36. Marble Street: This large double house first appears on the 1860 map of Springfield. It is two stories in height with the pediment gable and end to the street. A central, one-story porch serves for both entries, which have round-arched, paneled doors with three-light transoms and sidelights. Tall, two-over-six, sash windows are used on the house.

37. 36 Marble Street: This large, double house appears on the 1853 map of Springfield. It was owned by Edward Seabury, who was known as "Hollywood," a name that was later changed to "Hollywood." The house was a wealthy Maple Street residence. Mr. Seabury was one of the early developers of the east side of the street.

38. 37-40 Marble Street: This is "The Marbleton," built in 1870-73 by local developer Angier and Darby. It is four stories in height and contains one on the corner of Main & Marble Streets, and 31 apartments. The Marbleton is constructed of tan brick with quarry-cut brownstone trim, and it is capped by a projecting cornice with modillions, dentils and a frieze. The entrance is partially included in the undulating rhythm established by the bow windows.

39. 41-57 Marble Street: The third story of this four-story house is known as "The Wendell." It was built in 1908 at a cost of $6,000 for Elly Lambard, and it is one of the most noted buildings on the corner of the 19th-century apartment houses on Main Street. There are four stories on the first floor and apartments on the upper three stories. The Wendell is constructed of tan brick and has cast stone window sills and lintels. Three-story tall windows provide extra light for the apartments and the street is capped by a projecting cornice with modillions, dentils and decorated friezes.

40. Wendell Place: This short street is first listed on the 1890 plan, and within a decade all ten houses had been constructed. The houses on this street are of the same height as the buildings on the west side of the street, and the street is lined with businesses and shops. The houses are designed in the late Victorian style and are characterized by their shingled facades, and ornate cornices.

41. Academy Avenue: This is the South Main Street School, which was built between 1869 and 1870 at a cost of $80,000. It was designed by builder architects E. J. Richardson, who received many commissions in the late 1860s and early 1870s. Stylistically this is a change from the earlier Victorian-style school buildings for the city in the previous twenty years. This school, along with seven more, was built as a reaction against the excesses of Victorian architecture begun about 1850, and derived its basics from the Classical Revival Emphasis among American architects. The school is a rare example of a Classical Revival building in Springfield. It is a three-story brick building on a hillside with a large central tower and a mansard roof. The school is located on the corner of Academy Avenue and Main Street. It was constructed in 1869 and serves as a monument to the educational progress of the city.

42. Palmer Armsworth developed during the late 1860's and was originally located between Washington and Main Streets. In 1889 two dozen houses had been constructed, and they were given a good site of the type of architecture favored in the late 19th century.

43. Mill Street: This brick structure was originally built in 1890 from the designs of local architect W. H. Hawes of the firm Hawes & Hawes. It was cost $12,000. By 1895, the houses were replaced by the smaller station which had been located on the Mill Street, and the present Mill River Line. The present Mill Street Station was built in 1897.

44. Main Street: This two-story brick building was erected in 1902 for John E. Banta, manufacturer of wall and leaded glass. The firm had been founded in 1878 by David Banta and had occupied parts of several buildings downtown during the early 19th century. However, business was growing very fast that less than eleven years later the company had outgrown this location.

45. Mill Street: This street was named for the city, and was once part of the Massachusetts Turnpike. In 1885 it became the Mill Street, and this was the name given to the city at this time. The Mill Street complex consists of the houses on the south side of the street, and the laundry at the east corner of the group. The complex is made up of two buildings, each of which was built between 1899 and 1900. The buildings are two stories in height, and the facades are of brick. The buildings are characterized by their round-arched, paneled doors with three-light transoms and sidelights. The buildings are partially included in the undulating rhythm established by the bow windows.

46. 47. Main Street: This two-story brick building was erected in 1907 for Billie Call, manufacturer of wall and leaded glass. The firm had been founded in 1878 by David Banta and had occupied parts of several buildings downtown during the early 19th century. However, business was growing very fast that less than eleven years later the company had outgrown this location.

47. 48. Main Street: This street was named for the city, and was once part of the Massachusetts Turnpike. In 1885 it became the Mill Street, and this was the name given to the city at this time. The Mill Street complex consists of the houses on the south side of the street, and the laundry at the east corner of the group. The complex is made up of two buildings, each of which was built between 1899 and 1900. The buildings are two stories in height, and the facades are of brick. The buildings are characterized by their round-arched, paneled doors with three-light transoms and sidelights. The buildings are partially included in the undulating rhythm established by the bow windows.

