DRAFT

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: EDGEWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT – ABERDEEN PLAT

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing:

Historic and Architectural Resources of the Edgewood Neighborhood, Cranston, RI

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

2. Location

Street & number: Berwick Lane, Chiswick Road, Sefton Drive, Strathmore Place, Strathmore Road, and portions of Broad Street and Narragansett Boulevard

City or town: Cranston State: RI County: Providence

Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this _x_ 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 _x_ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national **_x_ statewide** **___ local**

Applicable National Register Criteria:

_x_ A **___ B** **_x_ C** **___ D**

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: **Date**

Title : **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:	X
Public – Local	X
Public – State	
Public – Federal	

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)	
District	X
Site	
Structure	
Object	

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
87	17	buildings
1		sites
		structures
		objects
88	17	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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6. Function or Use
Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
DOMESTIC: single dwelling
DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling
COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store
LANDSCAPE: natural feature, park

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
DOMESTIC: single dwelling
DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling
COMMERCI/TRADE: specialty store
LANDSCAPE: natural feature, park, conservation area

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
LATE VICTORIAN/Shingle Style
LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival
LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENT /Prairie School, Bungalow/Craftsman
MODERN MOVEMENT /Ranch Style

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: Wood, brick, concrete, synthetic/vinyl, asphalt, and stone

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

Summary Paragraph

The Edgewood Historic District – Aberdeen Plat (the District) encompasses about 27 acres in northeastern Cranston, Rhode Island. It is bounded by Broad Street on the west and the Providence River on the east; the northern boundary follows the rear lot lines of properties on Berwick Lane and Sefton Drive, while the southern boundary follows the rear lot lines of properties on Chiswick Road, and then extends eastward across Narragansett Boulevard to the shoreline of Stillhouse Cove. Developed in the first half of the 20th century, the District is a quiet suburban residential enclave containing 93 single-family dwellings, 10 two- or three-family houses, 79 private garages, one commercial building, and approximately 2 acres of waterfront public open space. The District exhibits examples of many of the different architectural types and styles that were prevalent during its period of significance (1901-1957), including Late Victorian, Colonial Revival, Bungalow, Four-Square, Dutch Colonial Revival, Cape Cod, and Ranch; elements of two or more styles were frequently mixed together. Predominantly, houses are relatively modest in size and were built for middle- and upper-middle-income homeowners such as tradesmen, small business owners, professionals, and manufacturers. The District

contains 105 total primary buildings and sites, of which 88 contribute to its historical and architectural significance and retain sufficient integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association to be considered contributing properties; the remaining properties are non-contributing by virtue of age (built after the period of significance) or because of extensive alterations that have significantly diminished their integrity.

Narrative Description

The District is situated about four miles south of Downtown Providence; its two principal north-south streets, Broad Street and Narragansett Boulevard, are both well-traveled commuting routes between the Edgewood neighborhood and the capital city. Narragansett Boulevard is also an important landscape feature in Edgewood: a wide, tree-lined, 1.3-mile parkway extending from the Providence-Cranston city line southward to Ocean Avenue at Stillhouse Cove. Between these two main thoroughfares, the perpendicular cross streets are Sefton Drive, Strathmore Road, and Chiswick Road; Sefton Drive and Strathmore Place also extend eastward from Narragansett Boulevard toward the Providence River. When it was laid out in 1901, the northern boundary of the Aberdeen Plat partly followed a diagonal northwest-to-southeast property line, and Berwick Lane does the same between Broad Street and Sefton Drive; the resulting triangular block is an anomaly in an otherwise orthogonal grid street pattern.

The District's terrain is generally flat except along its eastern edge, where a high bluff overlooking the Providence River slopes down to the water's edge. Narragansett Boulevard gently declines from Sefton Drive to Chiswick Road, and the eastern ends of both Chiswick Road and Strathmore Place likewise dip downhill. An approximately 30-foot concrete retaining wall at the eastern end of Strathmore Place holds the southern edge of the bluff. South of Strathmore Place is the marshland and public park at Stillhouse Cove, where the southern end of Narragansett Boulevard follows the curving shoreline. Thanks to this topography, many houses in the District enjoy scenic water views, and all are within a 5 to 10 minute walk of the waterfront. Sidewalks provide easy pedestrian access throughout the District; street trees are fairly common.

In some respects, the original design of the Aberdeen Plat (see Figure 1) followed the model of a streetcar suburb. Broad Street had had a streetcar line since the late 1860s, and like most of Edgewood's other residential subdivisions, the Aberdeen Plat exhibits a generally rectangular street grid (except for Berwick Lane, as noted above). House lots fronting on Broad Street were relatively modest in size (typically, 4,800 to 6,000 sq.ft.), and oriented perpendicular to the street. However, all other house lots were a bit larger than the streetcar suburb standard (typically, 6,000 to 8,000 sq.ft.), which likely indicates an intent to attract middle-class and upper-middle-class homebuyers. These relatively generous lots also accommodated the eventual construction of driveways and garages, which were increasingly demanded of new residential construction from the 1920s onward. East of Narragansett Boulevard, the marshland abutting Stillhouse Cove was left as open space, and only four sizeable house lots (upwards of 10,000 or

even 20,000 sq.ft.) were laid out on the high bluff at the east end of Sefton Drive– presumably intended for wealthier residents who would pay a premium for unobstructed water views.

After the Aberdeen Plat was recorded in 1901, the pace of development was very rapid: over two dozen houses were constructed within the first decade, and another 60 houses were built by 1930, representing in total more than 80% of the District's building stock. Full build-out was largely achieved by 1957. Over time, various subdivisions, mergers, and property transfers between abutting owners produced today's variety of lot sizes ranging from about 4,500 to 23,000 sq.ft.[1]

Almost all structures in the District are between 1 and 2-1/2 stories tall. The vast majority are single-family, wood-frame dwellings, typically clad in shingles or clapboards (some now covered in vinyl siding), although there are a few examples where brick veneer or stucco was used on exterior walls. Foundations are mostly brick or concrete block (some stuccoed), and raised a few feet above grade. Setbacks are generally moderate; each house has front, side, and rear yards.

Historic and Architectural Resources of the Edgewood Neighborhood, Cranston, Rhode Island (NR, 2009) contains an extensive discussion of the various housing types and architectural styles found in the neighborhood, and the Aberdeen Plat's housing stock is consistent with those findings. Eighty-six of the District's houses date from ca. 1901 to 1930 and represent the standard domestic types and styles common during that period, often with design elements mixed together in unique combinations reflecting the carpentry skills of the builder as well as the personal taste and finances of the homeowner. Late Victorian, Shingle, Colonial Revival, Bungalow, Prairie, Four-square, and Dutch Colonial Revival are among the styles that inspired house designs in this district. (The appearance of Late Victorian elements, such as multiple projections and recesses, or varying textures of wall materials, is fairly common on some of the District's early 20th century houses, perhaps indicating a certain architectural conservatism on the part of builders and homebuyers.) Of the dozen additional houses that were built between 1930 and 1957, most have some Colonial Revival elements, but the 1950s houses include one example each of Cape Cod (2024 Broad Street), Ranch (56 Sefton Drive), and Mid-20th Century Modern (38 Chiswick Road).

The District's two non-residential properties are a commercial building at 1992 Broad Street (NC; built 1956), and the northern parcel of the Stillhouse Cove Reservation, which has been public open space since 1915.[2]

[1] The Aberdeen Plat originally had 76 numbered house lots, four other lots identified by a letter of the alphabet, and two (the largest) with no identification. Today, the historic district has a total of 110 lots, 5 of which are side or rear yards for adjacent houses.

[2] The tidal wetlands immediately abutting Stillhouse Cove were divided into two portions by the 1901Aberdeen Plat and the 1904 Taft Estate Plat. Not suitable for development, the cove lands in both plats were left as natural open space. In 1915 the Metropolitan Park Commission created a State Reservation at Stillhouse Cove to preserve this open space; in 1984 its ownership transferred to the City of Cranston and the Reservation became a municipal

INVENTORY

Properties are listed alphabetically by street and in numerical order by address number. All properties built within the period of significance (1901-1957) that still retain integrity (allowing for some degree of alteration) were deemed to contribute to the historic and architectural significance of the District. Non-contributing properties, which were either built after the period of significance or have been so altered that their integrity has been severely diminished, are marked (NC). Later changes in use (e.g., from single family to multi-family) are noted in the inventory.

A Note on Names, Dates, and Architects

Historic names for buildings and construction dates were primarily identified through research into three different types of records: city atlases and fire insurance maps dated 1917, 1921, and 1956; city directories (first published in 1911, and often biannually after that), and property title cards. Limited deed research was also done, particularly for some of the District's earliest buildings; in some cases, deeds indicated that a lot had a building on it up to three years before city directories first listed the address, so the construction date in the inventory relates to the deed rather than the directory entry. Tax records and building permit records in Cranston dating before 1960 either are not available or not complete enough to be useful.

Buildings constructed by developers or contractors and then sold to owner/occupants are typically named for their first buyers (with the developer's or contractor's name noted elsewhere in the inventory). Rental properties are named for the property owner at the time of construction.

Research yielded few attributions to specific architects or building designers in the District; however, where the original owner of a building was identified in city directories as an architect, it was presumed that he designed his own personal residence.

BERWICK LANE

5 HARRIET F. & LOUIS E. WOODWARD HOUSE (ca. 1911): mixed Colonial Revival and Prairie Style elements; south-facing; 2 1/2 stories; side-gable asphalt roof; wood shingles and trim; brick foundation. Two-bay façade with an off-center entrance and a wood window with X-muntins, sheltered under a full-width, shed-roofed porch with shingled walls topped with short, widely spaced Doric columns. The east end of the porch has been screened in. Two large, tripartite oriel windows at the second-floor level of the façade have wood 6/1 and 4/1 double-hung sash; there is a similar but smaller oriel at the

park. The southern parcel of the Stillhouse Cove Reservation was listed in the National Register in 2014, through a boundary increase to the Edgewood Historic District – Taft Estate Plat nomination.

first-floor level of the west elevation; most other windows are wood 6/1. Large shed dormer on the front roof slope has paired 6/1 wood, double-hung sash. The main roof overhangs the second-floor level, and has exposed rafter tails under deep eaves; the roofline dips down over the oriels on the facade and rises up between them. Off-center brick chimney located at or near the ridge. Louis Woodward was a clerk.

Garage (by 1917): 1 story, hip asphalt roof, wood shingles, 2 garage bays, wood trim. Stands behind/northwest of the house.

11 CARRIE M. SUTCLIFFE HOUSE (1912): Prairie Style elements; south-facing; 2 stories; hip, asphalt roof; wood shingles and trim; brick foundation. Three-bay façade, with center entrance flanked by bay windows, all set underneath a full-width, hip-roofed porch. The porch has period wood railings and posts with lattice-work, as well as wood steps and handrails. The roofline has deep eaves with exposed rafter tails; a jerkinhead-roofed dormer with similar roofline detailing sits on the front roof slope. A 2-story projection is located on the west elevation. Windows appear to be vinyl-clad replacement, double-hung sash with exterior muntins, mostly 6/1; there is a central pair of 4/1 at the second-floor level, and a pair of single-light casements (also replacement) in the front dormer. Exterior brick chimney on the east elevation; another brick chimney on the west roof slope.

Garage (ca. 1912): 1 story, hip asphalt roof, wood shingles, 1 garage bay, wood trim. Stands behind/northwest of the house and appears to be original.

19 MARY & THOMAS H. WINTER HOUSE (ca. 1905): Late Victorian; south-facing; 2 1/2 stories; cross-gable, asphalt roof; wood shingles and trim; brick foundation. Façade has three bays on the first floor and two bays on the second floor. A 2-story, 4-sided bay window rises west of the center entrance; the first-floor level of the bay and the entryway are set underneath a full-width, hip-roofed front porch. The porch has wood railings interspersed with sections of wood shingled walls, all topped by short, widely-spaced Doric columns; the end posts are boxed and shingled. The porch wraps around the east side of the house, where it is enclosed. Windows in the enclosed porch are wood, double-hung, 1/1 sash. All other windows are vinyl replacement, double-hung sash, mostly 8/1 or 6/1; however the bay window has a mix of 8/1, 6/1 and 4/1. Shingling is flared over the lintels of the gable windows. The front roof gable projects forward over the second-floor façade and bay window; the west side roof has nested gables. Belt courses at first and second floors. Chimney sits at or just behind the ridge. A short retaining wall (approx. 2 feet tall) of rusticated concrete block with concrete cap runs along the front property line. Thomas Winter was a manufacturing jeweler.

Garage (by 1921): 1 story, hip asphalt roof, wood shingles, 1 double-width garage bay, wood trim. Stands behind/northwest of the house.

25 CARL E. & AMANDA J. SKOOG HOUSE (1918): Bungalow; Craftsman-style; south-facing; 2 stories; side-gable asphalt roof with deep bracketed eaves; banded-pattern wood shingles; wood trim; brick foundation. Two-bay façade with off-center main entrance, sheltered under a narrow, front-gable-roofed porch, open on its west side, with deep bracketed eaves and wood-shingled walls (instead of railings) that are topped with trios of short, square wood posts at each corner. West of the front door is a triple window with vinyl replacement, double-hung sash, 6/1 in the middle flanked by 4/1; a small square window with decorative muntins is located east of the front door. A shed-roof dormer sits on the front roof slope, with a triple window of squat, 6/1 vinyl windows, and deep eaves. All other windows are vinyl replacements, in a mix of 6/1 double-hung and single-light casement sash. Exterior brick chimney on the west elevation. Carl Skoog was a toolmaker.

Garage (ca. 1922): 1 story, gable asphalt roof, banded-pattern wood shingles, 1 garage bay, wood trim. Stands behind/northeast of and matches the house.

31 BERNT H.G. & ERNESTINE T. ANDERSON HOUSE (1919-1920): Bungalow; Craftsman-style; south-facing; 2 stories, front-gable asphalt roof with deep bracketed eaves; stuccoed walls and foundation; wood and stucco trim. Three-bay façade with an off-center main entrance, sheltered under a narrow, front-gable-roofed porch with brackets, open on its east side, with stuccoed kneewalls (instead of railings) and boxed corner posts. East of the porch is a triple window with vinyl replacement, double-hung sash, 8/1 in the middle flanked by 6/1; west of the porch is another 6/1, vinyl, double-hung window. All other windows are likewise vinyl replacements, and mostly 6/1: there are pairs of these at the second floor front and toward the back of the house on both east and west sides. On the east elevation are two single-sash, multi-light windows as well as a shallow, rectangular oriel window containing four double-hung sashes. Shed dormers with visible rafter tails sit on the east and west roof slopes, both with groups of three squat, double-hung sash. Exterior brick chimney on the east side. Bernt Anderson was a toolmaker.

Garage (ca. 1922): 1 story, front-gable asphalt roof with deep bracketed eaves, stucco, 1 garage bay, wood trim. Stands behind/northwest of the house and matches the house.

35 MRS. HARRIET N. DIMOND HOUSE (1924), built by Edwin M. Caldwell: Dutch Colonial Revival; south-facing; 2 stories, side-gambrel asphalt roof; wood shingles and trim; stuccoed foundation. Two-bay façade; the main entrance is in the right bay, sheltered under a front-gable-roofed, pedimented portico with turned posts (likely replacements). West of the entryway is a triple window with vinyl replacement, double-hung, 1/1 sash. All other windows are likewise vinyl, 1/1. Hip-roofed entrance hood over a door on the east elevation. One-story, hip-roofed sunporch on the west elevation has windows grouped in pairs on its south and north sides, and a group of four on the west.

Large shed dormers sit on the front and rear roof slopes. Brick chimney at the ridge. Mrs. Dimond was a widow.

Garage (ca. 1924): 1 story, hip asphalt roof, wood shingles and trim, 1 garage bay. Stands behind/northeast of the house and appears to be original.

41 HENRY L. & ELIZA J. WOOD HOUSE (1926-1927): Four Square; south-facing; 2 stories; pyramidal, asphalt roof; aluminum siding and wood shingles; most original trim removed; stuccoed foundation. Three-bay façade with center entrance deeply set back between two enclosed porches that share a continuous flat roof. The western porch, which may have been enclosed originally, extends beyond the west wall of the house and has a group of three windows on its south front and a pair on the west side; all are vinyl replacement, double-hung, 1/1 sash. The eastern porch, which was enclosed after 1956, is clad in wood shingles and features a vinyl picture window flanked by single-light, (presumably) casements. Three-bay oriel window on the west elevation, behind the porch. All other windows are vinyl 1/1. On the second floor front, a pair of louvered, door-length shutters sits between the two windows; this may indicate that there was once a railing on top of the porch roof. Exterior brick chimney on the west side. Hip-roofed entrance hood over a door on the east elevation. Similar to the house next door at 45 Berwick Lane. Henry L. Wood's business was marine engines. (NC, due to extent of alterations.)

Garage (by 1956): 1 story, hip asphalt roof, concrete block, 1 double-width garage bay. Stands behind/northeast of the house.

45 JOHN P. & ALICE C. HARTIGAN HOUSE (1926-27): Four Square; south-facing; 2 stories; pyramidal, asphalt roof; wood shingles and trim; stuccoed foundaton. Three-bay façade with center entrance set beneath a full-width, flat-roofed front porch that is enclosed on its west end (possibly an original condition). The enclosed porch, which extends beyond the west wall of the house, has a group of three windows on its south front and a pair on the west side; all are vinyl replacement, double-hung, 6/1 sash. A similar window grouping is on the façade, east of the entryway. The open east end of the porch has square wood columns and decorative wood railings. Three-bay oriel window on the west elevation, behind the porch. All other windows are likewise vinyl 6/1. On the second floor front, a door is located between the two windows; this may indicate that there was once a railing on top of the porch roof. Exterior brick chimney on the west side. Similar to (and less altered than) the house next door at 41 Berwick Lane. John Hartigan was a lawyer.

Garage (ca. 1926): 1 story, pyramidal asphalt roof, wood shingles, 1 garage bay. Stands behind/northeast of the house and appears to be original. Faces north, accessed from Massasoit Avenue.

49 JOSEPH F. & HELEN I. DONAHUE HOUSE (1926): Four Square/Colonial Revival; south-facing; 2 stories; hip asphalt roof; aluminum siding; wood trim; brick foundation. Three-bay façade with center entrance under a front-gable-roofed, barrel-vaulted portico featuring trios of Doric columns at its front corners. Flanking the portico on the first-floor level are a triple window on the west and paired windows on the east; all have vinyl replacement, double-hung, 6/6 sash. Most other windows in the house are vinyl 6/1. Hip-roofed dormers on the front and rear roof slopes both contain paired 4/1 vinyl windows. Shallow, rectangular bay window on the east elevation. One-story, flat-roofed sunporch on the west elevation; on the second-floor level above the sunporch is a door, possibly indicating that there was once a railing on top of the sunporch roof. Small brick chimney on the north (rear) roof slope, near the ridge; exterior brick chimney on the rear elevation. Joseph Donahue was a manufacturing jeweler.

