NPS Form 10-900
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

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

1. Name of Property

 historic name Edgewood Historic District — Arnold Farm Plat
 other names/site number

2. Location

 street & number Arnold, Albert, Columbia Aves; parts of Broad St, Pawtuxet Ave, Narragansett Blvd □ not for publication
 city or town Cranston □ vicinity
 state Rhode Island code RI county Providence code 007 zip code 02905

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

[Signature]

[State or Federal agency and bureau]

[Signature of certifying official/Title]

[Date]

4. National Park Service Certification

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

[Signature of the Keeper]

[Date of Action]

[Signatures and dates for additional comments, if necessary]
## 5. Classification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ownership of Property</th>
<th>Category of Property</th>
<th>Number of Resources within Property</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>private</td>
<td>buildings</td>
<td>contributing 165, noncontributing 3</td>
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<tr>
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<td>district</td>
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<tr>
<td>public-State</td>
<td>site</td>
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<td>structure</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>object</td>
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</table>

**Name of related multiple property listings**

Historic and Architectural Resources of the Edgewood Neighborhood, Cranston, R.I.

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

0

## 6. Function or Use

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historic Functions</th>
<th>Current Functions</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DOMESTIC/single dwelling</td>
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<tr>
<td>COMMERCE/specialty store</td>
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<tr>
<td>RELIGION/religious facility</td>
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## 7. Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Architectural Classification</th>
<th>Materials</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EARLY REPUBLIC</td>
<td>foundation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LATE VICTORIAN</td>
<td>walls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS</td>
<td>roof</td>
</tr>
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<td>other</td>
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</table>

**Narrative Description**

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

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

☑ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☑ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

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

Property is:

☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

☐ B removed from its original location.

☐ C a birthplace or grave.

☐ D a cemetery.

☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

☐ F a commemorating property.

☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

1790-1960

Significant Dates

Significant Person

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 36) has been requested

☐ previously listed in the National Register

☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register

☐ designated a National Historic Landmark

☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Primary location of additional data:

☑ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State Agency

☐ Federal agency

☐ Local government

☐ University

☐ Other

Name of repository
10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property  38

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

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title  Robert O. Jones
organization  Senior Architectural Historian
date  December 2009
street & number  150 Benefit Street
telephone  401-222-4136
city or town  Providence
state  R.I.
zip code  02906

Additional Documentation
Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps
A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property’s location.
A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs
Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

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

name  
street & number  
telephone  
city or town  
state  
zip code  

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 amend listings.  Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement:  Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form.  Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 2050
Section 7 — Description

The Arnold Farm Plat encompasses an area of about thirty-eight acres in east-central Edgewood, a little less than four miles south of Downtown Providence (NR) and a little more than one mile north of Pawtuxet Village (NR, 1973). Its western boundary is Broad Street, which largely follows the course of an ancient Native American trail, developed as an important regional thoroughfare from the seventeenth century onward. The land extends fairly level east to Narragansett Boulevard, another major roadway, which runs along the high ground overlooking Narragansett Bay. East of the boulevard, the terrain drops forty feet, in some places abruptly, to the shoreline. Once the nucleus of a sixty-acre farm cultivated by at least three generations of Arnolds, the property retained a distinctly rural character until subdivision for suburban development began in the late 1880s. Today the Arnold Farm Plat is a quiet suburban residential neighborhood of detached and semi-detached, single- and multi-family dwellings, set back on primarily large-sized, landscaped lots along broad tree-lined streets, with more intensive institutional and commercial uses ranged along Broad Street. The majority of the building stock dates from 1890 to 1930. The prevailing architectural types and styles within the area reflect this period of development, and range from modest contractor-built residences to multi-unit rental properties to imposing architect-designed homes for well-to-do professionals and businessmen.

Like most streetcar suburbs in Rhode Island, the Arnold Farm Plat is laid out in an orthogonal grid, with three parallel streets—Arnold, Albert, and Columbia Avenues—running between Broad Street and Narragansett Boulevard (Arnold Avenue continues down to the Narragansett Bay shore) and one perpendicular cross street, Pawtuxet Avenue, which extends north of the plat boundary to join Norwood Avenue, another major thoroughfare designated as part of U.S. Route 1A. The Arnold Farm Plat differs from other local streetcar suburbs in the generous dimensions of its layout. Most local subdivisions of this type contain 4,000 to 5,000 square-foot lots with forty-to fifty-foot frontages on streets forty to fifty feet wide. Here Arnold and Pawtuxet Avenues are sixty feet wide, and Albert and Columbia are fifty-five feet wide. Only eight percent of streets in the entire Edgewood neighborhood exceed fifty feet in width. The Arnold Farm, originally platted with 149 lots, now contains 174 lots, after subdivision of some larger lots and small property transfers between abutting property owners. The majority of the lots have eighty-foot frontages and depths from 118 to 125 feet, creating areas ranging from 9,440 to 10,000 square feet. Variations occur most notably along Broad Street and Narragansett Boulevard, along Pawtuxet Avenue, where a range of 100- by 100-foot lots was laid out, and especially along the south side of Columbia Avenue, where the irregularity of the original south boundary line of the farm has resulted in lots of varying depth, ranging from 6,503 to 13,901 square feet, with over half of the twenty-three lots over 10,000 square feet. The ample dimensions of the streets and house lots, coupled with the minimum twenty-foot setback of the buildings (mandated by deed restrictions in the days before municipal zoning was established) and the landscaping of front yards with lawns, trees, shrubbery, and planting beds, creates a spacious, park-like setting of great character.
The Arnold Farm Plat is filled with houses representing its evolution from farm to streetcar and early-auto suburb. The majority date from the period beginning with the inception of the plat in 1889 and ending with the onset of the Great Depression in 1930; a smaller number were built in the next few decades. They represent the standard domestic types and styles common during that period, including Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Modern Colonial, Shingle, Bungalow, Four-square, Dutch Colonial, Tudor/English Medieval Revival, Two-decker, and Three-decker domestic architecture. Most of these are single- to three-family dwellings. Ranch houses from the post World War II era are also present in small numbers.

Inventory

In this inventory, properties are listed by street in alphabetical order and on each street in numerical order by address. All properties are contributing unless marked NC (non-contributing). Properties are contributing if they fall within the period of significance (1790-1960) and retain a reasonable level of integrity. Use of non-historic siding, i.e. aluminum or vinyl, usually is not considered cause by itself to classify a building as non-contributing, as long as the building retains its historic form and massing, its fenestration has not been drastically changed, and it has not been mutilated by extensive additions or alterations.

Note on Property Dates: It has been extremely difficult to assign exact dates to many of the buildings documented by the Edgewood survey. The scope of the survey precluded extensive title and deed research, which is time-consuming and often does not lead to definitive answers. Title cards were consulted for a sample of houses in the Arnold Farm Plat district. The sample proved that there was not sufficient correlation between the title and the estimated date of construction (as determined by maps and/or stylistic analysis) of each building to warrant further research of that type for all buildings. In the absence of building permits, the standard methodology of cross-comparing historic maps with title, deed, and directory research has been hindered by a lack of comprehensive records. The present tax assessment system was apparently started in 1892, since many title cards begin with that year (many with January 1, 1892, clearly an arbitrary date). Another large group begin with a transaction dated between 1900 and 1910, which in most cases appears to be randomly selected (i.e. clearly not related directly to the construction of the building under scrutiny). The date of construction listed on each property card is usually not assigned on the basis of rigorous or even casual research. Cards for properties constructed after World War II appear to reference actual building permits; possibly some in the 1920s and 1930s do as well. Nearly all other historic properties have 1920 entered as the date of construction on their respective property cards, a convention apparently adopted to fill this field in the assessors' electronic database. A complete, consecutive run of tax books does not survive. City or house directories do not exist for the years before Cranston's incorporation as a city in 1910. The sequence of maps covering the period of the Arnold Farm Plat's development is extremely limited: the original subdivision plats of 1889 and 1892, the 1895
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arnold Farm Plat Historic District</th>
<th>Cranston</th>
<th>Providence, Rhode Island</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name of Property</td>
<td>City/Town</td>
<td>County and State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section Number</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Therefore, for the Arnold Farm Plat inventory, an additional column has been included on the right for notation(s) on the source(s) for the date given in each inventory entry. The principal sources are:
- Map (comparison of the historic maps cited above and in the Bibliography)
- Title (Tax Assessor Title Card)
- TA (Tax Assessor Property Card)
- Style (stylistic analysis of the building)
- CD (City Directory)

All of these items were considered for each building in order to identify the most plausible construction date. In general the TA date has been ignored as unreliable, especially if it was 1920 (in the absence of any other evidence that the building was actually constructed in 1920). The TA date has been used for properties where analysis of maps and/or architectural style suggests that the TA date is plausible. Where Title is given as source, the title chain was compared with maps and stylistic analysis to identify the transaction that most likely was associated with the subsequent construction of the property. In some cases two or less often three possible construction dates have been given, separated by a slash (/). Sources for each of these dates is given in the right column, each also separated by a slash (/).
INVENTORY — ALBERT AVENUE

ALBERT AVENUE

57  House (between 1889 and 1895): A 2½-story Queen Anne dwelling covered by an end-gable roof with hipped extensions across the front and rear. It has an asymmetrical façade with a semicircular entrance porch at the southwest corner and a tower bay capped with a conical roof at the southeast corner. There is a gabled projection on the east. It is covered with aluminum siding.
   Barn: Detached, with loft, at the rear of the property. Map

58  House (between 1889 and 1895): A 2½-story, cross-gable-roof Queen Anne dwelling with a 3-story, conical-roof tower attached to the northeast corner and a columned veranda extending across the front (north) and wrapping around to the east side. A small end gable marks the entry to the veranda. There is an end-gabled projection on the east side. On the west side are first-floor bay windows and a pair of end-gable dormers flanking the broad cross gable. The house is clad in wood clapboard and shingle.
   Garage: Detached 2-car, hip-roof, at the rear of the property. Map

63  House (between 1895 and 1917): A 2½-story Queen Anne dwelling with complex massing, covered by intersecting hip and gable roofs. There are gabled projection on west and east, a gabled entrance pavilion at the southwest corner and a tower bay capped with a conical roof at the southeast corner. A veranda crosses extends across the front and around the corner tower. It is covered with clapboard and cut shingle.
   Garage: Detached, 2-car, at the rear of the property. Map

64  House (1920s): A 2½-story, flank-gable-roof Colonial Revival dwelling with contained rectilinear massing and a symmetrical 3-bay façade with central entrance. The entrance is topped with a broken scroll pediment. There is a 1-story porch on the east, enclosed at the front (north) and open at the rear (south), and a 1-story screen porch on the west. A 2-story, flat-roof projection extends from the rear (south). The house is clad in aluminum siding.
   Garage: Detached 2-car, hip-roof garage with 1-car, flat-roof addition, located at the rear of the property. Map after 1917/ Style

70  House (1890s): A 2½-story, side-hall-plan Queen Anne multiple dwelling covered with a cross-gable roof in front (north) and a hip roof at the rear (south) containing a broad end Style
INVENTORY — ALBERT AVENUE

gable. A 1-story end-gable portico over the front door extends as a 2-story porch on the east side of the house. There is a 2-story bay window on the front. The house is clad in wood clapboard and shingle. The 1895 atlas shows a building on the adjoining lot at number 76 but this appears to be the earlier dwelling.
Carriage house: End-gable-roof, with loft and cupola, converted to a 2-bay garage, at the rear of the property.

75 Nellie B. Barlow House (1905-06): A 2½-story, hip-roof Queen Anne/Modern Colonial dwelling with contained cubical massing. It has projecting bays on the west and east and southeast corner. A gabled central entrance porch extends around the southeast corner. The hip roof contains hipped dormers. It is clad with wood shingles. Nellie was wife of Howard E. Barlow.
Garage: Detached, 2-car, at the rear of the property.

76 House (early 1900s): A large 2½-story, rectangular-block, side-hall-plan, end-gambrel-roof multiple dwelling. It has a 2-story columned porch extending across the front (north) and the front portion of the east side. There are 2-story bay windows on the east, west, and front, and a lower 2½-story, end-gambrel projection on the rear (south). Gabled dormers break the roof slopes on each side. The house is clad in wood clapboard. The 1895 atlas shows a building on this lot, but the form and scale of this dwelling suggest a later date.
Garage: Detached, 2-car, hip-roof, at the rear of the property.

77-79 House (between 1895 and 1917): A large 2½-story Queen Anne dwelling containing three flats. Its tall end-gable roof encompasses the third floor and a garret above. The garret has a front overhang with a spindle screen beneath it. There is a gabled projection on the west and a gable dormer on the east. A 2-story bay occupies the west end of the façade and a prominent 2-story columned veranda extends around part of the front (south) and east elevations. The body of the house is clad in vinyl siding, and the veranda features cut-shingle detailing on the parapets of the veranda.
Garage: Detached, 2-car, at the rear of the property.

83 Florence L. Goff House (ca 1893/between 1889 and 1895): An asymmetrical 2½-story Queen Anne dwelling with an end-gable roof with front overhang. A 2-story bay window occupies the west end of the façade and a second-story oriel bay the southeast corner.
INVENTORY — ALBERT AVENUE

The entrance porch on the east side has a semicircular projection, and fronts a gabled projection to the rear. A gabled dormer extends up through the roofline on the west side. The eaves and overhang are trimmed with stick brackets. The house is clad in wood clapboard. It is nearly identical to 161 Albert Avenue and a mirror image of 145 Arnold Avenue. Florence was wife of Edward E. Goff.

