

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Rhode Island
COUNTY: Kent
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE

1. NAME

COMMON:
East Greenwich Historic District

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
(See Continuation Sheet #1 for district boundaries)

CITY OR TOWN:
East Greenwich and Warwick

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:

STATE:
Rhode Island

CODE:
44

COUNTY:
Kent

CODE:
003

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Comments _____ Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
Multiple

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:
East Greenwich

STATE:
Rhode Island

CODE:
44

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Town Clerk's Office, Town House

STREET AND NUMBER:
111 Peirce Street

CITY OR TOWN:
East Greenwich

STATE:
Rhode Island

CODE:
44

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
Statewide Survey of Historic Buildings (See Continuation Sheet 1)

DATE OF SURVEY: 1970-73
 Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission

STREET AND NUMBER:
John Brown House, 52 Power Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Providence

STATE:
Rhode Island

CODE:
44

STATE:

COUNTY:

FOR NPS USE ONLY

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

(Check One)					
<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
(Check One)			(Check One)		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered			<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered		
			<input type="checkbox"/> Moved		
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Thirteen miles south of Providence, the town of East Greenwich rises in a series of hills from Greenwich Cove, an inlet on the west side of Narragansett Bay. Although some European settlement had occurred soon after the area was included in the Rhode Island Charter of 1644, no house survived King Phillip's War of 1675-77. As a reward for services in that war, as well as in attempt to secure Rhode Island's claim of the area, the Rhode Island General Assembly granted 5000 acres to 48 men in 1677, thus founding the town. The land was to be divided into fifty "city" lots, and the rest into "great divisions" for farms in the hills to the west. This early division of East Greenwich into town and country remains evident today.

Although the earliest settlement of the town occurred on the rural divisions as farm homesteads were built, the basic pattern of development of the town center itself was established by the first half of the eighteenth century. As the town grew into a mercantile center for the prospering farm land to the west, houses were built on the city lots. In 1700 city lots of 1/4 acre were first surveyed, and their original lines are much in evidence today. Because of its advantageous, protected location on the Narragansett Bay, East Greenwich became a prospering port, specializing in shipbuilding and fishing, and in 1750 was made the county seat of Kent County. The old Baptist Burial Ground, laid out in 1727, is located at the head of today's Wine Street.

By the Revolution, the fabric of streets which make up the town today had been established. The town is organized about two crossing axes which are the focus for the East Greenwich Historic District. Main Street, the major north-south route through town, is now the town's commercial center. Built in 1737 as part of the Post Road from New York to Boston, it was laid over the ancient Pequot Trail of the Narragansett Indians. Although now a major highway, throughout the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries it was secondary to the east-west axis formed by King and Division Streets. Division Street, which forms the northern border of the town, has long provided a route to the town center from the western country-side. Several blocks to the south, King Street runs down the hill from Main Street, providing the town with access to the wharves and waterfront below. While Division Street retained its rural character, King Street, and the surrounding grid of Marlborough, Duke, Queen and Wine Streets, was densely built up with houses of the merchants and sea captains of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The Exchange, intended as the common market place, though since used in a variety of functions, was laid out on a triangular lot where King Street intersects Duke Street. The wealthy of the town erected their mansions on large lots above the town on Peirce Street, which parallels Main Street.

As with other coastal Rhode Island towns, the Jefferson Embargo of 1808 and the War of 1812 caused a rapid decline of trade and shipbuilding. The oversupply of labor and an advantageous location of East Greenwich

(see Continuation Sheet 2.)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet) - 1

STATE Rhode Island	
COUNTY Kent	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

2. Location

The East Greenwich Historic District, which includes portions of both the Town of East Greenwich and the Town of Warwick, can be defined as follows:

Beginning in East Greenwich at the south-east corner of Kenyon Avenue and Division Street, the boundary runs south to the rear of lot 239, plat 3, then east to Rector Street along the south side of the lots on Division Street. At Rector Street the boundary turns south to include lots 268 and 267, plat 1, and continues south on the west side of the lots on Marion Street. From the south-west corner of lot 265, plat 1, the boundary runs east to lot 259, where it turns west to include all of the lots on the west side of Peirce Street. The boundary crosses Spring Street to include lot 399, plat 1, at Spring and Liberty Streets, and continues across Liberty Street along the southwest sides of the Peirce Street lots.

At Main Street, the boundary turns east, crossing the street and including all of the lots on the south side of London Street, continuing east to the Greenwich Cove at lot 252, plt 3. The boundary then follows the coastline, including the wharves, north to Division Street, where it turns west and runs along Division Street to Main Street.

That portion of the East Greenwich Historic District which lies in Warwick forms the northern boundary of the district. From the north-east corner of Main and Division Streets, the boundary runs north to the north-east corner of lot 216, plat 220, where it turns west to include all of the lots on the north side of Division Street from Main Street to Love Lane. At Love Lane it turns north and then west, including lots 1 and 7, plat 218. Dark Entry Brook forms the western boundary. From the point where Division Street crosses Dark Entry Brook, the boundary runs east along Division Street to the starting point at Kenyon Avenue.

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Title of survey: Historic American Buildings Survey (Eldredge House, Gorton House, Kent County Court House, Kentish Guards Armory, Varnum House, Windmill Cottage).

Date of Survey: 1956, 1966. Federal.

Depository for survey records: Library of Congress.

Street and number: Independence Avenue and 1st Street, S.E.

City: Washington. State: District of Columbia. Code: 11.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet) - 2

STATE Rhode Island	
COUNTY Kent	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

7. Description

provided the proper setting for industry, and by the mid-1820's East Greenwich was becoming a minor industrial center. The previously established pattern of development continued with mills replacing the shipyards on the waterfront. Workers filled in the grid of streets east of Main Street with their small Greek Revival and simple Victorian cottages, especially on the old Ropewalk Hill, south of King Street. The wealthy continued to erect large houses on Fairce Street. Main Street became a commercial spine as two and three story business blocks were built along its length; a railroad station was located on Duke Street in about 1870.

By the turn of the century, the architectural fabric of the East Greenwich Historic District was complete. Although failure of the mills has brought blight into the area east of Main Street, these early neighborhoods remain intact. The town's growth as a Providence suburb has been concentrated to the south and west, with only a twentieth century facade hiding the early fabric of Main Street.

DIVISION STREET

Division Street, leading west from Main Street into the countryside, still retains its rural character. The narrow, well shaded, two-lane road remains bordered by well-preserved and restored eighteenth and nineteenth century houses set back on modest, well landscaped lots. Such two-story, five-bay wide, clapboarded Federal houses as the Greene House (15 Division Street, Warwick), and the Allen Fry House (40 Division Street) are characteristic. Here also remain two of the earliest houses in the district. The Miller-Congdon House (20 Division Street), 1711, is a small, one-story, gambrel-roofed cottage that dates from the first settlement of the city lots. At the west end of the district is the Samuel Gorton, Jr., House, 1680, later known as the Governor William Greene House, together with its 18th century formal gardens. Although much altered and enlarged in the eighteenth century, the two-story clapboard house retains its fine, pilastered stone chimney, and its original stairway on the interior.

At 144 Division Street is the Windmill Cottage, now listed on the National Register. Originally a typical two-story Federal house (1818), it was altered in 1870 by the poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow for his friend, Professor George Washington Greene with the addition of an early windmill (c. 1790) into a picturesque Victorian composition.

KING STREET AND THE ROPEWALK HILL

Laid out to provide access to the wharves and the waterfront from the town center on the hill above, King Street is of a much different character

(see Continuation Sheet 3.)

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)-3

STATE	
Rhode Island	
COUNTY	
Kent	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

7. Description

from Division Street. A very wide avenue, lined by few trees, King Street retains an almost solid border of closely spaced eighteenth and early nineteenth century houses, well-preserved if not in the best repair. The Jonathan Salisbury House (c.1775) at 19 King Street, with its five-bay wide, symmetrical facade built right up to the sidewalk, and its gable roof running parallel to the street is the outstanding house on the street.

The Kent County Courthouse (1804), a fine clapboard structure already on the National Register, is situated on Main Street at the head of King Street. Similarly, at the foot of the street, the two-story, clapboard East Greenwich Jail (1795) faces up towards the courthouse, through the two graceful stone arches of the Providence and Stonington Railroad Bridge (1837). Across from the Jail, the Bay Mill (1840) is one of the best examples of early nineteenth century steam mill architecture in the state. This three-and-one half story stone building is evidence of the industrial period which led to the construction of dozens of small cottages in the area, such as the fine Greek Revival Remington House at 149 Marlborough Street, and the concentration of modest houses on Lion and Castle Streets, on Ropewalk Hill, just south of the mill. The Railroad Station (1870) remains on Duke Street.

PEIRCE STREET

Whereas King Street was fashionable for the successful merchants and ship captains of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, the wealthy of that period erected their large houses on generous lots on Peirce Street, overlooking the town and the Cove beyond. The General Varnum House (1773), now on the National Register, on its large lot above the Courthouse, and the Dr. Charles Eldredge House (1773), at Peirce and Division Streets, are the finest eighteenth century mansions in town, and remain well-preserved. Very similar in design, these clapboard houses are two stories in height with a gable-on-hip roof. Built on the four-room, central hall plan, both houses retain exceptionally good period detail, interior as well as exterior. In a similar fashion, mansions of later periods were built on Peirce Street, such as the Greek Revival Knowles House (1851-5), 110 Peirce Street, the Italianate Potter House, 154 Peirce Street, and later the Queen Anne house at 140 Peirce Street.

In addition to becoming the fashionable residential neighborhood, that section of the street immediately behind the Courthouse developed into the town's civic center. Here was built the Armory of the Kentish Guards (1843), an exceptional example of Greek Revival architecture now on the National Register, as well as two fine churches, the stone, Gothic Revival, St. Luke's Church (1875), and the First Baptist Church (1884), a clapboard and shingle structure that remains as one of the state's finest

(see Continuation Sheet 4.)

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet) - 4

STATE Rhode Island	
COUNTY Kent	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

7. Description

examples of Queen Anne architecture. Only the recently erected brick town hall disturbs the street's character, filling in the gap left by the destruction of the old Quaker Meeting House (1804) and the Kent Academy (1802).

MAIN STREET

Below Peirce Street, Main Street presents the most complex element in the architectural fabric of the East Greenwich Historic District. Here stand such eighteenth century, gambrel roofed houses as the Abraham Greene House (1770) at the northern end of the district, and the brick Micah Whitmarsh House (1767) at the southern end, as well as the Kent County Courthouse at the head of King Street in the center of town. Next to these early structures stand fine Victorian commercial buildings, often of more imposing scale, such as the three-story, brick Masonic Block (1893), 181 Main Street, and the two-and-one-half story, mansarded Browning Block (1876), 112 Main Street. Along the length of the street are numerous eighteenth and nineteenth century buildings, hidden by recent siding, obscured by modern signs, or rebuilt with plate-glass storefronts. Indeed, the early fabric of Main Street remains intact, enriched by fine nineteenth century structures, but covered over and threatened by twentieth century commercialism.

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1677-present

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

From its earliest years, the town of East Greenwich has been significant to the state of Rhode Island and to the Nation. Although the area had been included in the Rhode Island Charter as early as 1644, it was also under the claim of both Connecticut and Massachusetts who were jealous of Rhode Island's foothold on the Narragansett Bay. By awarding 5000 acres to 48 men for their service in King Phillip's War, the founding of the town by the General Assembly encouraged permanent settlement and thus secured the land for the Rhode Island Colony.

Established initially as a small mercantile center to support the surrounding farms, the town center of East Greenwich grew into one of the state's leading trade and shipbuilding centers, and became the county seat of Kent County in 1750. By 1770 when the port was laid out, shipbuilding had replaced an earlier trade of food products, timber, and charcoal, products from the clearing out of the rural land to the west. With two shipyards and a ropewalk, East Greenwich had become the fifth largest shipbuilding town in the state by 1790. The fishing industry grew with boats fishing widely in the North Atlantic Ocean, and later the town would be long known as the "Shellfish Capital" of the state. In 1790, Herman Vandauser, a German immigrant, began a short lived venture of printing calico, thus establishing one of the first print works in the country. By the 1850's manufacturing had replaced these earlier waterfront industries, but the town was never a major industrial center.

Perhaps of the greatest historical significance was East Greenwich's role in the activities of the Revolutionary War. Founded in 1774, the Kentish Guards, headquartered in their Armory on Peirce Street, is the fifth oldest military company in the Nation and is still active. Marching for Lexington and Concord after receiving word of the Battle there, the Guard soon returned to defend Rhode Island for the rest of the war. East Greenwich was also the home of such important Revolutionary War figures as Dr. Peter Turner, a prominent surgeon whose house still stands at 11 Court House Lane, and General James Mitchell Varnum, who was elected to Congress in 1780 and 1786, and who later served as a District Judge. The Varnum House, 57 Peirce Street, now restored and opened as

(see Continuation Sheet 5.)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet) - 5

STATE Rhode Island	
COUNTY Kent	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

8. Significance

a museum, was visited by the leading men of the period, including Generals Lafayette, Rochambeau, and Sullivan, as well as General Nathaniel Greene. Also visited by these leaders, the Governor William Greene Homestead (the Samuel Gorton, Jr., House) on Division Street served as the headquarters for the Rhode Island government during the War while Greene was Governor of the state.

Today, the primary significance of the East Greenwich Historic District is the rich, diverse, and remarkably intact architectural fabric which was woven through three centuries. While King Street retains the character of a single period, with virtually all of its buildings of similar style and scale, all dating from the turn of the eighteenth century, the surrounding neighborhood grew up more slowly, forming fine concentrations of modest nineteenth century houses surrounding scattered houses of an earlier period. Similarly, such streets as Peirce and Division developed gradually, with construction continuing into this century as East Greenwich became a Providence suburb. Yet here as well, the maintenance of the scale of the neighborhood allowed the later Victorian structures to enrich the established architectural character, while preserving the unique character of each neighborhood. Here stand such exceptional buildings as the Varnum and Eldredge houses, the Samuel Gorton, Jr., house, and the Windmill Cottage, as well as the Armory of the Kentish Guards, significant to the architectural heritage of the Nation as well as the town.

Modern suburban growth has expanded the town to the south and the west, leaving the early town center intact. The fabric of Main Street, however, has become somewhat obscured by its current commercial usage. Local preservation efforts are strong and growing, thus insuring that the rich architectural character of East Greenwich Historic District will remain.

EAST GREENWICH HISTORIC DISTRICT, SIGNIFICANT STRUCTURES

<u>STREET</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>NAME, DATE, STYLE, DESCRIPTION</u>
CASTLE STREET	46	M. LINDSEY HOUSE, Colonial, one story, gable-roofed, frame structure.
CHURCH STREET	5	FRANCIS BARKER HOUSE, 1753, Colonial, 2½ story, gambrel-roofed, frame, moved to site.
	40	, c.1790, Federal, 2 story, gable roofed, clapboard, possibly moved.
COURT HOUSE LANE	11	DR. PETER TURNER HOUSE, 1774, Federal, 2-story, clapboard, well preserved.
DEDFORD STREET	9	I. S. JOHNSON HOUSE, c.1850. Greek Revival, 1½ story clapboard.
DIVISION STREET (WARWICK)		SAMUEL GORTON, JR., HOUSE (GOVERNOR WILLIAM GREENE HOMESTEAD), 1680, Colonial, 2-story, pilastered chimney, altered "stone-ender."
	15	JEREMIAH GREENE HOUSE, c.1790, Federal, 2-story, clapboard, restored.
	159	FYRTRE HALL, c.1840, Greek Revival, 2 story, clapboard.
		OLD CUSTOMS HOUSE, 1790, rebuilt Federal, 2-story, gable-roofed, frame.
DIVISION STREET (EAST GREENWICH)	20	MILLER-CONGDON HOUSE, 1711, Colonial, 1-story, gambrel-roofed, clapboard, restored.
	28	DR. CHARLES ELDREDGE HOUSE, 1773, Federal, 2-story, gable-on-hip, clapboard.
	40	ALLEN FRY HOUSE, 1785, Federal, 2½-story, clapboard, restored.
	82	ICHABOD HOUSE, c.1870, mansard cottage.
	132	, c.1900, Shingle-Style, 2½ story, gambrel roofed, wooden shingle.
	144	WINDMILL COTTAGE (JEREMIAH GARDNER HOUSE), 1818, Federal, 2-story, clapboard; WINDMILL, c.1790, attached to rear, 1870; on National Register.

<u>STREET</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>NAME, DATE, STYLE, DESCRIPTION</u>
	206	, c.1875, 2½ story mansard.
DUKE STREET	31	JOSEPH GREENE HOUSE, c.1790, Federal, 2-story, gable roofed, frame.
	146	EAST GREENWICH RAILROAD STATION, c.1870, Italianate, 1½ story, clapboard.
EXCHANGE STREET	24	, Federal, two-story, gable-roofed, frame.
	32	, Colonial, 2-story, frame, 6 bays wide, gable roofed.
KING STREET	18-20	NATHAN WHITING HOUSE, 1811, Federal, 2-story, double-house, frame.
	19	CAPTAIN JONATHAN SALISBURY HOUSE, c.1775, Federal, 2½ story, frame.
	21	CROMWELL-SALISBURY HOUSE, c.1780, Federal, 2-story, frame.
	28	DAVID PINNIGER HOUSE, c.1800, Federal, 2-story, wood.
	31-33	WEAVER HOUSE, Federal, 2-story, clapboard, frame.
	42	NATHANIEL COLE HOUSE, c.1880, Federal, 2- story, clapboard.
	50	VARNUM BAILEY HOUSE, c.1820, Federal, 2½ story, clapboard.
	--	RAILROAD BRIDGE, 1837.
	73	BAY MILL, 1840, addition 1859, Greek Revival, 3½ stories, masonry; 2-story mansard addition.
	110	KENT COUNTY JAIL, 1795, Federal, 2-story, clapboard, altered.
		PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON RAILROAD BRIDGE, 1837, stone, double arch, unaltered.
LONG STREET	21	MARLBOROUGH STREET CHAPEL (ASSEMBLY OF GOD CHURCH), 1872, Italianate, one story, sig- nificant in local black history.

<u>STREET</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>NAME, DATE, STYLE, DESCRIPTION</u>
MAIN STREET	6	VARNUM MEMORIAL ARMORY, 1914, Beaux-Arts Medieval, 2-story, brick.
	58	ABRAHAM GREENE HOUSE, 1770, Colonial, 2½ story, clapboard.
	69-75	W. P. SALISBURY HOUSE, c.1865, Italianate, 2½ story, mansard, clapboard.
	112	BROWNING BLOCK, 1876, Late Victorian, 2½ story, mansard, brick.
	127	KENT COUNTY COURT HOUSE, 1804, Federal, 2½ story, hipped roof, clock tower, clapboard; H.A.B.S., National Register.
	181	MASONIC BUILDING, 1893, 4-story, brick commercial building.
	220	UNITED METHODIST CHURCH, 1831, enlarged 1850, Greek Revival, frame, altered; R.I. Constitution drafted here, 1842.
	294-300	COLONEL MICAH WHITMARSH HOUSE, 1767, Colonial, 2-story, gambrel roofed, brick; National Register.
	373	THE ELMS, c.1880, Late Victorian, 2½ story, mansard, clapboard, tavern.
	MARION STREET	3
9		F. GREENE HOUSE, c.1840, Greek Revival, 2-story, gable roof, clapboard.
56		, c.1890, Queen Anne, 2 story, clapboard and shingle.
MARLBOROUGH STREET	101	OLD JAIL, c.1780, Federal, 3-story, gable roofed, frame, altered.
	149	MRS. REMINGTON HOUSE, c.1840, Greek Revival, 1½ story, gable roofed, frame.
	168	OLD HOMESTEAD TAVERN, early 19th century 2-story, gable-roofed; major gathering place for immigrant mill working community, late Victorian alterations.
MELROSE STREET	23	, 1785, Federal, mansard 3rd story.

db

<u>STREET</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>NAME, DATE, STYLE, DESCRIPTION</u>
MONTROSE STREET	48-50	MUMFORD HOUSE, c.1850, early Victorian.
PEIRCE STREET	21	OLIVER WICKES HOUSE, c.1775, Federal Colonial, 2½ story, exposed basement story, frame.
	35	FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 1884, Queen Anne, cross-gable, clapboard and shingle.
	47	MISS FRIEND HOUSE, 1830, Greek Revival, 2-story, clapboard.
	57	GENERAL JAMES MITCHELL VARNUM HOUSE, 1773, Colonial, 2-story, gable-on-hip, clapboard.
	80	EAST GREENWICH FREE LIBRARY, 1914, Romanesque Revival, stone, one-story.
	90	KENTISH GUARD ARMORY, 1843, Greek Revival, one-story, clapboard, portico.
	101	ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, 1875, Gothic Revival, stone.
	110	KNOWLES HOUSE, 1851-55, Greek Revival, 2½ story, monitor, clapboard.
	140	, c.1890, Queen Anne, 2½ story, clapboard.
	154	POTTER HOUSE, c.1850, Italianate, 3-story, clapboard.
	185	PITCHER HOUSE, Colonial, Early Victorian alterations.
WINE STREET	18	WILCOX HOUSE, c.1870, Italianate, 2-story, bracketed roof, clapboard.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Downing, Antoinette F., Early Homes of Rhode Island (Richmond, Va., 1937).
 Greene, Daniel H., History of the Town of East Greenwich (Providence, Rhode Island, 1877).
 McPartland, Martha P., The History of East Greenwich (East Greenwich, Rhode Island, 1960).

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	41° 39' 57.69"	71° 27' 54.63"		°	'	"
NE	41° 39' 57.69"	71° 26' 40.73"		°	'	"
SE	41° 39' 29.27"	71° 26' 40.73"		°	'	"
SW	41° 39' 29.27"	71° 27' 54.63"		°	'	"

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 163 acres

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
 James Gibbs and Clifford Thatcher-Renshaw, Surveyor-researchers

ORGANIZATION: Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission DATE: 2/12/74

STREET AND NUMBER:
 John Brown House, 52 Power Street

CITY OR TOWN: Providence STATE: Rhode Island CODE: 44

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name _____
 State Historic Preservation Officer
 Title _____
 Date APR 1 1974

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

 Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

 Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet 1-I

Item number 7

Page 1-I

INVENTORY

Contributing structures include buildings and structures erected during the historic period of development in East Greenwich center, from the early 18th century to the early 20th century. The majority of the buildings are late 18th and 19th century houses that range from plain vernacular cottages to mansions built in a variety of styles. Though many of the houses have been altered through the years by additions and modern features such as aluminum and vinyl siding and aluminum storm windows, most retain a sufficient degree of their historic appearance to preserve their integrity. The other major category of building is the collection of stores and other commercial buildings on Main Street. Many of these buildings have been altered by the addition of storefronts, a process that began in the late 19th century. For the most part, such early 20th-century storefronts are now historic features that record Main Street's evolution as a commercial district.

ACADEMY COURT

- 2 (ca. 1890): A one-and-a-half-story, mansard-roof, clapboarded house, two bays square. It is trimmed with a prominent box cornice, a bracketed hood over the side entry and bracketed, shed-roof dormers. There is a small, single-story, end-gable-roof, frame building covered with asbestos siding; a turn-of-the-century-out-building, it has an interior gable-end chimney.

BICKNELL STREET

- 1 (ca. 1845): A one-and-a-half-story, cross-gable-roof, L-shaped, wood-shingled house, with a shed-roof porch with sawn ornamental posts on the front and the rear. The side entry is flanked by three-pane sidelights; the two-over-one double-hung sash windows have cornice-like caps. A picturesque cottage executed in a vernacular mode. There is a single-story, flank-gable-roof, frame shed with a raised basement in the rear. The shed is presently covered with tarpaper and has two garage bays, as well as an entrance in the stone foundation wall along Division Street.
- 5 (ca. 1880): A two-and-a-half-story, flank-gable-roof, wood-shingled house, five bays wide and three deep, built in a plain, late Federal style. The house is trimmed with a box cornice with returns and a gable-roof porch with Tuscan columns over the central entry. Two shed-roof dormers on the front and two small, two-story, frame additions on the rear are late 20th-century alterations.

(See Continuation Sheet 2-I)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet 2-I

Item number 7

Page 2-I

Bicknell Street (cont.)

