft from the street. The house rests on a brick foundation, has exterior walls that are sheathed in wood clapboard and decorative, patterned wood shingles and is topped by a cross-gable, asphalt-shingled roof that is pierced by a single, brick chimney. The main entrance is located in the second bay of the main block, beneath a simple, 1-story entry porch with a pedimented roof. A 1-story, octagonal porch supported by round columns and topped by a conical roof extends off the southeast corner of the house. Windows consist primarily of 2-over-1, double-hung sash; a group of three windows in the first bay of the first floor is comprised of a 2-over-1 center window flanked by narrow, 1-over-1 sash, which may represent an alteration. Notable features include the building's cornice returns and cut shingles in the front gable peak.

Originally owned by Weltha A. Buckingham and her husband, John, by 1906 the house had been sold to George E. Woodward, a general agent for the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, who lived here with his wife, Carrie, until 1921. Between 1921 and 1929, the house was owned by Edward L. and Bessie Walker. From 1929 to 1965, Harry Pattee, who worked in insurance, lived here with this wife, Margaret and their children.

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GARAGE: A modern, 2-car garage is located to the south of the residence.

- 56 GEORGE C. TOWNSEND HOUSE (1876): A 1½-story, 4-bay, rectangular-plan, west-facing, Victorian Vernacular-style residence set back approximately 40 ft from the street. Clad in wood clapboard, the building rests on a brick foundation and has a cross-gable, asphalt-shingled roof. The main entry is offset under a simple, 1-story, gabled porch with round columns. A recessed, screened-in porch occupies an ell extending off the north elevation of the main block. The majority of windows are 2-over-1, double-hung, wood sash. Several dormers are present, including a gabled dormer on the roof's west slope, a shed-roof dormer that contains three awning sash on the building's rear ell, and a shed-roof dormer on the north slope of the roof.

The original owner, George C. Townsend, was a jeweler. In 1902, he sold the property to Mabel and Allen Willett, who sold it five years later to Theodore and Emma Knoop. From 1925 to at least 1950, Fred Broomhead, a Providence caterer, lived here with his wife, Alma.

GARAGE: A 2-car garage clad in wood clapboard and featuring a hip roof is located at the rear of the lot.

- 60 HOUSE (ca. 1890): A 2-story, west-facing, Queen Anne-style residence set back approximately 40 ft from the street. Sheathed in wood clapboard and decorative, patterned wood shingles, the building rests on a brick foundation and is topped by a complex, asphalt-shingled roof. The principal entrance is offset in the main block, beneath a simple, shed-roof hood. The roof is pierced by two brick chimneys. A variety of wood window sash are evident, including 4-over-4 and 6-over-6, double-hung sash and multi-pane fixed sash. Dormer windows include a projecting bay-window dormer on the west slope and a shed-roof dormer on the north slope of the roof. Probable alterations include the infilled porch to the south of the main block, which was likely open when built. Notable architectural features include the cut shingles, gable-end cornice returns, decorative wood brackets and the projecting wall plane in the peak of the front gable, all typical of the Queen Anne style.

Clarence Fillmore, a silk manufacturer, lived here with his wife, Emilie, in the 1910s and into the 1920s. Robert Brown, a professor, lived here with his wife, Myrtis, as of 1930.

GARAGE: A large, 2-car, wood-clapboard, side-gable garage is located to the northeast of the residence.

- 63 HOUSE (1940s): A 2-story, east-facing, Colonial Revival-style residence set back approximately 80 ft from the street. A wing, which includes an attached garage, extends off the north elevation of the rectangular-plan, 5-bay main block and may be a later addition. The walls are clad in brick and wood clapboard, the side-gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingle, and the foundation of the main block was not visible at the time of the survey. The main entrance is located in the center bay of the main block, beneath a full-height, pedimented entry porch supported by two pairs of square, wood columns. The entrance is flanked by sidelights and is topped with a fanlight. Windows consist of 6-over-6, double-hung, wood sash and feature louvered shutters.

- 66 WILLIAM T. LEWIS, SR. HOUSE (1871): A 2-story, T-plan, west-facing, Italianate-style residence set back approximately 40 ft from the street. The building rests on a brick foundation, is sheathed in wood clapboard, and is topped by a cross-gable, asphalt-shingled roof. The principal entry is located beneath a small, 1-story, hip-roof, corner porch with simple posts and railings and decorative brackets. A single, brick chimney is located on the south slope of the main block. Windows are primarily 2-over-2, double-hung, wood sash, though some round-arched, 1-over-1 sash are

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also present. Notable features include bay windows on the west and south elevations, corner boards, wide fascia boards, substantial window drip caps and visible rafter tails.

The residence was constructed by William T. Lewis, Sr. and his wife, Eliza. Lewis was a jeweler in Providence and served at one time as the Tax Assessor. William and Eliza's son, William, Jr., lived at 41 Alfred Drowne Road.<sup>7</sup> Subsequent owners include Edwin W. Holden.

GARAGE: A 1-story, 2-bay, wood-clapboard, hip-roof garage is located to the southeast of the residence.

- 67 THOMAS AND AMELIA LORD HOUSE (by 1921): A 1½-story, 3-bay, east-facing, Craftsman-style residence set back approximately 40 ft from the street. The side-gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingle and the walls are clad in stucco. The main entry is located in the center bay of the primary façade, beneath a deep, 1-story, full-width, hip-roof porch that is supported by substantial stucco columns. Two parged chimneys project from the roof of the main block: one exterior end chimney, at the south elevation, and one at the roof peak. The house features a variety of window sash, including 4-over-1, 6-over-1 and 10-over-1, double-hung, wood sash, as well as multi-pane fixed sash. Typical of the Craftsman style, there are examples of grouped windows; groups of three windows flank the main entry, while groups of two and three windows are visible on the side elevations. A continuous shed-roof dormer runs along the east slope of the roof, housing two windows. Other notable features include the knee brackets under the eaves and the drip caps at the windows.

Thomas Lord was a contractor and builder who lived here with his wife, Amelia, from at least 1921 to at least 1935.

GARAGE: A 1-story, hip-roof, 1-bay, stucco garage is located to the north of the residence, at the end of a driveway.

- 70-72 G.W. THAYER HOUSE (by 1870): A 2-story, west-facing, Victorian Vernacular-style residence set back approximately 10 ft from the street. The T-plan, cross-gable main block, which rests on a brick foundation, has been expanded with the addition of a 1-story, flat-roof, modern addition on the south elevation, which has a concrete foundation. The residence is sheathed in wood clapboard and the roof is finished with asphalt shingles. The primary entrance to the main block is located in the northwest corner, beneath a small, 1-story entry porch with simple square columns and scrollwork brackets. A single brick chimney is located at the peak of the main block. Windows are primarily 2-over-2, double-hung, wood sash; a bay window is located on the south elevation of the modern addition. Notable architectural features include the window drip caps and the substantial hood over the second-story window on the west elevation.

An 1868 plat map of the area shows this lot labeled with the name G.W. Thayer. The atlas from 1870 shows a house on the lot, also labeled G.W. Thayer. William Seymour, a draughtsman, lived here with his wife, Ella, from the 1910s into the 1930s.

GARAGE: A 1-story, front-gable, 1-bay garage is located to the southeast of the residence.

- 71 HOUSE (late 20<sup>th</sup> c.): A 2-story, 5-bay, east-facing, Neo-Colonial-style residence set back approximately 30 ft from the street. A 1-story, 2-bay garage extends off the south elevation of the rectangular-plan main block. The building rests on a concrete foundation, is sheathed in wood shingles and has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. The primary entrance

<sup>7</sup> Bicknell 1898:589

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is located in the center bay and features a 1-story entry porch with Doric columns and a roof balustrade. Windows are modern, 8-over-8, double-hung sash. Two gabled dormers pierce the roof of the main block and the roof of the garage.

- 75 HOUSE (1893): A 2-story, 4-bay, east-facing, Victorian Vernacular-style residence set back approximately 40 ft from the street. The rectangular-plan main block was extended with a small addition off its south elevation around 1990. The house has a brick foundation and an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof pierced by a single, brick chimney at its peak. Its exterior walls are clad primarily in wood clapboard, though wood shingles are located in the gable peak. The main entrance is located within a small, 1-story porch off the south elevation of the main block. The majority of windows are modern, replacement sash.

GARAGE: A 1-story, 1-bay, front-gable, wood clapboard garage is located at the end of the driveway to the north of the residence.

- 76 ARTHUR W. AND MARY LEWIS HOUSE (1883): A 1½-story, 3-bay, west-facing, L-plan, Victorian Vernacular-style residence set back approximately 40 ft from the street. It rests on a brick foundation, is sheathed in wood clapboard and has a cross-gable, asphalt-shingled roof with a single brick chimney piercing the roof peak. The primary entrance is located in the first bay of the main façade, beneath a 1-story, shed-roof, full-width porch supported by square columns with scrollwork brackets. Windows are primarily 2-over-2, double-hung wood sash. A shed-roof dormer with two pairs of casement sash is located on the north slope of the roof of the main block. In 1989, a small kitchen wing and porch at the rear of the main block were removed and replaced with a 2-story addition. Notable features include the building's decorative eaves brackets, cornice returns and louvered wood shutters.

The original owner, Arthur Lewis, a Providence jeweler, was the brother of William T. Lewis, Sr., who resided at 66 Alfred Drowne Road. His wife Mary died in 1934, and he died seven years later. The property passed to descendants and remained in the family until 1973.

OUTBUILDING: A late-nineteenth century, wood clapboard outbuilding, built as a barn, is located to the northeast of the residence. It consists of a front-gable, 2-bay main block with carriage-house doors and a cupola, as well as two small ells off the east and west elevations of the main block.

- 78 NC HOUSE (mid-20<sup>th</sup> c.): A 1-story trailer located at the northeast corner of Alfred Drowne Road and Third Street, set back approximately 15 ft from the street. The rectangular-plan building is sheathed in aluminum siding and features an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof with a very shallow pitch. The primary entrance is located in the west elevation; secondary entrances are located on the north and south elevations. Windows include plate-glass, 1-over-1, double-hung sash and 2-over-2, double-hung sash.