Garage: Detached later 2-car garage at the rear of the property.

84 House (1929): A 2½-story, cubical-mass dwelling with symmetrical 3-bay façade containing a central entrance. An ogee-roof columned portico shelters the front door. There is a 1-story, flat-roof porch on the east, open at the front and enclosed at the rear, and a 1-story, flat-roof sun porch on the west with a stepped roof parapet. The roof contains segmental-arch dormers on the front and rear. The house is clad in stucco.

Garage: Detached 2-car end-gable garage at the rear of the property.

88 House (1915): A large 2½-story, side-hall-plan, rectangular-block, end-gable-roof multiple dwelling. A columned portico with arched roof shelters the front door. A 2-story glazed porch is set into the northeast corner. There are full-length shed-roof dormers on the sides (east and west), each with end gables at each end. There is a 3-story, flat-roof projection on the west.

Garage: Detached 2-car, end-gable garage with a 1-bay addition located at the rear of the property.

89 Louise M. Angell House (ca 1892/1894/between 1889 and 1895): An asymmetrical Queen Anne dwelling with contained massing and a massive end-gable roof containing the second story and attic. The eaves overhang the first story, deeply on the south side to cover the entrance veranda. There is a 1-story bay on the façade, and a hipped pent roof overhanging the bay and the entrance to the south veranda. There are gabled dormers on the east and west side. On the west, the roofline below the dormer extends out to cover an entrance vestibule. The house is clad in wood clapboard and shingle.

Garage: Detached later 3-car garage at the rear of the property.

94 House (1904): A 2½-story, side-hall-plan dwelling with massive flank-gable roof encompassing the second story and attic and extending forward to cover the recessed, columned front veranda. The veranda extends across the front (north) of a 1-story sun porch on the west. An oriel window on the east lights the staircase. The wide shed-roof
INVENTORY — ALBERT AVENUE

front dormer has a broad, tall end gable at the center. There is a full-width, 2-story, flat-roof projection at the rear (south). Garage: Detached 2-car garage with roof hipped at the front and end-gabled at the rear located at the rear of the property.

95 House (1922): A 2½-story, hip-roof multiple dwelling with contained rectangular-block massing save for a projection on the west side. The façade contains a side-hall entrance under a gabled canopy and asymmetrical fenestration. The roof has hipped dormers. Garage: Detached 2-car garage at the rear of the property.

103 House (1924): A 2½-story dwelling covered by a flank-gable roof with hipped extensions across the ends. The symmetrical façade contains a central entrance under an end-gable, columned portico; second-story overhang covering two shallow bay windows, and 5-bay second story with a triple window in the center bay. The eaves are trimmed with brackets. A shed-roof porch on the west side has been enclosed, and is surmounted by a bay window toward the rear of this elevation. There is a 1-story shed-roof projection on the east, and several rear outshots. Garage: Detached 2-car garage at the rear of the property.

106-08 House (1914): A 2½-story, T-plan, cross-gable-roof double house. The second story of the central front projection has a shallow overhang covering paired first-floor bay windows. Entrance porches fill the two front corners. These porches are enclosed and have roof balustrades and roof decks. There are 1-story bay windows on the east and west sides, and an end-gable dormer at the rear. The house is clad in wood shingle.

107-09 House (1911): A large 2½-story, hip- and cross-gable-roof, multiple dwelling now converted to condominiums. It has polygonal and rectangular side bays and the deep 2-story front porch is now infilled. The house is clad in wood shingle.

110-12 House (between 1895 and 1917): A 2½-story, T-plan, cross-gable-roof double house. The central front projection has paired 2-story, hip-roof bay windows. 1-story, flat-roof columned entrance porches are set at each front corner; the porch on the west extends partly along the side of the house. There are 2-story bay windows on the east and west. The house is clad in vinyl siding.
### National Register of Historic Places

**Continuation Sheet**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arnold Farm Plat Historic District</th>
<th>Cranston</th>
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</table>

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**INVENTORY — ALBERT AVENUE**

Garage: Detached 2-car flank-gable garage at the rear of the property.

| 114-16-18 | House (between 1895 and 1917): A 2½-story, side-hall-plan, rectangular-block, end-gable-roof multiple dwelling with 3-story, conical-roof tower attached to the northwest corner. A 2-story, columned entrance porch with roof deck and balustrade at the third level extends across the front and around the northeast corner of the house. There is an end-gabled projection on the east. On the west a 2-story bay window is topped by a projecting end-gable dormer, and another, small end-gable dormer breaks up through the eaves. The house is clad in wood clapboard. | Map |
| 115       | House (1892/between 1889 and 1895): An asymmetrical 2½-story, end-gable Queen Anne dwelling. The side-hall entrance is treated as a 2-story, octagonal-plan tower topped with a parapet. The entrance is trimmed with pilasters and giant brackets. A 2-story bay window flanks the tower. A 1-story, hip-roof glazed porch on the west side is backed by a hip-roof, 2-story projection. There is a 2-story bay window on the east. The house is clad in wood clapboard and shingle. Garage: Detached later 2-car garage at the rear of the property. | TA/Map |
| 121       | House (between 1889 and 1895/1902): A 2½-story, flank-gable roof Queen Anne dwelling clad in wood shingles. The front roof slope, broken by an end-gabled dormer, sweeps forward to cover a columned porch sheltering the central entrance. To the left (west) of the porch is a tiny triangular-plan bay window; to the right (east) a 2-story, conical-roof, polygonal tower bay. A 2-story bay window on the west is covered by a gable overhang. A 1-story, shed-roof projection on the east extends around the back, where it rises to two stories under a gable. Carriage house, converted to a garage, stands behind the house facing Pawtuxet Avenue. | Map/TA |
| 122       | House (1907): A 2½-story, cubical-mass dwelling with symmetrical 3-bay façade, central entrance, and hip roof with deep eaves. A portico with paired columns and ogee roof shelters the front door. A shallow bay window is set over the portico. There is a full-length, 1-story, hip-roof extension on the east and a full-length, 1-story, hip-roof sun porch on the west. The roof contains hip-roof dormers. The house is clad in wood shingle. Garage: Detached 2-car hip-roof garage at rear of the property facing Pawtuxet Ave. | TA |
INVENTORY — ALBERT AVENUE

126  House (1912): A 2½-story, cubical-mass, side-hall-plan Foursquare dwelling covered by a hip roof with deep eaves. A full-width front porch is surmounted by a second-story bay window. There is a 1-story bay on the east and a nearly full-width projection at the rear (south). The roof contains end-gabled dormers. The house is clad in wood shingle. Garage: Detached 2-car hip-roof garage at the rear of the property facing Pawtuxet Avenue.

131  House (between 1889 and 1895/ca 1905): A 2½-story, hip-roof, rectangular-block dwelling. An off-center, end-gabled, columned entrance porch is flanked on the right (east) by a polygonal tower bay contained under the roof's eaves. To the left (west) of the entrance, the first story is treated as a broad semi-hexagonal bay under an overhanging second story. There is a 1-story bay on the east. The roof is punctuated by end-gabled dormers containing arched windows. The walls are clad in wood clapboard and shingle. The 1895 atlas shows a building on this lot, but the form and style of the house are consistent with other Providence-area dwellings dated around 1905. Garage: Detached 2-car garage at the rear of the property.

132  House (between 1895 and 1917): A 2½-story, cubical-mass, side-hall-plan dwelling covered by a flank-gable roof with deep eaves and cornice returns at the bottom corners. It has a full-width columned front porch. There is a 1-story bay window on the east side, and a full-width, 1-story projection on the rear (south) supporting a small second-floor outshot at the center. A shed-and-end-gable front dormer breaks up through the eaves. The house is clad in vinyl siding.

135  House (1953): a 1-story, hip-roof, Ranch-type dwelling with an end-gable entrance porch on the west side of the façade and neo-Colonial detailing. It is clad in vinyl siding. Garage: Detached 2-car garage at the rear of the property.

138  House (1909): A 2½-story, side-hall-plan dwelling covered by an end-gable roof with deep eaves and cornice returns at the bottom corners. It has a full-width columned front porch. There are first-floor bay windows on the front (north) and west. A 1-story projection wraps around the southeast corner of the house and extends the full width of the rear, supporting a second-story bump-out at the west end. The house is clad in wood shingle.
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Garage: Detached 1-car end-gable garage at the rear of the property.


146 House (1914), attributed to Angell & Swift, architects: A 2½-story, side-hall-plan Queen Anne/Colonial Revival dwelling with massive end-gambrel roof encompassing the second story and attic. The roof has deep overhangs on east and west, supported by large brackets. A 2½-story, hip-roof pavilion breaks up through the roof overhang on the east. On the west, the overhang covers a first-floor bay window that has a broad end gambrel above it. An off-center, 1-story, hip-roof projection at the rear (south) is surmounted by a second-floor bay window. The roof contains shed dormers on east and west. The house is clad in wood shingle. The massing, articulation, and detailing of this dwelling are characteristic of the work of Angell & Swift, who built numerous versions of this type throughout the metropolitan Providence region. Garage: Detached 1-car end-gable garage at the rear of the property.

150-52 House (1900): A large, 2½-story, symmetrically composed Queen Anne/Colonial Revival double house comprising mirror-image side-hall-plan units with paired entrances grouped at the center. It is covered by a hip roof containing massive end gambrels—paired at front and rear (north and south) and single on each side (east and west)—encompassing the second story and attic. A broad front porch with shingled piers and roof balustrade shelters the entrances. There are paired front bay windows, partly under the porch, and side bays covered by the projecting end gambrels. A narrow, end-gable central projection rises between the front gambrels; it has been altered with later 20th-century fenestration. The house is clad in wood shingle. Garage: Detached 2-car end-gable garage at the rear of the property.

153 Thomas P. Davis House (ca 1897): A very large and elaborate Colonial Revival/Queen Anne dwelling with massive cross-gambrel roof containing the second floor and attic, the latter lit by end-gable dormers. An end-gable Ionic porch shelters the side-hall entrance on the east end of the façade, and is surmounted by a bay window. The deep front overhang is carried on a huge bracket at the west end. The large, flank-gambrel-roof east ell has a brick first story, partly treated as a porte-cochere. This ell has a second-story bay
window on the east, and a roof covered with gabled and segmental-arch dormers. The west elevation has a first-floor bay window and an oriel window at attic level, covered by a gable overhang. Except for the brick construction, the house is clad in wood clapboard and shingle.

Carriage House: A flank-gable carriage house with loft, converted into a 3-bay garage, has a later 1-bay, flat roof addition on the east.

157 Florence T. Nixon House (ca 1909): A 2½-story, hip-roof Colonial Revival dwelling with contained cubical massing, 3-bay façade, and symmetrical composition. A 2-story, shed-roof central porch (the roof possibly a later addition) shelters doorways with very broad sidelights. There is a central end-gabled dormer containing a Palladian window. The house is clad in wood shingles
Garage: Detached 2-car garage at the rear of the property.

158 House (between 1892 and 1895/1899): A 2½-story, side-hall-plan dwelling with massive flank-gambrel roof encompassing the second story and attic. A veranda extends across the front and wraps around to the east side, with an octagonal gazebo extension at its northeast corner. A massive end-gable projection breaks the roof front. 1-story bay windows are set at the rear of the east and west sides. At the rear (south) a 2½-story end-gable ell rises above a 1-story, shed-roof extension, probably a later addition. The house is clad in vinyl siding.
Garage: Detached 2-car hip-roof garage behind the house.

161 Nellie M.T. Whittier House (ca 1892/between 1889 and 1895), attributed to Franklin J. Sawtelle, architect: An asymmetrical 2½-story Queen Anne dwelling with an end-gable roof with deep front overhang. A 2-story bay window occupies the west end of the façade and a second-story oriel bay the southeast corner. The entrance porch on the east side has a semicircular projection, and fronts a gabled projection to the rear. A gabled dormer extends up through the roofline on the west side. The house is clad in pebble-dash on the first story and base of the oriel, and elsewhere with wood butt and patterned shingles. It is nearly identical to 83 Albert Avenue and a mirror image of 145 Arnold Avenue, and similar if not identical to other Providence-area houses designed by Franklin J. Sawtelle. Nellie was the wife of Ira G. Whittier.

162 House (between 1892 and 1895/1899): A 2½-story, asymmetrically composed, cross-
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gable-roof dwelling with shallow projection at the front end gable. A 1-story entrance porch is set in the front corner on the northeast, and a 2-story, polygonal-plan, conical-roof tower is attached to the northwest corner. There are 1-story bay windows on the east and west sides. A slightly shorter end-gable ell extends from the rear (south). In the corner between the main block and rear ell (at the southeast) there is a 2-story glazed porch. The house is clad in wood clapboard.

Carriage House: flank-gable carriage house with loft at the rear of the property has been converted into a garage.

169 Adonell D. Wilcox House (ca 1892/between 1889 and 1895/1919): A very large and complexly massed Queen Anne dwelling with numerous ells and projections covered with an array of intersecting gable roofs. The side-hall entrance on the east end of the façade is sheltered by a cross-gabled porch which extends well beyond the east side of the house. A 1-story, ¾-circle-plan bay window is attached at the southwest corner. A columned porte-cochere extends west from the northwest corner of the main block of the house. The gable ends have cornice returns at the bottom. The house is clad in wood clapboard and shingle. Adonell was the wife of L. Morton Wilcox.