Garage (ca. 1926): 1 story, hip asphalt roof, wood clapboards, 1 garage bay. Stands behind/northeast of the house and appears to be original. Faces north, accessed from Massasoit Avenue.

53 SABINA & HARRY C. FOSTER HOUSE (1930): Bungalow; south-facing; 1-1/2 stories; front-gable, asphalt roof; wood clapboards and trim; stuccoed foundation. Two-bay façade composed of entry porch on the west and sunporch on the east, both topped with gables nested under the main roof. The deep entry porch has solid walls (instead of railings) topped with Doric columns. The sunporch has four windows on its front and pairs of windows on its sides, all with wood, double-hung, 6/1 sash; above the group of four windows (at the second-floor level) is a diamond-shaped wood window with decorative muntins and some stained glass. Most other windows in the house are also wood 6/1. Large shed-roofed dormers on the east and west roof slopes appear to be later additions. Shallow, rectangular bay window on the east elevation. Small chimney on the east roof slope. Harry C. Foster was a manufacturing jeweler.

Garage (ca. 1930): 1 story, front-gable asphalt roof, wood clapboards, 1 garage bay. Stands behind/northwest of the house and appears to be original. Faces north, accessed from Massasoit Avenue.

63 LOUIS J. & ADELE SELENGUT HOUSE (1930): Colonial Revival; south-facing; 2 stories; side-gable asphalt roof; wood shingles and trim; brick foundation. Three-bay façade with center entrance with sidelights under a front-gable-roofed, barrel-vaulted portico with paired square columns at its front corners. All windows are vinyl replacement, double-hung, 1/1 sash. Exterior brick chimney on the west elevation rises above an attached brick commercial building at 1992 Broad Street (see below), which was built in 1956 by a subsequent owner of this property. (NC, due to unsympathetic addition.)

Garage (by 1956): 1 story, front-gable asphalt roof, wood shingles, two garage bays. Stands just northeast of the house; similar in design and may be original.

BROAD STREET

1992 BEDROSIAN BUILDING (1956): Commercial; west-facing; 1 story; flat roof; brick and vinyl siding/shingled walls; brick and vinyl trim; brick (likely veneer over concrete) foundation. Simple storefront, 6 bays across, with paired entrances in the fourth bay and relatively small, single-light, fixed, wood storefront windows that do not appear to be original. The building has a beveled front southwest corner and a secondary entrance on the south side, facing Berwick Lane. It is attached at the rear (east elevation) to the house next door at 63 Berwick Lane; the two buildings share a lot, which was purchased by Nahan and Rose Bedrosian in 1940. The Edgewood Pharmacy occupied this building from 1956 to 1972; a liquor store has occupied the store since then. (NC due to the extent of alterations.)

2020 SEDERQUIST-CURTIS HOUSE (1928): Dutch Colonial Revival; west-facing; 2 stories; front-gambrel asphalt roof; wood shingles and trim; stuccoed foundation. Two-bay façade with entrance on the left (north) and paired windows on the right. The projecting entryway, featuring wood shingled walls, a pedimented front-gable roof, and wood multi-light sidelights framing the door, is not depicted on the 1956 map and thus may have been an open portico originally. Windows are vinyl replacement, 6/1, double-hung sash. Large shed dormers on the north and south roof slopes. One-story, flat-roofed sunporch on the south elevation has a wood multi-light bow window on its south side. Brick chimney at the ridge. Secondary entrance under a hip-roofed hood on the north elevation. Back porch (east) appears to be a post-1956 alteration. Mrs. Nellie Sederquist and Violet Curtis built, owned, and occupied this house together until 1935.

Garage (by 1956): 1 story, hip asphalt roof, concrete block with brick veneer at front, 2 garage bays. Stands behind/southeast of the house.

2024 GODIN BUILDING (1953): Cape Cod; west-facing; 1 story; side-gable asphalt roof; wood clapboards and trim; poured concrete foundation. The house has a three-bay façade with a center entrance. Paired vinyl replacement, 1/1, double-hung sash windows flank the doorway. Most other windows are likewise vinyl 1/1; one window on the south elevation is infilled with glass block. Exterior brick chimney on the south side. Concrete and stone retaining wall, approx. 2 ft. tall, lines the front lot line. Andrea L. Godin erected this residential-looking, small office building next door to her and her husband Henry's home at 2020 Broad Street (see above), which they had purchased in 1949. The first occupants were Ace Real Estate Company (proprietor, Henry A. Godin) and an insurance agent, Bernard C. Bentsen. It is now in single-family residential use. *(Photo #13)*

2034 JAMES H. & MARY A. LYONS HOUSE (ca. 1916): Late Victorian, much altered; west-facing; 2 stories; front-gable asphalt roof with cross-gable dormers; aluminum siding and trim; brick foundation. Three-bay façade, with an off-center entrance, a 1-story bay window to its right (south) and a double-hung sash window to its left, all sheltered under a full-width porch that wraps around the northwest corner of the house; the porch has wood Doric columns and no railings (although it probably had railings originally). Another bay window is on the north elevation, first-floor level. Above the northwest corner of the porch at the second-floor level is a 1-story, five-sided tower. The bay windows, the tower, and the base of the porch are all clad in wood board-and-batten siding (likely not original); several window openings on the front, north, and south sides may have been covered over when the aluminum siding was installed. The north elevation has a large gabled wall dormer at the roofline; the south elevation has a smaller wall dormer projecting several feet forward of the plane of the wall. All windows are vinyl replacement 1/1 double-hung sash. The deteriorated wood front steps are not original. James Lyons was a sewer contractor in Providence. (NC due to extent of alterations.)

2038 WILLIAM H. & SARAH J. McDONALD HOUSE (ca. 1911): Late Victorian; west-facing; 2 stories; hip asphalt roof with deep eaves; vinyl siding and trim; brick foundation. Two-bay façade with the entrance at left (north) and a 1-story bay window at right (south), all sheltered under a full-width, 2-story porch with square wood posts and period-appropriate replacement railings at both levels. On the second-floor level at front, a porch door is situated between two windows. Another 1-story bay window is on the south elevation, first-floor level. All windows are vinyl replacement, 2/1, double-hung sash. Small hip-roofed dormer on the front roof slope. Brick chimney on the north side roof slope. William McDonald was a machinist.

2044 FLORENCE M. HILLYER HOUSE II (ca. 1921): Bungalow; west-facing; 1 to 2 stories; hip asphalt roof; aluminum siding and trim; brick foundation. A 1-story, hip-roof porch wraps around the two southern bays of the three-bay-wide façade and much of the south elevation. In the center bay of the façade, the porch is enclosed, with wood, multi-light windows (casement or fixed) on its west and north sides and the main entrance to the house on its south side. (The 1956 map shows this area of the porch enclosed, so this may be an original condition.) The remainder of the porch is open, with slightly tapered, square columns and wood railings that appear original. At the first floor, a 1-story bay window occupies the northern bay of the façade and a large single-light window with decorative transom is located in the southern bay. A hip-roofed dormer on the front roof slope has three windows. Window sash are mostly wood, 2/1, double-hung. Exterior brick chimney on the south elevation. The house is built into a small hill, with the basement level fully exposed at the southwest corner and the south side; here, the porch is supported by tapered brick piers sitting on (non-original) concrete block posts that have large wood screens between them. Other apparent alterations include a 1-story rooftop addition at the rear of the house, and a second-floor doorway on the south side exiting

onto a pressure-treated wood deck and stairway descending to the back yard. Florence Hillyer built this house as rental property, next door to her home at 83 Chiswick Road.

2048-2052 FRANK B. CHASE HOUSE (ca. 1913): Late Victorian elements; west-facing; 2-1/2 stories; front-gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; brick foundation. Three-bay façade with paired entrances at right (south) and a 2-story bay window at left (north), all sheltered under a 2-story, full-width, flat-roofed front porch with brick piers topped by square wood posts; the first floor railings appear to be original but the second-floor railings are (wood) replacements. At the second-floor level above the entryways are a porch door and a rectangular single-light window. All other windows are vinyl replacement, 1/1, double-hung sash. Two, 2-story bay windows on the north elevation. Large triangular wall dormers on both north and south sides. Originally two-family, now three-family use. Two secondary entrances at the rear (east); one of these appears to have been added when a third dwelling unit was created. Frank Chase had a shop selling periodicals in nearby Pawtuxet Village; he (and later his wife, Nellie) lived in one dwelling unit here and rented out the other.

Garage (by 1956): 1 story, hip asphalt roof, vinyl siding, two garage bays. Stands behind/southeast of the house, facing Chiswick Road.

2058 EDWARD F. & CLARA B. JARVIS HOUSE (1928): Dutch Colonial Revival; west-facing; 2 stories, front-gambrel asphalt roof; wood shingles and trim; stuccoed foundation. Two-bay façade with the entrance at left (north) under a full-width, flat-roofed porch that is enclosed at its south end (which may be an original condition). The open portion of the porch has square posts, in a group of three at the corner, and wood railings. Windows in the enclosed part of the porch are wood, 6/6, double-hung sash; this may have been the original configuration throughout the house, but some windows are now wood 1/1 or vinyl replacement 1/1. Large shed-roofed dormers on both north and south sides. Secondary entrance on the north side.

CHISWICK ROAD

27 THOMAS F. & MARY E. FARRELLY HOUSE (1936): Colonial Revival; south-facing; 2 stories; side-gable asphalt roof; wood shingles and trim; high brick foundation. Five-bay façade on the first floor; three bays on the second. Center entrance is flanked by sidelights and topped with a blind fanlight. On the second floor above the entryway is a pair of windows with vinyl replacement, 4/4, double-hung sash; other windows are vinyl 6/6. Exterior brick chimney on the east elevation. One-story, hip-roofed porch at rear (visible from Narragansett Boulevard) was enclosed sometime after 1956 and now features groups of single-light casement windows on all three sides. Stands at the northwest corner of Chiswick Road and Narragansett Boulevard. Identical footprint and similar detailing to 31 Chiswick Road.

Garage (by 1956): 1 story, front-gable asphalt roof, wood shingles, 2 garage bays. Stands behind/north of the house, facing Narragansett Boulevard, and may be original.

31 JAMES M. & MARIE L. PIERCY HOUSE (1936): Colonial Revival; south-facing; 2 stories; side-gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; brick foundation. Three-bay façade with center entrance, flanked by multi-light wood sidelights and sheltered under a pedimented, gable-roofed portico with Doric columns. Windows are vinyl replacement, 1/1, double-hung sash. Most trim was removed or covered over when the vinyl siding was installed. Exterior brick chimney on the east elevation. One-story, hip-roofed, screened porch at rear (visible from Narragansett Boulevard). Identical footprint and similar detailing to 27 Chiswick Road. James Piercy was a manager.

Garage (by 1956): 1 story, side-gable asphalt roof, wood clapboards, double-width garage bay (likely altered). Stands behind/northeast of the house.

35 MARY J. & EARL C. DEVOLL HOUSE (ca. 1916; altered after 1956): Mixed Colonial Revival and Prairie Style elements; south-facing; 2-1/2 stories; hip asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; brick foundation (partly stuccoed). Three-bay façade, with the main entrance at left and a 2-story bay window in the middle. A 1-story porch, with wood railings (including on its roof) and Doric columns, extends the full width of the façade and wraps around about half of the east elevation. Sometime after 1956, the porch was enclosed at the southeast corner, with six 1/1 windows with wood vertical board siding underneath, though the original columns are still in place. Windows in the main house are vinyl replacements, mostly 8/1, double-hung sash. Large, front-gable-roofed dormer on the front roof slope contains a Palladian window with vinyl multi-light sash, topped by a wood fanlight. Hip-roofed dormers on east and west roof slopes; brick chimney at the ridge. Most trim was removed or covered over when the vinyl siding was installed; one window opening at the second-floor level may also have been covered. Very deep eaves at the roofline, with some surviving curved wood brackets on the west side; the eaves extend over projecting sections of both the east and west elevations. Secondary entrance on the west side under a hip-roofed hood with drop-finial brackets. Mary J. Devoll was the widow of Frederick A. Devoll; she and her son Earl built this house a few years after Frederick died, and then rented out their original home next door at 41 Chiswick. One of four houses on this street built by the Devoll family: see also 41, 56, and 60 Chiswick Road.

Garage (by 1956): 1 story, pyramidal asphalt roof with flared edges, brick, 2 garage bays. Stands behind/northwest of the house.

38 ARTHUR & JEANETTE ABRICH HOUSE (1951-1952): Mid-20th-century Modern; north-facing; 2 stories; hip asphalt roof with triangular roof vent at ridge; most siding is wide, wood clapboards; wood trim; concrete foundation. Three-bay façade with center entrance under a simple, flat-roofed portico with square wood posts. All windows are

single-light sliders, reportedly original Anderson products. A 1-story, 1-bay, flat-roof garage is attached to the west elevation; the garage roofline extends across the façade of the house, joining the roofline of the entrance portico. Beneath this roofline, the exterior is clad in vertical board siding. The second-floor level of the house exhibits solid wood panels. A wood pergola and a sliding glass door on the east elevation may be later alterations. Brick chimney on west roof slope. Arthur Abrich was in the furniture business. *(Photo #12)*

41 FREDERICK A. DEVOLL HOUSE (ca. 1904-1911): Late Victorian with Colonial Revival Style elements; south-facing; 2-1/2 stories; hip asphalt roof with cross-gables; wood clapboards on first and second floors, wood shingles in the gables; wood trim; brick foundation. Two-bay façade with entrance at left and a 2-story bay window at right. Irregular footprint with 2-story, gable-roofed projections on both side elevations; another large gable sits on the front southeast corner of the roof. All gables feature deep eaves with gingerbread decoration on the fascia; the deep eaves of the hip roof have curved brackets. A 1-story, hip-roofed wrap-around porch shelters the entire façade as well as much of the east elevation; the railings and Doric columns appear to be original. Entrance on the west side beneath a shed-roofed hood with decorative brackets. Windows are wood, 2/1, double-hung sash. Wood trim includes slim corner boards, belt courses marking the floor levels, and a wide fascia at the cornice. Chimney not visible from the street. Frederick Devoll's profession was not indicated in the 1911 city directory; he died in 1912, but his widow Mary and son Earl C. Devoll, a fancy goods dealer, lived here until 1916. Frank G. Tyler, a salesman, and his wife Gertrude rented this house from 1916 until at least 1925. One of four houses on this street built by the Devoll family: see also 35, 56, and 60 Chiswick Road. (Note: this house was originally identified as 35 Chiswick; the address was changed to 41 Chiswick ca. 1916 when a new house was built next door.) *(Photo #4)*

Carriage House (ca. 1904-11): 1-1/2 stories; hip asphalt roof fronted by a large gable and topped with a cupola; three bays with sliding wood-paneled doors; wood clapboard siding; appears to be original. Stands behind/northwest of the house.

44 EMMA H. & JAMES W. DENNIS HOUSE (ca. 1909): Dutch Colonial Revival; north-facing; 2-1/2 stories; side-gambrel asphalt roof with flared eaves; wood shingles and trim; brick foundation. Three-bay façade with center entrance flanked by a bay window at right and a rounded bay window at left. The front slope of the gambrel roof descends to the first-floor level and covers the front section of the wrap-around porch, which also extends along the entire east elevation, where it is partially screened-in (a later alteration); the wood railings and Doric columns appear to be original. Large shed dormer at front, topped with a large, front-gable triangular dormer containing a Palladian window. Surviving original window sashes are wood, double-hung, with decorative muntins in the upper sash; these are found in both first-floor bay windows, the Palladian window at the third-floor front, and an arched window on the west side. Other windows

are mostly vinyl or metal 1/1, double-hung, replacement sash, and there is a large slider window on the third-floor level of the east side. Chimney is not visible from the street. James W. Dennis was a manufacturer.

47 CHARLES H. HUNT HOUSE (ca. 1905): Dutch Colonial Revival; south-facing; 2-1/2 stories; front-gambrel asphalt roof; wood shingles and trim; brick foundation. Three-bay façade (two bays on the second floor) with an off-center entrance flanked by a triangular bay window at left and part of a 2-story bay window at right. A 1-story, flat-roof porch extends along the entire façade and most of the east elevation. Sometime after 1956 the porch was mostly enclosed, with wood-shingled walls and paired, single-light casement windows; the open section of the porch shelters the entryway, with wood Doric columns and replacement wood railings. Large shed dormers on the east and west roof slopes. Triangular oriel window on the west side, between first and second floors. Windows are mostly wood, double-hung sash with decorative muntins in the upper sash, or 2/1. Brick chimney on the west roof slope. Charles Hunt purchased this property from his next-door neighbor, Frederick A. Devoll.

Garage (by 1956): 1 story; gable-on-hip asphalt roof; wood shingles; two garage bays. Stands behind/northeast of the house.

50 JOHN W. AUTY HOUSE (1905-1906), built by Frederick A. Devoll: Mixed Colonial Revival and Dutch Colonial Revival elements; north-facing; cross-gambrel/gable roof; wood shingles and trim; brick foundation. Three-bay façade (two on the second floor) with an off-center entrance between a bay window at left and a double-hung window at right. A 1-story, flat-roofed porch with wood railings and Doric columns shelters the entire façade and extends beyond the plane of the east elevation. An enclosed sunporch on the east side has multi-light, wood, casement windows. Other windows are a mix of wood and vinyl, 2/1, double-hung sash. Oriel window at the second-floor level, front northeast corner. Chimney not visible from the street. John W. Auty, a photographer, purchased this house in 1906 from Frederick A. Devoll, who lived across the street (see 41 Chiswick Road.); Devoll had bought this property as a vacant lot in late 1905, and speculatively built this house.

Garage (by 1956): 1 story; hip asphalt roof; wood shingles; one bay; double-width garage door. Stands behind/southeast of the house.

53 CHARLES W. EASTWOOD HOUSE (ca. 1905): Colonial Revival; south-facing; 2 stories; side-gable asphalt roof; wood shingles and trim; brick foundation. Three-bay façade with center entrance under a front-gable-roofed, barrel-vaulted portico with wood Doric columns; wrought iron handrails on the front steps are a later alteration. The entryway sits between a rounded bay window at the southwest corner and an angled bay window at the southeast corner. Windows are vinyl replacement, double-hung sash in a mix of 6/1 and 4/1 configurations. Large shed dormer on the front roof slope is topped with an eyebrow window. The ends of the gable roof overhang the first-floor level. Two

brick chimneys at the ridge, near each end of the house; the western chimney is exterior at the first-floor level. Charles W. Eastwood was a painter; he may have been related to Albert J. Eastwood, who lived next door (see 57 Chiswick Road.)

Garage (by 1921): 1 story; side-gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding; two garage bays. Stands behind/northeast of the house.

