

**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 Jennys Lane Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Jennys Lane, Mathewson Road, Rumstick Road
city or town Barrington
state Rhode Island code RI county Bristol

not for publication _____
vicinity _____
code 001 zip code 02806

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Signature of certifying official Date

State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

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

Signature of commenting official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:	Signature of Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other (explain): _____	_____	_____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
25	5	buildings
<hr/>		sites
<hr/>		structures
<hr/>		objects
25	5	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival

Gothic Revival

Italianate

Second Empire

Queen Anne

Colonial Revival

Craftsman

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK; STONE; CONCRETE

roof ASPHALT; WOOD:shingle; STONE:slate

walls WOOD:weatherboard, shingle; BRICK; STUCCO

other BRICK; WOOD

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1849-1953

Significant Dates

Significant Person

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Gladding, George Anthony
Fisher, Lewis Thompson

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

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

Primary Location of Additional Data

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

Name of repository: Barrington Preservation Society Library

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 25 acres

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	<u>19</u>	<u>308413</u>	<u>4622686</u>
2	<u>19</u>	<u>308914</u>	<u>4622725</u>
3	<u>19</u>	<u>309016</u>	<u>4622780</u>
4	<u>19</u>	<u>308433</u>	<u>4622545</u>

 See continuation sheet.**Verbal Boundary Description**

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Joanna M. Doherty and Mary Kate Harrington, Preservation Consultants

organization _____ date November, 2007

street & number 62 Dexterdale Road telephone 401-831-6939

city or town Providence state RI 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 the 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 to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to Keeper, National Register of Historic Places, 1849 "C" Street NW, Washington, DC 20240.

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Narrative Description

The Jennys Lane Historic District consists of 31 lots containing 30 private residences in an approximately 25-acre area near the center of Barrington, Rhode Island. Twenty-five of the 30 residences are considered contributing resources. Five are considered non-contributing resources: three because of their relatively young age, two because they exhibit extensive alterations, and one because it is a vacant lot (formerly occupied by a ca. 1943 house which was recently torn down). The district begins at the intersection of Rumstick Road and Jennys Lane, following Jennys Lane east toward the Barrington River until its intersection with Mathewson Road. The district includes all the properties on either side of Jennys Lane, one property on Rumstick Road, four properties that front Mathewson Road, and a boat house located on the river. As in most of Barrington, the topography in the Jennys Lane Historic District is quite level, with no significant hills. The lack of curbing and sidewalks in the district contribute to the neighborhood's quiet, residential character. While Jennys Lane is lined with mature street trees, giving it a sheltered feeling, Mathewson Road, bordered by the river, is more open.

The Jennys Lane Historic District was developed mostly in the late 1800s and early 1900s, as large landholdings were subdivided to take advantage of Barrington's growing reputation as a summer community and suburban enclave. This pattern, evident throughout Barrington, was fueled in part by the establishment in 1855 of passenger rail service connecting Barrington with Providence. (Train service ceased in the mid-20th century; the railroad bed is now occupied by the East Bay Bike Path, which stretches from Providence to Bristol, to the north of the district.) Development concentrated in areas around the town's three railroad depots, one of which was located in Barrington Center, and in locations with water views. The earliest developer in the area was Allen C. Mathewson, a Providence jeweler and Barrington native who returned to the town in the 1860s, establishing a large estate that occupied much of the eastern part of the district. His gentleman's farm included a large house near the corner of present-day Mathewson Road and Chapin Street (demolished in 1959). Mathewson developed two hotels for summer visitors and built several speculative houses in the area. The bulk of his estate was subdivided a few years after his death in 1878. The western part of the district was platted in the early twentieth century by two families: the Gladdings, whose family home still stands at 32 Rumstick Road, sold off house lots on the south side of Jennys Lane beginning in 1910, while the Hoffmans divided up property on the north side the same year.

The Jennys Lane Historic District presents a unified character, with residences dating primarily from the 1850s through the 1920s. The district includes examples of the Greek Revival, Italianate, Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles, as well as more vernacular forms. With a few exceptions, the houses in the Jennys Lane Historic District are of a similar scale and massing, ranging from 1½ to 2½ stories in height, and have similar setbacks from the street. The sizes of the house lots vary; most are between 20,000 and 40,000 s.f., though some are well over an acre. Lots are generally landscaped with lawns, trees, shrubs and foundation plantings. Many properties have garages, typically early-twentieth-century structures located at the end of a driveway, to the rear of the residence. In general, the residences in the Jennys Lane Historic District retain their historic materials, design and character and exhibit a high degree of integrity.

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INVENTORY

Note: Historical information about property owners was obtained from field cards on file at the Barrington Assessor's Office, Barrington tax records, the Barrington Preservation Society's House Marker files and Survey of Jennys Lane, and / or Barrington town directories, unless otherwise noted. An asterisk () denotes those buildings that have a Barrington Preservation Society plaque.*

JENNYS LANE

- 3 FANNIE BROWNELL HOUSE (1911): A 2½-story, 3-bay, rectangular, Colonial Revival-style residence set back approximately 30 feet from Rumstick Road at the southwest corner of Jennys Lane. The north-facing residence is clad in wood shingles, has an asphalt shingle, side-gable roof and stands on a brick foundation. The building's principal entrance is centrally located on its facade, within a one-story, hip-roof portico supported by slender, tapered Doric columns and pilasters. The door is flanked by single-light sidelights. Single, brick, exterior end chimneys are located on both the east and west elevations of the building. A one-story, hip-roof porch with slender, tapered Doric columns projects from the building's east elevation. Fenestration consists of 8-over-1 sash on the first floor, 6-over-1 sash on the second floor, and paired, 4-over-4 sash in the center bay of the second story facade.

The house at 3 Jennys Lane was part of the Homestead Estate of Julia A. Gladding, laid out in 1910. Julia was the widow of George A. Gladding, who owned several acres of land between Jennys Lane and Chapin Road. Research on file at the Barrington Preservation Society indicates that the building was constructed in 1911, the year after the property was transferred from Julia Gladding to her daughter Fannie D. Brownell of Bristol, RI. The property remained in the Gladding family until being sold to Marston and Clara Lincoln in 1925. Lincoln also purchased a portion of Alverin Gladding's property to the east at this same time. Marston died sometime prior to 1940, when his widow is listed in local directories at this address. She resided here with her son, Edward W. Lincoln, a lawyer, and his wife Muriel. The property passed out of Lincoln family ownership when it was purchased by Vahe D. Johnson in 1956. Current owners are Michael G. & Margaret C. Beresford.

GARAGE: A 1-story, end-gable, 2-bay garage with wood-shingle siding stands to the south of the building.

- 6 CHARLES H. AND PATRICIA WATTS HOUSE (1953): A south-facing, Colonial Revival-style residence consisting of a 2-story, 3-bay, rectangular-plan main block with a 1-story, rectangular-plan, 2-bay garage extending off its east elevation. The building, which is set back approximately 30 ft from the street, rests on a concrete foundation, has wood-shingle siding and is topped by an asphalt shingle, hip roof. The principal entrance is located in the center bay of the main block and is flanked by ½ sidelights. A brick, exterior end chimney is located on the west elevation of the main block. Windows consist of 6-over-6 replacement sash; paired sash are located in the first and third bays of the first floor of the main block.

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Records at Barrington Town Hall indicate that a building permit was issued for this house on September 4, 1953. Deeds indicate that the property was purchased in the early 1950s from James Grant by Frank J. Palumbo, who built the dwelling – probably speculatively – and quickly sold it to Charles H. and Patricia Watts in 1954. William L. and Roseanne Sammons lived here from 1958 to 1964. From 1964 to 1981, the property belonged to Philip Lapidés, who worked in Providence as the treasurer and president of Harvey Ltd., and his wife Myrna. Current owners are Douglas S. & Maya A. Bireley.

- 7 * ALVERIN GLADDING HOUSE (1889): A 2½-story, 3-bay, side-gable, east-facing, Colonial Revival-style residence set back approximately 30 feet from the street. The building is clad in wood shingles, has an asphalt shingle roof and stands on a brick foundation. The building's principal entrance is housed within a 2½-story, gable-roof projection centered on the building's facade. The entrance is accessed by a flight of steps and flanked by paired windows set below a simple overhang. A second, 2½-story, gable-roof projection extends from the rear of the building and features a 1-story, hip-roof bay window. A smaller, 1-story, gable-roof ell (after 1961) projects from the southwest corner of the building. A brick, exterior end chimney is located on the north elevation of the main block. Windows consist of single and paired 6-over-1 sash; shed dormers project from both the east and west roof slopes.

Research conducted by the Barrington Preservation Society indicates that this residence was built in 1889 by Alverin M. Gladding, who acquired the land from his parents, George A. and Julia A. Gladding, in 1888. Alverin and Grace Gladding (his first wife, who died in 1893) took out mortgages totaling \$1,200 to construct the house, which may have been built by Gladding, as he was a carpenter by trade. The house first appears on the 1895 map, identified as "Alvin Gladding." Directories list Alverin, along with his second wife, Ada I. Gladding whom he married in 1906, living on Jennys Lane. The Gladdings remained at this address until 1927 when they transferred the property to Lester and Edith Walling and moved to Rumstick Road. Edith Walling transferred the property to William James and Clara O'Neil in 1954. Following Clara's death in 1963 and William's in 1976, their daughter Mary Ann (O'Neil) Hazard became the executor of their estate. The property was sold in 1980 to Ronald and Ann Glosson, who retain ownership to this day.

GARAGE: A 1½-story, side-gable, 2-bay garage sheathed in wood shingles is located at the end of a drive to the southeast of the residence.

- 10 HOUSE (between 1928 and 1939): A 1½-story, 3-bay, rectangular-plan, south-facing, Dutch Colonial Revival-style residence set back approximately 40 ft from the street. A 2-story ell extends off the west elevation of the main block. The building is sheathed in wood-shingles and has an asphalt shingle, side-gambrel roof. The foundation was not visible at the time of survey. The principal entrance is located in the center bay, under an entry porch with a round-arched roof supported by paired, slender, classical columns. The door is flanked by ½ sidelights. A brick, exterior end chimney is located on the west elevation. Windows consist mostly of 6-

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over-1 sash; the first and third bays on the first floor contain 8-over-1 sash flanked by slim, 4-over-1 windows, Continuous shed-roof dormers on the south and north roof slopes each contain three window openings, and lunettes are located in the gable peaks.

The first time a house appears in this location on a historic map is on the 1939 USGS map; it is not on the 1928 Sanborn atlas. In 1940, Robert S. Grant, a trust officer, lived at 10 Jennys Lane with his wife, Christine. As of 1947, the property belonged to Richard B. and Florence A. Howard. Subsequent owners include Albert L. and Mary C. Bosworth, who lived here from 1948 to 1950, and Frank H. Malley, who lived here with his wife, Dorothy, and son, David, from 1950 to 1965. The next owner, Charles B. Keefe, a supervisor at Narragansett Brewery, lived here with his wife, Claire, until 1982. The current owner is Scott W. Bean.

GARAGE: A 2-bay, side-gable, wood-clapboard garage is located at the end of a drive to the east of the residence.