- 9 (ca. 1915): This is a one-and-a-half-story, end-gambrel-roof, wood-shingled house with Colonial Revival styling. The house has a shed-roofed dormer, a front entry with sidelights and a two-tier porch with a balustrade on the upper deck. A single-story, end-gable roof, wood-shingled garage is set in the rear yard.
- 10 (ca. 1875): A two-story, flank-gable-roof, wood-shingled house with a two-tier porch, with a balustraded deck, across the five-bay facade. The house is a plain example of a late Federal style; it has a plain center entry and two interior chimneys flanking the center bay. On the hill east of the house there are two single-story, shed-roof, wood-shingled outbuildings; one, a seven-bay-wide structure with five double-leaf garage doors and the other, a small shed, one bay square. Both are early 20th-century buildings.
- 12 (ca. 1860): A one-and-a-half-story, end-gable-roof, frame cottage covered with asbestos shingles that obscure the original trim. Built in a blend of the Greek Revival and the Italianate, the house had a flat-roof, bracketed hood over the side entry that has been altered to a shed roof. There are two single-story gable-roof, frame garages in the rear, both built in the early 20th century; both have been re-sided.
- 17 (ca. 1915): A one-and-a-half-story, flank-gable-roof, frame house with a central gable in the front flank and an L-shaped single-story veranda on the southeast corner. Now covered with aluminum siding, the house is a plain example of a late Victorian blending of Gothic and classical elements. There is a non-contributing modern, metal storage shed in the rear.
- 20 (ca. 1850): A two-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboarded house, three bays square with a side-hall plan. It is modestly styled in the Greek Revival with a front doorway, framed by pilasters with flanking sidelights and supporting an entablature with corner blocks. In the rear of the house there is a late 19th-century, single-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboarded shed.
- 24 (ca. 1790): A one-and-a-half-story, flank-gable-roof, center-chimney house with a wood-shingled exterior trimmed in a plain Federal style. The side entry has a four-panel door, in a plain frame with sidelights, sheltered by a shed-roof porch added in the mid-20th century. The house has six-over-six double-hung sash windows and the center chimney has been rebuilt. There is a non-contributing single-story, hip-roof, concrete-block and frame garage in the rear, which dates from the mid-20th century.

(See Continuation Sheet 3-I)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 3-I

Item number 7

Page 3-I

CASTLE STREET

- 2 (ca. 1915): A two-and-a-half-story, hip-roof, wood-shingled house with a single-story, hip-roof, front porch with Tuscan columns. A modest, late-Victorian house, it has a large bay window on the north end, a central chimney and hip-roof dormers on the east and west. In the backyard, which is at a lower level, there is an L-shaped, single-story frame outbuilding with an end-gable-roof carriage shed with double-leaf doors at the east end and a flank-gable-roof garage, with two sliding doors and clapboard siding. There is also a small, single-story shed-roof clapboarded building that may have been a privy. The swimming pool in the yard is a modern, non-contributing structure.
- 6 (early 19th century): A modest, one-and-a-half-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboarded cottage with an interior chimney and six-over-six double-hung sash windows. A Federal building, three bays square, it has a box cornice with small returns and a raised basement on the east elevation.
- 9 (ca. 1865): A two-story, cross-gable-roof, frame house; the eastern flank-gable-roof wing is apparently an early 20th century addition to the western wing, which has a side entry in the gable end. This appears to be a plain vernacular building, though aluminum siding obscures the original surfaces. There is a single-story, end-gable-roof, clapboarded garage with chevron-patterned doors in the north end on the west side of the house and a small tarpaper-covered shed on the south side, both ca. 1920.
- 12 (ca. 1870): A one-and-a-half-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboarded house with vernacular Greek Revival trim including heavy corner boards and frieze boards. A single-story, flat-roof addition on the east end has a screened porch with turned posts. The six-over-six and two-over-two double-hung sash windows have cornice-like caps.
- 15 (ca. 1850): A one-and-a-half-story, flank-gable-roof, frame duplex house with twin entries. A Greek Revival house now covered with asbestos siding, it is trimmed with corner boards and a prominent cornice with attic lights in the frieze. The house sits back from Castle Street in the middle of a grassy lot.
- 16 (ca. 1900): A two-story, hip-roof, frame house with a raised brick basement and modern composition shingles on the exterior. The house is a plain example of a four-square house with a central chimney. There is a single-story, end-gable-roof, wood-shingled

(See Continuation Sheet 4-I)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet 4-I

Item number 7

Page 4-I

Castle Street (cont.)

garage on the north side of the house with a small, single-story, end-gable-roofed shed behind it; both appear to be early 20th-century buildings.

- 22 (ca. 1830): A one-and-a-half-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboarded Greek Revival cottage with a five-bay facade and a central chimney. The house has a center entry with a plain frame capped with a cornice, corner boards and a narrow entablature with a cornice with returns, as well as six-over-six, double-hung sash windows and two small attic lights. There is a single-story, gable-roof ell on the east flank. On the southeast side of the house there is a single-story, hip-roof, clapboarded, single-bay garage and east of that is a two-bay, hip-roof, concrete-block, single-story garage. Both appear to be early 20th-century buildings.
- 37 (ca. 1830): A one-and-a-half-story, flank-gable-roof, frame house, five bays wide and three deep, with two interior (rebuilt) chimneys. Built in an early, vernacular Greek Revival style, it has a simple center entry and small three-over-three double-hung sash attic lights under the eaves, as well as architrave molding on the doorways and window frames. The house was recently rehabilitated with new clapboarding on the flanks and cedar shingles on the end walls.
- 38 (ca. 1865): A one-and-a-half-story, end-gable-roof, clapboarded house with a side-hall plan. A plain vernacular building, it has boxed eaves, a central chimney, six-over-six double-hung sash windows and a broad doorway frame, remodeled in the late 20th century, apparently eliminating the original sidelights.
- 38½ (ca. 1870): A one-and-a-half-story, end-gable-roof, wood-shingled house with a side-hall plan. It has a central gable-roof dormer on either flank and two-over-two double-hung sash windows. Two bays wide and three bays deep, it is reportedly a former barn that was originally located south of its present site, and was moved in the late 19th century.
- 42 (ca. 1865): A one-and-a-half-story, end-gable-roof, clapboarded house with a center entry. Built in a vernacular Greek Revival style, it has boxed eaves with cornice moldings raked in the gable, a narrow entry sheltered by a partly-enclosed shed-roof porch, attic lights on the flanks six-over-six double-hung sash windows and a central chimney.

(See Continuation Sheet 5-I)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet 5-I

Item number 7

Page 5-I

Castle Street (cont.)

- 46 M. Lindsey House (ca. 1790): A one-and-a-half-story, flank-gable-roof, frame cottage, three bays wide and two deep, with a center chimney and a side entry. Now covered with asbestos shingles, it has a vernacular Greek Revival doorway and an enclosed 19th-century enclosed porch on the rear. This is one of a few small cottages in the district of this age.
- 50 (ca. 1850): A one-and-a-half-story, end-gable-roof, frame house with asbestos siding. Built in a blend of Greek Revival and Italianate styles, the house has a bracketed hood over the front door and small attic lights on the flanks. The other windows have six-over-six double-hung sash. The house is set back from the street with a picket fence around the west end of the lot. In the southwest corner of the lot there is a non-contributing single-story, end-gable-roof, single-bay, frame garage covered with asbestos siding.
- 53 (ca. 1915): A one-and-a-half-story, flank-gambrel-roof, frame house sheathed with asbestos shingles. The house, which has its end toward the street, and its side entry in the east flank, is a modest Colonial Revival house with its original finish obscured by modern siding. It has a single-story, shed-roof addition on the south end, an interior chimney and one-over-one double-hung sash windows.

CHURCH STREET

- 5 Frances Barker House (ca. 1753): A two-and-a-half-story, flank-gambrel-roof, frame house with asphalt shingle siding. It has a two-story, gable-roof rear ell and a pair of gable-roof dormers with the gables treated like pediments on the east slope of the roof. Originally situated several yards east of its present site, on the corner of Church and Main Streets, this Colonial mansion was moved up Church Street in the early 20th century. The original front entrance in the east elevation has been obscured by a modern shed-roof porch. The house has a box cornice with returns and molding along the gambrel ends. The rear ell has a plain entrance. The house has six-over-six double-hung sash windows and a concrete-block foundation.

(See Continuation Sheet 6-I)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 6-I

Item number 7

Page 6-I

Church Street (cont.)

- 15 (ca. 1840): A one-and-a-half-story, end-gable-roof, Greek Revival frame cottage with a side-hall plan. Now covered with aluminum siding, the house has a front doorway with sidelights framed by pilasters and an entablature. There is a prominent cornice with returns and a gable-roof wall dormer on the east flank. On the north end there is a single-story ell with a hip-roof porch on the east side. North of the house there is an early 20th-century, single-story, end-gable-roof, frame garage.

COURTHOUSE LANE

- 9 (ca. 1875): A two-story, hip-roof, clapboarded carriage house/barn with an off-center front gable with decorative trim over double-leaf loft doors in the upper story and double-leaf doors with a transom on the ground story. Both sets of doors have diagonal boards in a chevron pattern. Formerly associated with 103 Main Street, the building is trimmed in an eclectic, late Victorian style with protruding rafter ends, a cornice with a frieze band across the gable, corner boards and watertable. The two-over-two double-hung sash windows have architrave trim and sills on blocks. The building is presently used as a shop.
- 15 Bowen Price House (ca. 1890): A one-and-a-half-story, wood-shingled house with a flank-gambrel roof with three shed-roof dormers across the front (south) slope. Two large bay windows flank a central recessed entry, all under a pent roof that is supported in the center by a pair of Tuscan columns. This late Victorian house has two-over-two double-hung sash windows and an eyelid window in the east end. There is a single-story, pyramidal-roof, wood-shingled garage in the rear of the lot that dates from the early 20th century.
- 21 Peter Turner House (ca. 1774): A two-and-a-half-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboarded house with a center chimney and a two-story, hip-roof rear ell. It has what appears to be a Federal doorway in the center, with fluted pilasters flanking sidelights and supporting a raised entablature. A flight of stone steps with a square-cut railing leads up to the entrance. There is a box cornice with returns and molding broken out over the second-story windows. The windows have two-over-two double-hung sash in the original pegged frames. This Georgian house was a doctor's residence for several generations, with the office in the raised basement, which has a plain entry in the east elevation.

(See Continuation Sheet 7-I)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 7-I

Item number 7

Page 7-I

Courthouse Lane (cont.)

- (no #) Courthouse Lane Steps (1894): Two flights of granite steps which lead from the west end of Courthouse Lane up to Peirve Street. Thw lower flight, which is as broad as Courthouse Lane, rises to a small, sloping, grassy terrace that has a pair of concrete side-walks the converge at the second, narrow, flight of steps with iron pipe railings, that leads up to Peirce Street over a rubblestone retaining wall. Set in the wall is a marble plaque that commemorates William Shaw Bowen's improvement of Courthouse Lane in 1894, honoring the wishes of his father, William Gorton Bowen.

CROP STREET

- 3 (early 19th century): A two-story, flank-gable-roof, center-chimney frame house, five bays wide and three deep and now covered with aluminum siding and modern composition shingles. It has cornice with partial returns and a center flank entry with narrow channeled pilasters and a plain entablature over a transom light. There are six-over-six double-hung sash windows and a modern Colonial Revival doorway on the west elevation that does not harmonize with this Federal style building.
- 10 (?) (ca. 1880): A two-and-a-half-story, mansard-roof, clapboarded house, four bays square, on a new raised brick basement. It is plainly finished with a box cornice, gable-roof dormers and one-over-one double-hung sash windows. Situated at 71-75 King Street until moved to this site in 1985, the house is being thoroughly rehabilitated, with roof, siding, windows and doorways being re-built in the original manner. A new, open, front porch of wood is being built on the front entry on the south elevation.

DEDFORD STREET

- 11 (ca. 1895): A two-and-a-half-story, end-gable-roof, frame house, with Queen Anne details, that is now clad with asbestos shingles. The front entrance is recessed in the southwest corner, flanked by a bay window on the south end. There is a single-story, hip-roof veranda with turned posts on the east flank, a projecting gable on consoles with bull's-eye appliques on the south end and gable-roof dormers on either slope of the roof. A prominent box cornice is carried across the gable end, under the projection; there is a belt course at the second floor level. The house has two-over-one double-hung sash windows and a garret window with an eyebrow hood; both door and window frames are trimmed with architrave molding.

(See Continuation Sheet 8-I)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 8-I

Item number 7

Page 8-I

Dedford Street (cont.)

- 17 I.S. Johnson House (ca. 1845): A one-and-a-half-story, end-gable-roof, clapboarded Greek Revival frame cottage with a side-hall plan. The front door is flanked by sidelights and framed by channeled pilasters and a high entablature. Other trim includes corner-board pilasters, a prominent cornice with returns and cornice heads over the six-over-six double-hung sash windows. There is a single, gable-roof dormer with the gable treated like a pediment on the east slope. A single-story gable-roof ell with a recessed side porch extends from the north end.
- 18 (ca. 1870): A two-story, cross-hip-roof, L-shaped, frame house covered with asbestos siding. Built in an eclectic, bracketed style and now devoid of some of its original-decoration, the house has a prominent cornice with elongated scroll brackets and a side entry with a wide, plainly-molded surround. The two-over-two double-hung sash windows have similar plain molding on their frames and prominent sills. The hip-roof front porch replaces an earlier, larger veranda; two engaged composite Gothic and Greek columns with octagonal capitals are all that remain of the earlier porch. An original cupola is also now gone. There is a rear entrance with a stairway and landing with a spindle railing with chamfered posts with ball finials. There is a small, single-story, non-contributing metal storage shed in the rear.

DIVISION STREET

- 15 Jeremiah Greene House (1780): A two-and-a-half-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboarded house with a five-bay facade and a pair of large, internal chimneys. The center entry has a handsome Federal doorway with sidelights and two pairs of pilasters supporting a cornice. The twelve-over-twelve double-hung sash windows have splayed lintel caps. The house sits on a partially-raised basement with an entrance on the south side. There is a single-story, end-gable-roof, metal-frame, non contributing building in the rear.
- 20 Miller-Congdon House (ca. 1711, mid-19th century alterations): The only known early 18th century house surviving in the district; a one-and-a-half-story, flank-gambrel-roof, clapboarded building with a narrow, off-center doorway with a three-pane transom, narrow nine-over-nine double-hung sash windows, and a center chimney. There is a two-story, gable-roof wing with an internal chimney and a flat-roof addition on the rear, a single-story, flat-roof addition on the east end and a single-story, gable-roof wing with an internal

(See Continuation Sheet 9-I)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet 9-I

Item number 7

Page 9-I

Division Street (cont.)

chimney and a shed-roof addition on the west end. The east end of the main section has a mid-19th century veranda and full-length nine-over-nine double-hung sash windows. There is a modern, single-story, flank-gable-roof, board-and-batten garage in the southeast corner of the lot.

- 21 Hall House (ca. 1870): A two-and-a-half-story, cross-gable-roof, clapboarded Italianate house with single-story, shed-roof porches with recently boxed posts and spindle railings over entrances on the southwest and northwest corners. The front entrance in the southwest corner has a segmental-arched, molded doorway with double-leaf, segmental-arched paneled doors. The two-over-two double-hung sash windows have bracketed cornice heads and sills. There is a single-shed-roof dormer on each side of the west gable.
- 27 (ca. 1840): A one-and-a-half-story, flank-gable-roof, Greek Revival frame cottage covered with aluminum siding. In the center of the five-bay facade there is a flat-roof entry porch with a prominent entablature supported by square, channeled, Doric columns and pilasters; a similar shed-roof porch runs along the east end. The front doorway has both sidelights and a transom. Two hip-roof wall dormers have six-over-six double-hung sash and architrave trim that is largely obscured by the siding. There is a two-story, gable-roof ell on the north end with a single-story gable-roof wing on its end. West of the house there is a single-story, mid-20th-century, end-gable-roof, frame garage covered with aluminum siding.
- 28 Reynolds-Eldredge House (ca. 1773): A two-and-a-half-story, gable-on-hip-roof, frame, Georgian mansion, covered with aluminum siding, five bays square with two internal chimneys. A modillioned cornice, twelve-over-twelve double-hung sash windows with heavy molded caps and a central pedimented doorway are the major exterior features. The house, which is built into a hillside, has a raised basement with a street-level facade on Peirce Street with two doorways and four eight-over-twelve double-hung sash windows, all sheltered by a pent roof. The basement rooms traditionally served as the doctors' offices. On the north and east sides, the house lot is enclosed by a rubblestone retaining wall topped with a white picket fence. In the rear of the house there is a single-story, end-gable-roof, plank shed with a loft, brick foundations and six-over-six double-hung sash windows, which appears to date from the mid-19th century.

(See Continuation Sheet 10-I)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 10-I

Item number 7

Page 10-I

Division Street (cont.)

- 33-35 U.S. Customs House (1790): A two-and-a-half-story, flank-gable-roof, frame duplex with twin internal chimneys. The building, which is now private residences with asbestos siding, has side-by-side central doorways with transoms and a shallow-hip-roof hood on ornate brackets with pendants, that was added in the late 19th century. There is a box cornice with small returns and six-over-six double-hung sash windows with architrave molding. In the rear of the lot there is a modern, single-story, hip-roof, brick garage.
- 40 Allen Fry House (ca. 1785): A two-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboarded Federal mansion, five bays wide and three deep. The center entry has sidelights framed by two pairs of narrow, fluted pilasters and a high entablature with a cornice on console brackets. The six-over-six double-hung sash windows have splayed caps. There is a single-story, early 20th-century, end-gable-roof, frame garage with novelty siding and double-leaf doors in the southwest corner of the lot.
- 41 (ca. 1890): A two-story, hip-roof, frame building with vertical-board siding on the first story and wood shingles on the second story. Built as a residence, it has been altered for use as a restaurant, with glassblock replacing much of the two-over-one double-hung sash windows. The remaining unaltered windows have architrave molding, and there is a second-story semi-hexagonal bay window on the north flank. There is an extensive, modern, single-story, hip-roof addition on the west end. Southeast of the house there is a single-story, six-bay, brick and concrete garage with a flat roof dating from the mid-20th century.
- 54 Eleanor Eldredge House (ca. 1851): A two-and-a-half-story, end-gable-roof, clapboarded Greek Revival house with a recessed side entrance with transom and sidelights. It has a prominent cornice with returns and six-over-six double-hung sash windows with cornice heads. A single-story veranda with Tuscan columns and a railing which runs across the north and east elevation appears to be a late 19th-century addition. There is a contemporary, two-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboarded barn with double sliding doors in the southwest corner of the lot.
- 74 C. Edward Johnson House (ca. 1893): A two-and-a-half-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboarded house with a prominent gable in the center of the front slope. Built in a subdued blend of late Gothic and Classical Revival styles, the house is five bays wide and three

(See Continuation Sheet 11-I)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 11-I

Item number 7

Page 11-I

Division Street (cont.)

deep, with a center entry flanked by semi-hexagonal bay windows, sheltered by a single-story veranda with Tuscan columns that stretches across the north and east elevations. There is a prominent box cornice which runs under the slightly-projecting center and end gables, and the doorway and two-over-one double-hung sash windows have cornice-like caps. The paired windows in the gables have slight eyebrow hoods. A low stone wall runs along Division Street with circular rubblestone piers flanking the entrance to the driveway.

- 82 Solomon Fry-Ichabod Northrup House (early 19th century, ca. 1870): A one-and-a-half-story, mansard-roof, clapboarded house with an off-center entry with sidelights. The core of the house was built by Solomon Fry, a freed slave, in a vernacular Federal style; the mansard roof was added later in the 19th century. There is a one-and-a-half-story, gambrel-roof rear wing; the first story is original and the second story was added in 1934. There is a modern single-story, board-and-batten shed in the rear.
- 90 Evangelical Covenant Church (ca. 1895): A one-and-a-half-story, end-gable-roof, frame building with a three-level tower with a pyramidal spire in the center of the north end. Modestly trimmed in the Queen Anne style, the church is clad with clapboards on the first story and imbricate shingles on the upper story. The entrance in the base of the tower has double-leaf doors under a hip-roof hood with a heavy cornice on ornate brackets. The main section and the tower have prominent box cornices. The large windows have Gothic tracery and colored borders in the double-hung sash. There is a partially-raised, stucco basement; a single-story, gable-roof, frame ell on the east side is a mid-20th century addition.
- 98 (ca. 1860): A modest, one-and-a-half-story, end-gable-roof frame house covered with cedar shingles. It has side entry with a hip-roof porch with a prominent cornice supported by Tuscan columns, which appears to be a turn-of-the-century addition. The door and window frames are trimmed with architrave molding and the windows have two-over-one double-hung sash.
- 110 (ca. 1850): A one-and-a-half-story, end-gable-roof, clapboarded house in a plain version of the Greek Revival. It has a side entry with sidelights and a projecting cornice, boxed eaves, a narrow frieze raked in the gables, corner boards and cornice-like caps over the two-over-one double-hung sash windows. The house site on a raised basement with an entrance on the east.

(See Continuation Sheet 12-I)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 12-I

Item number 7

Page 12-I

Division Street (cont.)

- 118 Tanner House (ca. 1845): A two-and-a-half-story, hip-roof, frame Italianate house covered with aluminum siding. The house has a box cornice and a central octagonal cupola with round-headed windows and a flat roof with jigsaw trim. A single-story, hip-roof veranda which runs across the north elevation has Tuscan columns and a concrete deck which probably dates from the early 20th century. The side entry has architrave molding as do the windows, which are three-quarters-length with six-over-six double-hung sash on the first floor. On the east flank there is a single-story, flat-roof bay with narrow, full-length, four-over-four, double-hung sash windows. There is a tripartite window in the center of the north and east elevations on the second story. There is a two-story rear wing with an internal brick chimney and a rear entrance with a flat-hood on scroll brackets.
- 124 First Evangelical Lutheran Church (ca. 1905): A tall one-and-a-half-story, end-gable-roof, frame building with aluminum siding, a raised brick basement and a four-level, central tower on the north end with a louvered belfry with flaring skirts and an octagonal spire. A late Victorian building with classical ornament, it has a steep roof with deep eaves, a cornice that is raked in the gables and tall, pedimented, stained-glass windows. The entrance in the tower base has double-leaf oak doors with strap hinges, a stained-glass transom and a transom panel above. The tower has a pair of stained-glass windows in a round-arched frame at the second story and a stained-glass oculus at the third story. There is a single-story, flat-roof wing with a raised basement in the rear. The basement is lit by six-over-six double-hung sash windows.
- 132 Galvin-Cooley House (ca. 1900): A two-and-a-third-story, end-gambrel-roof, Colonial Revival house covered with painted cedar shingles. There is a hip-roof veranda with short Ionic columns on a shingled parapet wall with inset wooden ellipses and a semicircular projection with a spindle railing on the west end. The side entry is flanked by large, engaged Ionic columns. The house has a second-story, semi-hexagonal bay on the north, a large gambrel-roof wall dormer and a semi-hexagonal first-story bay on the west and a combined gable-and shed-roof wall dormer and a first-story oriel window on the east, and a hip-roof porch on the south over the rear entry. The double-hung sash windows have diamond-patterned lights in the upper sashes and single panes below. There are prominent cornice moldings.

(See Continuation Sheet 13-I)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 13-I

Item number 7

Page 13-I

Division Street (cont.)

- 144 Jeremiah Greene House (Windmill Cottage) (ca. 1790, ca. 1870): A two-story, gable-roof ell with a single-story rear addition and a three-and-a-half-story, octagonal, clapboarded windmill with a spherical cap. The house, which is four bays wide, is finished with fine Federal trim, including a box cornice with bed molding that is raked in the gables and broken out over the second-story windows, architrave molding around the six-over-nine and six-over-one double-hung sash windows and an off-center, segmental-arched front doorway with fluted Ionic pilasters supporting a shallow entablature with a dentil course and medallions. Small shed-roof hoods were added over the first-story windows, probably in the late 19th century. A small windmill, a late 18th-century building formerly located to the east, is connected to the house by a two-story, gable-roof wing with a single oculus in the north elevation. There is a single-story, end-gable-roof, clapboarded, Colonial Revival garage in the rear, built in 1935. There is also a modern frame well house with a pyramidal roof.
- 158 (ca. 1920): A plain, two-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboarded house with a side entrance with a transom and sidelights. A two-tier veranda with Tuscan columns and a balustrade on the upper deck stretches across the west end of the house; on the north side, the lower tier has been enclosed. The house has deep eaves, six-over-six double-hung sash windows with cornice heads, and a single round-headed window in either end. One- and two-story, flat-roof additions are on the east end of the house. There is an early 20th-century, single-story, end-gable-roof, clapboarded garage in the rear. Next to it is a modern single-story, end-gable-roof, frame shed.
- 159 Fyrtre Hall (ca. 1840, late 19th and 20th centuries): A two-story, hip-roof, frame mansion, covered with asbestos siding. Built in a transitional late Federal-Greek Revival style, the house has a single-story portico with Corinthian columns, sheltering an elaborate entrance with leaded sidelights. Other trim includes a modillioned cornice, cornerboard pilasters, a decorative parapet and a side entrance with a round portico. The building has been used as a rest home for thirty years, with relatively few alterations made to exterior and the interior of the front rooms. The house sits in the middle of a large lawn planted with ornamental shrubs and trees. A stone wall, with ornamental iron gates at the driveway, runs along Division Street from Shady Glen Lane to Fairmount Drive, though the grounds no longer extend that far west. There are four outbuildings on the property, that appear to date from the mid- to late 19th

(See Continuation Sheet 14-I)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet 14-I

Item number 7

Page 14-I

Division Street (cont.)

century. North of the house, the carriage house is a two-story, hip-roof, frame building with flush-board siding and a modillioned cornice, that now contains apartments on the first as well as the second story. The "bund house," a single-story, hip-roof, frame building covered with asbestos siding and trimmed with a cornice with modillions, was formerly freestanding but is now connected to the service wing of the house by a modern addition. West of the house is the "playhouse," a single-story, hip-roof, frame building with an internal chimney, now covered with asbestos siding. This building, which may date from ca. 1840, has a gable-roof addition on the east side. There is also a metal-frame, gable-roof green-house which stands northwest of the house.