56 MARY J. AND FREDERICK U. DEVOLL HOUSE (ca. 1917): Mixed Late Victorian and Colonial Revival elements; north-facing; 2-1/2 stories; cross-gable asphalt roof with boxed eaves clad in wood shingles; wood shingles and trim; brick foundation. Three-bay façade (two bays on the second floor) with an off-center entrance set between a bay window at left and a single window at right. A 1-story, flat-roofed porch with Doric columns and wood railings shelters the entire façade and wraps around part of the east elevation. The porch has been enclosed at the northeast corner and entire east side, with wood shingled walls and bands of jalousie windows (a later alteration), but the Doric columns survive. Windows are wood, double-hung sash, some with decorative muntins in their upper sashes, some 2/1. Oriel window at the second floor front; Palladian window in the peak. Mary J. and Frederick U. Devoll were the widow and son of Frederick A. Devoll; when they sold the property to another son, Earl C. Devoll, in 1917, this house was evidently standing. Built as rental property, its original tenants are unknown, but Rev. M. Raymond Plumb, pastor of Edgewood Congregational Church, and his wife Helen lived here from 1919 until at least 1925. One of four houses on this street owned by the Devoll family: see also 35, 41, and 60 Chiswick Road.

57 ALBERT J. EASTWOOD HOUSE I (ca. 1905-1911): Late Victorian; south-facing; 2 stories; front-gable asphalt roof; wood shingles and trim; decorative wood shingles in the gables; brick foundation. Three-bay façade (two bays on the second floor) with off-center entrance set between a bay window at right, and a single window at left. A 1-story, flat-roofed porch shelters the entrance and wraps around the southwest corner; the wood railings and turned posts with decorative brackets may be original. Windows are vinyl, 6/1 and 8/1, double-hung replacement sash. Large, gable-roofed wall dormer on the east elevation; similar but smaller dormer on the west. Brick chimney at the ridge. Albert J. Eastwood's profession was not noted in the 1911 city directory; he may have been related to Charles W. Eastwood, who lived next door (see 53 Chiswick Road.). This is the first of two houses in the District built by Albert J. Eastwood; see 53-55 Strathmore Road.

Garage (after 1956): 1 story; front-gable asphalt roof; concrete block; vinyl siding in the gables; one garage bay. Stands behind/northeast of the house.

60 EARL C. DEVOLL HOUSE (ca. 1906-1917): Mixed Colonial Revival and Dutch Colonial Revival elements; north-facing; 2-1/2 stories; side-gable asphalt roof; wood shingles and trim; brick foundation. Three-bay façade with off-center entrance set between a bay window at left and a double-hung window at right. A 1-story, flat-roofed

wrap-around porch shelters most of the façade and part of the east elevation; wood railings and Doric columns appear to be original. Windows are wood, mostly 2/1, double-hung sash; Palladian window at third-floor level on the west side. Large, front-gambrel-roofed wall dormer on the facade has a round window at the attic level and wood-shingled, boxed eaves. Belt courses at each floor level. Brick chimney at the ridge near the west end. Built as rental property (Earl C. Devoll lived nearby at 35 Chiswick Road.), the original tenants are unknown, but Henry W. Coron, whose business was truck tires, and his wife Irene lived here in 1924-25. One of four houses on this street built by the Devoll family: see also 35, 41, and 56 Chiswick Road.

Garage (by 1956): 1 story; hip asphalt roof; concrete block and brick veneer; two garage bays. Stands behind/southeast of the house.

62 WALDO L. & ETHEL L. WHITMARSH HOUSE (1925); Edwin M. Caldwell, builder: Colonial Revival; north-facing; 2 stories; side-jerkinhead asphalt roof; wood shingles and trim; stuccoed foundation. Two-bay façade with entrance at left under a jerkinhead-roofed, barrel-vaulted portico with square wood columns and wood railings. To the right of the entryway is a triple window with vinyl replacement, 8/1, double-hung sash. Other windows are vinyl, 6/1 replacement sash. One-story, hip-roofed sunporch on the west elevation. Large shed dormers on north and south slopes. Brick chimney at the ridge. Waldo L. Whitmarsh worked at Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Co. in Providence.

Garage (by 1956): 1 story; hip asphalt roof; wood shingles; two garage bays. Stands behind/southeast of the house.

65 MABEL S. & ALBERT VENNERBECK HOUSE (ca. 1905-1911; east and west additions by 1956): Colonial Revival; south-facing; 2-1/2 stories; hip asphalt roof; wood shingles and trim; brick foundation. Two-bay façade with entrance at left, flanked by sidelights. Full-width, 1-story, flat-roofed front porch with wood-shingled walls (instead of railings) topped by paired, wood, Doric columns, and a wood rooftop railing with paired ball-finial posts. Oriel window at the second-floor level above the front door. Three-story, shallow, hip-roofed projection on the west side. Windows are mostly vinyl replacement, double-hung sash, in a mix of 8/1 and 6/1 configurations, but some wood sash with X-muntins survive on the west elevation. Large, one-story sunporch addition on the east side, and smaller 1-story addition with secondary entrance on the west side; both additions are topped with wood railings matching those on the front porch. Deep eaves at the roofline, with brackets; hip-roofed dormers on the front and east roof slopes. Large brick chimney on the west roof slope. Albert Vennerbeck was a jeweler.

70 JOHN O. & EMMA F. ALLEN HOUSE (1925); Edwin M. Caldwell, builder: Colonial Revival; north-facing; 2 stories; side-gable asphalt roof; wide wood clapboards; wood trim; stuccoed foundation. Three-bay façade (two bays on the second floor) with slightly projecting center entrance under a barrel-vaulted portico with paired square posts; the

door has multi-light wood sidelights. On either side of the entryway are paired 6/1, wood, double-hung windows; other windows are likewise mostly wood, 6/1. One-story, hip-roofed sunporch on the west elevation. Eyebrow dormer and brick chimney on the front roof slope.

Garage (by 1956): 1 story; hip asphalt roof; wide clapboards (matching those on the house); one-bay; double-width garage door. Stands behind/southeast of the house, and may be original.

71 GERTRUDE C. & ERNEST E. ATKINS HOUSE (ca. 1907-1911): Mixed Colonial Revival and Prairie Syle elements; south-facing; 2-1/2 stories; hip asphalt roof; brick on the first-floor level, otherwise wood shingles; wood and brick trim; brick foundation. Four bay façade; the original fenestration pattern on the first floor is partially obscured by an enclosed, shingle-clad, wrap-around porch at the southwest corner of the house, which now contains the main entrance centered between groups of three vinyl, 6/1, double-hung windows. To the right of the porch is a bay window; above the porch on the second floor is a door, so the porch evidently had a rooftop railing at one time. Other windows are likewise vinyl, 6/1 replacement sash. Deep roof eaves have brackets. Gabled dormer on the front roof slope. Large exterior brick chimney on the east elevation; another brick chimney at the ridge. Ernest E. Atkins was a mechanical engineer.

74 BERTHA M. DANIELS HOUSE (1925-1926), Aberdeen Land Co. or Edwin M. Caldwell, builder: Colonial Revival; north-facing; 2 stories; side-gable asphalt roof; wide wood clapboards and wood trim; stuccoed foundation. Three-bay façade with slightly projecting center entrance under a front-gabled, barrel-vaulted portico with wood Doric columns; the door has multi-light wood sidelights. Flanking the entryway are pairs of wood, 6/1, double-hung windows. Other windows are mostly wood 6/1; on the second floor front, a pair of slightly smaller, 4/1 windows sits above the entryway, and on the east elevation is a pair of horizontal, wood, multi-light windows. One-story, flat-roofed sunporch on the west side has vinyl replacement, multi-light, casement windows and a wood rooftop railing. Large shed dormers on the front and rear roof slopes. Exterior brick chimney on the west side; another brick chimney at the ridge, near its east end. Bertha M. Daniels was not a resident of Cranston; she evidently bought this house from local builder Edwin M. Caldwell as an investment property. Its first tenant was Mrs. Jennie Walker, a widow.

Garage (by 1956): 1 story; hip asphalt roof; wide clapboards matching those on the house; two garage bays, each with paired paneled wood swinging doors with glass in the top half. Stands behind/southeast of the house, and may be original.

77 KNOWLES-MASON HOUSE (1912-1913): Colonial Revival; south-facing; 2-1/2 stories; side-gable on hip asphalt roof with deep eaves; wood shingles and trim; brick foundation. Three-bay façade with center entrance with multi-light sidelights, flanked by

triple windows in the first and third bays. A 1-story, hip-roofed, wrap-around porch shelters the entire façade as well as much of the west elevation; railings and Doric columns appear to be original. Windows are vinyl replacement, double-hung sash, mostly 8/1 (triple windows have 6/1 and 4/1 sash). Two gable-roofed, pedimented dormers on the front roof slope. Brick chimney at the ridge near the east end of the roof. Anna M. Knowles and Sarah E. Mason purchased this property as a vacant lot in 1912; the 1913 directory lists Carroll C. Knowles (Anna's husband; profession unknown) and Sarah E. Mason, bookkeeper, at this address.

83 FLORENCE M. HILLYER HOUSE I (1918-1919): Late Victorian and Colonial Revival elements; south-facing; 2-1/2 stories; side-gable asphalt roof; wood shingles and trim; brick foundation. Three-bay façade with entrance in the east bay and a 2-story bay window in the west bay. A 1-story, hip-roofed wrap-around porch shelters the entryway as well as much of the east elevation; wood railings and Doric columns appear to be original, but the unusual rubble stone foundation and column bases may be a later alteration. Windows are vinyl replacement, 1/1, double-hung sash. Large, front-gable-roofed wall dormer at front. Secondary entrance with deck on the west elevation, and two solar panels on the front roof slope, are later alterations. Brick chimney at the ridge. The house occupies an irregularly shaped corner lot and has a large side yard to its west, enclosed by a stone retaining wall, approximately 3 feet tall. Florence Hillyer also built a rental house at 2044 Broad Street, adjacent to this property, around 1921.

Garage (by 1921): 1 story; hip asphalt roof; wood shingles; two garage bays. Stands behind/northeast of the house, and may be original.

NARRAGANSETT BOULEVARD

1425 FRANK H. & GENEVA H. BOWERMAN HOUSE (1928-1929), Frank H. Bowerman, builder: Colonial Revival; east-facing; 2-1/2 stories; side-gable asphalt roof with pediments on the gable ends and a dentilled cornice; brick veneer over wood frame; brick and wood trim; brick foundation. Three-bay façade with entrance at right and a 1-story bay window at center. A flat-roofed portico with fluted Doric columns and pilasters, dentils and a wrought iron rooftop railing shelters the front door. Windows are wood, double-hung sash, in a mix of 8/1 and 6/1 configurations. Secondary entrance on the north elevation has a bracketed hood. Brick center chimney at the ridge. Frank H. Bowerman, a builder, presumably constructed his own residence.

Garage (by 1956): 1 story; side-gable asphalt roof; brick veneer over wood frame; 1 bay; double-width garage door; stands behind/northwest of the house and may be original.

1428-1430 HERBERT W. GARDINER HOUSE (ca. 1902-1911; addition by 1921): Colonial Revival with Prairie Style elements; asphalt roof; wood clapboards and trim; brick foundation. Consists of a 2½-story, hip-roof main block with a 2-story, flat-roof addition

extending off its north side. The house stands on a large corner lot at the northeast corner of Sefton Drive; its principal façade faces west onto Narragansett Boulevard. The main entrance is centered on the four-bay-wide façade and is flanked by wide multi-light sidelights, set beneath a gabled wall dormer and sheltered under a flat-roofed portico with wood Doric columns and railings with urn-topped posts; a similar railing sits on top of the portico roof. A 2-story porch wraps around the south and east sides of the residence, with wood railings and Doric columns that appear to be original. This porch shelters two entrances: one on the south elevation of the main block, within a 1-story, projecting bay, and one in the south face of the north addition. An additional entrance, with sidelights, is located in the north elevation of the addition. Windows are wood, 6/1, double-hung sash. Wood trim includes corner boards, a wide fascia at the cornice, and brackets underneath very deep eaves. The gable-roofed wall dormer on the façade contains a round window with keystone trim; pedimented-gable-roofed dormers on the south and east roof slopes contain paired windows. Brick chimney on the north side of the roof. Herbert W. Gardiner was a tailor (and apparently well-to-do, given the size and elaborate detailing of this house); he lived in one unit (#1430) and rented out the other. The house now has four dwelling units. *(Photo #3)*

1432 JOSEPH KENYON HOUSE (1926-1927; front porch added after 1956): Colonial Revival; west-facing; side-gable asphalt roof; wood shingles and trim; stuccoed foundation. House consists of a 2-story main block and two, 1-story sunporches: one on the south end of the façade, with an entrance in its north side and vinyl replacement, 4/4, double-hung windows, and one on the north elevation, with an entrance in its west side and wood, multi-light, casement windows. Sometime after 1956, a 1-story, flat-roofed, open porch with wood-shingled walls (instead of railings) and square posts was constructed to connect the two sunporches. The open porch shelters a triple window with wood, 6/1 and 4/1, double-hung windows. On the second floor front are two pairs of vinyl 6/1 windows; similar windows are on the side elevations. One-story bay window on the first floor, south side. Tall brick chimney on the front roof slope. Joseph Kenyon evidently built this house as a rental property; its first tenants in 1926-27 were automobile dealer William J. Delaney and his wife Marguerite. The house now has two dwelling units.

Garage (by 1956): 1 story; hip asphalt roof; concrete block; 1 bay, double-width garage door. Stands behind/northeast of the house.

1434 BERTHA H. & LEON F.N. BALDWIN HOUSE (1912-1913): Mixed Late Victorian and Colonial Revival elements; west-facing; 2-1/2 stories; front-gambrel asphalt roof with cross-gables; wood clapboards on the first floor, wood shingles elsewhere; wood trim; rusticated concrete block foundation. Two-bay façade with the main entrance at left within a projecting bay; the doorway is framed by decorative sidelights. A 1-story, flat-roofed wrap-around porch shelters the entire façade and south elevation; it has shingled walls (instead of railings) topped with wood Doric columns grouped in twos or threes.

The front steps of the porch are partly lined with tall shingled walls (matching those on the porch), which may be a later alteration. The porch extends northward to form a porte-cochere over the adjacent driveway, accessed by a second stairway; the columns of the carport sit on rusticated concrete block plinths that match the foundation material on the house. The west façade features a 1-story bay window at the second floor and a Palladian window in the gambrel peak; additional oriels are found on the north and south elevations. Cross-gables are located on the north and south elevations; the one on the south rests atop a shed-roof dormer. The gambrel and gable peaks feature slight overhangs. Windows are a mix of wood and vinyl replacements, mostly 1/1, double-hung sash, although some wood windows have decorative muntins in their upper sashes. The house sits on a raised lot enclosed by a concrete block retaining wall. Brick chimney on the north roof slope, near the ridge, behind the cross gable. Leon Baldwin was an automobile dealer. *(Photo #6)*

Garage (by 1956): 1 story; hip asphalt roof; concrete block; single garage bay. Stands behind/ northeast of the house.

1436 CHARLES B. & SARAH E. DONLE HOUSE II (1928-1929; altered late 20th c.): Early 20th c.; 2-1/2 stories; side-gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding; some wood trim; brick foundation. The house is located behind 1438 Narragansett Boulevard, on a bluff overlooking Strathmore Place to the south. Its original address (until 1990) was 5 Strathmore Road (later, Strathmore Place); its original façade therefore may have been what is now the rear (south) elevation, which now includes a large shed-roof dormer and a 3-story system of wood porches and decks. The west elevation (facing Narragansett Boulevard) now has an off-center entrance and one window on each floor (all in different locations), while the north elevation has an entrance near the northwest corner (likely the original back door), and three bays of windows on both floors. Most windows are vinyl replacement, 1/1, double-hung sash. When the vinyl siding was installed, most of the original trim was removed or covered over; several window openings may also have been covered. Brick chimney on the north roof slope. A tall concrete retaining wall lines the Strathmore Place (south) side of the lot. Charles B. Donle was a jeweler; he and his wife Sarah had previously lived at 40 Sefton Drive (see also 46 Sefton Drive). The house was converted to two dwelling units in 1979-80. (NC, due to the extent of alterations.)

Garage (by 1956): 1 story; front-gable asphalt roof; wood shingles; 2 garage bays. Stands behind/northeast of the house. [Note: a second garage built in association with this house now belongs to 1 Strathmore Place.]

1438 EUSTACE & EMMA A. CREES HOUSE (1932-1933): Craftsman-style Bungalow; west-facing; 1-1/2 stories; side-gable asphalt roof with deep eaves, exposed rafter tails and stickwork in the gables; wood shingles and trim; brick foundation. Three-bay façade with a slightly projecting center entrance, sheltered under a front-gable-roofed portico with wood columns and railings. Triple windows flank the entryway, with 6/1-8/1-6/1

double-hung sashes. Centered on the front roof slope is a large gabled dormer featuring a group of three 6/1, double-hung window sash. The entry portico and dormer both feature exposed rafter tails and stickwork, like the main roof. On the south elevation is a 1-story sunporch, and at the rear southeast corner is a large, 5-sided bay window (a later alteration); both have 6/1, double-hung windows and bracketed cornices. All windows appear to be vinyl clad replacements. Exterior brick chimney on the south side. This handsome house sits on an extensively landscaped, raised lot at the northeast corner of Narragansett Boulevard and Strathmore Place, overlooking Stillhouse Cove; a concrete retaining wall lines the south property line. Eustace Crees was a die sinker. *(Photo #11)*

1463 EDWARD & VICTORIA HASKELL HOUSE (1930-1931): Colonial Revival; east-facing; 2 stories; side-gable asphalt roof with gable-end cornice returns; wood clapboards and trim; stuccoed foundation. Three-bay façade with center entrance with multi-light sidelights and topped by a fanlight. Triple windows flank the entryway, with 4/1-6/1-4/1, double-hung sashes. On the second floor front are two 6/1 sash, flanking a pair of smaller 4/1 sashes. All windows are vinyl replacements. One-story, flat-roofed sunporches on both the north and south side; the south sunporch has a wood railing on its roof (a later alteration), while the north porch was enclosed sometime after 1956. Exterior brick chimney on the south side. Edward Haskell was a dentist.

Garage (by 1956): 1 story; front-gable asphalt roof; wood clapboards; two garage bays. Stands to the side/south of the house.