- 79 HENRY AND DORIS HATHAWAY HOUSE (ca. 1930): A 2-story, east-facing, Colonial Revival-style residence set back approximately 40 ft from the street. The hip-roof, rectangular-plan main block of the building has been expanded with the addition of a large, gable-roof, rear ell to the west and a 1-story, 1-bay garage to the north, attached to the main block with a 1-story hyphen. A 1-story sunroom, probably original to the house, extends off the south side of the main block. The house rests on a concrete foundation, is clad in wood shingles and its roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The main entry is located in the third bay of the main block and flanked by paired pilasters and topped by an entablature and fan. A secondary entrance is located within an integral porch in the hyphen that links the main block with the garage. A single brick chimney is located on the south slope of the main block. Windows consist primarily of 6-over-1, double-hung, wood sash, though narrow, 4-over-4 window sash are located in the sunroom.

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Records on file at the Barrington Tax Assessor's Office show that, as of 1929, the property belonged to Henry and Doris Hathaway. A house had been built on the property by 1930. The Hathaways remained here until at least 1954.

- 83 HOUSE (ca. 1900): A 1½-story, 2-bay, east-facing, rectangular-plan, Victorian Vernacular-style residence set back approximately 30 ft from the street. The house rests on a brick foundation and is topped with a front-gable, asphalt-shingle roof with a brick chimney at its peak. The exterior walls are clad in wood shingle at the first story and aluminum siding at the second story. The main entrance is housed in the first bay of the primary façade, within a 1-story, full-width, hip-roof porch that has been partly enclosed and partly screened-in. Many of the original windows have been replaced with single-light, modern sash, though some 6-over-6, double-hung, wood-sash windows survive at the second story. Although some features have been altered, the residence retains its historic massing and still exhibits some of its original architectural features, such as gable-end cornice returns.

Phillip Hornby, a traffic manager, lived here with his wife, Annie, in the 1920s and 1930s.

GARAGE: A 1-story, 2-bay, front-gable, wood-clapboard garage is located to the west of the residence.

- 84 CHARLES J. AND MARY S. COUTANCHE HOUSE (1905): A 1½-story, 3-bay, west-facing, Queen Anne-style residence set back approximately 30 ft from the street. The rectangular-plan main block has a 2-story, hip-roof, projecting bay on its north elevation. The house features a brick foundation, a front-gable, asphalt-shingled roof and walls that are sheathed in wood clapboard at the first story and decorative, patterned wood shingles at the upper stories. The main entrance is located in the first bay of the primary façade, beneath an ornate, hip-roof hood with carved wood brackets and pendants. A secondary entrance is located within a 1-story, gable-roof porch on the rear of the north elevation, which features decorative scroll work. There are two brick chimneys at the north slope of the roof. Windows are typically 2-over-2, double-hung wood sash with ornate drip caps. Some stained glass windows are located on the north elevation. Other notable features include the building's cornice returns.

The house was constructed by John L. Kehoe, a letter carrier from Providence who was later president of his own real estate and insurance company, and quickly sold to the Coutanches, who owned the property until 1912. Charles Coutanche commuted to Providence, where he worked as a clerk. Subsequent owners include Sarah Daniels Winslow (1912-1918) and Walter Howland, a superintendent, and his wife, Clara (1918-1942).

GARAGE: A 1-story, 1-bay, wood shingled garage with a hip-on-gable roof is located to the south of the residence.

- 87 ANGELINA CARPENTER HOUSE (by 1917): A 1½-story, 3-bay, east-facing, rectangular-plan, Dutch Colonial Revival-style residence set back approximately 30 ft from the street. The building rests on a rusticated concrete-block foundation, has wood-shingled walls and is topped by an asphalt-shingled, side-gambrel roof with a steeply pitched lower slope that extends out to shelter a 1-story, full-width porch supported by turned posts and a simple balustrade. The primary entrance is located in the center bay of the main façade. A single brick chimney pierces the center of the roof peak. Windows are primarily 2-over-1, double-hung, wood sash, though some 1-over-1 sash are also present. Two shed-roof dormers, each housing a single window, are located on the eastern slope of the roof. With the exception of the iron handrails on the entry steps, which likely replaced wood railings, this simple cottage has survived largely intact.

The property was occupied by Angelina Carpenter, a widow, from around 1917 into the 1930s.

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- 92 HOUSE (ca. 1870): A 2½-story, 3-bay, west-facing, Victorian Vernacular-style residence set back approximately 30 ft from the street. The rectangular-plan, side-gable main block, which rests on a brick foundation, has a 1-story, side-gable extension off its north elevation, which features a concrete block foundation. The walls are sheathed in wood shingles and the asphalt-shingle roof is pierced by two brick chimneys, located at the center of the main block. The main entry is located in the center bay of the main block, beneath a pedimented porch with a simple railing and square columns. Windows are primarily 6-over-6, double-hung, wood sash with molded drip caps. Two large, shed-roof dormers, each housing a pair of windows, are located on the east and west slopes of the main block. The dormers are clad in wood clapboard. Other notable features include the building's corner boards, deep eaves and cornice returns.

As of 1921, the property was owned by Squire Leigh, an embosser, and his wife, Florence.

- 93 HOUSE (ca. 1900): A 1½-story, 3-bay, east-facing, rectangular-plan, Victorian Vernacular-style residence set back approximately 30 ft from the street. The front-gable house has an asphalt-shingle roof and exterior walls sheathed in wood clapboard. A single, brick chimney is located at the roof peak. The primary entry is located in the first bay of the main façade, under a full-width, 1-story, hip-roof porch with square columns and no balusters. Windows are primarily 2-over-2, double-hung, wood sash.

As of 1921, the property was owned by George MacDuff, a carpenter, and his wife, Rose.

GARAGE: A 1-story, front-gable garage with a pair of carriage-house doors sits at the end of the driveway running along the north side of the property.

- 96 REUBEN T. HUNT HOUSE (ca. 1870): A 2½-story, 3-bay, west-facing, rectangular-plan, Victorian Vernacular-style residence set back approximately 20 ft from the street. The front-gable house has an asphalt-shingle roof, wood-shingle siding and a brick foundation. A single brick chimney is located at the roof peak. A 1-story, shed-roof porch stretches the width of the primary façade and features jig-sawn balusters and simple, square columns. The double-door main entrance is housed beneath the porch, in the first bay. Windows are primarily 2-over-2, double-hung, wood sash. Bay windows are located at the first and second floors of the south elevation. Other notable features include the building's gable-end returns. A rear ell contains a garage with a pair of carriage-house doors, resting on a concrete-block foundation; this is likely an early-20<sup>th</sup> century addition.

On the 1868 plat map, this lot appears to be labeled with the name Hunt. Town directories from the 1880s and 1890s list Reuben T. Hunt, who operated Blount & Hunt, an oyster dealership in Drownville, at this location. (Blount & Hunt was one of several oyster dealers in the area; the 1886-1887 town directory lists seven companies operating in Drownville, many near Bullock's Cove, to the north of the district, or at the foot of present-day Annawamscutt Road, to the west of the district.)

- 97 HOUSE (by 1921): A 1-story, east-facing, rectangular-plan residence set back approximately 30 ft from the street. The house consists of a 2-bay main block with an integral porch supported by simple, square columns and a 3-bay wing extending off the north. The side-gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, the exterior walls are finished in vinyl siding and the house rests on a brick foundation. There is an exterior end chimney on the north elevation of the main block. The main entrance is located beneath the integral porch. Windows are a mix of mostly 8-over-1 and 6-over-1, double-hung, wood sash.

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GARAGE: There is a 1-bay, front-gable, wood shingled garage at the end of the driveway located to the south of the house.

- 100 HOUSE (ca. 1870): A 2½-story, 3-bay, rectangular-plan, west-facing residence set back approximately 20 ft from the street. The house rests on a brick foundation, is sheathed in wood shingle siding, and is topped by an asphalt-shingle, front-gable roof. A single brick chimney pierces the roof peak. The primary entrance is located in the first bay, under a simple entry porch with a gable roof and plain columns. A secondary entry is located in a screened-in porch at the building's rear. Windows consists mostly of 2-over-2, double-hung, wood sash. Bay windows are located at the first and second floors of the south elevation. The south and north slopes of the roof each feature a gabled dormer window. Research suggests that Eddie Blount, a partner in Blount & Hunt oyster dealers, lived at 100 Alfred Drowne Road in the 1920s and 1930s with his wife, Mary.

ANNAWAMSCUTT ROAD

- 45 HOUSE (by 1921): A 2-story, 3-bay, south-facing, Colonial Revival-style residence located at the northwest corner of Alfred Drowne Road and Annawamscutt Road. A 1-story ell, possibly a former porch that has been enclosed, extends off the east elevation of the rectangular-plan main block. The house rests on a parged, concrete foundation and is topped by an asphalt-shingled, pyramidal roof. The exterior walls are of stucco at the first story, while the second story features wood shingles. The primary entrance is located in a 1-story, enclosed entry porch with a front-gable roof and half-height sidelights flanking the door. A secondary entrance is located within the east ell. A single, brick chimney pierces the roof on its north slope. Windows include 1-over-1 and 2-over-1, double-hung sash as well as examples of large lower panes topped by an upper, multi-pane sash. Other notable architectural features include the building's hip-roof dormers and visible rafter tails.

In the 1920s and 1930s, George E. Hammond, a superintendent, lived here with his wife, Lizzie. Robert B. and Mary E. Clark owned the property from the 1930s into the 1950s.

WASHINGTON ROAD

- 209 SAMUEL M. DROWN HOUSE (1863): A 1½-story, east-facing, Greek Revival-style residence set back approximately 50 ft from the street. The building consists of a 3-bay-wide main block with ells extending off the rear. The foundation is of parged stone, exterior walls are clad in wood clapboard and the front-gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The principal entrance is located in the third bay of the main façade, beneath a 1-story, full-width porch with a hip roof supported by delicate, cut posts. The door is flanked by pilasters and side lights. A brick chimney is located on the south slope of the roof. Windows are typically 6-over-6, double-hung, wood sash. Other notable architectural features include the building's corner pilasters, wide cornice and gable-end cornice returns.

The property was built by Samuel Marvin Drown, a nephew of Alfred Drown. Miss Sarah Drown, presumably a descendant, lived here until at least 1910.