- 178 G.W. Greene House (ca. 1865): A two-and-a-half-story, cross-gable-roof, clapboarded house with a Federal-style, elliptical-arched central doorway with sidelights and an early Victorian bracketed cornice. It has an enclosed single-story porch on the east and an open porch on the west. Southwest of the house there is a one-and-a-half-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboarded carriage house/barn with a louvered cupola. On the southeast corner of the barn there is a single-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboarded shed that has been converted into a guest house. There is also a modern, above-ground swimming pool.
- 206 William R. Greene House (ca. 1890): A two-and-a-half-story, mansard-roof, clapboarded, late Victorian house with shallow-gable-roof dormers and a two-tier veranda on the north and west with turned Eastlake posts and a railing with geometrical panels. The two-over-two and one-over-one double-hung sash windows have heavy cornice heads; the doorway has a crowning cornice; and the main cornice has elongated modillions. There is a two-story, flat-roof wing on the rear with an attached latticed well house, as well as a single-story, flat-roof, modern addition on the west flank. In the rear there is a single-story, hip-roof, clapboarded garage from the early 20th century and an aboveground swimming pool and a small frame toolshed.

DUKE STREET

- 11 (ca. 1890): A two-story, flank-gable-roof, frame house with asbestos siding. A modest late Victorian building, it has a small, gable-roof porch over the front doorway, supported by turned posts. The two-over-one double-hung sash windows and the doorway have architrave

(See Continuation Sheet 15-I)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 15-I

Item number 7

Page 15-I

Duke Street (cont.)

trim and there are small lights under the eaves on the east flank. In the rear of the house there is a single-story, end-gable-roof, frame, modern toolshed.

- 17 (ca. 1890): A one-and-a-half-story, end-gable-roof, frame house with aluminum siding. Two bays wide with a side entry sheltered by a flat-roof hood on scroll brackets, the house has box cornice with partial returns and two-over-one double-hung sash windows. There is a single-story, end-gable-roof, modern garage in the rear.
- 20 (ca. 1925?): A one-and-a-half-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboard-and shingle-clad house on a raised concrete basement. A two-tier porch with a shed roof runs across the facade, sheltering two basement entrances and a center entry on the first floor. The house has a small central chimney, a single gable-roof dormer and six-over-six double-hung sash windows. This house, which has the appearance of a vernacular Federal cottage, may be an early 19th century building that was moved to this site.
- 21 (ca. 1890): A one-and-a-half-story, mansard-roof, clapboard house with shallow-gable-roof dormers, a center doorway and a single-story, flat-roof bay window with one-over-one double-hung sash windows. The other windows have two-over-two double-hung sash and cornice-like caps. There is also a single-story, hip-roof ell on the south end.
- 35 (ca. 1840): A one-story, end-gable-roof, clapboarded Greek Revival house with a rear ell. Three bays wide and three deep, it has a prominent cornice with returns, corner-board pilasters and an entablature over the side entry supported by channeled Doric pilasters. The house has six-over-six and two-over-two double-hung sash windows and a central chimney.
- 40 (ca. 1840): A single-story, flank-gable-roof, frame Greek Revival cottage, five bays wide and two deep, covered with aluminum siding. The center flank entry has a doorway with sidelights framed by channeled Doric pilasters supporting an entablature. The house has a central chimney, an enclosed flat-roof porch on the south end and a single-story ell on the east.

61
(See Continuation Sheet 16-I)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 16-I

Item number 7

Page 16-I

Duke Street (cont.)

- 43 (ca. 1840): A one-and-a-half-story, end-gable-roof, frame Greek Revival house that has been altered over the years. Now covered with asbestos siding, its roofline has been changed by the addition of a projecting shed-roof dormer in the front gable and a long shed-roof dormer on the north slope. The corner-board pilasters on the front end and the architrave trim on the two-over-one double-hung sash windows are the major elements of the original styling that remain. There is a single-story window bay on the south flank and a single-story, shed-roof, frame outbuilding in the rear.
- 49 (late 18th century): A one-and-a-half-story, flank-gambrel-roof, clapboarded house with two large gable-roof dormers on the front slope. The facade was recently rehabilitated with a recessed off-center entry with a four-pane transom, redesigned fenestration and a rebuilt center chimney. The house has a box cornice with partial returns, corner boards and a watertable.
- 50 (early 19th century): A single-story, end-gable-roof, clapboarded house with a simple entry under a small porch in the south end and a single-story, shed-roof addition on the east flank. A plain, vernacular building, it has two-over-one double-hung sash windows, some of them with architrave trim, and a central chimney.
- 54 See 42 King Street
- 72 District Schoolhouse (1828): A one-and-a-half-story, end-gable-roof, frame building with aluminum siding on a concrete foundation. Now a residence, the building has a broad roof with two dormers with their gable roofs treated like pediments on either slope. There is a center entry with a five-pane transom in either end, with a second entry alongside, which may be an alteration. The fenestration has been altered by eliminating the lower half of some of the double-hung sash windows. On the north side of the building there is a large, modern, single-story, flat-roof concrete-block garage.
- 78-80 (ca. 1830): A one-and-a-half-story, flank-gable-roof, wood-shingled duplex house with side-by-side center entries under a flat-roof hood. This plain Greek Revival house has altered fenestration and two blocked-up doorways in the center of the east elevation.

(See Continuation Sheet 17-I)

by

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet 17-I

Item number 7

Page 17-I

Duke Street (cont.)

- (no number) The Exchange (ca. 1770): A common market place laid out on the triangular lot formed by Duke, Exchange and King Streets, as a part of the general development of the harbour area in the second half of the eighteenth century. Although the shape of the Exchange and its name have been preserved, this area was put to a variety of uses over the years and is now built upon.
- 91 (ca. 1890): A plain, two-and-a-half-story, end-gable-roof, wood-shingled house with a single-story, gable-roof ell on the rear and a two-tier, shed-roof entry porch on the south flank. The side entry in the east end has a simple shed-roof hood. In the rear, there is a modern single-story, flank-gable-roof, frame garage.
- 103 The Oaks (ca. 1890): A plain, two-story, end-gable-roof, frame building with a single-story, hip-roof ell on the north flank. The building, which is clad with vertical-board siding on the first story and wood shingles above, has been adapted for use as a tavern, with entrances on Duke and Queen Streets.
- 105 J.E. Tibbetts House (ca. 1860): A two-story, flank-gable-roof, frame house covered with asphalt siding and built in a vernacular tradition with mid-19th century classical trim. A single-story, shed-roof, late 19th-century storefront has been added to the east elevation and there is a two-story, flat-roof ell with a late 19th-century side entry on the west elevation. The house, which is three bays square, has a cornice with crown molding, two internal gable-end chimneys, and two-over-two double-hung sash windows with architrave molding. On the first story, however, the fenestration has been altered and the facade obscured by additions and siding. An 1879 view of the town indicates that this may have originally been a duplex with side-by-side entrances.
- 115 (ca. 1925): A single-story, flat-roof, concrete-block building with a new brick facade, erected as a garage and now housing light industry. It has casement windows with metal frames, a central garage bay on the east and a modern, single-story, flat-roof, concrete-block addition on the southwest corner.
- 118 (early 19th century): A single-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboarded cottage, five bays wide with a center entry and a central chimney. It is trimmed in the Federal style with a box cornice with returns and bevel crown molding, corner boards and a watertable. The center entry has a simple frame that lacks the original sidelights. The

(See Continuation Sheet 18-I)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 18-I

Item number 7

Page 18-I

Duke Street (cont.)

two-over-two double-hung sash windows also have plain frames. There is a single-story, flat-roof addition on the north end.

- 120 (late 18th century): A one-and-a-half-story, flank-gambrel-roof, center-chimney, frame house covered with painted asbestos shingles. A late Georgian or early Federal cottage that was remodeled in the late 19th century, the house has a large, pedimented hood supported on scroll brackets over the center entry in the three-bay facade. The six-over-six and four-over-four double-hung sash windows have projecting frames with molded caps. The gambrel roof has prominent molded eaves that appear to be of late 19th century origin. There is a single-story, gable-roof ell in the rear with an internal chimney and a recessed side porch, as well as a single-story, hip-roof, wood-shingled, outbuilding with a shed-roof leanto, built ca. 1915.
- 121 (ca. 1890): A two-and-a-half-story, cross-gable-roof, Queen Anne duplex house with clapboards on the first story and alternating bands of regular and imbricate wood-shingles on the second story, which flares out over a first-story cornice. The north entrance is in a vestibule in the northeast corner; the south entrance is set back in a small, projecting vestibule with turned posts and paneled transoms on the south flank. There are two-story, projecting gables on the north and south flanks and single-story bay windows on the east end and south flank. There is a single-story rear wing with a recessed side porch. The fenestration is varied with two-over-two and one-over-one double-hung sash windows, some of which are grouped in pairs.
- 121A See 30 Long Street
- 133 (ca. 1850): A two-story, end-gable-roof, frame Greek Revival house with a side-hall plan. Now covered with asbestos shingles, the house has a prominent cornice with returns, a belt course at the second floor and a doorway with sidelights framed by channeled pilasters and a heavy entablature. The six-over-six and one-over-one double-hung sash windows have architrave trim.
- 134 (ca. 1850): A two-story, end-gable-roof, frame, Greek Revival house now covered with asbestos shingles that obscure much of the original trim; still visible is a prominent cornice with returns. The side entry has lost its sidelights and probably a classical surround like those on the house at 133 and 136 Duke Street.

(See Continuation Sheet 19-I)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 19-I

Item number 7

Page 19-I

Duke Street (cont.)

- 136 (ca. 1850): A two-story, end-gable-roof, wood-shingled, Greek revival house, three bays wide and four deep, with a side-hall plan. It is trimmed with a prominent cornice with round dentils that continues across the gable ends, channeled corner-board pilasters and six-over-six double-hung sash windows with architrave molding. The front doorway has a six-panel door with sidelights and a transom bar framed by pilasters and a cornice that replicate the larger elements on the facade.
- 142 (1923): A single-story, hip-roof, brick commercial building with a box cornice and a storefront with showcase windows with a multiple-pane transom and a recessed center entry on the west elevation. There is a modern single-story, flat-roof, concrete-block addition on the northeast corner.
- 146 East Greenwich Railroad Station (1870): A one-and-a-half-story, cross-gable-roof, clapboarded building with Italianate trim, including a cornice raked in the gables, segmental-arched first story windows and round-arched windows in the gable peaks. There is also an oriel window on the first story on the south end. The frames of the windows and the large double-leaf paneled doors on the east and south have architrave molding. A platform extends along the railroad tracks on the east side and there is a small gable-roof bulkhead entrance in the west elevation. The station is presently vacant, the windows are boarded over, and the bracketed porch on the south and east sides has been removed. This is the second station on the site.
- 153 (ca. 1880): A two-story, flank-gable-roof, frame house with asphalt shingles over clapboards and an internal chimney near each gable end. A late Victorian building with Italianate trim, the house has a prominent bracketed cornice, cornice heads on the two-over-two and one-over-one double-hung sash windows and a heavy, flat-roof hood on scroll brackets over the front door.
- 157 (ca. 1850, ca. 1890): A simple vernacular building, one-and-a-half-stories high, with an end-gable roof and clapboard siding. There is a center chimney, entrances on either flank, and six-over-one and three-over-three double-hung sash windows with architrave trim. On the east end of this building is a single-story, flat-roof wing with a Tuscan-columned front porch that was added in the late 19th century. This addition housed a candy store and then a barber shop at the turn of the century; both parts of the building are now private residences.

(See Continuation Sheet 20-I)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 20-I

Item number 7

Page 20-I

EXCHANGE STREET

- 4 (ca. 1915): A two-story, hip-roof, frame building with vinyl siding and a two-tier, shed-roof porch sheltering the central three bays of the seven-bay facade, with scroll brackets on the posts on the second tier. This early 20th-century tenement house has projecting eaves, two internal chimneys and two-over-two double-hung sash windows. In the rear there is a modern metal storage shed.
- 8-10 A.F. Martin House (ca. 1870): A two-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboarded house with a cross-gable on the south end of the west elevation. A vernacular Victorian building, the house is trimmed with corner boards, a watertable, and a cornice raked in the gables. There are two side entries in the west elevation; the northern entry is recessed with a transom in what appears to be one bay of a two-bay-wide recessed corner porch, perhaps a storefront, that is now marked only by a projecting cornice. Above the cornice there is a projecting bay window. There is also a side entry on the south elevation, two internal chimneys and double-hung sash windows with plain frames.
- 12 (ca. 1875): A two-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboard-clad structure, five bays wide and two deep with a center flank entry and two internal chimneys. The entry has a flat-roof hood on scroll brackets over a doorway with fluted pilasters and a transom bar; other exterior trim includes a heavy cornice with returns, corner boards, a watertable, and cornice-like caps over the six-over-six double-hung sash windows. This is a common 19th-century house type with a modest amount of Greek Revival and Italianate trim. There is a single-story, flank-gable-roof, concrete-block garage in the rear.
- 16 (ca. 1850): A two-story, flank-gable-roof, wood-shingled house, three bays wide and two deep with a center flank entry and one internal chimney. This is plain vernacular building with a box cornice with returns and architrave molding on the doorway and six-over-six double-hung sash windows.
- 24 (ca. 1810): A two-story, flank-gable-roof, frame house covered with asphalt shingles, five bays wide and three deep, with two internal gable-end chimneys. The center flank entry has a Federal frontispiece with two pairs of narrow pilasters flanking broad sidelights and supporting an entablature that has been cropped off at the top. It has a small but well-molded cornice with returns, and six-over-six double-hung sash windows. The cornice is broken out over the second-story windows; the other windows have molded caps. There is a single-story, two-bay frame garage with an end gable roof on the north side of the house.

(See Continuation Sheet 21-I)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet 21-I

Item number 7

Page 21-I

Exchange Street (cont.)

- 32 (ca. 1800): A two-and-a-half-story, flank-gable-roof, frame house covered with asbestos shingles, six bays wide and three deep. Built in the Federal style, it has an off-center flank doorway with a cornice with a course of fret-like dentils, caps like splayed lintels over the first story windows, and a main cornice with partial returns and bed molding that is broken out over the second-story windows. The windows have six-over-six double-hung sash, including a pair of small windows in either garret. There is a small, central, shed-roof dormer in the west slope, which is flanked by a pair of internal chimneys. In the rear of the house there is a small, end-gable-roof, clapboarded shed, perhaps a former privy, and a shed-roof, frame tool shed.
- 34 (ca. 1840): A two-and-a-half-story, end-gable-roof frame house with vinyl siding and aluminum-covered trim which obscures many of the original Greek Revival details. The side entry has a classical frontispiece of pilasters and heavy entablature framing a door flanked by transom and sidelights. The side entry in the north flank has a plain doorway with a four-pane transom. There is a heavy main cornice with partial returns, two small windows in the gable peaks, attic windows along the flanks, and two interior chimneys. Behind the house there is a small, end-gable-roof, wood-shingled outbuilding, perhaps once a shop, now used as a residence. There is also a metal storage shed.
- 38 (ca. 1890): A two-and-a-half-story, end-gable-roof, frame building covered with vertical wood paneling on the first story and asphalt shingles on the upper stories. There are one external and two internal chimneys and a single-story, flat-roof wing on the east end which served as a garage in the early twentieth century. The first story of this modestly-styled building housed a store until recently.

HIGH STREET

- 96 Simon Mitchell House (ca. 1867): A one-and-a-half-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboarded house, with a single-story, shed-roof addition on the west end. It has a central chimney and a side flank entry with a plain doorway; the windows were recently refitted with twelve-over-twelve double-hung sash with splayed lintel-like caps. There is a small attic-level stairway window in the south flank. The roof has boxed eaves and there are raked cornice moldings in the gable ends. Built in a simple vernacular style, this house is the northernmost house on High Street, which is little more than a dirt driveway.

(See Continuation Sheet 22-I)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 22-I

Item number 7

Page 22-I

High Street (cont.)

North of the house is the cellar hole of a late eighteenth- or early nineteenth-century house that was torn down in the 1970s. There are also two single-story, gable-roof, wood-shingled sheds in the back yard and a small, single-story, clapboarded railroad shanty with a gable roof with flaring eaves, built ca. 1870, and formerly located at the railroad crossing on Queen Street.

- 98 (Mid-19th century): A two-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboarded, vernacular house, four bays wide and two deep, with a central chimney, boxed eaves and raked cornice moldings in the gable ends. There are molded caps over the second story windows; the rest of the windows, which are fitted with two-over-one double-hung sash, have plain frames.

KING STREET

- 13 (ca. 1860): A one-and-a-half-story, end-gable-roof, clapboarded house with a single-story rear ell. Built with a mixture of Greek Revival and Italianate styles, the house has a side entrance with a hip-roof hood on consoles and a single-story, semi-hexagonal bay window with narrow one-over-one double-hung sash windows. The other windows, which are hung with two-over-two double-hung sash, have cornice-like caps. The boxed eaves are finished with cornice moldings.
- 18-20 Nathan Whiting House (ca. 1811): A two-story, flank-gable-roof, Federal building, eight bays wide and four bays deep with clapboarded flanks and shingled ends. The house may have been built in two stages, first as a five-bay house with a center entry that was then enlarged by a three-bay addition with a side entry on the west end. The western end of the house has brick first-story walls on the north and west sides. The eastern entrance has a rehabilitated Federal doorway with reeded pilasters and projecting cornice on console brackets; the western entrance has a four-panel door in a Greek Revival doorway with channeled sides and a flat cornice. The house has a well-molded cornice with partial returns with bed moldings that are broken out over the second-story windows.
- 19 Captain Jonathan Salisbury House (ca. 1785): A two-and-a-half-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboarded house with two large internal chimneys and a pair of gable-roof dormers on the front slope. Five bays wide and three deep, the house, which sits on a raised basement, has a central Federal entrance with two pairs of narrow pilasters, flanking sidelights and supporting a wide entablature with narrow console

(See Continuation Sheet 23-I)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 23-I

Item number 7

Page 23-I

King Street (cont.)

brackets under a projecting cornice. A flight of wooden steps with a balustrade railing leads to the entrance from street level; under this porch is a basement entrance that is framed by fluted pilasters. The house was recently rehabilitated, with the front steps replacing a two-tier veranda and twelve-over-twelve double-hung sash replacing six-over-six windows. The house has a cornice with partial returns and moldings that are broken out over the second story windows. The other windows have splayed lintels; all have molded sills. There is a wide, two-story, gable-roof, rear ell with an internal gable-end chimney.

- 23-25 Cromwell-Salisbury House (ca. 1790): A two-story, flank-gable-roof, center-chimney, frame house covered with asbestos shingles, five bays wide and two deep with a one-and-a-half-story, gable-roof, rear ell. The central entrance is similar to that of several Federal houses in the historic district: two pairs of narrow, reeded pilasters frame sidelights and support an entablature with a projecting cornice on console brackets. The entrance is reached by a single flight of wooden stairs. The house has a cornice with prominent returns and molding that is broken out over the second-story windows. Above and below the window in the center bay of the second story there are the capitals and bases of a pair of pilasters which must have framed an earlier ornamental window. All of the windows are fitted with two-over-one double-hung sash and have architrave trim.
- 24-26 James Pierce House (ca. 1840): A large two-story, flank-gable-roof, wood-shingled, Greek Revival house, four bays square, with its gable end facing the street and a one-and-a-half-story gable-roof ell on the opposite end. The entrance in the center of the east flank has a transom and sidelights framed by wide, channeled Doric pilasters and an entablature. A two-bay-wide, single-story porch shelters the entrance; it is supported by composite Greek and Gothic Revival columns with octagonal capitals, which may have come from the Johnson house at 18 Dedford Street. The house has large chimneys in three corners and a fourth in the ell. The ell has side entries in the east and west flanks, each of which is sheltered by a shed-roof porch.
- 27 Heffing-Johnson House (Seneca Spencer House) (ca. 1785): A single-story, frame house with a flank-gable roof with a shed-roof addition on the rear flank that creates a saltbox appearance. Five bays wide and two deep, the house is covered with asbestos siding. The principal ornament is the Federal doorway with narrow pilasters supporting a

(See Continuation Sheet 24-I)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 24-I

Item number 7

Page 24-I

King Street (cont.)

wide entablature with a cornice on console brackets. There is a double two-over-one double-hung sash window on the west side of the facade, as well as two smaller two-over-one double-hung sash windows on the east side. There is a single six-over-nine double-hung sash window in the west end.

- 28 David Pinniger House (ca. 1800): A two-story, flank-gable-roof, center-chimney, clapboarded building, five bays wide and two deep. It has an unusual wide frontispiece on the central entrance: wide Greek Revival pilasters with a raised design supporting an entablature with a course of round dentils. The sidelights have been boarded over. There is a box cornice with returns, beaded corner boards, and a water table. The windows have six-over-six and nine-over-nine double-hung sash in plain frames; there are caps like splayed lintels over two small windows in the west garret.
- 30 (ca. 1800): A two-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboarded house which may have been built as an outbuilding for 28 King Street. It is a simply-styled building with a cornice with partial returns, plain doorways, and a single-story, gable-roof ell on the east. Most of the window sash and the shed-roofed porch on the south flank are late 19th-century features.
- 31-33 Weaver House (ca. 1820): A two-story, flank-gable-roof, center-chimney, clapboarded, duplex house, six bays wide and three deep, with twin entries on the east and west ends of the north elevation. The building, which was recently rehabilitated, has a box cornice with small returns and an elliptical crown molding that also appears in the caps over the six-over-six double-hung sash windows, as well as corner boards and a water table. The Greek Revival doorways have heavy entablatures with courses of round dentils and channeled pilasters with meander-like moldings in the channels. The building was apparently used as a tenement for the Bay Mill in the mid-nineteenth century.
- 34 (ca. 1890): An L-shaped, one-and-a-half-story, clapboarded, Second Empire cottage with a mansard roof with two gable-roofed dormers on a side. The side entry has a flat-roof hood on scroll brackets and a short flight of wooden steps and a landing with a spindle railing. The windows have two-over-two double-hung sash and there are two rectangular, flat-roof, window bays on the first story. To the north-west there is a two-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboarded building with a single-story, gable-roof, front ell. This simply-styled building served as a carriage house in the late 19th century but is now a residence.

(See Continuation Sheet 25-I)

(100)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet 25-I

Item number 7

Page 25-I

King Street (cont.)

- 40 (ca. 1905): A two-story, cross-gable-roof, frame house now covered with aluminum siding, a relatively plain example of the Colonial Revival. This is the only 20th-century house on King Street. Single-story hip-roof porches with square-cut railings stretch across the front and rear elevations; there are simple square posts in the front porch and the original Tuscan columns in the rear porch. There is a plain central entrance with a semi-hexagonal bay window on one side. The two-over-two and one-over-one double-hung sash windows have plain frames; the prominent cornice is largely obscured by the modern siding. In the rear there is a single-story ell and a detached single-story, end-gable-roof, clapboarded garage with double-leaf doors that was also built in the early 20th century.
42. [54 Duke Street] Nathaniel Cole House (ca. 1800): A two-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboarded, center-chimney house, five bays wide and two deep with a two-story, gable-roof ell on the northwest corner. The house had, until a recent rehabilitation, a Federal doorway like that on several other King Street houses, with sidelights and two pairs of narrow pilasters supporting a bracketed cornice. It now has a new Georgian pedimented frontispiece with a multiple-pane transom over the door. In the same rehabilitation, the existing two-over-one, eight-over-twelve, and six-over-nine double-hung sashes were replaced with new twelve-over-twelve double-hung sash. The front windows have new molded caps; the other windows have older, plainer caps. There is a cornice with partial returns and robust moldings that are broken out over the second-story windows; there is a more prominent cornice on the rear ell. The side entry in the ell, which is the front door for 54 Duke Street, has architrave trim and a beaded frame.
- 45 (ca. 1870, mid-twentieth century): A single-story flank-gable-roof frame industrial building, sheathed with paneling, that incorporates part of the first story of a mid-nineteenth century mill that was two stories high with a flank-gable roof and housed a planing mill and then a grist mill in the late nineteenth century. It stood vacant or was used for storage in the early 20th century before the upper stories were removed and the building acquired its present appearance. There are six-over-six windows in the west end and two-over-two windows in the east end, which is slightly higher. There are two overhead garage doors in the south elevation. There are six-over-six windows in the west end and two-over-two windows in the east end, which is slightly higher. There are two overhead garage doors in the south elevation.

(See Continuation Sheet 26-I)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 26-I

Item number 7

Page 26-I

King Street (cont.).

Varnum Bailey House (ca. 1800): A two-and-a-half-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboarded building, five bays wide and three bays deep. The center entrance has been recently rebuilt with a frontispiece like those on several other Federal-era King Street houses, with paired narrow pilasters which frame the sidelights and support a bracketed cornice. The house has a single internal gable-end chimney, probably one of an original pair; there is a long, central, shed-roof dormer in the front slope of the roof. The house was recently rehabilitated and six-over-six double-hung sashes replaced the existing two-over-one sash. The first story windows have molded caps; the cornice molding is broken out over the second-story windows. Corner boards and a watertable complete the exterior trim.