Carriage House: A large 1½-story, cross-gable-roof carriage house with central cupola stands at the rear of the property. It has been converted into a 4-bay garage.

170 House (1892/between 1892 and 1895): A 2½-story, asymmetrical, side-hall-plan Queen Anne dwelling covered by an end-gable roof with hip extensions across the front and part of the rear. A 1-story entrance porch wraps around the northeast corner, and a 2-story, polygonal-plan, conical-roof tower is attached to the northwest corner. On the west side a first-floor bay window is topped by an end-gabled upper-story projection. Between this side bay and the corner tower is a small 1-story screen porch. There is a 2-story bay window on the east side and a shallow, off-center 2-story projection on the rear (south). The house is clad in wood clapboard and shingle.

Garage: Detached 1-car end-gable garage at the rear of the property.

174 House (1929): A 2½-story, side-hall-plan, flank-gambrel-roof Dutch Colonial dwelling with 1-story porch on the west side and full-length shed dormers at front and rear (north and south). The house is clad in vinyl siding.

Garage: Detached 2-car hip-roof garage at the rear of the property.
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177 Emma F. Doty House (ca 1900): A 2½-story Colonial Revival multiple dwelling composed in an enlarged double-house format. It comprises a shallow U-shaped block, open to the rear and covered by intersecting hip roofs, and a central front projection topped with double end-gambrel roofs. Paired entrance porches and vestibules fill the front corners, and the façade of the front projection has a central entrance flanked by paired bay windows, with a continuous hipped pent roof running above them all. There are 1-story bay windows on the east and west sides. The front gambrels contain Palladian windows. The building is clad in vinyl siding.
Garage: Detached 2-car garage at the rear of the property.

180 House (between 1895 and 1917): A 1¾-story, end-gable roof dwelling turned end to street. A central 1-story, rectangular-plan bay window with roof balustrade projects from the facade. A 1-story entrance porch is centered on the east side, flanked to the rear by a 1-story bay window. A 1-story, off-center, hip-roof projection extends from the rear (south). The roof contains end-gable dormers on the east and west, including a larger central one on the east, over the entrance porch. The house is clad in wood clapboard.
Garage: Detached 2-car hip-roof garage at the rear of the property.

184 House (between 1895 and 1917): A 2½-story, L-plan, cross-gable roof multiple dwelling of asymmetrical composition. The front ell contains a 2-story bay window topped by an end-gabled overhang. In the inner angle of the L (northwest corner) is a 3-story, flat-roof tower with a 1-story, turned-post entrance porch with roof balustrade encircling its base. There is a 2-story bay window on the east side. A large end-gable ell extends from the rear (south). In the southwest angle formed by the rear ell is a 1-story extension with roof deck. The house is clad in wood shingle.
Garage: Detached 2-car hip-roof garage at the rear of the property.

185 House (between 1889 and 1895/1903): A 2½-story dwelling built on a flipped-L plan (Γ) with shallow side projection. It is topped with an end gable in front and hip roof at the rear. A recessed side-hall entrance porch at the southeast corner extends out as an open porch on the east. There are 2-story bays on the front (south) and west elevations. There is a gable dormer on the west and a hip-roof dormer on the east. The house is clad in wood clapboard and butt and patterned shingle. The 1895 atlas shows a building in this approximate location, but the Tax Assessor dates this house 1903, which seems more appropriate to the form, style, and scale of the building. The lots containing numbers 185
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and 189 have clearly been redivided after the original subdivision of 1889.
Garage: Detached 2-car garage at the rear of the property.


190 House (1899/ between 1895 and 1917): A 2½-story, center-hall Colonial Revival dwelling with massive flank-gambrel roof encompassing the second story and attic. Paired first-floor bay windows flank the center entrance, which is sheltered by an off-center porch with roof balustrade. There is a 1-story, off-center projection on the east side and a 1-story bay window to the rear of the west side. The roof front has a central end-gable dormer flanked by larger shed-roof dormers on the second floor and a central end-gable dormer with balcony at attic level. The house is clad in wood clapboard and shingle.
Garage: Detached 2-car hip-roof garage at the rear of the property.

195 House (between 1889 and 1895): A 2½-story, gambrel-roof Colonial Revival dwelling turned end to street, with the main façade on the west. The west façade is symmetrical, with three bays and a center entrance under an end-gable portico. There are shed dormers at the second-floor level. There is a cross-gambrel rear (east) ell. There is a 1-story outshot in the corner between the main block and east ell, backed by an enclosed porch. Above the outshot there is an open porch reached by an exterior helical staircase. The house is clad in aluminum siding.
Garage: Detached 1-car garage with loft and end-gambrel roof located at the rear of the property.

200 Nicholas Arnold House (1792): A 1½-story, flank-gambrel-roof dwelling turned end to street, with a 4-bay façade and off-center entrance on the west—facing the original main road (Broad Street), shed-roof dormers, and a massive chimney placed slightly off center. Although dating from the Early Republican / Federal period, in form and style it follows mid-18th-century models for rural farm and village houses. A later bay window on the south is flanked by a 1-story connector to a 2-story addition with roof framed out as a shallow gable-on-gambrel with ends on the east and west.
This building replaces an earlier dwelling on the homestead farm of Uriah Arnold (1738-69), which burned down. Uriah's son Nicholas (1767-1814), a house carpenter as well as
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farmer, built the original part of the present house, which remained home to his five unmarried daughters until the last one died in 1885.
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21 House (1940): A 2-story Modern dwelling comprising two cubical, hiproof blocks with asymmetrical fenestration, attached at their corners and ranged on a northeast-southwest axis. There is a 2-story, hip-roof tower in the southerly angle between the blocks, and an outshot at the southwest corner. A 1-story projection wraps around the southeast corner of the northern block. Its first level is an open porch on the south and enclosed on the east; its second level has a set-back glazed enclosure on the south and an open roof deck on the east. The house is clad with stucco and aluminum siding.
Garage: Detached 2-car hip-roof garage is located northwest of the house and oriented to Bay Street.

25 House (between 1895 and 1917): A 2½-story two-family dwelling with massive flank gambrel roof containing the second story and attic. A broad front dormer is topped with a flaring pyramidal roof on the west, giving the appearance of a turret, and an end-gable roof on the east. A full-width front veranda, partly recessed under a deep front roof overhang, wraps around the southeast corner. A second-story porch fronts the dormer. A full-width rear (north) ell is two stories tall on the west and one story on the east. Both sections have flat roofs. The house is clad in aluminum siding.

27 House (between 1895 and 1917): A 2½-story two-family dwelling with massive flaring flank-gambrel roof containing the second story and attic. On the west end of the façade a 2-story bay window is treated as a tower topped with and end-gable roof. A 2-story round tower on the southeast corner is capped with an end-gable roof. The front roof slope sweeps forward between these two towers to cover a veranda which extends around the southeast corner. There is a central eyebrow dormer with rectangular window at attic level. The house is clad in wood shingle.

28 House (between 1895 and 1917): A 2½-story, side-hall-plan, complexly massed hip-roof dwelling. The entrance portico supports a deep end-
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29 House (between 1895 and 1917): A 2½-story Colonial Revival dwelling with a massive flaring end-gambrel roof containing the second story and attic. A veranda covers the off-center main entrance and wraps around the southeast corner of the house. The west portion of the façade contains a shallow bay with Queen Anne windows and steep pent roof. There are shed-roof individual dormers on the east and west. The house is clad in vinyl siding.

Garage: Detached 2-car garage at the rear of the property.

30 House (1890/ between 1895 and 1917): A 2½-story, side-hall-plan, end-gable-roof dwelling. The roof of the 1-story entrance porch extends across the front to cover a polygonal bay at the northeast corner. Above this is a narrower polygonal turret with conical roof. There is a bay window on the west side. The house is clad in aluminum siding.

32 House (between 1895 and 1917): A 2½-story, side-hall-plan, hip-roof dwelling. A paired column, end-gable portico shelters the entrance and supports a small second-story bay. A circular-plan, 2-story tower with conical roof is attached to the northeast corner. A prominent central, end-gable dormer breaks the roof front. A 2-story bay window on the east is capped by an end-gable overhang. There is an off-center, end-gable rear ell. The house is clad in wood shingle.

37 House (between 1895 and 1917): A 2½-story, flipped-L plan (Γ) dwelling with cross-gable roof. A veranda extends across the front and around the southeast corner. The eastern portion of the veranda is now enclosed. In front of the main entrance there is a small end-gable projection from the veranda. The house is clad in wood clapboard and
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38  House (between 1895 and 1917): A 2½-story, side-hall-plan, hip-roof multiple dwelling. A 2-story bay flanking the paired entrances is capped by a deep end-gable overhang. There is a 2-story bay window on the east side, and hipped dormers on the east and west. The house is clad in wood clapboard and shingle.

39-41 House (1904): A 2½-story, cubical mass, hip-roof multiple dwelling. A 2-story polygonal bay window on the east of the façade is topped by a projecting end gable. There is a turned-post front veranda. The house is clad in wood shingle.

43  House (between 1889 and 1895): A 1¾-story, flank-gable roof dwelling turned end to the street. There is an entrance porch on the east. A 1-story addition runs across the north end of the house and porch. A shed-roof dormer on the east breaks through the roof line and contains a door to a deck on top of the porch. The 1895 atlas shows a building on this lot. It is probably the present rear house (number 43), moved back to allow construction of the newer house now at the front of the lot.

44  House (between 1895 and 1917): A 2½-story, side-hall-plan, dwelling covered by a hip roof with deep eaves. An off-center columned entrance porch flanks a first-floor bay window and supports a second-story bay. There is a 1-story bay on the east. A 2-story projection extends from the rear. There are broad end-gable dormers on the front (north) and rear (south) and a smaller end-gable dormer on the west. The house is clad in wood shingle.

45  House (between 1895 and 1917): A 2½-story, cubical mass, hip-roof dwelling with symmetrical 3-bay façade containing a central entrance. A veranda extends across the front and around the southwest corner. The portion of the veranda west of the main entrance is glazed. There are
paired oriel windows on the façade (south side) and a 1-story bay on the west. The deep eaves are trimmed with stick brackets, and there are hip-roof dormers on all sides. There is a 1-story, hip-roof addition to the rear (north side) of the house. The house is clad in wood shingles.


48 House (between 1889 and 1895): A very narrow, very deep 2½-story dwelling with a deep flank-gambrel roof encompassing the second story and attic. It has a symmetrical façade with slightly projecting, shed-roof first story containing a center entrance flanked by multi-pane picture windows. Broad end-gable dormers fill the front (north) and rear (south) roof slopes. There are 2- and 1-story bay windows on the west. The house is clad in wood shingle.

57-59 House (between 1895 and 1917): A 2½-story, cross-gable-roof multiple dwelling. On the west of the façade a 2-story columned porch with roof deck covers paired entrances. Flanking this is a 2-story bay window. There is a 2-story bay on the west and two 2-story bays on the east. The eaves have cornice returns at the bottom. The house is clad in wood shingle. Garage: Detached 2-car hip-roof, at the rear of the property.

58 House (between 1895 and 1917): A large, very tall 2½-story, side-hall-plan, rectangular-block, cross-gable roof multiple dwelling with a 3-story, conical roof tower attached to the northeast corner and a 1-story veranda extending across the front and down part of the east side. A 2-story bay window projects from the east side and there is a shallow 1-story projection on the rear (south). The house is clad in aluminum siding and the windows have been replaced with modern fenestration.
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Garage: Detached 2-car hip-roof, at the rear of the property.

65 House (between 1895 and 1917/190): A 2½-story, cross-gable-roof multiple dwelling. The side-hall entrance is flanked on the east by a 2-story bay window capped with a projecting end gable. The 1-story entrance porch with roof deck has a 2-story octagonal extension off its east end. On the east side there is a 2-story bay window topped with a projecting gable, similar to the one on the front. There is a shallow projection running nearly the full length of the house on the west side. Above this is a shed dormer. The house is clad in vinyl siding. Garage: Detached 2-car hip-roof, at the rear of the property. Map/TA

66 House (1906): An asymmetrical 2½-story Modern Colonial dwelling with contained rectangular-block massing and a massive flank-gambrel roof encompassing the second story and attic. A 1-story columned veranda extends across part of the front (north) and east side of the building. The porch is flanked by a bay window on the front. The front roof slope is broken by a broad, off-center end gambrel flanked by a smaller, shed-roof dormer. There is a broad, off-center end gambrel at the rear. The house is clad in wood shingle. TA

69 House (ca 1907): A 2½-story, end-gable-roof, side-hall-plan Queen Anne dwelling. Flanking the entrance on the west is a 2-story bay window. A columned entrance porch extends around the southeast corner of the building, and is surmounted by a 2-story octagonal turret with conical roof. The cornices of the bay window and turret are trimmed with small brackets. The front gable contains a double window in a rounded embrasure. Carriage House: 1½-story, flank-gable carriage house with central loading door breaking up through the eaves has been converted into a 3-bay garage. Title

70 House (between 1889 and 1895): A 2½-story, side-hall-plan Colonial Revival dwelling covered by a roof comprising an end-gambrel front and hipped rear. A 1-story, shed-roof columned entrance veranda wrapping Map
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around the northwest corner of the house is flanked on the front by a 2-story bay window finished with wide entablature trim at the top, and backed by a west-side projection topped by a broad end gambrel. On the east a second-story overhang topped by a broad end gambrel is supported by brackets and pierced by a chimney. There are 1- and 2-story shed- and hip-roof outshots at the rear (south). The house is clad in wood shingle. Carriage House: 1½-story, flank-gable-roof carriage house with central front gambrel and cupola has been converted into a 3-bay garage.