- 214 ORRIN S. ANTHONY HOUSE (ca. 1870 / ca. 1885): A 2-story, L-plan, west-facing, Queen Anne-style residence set back approximately 60 ft from the street. Its foundation appears to be of parged brick; its walls are clad in wood clapboard at the first floor and decorative, cut wood shingles above; and the cross-gable roof is sheathed in a mix of

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asphalt and wood shingles. The main entrance is within a 1-story, hip-roof porch supported by turned posts, located at the northeast corner of the main block. A brick chimney is located at the peak of the roof of the north ell. Windows are generally 2-over-2, double-hung, wood sash. Other notable features include the decorative vergeboard and stick work in the gable peaks.

The original owner, Orrin S. Anthony, worked as a clerk in the 1880s and 1890s. The 1908 directory indicates that he worked in the coal and lumber business. His widow, Harriet, retained the house into the 1930s.

- 216 HOUSE (1950s): A 1-story, 3-bay, rectangular-plan, west-facing Cape set back approximately 50 ft from the street. The residence rests on a concrete foundation; its walls are clad in wood shingles; and it is topped with an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. The first two bays project out slightly from the main block and feature a front-gable roofline. The main entrance is located in the center bay and is flanked by simple pilasters. A brick chimney is located at the peak of the roof of the main block. Windows include plate-glass units as well as 8-over-1 and 1-over-1 double-hung sash.
- 217 GEORGE HOWARD AND OLIVE B. SMITH HOUSE (1894): A 2-story, roughly rectangular-plan, east-facing, Colonial Revival-style residence set back approximately 60 ft from the street at the northwest corner of Alfred Drown Road and Washington Road. The building was designed by May Mason, a female architect, in 1894.<sup>8</sup> It rests on a brick foundation, is clad in wood clapboard and has an asphalt-shingled, hip roof that terminates in a balustraded platform ("widow's walk") and is penetrated by two brick chimneys. A 2-story, octagonal, pyramidal-roof tower is located at the northeast corner of the main block. A porte cochere extends off the north elevation, over the driveway. The principal entrance, which includes side lights, is located in the center bay of the main block, within a 1-story, wraparound porch with paired, classical columns and a simple balustrade. Windows are typically 8-over-1, double-hung, wood sash. Single windows with patterned upper sash are housed within gabled, pedimented dormers that pierce the roof.

The original owner, G. Howard Smith, is listed as a clerk in the 1898 town directory and as a traveling salesman in 1908; in the 1910s and 1920s, he worked at Asa Peck & Co. in Providence. His widow, Olive, remained in the property until 1947, at which point it was sold to Oliver and Mary Thompson.

BARN / GARAGE: A large, 3-bay, hip-roof barn is located to the northwest of the house, at the end of a driveway. Likely built as a barn and later converted into a garage, the outbuilding features a gabled wall dormer in the center bay of its east elevation, eaves brackets and a balustraded platform at its roof peak.

- 219 CHARLES E. DROWN HOUSE (1868): A 1½-story, 5-bay, rectangular-plan, east-facing, Italianate-style residence set back approximately 50 ft from the street at the southwest corner of Alfred Drown Road and Washington Road. The building has a brick foundation, walls sheathed in wood clapboard and an asphalt-shingle, side-gable roof. The main entrance is located in the center bay, beneath a 1-story, full-width, hip roof supported by square columns with decorative turned woodwork, including brackets and cross-shaped pendants. A brick chimney pierces the roof peak at its center. Windows are primarily 2-over-2 or 6-over-6, double-hung, wood sash; some extend almost the full height of the first floor, typical of the Italianate style. Two gabled dormer windows, each with a pendant at its peak, are located on the east slope of the roof. Other notable features include the wood corner boards, eaves brackets and substantial window drip caps.

<sup>8</sup> RIHPHC 1993:80

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The property was built by Charles Ellery Drown, a nephew of Alfred Drown, who lived here until 1872, when he sold the house to Abner and Mary Donle. George T. Baker, a real estate agent in Providence purchased the property with his wife, Harriet, in 1878 and remained there until around 1920.

GARAGE: A large, 2-story barn with a cupola, now used as a garage, is located to the southwest of the residence.

- 220 THOMAS W. BICKNELL HOUSE (ca. 1866): A 3-bay, west-facing, Italianate-style residence set back approximately 50 ft from the street. The house consists of a 2½-story, symmetrical, rectangular-plan main block and a 1-story, rear ell. It rests on a brick foundation, has walls sheathed in wood clapboard and a side-gable, asphalt-shingled roof. The main entry is located in the center bay and features a transom and sidelights. It is housed beneath a 1-story, Colonial Revival-style entry porch. The deep porch has a flat roof with a wide entablature, classical columns that are grouped at the porch corners and a simple balustrade. Two brick chimneys are located at the roof peak, near the ends of the main block. Pairs of 4-over-4, double-hung, wood-sash windows occupy the bays of the main façade. Other notable architectural details include the gable-end cornice returns, corner boards and eaves brackets.

The residence was built by Thomas Williams Bicknell, a prominent educator who was born in Barrington in 1834. Bicknell served as principal of the Rehoboth, Massachusetts high school in the 1850s, after which time he entered Brown University, where he graduated in 1860. He was principal of the Arnold Street grammar school in Providence and of the Bristol high school in the 1860s. Bicknell was appointed the Commissioner of Public Schools of Rhode Island in 1869, an office that he held until 1875. His career also included editorial work for educational publications, serving as President of the New England Publishing Company in Boston. Bicknell has the unusual distinction of having been a member of the General Assembly of the State while still a student at Brown, in 1859-1860. Thomas Bicknell is significant also for his contributions to local Barrington history; he wrote papers and lectured frequently on the topic, and wrote *A History of Barrington, Rhode Island* in 1898. Bicknell and his wife Amelia resided at 220 Washington Road until 1877.<sup>9</sup> Charles Anthony, a clerk in Providence, purchased the property in 1877 and remained here with his wife, Harriet, until around 1920.

BARN / GARAGE: A large barn is located to the south of the residence, and has been converted into a garage. It features a side-gable roof with a center-bay wall gable on its west elevation, which houses the entry.

<sup>9</sup> *Representative Men* 1908:1026-1028

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**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The Alfred Drowne Road Historic District includes 43 residential properties occupying approximately 27 acres in West Barrington. The district meets Criterion A in the area of community planning and development because its relatively concentrated period of growth, with approximately half of the residences dating from between 1870 and 1910, reflects a pattern typical of the period, when suburbanization occurred beyond the edges of major American cities. During this time, Barrington grew from a small, agricultural community to a desirable suburb of Providence, about six miles to the northwest, to which the town became linked by railroad in 1855. One of the town's three train depots was located at the southeast corner of the intersection of Alfred Drowne Road and the railroad tracks (now the East Bay Bike Path) – within easy walking distance of all the properties in the district – making this area of town a focus for development. In addition, the district meets Criterion C in the area of architecture, because it includes excellent examples of the Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles, as well as more vernacular expressions of the Victorian period. The district as a whole, and individual properties within it, maintain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. The period of significance is ca. 1830 – 1940s, from the date that the first house appeared in the district, to the date of construction for the most recent contributing property within the district.

Prior to European settlement, the lands that comprise present-day Barrington were occupied by Wampanoag Indians. Contact between English colonists and the Native Americans in the area likely began as early as 1620, and European settlers acquired the lands that make up present-day Barrington in the 1640s and 1650s. Originally part of the Plymouth Colony and, subsequently, the Massachusetts Bay Colony, present-day Barrington, along with other lands, was transferred to the colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations in 1746. Once the western part of neighboring Warren, Rhode Island, Barrington was incorporated in 1770, with its current boundaries.<sup>1</sup>

European settlers – mostly of English and Welsh origin – first constructed buildings in present-day Barrington prior to King Philip's War (1675-1676), probably in the eastern part of town, near present-day Hundred Acre Cove. Although none of these 17<sup>th</sup>-century buildings survives, the modern street pattern reflects the network of roads that was established in the late 1600s and early 1700s. For example, Washington Road, an important north-south road that runs through the Alfred Drowne Road Historic District, was laid out in the early 1700s.<sup>2</sup>

From the time of settlement through the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, the community's economic base consisted primarily of farming. Cattle were raised for cheese, beef and leather; corn, rye, oats and barley provided grain; and the salt marshes were harvested for fertilizer and winter fodder. The proximity to Narragansett Bay led some residents to go to sea, engage in coastal trading or pursue shipbuilding. Barrington lacked any significant waterfalls, which severely limited industrial development, though brickmaking operations were supported by the clay beds in the tidal Muschechuck Creek. The town's landscape reflected its economy. Wharves occupied the town's eastern shore, while farm fields, pastures and woods dominated elsewhere. As of 1850, Barrington was home to 795 people residing in 122 households, 74 of which were farms. Farmsteads generally consisted of large tracts of land, and were dispersed throughout town. One of the largest farms in Barrington belonged to Thomas Allin, a general in the American Revolution who, as of 1778, owned 200 acres in the vicinity of the Alfred Drowne Road Historic District. His 1783 residence still stands at 20 Lincoln Avenue, to the east of the district.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> RIHPHC 1993:5-7

<sup>2</sup> RIHPHC 1993:7-10

<sup>3</sup> RIHPHC 1993:10-17

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In the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Barrington evolved from a small, coastal farming community to a growing Providence suburb and summer community. Wealthy industrialists from Providence and Pawtucket created summer retreats at Nayatt and Rumstick Points, while middle-class and professional families settled in Bay Spring and Alfred Drowne Road. Between 1840 and 1895, the town's population tripled, from 549 to 1,668; by 1910, over 2,400 people called Barrington home.<sup>4</sup> In his 1898 history of Barrington, Thomas Williams Bicknell wrote:

Fifty years ago the chief occupation of the people was farming. At the present time very few cultivate the land except in the raising of vegetable and fruits for family consumption... With the city influences and residents in Barrington, it has become a suburban town, and most of the business people of the town transact their various enterprises in Providence. The industrial change has been a very striking one, and marks the new era on which the town has entered.<sup>5</sup>