- 52-54 David Whitford House (late 18th century, altered ca. 1870): A two-and-a-half-story, end-gable-roof, frame house, covered with asbestos shingles. The entry in the center of the five-bay facade has a broad, plain surround, as do the two-over-two double-hung sash windows. A high, shallow shed-roof dormer runs the length of both slopes of the roof, the result of a 1982 remodeling. Little of the original exterior trim of this house remains except the prominent watertable; the house is particularly notable for its broad end-gable configuration, unusual in the district. There is a small, single-story extension on the rear.
- 63 (ca. 1800): A three-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboarded house, five bays wide and two deep. An unusually tall building for the district, it was recently rehabilitated and a pseudo-Georgian broken-pediment doorway was installed in place of Federal frontispiece with sidelights and entablature. Twelve-over-twelve double-hung sash was also installed at this time. In spite of this inappropriate remodeling, the house still contributes to the historic district. There is a one-and-a-half-story garage in the rear with an early twentieth-century concrete first story and a recent gambrel-roof frame loft.
- 66 (ca. 1800): A two-and-a-half-story, flank-gable-roof building with late 19th-century alterations to the original Federal trim and a single-story, gable-roof, 20th-century addition on the west end. Clapboarded on the first story and shingled above with a belt course between stories, the house is two bays deep and five bays wide, with a hip-roof hood on scroll brackets over the center entry. There is a box cornice with bevel molding, corner boards, and a watertable. The six-over-one double-hung windows have architrave molding. There is a single hip-roof dormer in the center of the south slope of

(See Continuation Sheet 27-I)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 27-I

Item number 7

Page 27-I

King Street (cont.)

the roof and a gable-roof dormer on the north slope. On the rear of the house there is a two-tier porch with the original turned posts on the second story. North of the house, on Crop Street, there is a single-story, hip-roof, concrete-block garage, now converted to a residence.

- 70 (Mid-19th century): A two-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboarded house, five bays wide and two deep with a center flank entry with a cornice supported by two simple brackets and a Victorian door with two round-arch glass panels. There is a box cornice with partial returns, corner boards, a watertable, and two internal chimneys with corbeled caps. The new six-over-six double-hung sash windows have architrave moldings. A picket fence encloses the lot on the west and south.

no
number King Street Railroad Bridge (1836-37): A double, round-arched structure of rock-faced granite ashlar, built for the Providence and Stonington Railroad and still carrying the Amtrak main line. The bridge is approximately sixty feet long, has a parapet and three piers on a side, and openings for drainage on either side. Designed by Major William Gibbs MacNeill, chief engineer for the Providence and Stonington Railroad and constructed under the supervision of Thomas Sharpe, the bridge, which carries the railroad across King Street from Meetinghouse Hill to Ropewalk Hill, is a handsome and distinctive element of the historic district.

- 83 Bay Mill/Shore Mill (ca. 1840, ca. 1865): A three-and-a-half-story stuccoed stone mill with a flank-gable-roof with a trap-door monitor. Built on the side of an earlier factory, the mill has a gable-roof end tower with ashlar quoining and oculi; a short, similarly-styled addition on the southwest corner; and a one-and-a-half-story, mansard-roof office addition, also of stuccoed rubblestone masonry, on the east end. There is a squat, square, tapering, brick smokestack on the east end. Originally a cotton textile mill, in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries the mill housed an elastic braid company and then a jewelry and instrument case manufacturer. A well-preserved example of Rhode Island industrial architecture, it has been recently rehabilitated for use as a residential building.

- 88 (ca. 1840): A one-and-a-half-story, flank-gable-roof, wood-shingled house, built in a vernacular Greek Revival style with a box cornice, raked in the gable, small attic-level windows, and a broad, simple doorway on the side entry. Four bays wide and two deep, the building has six-over-six double-hung sash windows with molded caps on the

(See Continuation Sheet 28-I)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 28 - I

Item number 7

Page 28 - I

King Street (cont.)

first story. There is a one-and-a-half-story gable-roof ell on the north. On the north and east sides of the house there is a one- and two-story concrete and frame outbuilding complex.

- 110 Kent County Jail (ca. 1795, ca. 1880): A two-part building; the front or western part is a two-story clapboarded building, with a slated, flank-gable roof, erected ca. 1795 by Richard Mathewson as the jail and jailor's house. A Federal-style building, five bays wide and five deep, with two internal gable-end chimneys, it has center entries on the west flank and the south end. The southern entry is plain; the western entry has transom and sidelights in a plain classical frontispiece with a prominent cornice. There were formerly two wooden figures in chains over the doorway; one survives in the collection of the Rhode Island Historical Society. The building has a box cornice with a frieze band over the second-story windows. The first-story windows have molded caps and all the windows have one-over-one double-hung sash. Until the late 19th century there was an ell on the east flank of the building, which was replaced by the present two-story hip-roof jail building. This is a brick structure, four bays deep and two bays wide, with a corbeled cornice and rock-faced granite lintels over the barred windows and the south doorway, which has a four-pane transom. In use as a jail until 1957, the building now houses kitchen and storage space for the adjacent restaurant.
- 120 Mathewson Warehouse/Warehouse Tavern (ca. 1800, remodeled 1977): A two-story, flank-gable-roof, wood-shingled building. Built by Richard Mathewson on the jail wharf, the building was a simple utilitarian building with a heavy timber frame, notable for its "ship's knee" braces and for screw holes in the collar braces that may have been part of a screw press used for processing fish or whale oil. The building was altered, beginning in 1977, when a small single-story, gable-roof, brick addition was made on the west end and a two-story, glassed-in addition was made on the east side. The interior has been remodeled, with the hand-hewn joists, posts and the massive summer beam that runs the length of the building exposed. An external gable-end fieldstone chimney with fireplaces on the first and second floor was built on the west end and a large, multiple-pane, picture window was installed over the center flank entry.

LIBERTY STREET

- 1 S. Underwood House (ca. 1850): A two-and-a-half-story, end-gable-roof, clapboarded house, built in the Greek Revival style. The external trim includes wide corner pilasters, a prominent cornice with

(See Continuation Sheet 29-I)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 29-I

Item number 7

Page 29-I

Liberty Street (cont.)

returns, and a side doorway with wide pilasters flanking narrow side-lights and a transom bar. A large front porch with a circular end, a heavy entablature supported by Tuscan columns, and a roof deck enclosed by a classical parapet were added at the turn of the century. The window sash has been modified to two-over-one and one-over-one configurations and there is a round-headed, stained-glass, stairway window on the north flank.

LION STREET

- 3 (ca. 1865): A one-and-a-half-story, flank-gable-roof, frame house, covered with asphalt siding; a modest vernacular building with a center chimney and boxed eaves. A four-bay-wide and three-bay-deep structure built on the side of hill, it has its basement story at ground level on the west side. The windows have two-over-one double-hung sash with architrave trim and a single-story shed-roof addition on the south end. There is a single-story, end-gable-roof, wood-shingled shed, built in the late 19th century and now used as a garage.
- 11 (Mid-19th century): A large two-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboarded building, built in a modest vernacular style, probably as a tenement house or a railroad hotel. Seven bays wide and two deep, it has a simple center entrance with sidelights on either flank. There is a pair of small one-over-one windows over the east entrance. The windows are fitted with six-over-six and six-over-two double-hung sash in plain frames. It has been used for storage for many years.
- 12 (ca. 1865): A two-story, flank-gable-roof, frame house with aluminum siding. Built in a modest vernacular style like most of the buildings in the immediate area, it has a box cornice with bevel molding and partial returns, a side flank entry with a single sidelight and six-over-six double-hung sash with simple architrave trim. The modern siding obscures any other external trim. South of the house there is an early 20th-century, single-story, pyramidal-roof garage, covered with board siding, with two chevron-patterned sliding doors.
- 15 (ca. 1920): A one-and-a-half-story, wood-shingled house with flank gable roof with jerkinheads. Built as a railroad service building, it was moved here, probably from the north side of Long Street, and remodeled in a Colonial Revival style in the mid-20th century. It has a small pedimented portico over a central doorway flanked by sidelights. There is a hip-roof hood over an entry in the north and a single-story, flat-roof addition on the south end. The windows have six-over-six double-hung sash. There is an early 20th-century, single-story, pyramidal-roof garage southeast of the house.

(See Continuation Sheet 30-I)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 30-I

Item number 7

Page 30-I

Lion Street (cont.)

- 21 (ca. 1875): A two-story, flank-gable-roof, frame house with aluminum siding. Four bays wide and two deep, this vernacular building is trimmed with popular classical and Italianate features, including a projecting cornice with partial returns and a side flank entry with a flat-roof hood on scroll brackets. There are two-over-two double-hung sash windows.
- 24 (ca. 1860): A single-story, end-gable-roof, wood-shingled house with side entries on the west end of the main section and the single-story shed-roof wing. Built in an unadorned vernacular style, it has a center chimney, boxed eaves with bed molding and a frieze, corner boards and two-over-two double-hung sash windows. The ell has been altered somewhat by modern vertical wooden paneling on the west flank.
- 29 (ca. 1850): A one-and-a-half-story, end-gable-roof, frame Greek Revival cottage, covered with aluminum siding. Channeled corner board pilasters, a prominent cornice with partial returns and a wide frieze and a classical doorway on the side entry with sidelights (presently blocked up), pilasters and a heavy entablature, are the principal decorative features. There are both six-over-six and two-over-two double-hung sash windows with architrave trim. A single-story, flat-roof, glassed-in porch on the south flank detracts from the building's historical appearance. The house may have been moved to this site; it appears to date from the mid-19th century, but historic maps do not show it on this site until the turn of the century.
- 35 [52 London Street] (ca. 1850): A one-and-a-half-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboard- and shingle-clad Greek Revival cottage with channeled corner board pilasters and a prominent cornice with partial returns and a wide frieze. This is another house apparently dating from the mid-19th century that may have been moved here in the late 19th century. The center entry and the fenestration on the east flank have been rebuilt and there is a single-story, flat-roof ell, added in the 20th century on the north end. On the west side of the building, at the 52 London Street address, there is a simple two-story, flank-gable-roof, wood-shingled cottage, two bays wide and one deep with an internal chimney, which was probably built as an outbuilding in the late 19th century. It has boxed eaves, corner boards and architrave trim around the two-over-one double-hung sash windows.
- 38 (ca. 1890): A single-story, end-gable-roof, frame cottage covered with asbestos shingles. The center entry in the south end is sheltered by a single-story, hip-roof porch supported by tapering square columns on a shingled parapet wall. A modest vernacular building, it has boxed eaves and a single-story shed-roof addition on the rear.

(See Continuation Sheet 31-I)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 31-I

Item number 7

Page 31-I

LONDON STREET

- ca. 3 (late 19th century): A small, single-story, end-gable-roof, wood-shingled building with a central door, two large picture windows, and two-over-two, double-hung sash windows. Now vacant and deteriorated with a hole in the roof, this was a commercial building that served successively as a cobbler's shop, a barber shop and a gas station in the late 19th and early 20th century.
- 14 (early nineteenth century): A two-story, flank-gable-roof, wood-whingled house oriented with its gable toward the street. Two bays wide and three deep with a center chimney, the house has a side entry with a simple entablature, a box cornice and an octagonal oculus in the gable peak. There is a two-story, gable-roof ell on the north end. It has had some exterior remodeling, including the application of Greek Revival-style channeled corner boards. It was moved to this site at the turn of the century, from the opposite side of London Street.
- 22 (ca. 1875, remodeled 1980): A two-story, end-gable-roof, wood-shingled structure, built in two sections to conform to an irregular corner lot. The front or southern section was apparently built onto the northern section at the turn of the century; the entire building was heavily remodeled after a fire in 1980. The front section has an asymmetrical gable roof and a recessed entry porch; the rear section is a rectangular structure, originally one and a half stories high and raised to two stories in height in the 1980s remodeling. The west wall of both sections is now made of concrete block. The building, which has eight-over-eight double-hung sash windows, has long housed the office of the Rhode Island Pendulum, the East Greenwich newspaper.
- 31-33 (ca. 1880): A single-story, flank-gable-roof, duplex cottage, covered with clapboards on the facade and asbestos shingles on the other side. A flat-roof veranda with bracketed posts and a square-cut railing stretches across the facade; there is a hip-roof ell on the rear with a shed-roof porch on its west end. The house has a box cornice with partial returns and two entries centered on either half of the house. This may be a mid-19th century house that was moved to this site. It sits on the north end of a large paved lot.
- 52 See 35 Lion Street
- 63 (ca. 1860): A one-and-a-half-story, end-gable-roof, frame house covered with asbestos shingles, with a single-story gable-roof ell with a shed-roof porch on the east flank. There is a central chimney in the main block and an internal gable-end chimney in the ell. A

(See Continuation Sheet 32-I)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 32-I

Item number 7

Page 32-I

London Street (cont.)

simple vernacular building, the house is presently vacant. In the rear there is a deteriorated frame shed.

- 66 (ca. 1890): This is a single-story, end-gable-roof, clapboarded cottage. An unadorned building, two bays wide and three bays deep, it has a side entry, boxed eaves, corner boards and an internal chimney. Sliding glass doors were recently installed, replacing one of the two-over-two double-hung sash windows.
- 70 (early 19th century): A two-story, flank-gable-roof, wood-shingled house, three bays wide and two deep. Built in a plain vernacular style, it has a center entry with an unadorned surround, flanked by paired six-over-six double-hung sash windows that appear to be 20th-century replacements of single windows. There is a center chimney.

LONG STREET

- 11 (ca. 1850): A two-story, end-gable-roof, clapboarded, Greek Revival house with an internal chimney and a two-story, gable-roof, rear ell. There is a projecting cornice with partial returns and the side entry has sidelights within a surround capped with an entablature.
- 18 (ca. 1900): A two-and-a-half-story, hip-roof, clapboarded house, built in a plain Colonial Revival style with a central hip-roof dormer in the front and a single-story, hip-roof veranda with Tuscan columns that stretches across the south and east elevations. There are two side-by-side entrances and a semi-hexagonal bay window on the east elevation. The two-over-one double-hung sash windows have architrave trim.
- 19 [131 Marlborough Street] (ca. 1840): This is a one-and-a-half-story, end-gable-roof, Greek Revival cottage sided with clapboards and asbestos shingles. It is trimmed with corner-board pilasters, an entablature with cornice returns and a side entry with sidelights and a transom bar. There is a single-story hip-roof porch with turned posts across the north end, long shed-roof dormers, added in the 20th century, on either slope and, on the east flank, a basement level entry with a bracketed hood that has the Marlborough Street address. The house has two-over-one double-hung sash windows with architrave trim and a single-story gable-roof rear ell.
- 21 Marlborough Street Chapel (1872): A one-and-a-half-story, end-gable-roof, clapboarded building with a raised brick basement and raked brackets in the north (front) end. A double flight of wooden steps leads to the large central entrance with double doors with a transom

(See Continuation Sheet 33-I)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 33-I

item number 7

Page 33-I

Long Street (cont.)

light capped with a cornice. Over the entrance is an oculus; the other windows are full-length twelve-over-twelve double-hung sash in the main story and six-over-six double-hung sash in the basement. There is a side entry in the south end of the west flank and a basement entry on the east. The chapel was built by Northrup Sherman, editor of the Rhode Island Pendulum, an integrated congregation, at a time when Marlborough Street was at the center of a black neighborhood.

- 30 [121A Duke Street] (ca. 1870): A long, two-story, end-gable-roof, multiple-unit frame residence, covered with asbestos shingles. Built as a livery stable/barn, it is three bays wide and six bays deep with a small gable-roof porch over the center entry in the south and a simple shed roof over the center entry in the east flank. The building has a small cornice with partial returns and architrave molding on the six-over-one double-hung sash windows and the door frames. A small, single-story, shed-roof addition on the north end has the Duke Street address.
- 57 (ca. 1850): A single-story, flank-gable-roof, frame cottage, sided with asbestos shingles. The center entry has a Greek Revival entablature over a door flanked by sidelights. The house has boxed eaves and architrave molding on the one-over-one double-hung sash windows. There is a single-story metal storage shed in the rear.
- 64 (ca. 1840): A single-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboarded Greek Revival cottage with a central chimney. It has corner-board pilasters, a prominent cornice with partial returns and a wide frieze, a simple center entry and six-over-six double-hung sash windows with cornice-like caps. It has a set-back single-story gable-roof ell and it sits on a terrace above street level, with a rubblestone retaining wall with a low picket fence on top running along Long Street. In the early 20th century this was the caretaker's residence for the Neighborhood Cottage next door.
- 68-72 Neighborhood Cottage (ca. 1915): A long, two-story, hip-roof, multiple-unit residential building with a raised brick basement and upper stories sided with wood shingles. It has a single-story, hip-roof entry porch with Tuscan columns on either end and a central flank basement entry with a gable-roof porch. The two-over-one double-hung sash windows have architrave trim. The former garage, a contemporary two-story, end-gable-roof building with a brick ground story and a wood-shingled upper story has been converted into

(See Continuation Sheet 34-I)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet 34-I

Item number 7

Page 34-I

Long Street (cont.)

a residence. The Cottage was a privately-administered settlement house that provided recreational and educational facilities for the neighborhood in the 1910s and 1920s.

- 69 (ca. 1860): A one-and-a-half-story, cross-gable-roof, frame cottage, sided with asbestos shingles. A simple vernacular house with a side entry with a door with round-headed glass panels sheltered by a bracketed hood in the north end, it has boxed eaves, a single gable-roof dormer in the east slope, and architrave trim on the six-over-six double-hung sash windows. There is a single-story, gable-roof addition in the rear.
- 73 (ca. 1910): A simple, one-and-a-half-story, flank-gable-roof, wood-shingled cottage, two bays square, with a plain side entry and mid-20th-century shed-roof dormers on either slope of the roof. An early 20th-century vernacular building, it has corner boards and architrave trim on the two-over-one double-hung sash windows.
- 77 (ca. 1865): A one-and-a-half-story, flank-gable-roof, wood-shingled cottage, built in a plain vernacular style with boxed eaves, a central chimney and a center flank entry. A shed-roofed porch, enclosed in the 20th century, stretches across the north elevation. The two-over-one double-hung windows have architrave trim. There is a single-story, gable-roof ell on the east with an external end chimney.
- 78 (ca. 1875): A single-story, L-shaped, cross-gable-roof, frame house covered with asbestos shingles. Built in a plain vernacular style, it has a side entry in the south end with a simple hood, a central chimney, boxed eaves and two-over-one double-hung sash windows with architrave trim. There is a single-story shed-roof addition on the north end.
- 87 (ca. 1885): A single-story, end-gable-roof, frame cottage, covered with asbestos shingles. A relatively plain building, it has boxed eaves with cornice moldings raked in the gables, a corbeled central chimney, an enclosed flat-roof porch on the front and a single-story ell in the rear. South of the house there are two small sheds dating from the late nineteenth century: a single-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboarded outbuilding with a center entry and a single-story shed-roof building with novelty siding which may have served originally as a chicken coop.

(See Continuation Sheet 35-I)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet 35-I

Item number 7

Page 35-I

Long Street

- 91 (ca. 1830): A single-story, end-gable-roof, clapboarded Greek Revival cottage. Three bays wide and five bays deep, it has a side entry with a classical doorway with a paneled door with sidelights under a projecting cornice. Other trim includes a prominent cornice with partial returns, corner boards, a watertable, and small caps on the two-over-one double-hung sash windows. There is a small, single-story gable-roof ell on the south end with an entrance on the side. There is an internal chimney in the main section and in the ell as well.

LOVE LANE

- 777 Samuel Gorton, Jr./Governor William Greene House (ca. 1685, ca. 1758): A two-and-a-half-story, end-gable-roof, frame house with a massive stone chimney (originally an end chimney), and a Georgian doorway with a pediment supported by fluted pilasters flanking leaded sidelights framed by colonettes. The house has a bracketed cornice and six-over-six double-hung sash windows with molded caps, as well as a two-story gable-roof ell on the north end.

MAIN STREET

- 6 Varnum Memorial Armory (1914): A two-story, brick armory building with a flat roof with a crenellated parapet. The facade on the west end has a wide pointed arch over a recessed doorway with double-leaf, metal-studded, ornamental wooden doors. There are two square corner towers flanking the entrance, one slightly lower than the other, with buttress piers and narrow lancet windows. The flanks of the building are built in a pier and panel style with segmental-arch, multiple-pane windows and piers that resemble the buttresses on the facade. Built on a site that slopes down to the east, the armory has a lower, two-story wing on the rear, built in the same pier and panel type of construction, with a pair of double, chevron-patterned doors in the east end.
- 11 East Greenwich Post Office: Built by architect Frank J. Anthony in a Federal Revival style a single-story brick building with a flat roof and a brick parapet with cast-stone trim. Seven bays wide and three deep, it has a central, slightly projecting, five-bay facade with an arcade of five large, round-arched, multiple-pane windows, the center one containing the double entrance doors, flanked by five Corinthian stone pilasters supporting a stone entablature with a molded architrave, plain frieze, a dentillated

(See Continuation Sheet 36-I)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 36-I

Item number 7

Page 36-I

Main Street (cont.)

cornice and a parapet. The entablature continues across the rest of the facade, capped with a brick parapet. A broad set of twelve steps with two landings leads to the entrance from Main Street. The two bays flanking this projecting front each have a single full-length six-over-six double-hung sash window with a stone lintel; above each window is a decorative stone panel. Adapted for use as private offices recently, the Post Office lobby, with its letterboxes, tiled floors, paneled wainscotting, chandeliers and other features, was preserved intact.

- 30 (ca. 1849): A two-story, flank-gable-roof, frame house, recently covered with aluminum siding that obscures some of the original trim. Five bays wide and two bays deep, it has a center entry with sidelights and a transom with a Greek Revival surround formed by simple pilasters and a high entablature with a projecting cornice. There are both six-over-six and later one-over-one double-hung sash windows.
- 36 [9 Marlborough Street] (ca. 1830): A two-story, frame building, now covered with asbestos siding, with a hip roof that was added at the turn of the century. The building is four bays wide at street level with a plain entrance to the upper story on the south side and storefront on the north side with a center entry flanked by two shop windows with simple Greek Revival detailing. A pair of six-over-six double-hung sash windows divide the second story. Originally a one-and-a-half-story, end-gable-roof edifice, the building reflects the character of commercial development along Main Street in the late nineteenth century.
- 40 (ca. 1879): A two-story, flat-roof, brick building with a prominent cornice on the front parapet and a single-story 20th-century storefront with a recessed central entry flanked by a pair of shop windows. Three bays wide on the upper story, the building has six-over-one, double-hung sash windows. There is a plain entrance at the second story on the south side.
- 50 (ca. 1930): A two-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building designed in a Colonial (Federal) Revival style. At street level it has two large, multiple-pane, show windows on either side of a recessed entry, all under a pent roof. On the second story, there are three side-by-side windows on either side with a single window in the center; the windows have six-over-one double-hung sash in flat-arched openings with marble keystones. There is a stone belt course in the brick parapet wall at the roofline.

(See Continuation Sheet 37-I)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 37-I

Item number 7

Page 37-I

Main Street (cont.)

- 58 Abraham Greene House (1770): A two-and-a-half-story, flank-gambrel-roof, clapboarded Georgian building. Five bays wide and three deep, it has a center entry with an Italianate hood on scroll brackets; the two-over-two and twelve-over-twelve windows have molded caps. There are two gable-roof dormers in the front of the roof and an internal end chimney. In the rear there is a two-story gable-roof ell and there is a sunken lawn on the south side. The building is presently used for commerce.
- 65 Greenwich Theater (1926): A two-story, flat-roof, brick movie theater built in a Colonial (Federal) Revival style. The building is a five-by-eight-bay rectangle on a corner lot with a facade with a central recessed entrance under a marquee, above which is a stylized frontispiece composed of twin round-arch windows flanked by narrow cast-stone pilasters supporting an entablature with "The Greenwich" inscribed in the frieze and decorated with swags. A modern marquee partially obscures this frontispiece. The interior is of Adamesque design, including paneled wainscoting, chair rails cornice moldings and a gilt and crystal chandelier hanging from an oval medallion.
- 69-75 [1 Montrose Street] W.P. Salisbury House (ca. 1870): A two-and-a-half-story, mansard-roof, frame house, covered with aluminum siding, that sits on a raised brick basement with street-level entrances on Main Street. This imposing Second Empire house is four bays wide and three deep with a central entrance in the Montrose Street (south) facade, that has a door flanked by sidelights under a segmental-arched opening sheltered by a massive, bracketed, gable-roof hood. There is a front lawn on the south side on a terrace formed by a granite retaining wall along Main and Montrose Street, with a flight of steps leading up from Main Street. The two-over-two windows have raised decorative trim and bracketed cornice heads. Above the projecting bracketed roof cornice there are gable-roof dormers, two on a side, with three-part window sash recessed in round-arched frames. The basement facade on Main Street, which has recently been rehabilitated for commercial use, has a bracketed cornice over a slightly projecting front with doorways at either end.
- 96 (mid-19th century): A two-and-a-half-story, end-gable-roof, frame building with aluminum siding with a storefront with a recessed side entry on Main Street. There is a semi-hexagonal bay window on the second story, a raised monitor window on the roof and a three-tiered porch on the rear. There is a modern single-story, end-gable-roof, brick and concrete storage building in the rear. Two storefronts

(See Continuation Sheet 38-I)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 38-I

Item number 7

Page 38-I

Main Street (cont.)

have large plate-glass windows with recessed central entries. Entrance to the upper stories is through a simple door sheltered by a hood in the second story, north end. Eight bays wide and two deep, the house has a box cornice with partial returns, one internal gable end chimney and six-over-one double-hung sash windows.