1491 ENNIS J. BISBANO HOUSE (1970; altered early 21st c.): Split level; east-facing; 1 to 2 stories; horizontal massing; cross-gable asphalt roof; wood shingles and trim; stone veneer over concrete foundation. The massing is divided into three sections. The 1-story northernmost section contains the main entrance, along with a pair of French doors flanked by double-hung windows, all sheltered by a wood pergola supported by tapered square posts. Fenestration in the 2-story middle section includes 2 oriel windows on each floor, both sets of which are connected by bands of wood trim, as well as bands of double-hung windows, arranged asymmetrically. Windows are vinyl, double-hung sash in a mix of 8/1 and 6/1 configurations. The southern section consists of a large carport (a garage door is situated in the south side of the house) topped with a roof deck with wood shingled walls and wood railings. The house was recently rehabilitated and may have been altered from its original design. (NC)

--- STILLHOUSE COVE RESERVATION - NORTHERN PARCEL (1915): Stillhouse Cove, situated near where the Providence River feeds into upper Narragansett Bay, lies on the east side of Narragansett Boulevard, bounded by Strathmore Place on the north and Ocean Avenue on the south. High bluffs overlook the north and west sides of the cove, dropping down to a saltwater marsh and narrow beach on the east and south; this topography strongly influenced the layout of the southern end of Narragansett Boulevard (ca. 1896-1906), which descends from Sefton Drive to follow the curving shoreline. The

scenic waterfront views and recreational opportunities at the cove encouraged residential development in the adjacent neighborhood. Although not considered buildable land, the marsh and beach were divided between two separate development plats in 1901 and 1904; the northern parcel of 92,347 sq.ft. lay within the Aberdeen Plat.[3] The State of Rhode Island's Metropolitan Parks Commission acquired all of Stillhouse Cove in 1915, creating a State Reservation to preserve it as natural open space. The City of Cranston took ownership in 1984. Today the Reservation is a public park of approximately 2-1/2 acres, with areas of grass, several trees, scattered park benches, and a public sidewalk along its street edge. These features are among various improvements made since 2004 under a public-private partnership to facilitate public access to the park while restoring and protecting the wetlands. *(Photo #15)*

SEFTON DRIVE

1 WILLIAM E. & GRACE M. SPRAGG HOUSE I (built ca. 1921 as a garage; converted to a dwelling 1943; two additions after 1956): Colonial Revival-style elements; north-facing; 1-1/2 stories; side jerkinhead asphalt roof with deep eaves and wood brackets; stuccoed walls, stucco and wood trim on the original building; wood shingles and trim on the east addition; foundation not visible. The house is located on a high bluff overlooking the Providence River to the east, with Stillhouse Cove Reservation to the south. The original garage building is now the western section of the house. Clad in stucco, it has a three-bay facade, with an entrance at left and two large arched openings infilled with wood trim and paired windows; the bays are separated by stucco pilasters. Windows appear to be wood, double-hung, 8/8 and 2/1 sash. A large hip-roofed dormer with a triple window sits on the front roof slope; similar dormers at the rear. A brick chimney is on the west roof slope. Two additions to the east were built after 1956. Abutting the original structure is a 1-1/2 story block with a side jerkinhead asphalt roof, wood shingle siding, and a center entrance sheltered by a wooden pergola. A shed-roofed dormer with three vinyl slider windows sits on the front roof slope; similar dormer on the rear. An exterior stone chimney rises up the north façade at the west end of this addition. A second east addition sits on a downhill slope and is largely out of view from any street. Originally built by Albert Speidel as a garage for his house at 12 Sefton Drive, this building was converted to a single-family (rental) dwelling in 1943 by later owners of 12 Sefton, William and Grace Spragg. The first tenants of "12B" Sefton Drive were James and Hilda O'Kane; the address was changed in 1970. This house is now in multi-family use and is part of a 3-unit condominium, along with 2 and 3 Sefton Drive. (NC due to extent of alterations.)

2 WILLIAM E. & GRACE M. SPRAGG HOUSE II (1943; alterations and additions after 1956): West-facing; 2 stories; hip asphalt roof; wood shingles and trim; concrete foundation. The house stands on a high bluff overlooking the Providence River to the

[3] The southern parcel of the Stillhouse Cove Reservation lay within the Taft Estate Plat of 1904, now part of the Taft Estate Plat Historic District (NR, 2003; boundary amendment, 2014).

east. Originally, the building had an attached garage located within a 1-story, shed-roofed section on the front (west) of the 2-story main block; this is now living space and contains the main entry under a simple gable-roofed portico, as well as three bays of vinyl replacement, 6/1, double-hung sash windows on both the first and second floors. A 1-story projection on the south side of the main block (seen on the 1956 map) now has vinyl replacement casement windows. Brick chimney on the front roof slope. A large carport with roof deck on north elevation, a sizeable 1-story addition at the south and rear, and a shingle-clad structure on top of the roof that appears to be a windowless monitor, are all later alterations. This is the second of two rental houses owned by William and Grace Spragg, who lived next door at 12 Sefton Drive. Its original address was 12A Sefton Drive; the original tenants were Emile and Evangeline Fachon. Address changed in 1970. The house is now part of a 3-unit condominium, along with 1 and 3 Sefton Drive. (NC due to the extent of alterations.)

3 HOUSE (ca. 1964; renovated late 20th or early 21st c.): East-facing; 1-1/2 stories; cross-gambrel asphalt roof; wood shingles and trim; concrete block foundation. The house stands on a high bluff overlooking the Providence River to the east. It has an L-shaped footprint, with a front-gambrel-roofed projection at the north end of the building containing the main entrance in its south side. On the east front of this projection is a pair of French doors (opening onto a brick patio sheltered by a wood pergola), flanked by double-hung windows; above that on the second floor is a triple window, with a larger center sash. The southern end of the house has a side-gambrel roof, a bank of four multi-light sliders on the first floor (a recent alteration), and two gabled dormers on the front roof slope. Windows are mostly vinyl, 6/1, double-hung sash. Chimney is not visible from the street. This lot was carved out from the property at 1436 Narragansett Boulevard and initially had an address of 12C Sefton Drive, which first appears in the 1964 directory; address was changed in 1970. However, this house bears no resemblance to architectural design of the mid-1960s, so it apparently was substantially renovated in the late 20th or early 21st c. The house is now part of a 3-unit condominium, along with 1 and 2 Sefton Drive. (NC)

11 ELMIRA J. & HENRY T. SMITH HOUSE (ca. 1904-1911): Mixed Late Victorian, Colonial Revival, and Prairie Style elements; 2-1/2 stories; complex gable and hip asphalt roof with deep eaves, exposed rafters and pedimented gables; wood shingles and trim; brick foundation. Situated on a high bluff overlooking the Providence River, the house is oriented east, toward the water. Its east elevation has full-width, 1-story, screened porch with a deck above. The house has an irregular footprint with several projections, including one on the south elevation that contains an entrance in its west side; the doorway has a wood surround of pilasters and entablature. The fenestration pattern is likewise irregular; windows are mostly vinyl replacement, 1/1, double-hung sash. Two-story bay window at the southeast corner. Pedimented-gable dormer windows on the south and east roof slopes. Brick chimney on the north roof slope. Henry T. Smith was a manager who worked in Providence.

Garage (by 1921): 1-1/2 stories; gable-on-hip asphalt roof; wood shingles; 2 garage bays. Stands northwest of the house, facing south, and appears to be original.

12 ALBERT SPEIDEL HOUSE (ca. 1914-1916; addition, 2011-2012): Mixed Late Victorian, Colonial Revival, and Prairie Style elements; 1 to 2-1/2 stories; north-facing; hip and gable asphalt roof with deep eaves; front-gabled dormers on the east and south roof slopes; wood shingles and trim; brick foundation. The house is situated on a high bluff overlooking the Providence River to the east. It originally featured a 1-story, wrap-around porch, stretching across the east and south elevations. This survives on the east side, but not on the south; an extensive 1-story, hip-roof addition, utilizing similar materials as the main house, was built off the southwest corner of the house in 2011-2012. Three-bay north elevation of the main block has an entrance at right, under a hip-roofed portico with square posts and a parallel double stairway; the adjacent windows are vinyl-clad replacement, 6/1, double-hung sash. Two 3/1 windows at the second floor front are tucked under the cornice, and not aligned vertically with those below; adjacent to these are two small horizontal windows. Fenestration on the west elevation of the main block is also irregular, with two 6/1 windows at the first-floor level and an oval window and a multi-light wood Palladian window on the second floor. Brick chimneys on the north and east roof slopes. The addition features two rectangular bay windows on its west elevation, an entrance on the south side, and a short tower at the southeast corner. Albert Speidel was a jeweler. (Note: an early garage structure associated with this house is now a separately owned dwelling at 1 Sefton Drive.) (NC due to extent of alterations.)

Garage (by 1956): 1 story; front-gable asphalt roof; concrete with brick veneer at front; one garage bay. Stands northeast of the house.

14 LUDWIG J. & ISABELLA F. ROEHR HOUSE (ca. 1916-1918; major alterations by 1940): Mixed Late Victorian, Colonial Revival, and Craftsman Style elements; 2-1/2 stories; side-gable asphalt roof; wood shingles and trim; rusticated concrete block foundation. The house stands perpendicular to the street, facing west. Three-bay façade has a center entrance within a bay window, flanked by two groups of four windows; the entryway and the right-hand group of windows are sheltered under a 1-story, shed-roofed porch with shingled walls topped with short Doric columns. On the second floor of the façade, a large shed- and gable-roofed dormer sits on the roof slope, with a pair of windows in the gabled section. A partly inset porch at the northwest corner contains a secondary entrance. The east (rear) elevation contains another entrance, under a shed-roof hood, and a double-gable wall dormer. All gables feature deep eaves with exposed rafter tails and decorative shingles at the roofline. All windows are vinyl replacement, 1/1, double-hung sash. Belt courses mark the floor levels. Brick chimney at the ridge. Built as a single family, but is now in 2-family use. This house appears on the 1921 map as a 1-1/2 story dwelling, clad in stucco, with a wraparound porch across the entire west and south sides. The 1956 map shows a 2-story, wood-frame dwelling with an addition

wrapping around the southeast corner, and the existing porch configuration. The building footprint on both maps is similar, however, and directory research indicates continuous occupancy from 1918 forward, suggesting the original house was not replaced but, rather, substantially altered. The Roehr family owned this house until 1940, and directories indicate 2-family use as of 1939-40. It is unknown whether the Roehr family or a later owner was responsible for the renovations, but the architectural features of the house seem to indicate that the work was done well before 1940.

Garage (by 1956): 1 story; hip asphalt roof; concrete block and brick veneer; two garage bays. Stands in front of/southwest of the house.

16 ROSETTA HALL HOUSE (ca. 1926): Colonial Revival; north-facing; 2 stories; side-gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; brick foundation. Three-bay façade with center entrance contained within a projecting, barrel-roofed enclosure (possibly an open portico, originally) with pilasters and sidelights on either side of the front door. Triple windows flank the entrance enclosure. A large shed dormer on the front roof slope contains two pairs of windows. Similar dormer on rear roof slope. One-story hip-roofed sunporch on the west elevation. Most windows are vinyl replacement, 1/1, double-hung sash; the sunporch has a mix of picture windows and 1/1. Brick chimney at the ridge. Rosetta Hall, who purchased this property as a vacant lot in 1922, did not live in Cranston; she evidently built this house as rental property. The city directory lists (tenant) Edwin F. Long as living here in 1926-27.

Garage (by 1956): 1 story; front-gable asphalt roof; wood clapboards; 2/2 wood window; one garage bay. Stands next to/east of the house.

17 WARREN B. COPELAND HOUSE (ca. 1901-1911): Mixed Shingle Style and Colonial Revival elements; south-facing; 2-1/2 stories; side-gable front-gambrel asphalt roof with pedimented gables and large, cross-gambrel with flared eaves at west end of façade; wood shingles and trim; brick foundation. The house has an irregular massing and fenestration pattern, with various projections and recesses, but can generally be described as having a 3-bay façade with center entrance. A 1-story, hip-roofed porch shelters the entry and wraps around the southeast corner of the house. The porch's wood shingled walls topped with wood Doric columns appear to be original; a roof deck on the east side of the porch appears to be a later alteration. Wood windows are mostly double-hung, 2/1 sash, but there are also examples of single light with stained glass transom, and horizontal single-light. A hip-roofed dormer sits on the front slope of the roof and a two-story bay window is centered on the east elevation. Deep eaves at the main rooflines, with brackets. Brick chimney on the front slope of the gable roof. Warren B. Copeland was a jeweler; he (and later, his wife Emma) lived here for several decades. *(Photo #1)*

Garage (by 1921): 1 story; hip asphalt roof; wood novelty siding; one garage bay. Stands behind and some distance away from the house in the far northeast corner of the large lot.

33 ALBERT W. & INEZ G. HOWARD HOUSE (1928-1929): Colonial Revival; south-facing; 2 stories; side-gable asphalt roof; brick veneer on the first floor, stucco above; brick and wood trim; brick foundation. Situated at the northwest corner of Sefton Drive and Narragansett Boulevard, the house has a three-bay façade with center entrance under a front-gable-roofed, barrel-vaulted portico with wood Doric columns; the front door is surrounded by leaded glass sidelights and a fanlight. Triple windows flank the entryway, with wood, 6/9, double-hung sash. Bay window at the south end of the west elevation. On the second floor front is a large shed dormer with an oriel window centered over the entrance (4/4-6/6-4/4 sash) and two 6/6 windows on either side of the oriel. Similar dormer on rear. One-story sunporch on the east side has wood, 8/12 windows and beveled southeast and northeast corners with paired wood, 4/4 sash. Most windows on the side elevations are 6/6; all sashes appear to be wood. Exterior stuccoed chimney on the east side.

Garage (by 1956): 1 story; flat roof with brick parapets; brick veneer over concrete block; double width garage door. Stands beside/west of the house.

38 MADELINE P. & ALBERT H. FLINT HOUSE (1949-1950; rear addition after 1956): Colonial Revival; north-facing; 2 stories; hip asphalt roof; wood clapboards and trim; concrete foundation. Situated at the southwest corner of Sefton Drive and Narragansett Boulevard, the house has a five-bay façade (three bays on the second floor) with center entrance surrounded by pilasters, an entablature, and a wood “fanlight” ornament. Windows are vinyl replacements, mostly 6/6, double-hung sash, with some horizontal sash and casements on the side elevations. Exterior brick chimney on the east side. Two-story, hip-roofed addition at rear is integrated with the original roofline. Albert H. Flint was an insurance broker.

Garage (by 1956): 1 story; hip asphalt roof; wood clapboards; two garage bays. Stands next to/west of the house.

39 ROSE & FRANK BERNSTINGLE HOUSE (1932-1933): Colonial Revival; south-facing; 2 stories; hip asphalt roof; wood clapboards and trim; brick foundation. Three-bay façade with slightly projecting, full-height center bay that includes the primary entrance, sheltered under a semi-circular portico with wood Doric columns and a wrought iron railing on its roof. The front door has leaded-glass sidelights and a fanlight. Above the doorway is a Palladian window with wood, multi-light sash. Paired 6/1, wood, double-hung sash windows flank the entryway; second floor windows at front are wood 8/1. One-story sunporches, with wood, multi-light, double-hung windows and wood rooftop railings, on both east and west elevations. Exterior brick chimney on the east side. Deep eaves at the roofline; eyebrow dormer centered on the front roof slope. Garage (by 1956; altered after 1956, now appears to be living space): 1 story; hip asphalt roof; wood clapboards; French doors and a double-hung window at front. Stands behind/northwest of the house.

40 CHARLES B. & SARAH E. DONLE HOUSE I (1912-1913): Mixed Colonial Revival and Prairie Style elements; north-facing; 2-1/2 stories; hip asphalt roof with deep eaves; wood shingles and trim; brick foundation. Two-bay façade with entrance at right and a triple window at left. A 1-story, flat-roofed, wrap-around porch with Doric columns (no railings) extends across the facade and east elevation. The shingles may have been installed over the original wall material, as there is no window trim on the west elevation (views of the east side are obscured by landscaping). Shallow oriel window on the west side between the first and second floors. Five-sided dormer on the front roof slope, and hip-roofed dormers on the south, east and west slopes, all of which appear to be original. Windows are mostly wood, double-hung sash in a mix of 6/1, 8/1, and 4/1 configurations. Brick chimney on the rear roof slope. Charles Donle was a toolmaker; he and his wife Sarah later lived at 5 Strathmore Road, now 1436 Narragansett Boulevard. Donle also built a rental property next door at 46 Sefton Drive. *(Photo #7)*

Garage (by 1921): 1 story; hip asphalt roof; concrete block; one garage bay. Stands behind/southwest of the house.

41 WILLIAM E. & JESSIE M. SIMMONS HOUSE (ca. 1901-1911): Late Victorian; south-facing; 2-1/2 stories; multiple gable asphalt roofs with deep eaves and decorative wood shingles along the rooflines; wood shingles and trim; brick foundation. The house has irregular fenestration and massing, with several projections and recesses. A 1-story porch with wood-shingled walls topped with wood, Doric columns stretches across the east elevation and about half of the façade. On the façade, the front-gable-roofed porch is screened in (a later alteration) and shelters the main entrance to the house; on the east elevation, the porch remains open and has a hip roof.. A former sleeping porch, now screened, is located on the second floor of the east elevation, above the open porch. Windows are wood, double-hung sash, with decorative muntins in the upper sashes above single light in the lower. Oriel window centered at second floor front; 2-story bay window on the west elevation. Gabled dormer on the front roof slope has deep bracketed eaves and a semicircular detail projecting over the window. Chimney not visible from the street. William E. Simmons was a bookkeeper.

46 CHARLES B. DONLE HOUSE (1912-1913): Colonial Revival; north-facing; 2 stories; side-gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; brick foundation. Three-bay façade with center entrance under a barrel-vaulted portico with simple square posts (lattice at the sides is a later alteration); the front door has multi-light wood sidelights and a fanlight. Windows are vinyl replacement, 6/6, double-hung sash. Brick chimney at the ridge. Constructed as rental property (Charles Donle lived next door at 40 Sefton Drive), the first tenant was Lewis E. Woodward, who subsequently bought the house in 1918.

Garage (by 1921): 1 story; front-gable asphalt roof; wood novelty siding; one garage bay. Stands behind/southeast of the house,

56 HERBERT Y. & JOYCE MASON HOUSE (1957): Ranch/Split Level; north-facing; 1-2 stories; hip asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; concrete foundation. The massing of the house is in two sections. At east is a 1-story, three-bay-wide block that contains the main entrance in the third bay and two vinyl replacement horizontal slider windows in the first and second bays. At west is a 2-story block with a single-bay garage door and a horizontal slider window at the basement level, and two pairs of vinyl replacement, 1/1, double-hung sash on the main floor, which has a slight overhang. Deep eaves at the roofline. Herbert Y. Mason was in real estate. This is the last house to be built in the historic district during its period of significance. *(Photo #14)*

57 NELLIE L. & GEORGE W. DYER HOUSE I (ca. 1906-1911): Mixed Late Victorian and Prairie Style elements; south-facing; 2-1/2 stories; hip asphalt roof with deep eaves and brackets; wood clapboards and trim; rusticated concrete block foundation. Large cross-gables on all but the rear roof slope, clad with wood shingles. Three-bay façade (two bays on the second floor) with center entrance, a bay window to the right of the doorway and a double-hung window to its left. A 1-story, flat-roofed wrap-around porch with bracketed cornice and rusticated concrete block walls (matching the foundation material) topped with short Doric columns stretches across the façade and around much of the east elevation, with a five-sided gazebo at the southeast corner; the gazebo and eastern portion of the porch were enclosed (sometime after 1956) and now feature wood, 1/1, double-hung windows. Other windows are vinyl replacement, 6/1, double-hung sash. Four-sided oriel window at the second floor southwest corner. Secondary entrance under a bracketed, hip-roofed hood centered on the west side. Brick chimney on rear roof slope. Concrete pillars mark the southwest corner of the large lot as well as the southwest corner of the front walkway. George W. Dyer was a salesman. He and his wife Nellie later lived at 81 Sefton Drive.