The initial shift from a farm town to a bedroom community was due largely to regional transportation developments. In 1855, the Providence, Warren and Bristol Railroad began service between East Providence and Warren, with the primary purpose of supporting the brick industry. The railroad also offered passenger service, however, and had established a regular schedule by 1858. In 1860, the railroad linked up with the Fall River, Warren and Providence Railroad, thus connecting Barrington to Fall River, Massachusetts and Providence. Three depots were located in Barrington, at Alfred Drowne Road, Nayatt and Barrington Center.<sup>6</sup> As Barrington became more conveniently linked to urban centers, local farms were subdivided into house lots. This process both anticipated and facilitated the influx of commuters desiring a quiet, rural home life and easy access to the city. For the most part, the subdividing of Barrington was carried out by individual landowners, resulting in a patchwork of self-contained, residential tracts.<sup>7</sup>

Although plats were laid out largely by individuals, with no overarching town-wide plan, there were concerted, organized efforts to promote Barrington's newfound suburban status and heighten its appeal. A shade tree committee was formed in 1876, and in 1881 the Rural Improvement Society of Barrington, the first organization of its kind in Rhode Island, was established. The Society advocated for good roads, street trees and other civic improvements, while also promoting Barrington as a desirable place to live.<sup>8</sup> A pamphlet published by the Society in 1890, titled *Barrington on the Narragansett as a Place of Residence*, boasts "No form of vice has habitation here; no police, no saloon; no jail or almshouse is needed; and as the rate of taxation is very reasonable, and the value of real estate very low, it offers a most attractive inducement as a place of residence for people of moderate means." Even better, this idyllic locale was within easy reach; the pamphlet includes photographs of Barrington's three railroad stations – the grounds of which were planted by a "competent florist" – and notes that "Barrington is easily accessible from any point... between Providence and Newport" and offers "a train service commensurate with the present demand."<sup>9</sup> As of 1886, there were nine trains traveling each way daily between Barrington and Providence, an increase from the five trains that traveled each way every day ten years earlier and a testimony to the town's growth.<sup>10</sup>

The first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century represented the greatest period of growth for the town. Between 1910 and 1945, the population rose from about 2,500 to 6,000, most of whom commuted to jobs in Providence. By the mid-1930s, only about 15 farms

<sup>4</sup> RIHPHC 1993:19

<sup>5</sup> Bicknell 1898:558-559

<sup>6</sup> RIHPHC 1993:3, 21-22

<sup>7</sup> RIHPHC 1993:22-23

<sup>8</sup> RIHPHC 1993:24

<sup>9</sup> Rural Improvement Society of Barrington 1890

<sup>10</sup> Barrington Town Directories 1876-1877, 1886-1887

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remained in town. The railroad continued to offer transportation to the city well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century, though it was supplemented by electric trolley service, which had been established in 1898, and improvements to local roads, highways and bridges, which encouraged commuting by car. The hurricane of 1938 damaged both the trolley and railroad, and passenger rail service was soon discontinued. By the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, Barrington's position as a desirable suburban enclave had been firmly established.<sup>11</sup>

The history of the Alfred Drowne Road Historic District exemplifies Barrington's transformation from agricultural community to highly desirable suburb. The earliest residences in the district belonged to members of the Drown family, farmers for whom the neighborhood was named. The influence of the railroad, which opened in 1855 – with a depot (not extant) at Alfred Drowne Road – is seen in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The first plat in the area was laid out in 1868, one of the earliest residential subdivisions in Barrington.<sup>12</sup> Moderately-sized lots were laid out on a street grid, clustered around the train depot. By the mid-1900s, when the automobile had begun to supplant the railroad, almost all of the lots in the district had been built upon, reflecting the popularity and success of Barrington as a bedroom community.

The land that comprises the Alfred Drowne Road Historic District was once farmland owned by the Allin family. According to research on file at the Barrington Preservation Society, the William Allin House (not extant), a 17<sup>th</sup> century stone-ender, once stood at the northwest corner of Alfred Drowne Road and Washington Road.<sup>13</sup> In the early 1800s, the land was owned by members of the Drown (sometimes spelled Drowne) family, whose New England roots date back to the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Alfred Drown (1797-1890) purchased property in the area in March of 1833. The property included an 18<sup>th</sup>-century house, which had apparently been moved to the site from another location around 1830.<sup>14</sup> This, the **Alfred Drown House at 13 Alfred Drowne Road (early 18<sup>th</sup> c., moved ca. 1830)**, is the oldest extant building in the district. One of his sons, Benjamin Franklin Drown (1822-1894), occupied the **Benjamin F. Drown House at 27 Alfred Drown Road (ca. 1856 et seq.)**.

Other Drowns lived in the area in the mid-1800s. Henry F. Walling's *Map of Bristol County, Rhode Island*, published in 1851, shows two buildings on a short road extending off the west side of Washington Road, roughly in the location of present-day Alfred Drowne Road. The buildings are labeled H. Drown and N. Drown – likely Alfred's younger brothers Hiram (1798-1866) and Nathaniel (1810-1888). The two buildings shown on the map are probably the Alfred Drown House and William Allin's stone-ender, which was owned by Hiram Drown as of 1838.<sup>15</sup> (It is not clear why Alfred Drown's name does not appear on the map, though perhaps the property was shared among the siblings.) Research yielded little information about Nathaniel Drown; Hiram Drown was "occupied as a farmer, and was a good citizen, honest and upright." He and his wife, Emeline, had five children, including Samuel Marvin and Charles Ellery, both of whom built houses in the Alfred Drowne Road Historic District in the 1860s (see below).<sup>16</sup>

No additional dwellings were constructed in the district until after the arrival of the railroad in 1855. As did farmers in other parts of Barrington, Alfred Drown saw potential profit in this transportation development. He sold land to the Providence, Warren and Bristol Railroad in 1856 for the construction of the Alfred Drowne Road depot and served as the station agent.<sup>17</sup> In July of 1857, he sold a substantial parcel to Dr. Joshua and Louise Chapin, who constructed the **Joshua B. Chapin / David A.**

<sup>11</sup> RIHPHC 1993:21, 37-40

<sup>12</sup> RIHPHC 1993:22-23

<sup>13</sup> BPS Historic House Marker File for 217 Washington Road

<sup>14</sup> BPS Historic House Marker File for 13 Alfred Drowne Road; Gizzarelli:264-278

<sup>15</sup> BPS Historic House Marker File for 217 Washington Road

<sup>16</sup> Bicknell 1898:567; *Representative Men* 1908:2224

<sup>17</sup> BPS Historic House Marker File for 13 Alfred Drowne Road; Imbrie 1994; Barrington Town Directories 1886-1887, 1888

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**Waldron House at 26 Alfred Drowne Road (1858, 1873, 1899).** The Chapins built their house in the Italianate style – with a symmetrical façade, tall windows (some round-arched) and decorative eaves brackets – which was popular at the time. It is likely that the large barn to the south of the dwelling, which was converted into a residence in the 1990s, was built by a subsequent owner, David A. Waldron, who lived at 26 Alfred Drowne Road from 1865 to 1898.<sup>18</sup> The **David A. Waldron Barn at 28 Alfred Drowne Road (late 19<sup>th</sup> c. / altered late 20<sup>th</sup> c.)** exhibits features typical of the late Victorian period, including bracketed eaves and a cupola.

In the 1860s, the district began to develop somewhat more rapidly. Hiram Drown's sons, Samuel and Charles, both built houses on Washington Road. The **Samuel M. Drown House at 209 Washington Road (1863)** was built in the Greek Revival style, with a three-bay-wide, front-gable main block featuring corner pilasters, cornice returns and a classical door surround. In contrast, the **Charles E. Drown House at 219 Washington Road (1868)** was built in the Italianate style, with tall, narrow windows, bracketed cornices and a porch supported by square posts with decorative turned woodwork. Around the same time, Thomas Bicknell erected a home on the east side of Washington Road. Like the Charles E. Drown House across the street, the **Thomas W. Bicknell House at 220 Washington Road (ca. 1866)** exhibits characteristics typical of the Italianate style, including a symmetrical, three-bay façade, eaves brackets and paired windows.

Sometime soon after Hiram Drown's death in 1866, a large piece of the Drown farmland was sold to Henry Staples, who proceeded to subdivide the land for sale as residential building lots. The 1868 Staples plat, which established the street grid from First to Sixth Street on the east side of Alfred Drowne Road, represents one of the earliest residential plats in Barrington.<sup>19</sup> On the plat map, the present-day Alfred Drowne Road is called "Alfred Drown's Lane." By 1870, the whole neighborhood had taken on the name of its early settlers; D.G. Beers' atlas from that year labels the train depot "Alfred Drowne Road Sta." Around the same time, the east-west portion of Alfred Drowne Road was known as Elm Avenue, as shown on maps from 1871 and 1883, due to the large number of elm trees that lined it.<sup>20</sup>

Several houses in the district were built on lots shown on the 1868 Staples plat, all around 1870. These include the **G.W. Thayer House at 70-72 Alfred Drowne Road (by 1870)**, the house at **92 Alfred Drowne Road (ca. 1870)**, the **Reuben T. Hunt House at 96 Alfred Drowne Road (ca. 1870)** and the house at **100 Alfred Drowne Road (ca. 1870)**. These are relatively simple houses with Victorian design elements, such as gable-end cornice returns; bay windows; 2-over-2, double-hung sash; and, in the case of 70-72 Alfred Drowne Road, substantial, bracketed drip caps. Two additional properties were built a little to the north, also on the east side of Alfred Drowne Road, in the 1870s. The **William T. Lewis, Sr. House at 66 Alfred Drowne Road (1871)** is an excellent example of the Italianate style, which dominated residential construction during this period. The **George C. Townsend House at 56 Alfred Drowne Road (1876)** is a more vernacular expression of the time.