97 (early 19th century): A one-and-a-half-story, end-gable-roof, clap-boarded house that has been raised over a street-level basement with a storefront.

99-101 F.P. Eugenia Block (Thomas Spencer House) (ca. 1800, rebuilt 1933): A three-story, flank-gable-roof wood-frame building with brick walls, five bays wide and three bays deep. The Spencer House was a clap-boarded Federal house with massive twin interior chimneys; apparently only the frame of the house and its dimensions were retained when the building was rebuilt. It has two identical storefronts with recessed doorways flanked by showcase windows. It has six-over-one double-hung sash windows on the second and third stories with splayed concrete lintels over the second-story windows and Art Deco panels and a name and date stone on the third story. There is a single-story metal storage shed in the rear.

102 (ca. 1880): A two-and-a-half-story, mansard-roof, brick building with a ground-story storefront with a recessed entry flanked by large plate glass windows. The building has two-over-two, double-hung sash windows, recessed under granite lintels, a severe cornice and a pair of hip-roof dormers with turned wooden corner posts.

103 (ca. 1875): A two-and-a-half-story, mansard-roof, frame building, covered with asbestos shingles. An imposing late Victorian house, it is two bays wide on Main Street and four bays wide on the principal elevation on Courthouse Lane. It has a bracketed hip-roof hood over the double-leaf doors in the side entrance on Courthouse Lane, with a semi-hexagonal bay window with a bracketed cornice to one side. The one-over-one double-hung sash windows are paired with bracketed cornice heads. Above the projecting, bracketed, main cornice there are gable-roof dormers with Eastlakean decorative verge boards. There is a mid-20th-century storefront in the raised basement on Main Street, with plate glass windows that are not in harmony with the original design.

110-112 Browning Block (ca. 1876): A two-and-a-half-story, mansard-roof, brick, late Victorian commercial building with a mid-20th-century

(See Continuation Sheet 39-I)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet 39-I

Item number 7

Page 39-I

Main Street (cont.)

aluminum and plate glass storefront. Above the storefront, the original appearance is unchanged; there are two-over-two double-hung sash windows with segmental arches with stone keys in the second story. Above the second story there is a bracketed cornice and shallow, flat-roof dormers with projecting, bracketed, cornices. On the east end of the building there is a mid-20th-century, two-story, flat-roof brick addition.

- 127 Kent County Courthouse (1804): Built by Oliver Wickes, a two-and-a-half-story, hip-roof, clapboarded building, a landmark example of Federal architecture in Rhode Island. Seven bays wide and two bays deep with quoining, a water table and a belt course, the courthouse has a pediment and quoining framing the central three bays in the facade. A small, hip-roof porch with Roman Doric columns and a richly-developed entablature shelters the central entrance. The large twelve-over-twelve double-hung sash windows have splayed lintel-like caps with keys on the first story; the second-story windows are hung directly below the main cornice. There is a two-stage square cupola containing a clock and a belfry on the central roof deck, which is enclosed by a decorative railing. The interior is also richly decorated with paneled wainscottings and molded door and window frames. The courthouse sits on a raised basement on a sloping, lawn-covered terrace with a rock-faced granite ashlar retaining wall along Main Street. On the rear (west) side of the building there is a mid-20th-century, single-story brick addition. (HABS)
- 130 (mid-19th century): A broad, one-and-a-half-story, end-gable-roof, clapboarded commercial building with a turn of the century storefront with a recessed entry flanked by shop windows on the west end. The building has a prominent Greek Revival cornice with partial returns and two six-over-six double-hung sash windows under the west gable peak with cornice-like caps. There are similar windows on the flanks and a heavy cornice over the storefront. On the north slope of the roof there are two gable-roof dormers; there is a long shed-roof dormer on the south slope. The building, which occupies a sloping site, has a raised basement that is at ground level on the east end of the building. There is a single internal chimney.
- 139-141 (ca. 1880): A two-and-a-half-story, mansard-roof, brick building with a mid-20th-century storefront with side entrances and plate glass windows with marble-faced frames. A late Victorian building with elements of the Second Empire style, it has segmental-arch windows with two-over-two double-hung sash, a prominent cornice and pedimented dormers with bracketed cornices. There is a small, flat-roof addition with novelty siding on the south end.

(See Continuation Sheet 40-I)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet 40-I

Item number 7

Page 40-I

Main Street (cont.)

145 (ca. 1930): A long, narrow, single-story, stainless-steel-clad diner with enameled panels and an elliptical-arched roof. Embellished with Art Deco trim, it sits on concrete foundations with its narrow end toward the street and has a single-story concrete block addition on the west end. It is an unusual building for the area; now used for storage.

148 (ca. 1830): A three-story, flat-roof, frame building covered with asbestos siding. Five bays wide, it has a storefront on the first story with a recessed entry flanked by showcase windows. It also has a parapet wall with a bracketed cornice that creates a false-front effect. The windows are fitted with two-over-two double-hung sash.

155-159 Halsband Building (ca. 1925): A two-story, flat-roof, Flemish-bond brick commercial building with Colonial Revival accents. It has a central round-arched doorway with a wooden fanlight and key and impost stones on the east elevation, that is flanked by a pair of storefronts with late 20th-century brick and fixed sash windows and aluminum and glass doors. There are two tripartite two-over-one double-hung sash windows on the second story with a plaque bearing the legend "HALSBAND" in the center bay. There is heavy, cast-stone cornice with a brick parapet above.

162-168 Greenwich House/site of Updike Hotel (ca. 1896): A three-story, flat-roof, brick hotel designed in a Colonial Revival style with a projecting dentillated cornice. The visual focal point of the building is a central two-story colonnade over the entrance, three bays wide, with two Doric columns in antis and two Ionic columns, all made of iron. Behind the colonnade are recessed balconies on the second and third stories and above the cornice there is a parapet wall, also three bays wide. Below the colonnade, there are six cast iron cornice that stretches the length of the facade. The center block of the building has symmetrical five-bay blocks on either side, with storefronts on the street level. The storefronts have recessed entries flanked by plate glass windows. On both the second and third stories the fenestration on either side of the colonnade consists of five two-over-one windows arranged in a pair and a trio, each group with a single granite sill and a single granite lintel. The Greenwich Hotel is on a site traditionally occupied by a hotel, the earliest being the Updike House which stood here from 1825 to 1876.

165-175 Masonic Building (1893): A three-story, flat-roof, brick pier-and-panel late Victorian commercial building with two street-level

(See Continuation Sheet 41-I)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet 41-I

Item number 7

Page 41-I

Main Street (cont.)

storefronts flanking a central entrance to upper rooms. The storefronts have their original plate-glass windows over low paneled walls, flanking recessed entrances; a prominent entablature, supported by paneled wooden pilasters and cast iron columns, runs the length of the facade at the second floor level. The entrance between the storefronts contains wide double-leaf paneled doors with beveled glass lights, recessed under a transom. The facade above is divided by brick piers with brownstone lintels into five bays of glass and wood-paneled curtain walls; a central terra cotta plaque bears the Masonic Building legend. A projecting bracketed cornice caps the building, which has segmental-arch windows on the south and north elevations as well.

- 176-178 (mid-19th century): A two-story, flank-gable-roof, frame house with a two-story rear ell, covered with false brick on the first story storefronts and aluminum siding elsewhere. Built in the traditional five-bay-wide mode with a center chimney, this building has been remodeled with two storefronts on either side of the central entrance, and most of original features have been lost or obscured. Both storefronts have large picture windows and a side entrance. The windows on the second story are fitted with two-over-two double-hung sash.
- 186 (ca. 1870): A long, single-story, end-gable-roof, clapboarded building with a 20th century storefront covered with artificial stone. Built as commercial building and now a restaurant, it has a high parapet on the west end creating a false front. The original clapboarding and fenestration remain on the sides and the rear. There is a small, single-story, flank-gable-roof, frame house covered with vinyl siding in the rear of the building. Originally used as a storage building, this plain, turn-of-the-century structure, which sits on a raised basement with a ground-level entrance on the east, has been adapted for use as a residence.
- 187 (ca. 1860): A three-and-a-half-story, mansard-roof, frame building covered with asbestos shingles, that has a street-level storefront with 20th-century plate glass windows and artificial stone sheathing. Above the storefront, the original late Victorian/Second Empire trim is little altered. On the east elevation, the two-over-two double-hung sash windows are grouped in pairs; there is a two-story rectangular window bay supported by large brackets on the south elevation. On the west side there is a two-tier porch with turned posts and railings. There is a prominent box cornice and above it, pedimented gable-roof dormers. There is a single-story, flat-roof concrete outbuilding in the rear.

(See Continuation Sheet 42-I)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet 42-I

Item number 7

Page 42-I

Main Street (cont.)

200 Fleet (formerly Industrial) National Bank (1923): A single-story, flat-roof, steel-frame, brick building with Colonial (Federal) Revival trim executed in limestone. It has brick quoining and a five-bay facade with a central entrance with a pedimented frontispiece. Flanking the entrance are two round-headed and two flat-arched large windows with granite sills. There are stone swags over the three center bays and stone tablets over the two outer bays. There is a sharply-defined entablature with a stone cornice and brick frieze with an inscribed stone tablet in the center. Above the cornice is a low brick parapet with stone coping.

209-211 (ca. 1800): A two-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboarded building with twin internal gable-end chimneys and a first story that was altered by the installation of storefronts. A vernacular Federal-era building, it was rehabilitated in the 1970s when new storefronts with neo-Greek Revival details were installed, each with a large plate glass window and a side entry, framed by wide pilasters supporting a projecting cornice. The upper part of the house is trimmed with corner boards and a cornice with partial returns; the six-over-six double-hung windows were installed in the recent rehabilitation. The building has a two-story rear ell and there is a new shed-roof entry porch on the south.

220 United Methodist Church (1831, 1850, 1891): A large, one-and-a-half-story, end-gable-roof, clapboarded Greek Revival building. Three bays wide and four bays deep, it has a round-arched central entrance with a prominent architrave molding, flanked by a pair of tall stained-glass windows with round-arched transom fans. There are similar windows on the side elevations and six-over-six double-hung sash windows in the raised brick basement. The building has a prominent cornice and the gable end is treated like a slightly projecting pediment. Rising from the west end is a square tower on a square base with a narrow eighteen-pane window on each side and a tall spire bearing a cross on top. The church has modern wooden quoining. In the rear of the church, on Queen Street, is the modern parish hall, a two-story, end-gable-roof, brick building, erected in 1958. The Methodist Church was the site of the 1842 Constitutional Convention where the state constitution was drawn up.

221-223 (ca. 1840): A two-and-a-half-story, end-gable-roof, frame building with aluminum siding and a concrete-block, brick-faced, street-level facade with showcase windows and a central entrance. This Greek Revival house has been converted into a restaurant; on the upper stories original trim survives, including brick side-wall chimneys, a prominent bracketed cornice with returns, a pedimented gable-roof

(See Continuation Sheet 43-I)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 43-I

Item number

Page 43-I

Main Street (cont.)

dormer, a projecting bay window, cornice window heads and a rear ell with an internal chimney. The first story has small, single-story brick-faced additions on either side.

- 232 (ca. 1850): A one-and-a-half-story, end-gable-roof, frame building with vertical board, artificial stone and asphalt siding. An early Victorian building, it has been altered for commercial use. There is a storefront with showcase windows and a side entry in a frame covered with artificial stone on the west end; above it, the wall is sheathed with vertical boards and there are two one-over-one double-hung sash windows. This gable end wall is continued above the roof line, creating a false front. A long building with an internal chimney, it has an extension on the east end which may incorporate a formerly detached outbuilding.
- 233-235 (ca. 1900): A three-story, flat-roof, frame commercial building with aluminum siding. It has a recessed central entryway flanked by storefronts modified in the late 20th century with showcase windows in wood-paneled frames and a paneled signboard frieze that may be original. On the upper stories there is a pair of two-story, semi-hexagonal window bays. A projecting bracketed cornice is the principle decorative feature.
- 240-242 Congdon Apothecary Shop (ca. 1842): A two-and-a-half-story, end-gable-roof, clapboarded commercial and residential building with a storefront on one side recently redesigned in a neo-Colonial style with multiple-pane showcase windows flanking a recessed entrance. On the south side of the facade there is a plainly-framed entrance to the upper stories, with sidelights and a transom. The building has a box cornice with the gable treated like a slightly projecting pediment. Four bays square, the building has six-over-six double-hung sash windows, and an internal brick chimney. Albert J. Congdon ran the town's first licensed pharmacy in the building in the mid-19th century.
- 244-246 (ca. 1860): A one-and-a-half-story, end-gable-roof, clapboarded commercial building, built in an eclectic early Victorian mode and recently remodeled in a pseudo-Greek Revival style. It has a false front on the west gable end with corner-board pilasters and a central entry flanked by a pair of showcase windows.
- 245 (ca. 1850): A two-and-a-half-story, end-gable-roof, frame building covered with clapboards and asbestos shingles, with an eclectic blend of Greek Revival and Italianate details. It has a storefront with large shop windows and an off-center recessed entry with a new paneled

(See Continuation Sheet 44-I)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 44-I

Item number 7

Page 44-I

Main Street (cont.)

frame and cornice. On the upper stories there is a pair of semi-hexagonal bay windows with bracketed cornices, wide corner boards, a bracketed main cornice with partial returns and brackets raked in the gables, pedimented gable-roof dormers on the sides and a rebuilt side-wall chimney.

- 247-251 (ca. 1800): A long, two-story, flank-gable-roof, frame house sided with aluminum, built in a Federal-era vernacular style and altered by the addition of 20th-century storefronts on the first story. The two storefronts have large plate-glass windows with recessed central entries. Entrance to the upper stories is by a simple doorway sheltered by a hood in the second story, north end. Eight bays wide and two deep, the house has a box cornice with partial returns, one internal gable end chimney and six-over-one double-hung sash windows. There is a small gable roof clapboarded outbuilding in the rear.
- 252-254 Brown Hall (ca. 1850): A four-story, flat-roof, frame building covered with asbestos shingles, built in a bracketed Italianate style. Four bays wide and seven bays deep, it has two early 20th-century storefronts on Main Street with plate glass windows with recessed side entries. There is a pair of flat-roof, semi-hexagonal window bays with bracketed cornices on the second story; a central porch over the entrance has been removed. The building has a side entrance on the south with a bracketed cornice and a transom. There are six-over-six double-hung sash windows and a prominent bracketed cornice.
- 253 Searle House (ca. 1775): A small, single-story, end-gable-roof frame building with a raised basement with a storefront window and entrance on Main Street. It has been altered over the years for commercial use; it is presently sided with vertical boards, asbestos shingles and artificial stone; it has a projecting bay window addition on the east gable end and large picture windows on the south elevation. There is a single flight of wooden steps leading to a plain doorway in the center of the south facade.
- 264 (ca. 1850): A two-story, end-gable-roof, frame building sided with asbestos shingles. Built in the Greek Revival style, it has a 20th-century storefront with artificial stone facing, multiple-pane picture windows and a recessed center entry. Original trim on the upper stories includes a box cornice with partial returns and six-over-six double-hung sash. There is a long ell in the rear with several additions.
- 267 (ca. 1880): A three-story, frame building covered with aluminum siding, formed by joining together two gable-end-roof buildings

(See Continuation Sheet 45-I)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 45-I

Item number 7

Page 45-I

Main Street (cont.)

with flat-roof central and north end additions. The peak of the northern building's roof and the peak and south slope of the southern building's roof indicate the original configurations. The northern building may be the Dr. Green house which occupied the site by 1855. There are 20th-century storefronts with brick facades on the first story and a central flat-roof rectangular window bay with a box cornice on the second story.

- 279-285 (ca. 1885): A three-and-a-half-story, hip-roof, brick commercial building with a 20th-century storefront with plate glass windows and frame covered with vertical boards, sheltered by a pent roof. The building has a prominent box cornice and a pair of gable-roof dormers on each slope of the roof. There are paired one-over-one double-hung sash windows in plain frames.
- 284 East Greenwich Fire Station (1914, 1975 addition): A two-story, flat-roof, brick building built in a Colonial (Federal) Revival style. It has a flat-arched entrance for the fire trucks, two bays wide, with an ornamental diaperwork surround, on the west elevation. Above the doorway is round-arched double-hung sash window. The building has a prominent entablature with a parapet above. There is a one-and-a-half-story, shed-roof, brick addition on the north side of the station with a small brick bell tower, as well as a two-story garage addition, also of brick on the east end of the station.
- 294 Colonel Micah Whitmarsh House (1767): A two-and-a-half-story, flank-gambrel-roof, brick house with internal gable-end chimneys, built by John Reynolds. The first brick house in town, this Georgian building is four bays wide and two deep with an off-center doorway in the Greek-Revival style and sidelights flanked by simple channeled posts and an entablature with a projecting cornice. It has twelve-over-twelve double-hung sash windows in segmental-arched openings. A belt course runs along the southern half of the facade and across the south end. The house has small cornice with small returns. There is a single-story, flat-roof brick ell on the east flank.
- 301 Baptist Church (1848): A three-story, end-gable-roof, frame building covered with asphalt shingles and built in the Greek Revival style. The building ceased to be a church in 1887, at which time it was converted to a residential building. Original features include a prominent box cornice, a pedimented gable end and a six-over-six central window with a round-headed fan transom. The rest of the fenestration has changed, with paired narrow one-over-one double-hung windows added. The first story has been converted into a restaurant with a 20th-century

(See Continuation Sheet 46-I)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 46-I

Item number 7

Page 46-I

Main Street (cont.)

entry with a picture window and a recessed entry. On the north side of the building is a wide, single-story, flat-roof, brick addition with large plate glass windows, built in the late 20th century as part of the restaurant.

- 303 (ca. 1880): A two-and-a-half-story, mansard-roof, clapboarded building, built in a late Victorian/Second Empire style, that has a 20th-century storefront with a showcase window and artificial stone siding on the first story. The building has gable-roof dormer, a prominent cornice in front, a flat-roof, semi-hexagonal second-story window bay and two-over-one double-hung windows with architrave trim. Brackets were added to the main cornice and the bay cornice recently.
- 306 (ca. 1865): A two-and-a-half-story, mansard-roof, frame building covered with asbestos shingles. A second Empire house, it has a mid-20th-century storefront with large plate glass windows and a recessed side entry. Original features in the upper stories include two semi-hexagonal window bays on the facade, two gable-roof dormers on each slope of the roof and two-over-two double-hung sash windows. There is a large two-story rear addition.
- 312-314 (ca. 1845): A two-story, end-gable-roof, clapboarded Greek Revival house with a turn-of-the-century storefront with showcase windows and a recessed central entry, capped with a cornice. Original trim includes corner-board pilasters, a prominent cornice with returns, and six-over-six double-hung sash windows with cornice-like caps. There is a two-story, gable-roof rear ell with an internal chimney. Also in the rear there are two outbuildings. One is a single-story, shed-roof, early 20th-century garage sided with vertical boards. The other is a late 19th-century, one-and-a-half-story, end-gable-roof, clapboarded building, two bays wide and four deep. It has a full basement, built partially on concrete block, with an entrance at the lower level off Marlborough Street. Presently vacant, it was long used as a sheet metal shop.
- 315 (ca. 1870): A two-and-a-half-story, mansard-roof, clapboarded Second Empire building with a first story storefront that was recently rehabilitated with large shop windows with a paneled wood frame, flanking a central recessed entry, and a bracketed signboard cornice above. There is a side entrance to the upper stories on the south side. Original trim includes cornerboards, two semi-hexagonal, flat-roof window bays with raised panels and bracketed cornices, a bracketed main cornice and bracketed pedimented dormers. This is a good example of late Victorian commercial building in the district.

(See Continuation Sheet 47-I)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 47-I

Item number 7

Page 47-I

Main Street (cont.)

319 (ca. 1780): A three-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboarded Federal-era house that had its first story converted for commercial use in the 19th century. The cornice of the 19th-century storefront remains, though the two-small picture windows and the central entrance are late 20th century features. Original features include a box cornice with partial returns and molding broken out over the third story windows, architrave trim around the windows and some six-over-six double-hung sash. There is a two-story, gable-roof ell on the west with a recessed two-tiered porch supported by narrow pillars.

333 Main Street Garage (1917): A two-story, flat-roof, brick building, six bays wide and four deep, erected as a garage and auto showroom. It has a parapet wall with two piers, belt courses of biego brick and biego brick window sills on the second story. The original industrial sash in the large second story windows has been replaced with new multiple-pane sash. On the first story, new multiple-pane showcase windows with transoms and glass door with bronzed metal frames have been installed. There is a garage entrance on the north side.

351 (ca. 1845): A three-story, end-gable-roof, clapboarded Greek Revival building with a 20th-century storefront with plate glass windows flanking a central recessed entry on the first story. A single-story porch with an entablature supported by wooden pillars wraps around the east and south sides. The building has a prominent cornice with a wide frieze and a pedimented gable. There is a small Greek Revival outbuilding with an internal chimney attached to the rear of the building.

363-367 (mid-19th century, with early 20th-century alterations): A three-story, end-gable-roof frame building with vinyl siding on the upper stories and a concrete block first story added in the early 20th century. A parapet across the facade creates a false front on this building, which houses a restaurant. An earlier storefront in the first story has been bricked in recently except for the entrance. Surface alterations have obscured the original appearance of the building. There is a single-story, hip-roof, concrete-block garage, built in the early 20th century, attached to the rear of the building.

375 (ca. 1850): A two-story, end-gable-roof, clapboarded house with a side-hall plan, built in the Greek Revival style. It has corner-board pilasters, a prominent cornice, a pedimented gable, a plain doorway and two-over-one double-hung sash windows. It is attached to The Elms next door to the north by a modern enclosed wing.

(See Continuation Sheet 48-I)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet 48-I

Item number 7

Page 48-I

Main Street (cont.)

378-386 The Elms (ca. 1880): A two-and-a-half-story, mansard-roof, clapboarded tavern. It has a broad single-story, hip-roof veranda with Tuscan columns and square-cut railings on three sides, three pedimented dormers on each slope of the roof, paired one-over-one double-hung sash windows with cornice-like caps and a bracketed cornice. There are central entrances on north and west. The interior is notable for a bar room with Colonial Revival decor.

387 see 185 Pierce Street

MARLBOROUGH STREET

9 see 36 Main Street

10 (ca. 1890): A one-and-a-half-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboarded house with a single-story, gable-roof ell on the south end. Built in a simple vernacular style, it has a shed-roof wall dormer on the west slope, a plain side entry, six-over-six double-hung sash windows and a central chimney.

16 (ca. 1875): A single-story, end-gable-roof, frame house covered with aluminum siding. Built in a simple vernacular style, it has a side entry with a hood on scroll brackets, two-over-one double-hung sash windows and a gable-roof dormer on the north slope. The recent application of aluminum siding has obscured some of the original trim.

20 (ca. 1850): A single-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboarded, Greek Revival cottage with a center flank entrance and a center chimney. The pilastered doorway has sidelights and corner blocks in the entablature; the six-over-six double-hung sash windows have molded trim and there are corner boards and a prominent cornice with returns. There is a late 19th-century, single-story, hip-roof porch with turned posts on brick piers on the south end. In the rear of the house there is a 20th-century, single-story, flank-gable-roof garage with board siding.

28 (ca. 1875): A single-story, end-gable-roof frame cottage covered with asbestos siding. A plain vernacular building, three bays square, it has a side entrance and six-over-six double-hung sash windows. There is a single-story, flat-roof, concrete block outbuilding in the rear.

100
33 (ca. 1890): A two-story, flank-gable-roof, wood-shingled house with a central chimney. A plainly styled, early-Victorian building, it has no distinguishing architectural details. The original entrance has been blocked up and the windows have been altered. There is an enclosed screened porch on the south elevation that was recently added.

(See Continuation Sheet 49-I)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 49-I

Item number 7

Page 49-I

Marlborough Street (cont.)

40 (early 19th century): A distinctive one-and-a-half-story, flank-gable-roof, wood-shingled Federal cottage. It has a central entry with narrow pilasters and sidelights without an entablature. The windows have six-over-six double-hung sash. A broad, slightly projecting wall dormer, probably added in the late 19th century, occupies the northern end of the west slope of the roof. There is a single-story end-gable-roof frame garage in the rear.

41-45 (ca. 1890): A three-story, hip-roof, clapboarded house. It has twin side entries on the east side and a side entry on the north with a small flat-roof entry porch with turned posts. The building is trimmed with corner boards and a box cornice.

42 (ca. 1870): A one-and-a-half-story, cross-gable-roof, wood-shingled house with an enclosed shed-roof porch on the south. It has a side entry and two-over-two double-hung sash windows with plain frames. There is a prominent cornice with returns; other decorative trim may be obscured by the shingles.

68 Kennedy House (ca. 1875): A two-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboarded building, four bays wide and two deep with a central chimney. Built in a traditional, late Federal style with Italianate trim, it has an off-center doorway with a bracketed cornice, cornicelike caps on the two-over-two double-hung sash windows, corner boards, water table and a cornice with partial returns. There is a small, two-story rectangular bay added on the south end.