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50. 51. Main Street: This two-story brick building was erected in 1907 for Billie Call, manufacturer of wall and leaded glass. The firm had been founded in 1878 by David Banta and had occupied parts of several buildings downtown during the early 19th century. However, business was growing very fast that less than eleven years later the company had outgrown this location.

51. 52. Main Street: This street was named for the city, and was once part of the Massachusetts Turnpike. In 1885 it became the Mill Street, and this was the name given to the city at this time. The Mill Street complex consists of the houses on the south side of the street, and the laundry at the east corner of the group. The complex is made up of two buildings, each of which was built between 1899 and 1900. The buildings are two stories in height, and the facades are of brick. The buildings are characterized by their round-arched, paneled doors with three-light transoms and sidelights. The buildings are partially included in the undulating rhythm established by the bow windows.
1. **Historic District**: This is a large business block was built in two parts, and a vertical line division is visible. It was constructed in 1862 by local developers. The building has a brick facade and is located on Cross Street. It was constructed for the manufacture of flour and was operated as a flour mill.

2. **Dock Street**: This two-story brick building was constructed in 1864 by John Dodge. It was originally designed by the prominent architect George F. Clough. The building was used as a warehouse and later as an office building.

3. **South Main Street**: This street was named after the prominent architect George F. Clough and was originally designed by the architect George F. Clough. It was constructed in 1864 and was used as a warehouse and later as an office building.

4. **Water Street**: This is a large business block was built in 1864 by John Dodge. It was originally designed by the architect George F. Clough. The building was used as a warehouse and later as an office building.

5. **Springfield Street**: This street was named after the prominent architect George F. Clough and was originally designed by the architect George F. Clough. It was constructed in 1864 and was used as a warehouse and later as an office building.

6. **Main Street**: This block is a large business block was built in 1864 by John Dodge. It was originally designed by the architect George F. Clough. The building was used as a warehouse and later as an office building.

7. **Union Street**: This street was named after the prominent architect George F. Clough and was originally designed by the architect George F. Clough. It was constructed in 1864 and was used as a warehouse and later as an office building.

8. **Green Street**: This block is a large business block was built in 1864 by John Dodge. It was originally designed by the architect George F. Clough. The building was used as a warehouse and later as an office building.

9. **Junction Street**: This street was named after the prominent architect George F. Clough and was originally designed by the architect George F. Clough. It was constructed in 1864 and was used as a warehouse and later as an office building.

10. **Smith Street**: This block is a large business block was built in 1864 by John Dodge. It was originally designed by the architect George F. Clough. The building was used as a warehouse and later as an office building.

11. **State Street**: This street was named after the prominent architect George F. Clough and was originally designed by the architect George F. Clough. It was constructed in 1864 and was used as a warehouse and later as an office building.

12. **Henderson Street**: This street was named after the prominent architect George F. Clough and was originally designed by the architect George F. Clough. It was constructed in 1864 and was used as a warehouse and later as an office building.

13. **Catherine Street**: This street was named after the prominent architect George F. Clough and was originally designed by the architect George F. Clough. It was constructed in 1864 and was used as a warehouse and later as an office building.

14. **Howard Street**: This street was named after the prominent architect George F. Clough and was originally designed by the architect George F. Clough. It was constructed in 1864 and was used as a warehouse and later as an office building.

15. **Washington Street**: This street was named after the prominent architect George F. Clough and was originally designed by the architect George F. Clough. It was constructed in 1864 and was used as a warehouse and later as an office building.

16. **Commercial Street**: This street was named after the prominent architect George F. Clough and was originally designed by the architect George F. Clough. It was constructed in 1864 and was used as a warehouse and later as an office building.

17. **Main Street**: This street was named after the prominent architect George F. Clough and was originally designed by the architect George F. Clough. It was constructed in 1864 and was used as a warehouse and later as an office building.

18. **Congress Street**: This street was named after the prominent architect George F. Clough and was originally designed by the architect George F. Clough. It was constructed in 1864 and was used as a warehouse and later as an office building.

19. **South Street**: This street was named after the prominent architect George F. Clough and was originally designed by the architect George F. Clough. It was constructed in 1864 and was used as a warehouse and later as an office building.

20. **Boyden Street**: This street was named after the prominent architect George F. Clough and was originally designed by the architect George F. Clough. It was constructed in 1864 and was used as a warehouse and later as an office building.

21. **State Street**: This street was named after the prominent architect George F. Clough and was originally designed by the architect George F. Clough. It was constructed in 1864 and was used as a warehouse and later as an office building.

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