Garage (by 1921): 1 story; hip asphalt roof; clapboard siding; double-width garage bay. Stands behind/northeast of the house.

60 HARRIET S. & THOMAS P. HIMES HOUSE (ca. 1906-1911; altered before and after 1956): Dutch Colonial Revival; north-facing; 2-1/2 stories; front-gambrel asphalt roof; wood clapboards and trim; brick foundation. Two-bay façade, with the main entrance and a 1-story bay window sheltered underneath a 1-story, flat-roofed front porch with wood railings and simple Doric columns. The porch extends beyond the east and west sides of the house, connecting to an enclosed sunporch on the east elevation (originally open; altered by 1956), and becoming a carport over the driveway on the west side (extended after 1956). On the second floor front is an oriel window, over the front door. Windows are vinyl replacement, double-hung sash: 2/1 and 1/1 on the main block, 6/1 in the east sunporch. Large gambrel-roofed dormers, clad in wood shingles, on the east and west sides. Brick chimney at the ridge. Thomas P. Himes was a dyer.

Garage (by 1921): 1 story; hip asphalt roof; wood shingles; double-width garage bay. Stands behind/southwest of the house.

68-70 BYRON E. WHIPPLE HOUSE (1923-1924; altered after 1956): Double house with T-shaped footprint; mixed Late Victorian/Early 20th century; north-facing; 2-1/2 stories; cross-gable asphalt roof; wood clapboards on the first floor, synthetic shingles on the upper floors; wood and synthetic trim; brick foundation. The stem of the "T" extends northward from the main block and has two bays of windows. Entrances are situated within 1-story, hip-roofed, corner porches; concrete steps with wrought iron railings on both are a later alteration. Windows at front are vinyl-clad replacement, fixed, single-light sashes with 3-light transoms (not the original configuration); similar windows are found on the east elevation, but the west side has 1/1, double-hung sash. Four tubular skylights on the east roof slope. (Chimneys were removed, likely when other alterations were done.) Byron E. Whipple did not live in Cranston, so he evidently built this house as rental property; its first tenants were Richard W. (Nettie E.) Kingerley, a salesman, at #68, and Louis J. (C. Daisy) Bernhardt, a superintendent, at #70. Still in two-family use.

Garage (by 1956): 1 story; hip asphalt roof; concrete block; double-width garage bay. Stands behind/southwest of the house.

74 GERTRUDE L. & JOSEPH A. WOLF HOUSE (ca. 1909-1911): Dutch Colonial Revival; north-facing; 2-1/2 stories; side-gambrel asphalt roof with very steep lower slope; wood shingles and trim; brick foundation. Three-bay-wide façade with center entrance flanked by triple windows (wood, double-hung sash with decorative muntins in the upper sashes); the front door has multi-light sidelights. A 1-story, flat-roofed porch extends across the entire façade; it has a front-gable-roofed projection signaling the main entrance, and wood shingled walls (instead of railings) topped by short Doric columns grouped in threes at each corner. A 2-story, narrow gambrel dormer is centered on the front roof slope, flanked by shed-roof dormers. Rectangular bay window on the east elevation, first floor; triangular oriel window on the west side, in the gambrel peak. Windows are mostly vinyl replacement, 6/1, double-hung sash. Brick chimney at the ridge. Joseph A. Wolf was in real estate.

78 DWIGHT W. & CARRIE E. COULTAS HOUSE (1928-1929): Mixed Colonial Revival and Prairie Style elements; north-facing; 2 stories; hip asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; stuccoed foundation. Two-bay façade with slightly projecting entrance at left, sheltered under a hip-roofed portico with Doric columns. To the right of the entryway is a triple window with vinyl replacement, 6/1, double-hung sash; windows elsewhere are likewise vinyl 6/1. One-story, hip-roofed sunporch on the west elevation projects slightly forward of the façade, and has vinyl replacement, multi-light casements. Deep eaves at the roofline, with paired brackets (likely a later alteration). Hip-roofed dormer centered on the front roof slope. Exterior brick chimney on the west side. Secondary entrance under a hip-roofed hood on the east side. The house stands on a raised lot with a brick retaining wall at front and on the west side. Dwight W. Coultas was a jeweler.

Garage (by 1956): 1 story; hip asphalt roof; concrete block with brick veneer; two garage bays. Stands behind/southeast of the house.

81 NELLIE L. & GEORGE W. DYER HOUSE II (ca. 1914-1916): Bungalow; east-facing; 1-1/2 stories; hip asphalt roof; wood shingles and trim; brick foundation. Four-bay façade with center entrance flanked by paired windows at left and single window plus paired windows at right. Across the façade is a 1-story, flat-roofed porch with walls (instead of railings) topped with short square columns, all clad in banded-pattern shingles. The middle section of the south elevation projects slightly forward. Large hip-roofed dormers sit on all four roof slopes; the front dormer has paired windows, while those on the sides have triple windows. All windows are vinyl-clad, replacement sash with decorative muntins in the upper sashes over a single light below. Brick chimney at the ridge. The house stands on a raised lot with rusticated concrete block retaining wall along its south side and southeast corner; short pillars of similar material mark the front walkway. Situated at the triangular intersection of Sefton Drive and Berwick Lane, the house is oriented facing east across a landscaped vacant lot that appears to be integrated with the front yard but is owned by the City of Cranston. George W. Dyer worked as a salesman, and later an inspector. The Dyers had previously lived at 57 Sefton Drive. *(Photo #8)*

Garage (by 1956), 1 story with a hip asphalt roof, wood shingle siding, and one garage bay with a pair of hinged, outswing doors. Located behind/northwest of the house, facing Berwick Lane.

82 JEREMIAH W. MILLER HOUSE (ca. 1909-1911; altered after 1956): Dutch Colonial Revival; north-facing; 2-1/2 stories; cross-gambrel asphalt roof; vinyl siding on first floor, wood shingles on upper floors; vinyl and wood trim; rusticated concrete block foundation. Three-bay façade (two bays on the second floor) with off-center entrance sheltered under a 1-story, flat-roofed porch with wood railings and simple Doric columns, which spans the width of the façade. Bay window at the first floor, east elevation. Windows are vinyl replacement, 2/1 or 1/1, double-hung sash; Palladian windows are in the peaks of the gambrels at front and both side elevations. Chimney not visible from the street. Porch addition at rear, southeast corner, extends beyond the east elevation (after 1956). The house stands on a raised lot with concrete-capped brick retaining walls lining the front yard. Jeremiah W. Miller was a blacksmith who worked in Providence.

Garage (by 1921): 1 story; hip asphalt roof; wood shingle siding; one garage bay. Stands behind/southeast of the house.

85 HATTIE C. & THOMAS M. LOFTUS HOUSE (ca. 1914-1916): Bungalow; south-facing; 1-1/2 stories; side-gable asphalt roof; wood shingles and trim; brick foundation. Three-bay façade with center entrance flanked by a single sash window at left and a 1-story bay window at right. A 1-story, flat-roofed porch shelters the entryway and single

window; it has wood shingled walls (instead of railings) topped by short square posts. Windows are mostly vinyl replacement, 1/1 and 2/1, double-hung sash; however there are several vinyl-clad single sash topped with a transom light. Gable-roofed dormer on the front roof slope contains a triple window; a similar dormer at rear contains paired windows. Exterior brick chimney on the west elevation. Thomas M. Loftus was a salesman.

Garage (by 1956): 1 story; hip asphalt roof; rusticated concrete block; two garage bays. Stands behind/northwest of the house and is accessed from Berwick Lane.

86 JACOB KOTLER HOUSE (1913): Mixed Late Victorian and Colonial Revival elements; north-facing; 2-1/2 stories; side-gable asphalt roof with deep eaves and gable-end cornice returns; wood shingles and trim; brick foundation. Two-bay façade with entrance at right and paired windows at left, sheltered under a 1-story, full-width, flat-roofed porch with wood railings and Doric columns. The front door has wood multi-light sidelights. An oriel window sits at second floor front over the entryway. Two-story oriel on the west elevation; 1-story rectangular bay window on the east side, first floor. Large gable-roofed dormer on the front roof slope. Windows are vinyl replacement, 2/1, double-hung sash; paired at the third-floor level. Brick chimney at the ridge. Jacob Kotler was a manufacturing jeweler.

Garage (by 1921): 1 story; hip asphalt roof; wood shingles; two garage bays. Stands behind/southeast of the house.

90 FLORENCE & GEORGE WISE HOUSE (1907-1908; porch altered after 1956), built by Nellie I. Dyer: Mixed Late Victorian and Colonial Revival elements; north-facing; 2-1/2 stories; hip asphalt roof with deep eaves and large triangular dormers on all but the rear slope; wood clapboards on the first floor, wood shingles on the upper floors; wood trim; rusticated concrete block foundation. Three-bay façade (two bays on the second floor) with off-center entrance flanked by a bay window at left and a single sash window at right. A 1-story, shed-roofed porch shelters the entire façade; it has square wood posts and wood railings (not original); this was formerly a wrap-around porch covering most of the east elevation as well, but the side porch was replaced with a slightly lower wood deck (with railings matching those on the front porch) at the northeast corner of the house. One-story bay window on the east side; 1-story oriel at front, second-floor level. Windows are mostly vinyl replacement, 2/1, double-hung sash, although a few wood, 2/1 survive. Dormers contain Palladian windows with vinyl, 1/1 sash. Brick chimney on the rear roof slope. George Wise was a tobacconist. His wife Florence purchased this house in 1908 from their neighbor Mrs. Nellie Dyer, who lived down the street at 57 Sefton Drive; she had bought this property as a vacant lot in 1907 and evidently built the house on speculation.

94 LENA M. & WILLIAM H. FISKE HOUSE (1926-1927): Four Square with Colonial Revival elements; north-facing; 2 stories; hip asphalt roof with deep eaves; wood shingles and trim; stuccoed foundation. Two-bay façade with entrance at left within a hip-roofed shallow projection; the front door is flanked by wood, multi-light sidelights. To the right of the entryway is a triple window. One-story, hip-roofed sunporch on the west elevation. Windows are vinyl replacement, 6/1, double-hung sash. Hip-roofed dormer on the front roof slope has louvered vents in place of paired windows. Brick chimney on the west roof slope. William H. Fiske was president and treasurer of Guernsey Creamery Inc., located a few blocks away at 1864 Broad Street.

Garage (by 1956): 1 story; hip asphalt roof; wood novelty siding; two garage bays. Stands behind/southeast of the house.

98 WALTER E. & FANNIE SJOLANDER HOUSE (1928-1929): Dutch Colonial Revival; north-facing; 2 stories; side-gambrel asphalt roof; wood clapboards and trim; brick foundation. Two-bay façade with entrance at left under a pedimented gable portico with starburst design in the gable and wood Doric columns; the front door is flanked by wood, multi-light sidelights. To the right of the entryway is a triple window. Large shed dormer on the front roof slope contains two sets of paired windows. Similar dormer on rear. One-story, hip-roofed sunporch on the west elevation. Windows are vinyl-clad replacement, 6/1, double-hung sash. Secondary entrance on the east side under a hip-roofed hood. Brick chimney at the ridge. Walter E. Sjolander was a salesman.

Garage (by 1956): 1 story; hip asphalt roof; clapboard siding; two garage bays. Stands behind/southeast of the house.

99 SARAH A. & ARTHUR P. BANNISTER HOUSE (1913-1914); Early 20th century; south-facing; 1-1/2 stories; side-gable asphalt roof; wood shingles in banded pattern; wood trim; brick foundation. Three-bay façade with off-center entrance, a single window at left and a 1-story bay window at right. A 1-story, flat-roofed porch shelters the entrance and one window; its turned wood posts with decorative brackets, wood railings with attached lattice panels, and stair railings may not be original. Windows are vinyl replacement, 2/1, double-hung sash. Large gabled dormer on the front roof slope, with a triple window with vinyl, 4/1 sash. Large triangular dormer on rear slope with paired, vinyl, 4/1 sash. Exterior brick chimney on the west elevation. Arthur P. Bannister was a jeweler. He lived here with his wife Sarah until she died, and later with a second wife, Odile, until 1944.

Garage (by 1956): 1 story; hip asphalt roof; concrete block; two garage bays. Stands behind/northwest of the house, facing and accessed from Berwick Lane.

100 LENA B. & ARTHUR M. JENSEN HOUSE (1935-1936; altered after 1956): Dutch Colonial Revival; north-facing; 2 stories; front-gambrel asphalt roof; wood-shingle

siding; wood trim; brick foundation. Two-bay façade with entrance in east bay, sheltered under a 1-story, hip-roof, full-width, brick-clad porch with arched openings at the entryway and on the east side. (Brick cladding is likely a later alteration.) The porch is enclosed at its west end (as shown on the 1956 map), and has a triple window with wood, 4/1-6/1-4/1, double-hung sash in its front, as well as a single wood, 6/1 window in its east side facing the entryway and two wood, 6/1, double-hung sash in its west side. Other windows on upper floors and side elevations are likewise wood 6/1; there is also a wood fanlight window at the attic level at front. Two large shed dormers on the east and west roof slopes. Exterior brick chimney on the west side. Arthur M. Jensen was an accountant.

Garage (by 1956): 1 story; front-gable asphalt roof; brick veneer and wood shingle siding; two garage bays; wood fanlight in the gable. Stands behind/southeast of the house, and appears to be original.

101 HENRY E. & ADDIE S. NUGENT HOUSE (1909-1910; altered late 20th or early 21st century); built by Silas A. and Annie B. Archibald: Early 20th c.; south-facing; 2-1/2 stories; side-gable asphalt roof; wood clapboards and trim; concrete foundation. Two-bay façade with entrance at right (door and sidelights are not original) and a pair of vinyl replacement, 6/6, double-hung sash windows at left, sheltered under a 1-story, full-width, hip-roofed porch with square wood posts and wood railings. On the second floor front, windows are paired, vinyl, 6/6, not aligned vertically with the windows and door below. A large gable-roofed wall dormer with paired, vinyl, 6/6 windows is centered on the front roof slope (possibly a later alteration). One-story, gable-roofed projection on the rear elevation, containing a secondary entrance, is visible from Berwick Lane. No chimney. Henry E. Nugent was an agent; he and his wife Addie bought the house from Silas A. and Annie B. Archibald, who had purchased the property as a vacant lot in 1909, and built the house on speculation by 1910. (NC, due to extent of alterations.)

Garage (by 1921): 1 story; low-pitch, front-gable asphalt roof; wood clapboards; one garage bay. Stands behind/northwest of the house, facing and accessed from Berwick Lane.

105 HENRY J. DOUGHTY HOUSE (ca. 1909-1911; alterations and rear addition after 1956): Early 20th century; south-facing; 2-1/2 stories; hip asphalt roof; wood shingles and trim; brick foundation. The house originally had a full-width, 1-story front porch, which no longer survives. Instead, the three-bay façade's center entrance is set within a 1-story, hip-roofed projection with a modern door flanked by two glass-block windows. Much of the façade projects slightly forward from the main plane; there is a small "hip roof" ornament at the east end, where the first and second floors meet, and a second-floor oriel at the southwest corner. (The rear elevation is similar.) Slim corner boards mark the various changes in wall planes. Hip-roofed dormers on all four roof slopes. Windows are primarily vinyl replacement, 2/1, double-hung sash; some are paired. Two brick

chimneys on the west and rear roof slopes. One-story addition at rear (after 1956) connects to the garage. (NC due to extent of alterations.)

Garage (by 1917): Large footprint; 1 story; hip asphalt roof; wood shingles; three garage bays. Stands behind/northeast of the house facing and accessible from Berwick Lane. Connected to the house by a post-1956 addition.

107-109 FRANK N. & ELIZABETH N. BOSS HOUSE (1926-1927): Two decker; south-facing; 2-1/2 stories; hip asphalt roof with deep eaves; brick on the first floor, wood shingles on the second floor; brick and wood trim; brick foundation. Two-story inset porch at the east end of the facade. At the first-floor level, the porch shelters two entrance doors, and has brick plinths topped by short Doric columns (paired next to the front steps, and a trio at the corner). At the second floor, the plinths are wood shingled but have similar columns. Wood railings have been replaced on both levels. A sunroom is located to the west of the porch on both levels. Each sunroom features bands of six multi-light, vinyl, casement windows on the façade and three casements on the west elevation. Other fenestration includes triple windows on both floors of the west elevation, a 2-story bay window on the west elevation and a hip-roofed dormer with paired windows on the front roof slope. Windows are primarily vinyl replacement, double-hung sash in a mix of 6/1 and 1/1 configurations. Brick chimney on the west roof slope. Frank N. Boss was an engineer; he and his wife Elizabeth lived at #109, and rented out #107.

Garage (by 1956): 1 story; hip asphalt roof; wood shingles; two garage bays. Stands behind/northeast of the house, facing and accessible from Berwick Lane; appears to be original.

108 ROSE BARSALOW HOUSE (1928-1929): Mixed Colonial Revival and Prairie Style elements; north-facing; 2 stories; hip asphalt roof with deep eaves; vinyl siding and trim; brick foundation. Two-bay façade with entrance at left under a flat-roofed portico with paired Doric columns; the wood railings on the steps, at the sides of the portico and on top of its roof all appear to be later alterations, as is a doorway on the second floor opening onto the portico roof. Other fenestration on the façade includes paired windows on both floor levels. Five-sided bay window at the front northwest corner is original, but its rooftop railing appears to be a later alteration, as is a doorway at the second floor, west side, leading to the roof. Bay window on the west side. Hip-roofed dormers with paired windows on the front and both side roof slopes. All windows are vinyl replacement, 1/1, double-hung sash. Brick chimney on the rear roof slope. Now in two-family use. Rose Barsalow was a widow; she shared this house, with interior decorator Levi P. Barton and his wife Josephine. Josephine and Anna Barton purchased the house from Mrs. Barsalow in 1932.

STRATHMORE PLACE

1 WARREN R. & BARBARA J. CARY HOUSE (ca. 1983): Late 20th century; west-facing; 2 stories; gable on hip and cross-gable asphalt roof; wood shingles and trim; concrete foundation. The house has an L-shaped footprint and a three-bay façade, with off-center entrance under a gabled hood supported by triangular braces. To the left of the door is a single-light picture window; to the right, a carport is incorporated into the ground floor level of the house. The second floor windows are paired vinyl casements with glass lights underneath each pair. The house overlooks the Providence River to the east and Stillhouse Cove Reservation to the south; it replaced an earlier dwelling (with the address 1 Strathmore Road) which was evidently demolished after the Hurricane of 1954. (NC)

Garage (by 1956): 1 story, hip asphalt roof; concrete block, two garage bays. Stands some distance in front of/northwest of the house, and was originally built for the house at 5 Strathmore Road (now, 1436 Narragansett Boulevard).