Title

75 Teresa A. Burns House (ca 1901): A 2½-story, cubical-mass, flaring hip-roof dwelling. Flanking the main entrance is a 2-story bay window topped by a projecting end gable. There is a 1-story, hip-roof projection on the east and an L-plan ell on the rear (north). The roof has hip and end-gable dormers. The house is clad in wood shingle.

TA

78 House (1902): A 2½-story, side-hall-plan Modern Colonial dwelling covered by a massive end-gambrel roof with deep eaves encompassing the second story and attic. An Ionic veranda extends across the front and wraps around the northeast corner. Above this a semi-octagonal-plan bay window is set into the northeast corner, and a bay window is positioned over the front entrance. There are first-floor bay windows on east and west, covered by the deep eaves, and end-gable dormers on both sides. A 1-story, central rear (south) projection is topped with a smaller screen porch. The house is clad in wood shingle. Garage: Detached 2-car gable-on-hip, at the rear of the property.

Map

81 House (between 1889 and 1895): A 2½-story, L-plan, cross-gable-roof Queen Anne dwelling with steep gables containing the second story and attic. The front porch set into the corner of the L has turned posts and frieze trim. On the front the second story projects slightly over a first-story bay window. There are bay windows on the east and west, and projections on the rear (north). The house is clad in wood clapboard and shingle. From 1907 to 1949 this was the home of the Joseph S. and Elizabeth S. Gettler family. Joseph (d. 1935) was director of advertising for the Outlet Company department store from 1901 until his retirement.
He developed promotional schemes in collaboration with store proprietor Leon Samuels (see 151 Arnold). In 1924 he was also made manager of the store's radio station WJAR (founded 1922). The Gettler heirs sold the property in 1950.

Carriage House: 1½-story, cross-gable carriage house at the rear of the property has been converted into a 2-car garage.

82 House (between 1889 and 1895): A 2½-story, side-hall-plan dwelling covered by a hip roof with deep eaves. The off-center entrance has sidelights and a blind fan and is clearly a replacement for the original, which probably originally had a front portico or porch. A 1-story bay on the west is covered by a second-story overhang capped with and end gable, and there is a 1-story bay window on the east. The roof contains shed dormers with little wing walls curving outward at the tops. The house is clad in wood clapboard and shingle.

Garage: Detached 2-car hip-roof, at the rear of the property.

87 House (between 1889 and 1895/1900): A 2½-story, side-hall-plan, end-gable-roof Queen Anne dwelling with a 2-story, octagonal-plan, conical-roof tower on the southwest corner. The front porch with turned posts and diagonal-pattern frieze screens extends out to form a porte-cochere at the east end. A shallow projection on the east is topped with an end gable. There is a 1-story bay window and end-gable dormer on the west side. The house is clad with wood clapboard and shingle.

Garage: Large detached 2-car resembling a barn, with a modified end-gable clearstory monitor roof containing a loft, at the rear of the property. Built between 2006-2009.

90 House (between 1889 and 1895): A 2½-story, side-hall-plan, end-gable-roof Queen Anne dwelling with a wrap-around veranda across the front and around the northeast corner and a 3-story, octagonal-plan, conical-roof tower attached to the northeast corner. An end gable on the veranda roof marks the front entrance. An end-gable projection extends from the east side and there is a 1-story bay window on the west. A small 1-story, end-gable ell projects from the rear (south). The house is clad in wood.
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clapboard and shingle.
Garage: Detached 1-car garage at the rear of the property.

93  Annie S. Humphrey House (1895-96)  A 2½-story, flank-gable-roof dwelling with eave line below the tops of the second-story windows. The front slope of the roof sweeps down, past a 2-story, octagonal-plan, conical-roof tower on the southeast corner, to cover a recessed front porch. This slope contains a turret-like dormer capped with an exaggerated flaring pyramidal roof. On the west and east second-story overhangs cover projecting bay windows, and there is an end-gable rear ell. Annie was the wife of George W. Humphrey, a harness manufacturer with a business located in downtown Providence.
Carriage House: large flank-gable carriage house with end-gable front dormer and cupola located at the rear of the property.

94  House (1911): A large 2½-story, side-hall-plan, rectangular-block, cross-gable roof multiple dwelling. A 2-story, hip-roof bay window on the front flanks a 2-story, columned entrance porch which wraps around the northeast corner. Two 2-story bay windows on the west side are topped by a pent roof. There is a 2-story back (south) porch. The house is clad in wood clapboard and shingle.
Garage: Detached 2-car hip-roof, at the rear of the property.

101  House (between 1889 and 1895): A 2½-story, end-gable-roof dwelling. A 2-story bay window on the east end of the façade is topped by a projecting end gable with cornice returns at the bottom. A turned-post entrance porch runs along the west side. There is a gable-roof bay window above the entrance porch and an end-gable projection on the east. The house is clad in wood clapboard and shingle.

102  House (between 1895 and 1917): A 2½-story, side-hall-plan, flank-gable-roof dwelling with hip extensions across the gable ends. A 1-story veranda extends across the front and around the northeast corner; its east leg is glazed with late 20th-century jalousie windows. Above the front section is a second-story bay window. A 2-story bay is on the east side
and a 1-story bay on the west. A 2-story bump-out at the rear (south) is covered with a hip roof, and there is a 1-story, hip-roof rear projection. The house is clad in wood shingle and vinyl siding. Garage: Detached 1-car garage at the rear of the property.

103 House (between 1895 and 1917): A 2½-story, side-hall-plan, cubical-mass dwelling topped by a flaring hip roof with deep overhanging eaves and end-gable dormers. The full-width front veranda with clustered corner piers and angle-arched lintels reflects Craftsman style influence. There is a second-story bay window over the porch, above the front entrance. There is a bay window at the rear of the east side, and a 1-story rear (north) projection. The house is clad in wood shingle. Garage: Detached 2-car end-gable, at the rear of the property.

106 House (between 1889 and 1895/ca 1900-10): A 2½-story, side-hall-plan, rectangular-block, end-gable-roof multiple dwelling with end-gable projections on the east and west. A second-story, shed-roof overhang is carried over the front doors and shallow slat-screened entrance porch on stilts. This is flanked by a 2-story, hip-roof front bay window. The house is sheathed in aluminum siding. The 1895 atlas shows a building on this lot, but the form and scale of the present house suggest a later date. Garage: Detached 2-car hip-roof, at the rear of the property.


112 House (between 1895 and 1917): A 2½-story, rectangular-block, flank-gable-roof dwelling with a symmetrical 3-bay façade containing a central entrance. A full-width front porch shelters the entrance, which is flanked
INVENTORY — ARNOLD AVENUE

by triple windows contained in shallow rectangular bays. Another shallow rectangular bay is on the west side, and a 1-story projection with roof deck extends from the rear (south). There is a central shed-roof front dormer. The house is clad in wood clapboard and banded-butt shingles. Garage: Detached 1-car hip-roof, located at the rear of the property, facing Pawtuxet Avenue.

118 House (between 1889 and 1895): A 2½-story, rectangular-block, hip-roof multiple dwelling treated as a double house with paired central entrances beneath a flat-roof, iron-post porch. The roof contains a central end-gable front dormer. A 2-story, end-gable projection extends from the west. At the rear (south), a shallow 2-story bump-out is surrounded by a 1-story, hip-roof projection. The house is clad in vinyl siding. Carriage House: hip-and-cross-gable-roof carriage house with loft converted into 2-car garage.

119 Ann Lowe House (ca 1892): A 2½-story, side-hall-plan Queen Anne dwelling with cross-gable roof. There is a 2-story, octagonal-plan, conical-roof tower on the southwest corner, and a turned-post veranda with frieze screens wraps around the southeast corner. There is a projection on the west side, and end-gable dormer on the east. The house is clad in wood clapboard and shingle.

125 Keziah E. Rathbun House (ca 1892): A 2½-story, flank-gable-roof dwelling with end overhangs above bay windows on the east and west sides. The front slope of the roof sweeps forward to cover part of the front porch, which extends beyond the east side of the house into a semicircular terminus. The porch is now partly enclosed. Above the porch is a large-broad end-gable dormer fronted by a balcony recessed into the porch roof. The end overhangs are carried on brackets. The house is clad in asbestos shingle. Garage: Detached 2-car, hip-roof, at the rear of the property.

126 House (1909): A 2½-story, side-hall-plan dwelling with massive end-gambrel roof encompassing the second story and attic. A columned
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INVENTORY — ARNOLD AVENUE


132 House (1913): A 2½-story, cubical-mass, side-hall-plan Foursquare dwelling with a hip roof. A 1-story columned veranda extends across the front, with bracketed cornice. The front (north) and west have 1-story bay windows. The roof contains large hip-roof dormers on the front (north) and west. The house is clad in vinyl siding. The 1917 atlas does not show a building on this lot, but the form and style of the house suggest an earlier date. Garage: Detached hip-roof structure for 2 cars shared with number 134. Located at the rear of the property.


135 House (1937): A 2-story, side-hall-plan, flank-gable-roof brick dwelling. There are semicircular relieving arches over the first-floor front windows and main entrance, and shallow wrought-iron false balconies in front of...
INVENTORY — ARNOLD AVENUE

136 House (1919): A large 2½, symmetrically designed, mirror-image double house comprising a broad end-gable main block with end-gabled ells on east and west. The front slope of the ell gables sweep forward to cover paired entrance porches, which extend partly across the front of the main block to cover paired end-bay entrances. The porch roofs have little hipped pent roofs across the east and west ends. Paired bay windows, centered at the first story of the façade, are covered by a second-story overhang. The ells have 2-story bay windows at their ends. There is a slightly off-center, shallow back porch on the south. The house is clad in wood shingle.
Garage: Detached 2-car, hip-roof, at the rear of the property.

139 House (1938): A 2-story, side-hall-plan, flank-gable-roof dwelling faced in random-course ashlar stone veneer. The main entrance is flanked by a 1-story bay window and surmounted by a shallow wrought-iron false balcony.
Garage: Detached 2-car hip-roof, at the rear of the property

145 House (between 1889 and 1895): An asymmetrical 2½-story Queen Anne dwelling with an end-gable roof with deep front overhang. A 2-story bay window occupies the east end of the façade and a second-story oriel bay the southwest corner. The entrance porch on the west side has a semicircular projection, and fronts a gabled projection to the rear. A gabled dormer extends up through the roofline on the east side. The house is clad in aluminum siding and asbestos shingle. It is a mirror image of the nearly identical houses at 83 and 161 Albert Avenue.
Garage: Detached 2-car garage at the rear of the property.

146 House (between 1895 and 1917): A 2½-story, asymmetrical hip-roof dwelling. A broad columned veranda across the front wraps around the front corners to extend partly down the east and west sides. The main entrance is on the west. On the façade a 2-story bay window on the east is
flanked by a semi-octagonal-plan, second-story bay window set into the northwest corner, above the veranda roof. There is a 2-story bay window on the east. The roof contains hip-roof dormers on the front (north) and east and a broader end-gable dormer on the west. The house is clad in wood clapboard and shingle. Garage: Detached 2-car, hip-roof, at the rear of the property.

150 House (between 1895 and 1917): A 2½-story, rectangular-block, side-hall-plan multiple dwelling with cross-gable roof. A 1-story entrance porch with bracket trim flanks a 2-story front bay with bracket trim. There are 2-story bays on the east and west sides. The roof has stick bracket eaves trim and cornice returns at the bottom corners. The house is clad in wood clapboard and shingle. Garage: Detached 2-car, hip-roof, at the rear of the property.

151 House (between 1889 and 1895): A large, complexly massed dwelling covered by an array of intersecting hip roofs with hip-roof dormers. The front roof slope sweeps forward to cover a recessed front porch, now glazed. This porch is flanked by a 2-story, conical-roof polygonal tower. The east wing has an upper story over a porte-cochere. From 1904 to 1934 this was the home of the Leon and Mildred E. Samuels family. Leon Samuels (1869-1929) was a founding partner, with his brother Joseph, of the Outlet Company, originally a modest discount factory surplus shop which grew to become southern New England's largest department store. Leon, together with Joseph Gettler (see 81 Arnold), devised the company's advertising and promotional schemes. Garage/Dwelling: 3-car, hip-roof, stucco building with second-story apartment, set at the rear of the property.

157 House (1903): A 2½-story, side-hall plan, end-gable-roof dwelling with a full-width columned front porch and a 1-story bay window on the front. There is an end-gable dormer on the east and a second-story projection with end gable on the west. The gable ends have cornice returns at the bottom. The house is clad in wood clapboard.
INVENTORY — ARNOLD AVENUE

Garage: Detached, 2-car, end-gable, at the rear of the property.