71 Greenwich Hotel Garage (ca. 1925): A two-story, end-gable-roof building constructed of rock-faced concrete blocks and built into the side of the hill behind the hotel. It has two pairs of double-leaf wooden doors in the east end and six-over-six double-hung sash windows on the second story. It is a plain utilitarian building of the early automobile age built on the site of earlier frame sheds.

75 (ca. 1930): A two-story, end-gable-roof, two-family, frame house with aluminum siding. It has a two-tiered front porch supported by columns and enclosed by railings; underneath it is a basement garage. The building is one of few examples in East Greenwich of a common multi-family house type built in urban Rhode Island in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

77 (late 19th century, ca. 1925): A two-story, end-gable-roof, frame tenement house, three bays wide and four bays deep with a raised rubblestone basement with a street-level entrance in the east end. Now covered with aluminum siding that obscures its original trim,

(See Continuation Sheet 50-I)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet 50-I

Item number 7

Page 50-I

Marlborough Street (cont.)

the house has a small central chimney and two-over-two double-hung sash windows. This building was apparently a storage building of some kind before being converted to a dwelling, ca. 1925.

- 78 (ca. 1840): A one-and-a-half-story, flank-gable-roof, frame duplex, covered with asphalt and asbestos shingles. Built into the side of a hill with a full basement at the lower level, this vernacular Greek Revival house has two internal chimneys near the gable ends, a box cornice with returns and small attic-level windows on the facade. The symmetrical eight-bay-facade has plain, off-center doorways in either half. The southern six bays of the facade are three bays deep; the northern two bays are only one bay deep. The house has a large lot at the lower level, with a rubblestone retaining wall running along Marlborough Street. There is a late 19th-century, single-story, end-gable-roof, frame outbuilding, formerly used as a horsebarn, northeast of the house. It has a 20th-century shed-roofed addition on the north flank.
- 92-94 (ca. 1840): A one-and-a-half-story, flank-gable-roof, wood-shingled house, built in a vernacular Greek Revival style. It appears to be two buildings joined together: a five-bay-wide, center-entry house on the north end and a higher, three-bay-wide side-entry house on the southern end. Both entries have plain, shed-roof hoods over the doorways. The northern section has a box cornice with partial returns; some of the other original trim has been obscured over the years. There is a single gable-roof dormer in the center of the western slope of the northern roof. Like the house next door, this building is built on the side of a bank and has a full basement story at the lower level.
- 99 (ca. 1925): A two-story, hip-roof, concrete-block building with a garage bay and a side entry in the east end and six-over-six double-hung sash windows. A plain utilitarian building of the early automobile age, it is now vacant.
- 100 Marlborough Street School (1898): A two-and-a-half-story, clapboarded, cruciform building with a hip roof with cross gables. Built in a Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style, it has a large corbeled center chimney, a bracketed cornice under flaring eaves, corner-board pilasters and six-over-six double-hung windows. There is a flat-roof entry porch with plain rectangular pillars in the northeast angle. Now a residential building, the school was recently rehabilitated and old asphalt siding was removed.

(See Continuation Sheet 51-I)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 51-I

Item number 7

Page 51-I

Marlborough Street (cont.)

- 103 Site of Kent County Jail (ca. 1750, burned 1982): A cellar hole marked by ruined rubblestone foundation walls. Replaced as the county jail by the new jail at the foot of King Street in 1795, this was a three-story, flank-gable-roof, frame building with jail cells in the basement that was adapted for use as a residence in later years.
- 105 (ca. 1925): A two-story, hip-roof, concrete-block building built into the hill with two first-story garage bays in the east end and a side entry at the second-story level in the west end. A plain utilitarian building of the early automobile age, it has two-over-two double-hung sash windows.
- 109 R.G Brown House (ca. 1870): A two-story, end-gable-roof late Victorian house with a brick first story and clapboarded upper stories. The first story has corbeled, segmental-arched door and window openings, as well as a stone flat-arched window in the east end. The side entrance in the east has a fine Victorian door with glass and wood panels; the windows are six-over-six double-hung sash. The house has a boxed cornice.
- 117 (ca. 1850): A two-story, end-gable-roof, frame house with decorative late 19th-century shinglework arranged in alternating bands of regular and imbricate shingles painted yellow. It has boxed eaves and a side entry with a flat-roof hood on scroll brackets. There is a single-story, early 20th-century addition on the rear. On the north side of the building there is a turn-of-the-century, single-story, shed-roof, carriage house/garage covered with novelty siding with three pairs of double-leaf doors.
- 131 see 19 Long Street
- 135 (ca. 1915): A one-and-a-half-story, end-gable-roof, wood-shingled, two family house with a raised basement with a street-level garage by in the east end. A plainly-styled building, it has a box cornice with partial returns, a side entrance under a small hood and single and paired two-over-one, double-hung sash windows. Three-bay-wide shed-roof dormers on either slope are mid-20th-century additions.
- 139 (ca. 1850): A two-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboard- and wood-shingle-sided house, built in a transitional Greek Revival- Early Victorian style. The shallow gable roof is the product of a late 19th-century roof raising. The main features of the exterior are the hip-roof porches on the side elevations which have turned posts and railings. The building has a central chimney and paired two-over-one double-hung sash windows in plain frames. There is a single-story,

(See Continuation Sheet 52-I)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

52-I

Item number 7

Page 52-I

Marlborough Street (cont.)

concrete-block, gable-roof garage on the north end of the house.

- 146 (ca. 1850): A one-and-a-half-story, end-gable-roof, clapboarded house with a side entry with a small hood. This house and the nearly identical house to the south are built in a simple early Victorian style with cornice moldings under the eaves and plain door and window frames. It has a central chimney and a long shed-roof dormer on both roof slopes.
- 148 (ca. 1850): A one-and-a-half-story, end-gable-roof, clapboarded house with a side entry with a glass-and-wood-paneled door; a transom and a small bracketed hood. The building has recently been rehabilitated. Like the house to the south, it is a simple, early Victorian cottage with boxed eaves with moldings underneath, a central chimney and two-over-one double-hung sash windows in plain frames. There are long shed-roof dormers on both slopes of the roof and a raised basement with a ground-level entrance on the east end.
- 149 Daniel Burdick-Remington House (ca. 1840): A well preserved example of a Greek Revival cottage. A flank-gable-roof, frame house covered with asphalt shingles painted white, it has one full story, a garret and a raised basement with a street-level entrance on the east flank. The house's two central entries, one on the first story and one in the basement, are recessed with sidelights; the first-story doorway also has a transom light and classical surround with wide channeled pilasters and a narrow cornice. A wooden porch with a square-cut railing and a single flight of stairs leads to the main entrance. There is a wide main entablature with a dentil course and a cornice that runs around the building, creating a pediment effect in the gable ends. The wide corner boards are treated like channeled pilasters. There are internal gable-end chimneys as well. There are two outbuildings built into the hillside west of the house. One is a late 19th-century frame barn, two stories high on the east side and one on the west with a cross-gable roof. It has five sliding doors on the west side and two-over-two and six-over-six double-hung sash windows. The other is an early 20th-century, L-shaped frame building, also built into the hill, with a two-story, end-gable-roof wing on the east and a single-story, shed-roof garage with three sliding doors on the west.
- 151 (ca. 1875): A two-story, end-gable-roof, multi-unit residence, clapboarded on the front and wood-shingled on the sides. The building sits on a raised basement with a street-level entrance on the east, and it has a three-tiered, three-bay-wide, flat-roof porch across the front. This is a plainly-styled building with a center entry that has been altered, boxed eaves and two-over-one, double-hung sash windows in plain frames.

(See Continuation Sheet 53-I)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 53-I

Item number 7

Page 53-I

Marlborough Street (cont.)

153 (ca. 1870): A two-story, flank-gable-roof, frame house with a clapboarded facade and wood-shingled sides. Built in a simple late Victorian style with boxed eaves, it has a raised basement with garage bay on the east, under a flat-roof porch that was rebuilt in the late 20th century. There is a double door in the flank entry and a single door in a central entry in the south end. There are both six-over-six and one-over-one double-hung windows in plain frames. On the south end there is a two-story, shed-roof, wood-shingled addition.

166-168 Old Homestead Tavern (early 19th century, with ca. 1870 and c. 1890 additions): A two-story, flank-gable-roof wood-shingled house with a two-story, shed-roof, wood-shingled ell (ca. 1870) on the east flank, that has an octagonal corner tower with a turret roof (ca. 1890) on its northeast corner. The original building has a five-bay facade with a central entry with a bracketed hood, a box cornice with partial returns and a central chimney. The windows have six-over-one and six-over-two double-hung sash, with plain frames; the second-story windows are hung directly below the cornice. A shed-roof porch runs the length of the ell and there is a corner entrance in the turret, which is sheathed with vertical board siding on the first story. The Old Homestead has been a tavern since the late 19th century when it was a major social center for the town's mill workers.

MARION STREET

17 Franklin Greene House (ca. 1770, ca. 1845): A two-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboarded Greek Revival house with a two-story rear kitchen ell, ca. 1770. There is a single-story front porch across the east facade supported by pierced sawn posts. The house has a wide, heavy entablature and cornice with partial returns, wide corner boards and a central entrance with transom and sidelights. Attached to the rear ell is a complex of outbuildings from the 19th century: a single-story end-gable-roof, clapboarded shed, perhaps a wash house; a shed-roof, lattice-walled breezeway and a small frame building, probably a privy. West of the house is a small yard, perhaps used as a drying yard. There is also a mid-20th-century, two-story, flank-gable-roof, wood-shingled garage.

27 Turner-Chase House (ca. 1830, 1868): A two-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboarded house, built in an eclectic blend of Italianate and Greek Revival. There is a two-story portico supported by tapering Doric columns across the facade. Under it is the center doorway, remodeled in the late 19th century with multiple-pane sidelights and transom,

(See Continuation Sheet 54-I)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

received

date entered

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet 54-I

Item number 7

Page 54-I

Marion Street (cont.)

with a bracketed hood with a cut-out balcony railing above it. The windows have six-over-six double-hung sash and bracketed cornice heads. The roof has a prominent cornice and a large polygonal cupola in the center. In the rear of the house there is a 19th-century warehouse, a one-and-a-half-story, end-gable-roof, clapboarded outbuilding with six-over-six double-hung windows with cornice heads and vertical-board doors. There is also a 1985 single-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboarded two-bay garage, styled after the warehouse.

- 28 Nathaniel Carpenter House (ca. 1905): A well-preserved, two-and-a-half-story, hip-roof, clapboarded and wood-shingled Queen Anne house with carved rafter ends, projecting gables on the north and south and a polygonal tower with a turret roof on the northwest corner. The house has two hip-roof verandas with Tuscan columns and turned balustrades on the northwest and northeast corners. There is a two-story hexagonal window bay on the south and a gable-roof dormer on the west. The windows have two-over-two double-hung sash and some have stained-glass lights. East of the house there is a single-story, hip-roof, clapboarded, two-bay garage, built ca. 1925.
- 41 Bolser-Rockford House (ca. 1915): A two-and-a-half-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboarded, Colonial Revival house. It has a central entrance portico, with fluted Roman Doric columns supporting a bracketed entablature and a modillioned pediment. The doorway has leaded sidelights and an elliptical leaded fanlight. The one-over-one double-hung sash windows have cornice heads and bracketed sills. The main cornice has elongated modillion brackets and there are multiple dormers with round pediments. There is also a glassed-in solarium on the south elevation. In the rear of the house there is a non-contributing, single-story, pyramidal roof garage.
- 56 (ca. 1890): A two-story, flank-gable-roof, Queen Anne house, sided with clapboards on the first story and wood shingles on the upper stories. It has a polygonal tower with pedimented windows, a decorative frieze and a turret roof on the northwest corner and a single-story entrance porch with a decorative balustrade with ramped railings, bracketed pillars and a spindle screen below the flat roof. The house has a prominent cornice with returns, an ornamental attic-level window, a projecting shed-roof, paneled window heads and stained-glass windows on the rear porch. There is a single-story, hip-roof, stuccoed frame garage in the rear, which dates from the early 20th century.

MELROSE STREET

- 15 (ca. 1925): A two-and-a-half-story, cross-gable-roof, clapboarded house, built in an eclectic late Victorian style. A single-story, flat-roof veranda with bracketed posts and a heavy railing runs

(See Continuation Sheet 55-I)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 55-I

Item number 7

Page 55-I

Melrose Street (cont.)

across the south end. Under it is the entrance with its double paneled doors flanked by sidelights and, on the north side, a large bay window. There are also two double windows with one-over-one double-hung sash; the other windows have two-over-two and six-over-six double-hung sash. There are verge boards on the gable ends; the flanks are trimmed with a bracketed cornice. There is a central brick chimney as well as an internal brick chimney in the west flank.

- 23 Tibbets-G. Burlingame House (ca. 1785 with ca. 1870 alterations): A two-and-a-half-story, clapboarded Federal house with a mansard roof added ca. 1870. It has a five-bay facade with a central entry and a single-story porch with a railing across the western three bays. The doorway has a six-panel door and sidelights in a classical frame with fluted pilasters and an entablature. There are six-over-six double-hung sash windows, eight-over-twelve double-hung sash windows in the raised basement and gable-roof dormers. There is a central chimney, as well as an internal chimney in the large, two-and-a-half-story ell on the north flank.

MONTROSE STREET

- 1 see 69-75 Main Street
- 42 (ca. 1920): A one-and-a-half-story, end-gambrel-roof, frame house with aluminum siding, built in a Colonial Revival style. It has a side entry with sidelights and a simple pediment, flanked by a bay window. The gambrel end projects slightly over the first story. The two-over-one double-hung sash windows have ornamental diamond panes in the upper sashes. There is a long shed-roof dormer on each slope of the roof.
- 45 S.B. Wickes House (ca. 1870): A two-story, L-shaped cross-gable-roof, frame house with clapboard and asbestos shingle siding. The entrance in the south gable end has a simple, flat-roof portico on square posts with a railing around the roof deck. There is a two-tier porch with low shingled parapet walls on the southeast corner of the house. The two-over-two double-hung sash windows are set in pairs in plain frames. There is a late 19th-century, single-story, flank-gable-roof, asbestos-shingled, frame shed in the rear with six-over-six double-hung sash windows. There is also a single-story, hip-roof, asbestos-shingled frame garage which does not contribute to the historic district.
- 48-50 Mumford House (ca. 1850): A two-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboarded Italianate double house with two internal chimneys near the gable ends. It is six bays wide with a single-story central entry porch with columns and a bracketed cornice, that shelters the front steps and the

(See Continuation Sheet 56-I)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 56-I

Item number 7

Page 56-I

Montrose Street (cont.)

side-by-side entrances with sidelights and transoms. The house has a prominent cornice with brackets and six-over-six double-hung sash windows with architrave trim. Behind the house there are two late 19th-century outbuildings: a single-story, end-gable-roof, clapboarded carriage shed/garage with double doors and an attached shed-roof, clapboarded shed with two pairs of double doors.

PEIRCE STREET

- 8 (ca. 1925): A small one-and-a-half-story, aluminum-sided, frame house with a flank-gable-roof with jerkinheads and large three-bay-wide, shed-roof dormers. Three bays wide and two deep, it has a small gable-roof vestibule and paired one-over-one double-hung sash windows. It sits on a partially raised basement with a ground-level entrance on the east and it has an internal gable-end chimney.
- 16 (ca. 1890): A one-and-a-half-story, end-gable-roof, frame building sided with aluminum, with single-story, flank-gable-roof wings on the north and south sides. The entrance is under a recessed porch on the southwest corner of the southern wing. The building has six-over-two double-hung sash windows in plain frames and a central chimney. A plain, unadorned building, it may have originally been a carriage house. There is a small, turn-of-the-century, single-story, flank-gable-roof frame outbuilding with novelty siding on the north side of the house.
- 21 Oliver Wicks House (ca. 1785): A two-and-a-half-story, flank-gable-roof, Federal frame house with aluminum siding. It has a five-bay facade with a two-tier porch, supported by latticed posts with scroll brackets, that shelters the first story and the raised basement. The central doorway is flanked by sidelights; the basement entry below it is plain. The house has a box cornice with returns, a massive center chimney and a pair of gable-roof dormers in the east slope. The windows have six-over-six double-hung sash. There is a two-story rear ell with a side porch. Oliver Wicks was an important East Greenwich house carpenter; among his buildings is the Kent County Courthouse. There are two early 20th-century, single-story, pyramidal-roof, concrete-block garages next to the house, one to the west and one to the north.
- 31 (ca. 1865): A two-and-a-half-story, L-shaped, cross-gable-roof, clapboarded house built in a late Greek Revival style. Set back from Peirce Street, the house is trimmed with corner boards and a prominent cornice with returns. There is a side porch with Greek Revival channeled supports and a turned balustrade. The entry off the porch has a recessed transom light over the door. There are two interior brick chimneys.

(See Continuation Sheet 57-I)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 57-I

Item number 7

Page 57-I

Peirce Street (cont.)

- 34 (ca. 1850): A two-story, hip-roof, frame house with asbestos shingle siding and a central chimney. Three bays square, it has a side entry and two-over-two double-hung sash windows with plain frames. Largely devoid of architectural trim, the house was originally one-and-a-half-stories high with a gable roof, before the upper story and roof were rebuilt near the turn of the century.
- 35 East Greenwich First Baptist Church (1884): A one-and-a-half-story, cross-gable-roof, frame building, clapboarded on the first story and covered with wood shingles with staggered butts in the gables. A Queen Anne building richly decorated with freely-used classical elements, the church has a corner vestibule with a pedimented doorway with double-leaf, paneled wooden doors, with a window with a broken pediment above. The broken pediment motif appears on a much larger scale over the fanlights in the gables that crown the large, multiple-pane stained-glass windows that occupy most of the east and north end walls. In the center of the roof there is a small but elaborate louvered cupola. In addition to these major features, the church's exterior surfaces are ornamented with cornice moldings, gable trim and corner boards. Attached to the west end of the church is the parish house, a one-and-a-half-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboarded house executed in the same style. A shed-roof porch with bracketed posts shelters a side entry in the east end; on the southeast corner, an octagonal tower with a prominent entablature and a elongated turret roof rises from the second story.
- 38 George Gardner House (ca. 1865): A one-and-a-half-story, flank-gable-roof, frame house covered with asbestos shingles. This early Victorian house has a five-bay facade with a central entry with sidelights and a transom under a projecting bracketed cornice. The house has boxed eaves, a center chimney and a shed-roof dormer on the east. There is a 20th-century hip-roof, screened porch on the rear. In the rear, on Montrose Street, there is a single-story, end-gable-roof garage with novelty siding, built in the early 20th century.
- 47 William G. Bowen House (ca. 1830): A two-story, end-gable-roof, clapboarded, Greek Revival house with a side-hall plan. The house has a prominent cornice, pedimented gables, and six-over-six and six-over-one double-hung sash windows with architrave trim. The front doorway has an eight-panel door with sidelights, framed by channeled Doric pilasters and a cornice. There is a long two-story ell in the rear.
- 57 General Varnum House (1773): A two-story, gable-on-hip-roof, clapboarded Georgian mansion. Five bays wide and four deep with twin internal chimneys and a two-story rear ell, it has a pedimented

(See Continuation Sheet 58-I)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

received

date entered

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet 58-I

Item number 7

Page 58-I

Peirce Street (cont.)

portico supported by Ionic columns and pilasters over the central doorway with its robust architrave molding. The windows have twelve-over-twelve double-hung sash with heavy molded caps on the first story; on the second story the windows abut the frieze board below the cornice and modillion brackets. The house is also trimmed with corner boards and a watertable; there are semi-octagonal window bays on the north and south flanks. The interior is richly finished with well-preserved Georgian detail, including overmantels, cornices, wainscoting and a balustraded staircase in the west end light by a large round-arch window. On the grounds there is a hip-roof wellhouse with lattice sides and a rusticated wooden foundation, as well as a late 19th-century, one-and-a-half-story, end-gable-roof, frame carriage house covered with clapboards and wood shingles. The Varnum House is presently maintained as a museum. (HABS).

70 St. Luke's Parish House (ca. 1910): A two-and-a-half-story, hip-roof, wood-shingled building with cross-gables. A large, symmetrical building with Colonial Revival trim, it has a projecting, two-and-a-half-story, central gable, flanked by twin entries with double doors at either end. Decorative features include: flared, shingled water tables, a belt course at the second floor, a cornice with a dentil course and soffits with modillion brackets.

80-82 East Greenwich Free Library (1914-15): A single-story, cross-gable, granite building designed by the Providence firm of Angell and Swift in the Richardsonian Romanesque style. Built of rock-faced, random ashlar with battered foundation walls, chiseled water tables, and window trim and corner buttresses, the library has a great pointed-arch entry in the west gable with label molding and Romanesque columns with foliated capitals. The double oak doors are recessed behind the arch. There are some small lancet windows and a small Palladian window in the south gable peak. The interior retains pierced partitions of oak, built-in oak book cases, leaded-glass windows with stained-glass transoms, and a vaulted beamed ceiling. There are twin interior stone chimneys with large fireplaces in the reading rooms.

90 Armory of the Kentish Guards (1843): A single-story, end-gable-roof, frame building with clapboarded sides and a slush board facade. A fine example of a Greek Revival temple-form building, it has a projecting pedimented gable supported by two channeled pilasters and two fluted Doric columns, all wooden. The entablature above has a dentil course and "Kentish Guard" and "1774" in applied letters. Underneath the portico is a central doorway with a bracketed cornice and architrave molding flanked by three-quarter-length windows. The door and the window shutters are made of solid studded vertical planks. Interior features include paneled wainscoting, interior shutters, a projecting balcony, and built-in gun cabinets.

(See Continuation Sheet 59-I)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 59-I

Item number 7

Page 59-I

Peirce Street (cont.)

- 100 Samuel Knowles House (1851): A two-story, hip-roof, clapboarded house with a large, central, flat-roof monitor. Five bays wide and three deep, it has corner-board pilasters, a wide entablature with a bracketed cornice, and internal side-wall chimneys at the four corners. The central entrance has channeled pilasters flanking a recessed doorway with a four-panel door with sidelights, transom and reeded moldings. The house formerly had a front porch; traces of it may be seen in the entablature over the three center bays on the first story. The six-over-six double-hung sash windows have cornice heads on both stories; the monitor has two-over-two double-hung sash windows flanked by wooden panels and a projecting cornice.
- 101 St. Luke's Episcopal Church (1875): A two-story, granite building with a slate-tiled end-gable roof. A large Gothic structure, six bays long, it has a buttressed nave, a polygonal buttressed apse on the east end, and a three-story square tower with a louvered belfry on the third story and a two-story stone spire on top that was added in 1923. The side aisles of the nave are divided by wall buttresses into bays of stained-glass windows. There are wood-mullioned, gothic-arched clerestory windows above which provide additional light to the vaulted interior. The church's stained-glass includes two sets of tripartite windows by Tiffany. On the west side of the church is a small cemetery, enclosed by a rubblestone wall with an arched entrance on Church Street. On the south side of the building there is a large L-shaped, single-story, gable-roofed parish hall (1962), built of brick and stone.
- 111 Swift Gymnasium (ca. 1900): A one-and-a-half-story, end-gable-roof, brick building, originally built for the East Greenwich Academy which formerly occupied this part of Peirce Street. It has a round-arch brick arcade, three bays wide, in the north end and a large, segmental-arch, multiple-pane window above under the gable peak. Still used as a gymnasium, the building was rehabilitated in the late 20th century and office space was created in the basement. South of the building is the Friends Meeting cemetery, an unenclosed grassy plot with only a few visible stones, dating from the mid-19th century, lying flat on the ground. The Friends Meetinghouse formerly stood to the east, on what is now the Town House parking lot. East of the gym, the East Greenwich Town House, a T-shaped, single-story, hip-roof building with brick-faced concrete-block walls, built in 1963-64 on the site of the East Greenwich Academy, is a modern building which does not contribute to the historic district.
- 112 Rose Cottage (ca. 1850): An L-shaped, two-story, cross-gable-roof, clapboarded house with a polygonal central cupola. Built in the Italian villa style, the house has a single-story porch over a side

(See Continuation Sheet 60-I)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

60-I

Item number

7

Page 60-I

Peirce Street (cont.)

entry with a rebuilt Greek Revival doorway framing a door with side-lights and a transom bar. There are full-length paired windows on the first story and three-quarter-length, paired windows on the second story. There are single-story, rectangular window bays on the north and south sides which have three-part full-length windows. Inside these windows have shouldered architrave trim. The house has corner boards, projecting boxed eaves and the cupola has multiple segmental-arch one-over-one double-hung sash windows, framed by pilasters and capped by a projecting cornice. Interior features include twin parlors with plaster ceiling medallions and a central staircase that ascends three flights from the central entry hall.