STRATHMORE ROAD

25 JOSEPH J. & MARIA R. SEKAC HOUSE (1995): Late 20th century, with details inspired by Colonial Revival and Craftsman Style precedents; south-facing; 2 stories; gable on hip asphalt roof; wood clapboards and trim; foundation not visible (presumably concrete). The building has a complex massing, with an attached garage on the west side projecting forward of the main house; multiple roof gables; and a wraparound colonnade extending across the façade and much of the east side, sheltering the main entrance. All windows are vinyl, double-hung sash in a mix of 9/1, 8/1, and 6/1 configurations; some windows are paired. Two large nested-gable dormers sit on the front roof slope, with Craftsman style stick ornamentation in their gables; the attached, 1-story front-gable-roofed garage has similar detailing. Exterior brick chimney at the rear northwest corner. (NC)

37 JAMES E. & LOUISE A. HIGGINS HOUSE (1928-1929; alterations after 1956): Colonial Revival; south-facing; 2-1/2 stories; hip asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; brick foundation. Three-bay façade with center entrance under a front-gable-roofed, barrel-vaulted portico with Doric columns. Triple windows on either side of the door contain narrow, vinyl replacement, 4/4, double-hung sash. Most other windows are also vinyl replacements; on the second floor front are two pairs of 6/6 flanking a smaller center pair of 4/4. One-story, flat-roofed sunporch on the east elevation (originally an open porch) has a double-hung window flanked by multi-light casements at front, picture windows on its east side, and a wooden roof deck on top. A 1-story, flat-roofed addition on the west elevation replaced an earlier, smaller projection and has two pairs of vinyl casement windows in its west side. Hip-roofed dormers with paired windows on the front and west side roof slopes. Exterior brick chimney on the east side. James E. Higgins was a manager.

Garage (by 1956): 1 story; hip asphalt roof; concrete block and vinyl siding; double-width garage bay. Stands behind/northwest of the house.

38 HOWARD C. & BEATRICE M.W. GERLACH HOUSE (1930-1931; altered after 1956): Dutch Colonial Revival; north-facing; 2 stories; side-gambrel asphalt roof with shed-roof dormers on front and rear slopes; vinyl siding and trim; stuccoed foundation. Two-bay façade with entrance at right under a front-gable-roofed, barrel-vaulted portico with Doric columns; the front door has multi-light, wood sidelights. To the left of the entryway is a triple window with 4/1-6/1-4/1 vinyl replacement, double-hung sash. Most other windows, including in a 1-story, hip-roofed sunporch on the east side, are vinyl 6/1. A hip-roofed portico on the west elevation shelters a secondary entrance; this appears to have been modified from an open porch that previously ran along this side of the house. Most original trim was removed or covered over when the vinyl siding was installed. Brick chimney at the ridge. Howard C. Gerlach was a corporate executive. *(Photo #10)*

Garage (by 1956): 1 story; hip asphalt roof; wood shingles; two garage bays. Stands behind/southwest of the house.

40 CHARLES E. & ELIZABETH C. ANDREWS HOUSE (1928-1929): Bungalow; mixed Colonial Revival and Craftsman elements; north-facing; 1-1/2 stories; side-gable asphalt roof with deep eaves; wood shingles and trim; stuccoed foundation. Three-bay façade with projecting center entrance flanked by wood triple windows with decorative muntins, all sheltered under a flat-roofed, full-width front porch with Doric columns. Shed-roofed dormer on the front roof slope contains a band of small wood, multi-light, casement windows. Windows on the side elevations are wood, 6/1, double-hung sash, often paired or grouped in threes; there is also a hip-roofed, rectangular bay window on the east side. Exposed rafters on the bay window and the front dormer. Exterior brick chimney on the east side.

Garage (after 1956): 1 story; horizontal massing; low-pitched front-gable asphalt roof; wood shingles; double-width garage door. Stands behind/southwest of the house.

41 WILLIAM S. MOODY HOUSE (ca. 1903-1911): Mixed Late Victorian and Dutch Colonial Revival elements; south-facing; 2 stories; side-gambrel slate roof (asphalt roof on east side porch); wood shingles and trim; brick foundation. Three-bay façade (fenestration does not align vertically) with off-center entrance, a bay window at left and a single window at right. The gambrel roofline descends to the first floor, sheltering a full-width front porch with wood railings and paired, square, wood columns that flare out at the top. The porch wraps around the east elevation; a second floor doorway and roof deck on top of the east porch appear to be later alterations. On the front roof slope, a 5-sided dormer is centered between two small shed-roofed dormers. Windows are mostly wood, double-hung sash in a mix of 8/2, 6/1, and 4/1. Exterior brick chimney on the west side. The slate roofing material is a rare survivor in the district. William S. Moody was a manager who worked in Providence. *(Photo #4)*

Garage (by 1956): 1 story; side-gable asphalt roof; wood shingles (originally, concrete block); two garage bays. Stands behind/northeast of the house.

47 WAYLAND T. ROBERTSON HOUSE (ca. 1906-1911), Wayland T. Robertson, architect: Mixed Late Victorian and Colonial Revival elements; south-facing; 2-1/2 stories; double cross-gable asphalt roof; wood shingles and trim; brick foundation.Three-bay façade with center entrance, a bay window at left and a single window at right, sheltered under a 1-story, shed-roofed porch with wood railings and fluted (possibly metal-clad) columns. Oriel centered at the second-floor level, between two cross-gables. One-story bay window on the east elevation. Windows are wood, double-hung sash in a mix of 8/1, 4/1, and 4/4 configurations. Exposed rafter ends in the eaves of the main roof, the side eaves of the porch, and the east bay window. Exterior brick chimney on the west side. Two flat-roofed dormers on each side roof slope may be later alterations. Between 1922 and 1956, the basement level was partly dug out at the southeast corner, to install a single-car garage. Wayland T. Robertson was an architect who presumably designed his own residence.

50 WALTER A. & DAISY E. LIVERMORE HOUSE (ca. 1903-1911): Mixed Late Victorian and Prairie Style elements; north-facing; 2-1/2 stories; front-gable asphalt roof with deep eaves and brackets; wood shingles and trim; slender corner boards; brick foundation. Two-bay façade with entrance at right and a single window at left, sheltered under a 1-story porch with a flat roof and eaves brackets, which wraps around the entire east elevation. The porch has sections of wood shingled walls as well as railings, topped with short Doric columns. Two-story, semi-circular bay window at the northwest corner; 1-story bay window on the east side, first floor. The fenestration has been altered in several locations: on the façade, second floor, there is an oval window containing a vinyl fanlight in its top half; on the east side, the first floor bay window has a picture window in its east face, while on the second floor there are three groups of single-light casement windows; and on the west side, first floor, there is another pair of casement windows. Other windows are 1/1, double-hung sash, and may be replacements. Hip-roofed dormers on the east and west roof slopes, with brackets. Chimney not visible from the street. Walter A. Livermore was a broker.

Garage (by 1921): 1 story; hip asphalt roof; wood shingles; two garage bays. Stands behind/southeast of the house.

53-55 ALBERT J. EASTWOOD HOUSE (ca. 1908-1917): Two-family house; Late Victorian; south-facing; 2-1/2 stories; front-gable asphalt roof with pedimented gables; vinyl siding and trim; stuccoed foundation. Two-bay façade with paired entrances at left and a two-story bay window at right. The bay window is topped with a front-gable roof that projects over the bay at the corners and is nested within the southeast corner of the main roof. A 1-story, flat-roofed porch with wood railings and Doric columns wraps around the façade and east elevation. Three-story bay window with a 5-sided roof rises on the east side;

shallow rectangular 2-story projection with triple windows on the west side, set beneath a triangular dormer. All windows are vinyl replacement, 1/1, double-hung sash. Chimney not visible from the street. This is the second of two houses built by Albert J. Eastwood, a manager who worked in Providence and lived at 57 Chiswick Road; he evidently built this house as rental property. Original tenants are unknown; as of 1920 the house was owner-occupied with one rental unit. It now contains three dwelling units.

Garage (by 1921): 1 story; hip asphalt roof; wood novelty siding; double width garage bay. Stands behind/northwest of the house.

54 JAMES D. & AMY S. HOBBS HOUSE (ca. 1906-1911; roofline raised at the rear after 1956): Colonial Revival elements; north-facing; 2 to 3 stories; side-gable asphalt roof with brackets (altered to saltbox profile at rear); wood clapboards on the first floor, wood shingles on upper floors; wood trim; brick foundation. The three-bay façade has irregular fenestration. The off-center main entrance abuts a 1-story projection with three windows, at the west end of the facade; to the east of the door is a single window. One-story, flat-roofed porch with eaves brackets wraps around the façade and east elevation; the wood railings appear to have been replaced, but the Doric posts and wood-shingled plinths at the corners of the porch appear to be original. One-story bay window on the east side. Large, hip-roofed wall dormer with brackets on the front roof slope contains three windows, and has an eyebrow window in its front roof. Windows are generally vinyl replacement, 2/1, double-hung sash. Exterior brick chimney on the west elevation. At the rear of the house, the roof was raised to three stories, and a small cantilevered balcony was installed on the east side, third-floor level. James D. Hobbs was a train dispatcher.

Garage (by 1921): 1 story; front-gable asphalt roof; wood novelty siding; one garage bay. Standing behind/southwest of the house.

58 HENRY T. & CORINNE F. LUTHER HOUSE (1922-1923); Edwin M. Caldwell, builder: Dutch Colonial Revival; north-facing; 2 stories; unusual steeply-pitched, truncated, side-gable asphalt roof with large shed dormers on the front and rear slopes; vinyl shingles and trim; brick foundation. Two-bay façade with slightly projecting entrance at left under a small pedimented gable roof; the front door is flanked by two small, narrow, wood, 2-light windows. A triple window sits next to the entryway, with vinyl replacement, 6/1, double-hung sash. Other windows on the main house are likewise vinyl 6/1. One story, flat-roofed sunporch extends across the west side; it has vinyl 4/1 windows. Exterior brick chimney on the west side. Secondary entrance under a hip-roof hood on the east elevation. Henry T. Luther was a clerk. Similar examples of this unusual roofline can be seen at 74 Strathmore Road (altered) and 78 Strathmore Road. *(Photo #9)*

Garage (by 1956): 1 story; front-gable asphalt roof; wood shingles; one garage bay. Stands behind/southeast of the house.

61 CARL J. & EMMA M. LINDEGREN HOUSE (1925-1926), Edwin M. Caldwell, builder: Colonial Revival-style elements; south-facing; 2-1/2 stories; side-gable asphalt roof; wood clapboards (façade only) and shingles; wood trim; stuccoed foundation. Three-bay façade (two bays on the second floor) with entrance at left under a hip-roofed hood with decorative brackets; a large, 1-story, pyramidal-roofed, five-sided bay window at center, with 5 pairs of vinyl replacement, multilight, casement windows; and a triple window at right with 4/1-6/1-4/1 vinyl, double-hung sash. Other windows are vinyl, 6/1. Front-gable triangular dormer on the front roof slope. Secondary entrance on the west side, under a hip-roofed hood. Brick chimney at the ridge. Carl J. Lindegren was a superintendent.

Garage (by 1956): 1 story; hip asphalt roof; concrete block; two garage bays. Stands behind/northwest of the house.

64 HANNAH H. & NELSON A. COLLINS HOUSE (1922-1923; altered after 1956), Edwin M. Caldwell, builder: Colonial Revival elements; north-facing; 2 stories; hip asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; brick foundation. Three-bay façade with entrance at left under a large, hip-roofed, cantilevered hood supported by simple wood brackets (likely not original); the front door has sidelights which are mostly infilled with wood panels, leaving only small glass lights. Centered on the façade is a triple window, with vinyl replacement, 1/1, double-hung sash, and an applied large “fanlight” detail over it (a later alteration). At right is a picture window with slider sash (not original). On the west side is a shallow rectangular bay window with hip roof and similar picture/slider windows. On the second floor, the façade includes a pair of small, vinyl 1/1 windows in the center bay, with single windows to either side. A wood deck wraps around the façade and the west side (a later alteration). Brick chimney at the roof peak. Nelson A. Collins was in sales. (NC due to extent of alterations.)

Garage (by 1956): 1 story; hip asphalt roof; clapboards; one garage bay. Stands behind/southeast of the house.

65-67 EARL C. DEVOLL HOUSE (ca. 1914-1916): Late Victorian; two-family; south-facing; 2-1/2 stories; front-gable on hip asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; brick foundation. Two-bay façade with paired entrances at left and a 2-story, 5-sided bay window at the southeast corner. A 1-story, flat-roofed porch extends across the façade; its wood railings (including on top of the roof) and fluted columns are replacements. A doorway over the main entrances opens onto the second-floor level of the porch (possibly a later alteration). Windows are vinyl replacement, 1/1, double-hung sash. Two large, triangular dormers sit on the east and west roof slopes. Chimney not visible from the street. Earl C. Devoll, a fancy goods dealer, lived at 35 Chiswick Road; he evidently built this house as rental property. Original tenants are unknown, but William I. Macomber, a toolmaker, and his wife Martha lived at #65 as of 1916, while Harry W. Buffum, a painter, and his wife Anna lived at #67 as of 1920.

Garage (by 1956): 1 story; hip asphalt roof; concrete block; double width garage bay. Stands behind/northeast of the house.

66 CORA R. FORBES HOUSE (1922-1923), Edwin M. Caldwell, builder: Colonial Revival elements; north-facing; 2 stories; side-gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; brick foundation. Two-bay façade with slightly projecting, shed-roofed entrance enclosure at left; the front door has small wood, multi-light "half" sidelights. To the right of the entryway is a triple window with vinyl replacement, 6/1, double-hung sash. Other windows are likewise vinyl 6/1, including in the 1-story, flat-roofed sunporch on the west elevation. Wood deck across most of the façade is a later alteration. Exterior brick chimney on the west side. Secondary entrance under a hip-roofed hood on the east side. Mrs. Cora Forbes was the widow of Joel Forbes.

Garage (by 1956): 1 story; front-gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding; one garage bay. Stands behind/southeast of the house.

71 WILLIAM E. & JENNIE L. TOBEY HOUSE (1926-1927; altered after 1956): Bungalow; south-facing; 1-1/2 stories; hip asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim, except at porch, which is wood-shingled; brick foundation. Three-bay façade with a 1-story, full-width, flat-roof porch which is enclosed on the east end (a later alteration). The open section of the porch has slim turned posts with decorative brackets (likely, replacements), wood railings, and several courses of shingles between the top of the posts and the roofline (possibly a later alteration). The main entrance is located in the west face of the enclosed porch. A 1-story bay window is centered on the façade, and a single window is to its left. One-story bay window on the west elevation. Large, front-gable-roofed dormer on the front roof slope has a Palladian window; a small hip-roofed dormer on the east side appears to be original, but a larger shed-roofed dormer on the west side is a later alteration. With the exception of the Palladian window, sashes are vinyl replacement, 1/1, double-hung. Secondary entrance on the east side, under a shed-roofed hood. Brick chimney on the east roof slope, toward the back of the house. William E. Tobey's profession was not noted in the 1926-27 city directory. (NC due to extent of alterations.)

Garage (by 1956): 1 story; hip asphalt roof; vinyl siding; one garage bay. Stands behind/ northeast of the house, and appears to be original.

73 GERTRUDE J. & RICHARD W. JENNINGS HOUSE (ca. 1911): Late Victorian; south-facing; 2-1/2 stories; side-gable asphalt roof with pedimented gables; wood shingles and trim; brick foundation. A 1-story, flat-roofed, full-width front porch with wood railings and paneled square posts shelters the main entrance in the west end of the façade, as well as a 1-story bay window in the center bay and a single window in the east bay. A five-sided, 2-story bay window sits atop the porch roof, piercing the roof slope. A doorway at the second-floor level of the front bay window indicates that there may have been a rooftop railing on the porch in the past. Windows are wood, 2/1, double-hung sash

(possibly replacements). One-story, hip-and-shed roofed projection on the west elevation contains a secondary entrance. One-story, rectangular bay window on the east side near the back of the house. One-story addition at rear with roof deck is partially visible from the street. Chimney not visible from the street. Richard W. Jennings was an attorney.

Garage (by 1921): 1 story; front-gable asphalt roof; wood shingles; double-width garage bay. Stands behind/northwest of the house.

74 HARRY & ELLA MAY BROWNELL HOUSE (1922-1923; rooftop addition after 1956), Edwin M. Caldwell, builder: Dutch Colonial Revival; north-facing; 2-1/2 stories; side-gable on truncated-side-gable-on-hip asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; brick foundation. Three-bay façade with center entrance under a front-gable-roofed, barrel-vaulted portico with wood Doric columns; the front door has paneled "half" sidelights. Paired windows flank the entryway. One-story, flat-roofed sunporch on the west side. Windows are all vinyl replacements, in a mix of 1/1 and 6/1 double-hung sash on the main block and multi-light casements in the sunporch. The original house was 2 stories tall (see 1956 map); a rooftop addition increased the height by a half story and added a third-floor level, but the original truncated-side-gable-on-hip roofline is still evident. (Similar, unaltered examples of the unusual original roofline can be seen at 58 and 78 Strathmore Road.) Brick chimney at the ridge. Harry Brownell was a clerk. (NC due to the rooftop addition.)

Garage (by 1956): 1 story; front-gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding; one garage bay. Stands behind/southeast of the house.

78 FLORENCE L. & PERCIVAL D. HEBDEN HOUSE (1921), Edwin M. Caldwell, builder: Dutch Colonial Revival; north-facing; 2 stories; truncated side-gable asphalt roof with large shed-roof dormers on front and rear slopes; wood clapboards on façade, wood shingles elsewhere; wood trim; brick foundation. Two-bay façade with slightly projecting, flat-roofed entrance enclosure in east end; the front door has wood multi-light sidelights. To the right of the doorway is a triple window. Paired windows in the front dormer. One-story, flat-roofed sunporch on the west elevation. All windows in the main block are vinyl replacement, 6/1, double-hung sash, while the sunporch has bands of vinyl, single-light casements. Secondary entrance under a hip-roofed hood on the east side. Exterior brick chimney on the west side. Similar examples of this unusual roofline can be seen at 58 Strathmore Road and 74 Strathmore Road (altered). Percival D. Hebden had a millinery business in Providence.

Garage (by 1956): 1 story; front-gable asphalt roof; wood shingles; one garage bay. Stands behind/southeast of the house.

79 ETHEL M. & C. EVERETT HALL HOUSE (ca. 1908-1911): Mixed Late Victorian and Colonial Revival elements; south-facing; 2-1/2 stories; side-gable asphalt roof with

gable-end cornice returns; wood clapboards and trim; brick foundation. Three-bay façade with center entrance; the front door (with sidelights) and adjacent window are sheltered under a 1-story, flat-roofed porch with wood railings and Doric columns that wraps around the southeast corner of the house. To the west of the porch is a full-height, front-gable-roofed projection containing a 2-story bay window. Windows are wood 1/1 double-hung sash (possibly replacements). Brick chimney on the front roof slope behind the gabled projection. C. Everett Hall was an insurance agent.

Garage (by 1956): 1 story; hip asphalt roof; concrete block with brick veneer; one garage bay. Stands behind/northeast of the house.