158 House (between 1889 and 1895): A 2½-story, asymmetrical side-hall-plan dwelling with cross-gable roof. A 1-story entrance with roof deck and balustrade wraps around the northeast corner and is capped with an end gable on the east section. The porch is flanked by a 1-story front bay. There is a 1-story bay window on the east. A 2-story rear projection is topped with an enclosed porch forming a full third story. The house is clad in aluminum siding. Garage: Detached 2-car, hip-roof, set southeast of the house.

163 Ida L. Taft House (ca 1895-96): A large Queen Anne double house. The main block is covered by a hip roof with flat deck at the top. Paired front gables, flaring at the bottom, are separated by a hip-roof dormer. On each side (west and east), first-floor bay windows are surmounted by projecting end gambrels encompassing the second floor and attic above. There are entrance porches at both front corners, and an asymmetrical array of oriel windows at second-story level on the front. The house is clad in plain butt and patterned wood shingle. Ida was the wife of John B. Taft


168 House (between 1895 and 1917): A 2½-story, rectangular-block, side-hall-plan multiple dwelling with a cross-gable roof. A 1-story entrance porch flanks a 2-story front bay window. On the west a 2-story bay window is topped by an end-gable overhang on brackets. The cross gables have cornice returns at the bottom corners. The house is clad in vinyl siding.
INVENTORY — ARNOLD AVENUE

Garage: Detached 2-car, hip-roof, at the rear of the property.

169-71 House (between 1889 and 1895): A 2½-story, side-hall-plan, cross-gable-roof multiple dwelling. The front entrance porch is flanked by a 2-story bay window topped with a projecting end-gable dormer. There is a 3-story bay window on the east. The house is clad in aluminum siding. Garage: Detached 2-car, hip-roof, at the rear of the property.

176 House (after 1917/1920): A 2½-story, rectangular-block, side-hall-plan multiple dwelling with end-gambrel roof encompassing the second floor and attic. A 1-story, full-width entrance porch with roof deck and balustrade has a later shed-roof canopy on wrought-iron posts covering the upper level. Shallow 2-story projections on the east and west extend to the rear on the upper level only, treated as long shed-roof dormers. The house is clad in aluminum siding. Garage: Detached 2-car, end-gable, at the rear of the property.

177 Hannah L. Williams House (ca 1892): A 2½-story, flank-gable-roof Queen Anne dwelling. The front roof slope sweeps forward to cover the front entrance porch, which is flanked by a 2-story, conical-roof polygonal tower. A turret-like front dormer above the front porch is capped by a pyramidal roof. The house is clad in aluminum siding. Hannah was the wife of Herbert W. Williams. Garage: Detached 2-car, hip-roof, with attached screen house, at the rear of the property.

181 House (between 1895 and 1917): A large and complex flank-gable-roof Queen Anne dwelling. A 2-story, conical-roof semicircular tower on the southwest corner and off-center 2-story, end gabled entrance pavilion are fronted by a full-width columned veranda extending past the east end of the house. There is a hipped front dormer, and a porte-cochere on the west. The veranda supports and first story of the tower are built of stone; the rest of the house is clad in aluminum siding. Garage: Detached 2-car flank-gable, with loft at the rear of the property.
INVENTORY — ARNOLD AVENUE

182 House (between 1895 and 1917/between 1889 and 1895): An elaborate 2½-story, asymmetrical Queen Anne dwelling with complex mass covered by a complex hip- and cross-gable roof. A turned-post veranda with spandrel braces and bracketed cornice crosses the front and wraps around the northeast corner in a curve. It has an end gable with vergeboard trim on the front. This veranda engulfs the front projection, treated as a 2-story bay window flanked above by a small balcony, both covered by an overhanging end gable. The east projection has a 2-story bay window covered by an end-gable overhang. The hip- and end-gable-roof rear (south) ell has a 2-story, flat roof extension filling its inner angle, possibly a later addition. The deep eaves have stick bracket trim and the gables have ornamental vergeboards. The roof contains hip-roof dormers on the east and rear (south). The house is clad in wood clapboard and shingle. It is nearly identical to 241-43 Pawtuxet Avenue. The 1895 atlas does not show a building on this property. The style of the house is typical of the 1870s or 1880s, but this lot was not available for purchase before 1889.

Garage: Detached 3-car, hip-roof, at the rear of the property.
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  

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INVENTORY — BROAD STREET

BROAD STREET

1788 Edgewood Congregational Church (1901, 1923-24, 1949-54, 1964-66); W. R. Miller, architect (1901); Arland A. Dirlam, architect (1949); Kent, Cruise & Associates, architect (1964): A 2-story, brick-clad Colonial Revival ecclesiastical building, comprising an end-gable-roof rectangular block with tetrastyle portico and cupola, and end-gabled ells at the rear (east) on the north and south. At the front a 1-story passage connects to a separate 1-story, flat-roof building used for the Sunday School. The congregation gathered in 1891 and received its charter in 1892. It purchased the lot at the corner of Broad Street and Arnold Avenue and built its first church fronting on Arnold Avenue in 1901, which was improved and enlarged in 1923-24. In 1946 a fire destroyed the sanctuary, leaving only the brick walls, and the rest of the building was damaged. The present north ell survives from the earlier construction. The new sanctuary was constructed 1949-54 between the original structure and Broad Street. The present Sunday School building, built for commercial use in the 1950s, was purchased in 1962. In 1966 the chancel was enlarged and the narthex, cupola, and connector added.


1816-18-20 Leo Logan Block (ca 1931): A 1-story, flat-roof, brick and cast stone commercial building with glazed storefronts filling the façade. The storefronts are framed by pilasters and topped with a stepped parapet with zigzag Art Deco relief detailing. Leo Logan was a real estate investor who built many small neighborhood commercial buildings throughout the metropolitan Providence area from the 1920s on.


1844 House (between 1895 and 1917): A 2½-story, side-hall-plan dwelling

Church records  
News articles  
TA  
Title  
Map
with massive flank-gable roof encompassing the second story and attic and extending forward to cover a front veranda. The veranda terminates in a circular-plan, conical roof gazebo on the north end. A large off-center, pedimented end-gable dormer is fronted by a balcony and flanked by a smaller hip-roof dormer in the roof front. There is a recessed back porch at the northeast corner. The house has concrete block on the first story and wood shingle above. It is similar in form to 174 and 178 Columbia Avenue.
COLUMBIA AVENUE

49  House (1911): A 2½-story, cubical-mass, end-gable-roof dwelling with symmetrical 3-bay façade and central entrance. A segmental-arch portico with trellis sides shelters the entrance. A 1-story sun porch and bay project from the east side. There is an end-gable dormer on the east and a broad end-gable dormer on the west breaking up through the roofline. The gables have plain vergeboards and brackets at the bottom corners. The house is clad in wood shingle. Garage: Detached 2-car garage at the rear of the property.

50  House (between 1895 and 1917): A 2½-story, asymmetrical Queen Anne dwelling covered by a complex hip-and-cross-gable roof. It bears a close resemblance to 182 Arnold Avenue and 241 Pawtuxet Avenue, and comparison to those two houses suggests that here the original veranda has been removed and the building reconfigured. An off-center, 2-story bay window is flanked by a recessed second-story alcove, both covered by a deep overhanging end gable. The first-floor fenestration of the bay window was altered in the late 20th century, and the alcove suggests there was a balcony at this location. The main entrance is placed in a tiny shed-roof vestibule fronting a west side projection. The east projection has a 2-story bay window topped by an overhanging end gable. There are 2- and 1-story projections on the rear (south). The house is clad in wood clapboard and shingle.

51-53 House (1898): A large 2½-story, rectangular-block, symmetrically designed double house covered by a hip roof with a flat deck at the top. The full-width, shed-roof front porch with hipped pents across the ends has foundations and parapets constructed of large boulders, and is now glazed and enclosed. Paired entrances are marked by broad half-timber and stucco end gables carried on huge brackets. There are 2-story bay windows on the east and west. The front contains a pair of prominent end-gable dormers, and there are smaller end-gable dormers on the other sides. The house is clad in wood shingles.
INVENTORY — COLUMBIA AVENUE

Garage: Detached 2-car hip-roof at the rear of the property.

55 House (1929): A 2½-story, flank-gable-roof Colonial Revival dwelling with contained massing, symmetrical 3-bay façade and central entrance. A front porch with classical balustrade carries a central classical entrance porch with paired columns, entablature, and iron roof balustrade. The first-floor façade contains very broad multi-pane windows, and the front entrance has very wide multi-pane sidelights. A pair of shed-roof dormers break the roof front. There is a small porch at the northwest corner and a 1-story, flat-roof rear projection. The house is clad in wood clapboard. Garage: Detached 3-car gable-on-hip-roof with central front gable at the rear of the property.

56 House (between 1895 and 1917): A large 2½-story, rectangular-block multiple dwelling with a tall end-gable roof containing the third floor and garret. A 2-story front veranda has railing panels between parapet sections supporting single, paired, and clustered columns. The parapet sections are brick on the first story and shingled above. Broad end gables break up through the eaves on the east and west, containing dormer windows. The gable ends have cornice returns at the bottom corners. The house is clad in wood shingle.

62 House (1898): A 2½-story dwelling turned end to street, covered by a flank gable roof with small hip returns at the bottom corners on the front and rear (north and south). A turned-post, hip-roof portico covers the main entrance on the east. A second-story, triangular-plan bay window projects on the east and an off-center, 1-story bay window on the front. Near the center of the east and west sides, the wall plane breaks up through the eaves; each of these extensions is covered by an end gable. There is a 1-story projection at the rear (south). The house is clad in wood shingle. Garage: Detached 1-car, end-gable, at the rear of the property.

67 House (1900): A 2½-story, symmetrically composed, hip-roof dwelling with modest Colonial-inspired detailing. A pair of 2-story bay windows...
INVENTORY — COLUMBIA AVENUE

68 House (between 1892 and 1895): A 2½-story, side-hall-plan Queen Anne dwelling topped by an end-gable roof with dropped eaves. A 1-story, turned-post entrance porch with spindle frieze flanks a 1-story bay window on the front (north). On the east side is a 1-story bay and on the west a 2-story bay. A 2-story, end gable rear (south) projection is flanked by a 1-story projection. Both of these are fronted, to the south, by an L-plan enclosed porch. A broad gable breaks up through the eaves on the east. The gables have ornamental vergeboards and projections at their peaks. The house is clad in wood shingle. Garage: Detached 2-car, hip-roof, at the rear of the property.

72 House (between 1895 and 1917/1905): A 2½-story, side-hall-plan dwelling with massive, flaring end-gambrel roof encompassing the second story and attic. A columned veranda, slightly recessed under the overhanging front gambrel, extends across the front and around the northwest corner of the house. The main entrance is flanked by a 1-story bay window, covered by the veranda. On the east is a 1-story, flat-roof bay with a Palladian window. A 1-story, turned L-plan bump-out projects from the rear (south). The roof contains second-story dormers recessed into the lower slope of the gambrel on the east and west and an end gable with dormer window at attic level on the east. The house is clad in wood clapboard. Garage: Detached 2-car, hip-roof, at the rear of the property.

75 House (between 1895 and 1917): A 2½-story, side-hall-plan, flank-gable roof Colonial Revival dwelling with elaborate detailing. A front terrace edged with a conventional Colonial Revival porch railing supports the
INVENTORY — COLUMBIA AVENUE

79 House (between 1895 and 1917): A 2½-story, cubical-mass dwelling covered with a slightly flaring hip roof. The full-width columned entrance veranda extends past the east side of the house. A central hipped dormer breaks the roof front. There is a 1-story bay window on the east. Eaves are trimmed with stick brackets. The house is clad in wood shingle. Garage: Detached 2-car, at the rear of the property.


87 House (1914): A 1½-story, flank-gable-roof bungalow with recessed entrance porch at the southwest corner, hip-roof projection at the east end of the façade, and off-center end-gable front dormer. It is clad in wood shingle. Garage: Detached 2-car hip-roof, at the rear of the property.

88 House (between 1895 and 1917/ca 1900-10): A 2½-story, cubical-mass, side-hall-plan dwelling covered by a flaring hip roof with deep eaves. A 1-story columned front veranda is surmounted by an off-center bay window above the front door. On the west is a shallow, 1-story rectangular bay. There is an off-center, 1-story, hip-roof projection on the
INVENTORY — COLUMBIA AVENUE

92 House (after 1917/1920s): A 2½-story, cubical dwelling with symmetrical 3-bay façade containing a central entrance and hip roof with deep eaves. The roof contains end-gable dormers on the front (north), east, and west. The house is clad in vinyl siding. Garage: Detached 1-car, hip-roof, at the rear of the property.

95 House (after 1917/1927-28/1926): A 2½-story, side-hall-plan, flank-gable-roof dwelling. A deep 1-story, polygonal-plan, hip-roof glazed bay window occupies the center of the façade. There is a large central front dormer with a tall end-gable middle section flanked by smaller shallow hip-roof wings. The house is clad in brick veneer on the first story and aluminum siding above. Garage: Detached 2-car, end-gable, at the rear of the property.