- 118 (ca. 1840): A two-story, hip-roof, clapboarded house with a center chimney and a single-story rear ell with an internal chimney. Built with a side-hall plan, the house has a Greek Revival frontispiece with pilasters supporting a heavy entablature and stained-glass sidelights flanking the door. The windows have bracketed cornice heads and both the main section and the ell have bracketed cornices. An 1879 view of East Greenwich suggests that was originally a single-story gable-roof building that was raised to two stories with a hip roof in the late 19th century.
- 120 (ca. 1850): A two-story, hip-roof, clapboarded house, four bays wide and three deep, built in a plain Greek Revival/Italianate style. Trimmed with corner boards, a watertable and a box cornice, it has an off-center entrance framed by pilasters with entasis supporting an entablature with a projecting cornice. The six-over-six double-hung sash windows have cornice-like caps. It has a central corbeled chimney and a partially raised basement with an entrance on the east side.
- 126 (ca. 1885): A two-and-a-half-story, mansard-roof, frame house covered with aluminum siding, built in the Second Empire style with Eastlakean decorative features. Four bays wide and deep, the house has flaring eaves with exposed rafter ends, gable-roof dormers with quatrefoil-incised verge boards, a single-story window bay on the south and a round-arched, stained-glass-bordered, stairway window. The original front porch over the side entry has been removed and the aluminum siding has covered up much of the original trim.
- 129 Lydia Macomber House (ca. 1880): A two-story, hip-roof, clapboarded house with a central chimney, two bays wide and four deep with a side-hall plan. A plain late Victorian building with Italianate influences, it has deep, projecting eaves, corner boards and water table, cornice heads over one-over-one double-hung sash windows, and a flat-roof hood with a prominent entablature, supported by scroll brackets. In

(See Continuation Sheet 61-I)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Continuation sheet 61-I

Item number

Page 61-I

Peirce Street (cont.)

the rear of the house there is a single-story, shed-roof, clapboarded garage from the early 20th century, three bays wide with sliding overhead doors and six-over-six double-hung sash windows.

- 187 Hawkins House (ca. 1780, ca. 1850): A two-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboarded house, five bays wide and two deep, with two internal chimneys near either end; originally a Federal house that was remodeled in the Greek Revival style. A flat-roof porch with large Greek Revival pillars supporting a heavy entablature and a deck on top stretches across the facade, sheltering the central entry which has narrow sidelights framed by pilasters and an entablature. The first story of the facade is faced with flush boards. There are corner-board pilasters and a prominent cornice on the facade as well. Originally located several yards to the south at the corner of Peirce and Spring Streets, it was moved here ca. 1915. In the rear of the house there is a single-story, pyramidal-roof, clapboarded garage with double-leaf doors, built in the early 20th century.
- 140 Cundall-Tingley House (1894): A two-and-a-half-story, hip-roof house with large gables, and a clapboarded exterior framed with horizontal, vertical and diagonal members in the Stick Style. The house has a large side porch supported by bracketed, turned posts, multiple window bays, including a two-story bay on the south elevation, paired one-over-one double-hung sash windows, a large central chimney and copper roof cresting. The interior is well preserved with a paneled-oak stairway hall, tiled fireplaces with overmantels and many original electrical fixtures. In the rear there is a one-and-a-half-story, end-gable-roof, clapboarded carriage house/barn, contemporary with the house, with a cupola, imbricated shinglework in the gable, and chevron-patterned doors.
- 148 (ca. 1860): A two-and-a-half-story, end-gable-roof, frame house covered with aluminum siding, with a two-story rear ell. A Greek Revival house with some later Victorian embellishments, it has a Greek Revival side entrance with a channeled frame and sidelights and a transom, sheltered by a later single-story porch across the south side of the ell. On the south side there is also a single-story window bay with a bracketed cornice. The house has a similar bracketed cornice with returns; the corner boards have been covered by the siding. There are two shed-roof dormers on each slope and a central chimney.
- 154 Potter House (ca. 1865): A three-story, flat-roof, clapboarded house in the Italianate style, five bays wide and four bays deep, with an internal chimney. The center entry has a bracketed hood over double-leaf, paneled wooden doors with polygonal glass panes and a

(See Continuation Sheet 62-I)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 62-I

Item number 7

Page 62-I

Peirce Street (cont.)

rectangular transom. The main cornice projects prominently with modillion brackets with a foliated design. The one-over-one double-hung sash windows have bracketed cornice heads; there are several blank windows on the third story. There is a single-story window bay on the south and a cast iron fence with gates runs along the property on the north and west.

- 162 Crandall-Stanley House (1873): A two-story, hip-roof, clapboarded building in the Italianate style, three bays square with a side-hall plan. The house has a bracketed roof cornice, cornice heads over the two-over-two double-hung sash windows, which have their original louvered shutters, and a large bracketed hood over the paneled, double-leaf, round-arched front doors and transom. There is a single-story flat-roof, window bay on the south and an enclosed rear porch. East of the house there is a non-contributing single-story, hip-roof, concrete block garage.
- 163 Babcock House (ca. 1850): An L-shaped, two-story, cross-gable-roof frame house, covered with aluminum siding, with a large curvilinear porch in the angle formed by the two wings. The porch, which appears to be a late 19th-century addition, has Ionic columns supporting a bracketed cornice and the roof deck is enclosed by a spindle railing with ball finials on the posts. The house has boxed eaves with brackets simulating carved rafter ends; there are decorative verge boards in the upper gable ends as well. There are bracketed cornice heads over the one-over-one double-hung sash windows, which are arranged in pairs in the upper stories. A white picket fence supported by granite posts encloses this corner lot. South of the house there is a single-story, end-gable-roof frame carriage house/garage with a loft, now covered with vinyl siding, which has many of the decorative features of the main house, including jigsawn vergeboards and cornice window heads. There is louvered cupola with a weather vane in the center of the roof.
- 165 (ca. 1905): A single-story, end-gable-roof, frame house with a flat-roof, single-story wing, now covered with aluminum siding. Built as part of the property at 168 Peirce Street, the house has certain shared features with the earlier house and carriage house, including sawn verge boards in the gables and boxed eaves. There is a flat-roof entry porch with Tuscan columns over the side entry that is balanced by a large bay window on the opposite side. The front door is finished with wood and beveled glass panels. There are twin attic lights over the entrance and a smaller rectangular window to one side.
- 167 Smith Peirce House (ca. 1840): A two-story, end-gable-roof, frame building covered with aluminum siding that obscures much of the original finish, including wide corner boards. A Greek Revival structure,

(See Continuation Sheet 63-I)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

received

date entered

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet 64-I

Item number 7

Page 64-I

Queen Street (cont.)

entry was replaced with a neo-Colonial frontispiece with shutters. Original trim includes wide corner-board pilasters, a wide entablature with a cornice with returns and twin chimneys on either side of the center bay.

- 32 (ca. 1875): A two-story, end-gable-roof, clapboarded house, three bays wide and three deep. A simply styled house, it has a small gable-roofed porch over the center entry and new six-over-six double-hung windows with cornice caps.
- 41 (ca. 1800): A two-story, flank-gable-roof, frame house covered with vinyl siding with aluminum trim that obscures the house's original finish. Five bays wide and three bays deep, on a corner lot, the house has a center entry and two-over-two double-hung sash. There are twin internal chimneys in the center which probably replaced an original center chimney. On the east side of the building is a single-story, end-gable-roof concrete-block garage and on the south side there is a small metal storage shed; both are non-contributing.
- 50 (ca. 1875): A two-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboarded cottage, three bays wide and two deep. A plain Victorian building, it has boxed eaves with cornice moldings raked in the gable ends, corner and cornice-like caps on the one-over-one double-hung sash windows. Built into a hillside, the house has a raised basement with an entrance on the west side.
- 51 (ca. 1850): A single-story, flank-gable-roof, frame cottage with asbestos shingling and a single-story gable-roof rear ell. A vernacular building with some Victorian trim, it has a central chimney and a center entry with a bracketed Italianate hip-roof hood in the center of a five-bay facade. The windows are hung with six-over-six double-hung sash and have aprons under the sills. In the rear there is a single-story, end-gable-roof concrete and frame garage which does not contribute to the historic district.
- 51½ (late 19th century): A single-story, hip-roof, wood-shingled bungalow with a single-story, shed-roof entry porch with an enclosed bay and a one-and-a-half-story addition on the rear. A plain vernacular building, originally an outbuilding of 51 Queen Street, it has two-over-two double-hung sash windows with plain frames and a door with a single glass pane in plain frame.
- 57 Spencer House (ca. 1840): A well-preserved, one-and-a-half-story, end-gable-roof, clapboarded Greek Revival house with a side-hall plan. The house is trimmed with wide corner-board pilasters supporting a

(See Continuation Sheet 65-I)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 65-I

Item number 7

Page 65-I

Queen Street (cont.)

wide entablature with cornice returns and rectangular attic lights in the frieze. The side entry has a frontispiece with wide pilasters and an entablature with a dentil course and a projecting cornice, which frames a recessed doorway with narrow sidelights. The house is three bays wide and three deep with six-over-six double-hung sash windows and a hip-roof dormer that apparently was added near the turn of the century.

- 59 (ca. 1850): A two-story, end-gable-roof, wood-shingled house built in an early Victorian style and somewhat altered over the years. Two bays wide and four deep, it has an enclosed, single-story porch with a roof deck on the front and another enclosed porch on the rear. It has boxed eaves, one-over-one double-hung sash windows with aprons under the sills and a central chimney. South of the house there is an old carriage house/barn, one story high with a loft, an end-gable roof and novelty siding.
- 95 (ca. 1890): A two-and-a-half-story, flank-gable-roof, frame house sheathed with clapboards and asphalt shingles. A late Victorian building that has been extensively altered, it has a two-tier open porch across the front, high shed roof dormers that run the length of the roof and a single-story, end-gable-roof, clapboarded garage from the early 20th century.
- 100 (ca. 1850): A single-story, end-gable-roof frame house sheathed with clapboards and vertical-board siding. A simple vernacular building, three bays wide and three bays deep, it has a center entry, boxed eaves and six-over-six double-hung sash windows with aprons under the sills. In a recent rehabilitation an interior chimney was removed as was the door and window trim. This building served as a tenement for the Bay Mill in the 1870s.
- 105 (ca. 1870): A two-story, end-gable-roof, wood-shingled Victorian cottage with a side hall plan. Two bays wide and two deep, it has a side entry with a small flat hood on brackets with pendants over the doorway, a flat-roof window bay on the east flank and a central brick chimney. There are small square windows on the second story in the side elevations; the other windows are two-over-one double-hung sash.
- 111 (ca. 1920): A two-and-a-half-story, hip-roof, frame house of the four-square type with clapboards on the first story and wood shingles on the upper story. A two-tier porch with Tuscan columns on the first story and a balustrade with posts capped with ball finials on the second story stretches across the facade; the first story was enclosed in the mid-20th century. On the second tier there is a

(See Continuation Sheet 66-I)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Queen Street (cont.)

central shed-roof porch with turned posts sheltering the doorway onto the deck. There is a hip-roof dormer in the center of the north slope and another on the east slope. The house has a box cornice with a narrow frieze and a central chimney. There is a small two-story wing on the south.

RECTOR STREET

- 30 (late 19th century): A one-and-a-half-story, flank-gable-roof, wood shingles carriage house/barn formerly associated with the Turner-Chase House and still occupying its original location. The building has a gable-roof wall dormer in the center of the south flank, over a chevron-patterned sliding door and similar double-leaf doors. There is a louvered cupola with a wooden finial in the center of the roof. The building has a side entry in the west end and six-over-six double-hung windows. The interior was rehabilitated for use as a residence on the second story in 1983.

REVOLUTION STREET

- 17 (ca. 1885): A one-and-a-half-story, flank-gable-roof, wood-shingled house in the Colonial Revival Style. A shed-roofed porch stretches across the facade in an extension of the lower slope of the roof, supported by Tuscan columns. Underneath is a side entrance with architrave trim. The windows, which are similarly trimmed have six-over-two double-hung sash, except in the central shed-roof dormer, which has two-over-two double-hung sash. There is a central chimney.
- 21 (ca. 1885): A one-and-a-half-story, end-gambrel-roof, wood-shingled Colonial Revival house. It has a shed-roof front porch on Tuscan columns with projecting rafter ends; the side entry underneath is trimmed with architrave molding as are the six-over-two double-hung sash windows. There are shed-roof dormers on either slope of the roof and a central chimney.

SPRING STREET

- 10 (ca. 1850): A two-story, end-gable-roof, wood-shingled house with mid-19th century bracketed trim. A single-story porch on Tuscan columns, probably added at the turn of the century, runs across the facade; underneath it the side entrance has a simple hood sheltered the paneled wooden door. The house has a bracketed cornice, raked in the gables and a central brick chimney. The windows have one-over-one double-hung sash. The house sits above the street on a terrace formed by a stone retaining wall running along the sidewalk.

(See Continuation Sheet 67-I)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 67-I

Item number 7

Page 67-I

Spring Street (cont.)

- 25 (ca. 1915): A one-and-a-half-story, flank-gambrel-roof, wood-shingled, Colonial Revival cottage. The house is dominated by the lower slope of the gambrel roof, which projects over a recessed porch supported by three-quarters-length Tuscan columns on brick piers. In the center of the roof slope, a pair of dormers with pedimented gables flank an elliptical bow window with six casement windows. Under the porch there is a doorway with sidelights in the center, flanked by a bay window on the west and a tripartite window on the east. There is a yellow-brick external chimney on the east end.

WATER STREET

- 5 (Late 19th century): A single-story, flank-gable-roof, wood-shingled house, built in a simple, vernacular style. Four bays wide and two deep, it has an off-center, plainly-framed doorway and six-over-six double-hung sash windows. It has high foundations and a central chimney. On the south end there is a single-story, shed-roof wing which houses a garage bay in the south end. In the early 20th century, this was the office for Champlin's lumberyard, which formerly occupied this area. East of the house there is a single-story, shed-roof frame outbuilding covered with horizontal board siding and plywood. It has four sliding doors on the west flank and a shed-roof addition on the south end. The building, which is deteriorated and now sitting on concrete blocks, is apparently a lumberyard storage shed from the turn of the century.
- 10 East Greenwich Yacht Club (ca. 1910): A two-story, hip-roof, wood-shingled, building, three-bays square, with a box cornice, situated on the waterside. It has a center entry on the west side with a simple hood, flanked by a pair of portholes. The one-over-one double-hung sash windows are in plain frames. A four-square building executed in a relatively plain manner, it has been altered over the years, particularly on the east elevation, which has picture windows installed on the second story and sliding glass doors along first story, where there is a two-tier porch. On the north end of the building there is a single-story, flat-roof addition, built in the late 20th century.
- 20 (Late 19th century, remodeled 1980): A two-story, flank-gable-roof, shingled building with a central gable on the north flank and a louvered cupola in the center of the roof. Originally a horse barn and later used by the Champlin lumberyard for storage, this building was extensively rehabilitated recently for commercial use. Multiple-pane picture windows were installed on the first and second story and new doors were put in the central entrance. On the east end of the building there is a new, two-story, cross-gable-roof, wood-shingled addition with an extensive wooden deck over the water.

(See Continuation Sheet 68-I)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 68-I

Item number 7

Page 68-I

Water Street (cont.)

- ca. 42- Greenwich Bay Clam Building (ca. 1920): A single-story, shallow-gable-
44 roof, concrete-block building with a wood and steel frame, a loading deck with a loading bay in the center of the west elevation, and a shed-roof addition on the east end. This utilitarian building has been a shell-fish collection and processing plant for Scalloptown for most of the 20th century. On the north side of the building there is a single-story, hip-roof, frame shed with flaring eaves and both novelty siding and vertical-board siding. Now used as an office, this shed was moved here from a pier to the north which is now gone. It is a rare survivor of the early 20th-century East Greenwich waterfront.
- 100 (early 20th century): A two-story, flank-gable-roof building with a concrete-block first story and a wood-shingled second story. Eight bays wide and five bays deep it has two storefronts with picture windows and recessed center entries that were recently remodeled with psuedo-Greek Revival trim, including pilasters, entablature and molded panels. The upper story has the original one-over-one double-hung sash windows. This building, which has been altered over the years, is one of the few buildings to survive from the early 20th century in this area.
- (no number) (early 20th century): A single-story, end-gable-roof, fisherman's shanty with novelty board siding. It has double-leaf vertical board doors on either end. There are banks of four six-pane, single-sash windows on either flank and two windows of the same type flanking the doors. The shanty sits on footings.
- (no number) (early 20th century): A single-story, flank-gable-roof, wood-shingled fisherman's shanty with a pair of chevron-patterned double doors on the east end with brackets for a missing hood over it. The windows have six-pane single sashes arranged in banks of three and four. The shanty has corner boards and sits on footings. This is one of the few such shanties remaining in the Scalloptown area (or in the state).
- (no number) (early 20th century): A single-story, end-gable-roof, shingled fisherman's shanty, trimmed with corner boards. Two bays square, it has two-over-one double-hung sash windows in plain frames and sits on footings. This is one of the few such shanties remaining in the Scalloptown area (or in the state).
- (no number) (early 20th century): A single-story, end-gable-roof, fisherman's shanty with a loft, shingled on the east (water) side and covered with novelty siding on the other three sides. Three bays square and trimmed with corner boards, it has a pair of double doors in the east end and a single door flanked by a pair of small windows in the west end. The windows have both two-over-two double-hung sash and single-pane casement sash. This shanty sits on wooden piers next to a bost slip, with a dock adjoining it. Recently rehabilitated, this is one of the few such shanties remaining in the Scalloptown area (or in the state).

(See Continuation Sheet 69-I)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet 69-I

Item number 7

Page 69-I

Water Street (cont.)

- (no number) (early 20th century): A single-story, end-gable-roof, wood-shingled fisherman's shanty with a center doorway. Trimmed with corner boards and six-pane single-sash windows, it sits on wooden cribbing next to a slip and is in badly-weathered condition. This is one of the few such shanties remaining in the Scalloptown area (or in the state).
- (no number) (early 20th century): A single-story, end-gable-roof wood-shingled fisherman's shanty trimmed with corner boards. It is one of the few such shanties remaining in the Scalloptown area (or in the state). Adjoining the shanty is a single-story, shed-roof, concrete building with a gable-roof loading bay. Built in 1983 as a fisherman's terminal building, it does not contribute to the historic district.
- (no number) (early 20th century): A single-story, end-gable-roof, novelty-sided fisherman's shanty with a side doorway. It sits on wooden piers and is in a weathered condition. This is one of the few such shanties remaining in the Scalloptown area (or in the state).

WINE STREET

- 4 Dawley House (ca. 1800): A two-story, asymmetrical end-gable-roof, frame house sided with clapboards and wood shingles. Three bays wide and two deep, it has a box cornice and a side entry with a plain frame, new eight-over-twelve double-hung sash in plain frames. The house, which was recently rehabilitated, is an unusual house type in the district.
- 5 (late 19th century): A simple single-story, end-gable-roof, frame house covered with asbestos shingles. It has both shed- and gable-roof additions on front and a gable-roof wing. An unadorned vernacular building, it was apparently an outbuilding of 40 Duke Street that was converted into a residence in the early 20th century.
- 9 (ca. 1870): A two-story, end-gable-roof, frame building covered with asbestos shingles. It has a bracketed cornice with partial returns, a side entry with a flat-roof hood with a bracketed cornice supported by ornate brackets with pendants and two-over-one double-hung sash windows in plain frames. In the rear there is a single-story, flank-gable-roof, wood-shingled shed with two sliding doors, a regular door and two-over-two double-hung sash windows, that probably dates from the turn of the century.
- 10 (ca. 1890): A plain, two-story, hip-roof, shingled house with a single-story hip-roof front porch supported by turned posts. Under the porch there is a side entry and a semi-hexagonal bay window.

(See Continuation Sheet 70-I)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

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received
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Continuation sheet 70-I

Item number 7

Page 70-I

Wine Street (cont.)

The house has one-over-one double-hung sash windows in plain frames. A late 20th-century, two-story addition was made on the rear, extending the roof line.

- 18 Wilcox House (ca. 1850): A two-story, hip-roof, clapboarded house, built in the Italianate style. It is five bays wide with a center entry with double-leaf, glass- and wood-paneled doors under an elaborate bracketed hood. The main cornice is distinguished by its console brackets. There is a single-story flat-roof porch and a two-story ell on the west side. In the rear of the house there is a single-story, shed-roof outbuilding with vertical board siding now used as a hutch.
- 26 (ca. 1850): A two-story, end-gable-roof, frame house with asbestos shingle siding and a hip-roof two-story ell on the east flank. There is a box cornice, an off-center entry with a bracketed hip-roof hood, and six-over-six double-hung window sash with architrave trim. This is a relatively plain vernacular building.
- 37 (ca. 1800): A two-and-a-half-story, end-gable-roof, clapboarded building, perhaps built as a double house in a plain Federal style. It has a side entry in the north end with a new cornice hood, and two entries on the east flank with bracketed hoods. A fourth entry on the west elevation with sidelights and a crowning entablature was recently rebuilt with new materials. The house has a box cornice, corner boards, two gable-roof dormers and an internal chimney.
- ca. 38 Old Baptist Burying Ground (1729): One of the oldest features of Meetinghouse Hill; a trapezoidally-shaped cemetery enclosed by rubble-stone walls.

NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

BICKNELL STREET

- 20½ (late 20th century): A one-and-a-half-story, H-shaped, cross-gable-roof, ranch house with a concrete first story and wood-shingled gable peaks.

CASTLE STREET

- 39 (ca. 1940): A single-story, flank-gable-roof, frame house clad with modern composition shingles. Five bays wide and two deep it has six-over-six double-hung sash windows and a side flank entrance. There

(See Continuation Sheet 71-I)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 71-I

Item number 7

Page 71-I

Castle Street (cont.)

are two garages: on the southeast side there is a single-story, pyramidal-roof, wood-shingled garage; on the southwest, there is a single-story, wood-shingled garage with a flank-gable roof with jerkinheads.

- 60 (1975): A one-and-a-half-story, wood-shingled house, three bays square, with a mansard-like roof. Built on the site of an earlier building which burned, the house has a set-back wing on the south end.

DIVISION STREET

- ca. 73. Masonic Hall (late 20th century): A large, two-story, end-gable-roof, concrete-block building with a stone facade on the south end and a single-story, gable-roof vestibule on the west flank.
- 193 (late 20th century): A single-story, cross-hip-roof, L-shaped ranch house covered with vinyl siding with an attached garage.
- 229 (late 20th century): A single-story, cross-gable-roof, brick and wood-shingled, L-shaped ranch house with an attached garage.

DUKE STREET

- 31 (early 19th century with 1984 remodeling): A two-story, flank-gable-roof, frame house with a one-and-a-half-story, flank-gambrel-roof wing on the north end, originally built in the Federal style, but recently remodeled to so great an extent that the building has lost its integrity. It is now covered partly with vinyl siding and partly with psuedo-halftimbering and has new fenestration and doorways.
- ca. 71 (1986): A nearly-completed, H-shaped, two-and-a-half-story, cross-gable-roof, frame residential building covered with clapboards and wood shingles. It contains four units, is twelve bays wide and three deep and has a three-tier deck on the rear.
- ca. 79 (1986): A nearly-completed, H-shaped, two-and-a-half-story, cross-gable-roof, frame residential building covered with clapboards and wood shingles. It contains four units, is twelve bays wide and three deep and has a three-tier deck on the rear.
- 145 (mid- and late 20th century): A one- and two-story, flat-roof, brick industrial building; it houses several firms and stretches from Duke Street west to Marlborough Street, with garage bays on the north and east.

(See Continuation Sheet 72-I)

United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

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Continuation sheet 72-I

Item number

Page 72-I

FAIRMOUNT DRIVE

- 65 (late 20th century): An L-shaped, single-story, cross-gable-roof, brick and wood-shingled ranch house with an attached garage.

KING STREET

- 39 (early 19th century, remodeled 1984): The core of this building is a one-and-a-half-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboarded cottage with two internal gable-end chimneys built in the Federal mode, with a single-story, gable-roof ell on the rear and a single-story hip-roof addition on the west end. Recent remodelings have destroyed the building's integrity by eliminating most of the original fabric and replacing it with psuedo-Victorian trim, including decorative shingling, corner-board pilasters and a wall dormer over the flank entry. There is a mid-20th-century, single-story, pyramidal-roof, concrete-block garage in the rear of the lot.

LONDON STREET

- ca. 7 (ca. 1925): A single-story, two-bay, wood-shingled garage with an end-gable roof with jerkinheads. It is in poor condition with its door boarded up.
- 74 (ca. 1920, 1979): A single-story, flank-gable-roof, frame house that has been severely altered by modern renovations including vertical board siding, picture windows and a two-story wing.

LONG STREET

- 24 (late 20th century): A single-story, flat-roof, concrete-block building with casement windows and an overhead garage door; now used as a sail loft.
- 36 (ca. 1935, ca. 1975): A single-story, shed-roof, concrete-block garage with five bays with overhead doors. An extension approximately six feet wide was built across the front (south) flank ca. 1975, replacing the original facade.

LOVE LANE

- 775 (ca. 1940): A one-and-a-half-story, flank-gable-roof, wood-shingled, center-chimney, reproduction Cape Cod house.
- 814 (late 20th century): An L-shaped, single-story, hip-and-gable-roof, brick and frame ranch house with an attached garage.