- 11 HOUSE (1971): A 1½-story, side-gable, late 20th century residence set back approximately 100 feet from the street. Due to the setback from the street and tree cover, the building is barely visible from the road. The rectangular structure is sheathed in vertical wood siding and features single-pane windows.

NC

The building at 11 Jennys Lane was constructed in 1971 on the site of an historic structure which was razed in October 1943. The earlier building, unique for Barrington and the state, was octagonal in shape, as evidenced by historic maps and an aerial view from 1929. The building, part of the Gladding Estate, was owned by George D. and Ardelia C.D. Gladding throughout the first quarter of the twentieth century. The property was subsequently acquired by Mary L. Billings, who appears in tax records at this address throughout the 1930s. The building was razed in October 1943. The property was acquired by Richard J. and Sylvia D. Miller in 1970; the Millers constructed the current building the following year. The Millers soon relocated to Palos Verdes, California and sold the property in 1974 to Solomon P. and Ann Cole. Alfred Luchesi, Jr. acquired the property in 1987. The current owner is Diane King.

- 15 * CHARLES F. GLADDING HOUSE (1906): A 1½-story, L-shaped, modest Italianate-style residence set back approximately 20 feet from the street. The building is sheathed in clapboard, has an asphalt shingle roof and stands on a brick foundation. The building's principal entrance is located within a 1-story, 3-bay, gable-on-hip-roof porch with slender posts, a simple rail, brick piers and lattice underpinning. An interior brick chimney projects from the roof ridge. A 1-story, gable-roof ell projects from the rear of the building. Windows consist of single and paired 2-over-2 sash on the main block of the building and 8-over-8 on the rear ell. Paired, round-arch windows flanked by round shutters are centrally located on the second story of the facade.

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Research on file at the Barrington Preservation Society indicates that the building was constructed in 1906 by Charles F. Gladding, who lived here with his wife Carrie Gladding. Although noted in Assessor's records as being constructed in 1875, the building does not appear on the 1895 map. The property was part of the Plat of the Homestead Estate of Julia A. Gladding, as shown on the map prepared by Charles F. Chase, August 1910. Charles F. Gladding of Warren acquired the property (identified as lot #4 on the 1910 Plat map) from his father, George A. Gladding of Barrington in 1892. Evidence that the building was not constructed until 1906 includes records that Gladding was taxed as a non-resident between 1893-1903 and a mortgage for \$2,400 he borrowed in 1906, apparently to construct this house. In 1910, Charles increased the depth of his property through the purchase of an additional lot of land (identified as lot #9 on the 1910 Plat map). Charles is listed in directories as a druggist working in Providence. Charles F. Gladding died in June 1914, leaving his widow, Carrie Gladding as the executor of the estate. Carrie remained at this address for 31 years, along with Charles' brother Howard E. Gladding and his wife Laura R. Gladding, who resided here prior to constructing their own house at 21 Jennys Lane. The property remained in the Gladding family until being sold in 1945 to Oliver W. and Della P. Drew. Subsequent owners include George W. and Katherine H. Waterman, who acquired the property in 1956, and Margaret C. Hamm, who purchased the property in 1960. It was while the Hamms owned the property that the addition and garage were added (1963). Current owners are Bianca C. Scola & Kevin J. Sullivan.

GARAGE: A 1-story, 2-bay, side-gable garage clad in vertical wood siding stands to the southeast of the residence, at the end of a drive.

- 16 HENRY S. ROBINSON HOUSE (1910-1911): A south-facing, 2½-story, 5-bay, rectangular-plan, Colonial Revival-style residence set back approximately 50 ft from the street. A 1-story ell, likely an addition, extends off the northeast corner of the main block. The building has a brick foundation, wood-shingle siding and an asphalt shingle, side-gable roof which is pierced by two brick chimneys on its north slope. A 1-story porch with a hip roof supported by paired, classical columns extends the full width of the front elevation; currently screened, the porch was likely open when first built. A Dutch door with leaded sidelights is located within the porch, in the center bay; a secondary entrance is located off a deck on the east elevation. Windows consist primarily of 6-over-1 sash; groups of three windows are located to either side of the front door, within the porch. A continuous dormer contains three windows; the first and third windows are located beneath flared gable roofs.

The house at 16 Jennys Lane was part of the Hoffman Plat, which was laid out in 1910. Research on file at the Barrington Preservation Society indicates that the house was built between 1910 and 1911, and that the first owner was Henry S. Robinson. Robinson worked for the Providence Telephone Company and bought three lots on the Hoffman Plant. He lived at this location with his wife, Louise, until at least 1922; he had moved to Boston by 1925. Edwin F. Sherman, who worked as a cotton broker in Providence, owned the property from the mid-1920s until at least 1930. Winthrop W. Adams, an engineer, lived here with his wife, Dorothy, from

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around 1941 to 1949. For the next two decades, the property belonged to Arthur A. Kidder, Jr., who worked in investments, and his wife, Elizabeth. Kidder also served as a member of the Town Council and as a state senator.¹ The current owner is Pamela C. MacFarlane.

GARAGE: A modern, 1-bay, side-gable garage is located at the rear of the property, at the end of a drive located to the west of the house. The children's playhouse was built 40 years ago by Charles Christian, the father of the current owner.

- 21 **HOWARD E. GLADDING HOUSE (1926):** A 1½-story, 3-bay, rectangular-plan, side-gambrel, Dutch Colonial Revival-style residence set back approximately 40 feet from the street. The north-facing building is clad in wood shingles, has an asphalt-sheathed roof and stands on a brick foundation. A brick, exterior end chimney is located on the building's west elevation. The building's principal entrance is centrally located within a 1-story, gable-roof portico with slender Doric columns and flanked by 8-light sidelights. A 1-story, enclosed porch spans the building's west elevation. Windows include single and paired 6-over-1 sash. Shed-roof dormers project from both the north and south roof slopes of the building.

The house at 21 Jennys Lane was constructed in 1926 by Howard E. Gladding, a banker, who resided here with his wife Laura R. Gladding. The Gladdings had boarded with Howard's brother Charles at 15 Jennys Lane until constructing this house. The property was part of the Homestead Estate of Julia Gladding (lots 5 and 10) and appears on the 1928 Sanborn map. Howard is listed as a secretary and general manager at the Morris Plan Company of Rhode Island. The Gladdings resided here, along with their son Preston R. Gladding, until 1949 when they sold the property to Winthrop W. and Dorothy G. Adams. The property remained in the Adams family until 1988 when it was sold by the children of Winthrop and Dorothy Adams (Joan A. Pirie of Bethesda, MD and Judith Adams McKay of Rockport, MA) to Ronald E. and Synthia Steger. Current owners are Douglas C. & Liza K. McConnell.

GARAGE: A 1-story, 2-bay, hip-roof garage sheathed in wood shingles stands to the southeast of the house.

- 23 * **CHARLES C. WHITING HOUSE (1894):** A north-facing, 1½-story, T-shaped, late Victorian-style residence set back approximately 30 feet from the street. The building stands on a brick foundation, is sheathed in clapboard and has an asphalt shingle, cross-gable roof. The building's principal entrance is sheltered within a one-story, hip-roof porch with square wood piers and metal railing. Windows include 8-over-8 and 6-over-6 sash; an oculus window is located on the building's west elevation, above the porch. An interior brick chimney projects from the west roof slope, close to the ridge; a second, brick, exterior end chimney is located on the east elevation of the building. A large, 1½-story, gable-roof ell (1956) set on a brick foundation projects from the building's rear elevation.

¹ Robert E. Anderson, et al., *Barrington: Two Hundredth Anniversary* (Barrington, RI: Two Hundredth Anniversary Committee, 1970):60.

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The house at 23 Jennys Lane was constructed in 1894 by Charles C. Whiting, two years after he purchased the property from George A. and Julia Gladding. The building appears on the 1895 map identified as Chas. Whiting. The 1897 directory lists Charles C. Whiting, a jeweler, residing on Golden Rod Avenue (present-day Jennys Lane). Charles was a superintendent at the William Mathewson Jewelry Company, which worked with precious jewels and jewelry findings. Charles resided at this address, along with his wife Helen, until his death sometime prior to 1921 when the property is listed in tax records as the Estate of Charles C. Whiting. Helen is listed in local directories, along with their daughter Edna M., a teacher, through to the 1930s. Edna M. Whiting and her sister, Grace E. Viall, inherited the property from their parents in 1945. Willard W. Viall, grandson of Charles and Helen Whiting and administrator of the estate of Grace E. Viall, and Edna Whiting transferred the property to Kingsey N. Meyer and Carol J. Meyer in 1953. The Meyers made several significant changes to the property, including the construction of two additions to the rear and a detached garage in 1956, as well as enlarging the property through the purchase of a second tract of land to the south, identified on the Plat of the Homestead Estate of Julia Gladding as lot #11. This lot was previously part of 27 Jennys Lane. James W. and Anne S. O'Neill purchased both tracts of land in 1971 and constructed a third addition in 1981. Current owners are Mark P. & Lynn B. Dolan.

GARAGE: A 1½-story, end-gable garage stands to the southwest of the house.

- 24 WILLIAM J. AND ANNIE KENYON HOUSE (ca. 1911): A south-facing, 1½-story, rectangular-plan, Craftsman/Colonial Revival-style residence set back approximately 50 ft from the street. The building rests on a brick foundation and is sheathed in wood-shingle siding. A single brick chimney is located on the west slope of the asphalt shingle, hip roof. An integral porch with brick piers, a simple rail and slender, Ionic columns stretches across the main façade. The principal entrance is located at the west end of the porch, within a glass-enclosed entry. A secondary entrance is located on the west elevation, off a small deck. Windows include 1-over-1 sash as well as double-hung windows with multiple, vertical panes in the top sash and a single pane in the lower sash. A gabled dormer, containing two windows beneath a round-arched sunburst, is located on the south slope of the roof. Two hip-roof dormers are located on the roof's west and east slopes.

The house at 24 Jennys Lane was part of the Hoffman Plat, which was laid out in 1910. The lot was sold by William and Mira Hoffman to William and Annie Kenyon in 1911. Tax records show that William J. Kenyon was paying tax on a house in 1912. A traveling salesman, William appears in directories as living on Burrington Avenue (present-day Jennys Lane) with his wife as early as 1913, presumably in this house. The Kenyons lived here together until 1936. After William's death, Annie continued to live at the house until 1942, when she sold it to William E. and Ethelyn Curtis. Charles V. Raymond, an assistant manager, purchased the property with his wife, Eleanor, in 1946; they sold to Madeline A. Sessions two years later.

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Albert M. Pawlina, a sales manager, and his wife Rita owned the property from 1953 to 1958. Matthew Surgento lived here with his son, Michael, in the 1960s. Current owners are William & Glenda Tumber.

GARAGE: A small, 1-bay, front-gable garage is located to the west of the house, at the end of a short drive. While it retains its historic carriage-house doors on its east elevation, a sheltered pedestrian entry has been added to its south elevation.