98 House (between 1895 and 1917/1914): A 1¾-story, asymmetrical side-hall-plan dwelling with tall flank-gable roof containing the second floor and attic. The front roof slope sweeps forward, past a broad, off-center, end-gable dormer with quadruple window, to merge into a veranda roof. A paired-column veranda extends across the front and around the northeast corner of the house, covering a first-floor, polygonal-plan corner bay. An end gable at the west end of the veranda front marks the front entrance. On the east side is a 1-story bay window. A tiny triangle-plan bay window is on the west. An off-center, 1-story, hip-roof ell projects from the rear (south), with a broad end-gable dormer above it. The gable ends on east and west have cornice returns at the bottom corners. The house is clad in wood shingle. It is similar to the house at number 138. Garage: Detached 2-car, flank-gable with front gable, at the rear of the property.
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101  House (between 1895 and 1917/1918): A 2½-story, brick veneer dwelling comprising a hip-roof main block with a large end-gable-roof rear (north) ell and smaller flank-gable-roof west ell. The asymmetrical façade contains an off-center, projecting entrance vestibule with columns framing the doorway and an iron roof railing. This is flanked by a broad, shallow, 1-story rectangular-plan bay window capped with a shallow hip roof. An end-gable front dormer is centered in the front slope of the main block's hip roof. There is a 1-story outshot around the northwest (rear) corner. The eaves are trimmed with stick brackets. Garage: Detached 2-car, hip-roof, at the rear of the property. Map/TA

102  House (between 1895 and 1917/1913): A 2½-story Dutch Colonial dwelling with symmetrical 3-bay façade containing a central entrance and large flank-gambrel roof containing the second floor and attic. A columned veranda extends across the front. On the east side there is a shallow 1-story projection. The roof has shallow hip extensions across the east and west ends. Full-width shed dormers on the front and rear (north and south) are partly recessed into the roof, with small hip returns across their fronts. The front dormer has a shallow central, end-gable projection. At the rear (south) a long 1-story ell is topped by a roof deck supporting a small second-story bump-out providing access to the deck. The house is clad in aluminum siding. Garage: Detached 2-car, hip-roof, at the rear of the property. Map/TA looks later

107  House (between 1892 and 1895): A 2½-story, rectangular-block dwelling covered with a flaring hip roof. A columned veranda extends across the front and wraps around the southwest corner. There is a cut-out in the veranda roof for a balcony, now missing its railing. A first-floor bay window occupies the east end of the façade. A pair of hipped dormers break the roof front. The eaves are trimmed with stick brackets. There is a 1-story, flat-roof rear (north) ell. The house is clad in plain-butt and staggered-butt wood shingle. 2-car hip-roof garage at the rear of the property facing Pawtuxet Avenue. Map

108  House (1922): A 2½-story, cubical, side-hall-plan dwelling covered by a TA
INVENTORY — COLUMBIA AVENUE

114 House (between 1895 and 1917): A large 2½-story, symmetrically composed Queen Anne/Colonial Revival double house comprising two mirror-image units with paired entrances grouped at the center. Similar to 120 Columbia, this house has undergone more alterations. It is covered by a complex hip-and-end-gambrel roof with the gambrel ends encompassing the second story and attic. The paired center entrances are sheltered by an entrance porch with iron roof balustrade, flanked by paired 1-story bay windows. Paired end gambrels rise above these bays, and contain late 20th-century replacement bay windows on the second floor. A narrow flaring-roof dormer is placed between the front gambrels, with a broader hip-roof dormer in the attic above. On both sides (east and west), first-floor bay windows are covered by overhanging end gambrels on brackets. There are paired 1-story porches with roof decks projecting from the rear (south). The house is clad in wood clapboard and shingle. It was probably identical to 120 Columbia before undergoing renovations to convert it into a multi-unit dwelling.

The 1895 atlas shows a building on this lot. If a building stood here in 1895, it was probably replaced by the present house.

Garage: Detached 2-car, hip-roof, at the rear of the property.

119 William A. Lester House (1902-03/1904): A 2½-story Queen Anne/Colonial Revival dwelling comprising a cubical-mass, hip-roof main block punctuated with projecting bays and ells. A 2-story, polygonal-plan, hip-roof bay window flanks a slightly off-center semicircular entrance porch with unroofed extension to the east. Above this is an oval Adamesque bull's-eye window. A 2-story, semicircular-plan, conical-roof tower is attached to the southeast corner. There is a
INVENTORY — COLUMBIA AVENUE

120 House (between 1895 and 1917): A large 2½-story, symmetrically composed Queen Anne/Colonial Revival double house comprising two mirror-image units with paired entrances grouped at the center. It is covered by a complex hip-and-end-gambrel roof with the gambrel ends encompassing the second story and attic. The paired center entrances are sheltered by an entrance porch flanked by paired 1-story bay windows. Paired end gambrels rise above these bays, and contain recessed triangle-plan bay windows on the second floor, under fanciful broken pediments. A narrow flaring-roof dormer is placed between the front gambrels, with a broader hip-roof dormer in the attic above. On both sides (east and west), first-floor bay windows are covered by overhanging end gambrels on brackets. There are paired small 1-story vestibules projecting from the rear (south). The house is clad in wood clapboard and shingle. Now converted into a multi-unit dwelling, it is closer to its original configuration than the adjoining, nearly identical house at 114 Columbia. Garage: Detached 2-car, hip-roof, at the rear of the property.

126 House (after 1917/1920s): a 2½-story, side-hall-plan Dutch Colonial dwelling covered by a flank gambrel roof with full-width shed dormers. An end-gable portico shelters the front entrance, flanked by a triple window in the façade. The 1-story sun porch on the east has been enclosed and fitted with late 20th-century replacement windows. The house is clad in wood clapboard and shingle. Garage: Detached 2-car, end-gable, at the rear of the property.

127 House (after 1917/1920s): A 2½-story, side-hall-plan multiple dwelling with rectangular-block massing and hip roof. There is a 2-story ell at the front of the east side. A columned, end-gable portico shelters the main entrance. The second story has a broad oriel window on the front. There is
INVENTORY — COLUMBIA AVENUE

a hip-roof front dormer. The house is clad in wood shingle. Garage: Detached 2-car hip-roof, at the rear of the property.

128 House (after 1917/1902): A 1½-story, flank-gable roof Bungalow with front roof slope breaking out over the veranda. On the west there is a shallow 1-story bay window and on the rear (south) a small enclosed vestibule. The roof contains central shed-roof dormers on the front and rear (north and south). The house is clad in aluminum siding. Garage: Detached 1-car, end-gable, at the rear of the property.

133-35 House (1903): A large 2½-story, end-gable-roof Queen Anne multiple dwelling with rectangular-block massing and side-hall plan. A 3-story, polygonal-plan, conical-roof tower is attached to the southwest corner. The entrance porch wraps around the southeast corner and has a round extension at its exterior corner. A 3-story polygonal bay with hip roof rises on the west and there is an end-gable dormer breaking up through the eaves on the east. Garage: Detached 2-car, end-gable, at the rear of the property.

138 House (between 1895 and 1917): A 2½-story, cubical-mass, asymmetrical side-hall-plan dwelling with massive, steep flank-gable roof encompassing the second floor and attic. The front roof slope sweeps forward to merge with the roof of a front entrance porch, which has a steep end gable at its west end, marking the entry. At the east end of the porch is a glazed sun room. A bay window flanks the main entrance, and above it a dormer with steep end gable breaks the roof slope. On the east is a 1-story bay window, and a hip-roof oriel window on the west lights the stair landing. There is an off-center projection on the rear (south) incorporated under the back roof slope. The house is clad in wood shingle. It is similar to the house at number 98. Garage: Detached 2-car, hip-roof, at the rear of the property.

141 House (1894/between 1892 and 1895/1894): A deep and narrow 2½-story Queen Anne dwelling with tall flank-gable roof containing the second story and attic. The front roof slope sweeps forward to cover the off-
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center front entrance porch, which is glazed. A turret-like polygonal dormer with elongated, flaring hip roof rises from the porch roof. The porch is flanked by a 1-story bay. On the west a 2-story staircase bay is covered by a deep gable-end overhang carried on brackets. There is a 2-story bay window on the east. The house is clad in wood shingle.
Garage: Detached 2-car, cross-gable, at the rear of the property.

144 House (1929): A 2-story, cubical dwelling with symmetrical 3-bay façade containing a central entrance and a low-pitch hip roof with deep eaves. A columned entrance portico with deep cornice and roof balustrade shelters the main entrance and is surmounted by a shallow rectangular-plan bay. Façade fenestration includes triple windows flanking the front door and double windows on the second story. There are 1-story, hip-roof projections on the east (of wooden construction; probably originally a porch or sun room), west, and rear (south). The house is clad in brick veneer on the first story and wood clapboard above and on the east projection.
Garage: Detached 2-car, hip-roof, at the rear of the property.

145-47 House (between 1895 and 1917/1900): A large 2½-story, cross-gable-roof double house. A broad end-gabled central projection on the front contains paired 2-story bay windows capped with hip roofs. 1-story, hip-roof entrance porches are set at the front corners. The house is clad in wood clapboard. It is nearly identical to 151-53 Columbia Avenue.
Garage: Detached 2-car, end-gable, at the rear of the property.

148 House (1904): A 2½-story, asymmetrically composed cubical-mass dwelling covered by a slightly flaring hip roof with deep eaves articulated with stick brackets. On the front (north) a slightly off-center, 1-story glazed entrance porch is flanked on the east by a 2-story, semi-hexagonal-plan bay window and on the west by a 2-story, semi-octagonal-plan bay window attached to the northwest corner. A second-floor semi-hexagonal-plan bay window centered on the west side is surmounted by an octagonal-plan, conical-roof turret rising from the roof. There are hip-roof dormers on the front (north), east, and rear (south). The house is clad in
INVENTORY — COLUMBIA AVENUE

wood clapboard.
Garage: Detached 2-car, hip-roof, at the rear of the property.

151-53 House (1900): A large 2½-story, cross-gable-roof double house. A broad end-gabled central projection on the front contains paired 2-story bay windows capped with hip roofs. 1-story, flat-roof entrance porches with roof railings are set at the front corners. The house is clad in wood clapboard. It is nearly identical to 145-47 Columbia Avenue.
Garage: Detached 2-car, hip-roof, at the rear of the property.

152 House (1924): A 2½-story, cubical-mass, hip-roof dwelling with a symmetrical 3-bay façade containing a central entrance. A 1-story, hip-roof vestibule projects at the center of the façade and is flanked by paired semi-hexagonal-plan bay windows on the second floor. A 2-story projection at the back corner on the east is fronted by a small 1-story outshot. On the west side a 1-story bay window is set near the back corner. On the rear (south) there are two symmetrically placed 1-story, hip roof projections, the one to the east partially surmounted by a second-floor shed-roof projection. The house is clad in brick veneer on the first floor and wood shingle above. The roofs, except for those of the rear extensions, are covered with pantiles.
Garage: Detached 2-car, pantile hip-roof, set southeast of the house.

155 House (1899/ between 1895 and 1917): A 2½-story, side-hall plan Colonial Revival dwelling with large end-gambrel roof containing the second story and attic. The columned front veranda terminates beyond the west side of the house in an octagonal gazebo, now glazed. There are first- and second-story bays on the front, the latter above the main entrance. There are full-length shed dormers on the east and west, and end-gable attic dormers. The house is clad in vinyl siding.
2-car hip-roof garage at the rear of the property.

160 House (1919): A 2½-story, cubical-mass dwelling with a symmetrical 3-bay façade containing a central entrance and a slightly flaring hip roof with deep eaves articulated with stick brackets. A semicircular-plan, flat-
INVENTORY — COLUMBIA AVENUE

roof columned portico with roof balustrade shelters the main entrance, which is set in a shallow projecting bay. Above this is a small triple casement window. Other fenestration on the façade consists of double windows. There is a 1-story bay window on the east and on the west a 1-story, hip-roof glazed sun porch. A 2-story, gable-on-hip-roof ell extends from the east end of the rear (south). A 1-story addition is attached to the west side of the ell and sited to leave a light well at the rear of the main block. The roof contains shed dormers on the front and rear (north and south). The house is clad in wood shingle.

165 House (1926): A 2½-story, side-hall-plan Dutch Colonial dwelling with flank-gambrel roof containing full-width shed dormers. A columned end-gable portico shelters the main entrance. There is a 1-story, hip-roof projection on the east.
2-car end-gable garage at the rear of the property.

169-71 House (between 1895 and 1917): A large, symmetrically composed, 2½-story double house with end-gable roof. The second story projects over paired bay windows. Enclosed 1-story entrance porches are attached at the front of the east and west sides. These porches are backed by 3-story bay windows topped with hip roofs. The house is clad in vinyl siding. It is similar to numbers 175-77, 181-83, and 187-89 Columbia.
Garage: Detached 2-car, hip-roof, at the rear of the property.

170 House (1932): A 2-story, cubical-mass English Medieval Revival dwelling with a symmetrical façade containing a central entrance and a steep end-gable roof with full-length, deep shed dormers occupying nearly all of the roof slopes on the east and west sides. A projecting 1-story front vestibule covered with a flaring copper-clad roof contains an arched door. The end gable above is clad with stucco and half-timber. The gable line on the west extends down in a curve to embrace a short, thin wing wall containing an arched gate. A 2-story, end-gable rear ell is flanked by a small 1-story projection filling the southeast corner. The house, except for the stucco and half-timber on the façade, is clad in brick veneer on the first floor and wood shingle above.
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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INVENTORY — COLUMBIA AVENUE

Garage: Detached 1-bay, end-gable, deep enough to contain 2 cars, located at the rear of the property.

