

Romanesque features in some of his later designs, including this house.

Edward I. Martin was one of the first property owners to build in the Lawndale Addition. According to local directories, Martin was in the dry goods business. Sadly, after the Martin family had lived in the house for only about four years, a fire broke out on January 22, 1896, destroying almost the entire house with only the stone portions remaining. (A photo and original sketch are included in the landmark application.) Afterwards, the house lay in ruins for about seven years. Mrs. Ella Payne Rogers purchased the property in 1903 and decided to have the house reconstructed. It is believed that she hired Ernest Wood, who had worked as a draftsman for Harvey Chatten until 1891, as the architect.

According to tax records, Ella Payne Rogers owned the house until 1916. City directories indicate that Ms. Rogers probably took in boarders. Charles Williamson, manager of Williams Produce Company, lived there from 1903 to 1910. Edward Monroe, owner of the Monroe Drug Company, lived there in 1912. Archer Rogers, Ella Payne Roger's nephew, lived there with his wife, Marion Gardner Rogers, from 1912 to 1916. Ella Payne Rogers then sold the house to John Guinan in 1916. Archer Rogers worked as a clerk at Gardner Governor Company and died as a young man. His obituary stated that he was well-liked and a "classy businessman." Marion Rogers lived on to marry Royal Jackson and became known for her many contributions to the city. When she died, a multi-million dollar trust fund was established which today helps support a number of charitable organizations.

According to tax records, John Guinan, proprietor of the Quincy Barrel Company, owned the house until 1921. Directories also show that his son-in-law, C.H. Wilcox, treasurer of the Quincy Casket Company, lived there in 1918. The house was later sold to Walter and Dorothy Stevenson. Tax records show that Wave and Charlotte Miller purchased the property around 1924. Wave Miller was an attorney referee in bankruptcy and also the president and manager of Adams County Abstract and Guarantee Company. Today, Nona Miller, Wave and Charlotte's daughter, resides at 133 East Avenue. She has written an interesting and informative pamphlet, "History and Architecture of the Lawndale Addition."

Harvey Chatten was born in Quincy in 1853 to B. L. and Elizabeth Chatten. His father was a Quincy engineer and laid out the original Town

of Quincy. Chatten studied architecture in Boston, but returned to his home town and helped popularize the Queen Anne style in Quincy. He later incorporated Richardsonian Romanesque elements into many of his designs.

Ernest M. Wood was born in Quincy in 1863, the son of Edward and Rebecca Montgomery Wood. He resided in Quincy his entire life. He worked under Harvey Chatten for a number of years until 1891, when he started his own practice. He designed many noteworthy buildings including the John and Anna Cruttenden House at 2020 Maine, the Unitarian Church, Washington School, and his office and studio at 126 North 8th Street.

The Shingle style predominates in the Martin/Rogers House, particularly in the use of heavy cobblestones for chimneys and generally on the first level, and in the use of wood shingle cladding on the second and third levels. The asymmetrical façade, multiple porches, and projecting walls also emphasize the style.

A gambrel roof covers the entire massive structure, with cross gables on the southeast and northwest facades. The northwest façade features a peaked gable with double square windows on the third story. A dormer with diamond sashes is located to the north, while the southeast façade features a gambrel gable with a Palladian window on the third story. A shingle arch hood crowns the window. Two more dormers with diamond sashes are on the southeast façade as well.

The southwest façade features a strong cobblestone arch which dominates the entry. The use of cobblestone is continued with the front porch, which has multiple cobblestone arches that wrap around the west façade. The porch has a beaded board ceiling, which is repeated in the porte-cochere off the northwest side. The porte-cochere also features cobblestone pillars and paneled molding.

The southwest entry elevation features an almost symmetrical façade. The symmetry of the second and third levels harmonizes with the wood shingles cladding it, while the asymmetrical first level is complemented by the rough material encasing it. The symmetry on the second and third levels is continued through the use of windows. An arched window on the third level displays diamond sashes and is topped by a shingle arch hood. Two identical windows flank the central bay window on the sec-