81 BLANCHE S. & HARRY M. PAINE HOUSE (1912-1913): Mixed Late Victorian and Colonial Revival elements; south-facing; 2-1/2 stories; front-gambrel asphalt roof; wood shingles and trim; brick foundation. Two-bay façade with a group of three windows at left and entrance at right; the front door has wide wood multi-light sidelights. A one-story, flat-roofed, full-width front porch has wood Doric columns and wood railings (which may be replacements but are period-appropriate). A large oriel window wraps around the southwest corner of the second-floor level; a small, triangular oriel is sited in the peak of the gambrel at front. Rectangular oriel window on the west elevation, first floor, has a group of four windows; a smaller rectangular oriel on the east side sits between the first and second floors. Large shed dormer on the west roof slope, second-floor level, is surmounted by a front-gambrel dormer at the third-floor level. On the west side, a large shed dormer is topped by a small shed-roofed dormer. Windows are generally vinyl-clad replacement, 2/1, double-hung sash. Two brick chimneys: one on top of the west gambrel dormer, one on the east roof slope, toward the rear. Harry M. Paine was a clerk.

Garage (by 1956): 1 story; hip asphalt roof; wood shingles; two garage bays. Stands behind/northwest of the house.

82 EDWIN M. & ANNA M. CALDWELL HOUSE (1924-1925), Edwin M. Caldwell, builder: Mixed Colonial Revival and Prairie Style elements; north-facing; 2 stories; hip asphalt roof with deep eaves; vinyl siding and trim; brick foundation. Two-bay façade with slightly projecting, shed-roofed entrance enclosure; the front door has wood multi-light "half" sidelights. To the right of the doorway is a triple window. One-story, flat-roofed sunporch on the west elevation has brackets at its roofline. All windows are vinyl replacement, 6/1, double-hung sash. Secondary entrance under a hip-roofed hood on the east side. Exterior brick chimney on the west side. Edwin M. Caldwell, a builder, constructed at least a dozen houses in the Aberdeen Plat; this was his own residence.

Garage (by 1956): 1 story; hip asphalt roof; wood shingle siding; two garage bays. Stands behind/southeast of the house.

85 HELEN S. & JAMES S. DANEKER HOUSE I (1912-1913): Mixed Late Victorian and Colonial Revivial elements; south-facing; 2-1/2 stories; hip asphalt roof; wood shingles and trim; brick foundation. Two-bay façade with a pair of windows at left and entrance at right; the front door has wood-paneled "half" sidelights. A 1-story, hip-roofed porch shelters the entire façade; wood railings and Doric columns appear to be original. Large oriel at the second-floor level wraps around the southwest corner. One-story bay window on the east elevation. Large front-gable-roofed dormers on the front (with paired windows) and west roof slopes; shed-roofed dormer on the east roof. Windows are vinyl replacement 1/1 double-hung sash. Exterior brick chimney on the west side. James S. Daneker was in the wool waste business. He and his wife later built another house across the street at 86 Strathmore Road.

Garage (by 1921): 1 story; hip asphalt roof; wood shingles; one garage bay. Stands behind/northwest of the house.

86 JAMES S. & HELEN S. DANEKER HOUSE II (1922-1923): Colonial Revival; north-facing; 2 stories; hip asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; brick foundation. Two-bay façade with entrance at left under a flat-roofed portico with paired square wood columns and a short wood railing on its roof. To the right of the entryway is a triple window with vinyl replacement, 6/1, double-hung sash. Other windows are mostly vinyl 6/1. One-story, flat-roofed sunporch on the west side has 1/1 windows and a short wood rooftop railing matching that on the front portico. Eyebrow dormer is centered on the front roof slope. Exterior brick chimney on the west side. The Danekers moved here from across the street at 85 Strathmore Road; James Daneker was in the wool waste business.

Garage (by 1956): 1 story; hip asphalt roof; wood shingles; two garage bays. Stands behind/southeast of the house.

89 EDGAR E.& FANNIE W. CRADDOCK HOUSE (1912-1913): Shingle Style; south-facing; 2-1/2 stories; side-gambrel asphalt roof; wood shingles and trim; brick foundation. Two-bay façade with entrance at right, flanked by half-sidelights with decorative muntins and paneling below, and a triangular bay window at left. A 1-story, flat-roofed, full-width front porch has wood-shingled posts and wood railings. Large shed-roofed dormer on the front roof slope features two large oriel windows; on top of this dormer is a large front-gambrel-roofed dormer with paired windows. One-story bay window on the west elevation, first floor; small rectangular oriel window on the east side sits between the first and second floors. Windows are vinyl replacement, double-hung sash, some 2/1 and some with decorative muntins in the upper sash over single-light lower sash. Brick chimney behind the ridge. One-story addition to rear, with shallow gabled roof. Edgar E. Craddock was a general manager who worked in Providence.

Garage (by 1921; addition after 1956): 1 story; hip asphalt roof; wood shingles; one garage bay. A 1-story, side-gable-roofed addition on its west side houses an additional garage bay. Stands behind/northwest of the house.

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.)

- [x] 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.
- [x] C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [ ] D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark “x” in all the boxes that apply.)

- [ ] A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- [ ] B. Removed from its original location
- [ ] C. A birthplace or grave
- [ ] D. A cemetery
- [ ] E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- [ ] F. A commemorative property
- [ ] G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance
1901 – 1957

Significant Dates

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder
Wayland T. Robertson (architect)
Edwin M. Caldwell (builder)
Frank Bowerman (builder)

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

The Edgewood Historic District – Aberdeen Plat meets National Register Criteria A and C at the statewide level of significance. It meets Criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development, for its ability to illustrate the development of the Edgewood neighborhood in northeastern Cranston into one of metropolitan Providence's most desirable suburbs. The Aberdeen Plat was once part of a large country estate established in the mid-19th century for a wealthy manufacturer, which was subdivided for residential development around the turn of the 20th century. Following a pattern established by other Edgewood subdivisions, the Aberdeen Plat of 1901 was laid out in a grid plan on the model of streetcar or early automobile suburb, and then built up with predominantly single-family dwellings on relatively generous lots, occupied by middle-class and upper-middle-class residents. The Aberdeen Plat meets Criterion C in the area of Architecture; the district contains a wide range of late 19th and early 20th century types and styles, often mixed together in unique interpretations (also a common trend in Edgewood). The period of significance is 1901, when the Aberdeen Plat was first recorded, to 1957, when the last contributing building was constructed.

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

The Aberdeen Plat is included within the Multiple Property Documentation, *Historic and Architectural Resources of the Edgewood Neighborhood, Cranston, Rhode Island* (NR, 2009). It was one of many residential subdivisions recorded in Edgewood in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, as the neighborhood evolved from a sparsely settled rural area into a suburb of metropolitan Providence, facilitated by the availability of mass transit and public utilities as well as proximity to several recreational amenities, including Roger Williams Park, Stillhouse Cove, and several marinas and yacht clubs. Seven other National Register-listed historic districts either directly abut or lie within a half-mile radius of the Aberdeen Plat:

Pawtuxet Village Historic District, Cranston and Warwick (NR, 1973)
Roger Williams Park Historic District, Providence (NR, 1974)
Norwood Avenue Historic District, Cranston (NR, 2002)
Edgewood Historic District – Taft Estate Plat, Cranston (NR, 2003; boundary increase, 2014)
Edgewood Historic District – Arnold Farm, Cranston (NR, 2010)
Edgewood Historic District – Shaw Plat, Cranston (NR, 2013)
Edgewood Historic District – Anstis Greene Estate Plats, Cranston (NR, 2015)

A historic district nomination for the Sally Greene Homestead Plat, which abuts the Aberdeen Plat on the north, is pending in 2016.

The historic context of the Edgewood neighborhood as a whole is discussed at length in the Multiple Property Documentation, and the Aberdeen Plat shares some details of the context narrative of the Taft Estate Plat Historic District in particular. This statement of significance briefly summarizes some of this early history to provide context for the Aberdeen Plat's development; please refer to those other nominations for more information.

Early History: The Taft Estate (1860-1900)

Before 1850, what is now the Edgewood neighborhood consisted of a few scattered homesteads amid large tracts of agricultural land. One of the few roadways through this area was Broad Street, which dates back to the 1630s and connected the colonial settlement at Providence Plantations, about four miles to the north, with Pawtuxet Village, about half a mile to the south. To the east, where the Providence River flowed into upper Narragansett Bay, high bluffs rose along the shoreline and framed the curve of Stillhouse Cove. Most of the land was owned by descendants of some of Pawtuxet's founding families.

The transformation into a residential neighborhood was triggered by the growth of Providence from a small city into a major metropolitan area in the second half of the 19th century, thanks to a booming manufacturing economy. As was true for many American industrial cities, areas on the fringes of Providence's urban center became sought-after living environments: still accessible to the city, but closer to nature, more spacious, cleaner, healthier, quieter, and safer. Those who could afford it began to build second homes, and later primary residences, in suburban areas. Real estate speculators also began buying up farmland outside of the growing city in anticipation of future housing demand.

As the late 19th century progressed, Edgewood's attractive proximity to the capital city and to the waterfront was enhanced by a number of other desirable improvements. A municipal water system and gas and electrical services were installed. A streetcar line on Broad Street provided direct service between Pawtuxet Village and Downtown Providence, making it possible to have a relatively quick and inexpensive commute to work, shopping, and other destinations. Roger Williams Park, on the west side of Broad Street near the Providence-Cranston city line (less than a mile from the future Aberdeen Plat), gave Edgewood both its name and a major recreational amenity: at 432 acres, it was the crown jewel of Providence's public parks system. Two major yacht clubs established a presence on the Providence River: the Rhode Island Yacht Club in Stillhouse Cove at the foot of Ocean Avenue, and the Edgewood Yacht Club just a few blocks north, at the eastern end of Shaw Avenue. Both provided recreational and social activities that drew middle-class and upper-middle-class residents to Edgewood. Finally, by the end of the 19th century, planning had begun to extend Allens Avenue from the Providence-Cranston city line all the way through Edgewood, running atop the riverfront bluffs and then dropping down around Stillhouse Cove to Ocean Avenue. It took the Town of Cranston nearly two decades to acquire the right of way for this new roadway from multiple property owners, but over time, it evolved into a wide, tree-lined parkway called Narragansett Boulevard, completed by 1906.

All of this activity prompted the recording, over a period of decades, of nearly two dozen residential subdivisions on undeveloped land in Edgewood. Although property boundaries influenced the sometimes irregular shape of individual plats, most were laid out with a rectangular grid of new streets and blocks of house lots. Some plats were recorded as early as the 1860s and 1870s, but saw little construction until public utilities had become widely available and the demand for new housing caught up with the amount of land available. Development started to accelerate by the 1890s, peaked by the 1930s, and was largely completed by the end of the 1950s. Over time, most of the early plats were replatted, either in whole or in part – some of them, multiple times.

The Aberdeen Plat has roots in a country estate established by Orray Taft, who in 1860 had bought a large tract of land called the Brattle Farm, extending from Broad Street east to the water, and from Ocean Avenue northward to the vicinity of today's Massasoit Avenue. This area encompassed most of the land around Stillhouse Cove, except on Pawtuxet Neck. Orray Taft, a textile manufacturer, was one of the early suburban pioneers of Edgewood, before the neighborhood had acquired that name, or could yet even be called a neighborhood. He built a country house on the bluffs overlooking Stillhouse Cove[4] but unfortunately did not get to enjoy it for long, as he died in 1865. The Taft Estate went to his son, Edward P. Taft (1835-1899), also a successful textile manufacturer, who lived there for more than three decades. In 1869 he increased the size of the estate by purchasing a tract to the north that had been part of the Rhodes-Remington Farm, also known as the Sally Greene Homestead.[5] He also purchased some land on Ocean Avenue and elsewhere in Edgewood.

Throughout the late 19th century, as various residential subdivision plats were being recorded and new housing was slowly beginning to be built in Edgewood, the Taft Estate remained intact. But in 1896, Edward P. Taft deeded to the Town of Cranston, "for highway purposes," a strip of land along the eastern edge of his property, 80 feet wide by about half a mile long.[6] The right-of-way sloped gently down in front of the bluffs at Stillhouse Cove, and curved around the shoreline to Ocean Avenue. This became the southern end of Narragansett Boulevard, where the change of grade, the curve, and the sweeping views across Stillhouse Cove are unique and character-defining topographical and visual features.

Shortly thereafter, Edward P. Taft began to plan for residential development on the former Sally Greene Homestead land at the northern end of the Taft Estate. In 1897, the Taft Plat laid out a few dozen house lots on two new streets, Massasoit Avenue and "Canonicus Avenue" (now Sefton Drive), between Broad Street and Narragansett Boulevard (still called Allens Avenue on the plat map). He soon sold off the land north of Sefton Drive, and the remaining portion of the

[4] The Taft house stood at the intersection of what is now Circuit Drive and Selkirk Road in the Taft Estate Plat Historic District; it was demolished in the 1950s.
[5] Edgewood Multiple Property Documentation, Sec. E, p. 21.
[6] Deed Book 85, Page 331.

Taft Plat was replatted as the Canonicus Plat in 1898.[7] (This plat map shows only the layout of streets, not house lots.) No new houses were built before Taft died in 1899, and afterwards the Taft Estate was split roughly in half from east to west, with each half subsequently sold to other owners and then platted again.

The Aberdeen Plat: 1901-1957

In February 1901, Edward P. Taft's heirs recorded a plat of the "Northerly Portion of the Brattle Farm," showing several large parcels of land bounded by Massasoit Avenue, Canonicus Avenue (now Sefton Drive), Broad Street, Narragansett Boulevard, and the river.[8] Parcel C-1 lay between Narragansett Boulevard and Stillhouse Cove, and contained 144,744 square feet. Parcel C-2 was the largest, at 508,978 square feet, bounded by Canonicus Avenue on the north, Broad Street on the west, Narragansett Boulevard on the east, and the "estate of Edward P. Taft, deceased" on the south. Parcel C-3 was a roughly triangular tract extending east from Broad Street and north of Canonicus Avenue, containing 155,902 square feet. (The plat map also shows four other, smaller lots at the east end of what is now Sefton Drive, labeled A, B, E, and F, as well as three lots owned by others at the northwest corner of Canonicus Avenue and Narragansett Boulevard. All of these later became house lots.)

Two months later, William M. Rhodes of Providence purchased the three "C" parcels of land and promptly recorded the Aberdeen Plat.[9] This plat held 76 numbered house lots, most in the range of about 6,000 to 8,000 square feet, and several new cross streets: Berwick Lane, Sefton Drive, Strathmore Road, and Chiswick Road. (The inspiration for the Scottish and English nomenclature is unknown, but in an era of architectural nostalgia for America's colonial past and Western European roots, these street names may have been intended to evoke images of a refined, tasteful, comfortable lifestyle, to which many suburban dwellers aspired.) East of Narragansett Boulevard, four additional larger lots (labeled A, B, E, and F) were clustered around an unnamed extension of Sefton Drive. Two large parcels were not labeled: the northern portion of the cove lands (which was not buildable land), and a lot at the northwest corner of Sefton Drive and Narragansett Boulevard (which had already been sold). Although Massasoit Avenue is also shown on the Aberdeen Plat map, it was not part of this plat.

William M. Rhodes formed the Aberdeen Land Company, which in 1902 assumed title of all the land in the plat (save a few lots that had already been sold); Rhodes remained involved with the company for several years as a major stockholder and officer.[10] Examination of select early deeds indicates that the Aberdeen Land Company did not build houses speculatively, but it did include several standard deed restrictions when selling individual house lots, requiring a

[7] Plat Cards 108 and 107, respectively. See also the 2016 National Register nomination for the Edgewood Historic District - Sally Greene Homestead Plat.
[8] Plat Card 105.
[9] Deed Book 95, Page 294; Plat Card 101. The subdivision on the southern part of the Taft Estate was called the Taft Estate Plat, recorded in 1904 (NR, 2003; boundary increase, 2014).
[10] Deed Book 98, Page 206. DB 105, Page 75 indicates that William M. Rhodes was named Secretary/Treasurer of the Aberdeen Land Company as of January 1, 1905.

minimum 20 foot setback from the street for any new construction and prohibiting any commercial use (including stables) for nearly a decade, until January 1, 1911. These restrictions indicate the Aberdeen Land Company's intent to create a cohesive, suburban residential enclave.

Over the next decade, nearly three dozen houses were built in the Aberdeen Plat, a rapid pace of development that reflected an ever-increasing demand for new houses in Edgewood, especially near the waterfront. These early houses exhibited a variety of architectural styles, and the prevailing tendency to mix elements of several styles together was typical of this plat and the Edgewood neighborhood in general. Examples include the Warren B. Copeland House at 17 Sefton Drive, Shingle Style with Colonial Revival elements (ca. 1901-1911; *Photo #1*); the Late Victorian style William E. and Jessie M. Simmons House at 41 Sefton Drive (ca. 1901-11; *Photo #2*); the first Charles B. and Sarah E. Donle House at 40 Sefton Drive, with mixed Colonial Revival with Prairie Style elements, and the mixed Late Victorian-Dutch Colonial Revival style Bertha H. and Leon F.N. Baldwin House at 1434 Narragansett Boulevard(both houses ca. 1912-13; *Photos #6 and #7, respectively*). Several multi-family houses were also built at this time, including the elegant Colonial Revival style two-family Herbert W. Gardiner House at 1428-1430 Narragansett Boulevard (ca. 1902-1911*; Photo #3*); the Late Victorian style two-family Albert J. Eastwood House II at 53-55 Strathmore Road (ca. 1908-1917), and the Frank B. Chase House at 2048-2052 Broad Street (ca. 1913).

Although William M. Rhodes was apparently not involved in the construction of any houses in the Aberdeen Plat, another officer in the Aberdeen Land Company, Frederick A. Devoll (who acted as company president for several years), and other members of his family built four houses on Chiswick Road. The Devoll houses at 41 Chiswick (ca. 1904-1911; *Photo #5*) and 35 Chiswick (ca. 1916) were family homes, while 56 and 60 Chiswick (both ca. 1906-1917) were built as rental properties. Several other property owners built multiple houses in the District, either for their own use or to rent out, among them Charles B. Donle (40 *(Photo #7)* and 46 Sefton Drive, 1436 Narragansett Boulevard), Florence M. Hillyer (83 Chiswick Road, 2044 Broad Street), Albert J. Eastwood (57 Chiswick Road, 53-55 Strathmore Road), James S. and Helen S. Daneker (85 and 86 Strathmore Road) and Nellie L. Dyer (57, 81 *(Photo #8)*, and 90 Sefton Drive). The Aberdeen Plat's most prolific builder was Edwin M. Caldwell, who constructed at least eleven homes here, one for himself at 82 Strathmore Road, and the rest sold to other owner/occupants, including: 35 Berwick Lane; 62, 70, and 74 Chiswick Road; 58 *(Photo #9)*, 61, 64, 66, 74, and 78 Strathmore Road.

In 1917, the Aberdeen Subdivision Plat[11] reconfigured eleven lots within the original 1901 plat: five on the south side of Strathmore Road, two on the south side of Sefton Drive, and four on the north side of Berwick Lane. (Many of the resulting sixteen replatted lots were later purchased and built upon by Edwin M. Caldwell.) By 1935, other owners had recorded nine additional

[11] Plat Card 222C.

subdivisions of certain individual lots within the 1901 Aberdeen Plat.[12] All of these reconfigured lots saw houses built upon them.