- 27 * ALICE TINGLEY HOUSE (1884): A north-facing, 1½-story, irregularly-shaped, Queen Anne-style residence set back approximately 30 feet from the street. The building stands on a brick foundation, is sheathed in clapboard and wood shingles and has an asphalt-shingled roof. The building features several notable hallmarks of the Queen Anne style, including an irregular facade and side elevations, decorative surfaces embellished with fish-scale shingles, latticework, and decorative brackets. The building is further embellished with applied board-and-batten diaper work found at the peak of the front and cross gables. The building's principal entrance is offset within the west bay of the asymmetrical facade. The gable roof slopes downward to form a projecting hood supported by decorative brackets framing 10-light sidelights. A 1-story, flat-roof porch with paired wood piers, wood railing and vertical underpinning spans the building's east elevation. Windows consist of 2-over-2 sash and multi-light-over-2 sash. A 1-story, gable-roof ell (after 1961) projects from the rear of the building. A brick, exterior, end chimney is located on the east end of the 1-story rear ell; two interior, brick chimneys pierce the roofline of the main block of the building. Although added to throughout the twentieth century through the addition of a porch on the east side, a 1-story rear ell and a sunroom constructed in 1986, the building retains a high degree of architectural integrity.

The house at 27 Jennys Lane was constructed in 1884, a year after George Gladding sold to Alice E. Tingley, wife of Arthur D. Tingley, a lot fronting Jennys Lane. By November of 1883, the Tingleys had obtained a mortgage from their neighbor Caroline Sabin. Tax records show that the property was valued at \$500 in 1883 and jumped to \$2,000 in 1884 following the construction of the house. The building appears on the 1895 map as the property of Alice Tingley. By 1907, Alice purchased additional land (lot #11) from Julia A. Gladding, increasing the depth of her property along Jennys Lane. Arthur, listed in directories as a clerk in Providence (1897) and later a real estate manager (1922), resided here with his wife until his death in 1934. Alice died on Christmas day in 1944 and her two sons, A. (Arthur) Brintnall Tingley of 28 Jennys Lane, and Henry F. Tingley of Providence, executors of the estate, sold the property to Thorwald and Lillian R. Larson in 1947. The property was sold again in 1959 to Richard F. and Mary K. Staples, who remained at this address until selling the property in 1977 to Dr. David S. and Margaret D. Farrell, who retain ownership to this day. Lot #11 was later sold to Kingsley N. Meyer (land now part of 23 Jennys Lane).

- 28 A. BRINTNALL AND LAURA V. TINGLEY HOUSE (ca. 1912-13): A south-facing, 2-story, 3-bay, Colonial Revival-style residence set back approximately 50 ft from the street, with wood-shingle siding and an asphalt-shingle, side-gable roof. The principal entrance is located in the center bay under a shed-roof hood. A brick,

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exterior end chimney is located on the west elevation. Windows consist primarily of 6-over-6 sash; pairs of windows occupy the first and third bays of the first floor, while a small, 8-over-8 sash window is located in the center bay of the second floor.

The house at 24 Jennys Lane was part of the Hoffman Plat, which was laid out in 1910. The lot was sold by William and Mira Hoffman to Charles H. Almy in 1910, who sold to A. Brintnall Tingley the next year. Tax records show a jump in the value of Tingley's real estate from \$600 in 1912, to \$1,800 in 1913, to \$3,000 in 1914, suggesting the house was built 1912-1913. Tingley, who worked at Henry W. Cooke Co., a real estate firm in Providence, lived here with his wife, Laura for decades. Their son, Arthur B. Tingley, lived with them until the mid-1940s. Directories indicate that Laura had died by 1967. After A. Brintnall Tingley died in 1976, the house passed to his son, who quickly sold it to John and Lois Cumming, who retain ownership to this day.

- 32 HOUSE (ca. 1914): A south-facing, 2-story, Colonial Revival-style residence consisting of a 4-bay, rectangular-plan main block with a 2-story, 2-bay ell extending off its west elevation. The building is set back approximately 60 ft from the street, its exterior walls are finished with wood-shingle siding and its side-gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The foundation was not visible at the time of the survey. Two interior, brick chimneys pierce the roofline: one on the north slope of the roof of the main block and one on the ridge of the ell. The principal entrance is located in the center of the main block, within a shallow enclosed entry porch with a gable roof. Slightly bowed, multi-pane bay windows, possibly not original, are located on either side of the entrance. Other windows are 6-over-6 sash. Lunette vents occupy the gable peaks.

The house at 32 Jennys Lane was part of the Hoffman Plat, which was laid out in 1910. Records at Barrington Town Hall indicate that the house was built around 1914, and that John E. and Ruth F. Marshall were paying tax on a house on this lot by 1921. The Marshalls appear in directories as living on Jennys Lane as early as 1917, presumably in this house. John Marshall was a purchasing agent who worked in Providence. By 1936, the property belonged to Frank T. and Isabelle O. Hertel; they remained here into the 1940s. By 1947, they had moved to Bristol and the home belonged to Arthur A. Kidder, who worked in investments, and his wife, Elizabeth. Sedgwick S. Adams, a dentist, lived here with his wife, Harriet, in the 1950s and 1960s. The current owner is Melissa A. Ruhl.

GARAGE: A small garage, barely visible from the street, sits at the end of a drive located on the east side of the house.

- 33 * LEWIS T. FISHER HOUSE (1863): A north-facing, 2½-story, L-shaped, Italianate-style residence set back approximately 30 feet from the street at the end of a crushed gravel driveway. The building is comprised of two intersecting gable-roof blocks, creating an L-shape. The building rests on a stone foundation, is clad in wood shingles and has an asphalt shingled roof. The building's principal entrance is offset on the 3-bay

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facade, set below a gable-roof hood supported by decorative brackets. The entrance is flanked by 4-light sidelights and set below a simple transom. The building is embellished with decorative brackets supporting wide, overhanging eaves. A substantial 2-story ell (after 1961) with similar detailing and finishes has been added to the west side of the main block of the building. A 1-story, flat-roof ell projects from the rear of the building and features a roof deck and balustrade. Windows consist of 6-over-6 replacement sash. An interior brick chimney pierces the roof of the building's east slope; a brick, exterior end chimney is located on the building's west elevation.

The house at 33 Jennys Lane was constructed in 1863 by Lewis Thompson Fisher, who purchased the property in 1862 from Nancy Gladding, a relative through marriage. The building first appears on the 1870 Beers map as one of only three buildings on the south side of Jennys Lane. Lewis T. Fisher played an active and prominent role in business and official circles in Bristol County. Born in 1831, he married Mary Jane Drown, daughter to Alfred Drown of Barrington, in 1852 and soon moved to Iowa. Upon returning from Iowa, Fisher began work in a machine shop in Providence (1863-1868) and from 1868-1884 served as superintendent of the Mechanics' Machine Company, Warren. After 1884 Fisher became a leading contractor in Bristol County and built many residences and public buildings, including two schools in Barrington, the Warren Town Hall and work on the Barrington Town Hall. Fisher also served as sheriff of Bristol County for nine successive years, clerk and treasurer of the school district for 21 consecutive years, town tax assessor, and United States census enumerator for Barrington in 1880. ²

The Fishers were related to the Gladdings by marriage as Mary Jane (Drown) Fisher and Julia Ann (Drown) Gladding were sisters and daughters of Alfred Drown. (Julia Ann was the daughter-in-law of Nancy Gladding.) In addition, Lewis and George A. Gladding were business partners in Gladding & Fisher, carpenters. Lewis and Mary had four children together: Eliza A. (died 1879), Nellie Louise (died 1860), Christopher Edmund (died 1888) and Lewis G. (died 1930). Lewis T. Fisher died in January 1909, leaving the property to his wife, Mary J. Fisher and Lewis G. Fisher, his only surviving son. Lewis G. Fisher married Jennie Brown (died 1948) in 1884 and had two children: Lewis G. Jr. and Norma Lupton (later Marcellini). Lewis G. Fisher died in March 1930, leaving his wife Jennie as the executor of his estate. Jennie died in 1950, leaving the property to her daughter Norma (Fisher) Marcellino who sold the property that same year to Basilio and Yvonne Camuso. The property was later sold to Donald and Denise Leighton in 1985, who retain ownership to this day. A portion of the property was sold in 1991 and is now part of 41 Jennys Lane.

GAZEBO: A 1-story, hip-roof gazebo with a stone foundation and walls and wood piers supporting the roof stands to the southeast of the house.

² *Representative Men and Old Families of Rhode Island* (Chicago: J.H. Beers & Co., 1908):670-671.

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- 35 CHARLES F. AND CORA M. WORDELL HOUSE (1946): A north-facing, 1½-story, 3-bay wide, Colonial Revival-style Cape Cod cottage with large projecting front gable set back approximately 45 feet from the street. The building rests on a concrete foundation, is clad in wood shingles and has an asphalt-shingled roof. The building's principal entrance is centrally located on the facade, below a blind fanlight and flanked by 4-light sidelights. A secondary entrance is located on the west elevation, adjacent to a 1-story, hip-roof bay window. A 1-story, shed-roof, screened-in porch set on a concrete foundation projects from the building's east elevation; a simple deck projects from the rear elevation. An exterior, brick, end chimney is located on the building's east elevation. Windows consist of 6-over-6 sash and 8-light casements set in groups of three or four along the facade.

GARAGE: A 1-story, end-gable, single-bay garage (between 1928-1950) sheathed in clapboard stands to the southwest of the building.

Research on file at the Barrington Preservation Society indicates that the house at 35 Jennys Lane was constructed in 1946 for Charles F. and Cora M. Wordell, who purchased the property from members of the Brownell family in 1945. The Wordells remained at this address for over a decade before selling to Philip J. and Marion R. Bray in 1956. Bray was a Brown University professor and a veteran. Subsequent owners include Jack W. and Geraldine S. Opdyke, who purchased the property in 1965. The current owner is Adeline Crenson.

- 36 J. RICHMOND AND ELEANOR FALES HOUSE (ca. 1915): A south-facing, Craftsman-style residence set back approximately 60 ft from the street on a lot landscaped with mature trees, perennial beds and foundation plantings. The house is approached via a semi-circular drive. It rests on a brick foundation and its exterior walls are clad in a combination of wood shingles and stucco with half-timbering. The 2½-story, rectangular-plan main block is topped by a jerkinhead roof with an east-west ridgeline. One-story, shed-roof ells extend off the east and west elevations of the main block; their roofs are cut away to accommodate second-story balconies. A 1½-story extension off the south elevation of the main block is topped by a shed roof, which is pierced by two gabled dormers. All the roofs are sheathed in slate shingles and supported by scrolled brackets. A single, brick chimney is located on the north slope of the main block. A 1-story, shed-roof porch extends the width of the main block and is supported by tapered, square columns resting on wood-shingled piers with a simple railing. The principal entrance is located in the center of the porch, beneath a gable roof with a segmental pediment. The door to the house is flanked by ½ sidelights. Windows include a combination of 6-over-1 and 3-over-1 double-hung sash and multiple-pane casement sash. Groups of three windows are located on either side of the main entry.

