**EAST EIGHTH STREET - NORTH SIDE (ODD)**

 **225 East Eighth Street c. 1897**

**Two-story frame house**

**Complex footprint and roofline with hipped roof and front and side cross-gables**

 House is nearly concealed from view by substantial shrubs on the south side. Characteristic Queen Anne features include complicated wall surfaces with multiple projections including southwest corner bay that is curved at first floor and squared above with flared base, projecting curved bay window on west side behind corner bay, projecting west bay with cutaway corners, and oriel on east side. Other decorative features include deep decorative modillions at some eaves, gable-roofed dormer with curved cutaway corners and decorative shingles, and multiple window shapes and sizes including oval, half-round, and round windows. Partial-width front porch has stone piers supporting clustered round columns. Stone foundation, clapboard siding with decorative shingles in gables, asphalt shingle roof.

From the mid-1880s until his death in 1922, Henry C. Price, a carpenter and real estate dealer, who was one of the children of Addison C. Price (see Section 8), lived at this address. An 1897 newspaper item indicated the Prices’ former house on the lot was removed that year “preparatory to the building of a fine new house.”

**301 East Eighth Street built or remodeled circa 1920**

**Two-story house with cross-gabled roof and Tudor Revival decorative features**

 Entrance is at southeast corner of the house via corner porch set into the L created by two cross gables. Left of the porch is a shallow bay window containing four fixed windows each with a transom. An open porch at the southwest corner of the house sits atop a below-grade garage, accessed via a concrete driveway. Windows are generally 1/1 and 6/1 double-hung replacement sash that usually occur in pairs and groups of three. Half timbering at second floor and in gables and dormers is the main Tudor Revival feature.

A house appears on this site on the 1867 map of Jamestown but not on the 1854 map. A change in the footprint between the 1903 and 1930 Sanborn maps suggests it may have been rebuilt or remodeled during that time, likely in the 1920s as suggested by the Tudor Revival style; the current massing and rooflines could relate to an earlier construction date. Builder Adam Ports lived at this address in the late nineteenth century.