Development in the area continued at a similar rate in the following decade, with four additional houses being built by 1890. The **William T. Lewis, Jr. House at 41 Alfred Drowne Road (1882)** was constructed by the son of William and Eliza Lewis, who resided at 66 Alfred Drowne Road. The **Arthur W. and Mary Lewis House at 76 Alfred Drowne Road (1883)** was constructed by William, Sr.'s brother soon after. The **Orrin S. Anthony House at 214 Washington Road (ca. 1885)** was constructed at the corner of Washington Road and Lincoln Avenue, on property that probably once belonged to Thomas Bicknell, just to the south. (Bicknell, along with a few others, platted 348 residential lots on the east side of Washington Road in 1871, outside of the district boundaries. The plat map shows Bicknell's property, which included elaborate landscaping and an extensive circulation system, occupying the entire block between Lincoln Avenue and Bradford Street to the south.) The home

<sup>18</sup> Imbrie 1994

<sup>19</sup> RIHPHC 1993:23

<sup>20</sup> Cushing & Co. 1871; Sampson 1883; Imbrie 1994

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was built in the Queen Anne style, which was an extremely popular residential style in the last two decades of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, with a cross-gable roof, cut-wood shingle siding, and decorative vergeboard with stick work in the gabled peaks. The **Joseph A. Townsend House at 47 Alfred Drowne Road (ca. 1890)** was built soon after.

By about 1890, Alfred Drowne Road contained approximately 16 houses and was a well-established neighborhood. By 1883, the area boasted a post office (just outside the district, at the southwest corner of Spring Avenue and Washington Road) and supported two grocery stores, established in the late 1870s (location not known).<sup>21</sup> Alfred Drowne Road also had two churches (outside the boundaries of the district): the Methodist Episcopal Church (1875, 1926, 1955, et seq.) on Washington Road and Saint Matthew's Episcopal Church (1891, listed on the National Register) on Chapel Road. The Alfred Drowne Road Water Company, which provided residents of the neighborhood with water via wells dug near the railroad depot, was formed in 1887, with David A. Waldron of 26 Alfred Drowne Road as its first president.<sup>22</sup> In its 1890 promotional pamphlet, the Rural Improvement Society of Barrington referred to Alfred Drowne Road as a "thriving village." The makeup of the residents in the district reflected that this was a transitional period for the town, as it moved from an agricultural community to a suburb. Members of the Drown family, on whose farmland the houses had been built, remained in the area. Some residents, like Reuben Hunt at 96 Alfred Drown Road, partner in an oyster company, pursued local work tied to the bay. Others, including members of the Lewis family, commuted to middle- and working-class jobs in Providence jewelry factories.

The last decade of the 19<sup>th</sup> century was a period of marked growth in the Alfred Drowne Road Historic District, with seven houses being constructed. Alfred Drown died at the age of 93 in 1890, which prompted further subdivision, probably by his heirs. A plat of the Alfred Drown Estate was produced in 1892, showing 26 lots on the west side of Alfred Drowne Road, from Shore Avenue (now Annawamscutt Road) to where Alfred Drowne Road turns 90 degrees to the east. Alfred's son, Benjamin F. Drown, inherited property immediately to the west of his home at 27 Alfred Drowne Road upon his father's death. By 1892, he had constructed the **Benjamin F. Drown / Arthur C. Pierce House at 31 Alfred Drowne Road (1892)**. Likely a speculative venture, Drown immediately sold the residence to Arthur C. Pierce, who lived there with his wife, Idella, until 1897.<sup>23</sup> Also built during this decade was the residence at **60 Alfred Drowne Road (ca. 1890)**, an excellent example of the Queen Anne style. Around the same time, the residence at **75 Alfred Drowne Road (1893)** was constructed, a relatively simple, Victorian Vernacular home on the newly platted west side of the street. Other homes built on lots platted in 1892 include the Queen Anne-style **Weltha A. Buckingham House at 55 Alfred Drowne Road (1897)**; the residence at **83 Alfred Drowne Road (ca. 1900)**; and the residence at **93 Alfred Drowne Road (ca. 1900)**.

The **George Howard and Olive Smith House at 217 Washington Road (1894)**, constructed outside of the 1892 plat at the corner of Alfred Drowne Road and Washington Road, is significant as the earliest Colonial Revival-style residence in the district. A formal, high style example designed by May Mason, a female architect, the residence features a hip roof with a balustrade; gabled, pedimented dormers; a wraparound porch with paired, classical columns; and a porte cochere. The substantial barn / garage echoes the architectural design of the house. The residence was built on land once owned by Samuel Drown, who lived next door at 209 Washington Road.

The majority of the houses built in the Alfred Drowne Road Historic District after 1900 were executed in the Colonial Revival style, though the Queen Anne style persisted. The **Charles J. and Mary S. Coutanche House at 84 Alfred Drowne Road (1905)** features decorative, cut wood shingles; ornate drip caps; and several stained-glass windows, all typical of the Queen Anne style. The **George Anderton House at 33 Alfred Drowne Road (1907)** is a rather unusual and elaborate example of the Queen

<sup>21</sup> Sampson 1883; Bicknell 1898:559

<sup>22</sup> Rural Improvement Society of Barrington 1890

<sup>23</sup> Barrington Preservation Society House Marker File for 31 Alfred Drowne Road

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Anne. Occupying a large lot that backs onto present-day Allin's Cove, the 2½-story residence features a cross-gable roof; decorative wood-shingled walls; a deep, wraparound porch supported by banded concrete columns; and a porte cochere. Three Colonial Revival style houses were built around 1910, including the 2½-story, three-bay-wide house at **46 Alfred Drowne Road (ca. 1910)** and two substantial Dutch Colonial Revival-style homes at **50 Alfred Drowne Road (ca. 1910)** and **53 Alfred Drowne Road (ca. 1910)**. A more modest Dutch Colonial Revival-style cottage was erected in the southern part of the district in the 1910s: the **Angelina Carpenter House at 87 Alfred Drowne Road (by 1917)**.

Five residences appear on the Sanborn fire insurance map and on the Barrington Assessor's Office field cards by 1921; they may have been built in the 1910s, but other sources, such as town directories, do not provide definitive evidence. The house at **45 Annawamscutt Road (by 1921)** is a typical Colonial Revival-style four-square. The residence at **45 Alfred Drowne Road (by 1921)** exhibits features of both the Colonial Revival style – such as a hip roof and classical columns – and the Craftsman style – such as paired windows and deep roof eaves. Research suggests that the Craftsman-style residence at **46A Alfred Drowne Road (by 1921)** was originally an outbuilding; a structure, labeled as an automobile garage, appears in roughly the location of this house on the 1921 Sanborn map, on the rear of the lot occupied by 46 Alfred Drowne Road. The **Thomas and Amelia Lord House at 67 Alfred Drowne Road (by 1921)** is an excellent example of the Craftsman style, which enjoyed immense popularity in the 1910s and 1920s. The side gambrel roof with deep, bracketed eaves; deep front porch; continuous, shed-roof dormers; and grouped window sash are all hallmarks of the style. The home at **97 Alfred Drowne Road (by 1921)** was built around the same time.

By 1921, Alfred Drowne Road had been significantly built up; 35 of the 43 residences in the Alfred Drowne Road Historic District were in place by that time. Residents of the recently constructed homes included doctors, businessmen involved in the jewelry and textile trades, and clerks, many of whom commuted to Providence. Other early-20<sup>th</sup>-century residents included George Midwood, a wholesale grocer (26 Alfred Drowne Road); George Haskell, a master mariner and oyster dealer (27 Alfred Drowne Road); George B. Frost, president of an artificial leather company (31 Alfred Drowne Road); George E. Woodward, a general agent for the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad (55 Alfred Drowne Road); Clarence Fillmore, a silk manufacturer (60 Alfred Drowne Road); William Seymour, a draughtsman (70-72 Alfred Drowne Road); and George T. Baker, a real estate agent in Providence (219 Washington Road).<sup>24</sup> These occupations suggest that, by the early 1900s, Alfred Drowne Road had established itself as a middle- and upper-middle class enclave.

Two homes were built in the district between 1921 and 1928, as evidenced by Sanborn fire insurance maps from those years. These include the classic suburban Dutch Colonial Revival-style home at **9 Alfred Drowne Road (between 1921 and 1928)** and the Colonial Revival-style home at nearby **21 Alfred Drowne Road (between 1921 and 1928)**, which occupy small lots on either side of the Alfred Drown House at 13 Alfred Drowne Road, representing early-20<sup>th</sup> century infill construction. The Colonial Revival-style **Henry and Doris Hathaway House at 79 Alfred Drowne Road (ca. 1930)** was built in the southern part of the district around 1930 (information on file at the Barrington Assessor's Office shows that the Hathaways paid taxes on this plot of land in 1929, but as of 1930 owe taxes on both the land and a house). The last contributing property to be built within the boundaries of the Alfred Drowne Road Historic District was a large, brick and clapboard, Colonial Revival-style house with a full-height, pedimented entry porch at **63 Alfred Drowne Road (1940s)** constructed in the 1940s.<sup>25</sup>

The Alfred Drowne Road Historic District continued to be occupied by middle-class families in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. Residents included Herbert Sturdy, Jr., who worked for an Attleboro Falls jewelry company (27 Alfred Drowne Road); Eugene Spaulding, a salesman in Providence (31 Alfred Drowne Road); Fred Broomhead, a Providence caterer (53 Alfred Drowne Road); Harry

<sup>24</sup> Barrington Assessor's Office field cards; Barrington Town Directories 1887, 1888, 1897, 1908, 1910, 1917-1918, 1922, 1930

<sup>25</sup> Barrington Assessor's Office field cards

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Pattee, who worked in insurance (55 Alfred Drowne Road); Robert Brown, a professor (60 Alfred Drowne Road); and Phillip Hornby, a traffic manager (83 Alfred Drowne Road).<sup>26</sup>

By this time, residents of the neighborhood likely relied on automobiles to get them to their jobs in Providence and elsewhere. Train service ceased after the hurricane of 1938, which had damaged the railroad tracks. Ridership was also likely waning; during this period, automobile ownership among the American middle class was growing substantially, prompting the creation of automobile suburbs, which were not tied to railroad tracks or streetcar routes.<sup>27</sup> Older, established suburban plats, like the Alfred Drowne Road Historic District, also showed the impact of the automobile. Residences in the district that were constructed in the 1910s and 1920s often were accompanied by a garage; examples include **46 Alfred Drowne Road (ca. 1910)**, **50 Alfred Drowne Road (ca. 1910)**, **53 Alfred Drowne Road (ca. 1910)**, **67 Alfred Drowne Road (by 1921)** and **97 Alfred Drowne Road (by 1921)**, all of which appear on the 1921 Sanborn map with garages. Older homes added garages to their lots or converted existing barns; the 1921 Sanborn map shows garages at **26 Alfred Drowne Road (1858, 1873, 1899)**, **56 Alfred Drowne Road (1876)**, **70-72 Alfred Drowne Road (by 1870)** and **220 Washington Road (ca. 1866)**, among others.