The house at 36 Jennys Lane was part of the Hoffman Plat, which was laid out in 1910. The lot was sold by William and Mira Hoffman to J. Richmond and Eleanor Fales in 1915. They appear in directories as having a summer residence on Jennys Lane as early as 1917. At the time, they lived in Pawtucket; as of 1922, their

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year-round residence was in Providence. The Fales had sold the residence to Edmund J. Estes by 1925. He lived here with his wife, Abbie until the mid-1930s, when Theodore D. and Marjorie H. Shapleigh purchased the home. By 1940, the property belonged to A. Shepherd Titcomb, an assistant sales manager, and his wife, Mary. A purchasing agent, Herbert C. Harris, lived here with his wife, Beatrice, beginning around 1950. A Sanborn map from that year shows the house, labeled "Netopia." Herbert Harris died in 1986, and Beatrice continued to own the property until her death in 1998. Current owners are Christopher Hall & Kelly Donnell.

GARAGE: A garage with wood-shingle siding and a hip roof sheathed in slate sits to the northwest of the house, at the end of a drive. Carriage-house doors occupy its three bays.

- 41 HOUSE (unknown; built or significantly expanded in 1995): A north-facing, 1½-story, side-gable building set
NC back approximately 150 feet from the street. Due to the setback from the street and tree cover, the building is barely visible from the road.

The current building appears to have been constructed or heavily altered in 1995 and stands on land owned by members of the Mathewson family in the late nineteenth century. According to "Old Barrington Homes," the original building on the site was one of several homes in the area built by Allen C. Mathewson. Bradford A. and Annie D. Mathewson sold the property in 1899 to Frederick Greene of Warren. It appears that the land was subsequently divided and owned at various times by members of the Brown, Swan and Murdough families. Tax records indicate that the current structure was built or significantly altered in 1995, since the value of the property dramatically increased from \$86,200 in 1991 to \$170,900 in 1995. According to the Barrington Preservation Society, the building has been highly altered. Current owners are Vincent J. & Jean Santaniello.

- 44 GEORGE S. AND EMMA S. BOUTWELL HOUSE (ca. 1910): A south-facing, 2-story, 2-bay, Colonial Revival-style residence with a roughly square plan, which is set back approximately 30 ft from the street. Its foundation is of brick, its exterior walls are clad in wood shingles, and its hip roof has asphalt shingles and deep eaves. A 1-story, shed-roof porch wraps around the south elevation and half of the east elevation of the house and is supported by slender, Doric columns. The principal entrance is located in the second bay of the south elevation, under the porch. A secondary entrance, consisting of a pair of French doors, is located under a small porch on the north end of the east elevation. Windows consist primarily of 2-over-1 sash; a hip-roof dormer pierces the south slope of the roof, and houses a pair of 2-over-1 window sash.

The house at 44 Jennys Lane was part of the Hoffman Plat, which was laid out in 1910. The lot was sold by William and Mira Hoffman to George and Emma Boutwell in 1910. Records show that George Boutwell was paying taxes on real estate worth \$3,400, presumably this property, beginning in 1911. A tool maker, Boutwell appears in directories as living on Burrington Avenue (present-day Jennys Lane) as early as 1913. He had become a janitor by 1917, and had married Emma by 1922. The Boutwells lived here together until

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the mid-1930s, and again appear at this address in a directory from 1942. The property was sold to James H. Doherty, an accountant, and his wife, Eleanor, in 1953. They remained here until at least 1967, at which time Eleanor was working as a secretary at Anchorage Plastics. The current owner is Debra Hall.

- 45 HOUSE (1952): A north-facing, 1-story, L-shaped residence set back approximately 50 feet from the street.
NC The building rests on a concrete foundation, is clad in wood shingles and has an asphalt-shingle side gable roof. The building's principal entrance is offset on the facade and accessed via a simple wood deck. An interior, brick chimney projects from the roof ridge. Windows consist of single pane sash. A 1-story, 2-bay, end-gable garage projects from the west end of the structure.

According to assessor's records, 45 Jennys Lane was constructed in 1952 on land previously owned by Gertrude E. Hempstead in the first quarter of the twentieth century. Records from 1925 indicate that there was a fire at the property in that year; this is further evidenced by the dramatic decrease in the value of the buildings from \$2,500 in 1923 to \$1,000 in 1925. The 1921 Sanborn map shows several structures on the property, one set close to the street and three others to the rear of the property. By 1928, only the buildings to the rear remain, most likely due to the fire indicated in tax records. The property was sold in 1944 to Emerson E. Pease who sold it five years later to Priscilla A. Sawyer. The present building was constructed by Priscilla Sawyer, who retained ownership of the property through to 1962 when it was purchased by William A. and Berta Hagen. The Hagens subsequently sold the property two years later to Richard R. and Virginia C. Stimets. Visual evidence, combined with information from the Sanborn maps, indicates that the building has been significantly altered in recent years. Current owners are David M. & Kristin E. Winoker.

- 48 * ALLEN C. MATHEWSON / ELIZABETH LYNDE HOUSE (ca. 1862): A 1½-story, L-plan, Second Empire-style residence set back approximately 20 feet from the street. The building rests on a brick foundation, is clad in wood clapboards and has simple wood cornerboards. Its mansard roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and features scrolled brackets, dentiled cornices and chevron-patterned edging. The house has two brick chimneys on the ridgeline. A small, 1-story, flat-roof porch occupies the corner where the two sides of the building's L meet. It is supported by Chinese-inspired, stick-work posts with brackets and houses the building's principal entrance, which consists of a pair of doors housed beneath a round-arched transom. Windows consist of 2-over-2 sash beneath drip caps. The lower slope of the mansard roof is pierced by multiple gabled dormers, each of which houses a 2-over-2 window within a carved, round-arched surround.

Research conducted by the Barrington Preservation Society indicates that this residence was built ca. 1862 by Allen C. Mathewson who, upon his death in 1878, bequeathed the property to his daughter, Elizabeth, who was married to Benjamin Lynde. The house appears on the 1870 Beers atlas and also on a plat map, dated 1886, showing the division of Allen C. Mathewson's estate. The Lyndes appear in the 1888 town directory as living on Golden Rod Avenue (present-day Jennys Lane). Upon Elizabeth's death in 1905, the property passed to Benjamin's daughter, Mary Traver. Ten years later, she sold it to William and Mary Cross who, in

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turn, sold the property to Abbot and Sara Gardiner just one year later. The Gardiners owned the property until 1940, when Sara sold it to Lester F. Walling, who immediately sold it to Walcott Chapin, a purchasing agent, and his wife, Margaret. The Chapins remained at 48 Jennys Lane until 1950, when they sold to Charles H. and Estelle D. Tanner. Charles Tanner worked as a sales manager at Bullard-Clark in Connecticut. The Tanners sold the residence in 1963 to Burr and Mary K. Sebring, who continue to own and care for this property.

GARAGE: A 2-bay, hip-roof garage with carriage house doors, built in 1940 with a studio/workshop added in 1988, is located at the end of a short drive to the east of the house. It is clad in wood clapboards.

49 HOUSE (2002): A large, 2½-story, rectangular, side-gable residence set back approximately 100 feet from the street. The Neo-Colonial-style building stands on a concrete foundation, is clad in wood shingles and features an asphalt shingle roof. A shorter, 2-story, single-bay, gable-roof ell projects from the west end of the building. The principal entrance is centered on the 5-bay facade within a 2-story, pedimented entrance bay. The entrance is located within a 1-story, flat-roof portico with paired Doric columns and embellished with dentils, a balustrade and 5-light sidelights. Windows consist of 6-over-9 sash on the facade and 6-over-6 on the remainder of the building. Two gable-roof dormers pierce the front roof slope of the building. A 1-story, hip-roof porch with Doric columns and a simple wood rail wraps around the north and west elevations of the side ell.

Barrington assessor's records indicate that 49 Jennys Lane was constructed in 2002. The building replaced an earlier structure on the site, as shown on maps dating from the 1920s and 1950s. The earlier building was later razed and replaced by the current structure. Current owners are Peter M. & Sandra A. Broome.

52 HOUSE (2002): A south-facing, Neo-Colonial-style residence consisting of a 2½ story, 5-bay main block with a 1½-story, 2-bay, attached garage extending off its east elevation. It rests on a poured concrete foundation, is sheathed in wood shingles and is topped by a side-gable, asphalt-shingled roof. The principal entrance is located in the projecting, gabled center bay of the main block. The 1-story entry porch is supported by Ionic columns and is topped by a classical balustrade. Sidelights flank the door. A secondary entrance is located in the garage extension. Windows consist of double-hung sash, some of which are housed within pedimented window openings. Gabled dormers pierce the roofs of the main block and the garage extension.

Research indicates that a house was built on this lot sometime between 1950 and 1961, but was torn down and replaced with this building, constructed in 2002. The building is currently owned by the David J. Livingston Trust.

53 * NELSON AND ADELINE NEWELL HOUSE (1869): A north-facing, 1½-story, T-shaped, Italianate-style residence set back approximately 30 feet from the street. This elaborate building is comprised of a central, 3-

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story front-facing gable block and two flanking 1½-story, gable-roof ells. Decorative embellishments include wide, overhanging eaves supported by decorative brackets, dentils, and trim. A bay window with a decorative hood and 2-light windows projects from the facade. The building rests on a brick foundation, is sheathed in clapboard and has an asphalt shingle roof. The building's principal entrance is offset on the west bay of the facade, within a 1-story, flat-roof porch with squared wood posts and turned balusters. A 1-story, enclosed porch with round-arch windows is located in the east bay of the facade. Windows consist of 2-over-2 sash; paired round-arch windows are centrally located on the top story of the 3-story block. An interior brick chimney projects from the roof ridge. Gable-roof dormers break the roofline of the front roof slope. Each features a single, round-arch window and is embellished with decorative cross-bracing and trim. A 2-story ell projects from the rear of the main block and connects to the former carriage house.

53 Jennys Lane was one of several properties within the district constructed by Allen C. Mathewson. Constructed in 1869, the property was immediately sold to Nelson C. Newell and his wife Adeline; the 1870 map identifies the property as belonging to N. Newell. Nelson died in 1881 and his widow remained at this address until selling the property to Horace L. Manchester, a jeweler, in 1891. According to local directories, Manchester resided here with his wife, Nellie F. Manchester. During their ownership, they increased the lot frontage of the property from 139 feet to 351 feet through the acquisition of abutting property from Frederick and Lizzie Greene in 1906. (A small portion of this lot was later sold back to the Greene family in 1920.) The 1940 directory lists Horace L. and Mary W. Manchester, presumably his second wife, at this address. In 1949 the estate was purchased by John S. and Elizabeth R. Cumming, who sold the house to Robert K. and Crawford Small in 1967. Current owners are Dr. Ronald and Margaret Hillegass, who bought the property in 1973.

- 56 * WILLIAM A. MATHEWSON HOUSE (1903): A south-facing, 2½-story, 2-bay, rectangular-plan, Colonial Revival-style residence set back about 25 feet from the street. The building rests on a brick foundation, has an asphalt-shingled, cross-gable roof and is sheathed mostly in wood clapboard. The exterior walls within the gable peaks are finished with wood shingles. A single brick chimney is located on the east slope of the roof. The main entrance is located within a small, 1-story, hip-roof, glass-enclosed entry porch that projects from the second bay of the main facade. Windows consist largely of 6-over-1, double-hung sash; a group of three, 4-over-4 windows is located in the gable peak of the south elevation, beneath a slightly projecting eyebrow. A bay window is located on the west elevation, under a hip roof with visible rafter tails.