174 House (between 1895 and 1917/1904): A 2½-story, asymmetrical side-hall-plan dwelling with flank gable roof. The front roof slope sweeps forward to cover a columned veranda, which does not extend all the way to the northeast corner of the main block. The veranda has an octagonal gazebo extension on the west end, covered by a steep, slightly flaring conical roof. The veranda covers a 1-story bay window flanking the entrance. The roof contains recessed, paired dormers fronted by balconies and topped by end gables. On the east an oriel window lights the staircase landing, and there is a 1-story bay window at the rear of the west side. An L-plan, 2-story ell extends across the rear (south) past the west end of the house. Most of it is covered by the gable roof, whose rear slope breaks at an angle, except for the west end, which is covered with a flat roof. The house is clad in wood shingles. Its main block is very similar to 178 Columbia, and similar to 1844 Broad Street.

Garage: Detached 2-car, flank-gable, at the rear of the property. Map/see #178

175-77 House (between 1895 and 1917): A large, symmetrically composed, 2½-story double house with end-gable roof. The second story projects on brackets over paired bay windows. 2-story columned entrance porches are attached at the front of the east and west sides. These porches are backed by 3-story bay windows topped with hip roofs. The house is clad in wood shingle. It is similar to numbers 169-71, 181-83, and 187-89 Columbia.

Garage: Detached 2-car hip-roof, at the rear of the property. Map

178 House (1904): A 2½-story, asymmetrical side-hall-plan dwelling with a massive flank-gable roof encompassing the second floor and attic. The roof slopes at front and rear (north and south) reach down to the top of the first story. On the front it sweeps forward to cover a columned veranda, which does not extend all the way to the northeast corner of the main block. The veranda has an octagonal gazebo extension on the west end, covered by a steep, slightly flaring conical roof. Railing panels are set between plinths supporting the veranda columns. The foundation of the...
INVENTORY — COLUMBIA AVENUE

porch and these plinths are constructed of rock-face concrete block. The veranda covers a 1-story bay window flanking the entrance. The roof contains a recessed dormer above the front bay window, fronted by a balcony and topped by an end gable. On the east an oriel window lights the staircase landing. On the west a 1-story projection backs the gazebo extension of the veranda, and there is a 1-story bay window at the rear of the west side. On the east and west, cornice returns in the raking eaves mark the top of the second floor. There is a less than full-width 1-story projection on the rear (south) aligned with the east end of the main block. The house is clad in wood shingle. Its main block is very similar to 174 Colombia, and similar to 1844 Broad Street.

Garage: Detached 2-car, flank-gable, at the rear of the property.

181-83 House (between 1895 and 1917): A large, symmetrically composed, 2½-story double house with end-gable roof. The second story projects over paired bay windows. 1-story, turned-post entrance porches are attached at the front of the east and west sides. These porches are backed by 3-story bay windows topped with end-gable roofs. The house is clad in vinyl siding. It is similar to numbers 169-71, 175-77, and 181-83 Columbia.

187-89 House (between 1895 and 1917): A large, symmetrically composed, 2½-story double house with end-gable roof. The second story projects on brackets over paired bay windows. Entrances are at the front of the east and west sides. There are 3-story bay windows on east and west, topped with end-gable roofs. The house is clad in brick veneer on the first story and vinyl siding above. It is similar to numbers 169-71, 175-77, and 181-83 Columbia.
INVENTORY — NARRAGANSETT BOULEVARD

NARRAGANSETT BOULEVARD


1232 Vacant Lot

1235 House (between 1895 and 1917): A 2½-story, side-hall-plan, end-gable-roof multiple dwelling with 2-story polygonal front bay flanked by a 2-story entrance porch. A projecting side bay on the south is topped with a projecting end gable.

1243 House (1924): A 2½-story, hip-roof Colonial Revival dwelling with cubical mass and a symmetrical 3-bay façade containing a central entrance. A segmental-roof columned portico shelters the main entrance. There is a 1-story open porch on the north and a 2-story ell on the south with a glazed porch below and enclosed upper story. Paired segmental-roof dormers break the front roof. The house is clad in yellow brick veneer.

TA

1250 House (after 1917): A 2½-story dwelling with hip-roof, cubical main block, set end to the street—very far back from the curb—with the principal façade on the south. A central 2-story projection on the south, with first story deeper than the second, is flanked by 1-story, flat-roof projections. An ell on the east is topped by an end gable and a 2-story bay on the west by a shed roof. The house is clad in brick veneer and wood shingle. Garage: 2-car, located west of the house, closer to the street.

1256 House (1922): A 1½-story, L-plan dwelling set end to the street—very far back from the curb—with the principal façade on the south. The main block is covered by a flank-gable roof, the front ell by a gable-on-hip roof. There is a long flank-gable ell on the east, with basement above
INVENTORY — NARRAGANSETT BOULEVARD

grade at the east end, and a small hip-roof projection on the west. The 1895 atlas shows a building on the site of 1256-1262 Narragansett, but it cannot be either of the buildings now standing on those lots. Garage: Detached 2-car hip-roof, located west of the house, closer to the street.

1262 House (1932): A 1½-story, flank-gable-roof Cape Cod style dwelling with symmetrical 5-bay façade containing a central entrance, central chimney, and paired end-gable dormers. The house is clad in wood shingle. The 1895 atlas shows a building on the site of 1256-1262 Narragansett, but it cannot be either of the buildings now standing on those lots. Garage: 1-car garage is attached to the north side of the house.

1274 House (between 1892 and 1895/ca 1899): A large 2½-story, flank-gable-roof Queen Anne/Colonial Revival dwelling. The off-center entrance porch with clustered Ionic columns and roof balustrade is surmounted by a polygonal bay window. The porch is flanked by a 2-story bay window. A broad front end gable with deep overhang covers the 2-story bay and part of the porch bay. This front gable is flanked by a pair of copper hip-roof dormers. The eaves are trimmed with stick brackets. There are several projections and outshots at the rear. The house is clad with random-course ashlar stone veneer on the first story and wood clapboard. Garage: A 2-car garage next to (north of) the house has an addition with residential apartment and several attached storage sheds.

1283 House (1900): A 2½-story, symmetrically composed dwelling with central entrance and large flank-gambrel roof encompassing the second story and attic. The original columned front porch, recessed under the roof eaves, is now enclosed with picture windows. A large, polygonal central front dormer with polygonal hip roof is flanked by paired, smaller hip-roof dormers. There is a 1-story bay window on the south beneath a pent roof, and a shed dormer at the rear (west) pierced by a 2½-story end-gabled projection. The house is clad in vinyl siding.

1286 House (between 1892 and 1895/1900): A 2½-story Late Queen Anne Map/TA
INVENTORY — NARRAGANSETT BOULEVARD

dwelling with contained cubical massing and a hip roof, set end to the street with the principal façade facing south. A 1-story, hip-roof porch at the west end of the south front connects by an uncovered terrace to another porch across the east front, overlooking Narragansett Bay. In the interstice between the two porches a shallow stair bay contains a tall arched window. A second-story octagonal-plan bay is attached to the southwest corner, and a small bay at the northwest corner. A large end-gable central dormer faces south, flanked by smaller gabled dormers, and there are paired hip-roof dormers on the west. A broad rear (north) ell is covered by an end gable roof. The house is clad with brick veneer on the first story and banded butt wood shingles elsewhere. Garage: 2-car end-gable garage with loft is appended to the northwest corner of the house.

1286 House (1940): A 1½-story dwelling comprising a hip-roof rectangular block topped by a central end-gable mass running across the depth of the block. A deck and enclosed porch on the east stand over a patio at basement level, which is above grade on this side of the house. There are hipped dormers on the south and north. Garage: 3-car hip-roof, located southwest of the house, closer to the street.

1291 House (between 1895 and 1917/1900): A very large, 2⅓-story Colonial Revival dwelling set end to the Boulevard, with the principal entrance on the north. A large flank-gambrel roof contains the third story and attic. A central end-gabled front (north) projection has an open porch on the first story. There is an open polygonal-plan porch with roof balustrade on the east. The eaves are trimmed with prominent cornice moldings. A modern oriel bay has been added at attic level on the east to accommodate the building’s conversion to residential condominiums. The house is clad in wood clapboard.
INVENTORY — PAWTUXET AVENUE

PAWTUXET AVENUE

241 House (between 1895 and 1917): A 2½-story, side-hall-plan Queen Anne dwelling comprising a hip-roof, cubical main block with end-gable projections on the north, south, and front (east), the last-named off center. A veranda with turned posts and bracket detailing extends across the front and wraps around the southwest corner. The main entrance is marked by an end gable on the veranda roof. The front gable overhang covers a 2-story bay window and a balcony over the veranda. The south gable overhang covers a 2-story bay window. The eaves have stick brackets and the gable ends are trimmed with ornamental vergeboards. The house is clad in wood clapboard and shingle. It is nearly identical to 182 Arnold Avenue. Garage: Detached 2-car hip-roof, at the rear of the property.

### Section 8 — Significance

The Arnold Farm Plat is significant as a residential subdivision exemplifying the trends which characterized suburban development in Cranston and much of the metropolitan Providence area during the period from the Civil War to World War II. The Arnold Farm Plat is a notable example of one of the development patterns typical for this period: the grid-plan streetcar suburb with wider streets and larger-than-average lots designed to attract a more affluent clientele of owner-occupants in well-appointed single- and multiple-family dwellings. The district’s social history illustrates Edgewood’s emergence as one of Providence’s most fashionable suburbs in the late nineteenth century and its transformation to its post–World War II role as a stable middle- and upper-income neighborhood. Architecturally, the district’s buildings document this process, through a range of types and styles of different periods, from very fine architect-designed houses to more modest builder’s houses. The Arnold Farm Plat is being nominated to the National Register under Criterion A (Community Planning & Development) and Criterion C (Architecture). A fuller account of the area's development is part of the history of the larger Edgewood neighborhood, and best understood within that context, as presented in the Multiple Property Documentation Form Historic and Architectural Resources of the Edgewood Neighborhood, Cranston, R. I.

The Arnold Farm Plat is notable for its exceptionally spacious layout. With streets measuring from fifty-five to sixty feet in width, the subdivision was contrived to conform, as closely as possible, to a uniform lot size of 80 by 125 feet, 10,000 square feet in area. Lots were sold with a deed restriction requiring setbacks of at least twenty feet from any street, much more generous than the neighborhood average. Clearly the developers intended to create a park-like setting for ample houses for an upscale clientele. Of the nearly forty primary subdivisions which constitute Edgewood, only five have streets with widths over fifty feet (Anthony Estate Plat, Billings Plat, Roger Williams Park Plat, Williams Park Plat, Arnold Farm Plat), and the Arnold Farm Plat is second only to the Williams Park Plat in the standard lot size of their original layouts (10,000 square feet for Arnold Farm, 16,000 square feet for Williams Park). Providence realtor Horace F. Horton was connected with both of these plats; his involvement may account for the decision to follow a more expansive scheme for the development of these two distinctive subdivisions.

Although containing a variety of residential building types and styles from different periods, the Arnold Farm appears to have a higher-than-average number of architect-designed houses than the other plats of Edgewood. Documentation of these Cranston properties is practically nonexistent, but a number of houses in the Arnold Farm Plat have distinct formal similarity or identity to Providence houses that can be definitively associated to Providence-area architects. For example, the three houses at 83 and 161 Albert Avenue and 145 Arnold Avenue are nearly identical in composition and massing to each other (the Arnold Avenue house a mirror image of the other two), and nearly identical to a house at 274 Olney Street, Providence, which is known to be the work of
Providence architect Franklin J. Sawtelle (first name often abbreviated to Frank). Throughout the Arnold Farm are houses resembling known work in Providence by Hilton & Jackson (Howard K. Hilton and Frederic Ellis Jackson, the latter's first name usually abbreviated to the initial F.) and Angell & Swift (Frank W. Angell and Frank W. Swift).

The Arnold Farm Plat is also distinguished by an unusual number of double or semi-detached houses, a building type not very common for Providence-area domestic architecture other than mill workers' housing. The examples found here are especially large in size and scale, and several have been subsequently subdivided into additional apartment or condominium units. The houses at 110, 150-52, 177-81 Albert Avenue; 136, 163-65 Arnold Avenue; and 51-53, 114, 120, 145-47, 151-53 Columbia Avenue are representative examples of this distinctive domestic building type.

History

The history of the Arnold Farm and Arnold Farm Plat illustrates how significant life events in a family often correlate closely to major changes in the use or disposition of property. By the mid-eighteenth century the land described in this document was part of the homestead farm of Uriah Arnold (1738-1769) and his wife Sarah Fenner Arnold (1742-1777). After their deaths the farm devolved to their three sons Elisha (1763-1849), Nicholas (1767-1814), and Edmund (1769-1795), all minors. After the youngest, Edmund, reached the age of twenty-one in 1790, land evidence records show a number of conveyances among the brothers, clearly to settle the estate, and others outside the family. Nicholas eventually owned four parcels totaling about ninety-five acres, including the homestead of his parents Uriah and Sarah.