By the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, the Alfred Drowne Road Historic District looked much as it does today. Since the 1940s, when the last contributing property within the district boundaries was constructed, changes have been minimal. Some houses, such as **76 Alfred Drowne Road**, have been sensitively expanded with additions that respect the building's historic character and architectural style. Modern infill in the area has been limited; four properties located along Alfred Drowne or Washington roads are considered non-contributing due to their relatively young age. These include **78 Alfred Drowne Road** and **216 Washington Road**, built in the 1950s, and **10 Alfred Drowne Road** and **71 Alfred Drowne Road**, of very recent construction. The influence of the railroad on the neighborhood is apparent in its moderately sized lots, relatively dense development, and through the presence of the East Bay Bike Path, constructed in the late 1980s on the former track bed,<sup>28</sup> which serves as a physical reminder of the railroad. The district contains excellent examples of most of the major residential building styles of the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, including the Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles, as well as Victorian Vernacular homes. The neighborhood's relatively concentrated period of development, with most houses constructed between 1870 and 1910, resulted in a very coherent streetscape. The district's visual characteristics and history speak to the transformation of Barrington from an agricultural community, peopled by farmers like the Drown family, to a thriving middle-class suburb.

<sup>26</sup> Barrington Assessor's Office field cards; Barrington Town Directories 1935, 1940, 1950, 1954

<sup>27</sup> Ames 2002:21-22

<sup>28</sup> RIHPHC 1993:3

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**Maps (listed chronologically)**

- 1851 Walling, Henry F. *Map of Bristol County, Rhode Island.*
- 1868 Mason, James. *Plat of Houselots at Drownville Laid out by Henry Staples.* On file, Barrington Assessor's Office, Barrington, RI.
- 1870 Beers, D.G. *Atlas of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.*
- 1871 Cushing & Co. *Plat of House Lots in Drownville, R.I. belonging to T.W. Bicknell, J.A. Chedel, John Carpenter & Mrs. Eliza Cooke.* On file, Barrington Assessor's Office, Barrington, RI.
- 1883 Sampson, Davenport & Co. *Map of Bristol County, R.I.* On file, Barrington Preservation Society, Barrington, RI.
- 1892 Chase, Charles F. *Plat of the Alfred Drown Estate Adjoining Drown Street, Drownville, R.I.* On file, Barrington Assessor's Office, Barrington, RI.
- 1895 Everts & Richards. *Atlas of the State of Rhode Island.*
- 1904 Waterman, Frank E. *Re-plat of a portion of the "Plat of house lots at Drownville, laid out by Henry Staples."* On file, Barrington Assessor's Office, Barrington, RI.
- 1921 Sanborn Map Company. *Barrington, Rhode Island.*
- 1928 Sanborn Map Company. *Barrington, Rhode Island.*
- 1950 Sanborn Map Company. *Barrington, Rhode Island.*
- 1961 Sanborn Map Company. *Barrington, Rhode Island.*

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**GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

**Verbal Boundary Description**

The boundaries of the Alfred Drowne Road Historic District are shown on the attached sketch map. The district encompasses approximately 27 acres and includes the following individual lots:

Assessor's Plat 2: Lots 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 21, 32, 34, 35, 38, 51, 52, 68, 69, 87, 88, 96, 97, 99, 100, 102, 116, 119, 120, 125, 126, 127, 133, 140, 141, 151, 152

Assessor's Plat 3: Lots 32, 34, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79

Assessor's Plat 18: Lots 249, 250, 258

**Boundary Justification**

The boundaries encompass land that was historically farmland owned by Alfred Drown, subdivided in the mid- to late-19<sup>th</sup> century for residential development. The boundaries encompass portions of a plat laid out by Henry Staples in 1868, which established the street grid in the southern part of the district, as well as portions of the 1892 plat of the Alfred Drown Estate, which developed the west side of Alfred Drowne Road. The district includes properties on either side of Alfred Drowne Road, the principal street in the neighborhood. Several properties on either side of Washington Road are also included in the district; two of these were built by members of the Drown family and therefore have a strong association with the historical development of the district. Built largely within a seventy-year period between 1860 and 1930, the residences in the district display visual coherence and a shared history.

Alfred Drowne Road Historic District  
 Barrington, Rhode Island  
 District Data Sheet

Plat / Lot	Historic Name	Street Address	Est. Date of Construction	C / NC*	Style
2 / 141		9 Alfred Drowne Road	between 1921 and 1928	C	Dutch Colonial Revival
2 / 151		10 Alfred Drowne Road	late 20 <sup>th</sup> c.	NC	Contemporary
2 / 125	Alfred Drown House	13 Alfred Drowne Road	early 18th c., moved ca. 1830	C	No Style
2 / 133		21 Alfred Drowne Road	between 1921 and 1928	C	Colonial Revival
2 / 99	Joshua B. Chapin / David A. Waldron House	26 Alfred Drowne Road	1858, 1873, 1899	C	Italianate / Colonial Revival
2 / 14	Benjamin F. Drown House	27 Alfred Drowne Road	ca. 1856 et seq.	C	No Style
2 / 152	David A. Waldron Barn	28 Alfred Drowne Road	late 19th c. / altered late 20th c.	C	Late Victorian
2 / 13	Benjamin F. Drown / Arthur C. Pierce House	31 Alfred Drowne Road	1892	C	Victorian Vernacular
2 / 15	George Anderton House	33 Alfred Drowne Road	1907	C	Queen Anne
2 / 126	William T. Lewis, Jr. House	41 Alfred Drowne Road	1882	C	Late Victorian / Colonial Revival
2 / 17		45 Alfred Drowne Road	by 1921	C	Colonial Revival / Craftsman
2 / 116		46 Alfred Drowne Road	ca. 1910	C	Colonial Revival
2 / 140		46A Alfred Drowne Road	by 1921	C	Craftsman
2 / 19	Joseph A. Townsend House	47 Alfred Drowne Road	ca. 1890	C	Victorian Vernacular
2 / 97		50 Alfred Drowne Road	ca. 1910	C	Dutch Colonial Revival
2 / 20		53 Alfred Drowne Road	ca. 1910	C	Dutch Colonial Revival
2 / 21	Weltha A. Buckingham House	55 Alfred Drowne Road	1897	C	Queen Anne
2 / 96	George C. Townsend House	56 Alfred Drowne Road	1876	C	Victorian Vernacular
2 / 88		60 Alfred Drowne Road	ca. 1890	C	Queen Anne
2 / 35		63 Alfred Drowne Road	1940s	C	Colonial Revival
2 / 87	William T. Lewis, Sr. House	66 Alfred Drowne Road	1871	C	Italianate
2 / 34	Thomas and Amelia Lord House	67 Alfred Drowne Road	by 1921	C	Craftsman

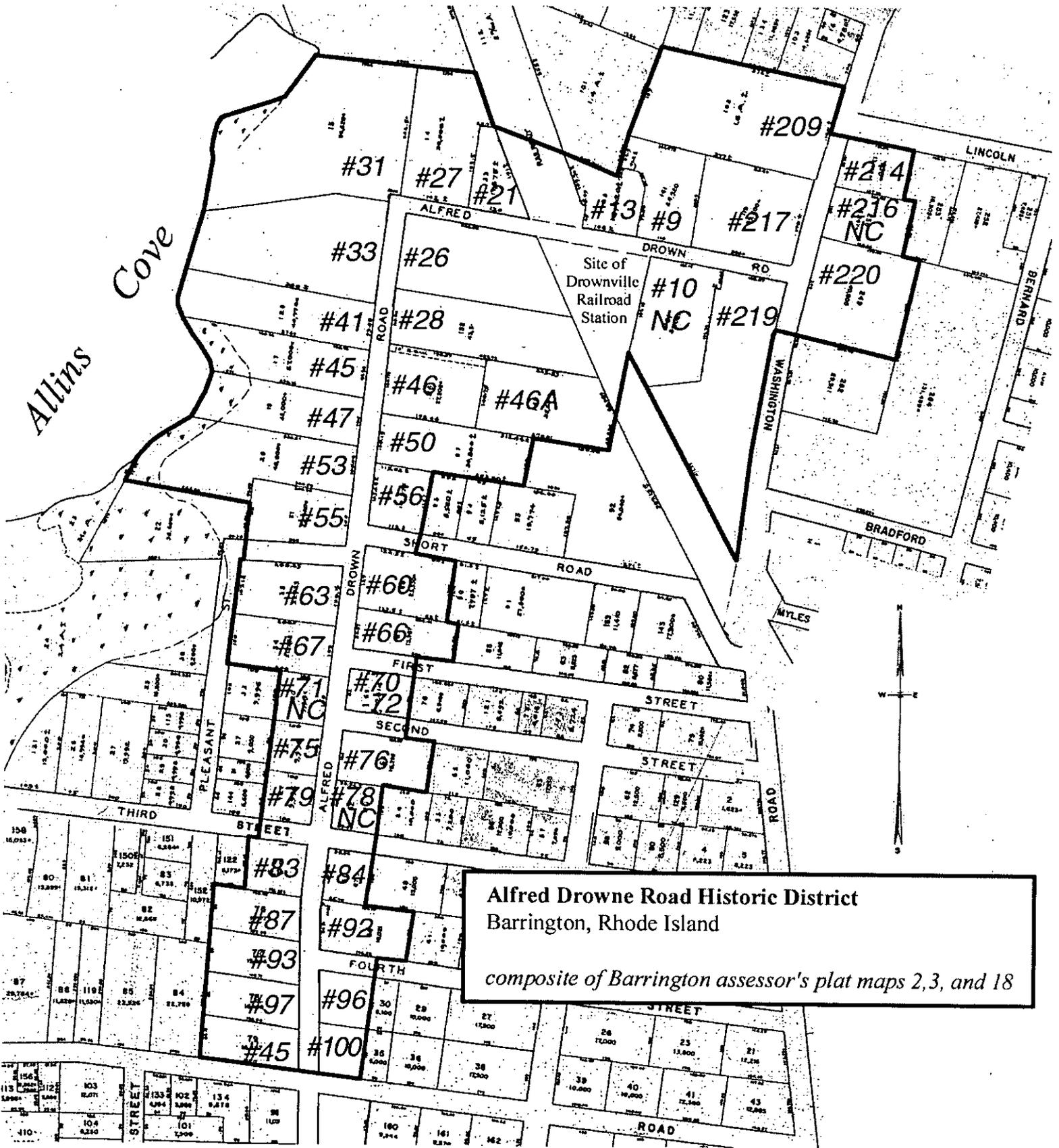
Plat / Lot	Historic Name	Street Address	Est. Date of Construction	C / NC*	Style
2 / 69	G.W. Thayer House	70-72 Alfred Drowne Road	by 1870	C	Victorian Vernacular
2 / 120		71 Alfred Drowne Road	late 20 <sup>th</sup> c.	NC	Neo-Colonial Revival
2 / 32		75 Alfred Drowne Road	1893	C	Victorian Vernacular
2 / 68	Arthur W. and Mary Lewis House	76 Alfred Drowne Road	1883	C	Victorian Vernacular
2 / 52		78 Alfred Drowne Road	1950s	NC	Trailer
2 / 127	Henry and Doris Hathaway House	79 Alfred Drowne Road	ca. 1930	C	Colonial Revival
3 / 75		83 Alfred Drowne Road	ca. 1900	C	Victorian Vernacular
2 / 51	Charles J. and Mary S. Coutanche House	84 Alfred Drowne Road	1905	C	Queen Anne
3 / 76	Angelina Carpenter House	87 Alfred Drowne Road	by 1917	C	Dutch Colonial Revival
2 / 38		92 Alfred Drowne Road	ca. 1870	C	Victorian Vernacular
3 / 77		93 Alfred Drowne Road	ca. 1900	C	Victorian Vernacular
3 / 32	Reuben T. Hunt House	96 Alfred Drowne Road	ca. 1870	C	Victorian Vernacular
3 / 78		97 Alfred Drowne Road	by 1921	C	No Style
3 / 34		100 Alfred Drowne Road	ca. 1870	C	No Style
3 / 79		45 Annawamscutt Road	by 1921	C	Colonial Revival
2 / 102	Samuel M. Drown House	209 Washington Road	1863	C	Greek Revival
18 / 250	Orrin S. Anthony House	214 Washington Road	ca. 1885	C	Queen Anne
18 / 258		216 Washington Road	1950s	NC	No Style Cape
2 / 119	George Howard and Olive B. Smith House	217 Washington Road	1894	C	Colonial Revival
2 / 100	Charles E. Drown House	219 Washington Road	1868	C	Italianate
18 / 249	Thomas W. Bicknell House	220 Washington Road	ca. 1866	C	Italianate