Research conducted by the Barrington Preservation Society indicates that this residence was built in 1903 by William A. Mathewson, grandson of Allen C. Mathewson, who had purchased the lot the previous year. (Deeds records suggest that there had previously been a house on the property, which may have been moved or may have burned.) Mathewson, who was attracted to Barrington by the "rustic solitude offered by the

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then small and largely undeveloped community” and by its saltwater fishing,³ is listed in the 1908 town directory as a taxidermist in Providence. By 1910, he was working in real estate. His wife, Grace, is listed in 1917, as is their daughter, Olive, a student. The Mathewsons remained here until selling the property in 1929 to Margaret Harrington. From 1943 to 1945, the property belonged to Harry and Beatrice Byrnes. Joseph and Dorothy Thornton owned the property from 1945 to 1948, when they sold to Charles and Eleanor Raymond. Charles Raymond was employed as an assistant manager in 1950; by 1967 he was the Head of Industrial Relations at BIF Industries in Providence. The Raymonds owned the house until their deaths in the 1980s. Current owners are John S. & Cathleen L. Rooks.

GARAGE: A 2-bay, wood-clapboard, hip-roof garage is located at the end of a drive to the west of the house.

- 61 RUSSELL CARPENTER HOUSE (ca. 1939): A north-facing, 1½-story, rectangular, side-gable, Colonial Revival-style Cape Cod cottage set back approximately 30 feet from the street. The building rests on a brick foundation, is clad in wood shingles, has an asphalt shingle roof and is embellished with wood cornerboards. The building's principal entrance is centrally located on the facade. An interior brick chimney projects from the roof ridge. A 1½-story, side-gable ell projects from the west elevation of the main block. Windows consist of 6-over-6 sash; a shed-roof dormer spans the rear roof slope of the building. A shed-roof dormer is presently being added to the front roof slope of the building.

According to the existing RIHPHC survey form for the property, 61 Jennys Lane was constructed ca. 1939 and replaced an earlier building which stood on the site. The earlier structure was constructed ca. 1924, when the property was first taxed; it does not appear on the 1921 Sanborn map. A 1929 aerial view of the neighborhood shows a two-story, side-gable building at this location, presumably the earlier house. A two-story structure is shown on maps dating from 1928-1960, indicating that the current building may have been constructed on the foundation of the earlier building. Stephen C. Miller is listed in tax records as the property's owner in 1923. The property was purchased by Dr. Russell H. Carpenter, a dentist with an office in Providence, in 1938. His wife, Dagmar, died in 2006 and the house is currently under renovation.

GARAGE: A 1-story, 2-bay, end-gable, wood-shingle garage stands to the southeast of the house.

MATHEWSON ROAD

- 17 * JAMES AND ANNIE WINDSOR / NATHAN AND ANGELICA SMITH HOUSE (ca. 1890): An asymmetrical, 2½-story, Queen Anne-style residence set back approximately 50 feet from the street and facing

³ “Old Hotel to Be Razed – Barrington Man Sees End of Era.” 21 January 1959. Clipping on file, Barrington Preservation Society, Barrington, RI.

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east, with a clear view of the Barrington River. It rests on a brick foundation and its exterior walls are clad in wood shingles and brick. The side-gable roof features flared eaves and gable-end overhangs supported by scrolled brackets. The roof is pierced by a full-height, gabled, projecting bay on the building's east elevation and a cylindrical tower at the building's northeast corner, the roof of which has been removed (a conical roof appears in an aerial photo from 1929, on file at the Barrington Preservation Society). A hip-roof porch, which houses the main entrance to the house, stretches the full width of the main façade and is supported by square piers with scrolled brackets. A porte-cochere is incorporated into the north end of the porch. Two corbelled brick chimneys are located on the east slope of the roof, as is a small, gabled dormer. Windows consist primarily of 2-over-1 sash; the projecting bay includes a five-sided bay window at its second story and a group of three windows at the floor above.

Research conducted by the Barrington Preservation Society indicates that in 1872 Allen C. Mathewson sold a piece of property, including a dwelling house, to James A. and Annie M. Windsor of Providence. Since, stylistically, the house at 17 Mathewson Road appears to be of somewhat later construction, it is presumed that the dwelling house referenced in the 1872 deed is not the current residence. The Windsors sold a property to Nathan J. and Angelica T. Smith in 1890; possibly this transaction included the current house. (The Barrington Assessor's records for this property show a construction date of 1890.) The Smith family retained ownership until 1921, when the house was sold to Albert and Margery Stearns. A celluloid manufacturer, Albert Stearns and his wife remained here until 1948, when John D. Eldert, who dealt in auto parts, and his wife, Carolyn, purchased the property. Beginning in the 1950s, Gerald W. Harrington, a lawyer in Providence, lived there with his wife, Eleanor, retaining ownership until 1979. Current owners are Dr. Harry M. & Judith Ann Iannotti.

GARAGE: A 2-bay, concrete-block garage is located to the southwest of the house, at the end of a drive, but is very difficult to see from the street.

35 NC As of May 2007, the lot at 35 Mathewson Road was occupied by an east-facing, 1½-story, 5-bay, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival-style residence built around 1943, when the lot was divided off from the lot to its immediate south (present-day 39 Mathewson Road). The residence was demolished at a subsequent date, and as of this writing the lot is empty.

38 * ALLEN C. MATHEWSON BOATHOUSE (ca. 1870/20th century): A 1-story, rectangular-plan, 2-bay-by-3-bay, late Victorian boathouse located on the east side of Mathewson Road, on a pier extending over the Barrington River. Its exterior walls are clad in wood clapboard with simple cornerboards and its gable roof is sheathed in wood shingles. The flared eaves feature decorative vergeboards that match the cresting on the roof. Windows consists of 6-over-6 sash, some of which have peaked drip caps with vergeboards that echo those at the roof. The primary entrance is located in the center bay of the south elevation. A deck extends off

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the east elevation of the boathouse. A brick chimney is located on the ridge of the roof, near the building's west end.

Research conducted by the Barrington Preservation Society indicates that this boathouse was built by Allen C. Mathewson ca. 1870 and, after his death in 1878, passed to his daughter, Bessie Thompson. Maps confirm that the boathouse was built by 1870, as it appears on the Beers atlas from that year. Bessie's husband, Walter F. Thompson, was a stationer in Providence. In 1901, Bessie Thompson sold the boathouse to John T. Brown, who purchased the house at 39 Mathewson Road around the same time (see below). Both properties passed to Brown's daughter, Annie S. B. Swan, when he died in 1920. The boathouse suffered some damage in the 1938 hurricane and was subsequently repaired. A ca. 1906 photo in *Some Representative Views of the Old Town of Barrington* indicates that the north elevation of the boathouse has been altered, perhaps during the repairs that took place after the hurricane; as of 1906, the window openings on the north side were smaller and spaced differently than they are today. Both the house and boathouse were sold to Albert Loepsinger in 1957, and then to William and Loretta Battey in 1967. Two years later, Francis and Patricia Scola bought both structures. Francis Scola immediately sold the boathouse to his brother, Bernard, and sister-in-law, Jane, who continue to own it to this day.

- 39 * ALLEN C. MATHEWSON / JOHN C. AND ABBY BURRINGTON HOUSE (ca. 1868): An east-facing, 1½-story, rectangular-plan, Italianate-style residence set back about 50 feet from the street on a lot landscaped with mature trees and foundation plantings. The exterior walls are clad in wood clapboard and feature corner pilasters. The cross-gable roof, which is sheathed in asphalt shingles, exhibits gable-end cornice returns and scrolled brackets. The foundation was not visible at the time of the survey. The house has a gracious wrap-around porch with a flat roof supported by sawn posts with brackets. The intricate oval pattern in the posts is echoed, at a smaller scale, in the railings. The principal entrance, which consists of a pair of doors beneath an arched transom, is located within the porch and set within a wood surround featuring a drip cap and pilasters. Windows include 4-over-4, 6-over-6 and 6-over-9 sash, housed beneath drip caps, some of which are bracketed. In addition, there is a band of sash at the eave line, forming a clerestory. The building has two brick chimneys: one on the roof ridge and one on the west slope.

Research conducted by the Barrington Preservation Society indicates that this residence was built by Allen C. Mathewson ca. 1868, apparently speculatively. He sold this lot, along with two adjoining lots, to Eliza Paine in 1871, who almost immediately sold it to John C. and Abby Burrington. According to *A History of Barrington, Rhode Island* by Thomas Bicknell, John C. Burrington was persuaded to come to Barrington by Mathewson and "became one of our most valuable citizens." (Maps and directories indicate that present-day Jennys Lane was known as Burrington Avenue from the early 1890s until the mid-1910s.) He served on the town school committee in 1882, was a State Representative from 1878-83 and was a State Senator from 1884-

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85. The Burrington Memorial Chapel at St. John's Episcopal Church was built in 1886, a year after his death.⁴ His widow, Abby, retained ownership of the house at 39 Mathewson Road until her death in 1900, after which her heirs sold the house to John T. Brown. (Brown purchased the boathouse at 38 Mathewson Road around the same time; see above.) Brown used the dwelling as a summer residence, passing it on to his daughter, Annie S. B. Swan, when he died in 1920. Annie was married to Samuel B. Swan, an electrical engineer. Both the house and boathouse were sold to Albert Loepsinger in 1957, and then to William and Loretta Battey in 1967. Two years later, Francis and Patricia Scola bought both structures, and retain ownership of the residence.

OUTBUILDINGS: A 2-bay, south-facing, wood-clapboard, gabled garage is located at the rear of the property, to the west of the house. It does not appear on the 1961 Sanborn map, suggesting it was constructed at a later date. The property also contains a modern shed with a cupola.

- 41 * THE GABLES (ca. 1850): An east-facing, 2½-story, end-gable, Gothic Revival-style building notable for its paired, oversized, steeply-pitched gables projecting from both the north and south roof slopes. This large, 5-bay-wide residence is set back approximately 60 feet from Mathewson Street and stands immediately adjacent to Jennys Lane. The building's facade features a 2-story, hip-roof, full-facade porch embellished with stickwork, simple rails, spindles set upon brick piers and lattice underpinning. An historic postcard shows the building with more elaborate decoration, including a cupola, corbelled brick chimneys at the roof ridge, and elaborate scrollwork below the eaves. In addition, a 1-story, flat-roof ell on the building's south elevation and extensive additions to the rear have since been removed. The building's principal entrance is centrally located within the porch. A secondary entrance is housed within a 1-story, gable-roof portico at the west end of the building's south elevation. Windows are comprised of the following: 6-over-9 sash on the first floor of the facade; paired 6-over-6 sash in the cross gables; 12-over-12 sash with wood storms on the remainder of the building. Note: two windows at the second story of the west elevation have been covered over with clapboard. An interior brick chimney projects from the roof ridge.