The completion of Narragansett Boulevard in 1906 had made Stillhouse Cove more accessible, and many visitors came to enjoy the view, the sea breezes, and recreational activities such as boating (the Rhode Island Yacht Club had been located there since 1877). Over the next decade, many Edgewood residents grew increasingly concerned about protecting the cove from future development, and thus they applauded the Metropolitan Parks Commission's decision to intervene. The M.P.C. had been created in 1905 by the Rhode Island General Assembly with a mandate to create a system of public parks, reservations, and parkways within a ten mile radius of the State Capitol in Providence. As a scenic natural landscape that was not well suited for building, Stillhouse Cove fit the selection criteria, and in 1915 five acres of land and 38 acres of water were established as the Stillhouse Cove Reservation.

The next fifteen years saw another building boom in the Aberdeen Plat, with 60 new houses constructed. These were predominantly variations of Colonial Revival or Dutch Colonial Revival, such as the Florence L. and Percival D. Hebden House at 78 Strathmore Road (1921); the Edward F. and Clara B. Jarvis House at 2058 Broad Street (1928); the John O. and Emma F. Allen House at 70 Chiswick Road (1925); and the Howard C. and Beatrice M.W. Gerlach House at 38 Strathmore Road (1930-1931; *Photo #10*). Several bungalows also appeared in this period, such as the second Nellie L. and George W. Dyer House at 81 Sefton Drive (ca. 1914-1916; *Photo #8*), the Carl E. and Amanda J. Skoog House at 25 Berwick Lane, and the Bernt H.G. and Ernestine T. Anderson House next door at 31 Berwick Lane (both 1918).

The pace of new housing construction slowed considerably after 1930, in part because the Aberdeen Plat was almost fully built out by then. But Edgewood also weathered two disasters in the 1930s, one man-made and one natural, and recovery took time. The Great Depression curtailed housing construction across the nation for much of the 1930s, and was just beginning to ease when the Hurricane of 1938 struck. This devastating storm destroyed the original Rhode Island Yacht Club building in Stillhouse Cove, eroded the shoreline, flooded Narragansett Boulevard, and caused extensive property damage.

In total, only five houses were built in the 1930s (compared with thirty-five in the previous decade), three in the 1940s, and four in the 1950s. A very good example of Craftsman Bungalow can be seen in the Eustace and Emma A. Crees House at 1438 Narragansett Boulevard (1932-1933*; Photo #11*). The Madeline P. and Albert H. Flint House at 38 Sefton Drive is a late example of Colonial Revival, built in 1949-1950. Arthur and Jeanette Abrich constructed a Mid-20th Century Modern house with a garage incorporated into it, at 38 Chiswick Road in 1951-1952 *(Photo #12)*. In 1957, Herbert Y. and Joyce Mason built a Split Level/Ranch home at 56 Sefton Drive *(Photo #14)*.

[12] See bibliography for the complete list of replats.

The Aberdeen Plat also saw construction of two commercial buildings in the 1950s, both on Broad Street, which had long been a mixed-use corridor. Andrea L. and Henry Godin, who lived at 2020 Broad Street, built a Cape Cod style office building, designed to look like a house, next door at 2024 Broad Street in 1953 for Mr. Godin's real estate business. (*Photo #13.* This building is a single-family house today.) In 1956 the Bedrosian family constructed a 1-story commercial building at 1992 Broad Street (NC); the Edgewood Pharmacy occupied that site for the next two decades.

Since the end of the period of significance in 1957, four additional houses have been built within the Historic District. One, at 1 Strathmore Place (ca. 1983), replaced an earlier house that was demolished after the Hurricane of 1954; the others, at 1491 Narragansett Boulevard (1970; altered), 3 Sefton Drive (ca. 1964, altered), and 25 Strathmore Road (1995) were all built on vacant lots (some subdivided from larger parcels). These new buildings are, for the most part, consistent in height, massing, and materials with their historic neighbors, and do not detract significantly from the overall visual character of the District.

The open space at Stillhouse Cove is now a municipal park. After the Metropolitan Parks Commission dissolved in 1935, oversight of the Stillhouse Cove Reservation passed to several successive state agencies. About 20 acres of the Reservation, all under water, was sold to the Rhode Island Yacht Club in 1955. In 1978, a group of concerned neighbors formed the Edgewood Waterfront Preservation Association, with a mission to help maintain and restore the marshlands and the beach at Stillhouse Cove, and to improve public access to the park. The City of Cranston acquired the remainder of the Reservation in 1984. *(Photo #15)*

The Aberdeen Plat has survived remarkably intact. Of the houses constructed between 1901 and 1957, only one was lost (demolished between 1954 and 1956). Most houses have seen some degree of alteration over the years: typically, in the replacement of windows, but also in some cases vinyl siding has been installed, porches have been altered or enclosed, or additions have been built. Yet overall, the District maintains its integrity, and the housing stock is readily identifiable as representing the first half of the 20th century, when Edgewood came into its own as a stable, middle-class and upper-middle-class neighborhood.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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MAPS

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PUBLIC RECORDS

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Development Plat Maps (in order by date):

Plat Card 108: "Plat of Land in Cranston, R.I. belonging to Edward P. Taft," by J.A. Latham, January 1897.

Plat Card 107: "Plat of Canonicus Avenue, Cranston, R.I., which Avenue corresponds with 'Canonicus Avenue' as shown on the plat entitled, 'Plat of Land in Cranston, R.I. belonging to Edward P. Taft, by J.A. Latham,' by J.A. Latham, May 1900.

Plat Card 105: "Plat of the Northerly Portion of Land Known as the "Brattle Farm," Pawtuxet, R.I., Belonging to the Estate of Edward P. Taft, Deceased," by J.A. Latham, February 1901.

Plat Card 101: "Aberdeen Plat," by J.A. Latham, June 1901.

Plat Card 160: "Plat of the Taft Estate," surveyed and platted by Elwyn M. Clark, August 1904.

Plat Card 218: "State of Rhode Island Metropolitan Park Commission, Plan of Land near Stillhouse Cove, Cranston, R.I., condemned by the Metropolitan Park Commission of Providence Plantations under the Provisions of Chapter 1248 of the Public Laws of 1915," May 1915.

Further Subdivisions of the Aberdeen Plat (in order by date):

Plat Card 161: "Subdivision of Lots 15, 16, and 17 [north side of Chiswick Road.] in the Aberdeen Plat belonging to Herbert E. Barney," by J.A. Latham, November 1904.

Plat Card 173C: "Subdivision No. 2 of Lots 15, 16, and 17 [north side of Chiswick Road.] in the Aberdeen Plat belonging to Herbert E. Barney," by J.A. Latham, October 1905.

Plat Card 182B: "Subdivision of Lots 63 and 64 of the Aberdeen Plat [south side of Berwick La.], belonging to the Aberdeen Land Co.," by J.A. Latham, May 1909.

Plat Card 189C: "Subdivision of Lots 43, 44, 45, and 59 of the Aberdeen Plat [north side of Strathmore Road. and south side of Sefton Dr.], by Frank E. Waterman, March 1910.

Plat Card 204B: "Subdivision of Lots 39 and 40 [north side of Strathmore Road.] on the Aberdeen Plat belonging to the Aberdeen Land Company," by J.A. Latham, Sept. 1913.

Plat Card 204C: "Subdivision of Lots 61 and 62 on the Aberdeen Plat [Berwick La. at Sefton Dr.]," by Edward E. Goff, December 1913.

Plat Card 222C: "Subdivision of Certain Lots in the Aberdeen Plat," [north side of Berwick La., south sides of Sefton Dr. and Strathmore Road.] by J.A. Latham, June 1917.

Plat Card 299B: "Replat of Lot 34 [Strathmore Road. at Narragansett Blvd.] of the Aberdeen Plat for Boghos Sahagian," [engineer's name not noted], November 1929.

Plat Card 321C: "Subdivision of Lot 54 in the Aberdeen Plat [Sefton Dr. near Broad St.]," J.A. Latham, July 1935.

Plat Card 319B : "Subdivision of Lot 11, Aberdeen Plat [Chiswick Road. at Narragansett Blvd.], owned by Patrick J. & Ellen Connor," by C.A. Thayer [not dated].

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_____. National Register Nominations:
Edgewood Historic District – Taft Estate Plat, Cranston, R.I. (2003); Boundary Increase (2014)
Historic and Architectural Resources of the Edgewood Neighborhood, Cranston, R.I. (2009) (Multiple Properties Documentation.)

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 # _____
____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

____ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
____ Local government
____ University
____ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 27 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 41.771505° Longitude: -71.394724°
2. Latitude: 41.771598° Longitude: -71.394330°
3. Latitude: 41.771793° Longitude: -71.394390°
4. Latitude: 41.771936° Longitude: -71.393583°
5. Latitude: 41.771829° Longitude: -71.393569°
6. Latitude: 41.772180° Longitude: -71.390562°
7. Latitude: 41.772063° Longitude: -71.390534°
8. Latitude: 41.772201° Longitude: -71.388796°
9. Latitude: 41.770235° Longitude: -71.389175°
10. Latitude: 41.769505° Longitude: -71.392877°

Or

UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

1. Zone: Easting: Northing:

2. Zone: Easting: Northing:

3. Zone: Easting: Northing:

4. Zone: Easting : Northing:

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

The bounds of the Edgewood Historic District – Aberdeen Plat conform to the historic boundaries of the Aberdeen Plat (1901) as delineated on City of Cranston Plat Card 101 and replicated on the scaled district map submitted with this nomination.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary selected for the District conforms to the historic limits of the Aberdeen Plat as defined in 1901.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Kathryn J. Cavanaugh, Historic Preservation Consultant
organization:
street & number: 82 Larch Street
city or town: Providence state: RI zip code: 02906
e-mail: kathycavanaugh@cox.net
telephone: 401-273-4715
date: March 21, 2016

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property:	Edgewood Historic District - Aberdeen Plat
City or Vicinity:	Cranston
County:	Providence
State:	Rhode Island
Name of Photographer:	Kathryn J. Cavanaugh
Date of Photographs:	December 30, 2015
Location of Original Digital Files:	Rhode Island Historical Preservation and Heritage Commission, 150 Benefit Street, Providence, RI 02903
Number of Photographs:	15

Photo #1 RI_Providence Co_Cranston_Edgewood HD-Aberdeen Plat_0001.
Warren B. Copeland House (ca. 1901-1911), 17 Sefton Drive, south façade and east elevation, looking northwest. Shingle Style with Colonial Revival elements.

Photo #2 RI_Providence Co_Cranston_Edgewood HD-Aberdeen Plat_0002.
William E. & Jessie M. Simmons House (ca. 1901-1911), 41 Sefton Drive, south façade and east elevation, looking northwest. Late Victorian with Colonial Revival elements.

Photo #3 RI_Providence Co_Cranston_Edgewood HD-Aberdeen Plat_0003.
Herbert W. Gardiner House (two-family, ca. 1902-1911), 1428-1430 Narragansett Boulevard, west façade and south elevation, looking northeast. Colonial Revival with Prairie Style elements.

Photo #4 RI_Providence Co_Cranston_Edgewood HD-Aberdeen Plat_0004.
William S. Moody House (ca. 1903-1911), 41 Strathmore Road, south façade and east elevation, looking northwest. Mixed Late Victorian and Dutch Colonial Revival.

Photo #5 RI_Providence Co_Cranston_Edgewood HD-Aberdeen Plat_0005.
Frederick A. Devoll House (ca. 1904-1911), 41 Chiswick Road, south façade and west elevation, looking northeast; carriage house behind the house. Late Victorian with Colonial Revival elements.

Photo #6 RI_Providence Co_Cranston_Edgewood HD-Aberdeen Plat_0006.
Bertha H. & Leon F.N. Baldwin House (1912-1913), 1434 Narragansett Boulevard, west façade and north elevation, looking southeast. Late Victorian with Colonial Revival elements.

Photo #7 RI_Providence Co_Cranston_Edgewood HD-Aberdeen Plat_0007.
Charles B. & Sarah E. Donle House (1912-1913), 40 Sefton Drive, north façade and west elevation, looking southeast. Colonial Revival with Prairie Style elements.

Photo #8 RI_Providence Co_Cranston_Edgewood HD-Aberdeen Plat_0008.
Nellie L. & George W. Dyer House II (ca. 1914-1916), 81 Sefton Drive, east façade, looking west. Bungalow.

Photo #9 RI_Providence Co_Cranston_Edgewood HD-Aberdeen Plat_0009.
Henry T. & Corinne F. Luther House (1922-1923), 58 Strathmore Road, north façade and west elevation, looking southeast. Dutch Colonial Revival.

Photo #10 RI_Providence Co_Cranston_Edgewood HD-Aberdeen Plat_0010.
Howard C. & Beatrice M.W. Gerlach House (1930-1931), 38 Strathmore Road, north façade and west elevation, looking southeast. Dutch Colonial Revival.

Photo #11 RI_Providence Co_Cranston_Edgewood HD-Aberdeen Plat_0011.
Eustace & Emma A. Crees House (1932-1933), 1438 Narragansett Boulevard, west façade and south elevation, looking northeast. Craftsman style Bungalow.

Photo #12 RI_Providence Co_Cranston_Edgewood HD-Aberdeen Plat_0012.

Arthur & Jeanette Abrich House (1951-1952), 38 Chiswick Road, north façade and east elevation, looking southwest. Mid-20th Century Modern.

Photo #13 RI_Providence Co_Cranston_Edgewood HD-Aberdeen Plat_0013.
Godin Building (1953), 2024 Broad Street, west façade and north elevation, looking southeast. Cape Cod. Built for office use, now a single-family dwelling.

Photo #14 RI_Providence Co_Cranston_Edgewood HD-Aberdeen Plat_0014.
Herbert Y. & Joyce Mason House (1957), 56 Sefton Drive, north façade and east elevation, looking southwest. Ranch/Split Level.

Photo #15 RI_Providence Co_Cranston_Edgewood HD-Aberdeen Plat_0015.
Stillhouse Cove (northern parcel), looking northeast. Natural open space; designated a State Reservation in 1915; transferred to the City of Cranston 1984 and maintained as a public park. House at 1 Strathmore Place (ca. 1983; NC) can be seen in the background.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Additional Documentation

DRAFT

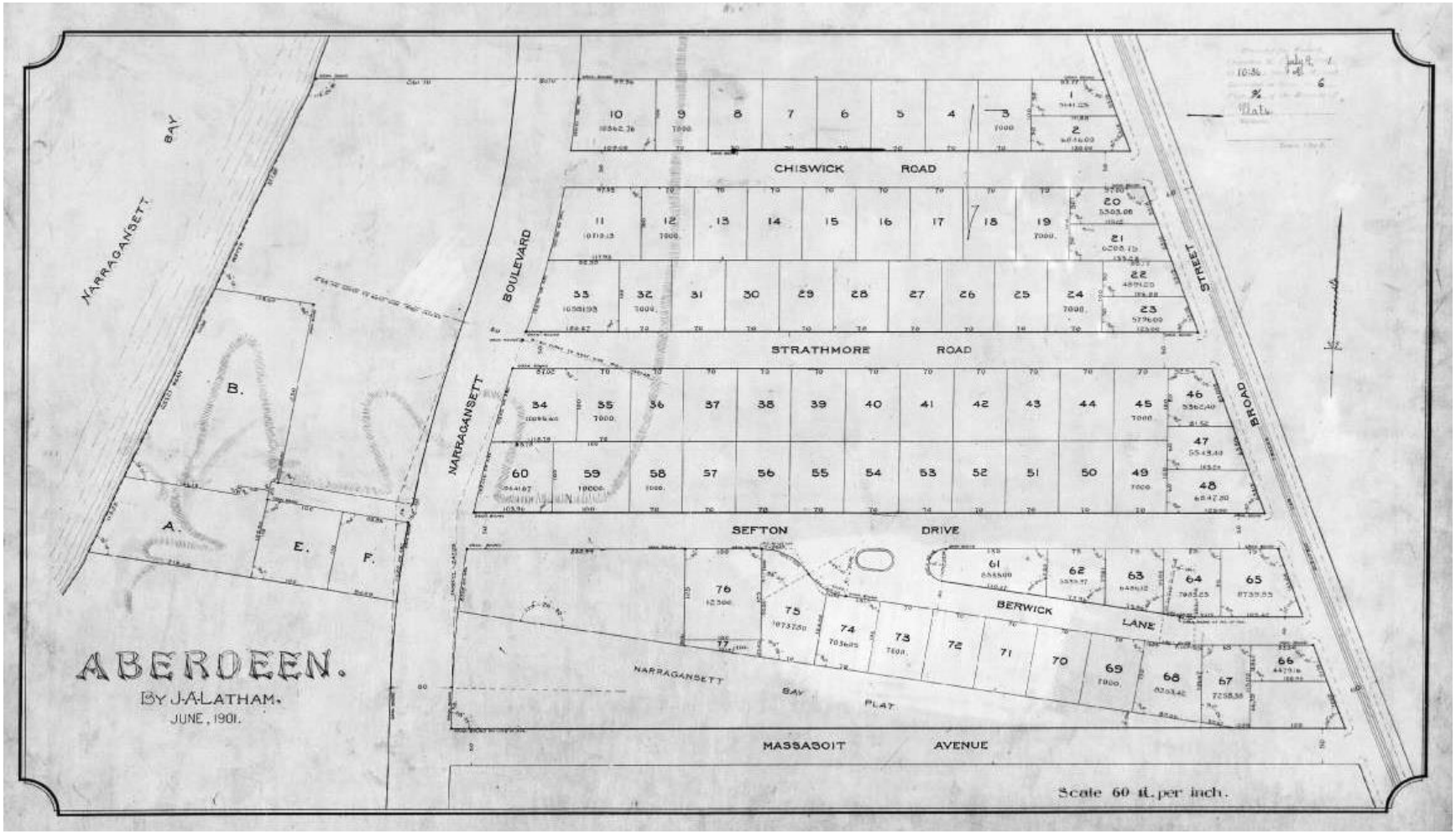

Figure 1 – Aberdeen Plat of 1901

N

Legend

Road Centerline Labels

Land Use (Buildings)

LANDUSEDESCRIPT

- Single Family
- Two Family
- Three Family
- Four Family
- Five Family
- Apartments six or more
- Other Residential
- Mixed Use
- Small Business
- Large Commercial Use
- Industrial
- Commercial Land
- Cemetery
- FFOS Uses
- Golf Course
- Municipal Uses
- State Uses
- Federal Uses
- Religous/Chaitable/Xcharter
- aberdeen plat

The Edgewood Historic District - Aberdeen Plat
City of Cranston, RI

July 8, 2016

This map/data/geospatial product is not the product of a Professional Land Survey. It was created for general reference, informational, planning and guidance use and is not a legally authoritative source as to location of natural or manmade features. Proper interpretation of this data may require the assistance of appropriate professional services. The City of Cranston makes no warrantee, expressed or implied related to the spatial accuracy, reliability, completeness or currentness of this map/data.

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ON DR

1434

81

2024