\* C = contributing property; NC = non-contributing property

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## LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

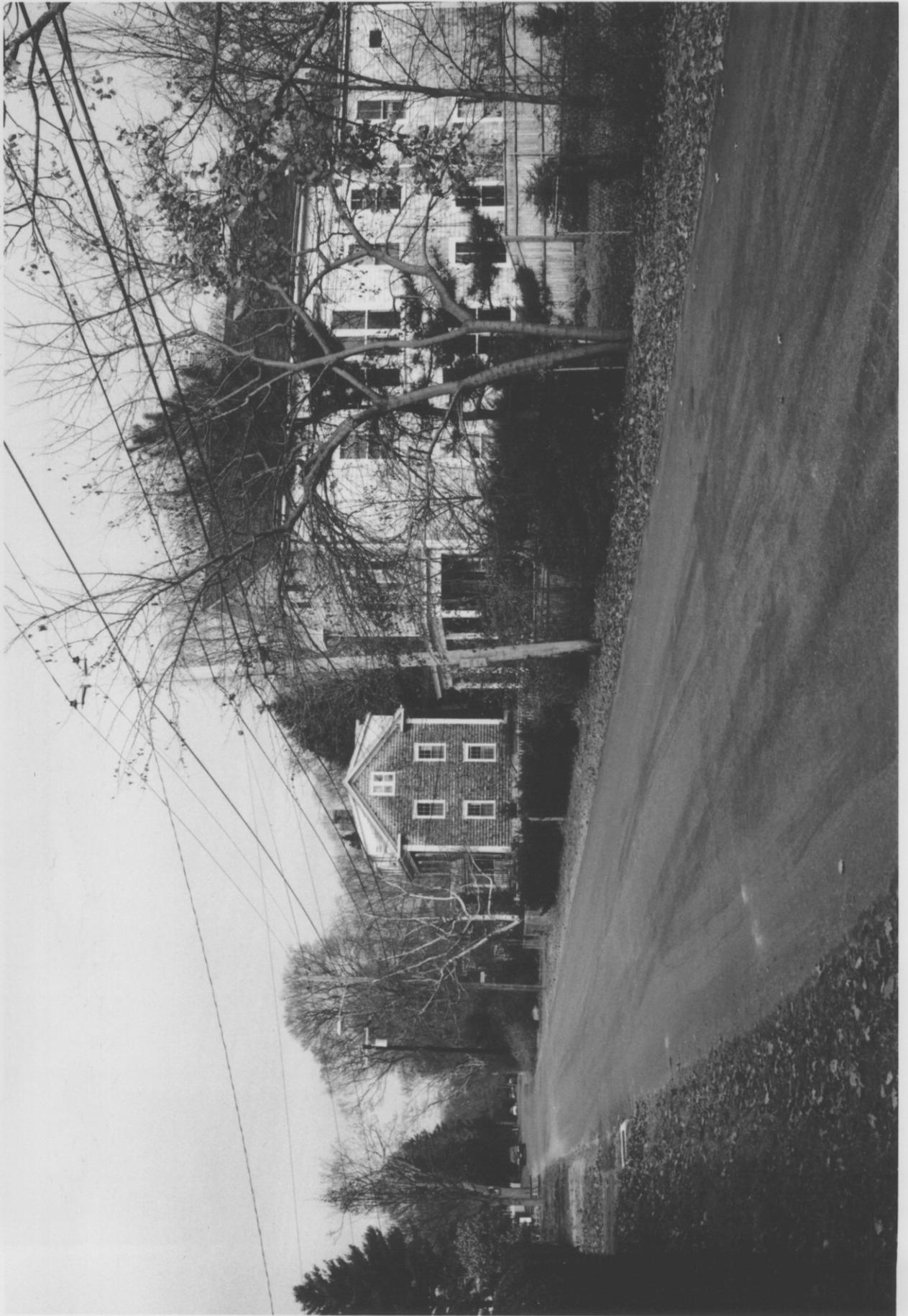
<i>Photo #</i>	<i>Location / Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Photo by</i>
1	View looking north on Alfred Drowne Road, taken as street takes a sharp turn to the east, showing the Benjamin F. Drowne House, 27 Alfred Drowne Road (ca. 1856 et seq.).	November 2004	Joanna Doherty
2	View looking north on Alfred Drowne Road, taken from intersection with First Street, showing William T. Lewis, Sr. House, 66 Alfred Drowne Road (1871), left, and G.W. Thayer House, 70-72 Alfred Drowne Road (by 1870), right.	November 2004	Joanna Doherty
3	View looking north on Alfred Drowne Road, taken from intersection with Annawamscutt Road, showing 92 Alfred Drowne Road (ca. 1870), left, and Reuben T. Hunt House, 96 Alfred Drowne Road (ca. 1870), right.	November 2004	Joanna Doherty
4	Alfred Drown House, 13 Alfred Drowne Road (early 18 <sup>th</sup> c., moved ca. 1830)	May 2004	Joanna Doherty
5	Samuel M. Drown House, 209 Washington Road (1863)	May 2004	Joanna Doherty
6	Reuben T. Hunt House, 96 Alfred Drowne Road (ca. 1870)	May 2004	Joanna Doherty
7	William T. Lewis, Sr. House, 66 Alfred Drowne Road (1871)	May 2004	Joanna Doherty
8	60 Alfred Drowne Road (ca. 1890)	May 2004	Joanna Doherty
9	George Howard and Olive B. Smith House, 217 Washington Road (1894)	May 2004	Joanna Doherty
10	Thomas and Amelia Lord House, 67 Alfred Drowne Road (by 1921)	November 2004	Joanna Doherty
11	9 Alfred Drowne Road (between 1921 and 1928)	November 2004	Joanna Doherty