Constructed ca. 1850, 41 Mathewson Road was later expanded and converted for use as a summer hotel. It was built by George A. Gladding, a carpenter who lived at 32 Rumstick Road (see below). By 1866 it belonged to Allen C. Mathewson, who sold the property that year to Frances and Moses Kimball of Boston. Kimball acquired three tracts of land from Mathewson throughout 1866. The 1870 Beers map identifies the building's owner as "Kimball." Mathewson retained ownership of the land to the west and south of the property. The building was subsequently raised, enlarged and altered for use as "The Gables," a summer hotel. (One original entrance opens onto the porch on the present-day second floor.) The building was one of two summer hotels in the immediate area in the late nineteenth century; the second, known as "The Mathewson," originally Allen C. Mathewson's mansion, began being operated as a hotel around 1878 and

⁴ Thomas Williams Bicknell, *A History of Barrington, Rhode Island* (Providence, RI: Snow & Farnum, Printers, 1898):425, 430-431, 521, 546.

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was razed in 1959. Kimball retained ownership of The Gables until 1875 when the property was purchased by Phoebe W.B. and Robert Wilson. Two years later, the property was transferred back to Moses and Frances Kimball, who in turn sold the property to Henry F. Horton in 1890. Horton quickly sold the property to Ann Drown Otis in 1891 and it was again sold in 1896 to Annie Hanson. On October 17, 1896 Annie Hanson married Bradford Mathewson, Allen Mathewson's grandson and George Mathewson's son. Annie and Bradford obtained a mortgage for the property but soon defaulted and the property was sold to Alfred S. Johnson, a builder. Johnson retained ownership until 1920 when he sold the property to Rhonda and Sara Packard of Smithfield. Subsequent owners include Willis White and Son of Providence, Reba M. and Frank E. Flint and Samuel Swan. It was during this period (1921-1928) that several large extensions to the rear of the building were removed. The property was purchased in 1938 by Byron A. Waterman and his wife Louise C. Waterman who retain ownership to this day.

BARN: A 1½-story, end-gable, 2-bay barn sheathed in clapboard stands to the rear (south) of the building. A 1-story, shed-roof ell projects from the north elevation of the barn.

RUMSTICK ROAD

- 32 * GEORGE ANTHONY GLADDING HOUSE (1849): A Greek Revival/Italianate-style residence located on the east side of Rumstick Road and set back approximately 30 feet from the street. The 1½-story, rectangular plan main block has exterior walls sheathed in wood clapboards and accented with corner pilasters. Its front-gable, asphalt-shingle roof has gable-end cornice returns and bracketed eaves. One-story, flat-roof, glass-enclosed porches extend off the north and south elevations of the main block. The principal entrance is located within the west elevation of the south porch. Windows consist of 6-over-6 sash housed within substantial wood surrounds. Two shed-roof dormers are located on the north and south slopes of the roof. A single brick chimney is located on the south slope. The main block of the house is very intact; alterations to the building likely include the two 1-story porches and the shed-roof dormers (in place by 1921), as well as an ell that extends off the north elevation of the main block, at the rear of the house, which rests on a concrete-block foundation and which does not appear on the 1961 Sanborn map.

Research conducted by the Barrington Preservation Society indicates that this residence was built by George Anthony Gladding in 1849, two years after his parents, George and Nancy, purchased the lot. George Anthony Gladding (1822-1893) "came to be well known as a carpenter and builder for many years" in Barrington, designing and constructing his own house as well as The Gables at 41 Mathewson Road and a residence for Allen C. Mathewson (it is not known which residence – possibly one of the homes built by Mathewson and described in the inventory above, or perhaps Mathewson's mansion, located to the south of the district, which was built in the early 1860s and demolished in 1959). He worked in partnership with his brother-in-law, Lewis Thompson Fisher, who lived at 33 Jennys Lane. Although described as "not active in public matters and...retiring in his disposition," Gladding served as an attendant at the Congregational

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Church and treasurer of the Forrest Chapel Cemetery.⁵ He and his wife, Julia A. (Drown) Gladding, had eight children, six of whom survived to adulthood. The family appears in the Barrington town directory in 1887; George is listed as a carpenter, as is his oldest son, Alverin Mason, while another son, Charles Forrest, was working as a clerk. George Gladding died in 1893, leaving the property to his wife, Julia. It passed to their youngest child, Fannie D. Brownell, in 1910. By that time sons Alverin and Charles were living at 7 and 15 Jennys Lane, respectively. (Younger brother Howard's house at 21 Jennys Lane was built in 1926.) Although they had built a residence at 3 Jennys Lane in 1911, Fannie Brownell and her husband Edward retained ownership of the family homestead until 1917, at which point Frederick D. and Catherine M. Green purchased the property. Francis Conlon owned the property from 1928 to 1936, when it was sold to E. Manton Smith, who owned it until his death in 1969. The current owner is Lisa Volpe.

BARN: A barn is located at the rear of the property, but is not readily visible from a public way.

⁵ *Representative Men and Old Families of Rhode Island* (Chicago: J.H. Beers & Co., 1908):2224-2225.

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Statement of Significance

The Jennys Lane Historic District consists of 31 lots containing 30 private residences in an approximately 25-acre area near the center of Barrington. The district meets Criterion A in the area of community planning and development because its relatively concentrated period of growth, with over three-quarters of the contributing properties dating from between 1849 and 1915, reflects Barrington's development in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. During this time, Barrington grew from a small, agricultural community to a desirable summer enclave and middle-class suburb, in part due to the construction of the railroad in 1855, which linked Barrington with Providence about six miles to the northwest. Proximity to the water and to one of the town's three train depots, located just north of the district at the intersection of present-day County Road and the railroad tracks, made this area of town a focus for development. In the 1860s, Allen C. Mathewson, a jeweler from Providence, promoted the area by building summer hotels and speculative residences. The subdivision of his estate in 1886, and subsequent plats, further shaped the district. In addition, the district meets Criterion C in the area of architecture, because it includes excellent examples of the Greek Revival, Italianate, Gothic Revival, Second Empire, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles, as well as more vernacular expressions of the Victorian period. The district as a whole, and individual properties within it, maintain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. The period of significance is 1849 – 1953, from the date of the earliest house in the district to the date of construction for the most recent contributing property within the district.

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

European settlers – mostly of English and Welsh origin – first constructed buildings in present-day Barrington (then part of the town of Swansea) prior to King Philip's War (1675-1676), probably in the eastern part of town, near present-day Hundred Acre Cove. After the war, settlement spread across the river to the area north of Adams Point. A religious split led to the construction of a new meetinghouse on present-day Jennys Lane between 1712 and 1718 (not extant). (The construction of another meetinghouse at the northern end of County Road in 1740 reflected the shift of the town center to the north.) The modern street pattern reflects the network of roads that was established in the late 1600s and early 1700s. For example, portions of County Road and Rumstick Road, which skirt the western edge of the district, were laid out as the "Great Highway" by 1700, following the path of an old Native American trail.²

¹ Rhode Island Historical Preservation and Heritage Commission, *Historic and Architectural Resources of Barrington, Rhode Island* (Providence, RI: Rhode Island Historical Preservation and Heritage Commission, 1993):5-7.

² RIHPHC 1993:2, 9-10

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From the time of settlement through the mid-19th century, the community's economic base consisted primarily of farming. Cattle were raised for cheese, beef and leather; corn, rye, oats and barley provided grain; and the salt marshes were harvested for fertilizer and winter fodder. The proximity to Narragansett Bay led some residents to go to sea, engage in coastal trading or pursue shipbuilding. Barrington lacked any significant waterfalls, which severely limited industrial development, though brickmaking operations were supported by the clay beds in the tidal Muschechuck Creek. The town's landscape reflected its economy. Wharves occupied the town's eastern shore, while farm fields, pastures and woods dominated elsewhere. As of 1850, Barrington was home to 795 people residing in 122 households, 74 of which were farms. Farmsteads generally consisted of large tracts of land, and were dispersed throughout town.³

In the second half of the 19th century, Barrington evolved from a small, coastal farming community to a growing Providence suburb and summer community. The Bay House Hotel, built at Nayatt Point in 1848, accommodated vacationers, while wealthy industrialists from Providence, Pawtucket and Cranston built large, architect-designed homes with extensive, landscaped grounds at Nayatt and Rumstick Points. Between 1840 and 1895, the town's population tripled, from 549 to 1,668; by 1910, over 2,400 people called Barrington home.⁴ In his 1898 history of Barrington, Thomas Williams Bicknell wrote:

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

The initial shift from a farm town to a bedroom community was due largely to regional transportation developments. In 1855, the Providence, Warren and Bristol Railroad began service between East Providence and Warren, with the primary purpose of supporting the brick industry. The railroad also offered passenger service, however, and had established a regular schedule by 1858. In 1860, the railroad linked up with the Fall River, Warren and Providence Railroad, thus connecting Barrington to Fall River, Massachusetts and Providence. Three depots were located in Barrington, at Drownville, Nayatt and Barrington Center, at the intersection of present-day County Road with the railroad tracks.⁶ As Barrington became more conveniently linked to urban centers, local farms were subdivided into house lots. This process both anticipated and facilitated the influx of commuters desiring a quiet,

³ RIHPHC 1993:10-17.

⁴ RIHPHC 1993:3, 19, 22.

⁵ Thomas Williams Bicknell, *A History of Barrington, Rhode Island* (Providence, RI: Snow & Farnum, Printers, 1898):558-559.

⁶ RIHPHC 1993:3, 21-22.

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rural home life and easy access to the city. For the most part, the subdividing of Barrington was carried out by individual landowners, resulting in a patchwork of self-contained, residential tracts.⁷

Although plats were laid out largely by individuals, with no overarching town-wide plan, there were concerted, organized efforts to promote Barrington's newfound suburban status and heighten its appeal. A shade tree committee was formed in 1876, and in 1881 the Rural Improvement Society of Barrington, the first organization of its kind in Rhode Island, was established. (John C. Burrington, who lived at 39 Mathewson Road, was at one time its president.) The Society advocated for good roads, street trees and other civic improvements, while also promoting Barrington as a desirable place to live.⁸ A pamphlet published by the Society in 1890, titled *Barrington on the Narragansett as a Place of Residence*, boasts "No form of vice has habitation here; no police, no saloon; no jail or almshouse is needed; and as the rate of taxation is very reasonable, and the value of real estate very low, it offers a most attractive inducement as a place of residence for people of moderate means." The pamphlet also promoted "the beautiful views from every point, excellent church, school, and social privileges" which made Barrington "peculiarly attractive as a place of residence throughout the year, and especially during the summer months." Even better, this idyllic locale was within easy reach; the pamphlet includes photographs of Barrington's three railroad stations – the grounds of which were planted by a "competent florist" – and notes that "Barrington is easily accessible from any point...between Providence and Newport" and offers "a train service commensurate with the present demand."⁹ As of 1886, there were nine trains traveling each way daily between Barrington and Providence, an increase from the five trains that traveled each way every day ten years earlier and a testimony to the town's growth.¹⁰

The first half of the 20th century represented the greatest period of growth for the town. Between 1910 and 1945, the population rose from about 2,500 to 6,000, most of whom commuted to jobs in Providence. By the mid-1930s, only about 15 farms remained in town. The railroad continued to offer transportation to the city well into the 20th century, though it was supplemented by electric trolley service, which had been established in 1898, and improvements to local roads, highways and bridges, which encouraged commuting by car. The hurricane of 1938 damaged both the trolley and railroad, and passenger rail service was soon discontinued. By the early 20th century, Barrington's position as a desirable suburban enclave had been firmly established.¹¹

The history of the Jennys Lane Historic District exemplifies Barrington's transition to a summer community and highly desirable suburb. At the middle of the nineteenth century, just a few buildings had been constructed in the district, the earliest being the Greek Revival / Italianate-style **George Anthony Gladding House at 32 Rumstick Road (1849)**. Gladding, a carpenter, also designed and built "**The Gables**" at 41 Mathewson Road (ca. 1850), this

⁷ RIHPHC 1993:22-23.