Nicholas died at the age of forty-seven, leaving his wife Lydia Rhodes Arnold (1775-1827) and six surviving minor children: Lavina (alias Levina or Lavinia) Arnold (1795-1885), Waite (or Waity) Rhodes Arnold (1797-1852), Mary Arnold (1800-1831), Emma Arnold (1808-1878), Sarah Fenner Arnold (1811-1846), and Albert Nicholas Arnold (1814-1883). At the time of Lydia Arnold's death in 1827, the three oldest daughters were all over twenty-one, and it appears they kept the family together and the farm running, the latter probably with the aid of James Andrews, whose family occupied a dwelling (now gone) just south of the Arnold farmhouse. The surviving siblings as Heirs of Nicholas Arnold owned the farm jointly, each of the younger children assuming their share as they came of age. None of the five sisters married.

Albert N. Arnold was received into Providence's First Baptist Church in 1831 and graduated from Brown University in 1838. In September 1841 he sold his interest in the family farm to his four surviving sisters (Lavina, Waite, Emma, and Sarah), was ordained and settled as pastor of the First Baptist Church in Newburyport, Massachusetts, and married Sarah Allison Allin (1819-1895). Albert's tenure at Newburyport
ended in 1843, and from 1844 to 1855 he and Sarah were Baptist missionaries in Greece, where their children Albert Allin Arnold (1846-1882) and George Francis Arnold (1848-1914) were born. Albert served as professor of ecclesiastical history at Newton Theological Institution, Massachusetts (now Andover Newton Theological School), 1855-57; pastor at Westboro, Massachusetts, 1857-64; professor of Biblical criticism and pastoral theology at Hamilton Theological Seminary, New York (later Colgate Theological Seminary, now Colgate Rochester Crozer Divinity School), 1864-69; and professor of New Testament Greek and Biblical literature at Chicago Baptist Union Theological Seminary, (now University of Chicago Divinity School), beginning in 1869.

Meanwhile the Arnold sisters retained possession of their father's farm. When Sarah died in 1846 and Waite in 1852, their interests were divided among their siblings. Thus Albert reacquired an interest in his father's farm. In 1857 Albert conveyed that interest to his two surviving sisters living on the farm. In 1872 Lavina and Emma sold Albert a lot measuring a bit under an acre and a half at the southeast corner of the farm, apparently as site for a summer cottage, and a strip extending across the north end of the farm measuring about twenty-one acres. Albert sold the latter to Edward W. Billings in 1873, who subdivided it as the Billings Plat (what is today the eastern portion of Norwood Avenue) in 1874. Albert held a substantial mortgage on this property, and when Billings became insolvent in 1876, this tract reverted to Albert.

The end of Albert's tenure at Chicago is given as 1876 or 1878 in different sources (Appleton's Cyclopedia says 1873, but Appleton's is known to contain many errors, and other available records prove that date is wrong). Albert served as a trustee of Brown University from 1875 until his death. Records of the First Baptist Church in Providence indicate that Albert was readmitted to membership in 1877 and released to join the Pawtuxet Baptist Church in 1878, suggesting the family's return to Rhode Island probably in 1877. In the federal census of 1880, Albert N. Arnold is listed (erroneously as Albert A. Arnold) as head of a household including his wife Sarah, sister Levina [sic], son Albert (the true Albert A.), daughter-in-law Mary, housekeeper Ida Emmons, and Ida's son Frederick Emmons. From this entry's location in the census schedule, it is clear that Albert and family have joined his last surviving sister in their father Nicholas's house, now 200 Albert Avenue.

Albert A. Arnold died in 1882 and his father Albert Nicholas in 1883. Under the terms of Albert N.'s will, half of his real estate interests devolved to his wife Sarah A. Arnold. The other half was divided equally, part going to son George F. Arnold and part placed in trust for the benefit of Albert A. Arnold's widow Mary. Albert N. named Robert C. Allin and William H. Hall as trustees. In later real estate transactions, Robert's name does not appear, suggesting he declined to act as trustee, and Sarah and George act on their own behalf. It appears William H. Hall served as trustee for Mary Arnold. Hall was a Providence real estate broker and prominent Edgewood resident actively involved in promoting development of the neighborhood. Lavina Arnold, as the last Heir of Nicholas Arnold, retained a half-interest in the Arnold Farm at this point.
According to probate records, Albert Nicholas's personal property was insufficient to settle debts or meet other obligations. As administratrix of his estate, Sarah A. Arnold petitioned the court to sell real estate to raise funds. In 1884 and 1886 Sarah had lots in the Billings Plat subdivision sold at auction.

Lavina Arnold died in 1885. Under the terms of her will, Mary Arnold received a bequest of one thousand dollars. Lavina's interest in the Arnold Farm was divided between Sarah A. Arnold and George F. Arnold, with the house and contents allotted to Sarah's portion. Sarah's insecure financial position and George's lack of ties to Rhode Island (he lived outside the state most, if not all of, his life) probably motivated a decision to liquidate their Cranston real estate interests. Some lots at the northwest corner of the farm and—tellingly—along the waterfront were sold before the farm was subdivided. In December 1889, civil engineer and Edgewood resident J. A. Latham produced the plan for Arnold Farm Plat No. 1, a subdivision including Arnold and Albert Avenues and the house lots north of Albert.

Reserving a lot for herself containing the family homestead and outbuildings, Sarah Arnold conveyed her interest in the rest of Arnold Farm to her son George in June 1891. That same month George F. Arnold sold the south portion of the farm and unsold portions of the Arnold Farm Plat No. 1 to Horace F. Horton, who immediately conveyed the same property to Stanton B. Champlin. Arnold reserved the right to remove the bodies and gravestones in the old family burial ground (which was done), and forbade the erection of any building or buildings "used for the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage or for any illegal or immoral use" and of detached privies on certain lots near the waterfront. George Arnold held a mortgage for $31,000 on the property, which was discharged in July 1892. In January 1892 J. A. Latham plotted the subdivision including Columbia Avenue and the house lots south of Albert Avenue, designated as the Arnold Farm Plat No. 2.

Although Providence manufacturing jeweler Stanton B. Champlin (1827-1895) held title to the land, real estate dealer and developer Horace F. Horton (1838-1924) supervised the disposition of the Arnold Farm. An 1892 article on Horton notes:

"At present he is engaged in promoting the rapid sale of the Arnold farm plat at Edgewood . . . .

This property is handsomely laid out, has graded streets with water and gas mains, . . . while the lots are 80 x 125 feet in dimensions. They sell readily on inspection, and commend their own peculiar merits to the confidence of experienced and discriminating buyers. . . . The lots are sold at from $800 to $1000 apiece, and under a restriction which reserves a plot not less than twenty feet in width in front of each building for lawn purposes."

1 Industries and Wealth . . . , p. 186.
As noted above, lots in the Arnold Farm Plat were sold with restrictions against the erection of any building or buildings "used for the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage or for any illegal or immoral use," and with a minimum setback of twenty feet from any adjoining street (some deeds even stipulated deeper setbacks). These precautions assured the development of a respectable neighborhood of quality.

Development of the Arnold Farm Plat, as in adjoining plats, accelerated after electric trolleys began operating on the Broad Street streetcar line in 1892. An analysis of maps shows that house lots between Broad Street and Narragansett Bay were built on sooner and more frequently than those closer to Roger Williams Park. This seeming preference for lots closer to the bay contributed to the popularity of the Arnold Farm Plat. By 1895 forty-one houses had been built in the plat. Further impetus was provided by the rapid rise of the automobile. As documented in the Edgewood multiple property submission, by 1910 automobiles had already had a large impact on shaping the growth of West Bay suburbs in Cranston and Warwick. By 1917 only about sixteen of the 149 original lots were undeveloped (plus a few other, smaller lots created by later replatting). These were filled intermittently in the decades leading up to and immediately following World War II.

The successful realization of Horace Horton’s development plan was confirmed by an article from 1920 that reported

. . . one of [Horton’s] most important undertakings [was] the development of the tract of forty-three acres of pasture land, a part of the Arnold farm at Edgewood, in the town of Cranston, bordering Providence. In 1891 he began the promotion of that tract, planting it attractively, and presented it to the public in a masterly, convincing manner. Large lots were sold, [and] fine residences erected under careful restriction . . . . The tract overlooks Narragansett bay and Roger Williams park, and through his wise guidance became one of the most beautiful and popular suburbs of Providence.  

Since being built out, the Arnold Farm Plat has had a stable history and it has retained its original character to a high degree with almost no substantial changes in its overall configuration or its individual elements.

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2 History of the State of Rhode Island . . . , p. 453.
9. Bibliography


Cranston. City Clerk. Record of Deeds. 1754-present.

———. Tax Assessor. Title cards. c 1892-present.


Cranston City Directory. various publishers, 1910-present.


Maps

Cranston. City Clerk. Plat Cards and Plat Books.


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Arnold Farm Plat Historic District                                                                 Cranston                        Providence, Rhode Island
Name of Property                                                                                   City/Town                                      County and State
Section Number  9  Page  2


10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The bounds of the Edgewood Historic District — Arnold Farm Plat conform to the historic boundaries of Arnold Farm Plats #1 (1889) and #2 (1892) as delineated on City of Cranston Plat Cards 85 and 16 and replicated on the scaled district map submitted with this nomination.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The boundary selected for the district conforms to the historic limits of Arnold Farm Plats #1 and #2 as defined in 1889 and 1892 respectively.
### Arnold Farm Plat Historic District

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### Additional Documentation

#### Map List

U.S.G.S. 7.5’ Providence Quad.

Edgewood Historic District – Arnold Farm Plat Historic District Boundary Map

Cranston City Clerk  Plat Card “The Arnold Farm Plat No. 2, Edgewood, Cranston”

#### Photo List

**Property Name:** Edgewood Historic District – Arnold Farm Plat  
**City:** Cranston  
**County:** Providence  
**State:** R.I.  
**Photographer:** Mercedes Monteiro  
**Date:** April 2010  
**Location of files:** R.I. Historical Preservation and Heritage Commission, 150 Benefit St., Providence, RI 02903

**Photo #1 of 10** — RI_Providence Co_Cranston_Edgewood HD-Arnold Farm Plat_0001
View of Albert Avenue facing southwest, showing 84 Albert on the left and 88 Albert second from left. The view illustrates the expansiveness of the district, with its wide streets and ample yards, and the difficulty of photographing comprehensive street vistas.

**Photo#2 of 10** — RI_Providence Co_Cranston_Edgewood HD-Arnold Farm Plat_0002
View of the Nellie B. Barlow House, 75 Albert Avenue, facing northwest, showing the south and east elevations. This represents a typical ca 1900 single dwelling within the district.

**Photo #3 of 10** — RI_Providence Co_Cranston_Edgewood HD-Arnold Farm Plat_0003
View of 87 Arnold Avenue facing northeast, showing the west and south elevations. This two and one-half-story Queen Anne style house with corner tower is a type found throughout the district for use as both single dwellings (as here) and multiple dwellings.

**Photo #4 of 10** — RI_Providence Co_Cranston_Edgewood HD-Arnold Farm Plat_0004
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Arnold Farm Plat Historic District  Cranston(159,703),(347,713)  Providence, Rhode Island
Name of Property  City/Town  County and State

Section Number  Additional Documentation  Page

View of 57-59 Arnold Avenue facing northwest, showing the south and east elevations. This is a typical example of a two-decker type multiple dwelling.

Photo #5 of 10 — RI_Providence Co_Cranston_Edgewood HD-Arnold Farm Plat_0005
View of 165 Columbia Avenue facing northeast, showing the west and south elevations. The early twentieth-century side-hall-plan Dutch Colonial single dwelling is a common house type in the Arnold Farm Plat and throughout Edgewood.

Photo #6 of 10 — RI_Providence Co_Cranston_Edgewood HD-Arnold Farm Plat_0006
View of 51-53 Columbia Avenue facing north, showing the south elevation. Double house multiple dwellings are generally a rare type in middle- or upper-income suburban neighborhoods around metropolitan Providence, but are fairly common in the Arnold Farm Plat.

Photo #7 of 10 — RI_Providence Co_Cranston_Edgewood HD-Arnold Farm Plat_0007
View of 121 Albert Avenue facing north, showing the south elevation. A typical example of a smaller architect-designed single dwelling of ca 1900 within the district. Though it is similar to a 1903 pattern book design by architect George F. Barber of Knoxville, Tenn., this house was most probably built between 1889 and no later than 1902, before the publication of Barber's book. It closely resembles work by the Providence firm Hilton & Jackson, or possibly Angell & Swift.

Photo #8 of 10 — RI_Providence Co_Cranston_Edgewood HD-Arnold Farm Plat_0008
View of 141 Columbia Avenue facing northeast, showing the west and south elevations. A typical example of a smaller architect-designed single dwelling of ca 1900 within the district. Although this house cannot be dated exactly or documented thoroughly, it resembles other work by the Providence architectural firm Angell & Swift.

Photo #9 of 10 — RI_Providence Co_Cranston_Edgewood HD-Arnold Farm Plat_0009
View of the Nellie M.T. Whittier House, 161 Albert Avenue, facing north, showing the south elevation. The distinctive massing and design of this house are repeated at 83 Albert Avenue and in mirror image at 145 Arnold Avenue. All three resemble a house in Providence documented as the work of architect Franklin J. Sawtelle (the architect's name is more commonly abbreviated to Frank J. or F. J. Sawtelle).

Photo #10 of 10 — RI_Providence Co_Cranston_Edgewood HD-Arnold Farm Plat_0010
View of 1274 Narragansett Boulevard facing east, showing the west elevation. This is a typical example of a large architect-designed single dwelling within the district. It was probably designed by Providence architect Frank W. Angell.