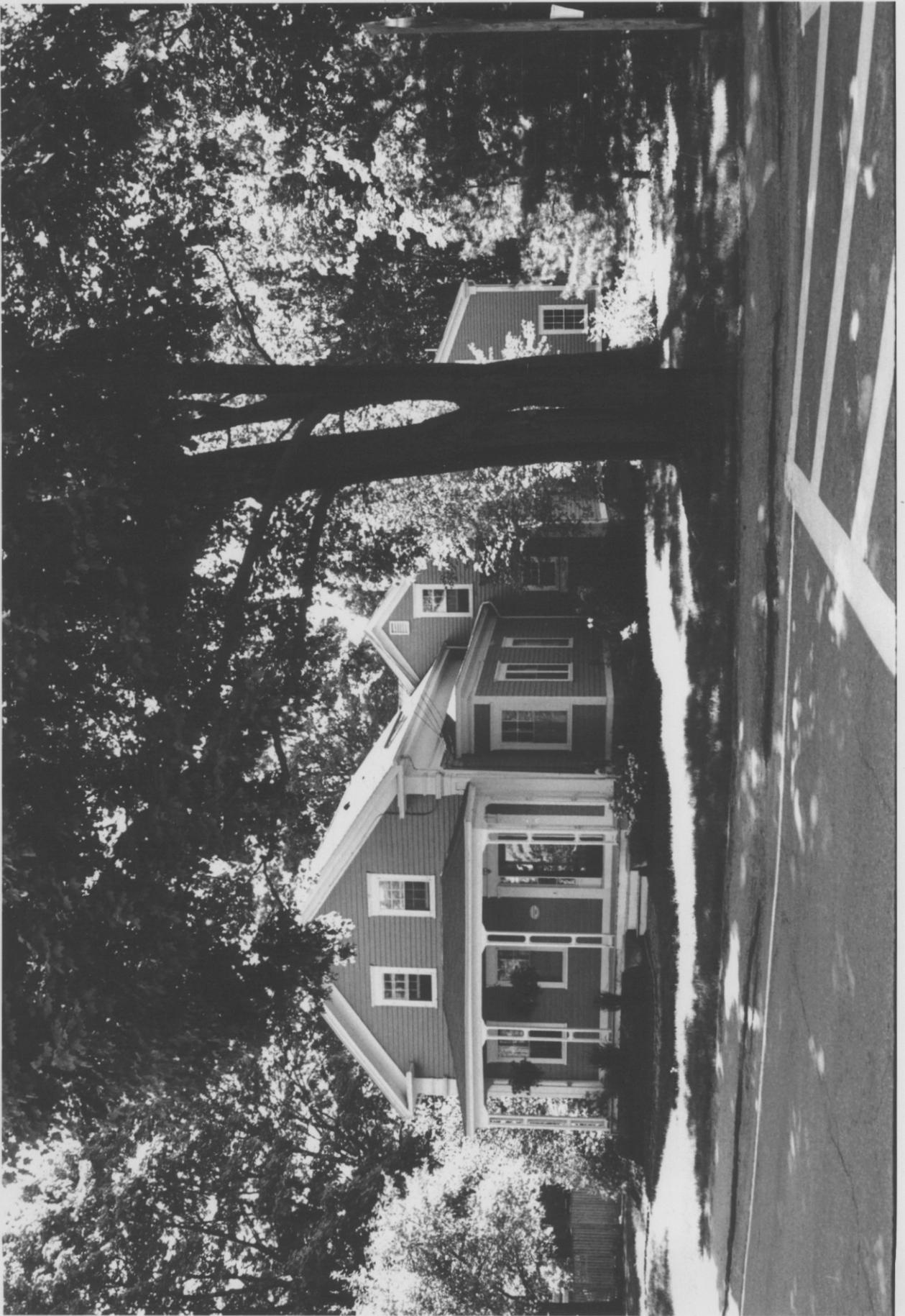
Alfred Drowne Road Historic District  
 Barrington, Rhode Island  
*composite of Barrington assessor's plat maps 2, 3, and 18*









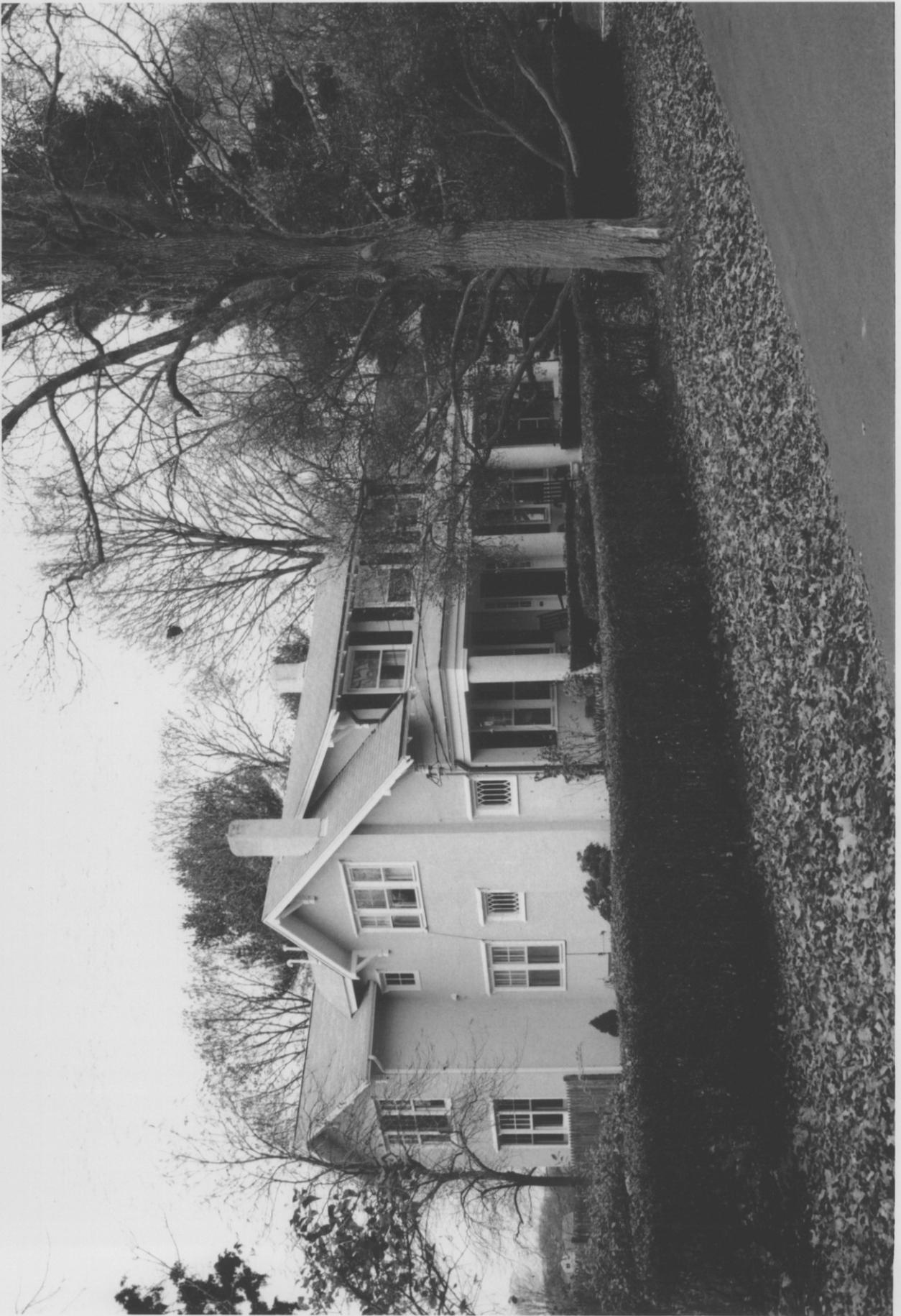










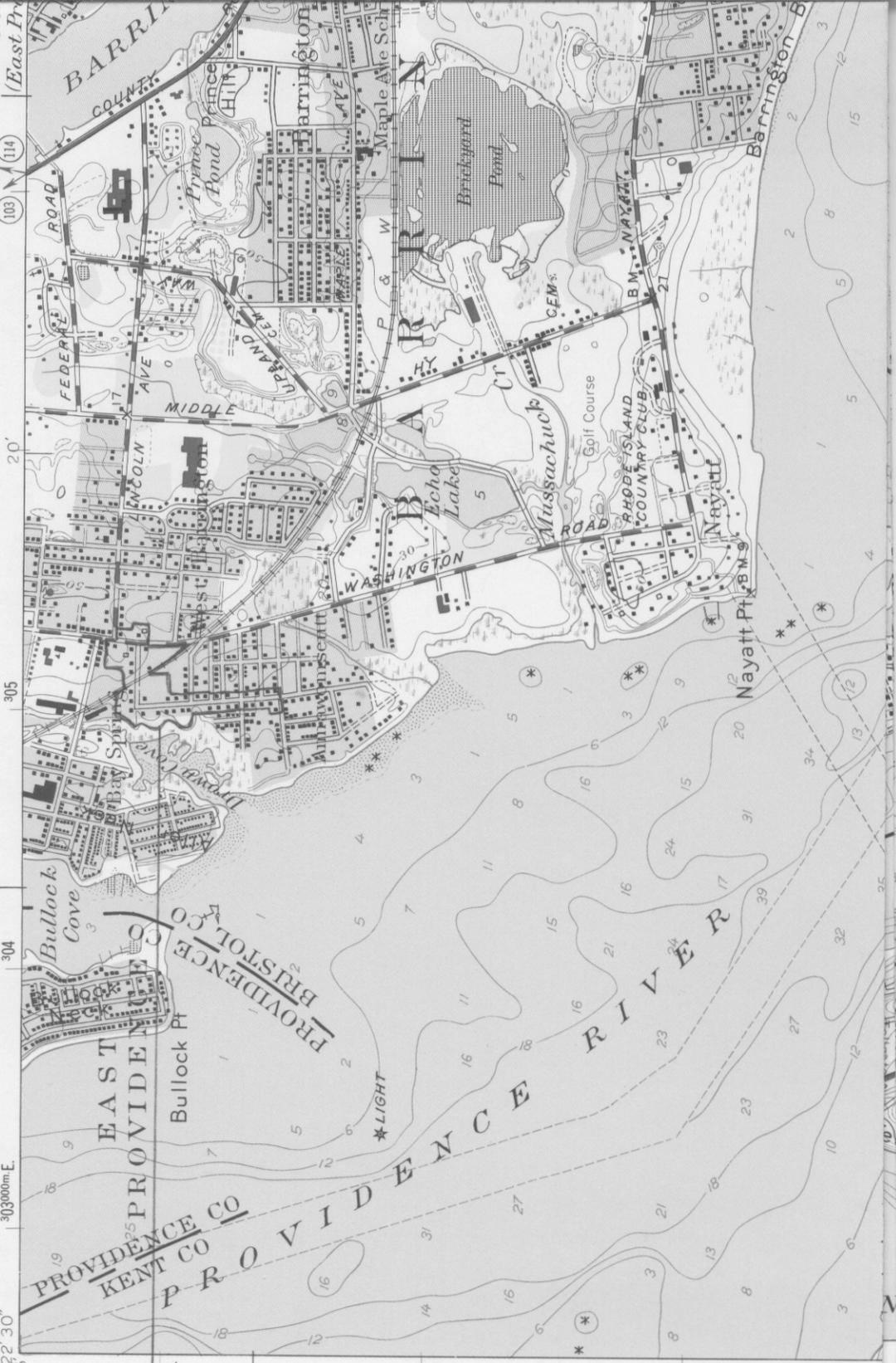




UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

6767 IV SW  
(Providence)

EAST PROVIDENCE 5.3 MI.  
PECK CORNER 1.3 MI.  
PAWLUCKET II MI.  
ARMINGTON CORN. 6767  
(East Pr)



ALFRED DROWNE ROAD  
HISTORIC DISTRICT  
BARRINGTON,  
BRISTOL COUNTY,  
RHODE ISLAND