⁸ RIHPHC 1993:24; Bicknell 1898:552.

⁹ Rural Improvement Society of Barrington, *Barrington on the Narragansett as a Place of Residence* (Barrington, RI: 1890).

¹⁰ Barrington Town Directories 1876-1877, 1886-1887.

¹¹ RIHPHC 1993:21, 37-40.

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time employing the Gothic Revival style. (The property would later be expanded and operated as a hotel; see below.) Gladding later worked in partnership with his brother-in-law, Lewis Thompson Fisher, who settled in Barrington in the early 1860s,¹² building the Italianate-style house at **33 Jennys Lane (1863)**.

Gladding is also credited with building a residence for Allen C. Mathewson, whose influence on the Jennys Lane Historic District would be considerable. Born in Barrington in 1808, Mathewson moved to Providence in 1822, learning the jewelry business at G&A Richmond. Seven years later he and Bradford Allen founded Mathewson and Allen, a jewelry manufacturing company that ultimately had a factory in Providence and an office in New York City. In the company's early years, Mathewson would reportedly travel to the Canadian border through New York State via horse and wagon selling his products. He and his first wife, Eliza, had five children, two of whom survived to adulthood: George Allen (1834-1874), who joined his father's business, and Elizabeth (? -1905). Soon after Eliza's death in 1856, Mathewson married Harriet (Richmond) Britton, a widow, with whom he had a daughter, Bessie (1859-1936).¹³

Mathewson retired to his hometown of Barrington around 1860, accumulating a large amount of property – reportedly 97 acres at the time of his death in 1878¹⁴ – in the area opposite Tyler Point, including much of the Jennys Lane District. He “spent large sums of money in improving farm lands and establishing a model farm, which was an object lesson to the town.”¹⁵ The estate included a large, 2½-story, 16-room mansion located just south of the district, near the intersection of Mathewson Road and Chapin Street (demolished in 1959). Mathewson became a prominent Barrington resident, serving as State Senator from 1862-1864, leading a Committee to raise funds to pay Civil War soldiers, serving on the Barrington Centennial Committee in 1870 and becoming a strong supporter of St. John's Episcopal Church.¹⁶

In Barrington, Mathewson expanded his fortune through real estate, promoting the Jennys Lane area to summer visitors and year-round residents. He had a hand in the development of two summer hotels in the area: “The Gables” at 41 Mathewson Road (a residence built ca. 1850, which Mathewson sold to Frances and Moses Kimball of Boston in 1866, at which point it became a hotel) and his own mansion, which his daughter operated as “The Mathewson” after his death.¹⁷ He also built a number of homes in the area, some as speculative investments. The earliest of these is the **Allen C. Mathewson / Elizabeth Lynde House at 48 Jennys Lane (ca. 1862)**, a Second Empire-style residence built by Mathewson and inherited by his daughter, Elizabeth Lynde, after his death in 1878. The

¹² *Representative Men and Old Families of Rhode Island* (Chicago: J.H. Beers & Co., 1908):670.

¹³ Allen C. Mathewson biographical information on file, Barrington Preservation Society Barrington, RI; “Old Hotel to Be Razed – Barrington Man Sees End of Era,” 21 January 1959, newspaper clipping on file, Barrington Preservation Society, Barrington, RI.

¹⁴ “The Genealogy and History of Allen C. Mathewson 1808-1878,” Historic House Marker File for 48 Jennys Lane, Barrington Preservation Society, Barrington, RI.

¹⁵ Bicknell 1898:520.

¹⁶ Anderson 1970:32; Bicknell 1898:431, 502-503, 520-521; “Old Hotel to Be Razed.”

¹⁷ “The Genealogy and History of Allen C. Mathewson;” Mary Stephens, “Old Barrington Homes,” clipping on file at Barrington Preservation Society, Barrington, RI.

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Italianate-style **Allen C. Mathewson / John C. and Abby Burrington House at 39 Mathewson Road (ca. 1868)** was built by Mathewson, sold to Eliza Paine in 1871, and almost immediately transferred to John C. and Abby Burrington, whom Mathewson had persuaded to move to Barrington.¹⁸ Mathewson is also credited with building the Italianate-style **Nelson and Adeline Newell House at 53 Jennys Lane (1869)**. Around 1870, Mathewson built the **Allen C. Mathewson Boathouse at 38 Mathewson Road**, on a pier where he supposedly kept a sailboat that he “used for transportation to New York on business.”¹⁹ The boathouse also increased the neighborhood’s picturesque image; a sketch of it appears in the Rural Improvement Society of Barrington’s 1890 promotional pamphlet, and it is pictured in *Some Representative Views of the Old Town of Barrington, Rhode Island*, published in 1906.

Allen C. Mathewson died in 1878, and his large estate was ultimately divided among his heirs, including his two surviving children, Elizabeth Lynde and Bessie Thompson. (The two daughters donated a bell in their father’s memory, which was installed in the Mathewson Memorial Tower at St. John’s Episcopal Church, built in 1888.) As noted above, Elizabeth inherited the property at 48 Jennys Lane while Bessie inherited the mansion and the boathouse. With her husband, Walter, a stationer in Providence, she operated her father’s former residence as a summer hotel.²⁰

The growth of the area in the 1860s and 1870s, when six properties were built in the district, slowed somewhat in the following decades, with only four houses constructed in the 1880s and 1890s. These include the Queen Anne-style **Alice Tingley House at 27 Jennys Lane (1884)**; the **Alverin Gladding House at 7 Jennys Lane (1889)**, built by George A. Gladding’s son, also a carpenter, in the Colonial Revival style; the Queen Anne-style **James and Annie Windsor / Nathan and Angelica Smith House at 17 Mathewson Road (ca. 1890)**, built on a lot that had been sold by Mathewson to the Windsors in 1872; and the **Charles C. Whiting House at 23 Jennys Lane (1894)**, a Late Victorian-style residence. Reflecting Barrington’s growing suburban status, some of these homeowners commuted to Providence for work. These include Nathan J. Smith and his son, Arthur, who worked in the city in the wholesale paint business, and Arthur Tingley, a clerk.

Historic maps and town directories indicate that in the 1880s, present-day Mathewson Road was sometimes referred to as Water Street or Shore Road, though it appears to have taken on its present name by the turn of the century. Present-day Jennys Lane has undergone a number of name changes. It appears on the 1886 *Plat of the Division of the Estate of Allen C. Mathewson Dec’d* as “Mathewson St. or Jennie’s Lane,” but was referred to as Golden Rod Avenue in other sources from the time. In the 1890s, it was called Burrington Avenue, after the family who resided at the corner lot at 39 Mathewson Road in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. By 1917, however, the name had reverted to Jennys Lane. Information about the origin of the name varies. One source claims that the house at 41 Mathewson Road was once occupied by the Jennys, an African-American family, and that one of its members

¹⁸ Bicknell 1898:521.

¹⁹ Stephens.

²⁰ Bicknell 1898:546; “The Genealogy and History of Allen C. Mathewson.”

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delivered her laundry work by walking a dirt path that now bears the family's name.²¹ Others claim that Jennys Lane was named after a slave of Matthew Watson, who owned a brickyard on Nayatt Road in the late eighteenth century; Jenny and her husband, Cambridge Watson, apparently lived on the east end of present-day Jennys Lane, near the river.²²

By 1900, eleven of the 30 houses in the Jennys Lane district had been built, over a period of 50 years. The residences were concentrated on Mathewson Road and the south side of Jennys Lane. The north side of Jennys Lane remained largely undeveloped, with only the house at 48 Jennys Lane in place. This would change dramatically in the first two decades of the 1900s, when nine houses were constructed, largely the result of two subdivisions: the Gladding Plat and the Hoffman Plat. George A. Gladding, whose house still stands at 32 Rumstick Road, died in 1893. His property, which included several acres between Jennys Lane and Chapin Road to the south, had been surveyed the previous year, and three houses were soon built by his children: the Alverin Gladding House at 7 Jennys Lane (1889), mentioned above; the Italianate-style **Charles F. Gladding House at 15 Jennys Lane (1906)** was built by his third son, who worked as a druggist in Providence; and the Colonial Revival-style **Fannie Brownell House at 3 Jennys Lane (1911)**, built by his daughter. (The remainder of Gladding's property would be developed as the Homestead Estate of Julia A. Gladding, his widow, after her death in 1910.) In the meantime, Allen C. Mathewson's grandson, William A. Mathewson, had constructed a Colonial Revival-style home at **56 Jennys Lane (1903)**. Listed in the 1908 town directory as a taxidermist in Providence, William Mathewson was working in real estate by 1910. (Olive Lane, to the south of the district, is named for his daughter.)

Construction in the 1910s was focused on the north side of Jennys Lane which was part of the Hoffman Plat, a 1910 subdivision of property owned by William H. Hoffman, who lived a bit south of the district at 53 Rumstick Road.²³ Six houses were built on the Hoffman Plat in five years, reflecting the rapid pace of development in Barrington at the time. All were built in the popular Colonial Revival or Craftsman styles. The **George S. and Emma S. Boutwell House at 44 Jennys Lane (ca. 1910)** is a relatively simple, Colonial Revival-style home. George Boutwell was a tool maker in 1913 and worked as a janitor from around 1917 through the mid-1930s. The large, Colonial Revival-style **Henry S. Robinson House at 16 Jennys Lane (1910-11)** was built around the same time. Its first owner worked for the Providence Telephone Company. The **William J. and Annie Kenyon House at 24 Jennys Lane (ca. 1911)** has Colonial Revival-style characteristics, most notably its Ionic porch columns, but its overall form shows the influence of the Craftsman style. Like other residents of the area, William Kenyon was middle class, working as a traveling salesman.

The Colonial Revival style was evident at the **A. Brintnall and Laura V. Tingley House at 28 Jennys Lane (1912-1913)** and at the residence at **32 Jennys Lane (ca. 1914)**. Tingley worked in real estate in Providence, while an early

²¹ Stephens.

²² "Barrington Slaves," manuscript on file, Barrington Preservation Society, Barrington, RI; Perry, "Street Names – Historical Link," clipping on file, Barrington Preservation Society, Barrington, RI.

²³ RIHPHC 1993:75-76.

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owner of the home at 32 Jennys Lane, John E. Marshall, was a purchasing agent in the city. Easily the most elaborate of the homes built on the Hoffman Plat was the Craftsman-style **J. Richmond and Eleanor Fales House at 36 Jennys Lane (ca. 1915)**. This was a summer residence for the Fales, whose permanent home as of 1917 was in Pawtucket; by 1922 they made their year-round home in Providence.

Three properties were built in the Jennys Lane district in the 1920s and 1930s. The last lot in the subdivision of the Homestead Estate of Julia A. Gladding was developed: the **Howard Gladding House at 21 Jennys Lane (1926)** was built in the Dutch Colonial Revival style by Charles Gladding's son. The Dutch Colonial Revival-style residence at **10 Jennys Lane (between 1928 and 1939)** was constructed at the west end of the street, and the **Russell Carpenter House at 61 Jennys Lane (ca. 1939)**, a Colonial Revival-style Cape, was built at the east end.

By the 1930s, the Jennys Lane district was largely built up. Most properties were occupied by solidly middle-class residents, many of whom worked in Providence and some of whom used their Barrington homes as summer retreats. In addition to those noted above, residents in the 1920s and 1930s included Edwin F. Sherman, a cotton broker who worked in Providence (16 Jennys Lane); Howard E. Gladding, a banker (21 Jennys Lane); Frank T. Hertell, who worked in investments (32 Jennys Lane); Lewis G. Fisher, a salesman (33 Jennys Lane); Dr. Russell H. Carpenter, a dentist (61 Jennys Lane); Albert T. Stearns, a celluloid manufacturer in Providence (17 Mathewson Road); and Samuel Swan, an electrical engineer who owned both 39 Mathewson Road and the nearby boathouse.

Just one house was built in the district in the 1940s: the Colonial Revival-style **Charles F. and Cora M. Wordell House at 35 Jennys Lane (1946)**. Research indicates that three homes were built in the following decade. The Colonial Revival-style **Charles H. and Patricia Watts House at 6 Jennys Lane (1953)** retains its integrity and is included as a contributing resource. The residences at **45 Jennys Lane (1952)** and **41 Jennys Lane (unknown; built or significantly expanded in 1995)** have been greatly altered and are therefore included as non-contributing resources.

By the middle of the twentieth century, residents of the neighborhood likely relied on automobiles to get them to their jobs in Providence and elsewhere. Train service ceased after the hurricane of 1938, which had damaged the railroad tracks. Ridership was also likely waning; during this period, automobile ownership among the American middle class was growing substantially, prompting the creation of automobile suburbs, which were not tied to railroad tracks or streetcar routes.²⁴ Older, established suburban plats, like the Jennys Lane Historic District, also showed the impact of the automobile. Residences in the district that were constructed in the early 20th century often were accompanied by a garage. An elaborate example is found at the J. Richmond and Eleanor Fales House at 36 Jennys Lane (ca. 1915), which includes a three-bay, hip-roof, wood-shingle garage designed to match the style of the

²⁴ David L. Ames and Linda Flint McClelland, *Historic Residential Suburbs: Guidelines for Evaluation and Documentation for the National Register of Historic Places* (Washington, DC: United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2002): 21-22.

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house. Simpler examples are found at 3 Jennys Lane (1900), the William J. and Annie Kenyon House at 24 Jennys Lane (ca. 1911) and 10 Jennys Lane (between 1928 and 1939).

The Jennys Lane Historic District continued to be occupied by middle-class families in the mid-20th century. Residents in the 1950s and 1960s included Frank H. Malley, a Providence city planner (10 Jennys Lane); Arthur A. Kidder, who worked in investments in Providence (16 Jennys Lane); a dentist, Sedgwick Adams (32 Jennys Lane); Philip J. Bray, a Brown University professor (35 Jennys Lane); James H. Doherty, an accountant (44 Jennys Lane); and Gerald W. Harrington, a Providence lawyer (17 Mathewson Road).

By the mid-20th century, the Jennys Lane Historic District looked much as it does today. Since the early 1950s, when the last contributing property within the district boundaries was constructed, changes have been minimal and modern infill in the area has been limited. Three properties within the district boundaries are considered non-contributing resources due to their relatively young age. These include the residences at **11 Jennys Lane (1971)**, **49 Jennys Lane (2002)** and **52 Jennys Lane (2002)**. The latter two were built within the last five years, replacing historic homes. This trend toward teardowns is also evident at **35 Mathewson Road**, which was occupied by a ca. 1943 house as recently as May 2007; now it is a vacant lot. Nevertheless, the district retains a high degree of integrity and displays excellent examples of most of the major residential building styles of the 19th and early 20th centuries, including the Greek Revival, Italianate, Gothic Revival, Second Empire, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles, as well as Victorian Vernacular homes. The neighborhood's relatively concentrated period of development, with most houses constructed between 1849 and 1915, resulted in a very coherent streetscape. The district's visual characteristics and history speak to the transformation of Barrington from an agricultural community to a thriving middle-class suburb.

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1961 Sanborn Map Company. *Barrington, Rhode Island.*

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the Jennys Lane Historic District are shown on the attached sketch map. The district encompasses approximately 25 acres and includes the following individual lots:

Assessor's Plat 25: Lots 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, 32, 33, 35, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 135, 154, 166, 167, 197, 310, 315, 364

Boundary Justification

The boundaries encompass land that was historically farmland later subdivided in the late 19th / early 20th century for development as a summer enclave and middle-class suburb. The boundaries encompass portions of the subdivision of the Allen C. Mathewson Estate in 1886, which included properties along the eastern end of Jennys Lane and along Mathewson Road, as well as portions of the 1910 plats of the Julia A. Gladding Estate, which developed the west side of Jennys Lane, and the William H. Hoffman Plat to the north. The district includes properties on either side of Jennys Lane, the principal street in the neighborhood, running east-west. Several properties on the west side of Mathewson Road are also included in the district; four of these were built by members of the Mathewson family and therefore have a strong association with the historical development of the district. The Barrington River creates a natural boundary at the eastern edge of the district. The contributing properties in the district were built between 1849 and 1953, and the residences display visual coherence and a shared history.

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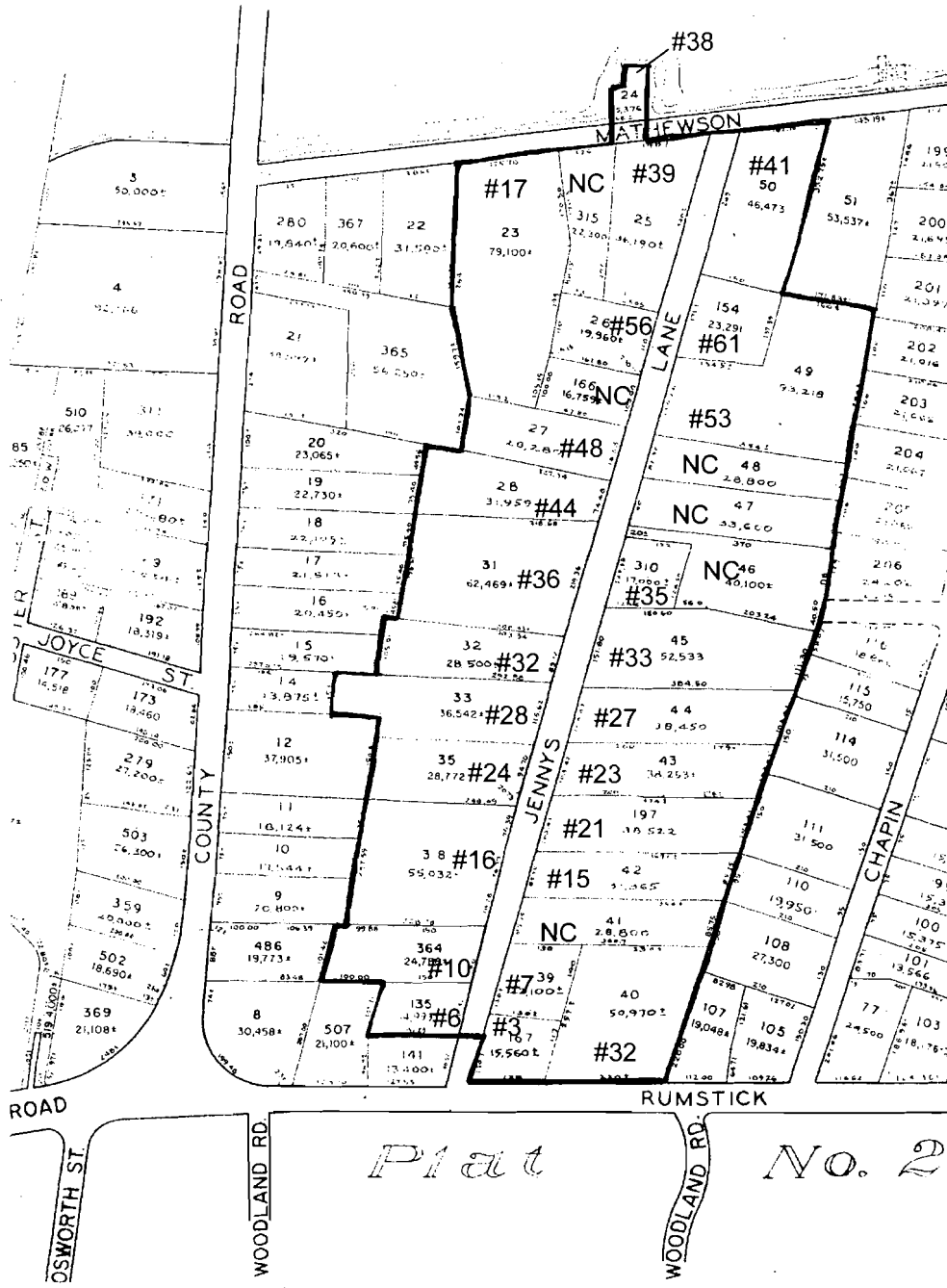
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LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

<i>Photo #</i>	<i>Location / Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Photographer</i>
1	View looking south on Mathewson Road, showing Barrington River on left	May 2007	Joanna Doherty
2	View looking east on Jennys Lane, showing 21 Jennys Lane (right) and 23 Jennys Lane (left)	May 2007	Joanna Doherty
3	George Anthony Gladding House, 32 Rumstick Road (1849) – west elevation	May 2007	Joanna Doherty
4	The Gables, 41 Mathewson Road (ca. 1850) – east and south elevations	May 2007	Joanna Doherty
5	Allen C. Mathewson / Elizabeth Lynde House, 48 Jennys Lane (ca. 1862) – east and south elevations	May 2007	Joanna Doherty
6	Lewis T. Fisher House, 33 Jennys Lane (1863) – north and west elevations	May 2007	Joanna Doherty
7	Nelson and Adeline Newell House, 53 Jennys Lane (1869) – north and west elevations	May 2007	Joanna Doherty
8	Allen C. Mathewson Boathouse, 38 Mathewson Road (ca. 1870 / 20 th c.)– south and east elevations	May 2007	Joanna Doherty
9	Alice Tingley House, 27 Jennys Lane (1884) – north and west elevations	May 2007	Joanna Doherty
10	William J. and Annie Kenyon House, 24 Jennys Lane (ca. 1911) – south and west elevations	May 2007	Joanna Doherty
11	J. Richmond and Eleanor Fales House, 36 Jennys Lane (ca. 1915) – south and east elevations	May 2007	Joanna Doherty
12	10 Jennys Lane (between 1928 and 1939) – south and east elevations	May 2007	Joanna Doherty
13	Charles F. and Cora M. Wordell House, 35 Jennys Lane (1946) – north and west elevations	May 2007	Joanna Doherty

RIVER

BARRINGTON RIVER



Plat

No. 2



Jennys Lane Historic District
Barrington, Bristol County, Rhode Island





















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