(See Continuation Sheet 73-I)

United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet 73-I

Item number 7

Page 73-I

MAIN STREET

- 16 (ca. 1960): A two-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building with plate-glass windows flanking a central entry on the first story and a single-story wing on the south flank.
- 26 (ca. 1940): A small, narrow, single-story, flat-roof, commercial building with a brick facade on a concrete block structure. It has a showcase window and a side entry.
- 37-39 (ca. 1950): A single-story, flat-roof, commercial building with concrete-block walls and a brick facade with two large storefronts with plate-glass windows.
- 86-88 (ca. 1940): A single-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building with storefronts with large plate-glass windows.
- 91-93 (ca. 1950): A single-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building with storefronts with large plate-glass windows.
- 149-153 (ca. 1940): A single-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building with a storefront with large plate-glass windows and enameled panels.
- 183 (ca. 1950): A small, flat-roof, concrete-block, commercial building with a wood-shingled facade and two entries. It is set back from the street with a large parking lot in front.
- 205-207 (ca. 1950): A single-story, flat-roof, concrete-block commercial building with two plate-glass-and-aluminum-frame storefronts.
- 219 (ca. 1950): A single-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building with a stone-faced facade with small windows and a side entry. Behind it is a single-story frame shed.
- 357 (ca. 1950): A single-story, flat-roof, brick and concrete-block restaurant with large plate-glass windows in a brick facade.
- 360 (1980): A single-story, flank-gable-roof, concrete-block commercial building with brick veneer. It was originally built as a gas station and now serves as a convenience store, with a large parking lot in front.

MARLBOROUGH STREET

- 49 (ca. 1910, remodeled 1982): A single-story, end-gable-roof frame building covered with vinyl siding and cedar shingles. Recent remodelings have destroyed the integrity of the building.

(See Continuation Sheet 74-I)

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Continuation sheet 74-I

Item number 7

Page 74-I

MELROSE STREET

- 47 (ca. 1955): A two-story, flank-gable-roof, frame house with vinyl siding. It has a single-story ell on the west end which connects with a single-story garage.
- 49 (ca. 1980): A small, single-story, end-gable-roof, frame building on concrete blocks that temporarily occupies this site.

PEIRCE STREET

- 46 First Baptist Church House (ca. 1955): A single-story, flat-roof, stuccoed concrete building in the International Style.
- 173 (ca. 1935): A single-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboarded building of plain utilitarian design with a garage bay. Next to it is a single-story, end-gable-roof, frame garage.

QUEEN STREET

- 80 (1980): A large, single-story, flank-gable-roof, metal frame building with sheet metal siding. It has two outbuildings; one is a single-story, end-gable roof concrete-block garage and the other is a gable-roofed frame hood over a barbecue pit.

SHADY GLEN

- 65 (late 20th century): An L-shaped, single-story, gable-roof, brick and frame ranch house with an attached garage.

SPENCER AVENUE

- 301 (ca. 1970): A two-story, flat-roof, International Style house with a stuccoed first floor with an internal garage and a second-story with vertical board siding.

WATER STREET

- 1 (ca. 1955): A single-story, flank-gable-roof, concrete-block, light industrial building with a garage bay in the south flank and metal industrial sash windows.
- 3 (ca. 1955): A single-story, end-gable-roof, concrete-block building with a flat-roof wing on the north. There are plate-glass windows in the north end and industrial sash windows and a garage bay in the south elevation.

(See Continuation Sheet 75-I)

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Continuation sheet

75-I

Item number 7

Page 75-I

Water Street (cont.)

- 28 (late 19th century, rebuilt 1980-81): A two-story, frame building with two flank-gable roofs. The roof on the south is asymmetrical with a large fieldstone chimney in the long western slope. There is a two-tier wooden deck on the east elevation and an entry in the southwest corner. The late 19th-century, single-story, gable-roof, frame storage building on the site (sometimes used as a cotton storehouse by the Bay Mill) was damaged by fire in 1979 and the existing restaurant building was erected over and around it, destroying the building's integrity.
- 38-40 (ca. 1940): A long, two-story, end-gable-roof, frame building with a parapeted brick facade and vertical board paneling on the sides. The building, which is a restaurant, has a two-story, flank-gable-roof ell on the southeast corner with a two-story, shed-roof glassed-in porch on the northeast corner.



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2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: (see continuation sheet 1)			
CITY OR TOWN: East Greenwich and Warwick			
STATE: Rhode Island	CODE 44	COUNTY: Kent	CODE 003
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: James Gibbs			
DATE OF PHOTO: November, 1973			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission 52 Power Street, Providence, R.I. 02906			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. View west up King Street from arch of Railroad Bridge, with Kent County Court House (1804) at head of street.			



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DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

View east along north side of King St. showing Nathaniel Cole House and Varnum Bailey House in foreground, and railroad bridge in background.



SWITCH
HOUSE

SWIFT GYM
PERCE ST

ONE
WAY
←

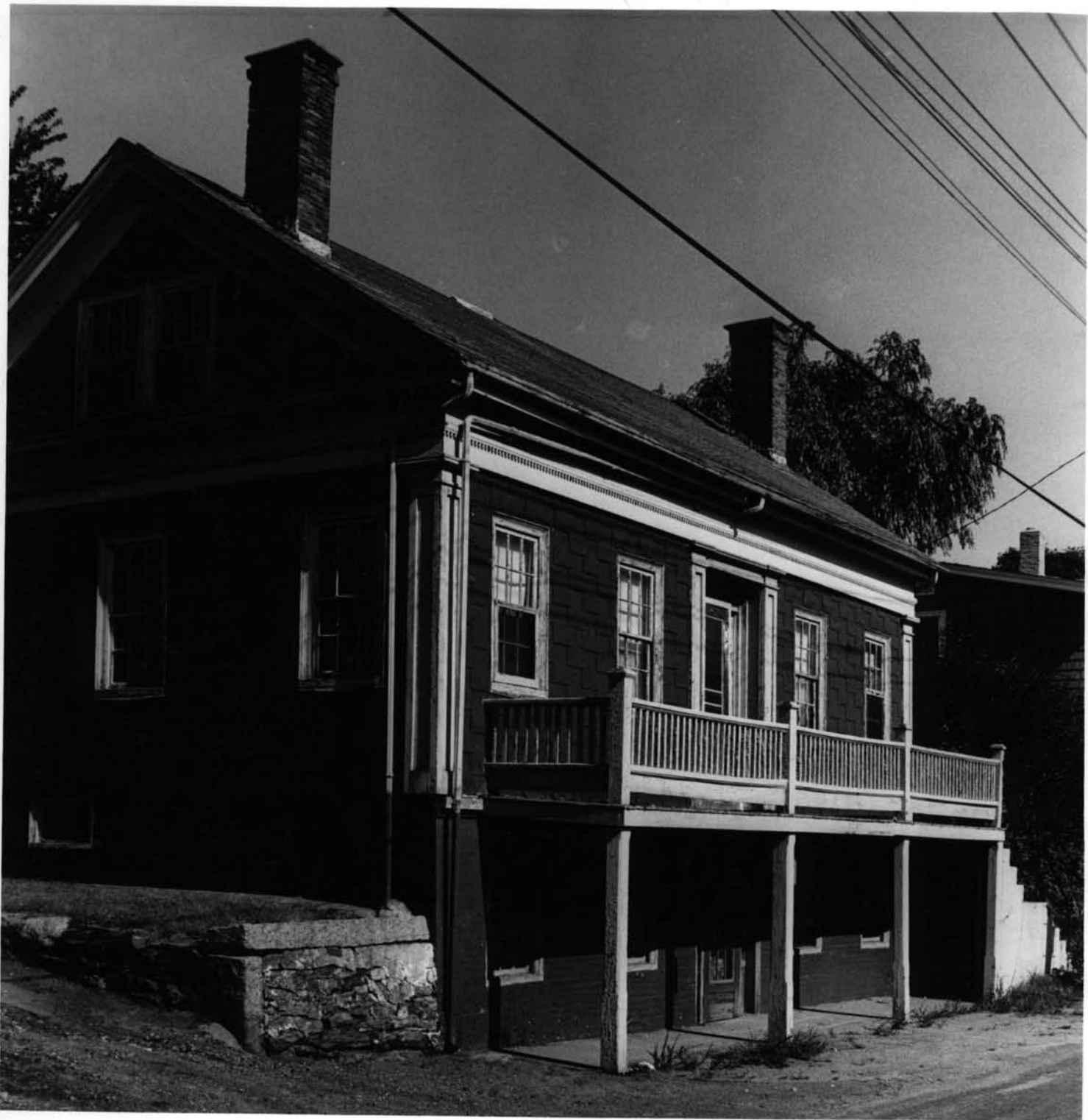
1757

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DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. Dr. Charles Eldredge House (1773), 28 Division Street; view from the northeast.			



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Mrs. Remington House (c.1840), 149 Marlborough Street; view from the southeast.



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(see continuation sheet 1)

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View south along east side of Peirce St., showing numbers
140 through 154.



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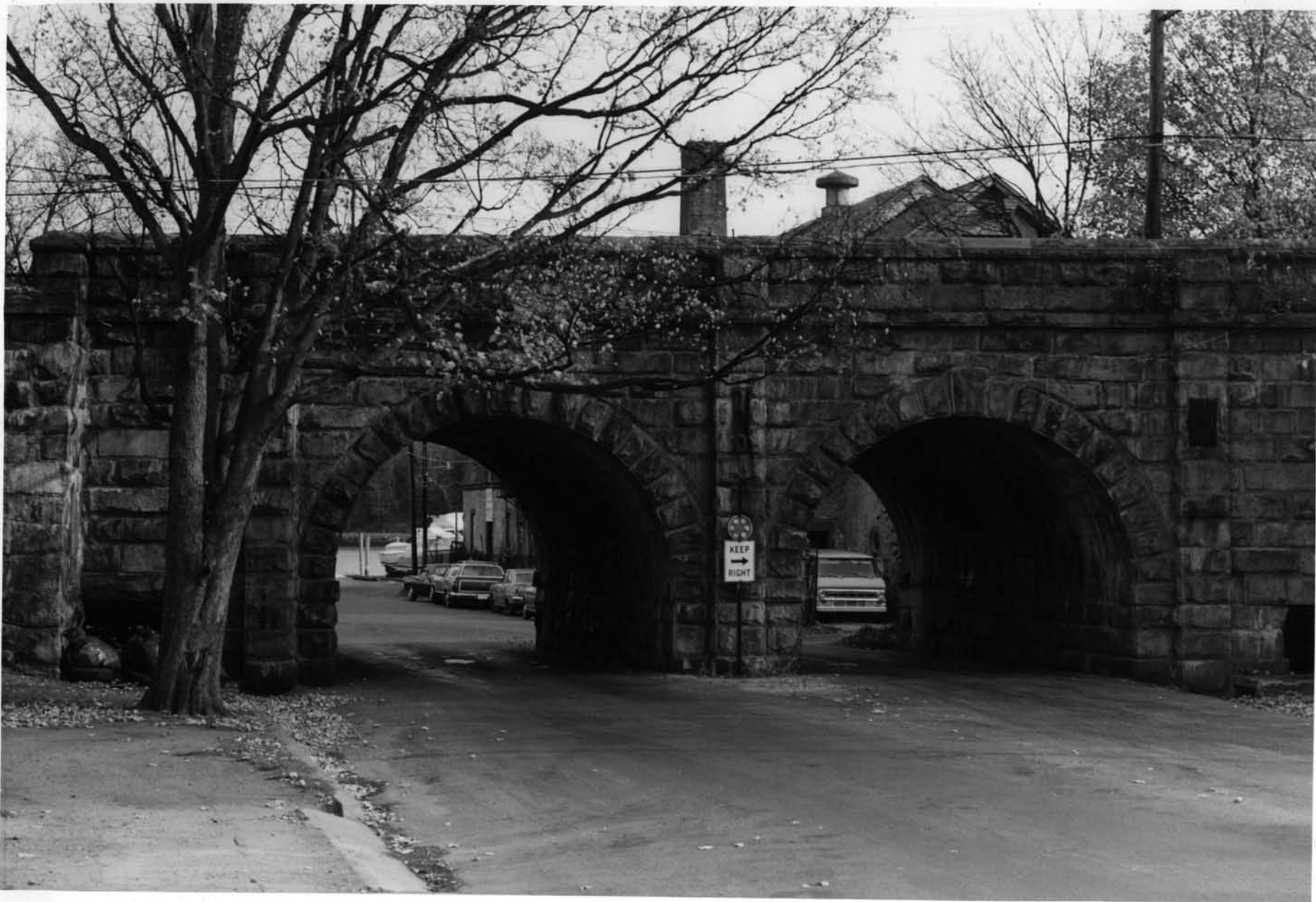
DATE OF PHOTO: August, 1973

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Allen Fry House (1785), 40 Division St; view from the northeast.



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East Greenwich and Warwick

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View east toward King Street Railroad Bridge (1837), with Bay Mill (1840) in background.



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DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. Bay Mill (1840), King Street; view from the northeast.			



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1. NAME

COMMON: East Greenwich Historic District

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

(see continuation sheet 1)

CITY OR TOWN:

East Greenwich and Warwick

STATE: Rhode Island

CODE COUNTY: CODE

44 003

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: Clifford M. Thatcher-Renshaw

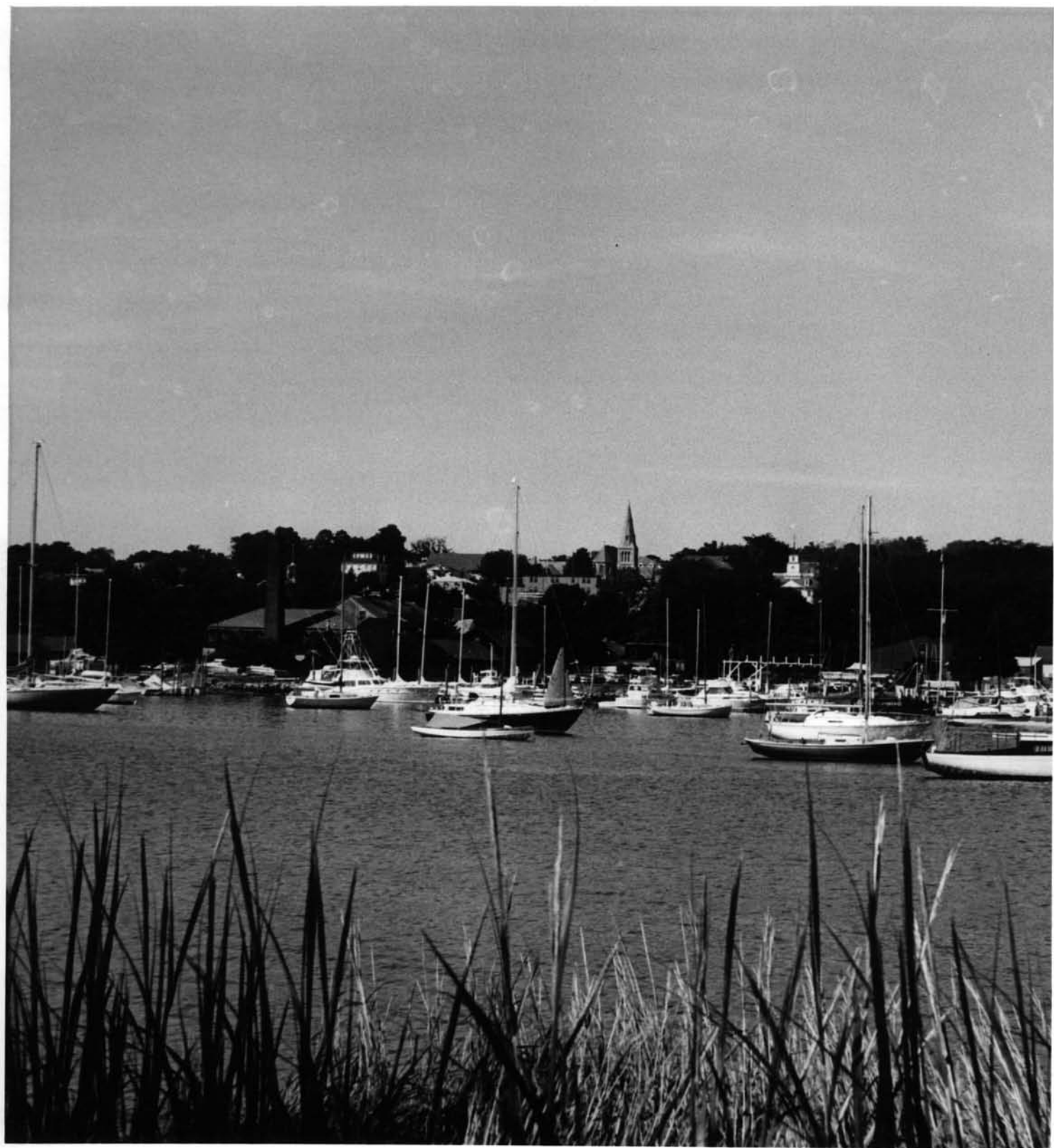
DATE OF PHOTO: August, 1973

NEGATIVE FILED AT: R.I. Historical Preservation Commission
52 Power St., Providence, R.I. 02906

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

First Baptist Church (1884), 35 Peirce St; view from the northeast.



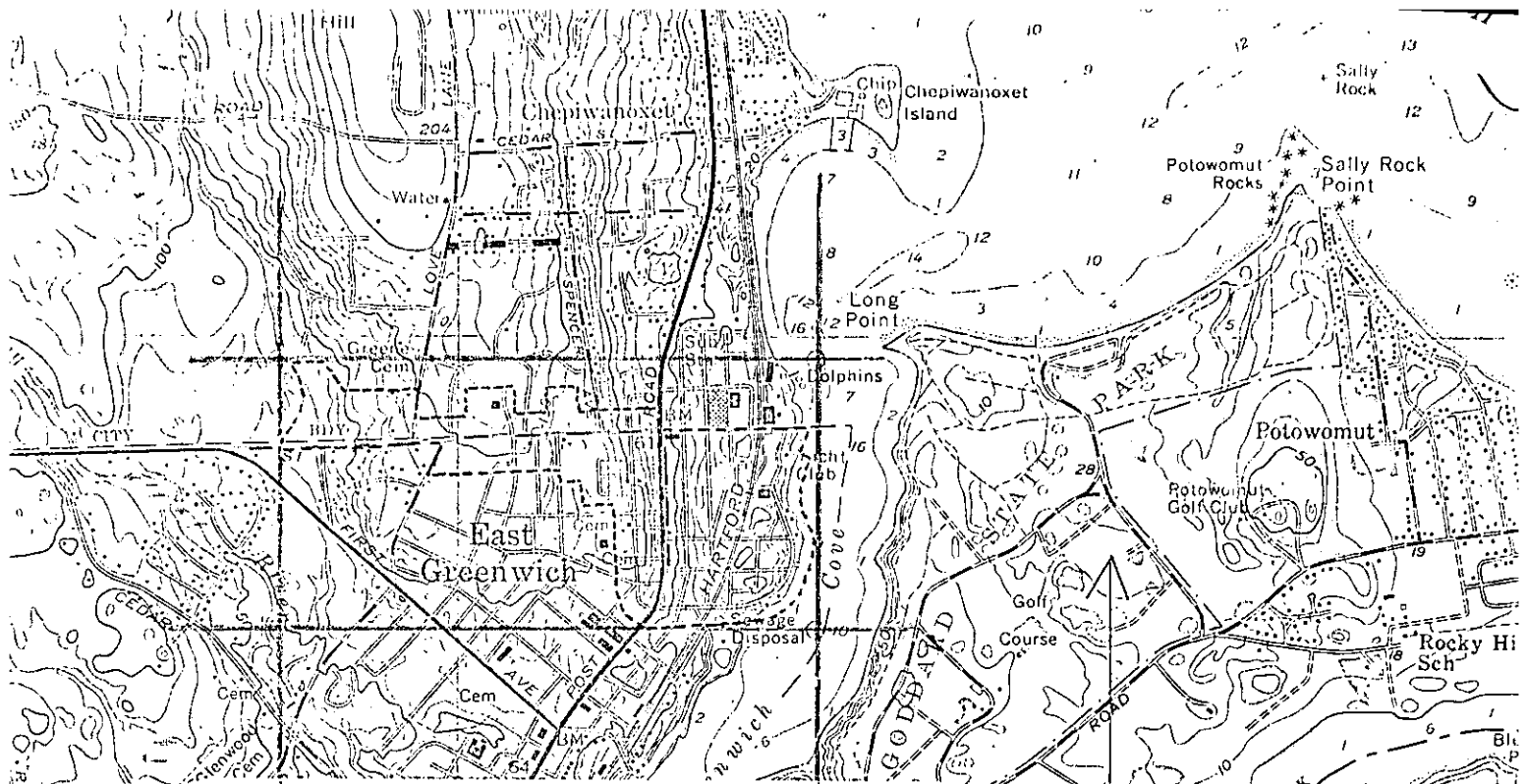
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE Rhode Island	
COUNTY Kent	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

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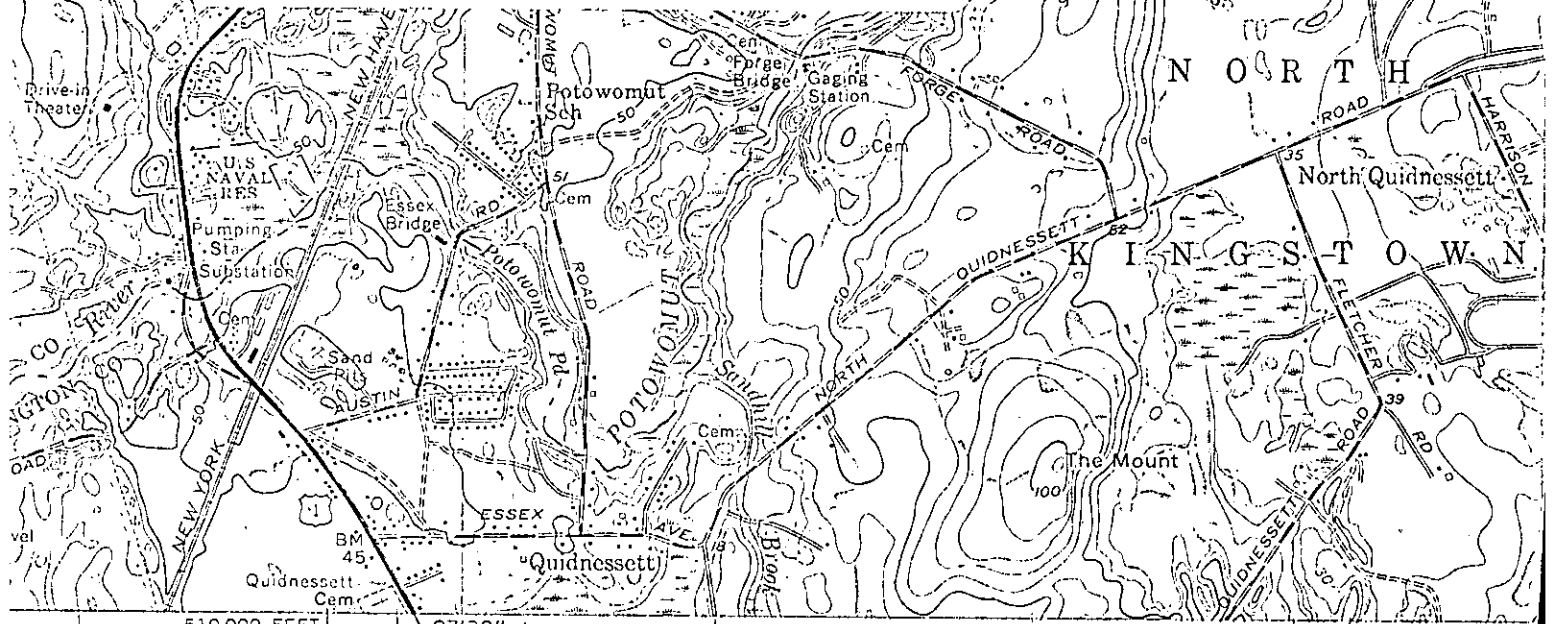
1. NAME:			
COMMON: East Greenwich Historic District			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: (see continuation sheet 1)			
CITY OR TOWN: East Greenwich and Warwick			
STATE: Rhode Island	CODE 44	COUNTY: Kent	CODE 003
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: Clifford M. Thatcher - Renshaw			
DATE OF PHOTO: August, 1973			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: R. I. Historical Preservation Commission 52 Power St., Providence, R.I., 02906			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. View west toward East Greenwich waterfront.			



East Greenwich Historic District
GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES

	Latitude			Longitude		
NW:	41°	39'	57.69" N	71°	27'	54.63" W
NE:	41°	39'	57.69" N	71°	26'	40.73" W
SE:	41°	39'	29.27" N	71°	26'	40.73" W
SW:	41°	39'	29.27" N	71°	27'	54.63" W

Boundary of District: -----



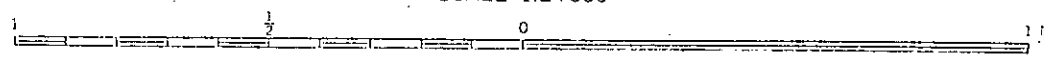
510 000 FEET

27:30"

WICKFORD (JUNG. R. I. 102) 4.1 MI.
WAKEFIELD 14 MI.

(WICKFORD)

SCALE 1:24 000



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY MAP FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE Rhode Island	
COUNTY Providence	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: East Greenwich Historic District

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

See continuation sheet #1 for district boundaries

CITY OR TOWN:

East Greenwich and Warwick

STATE:

Rhode Island

CODE

44

COUNTY:

Kent

CODE

003

3. MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE:

U.S. Geological Survey

SCALE: 1:24,000

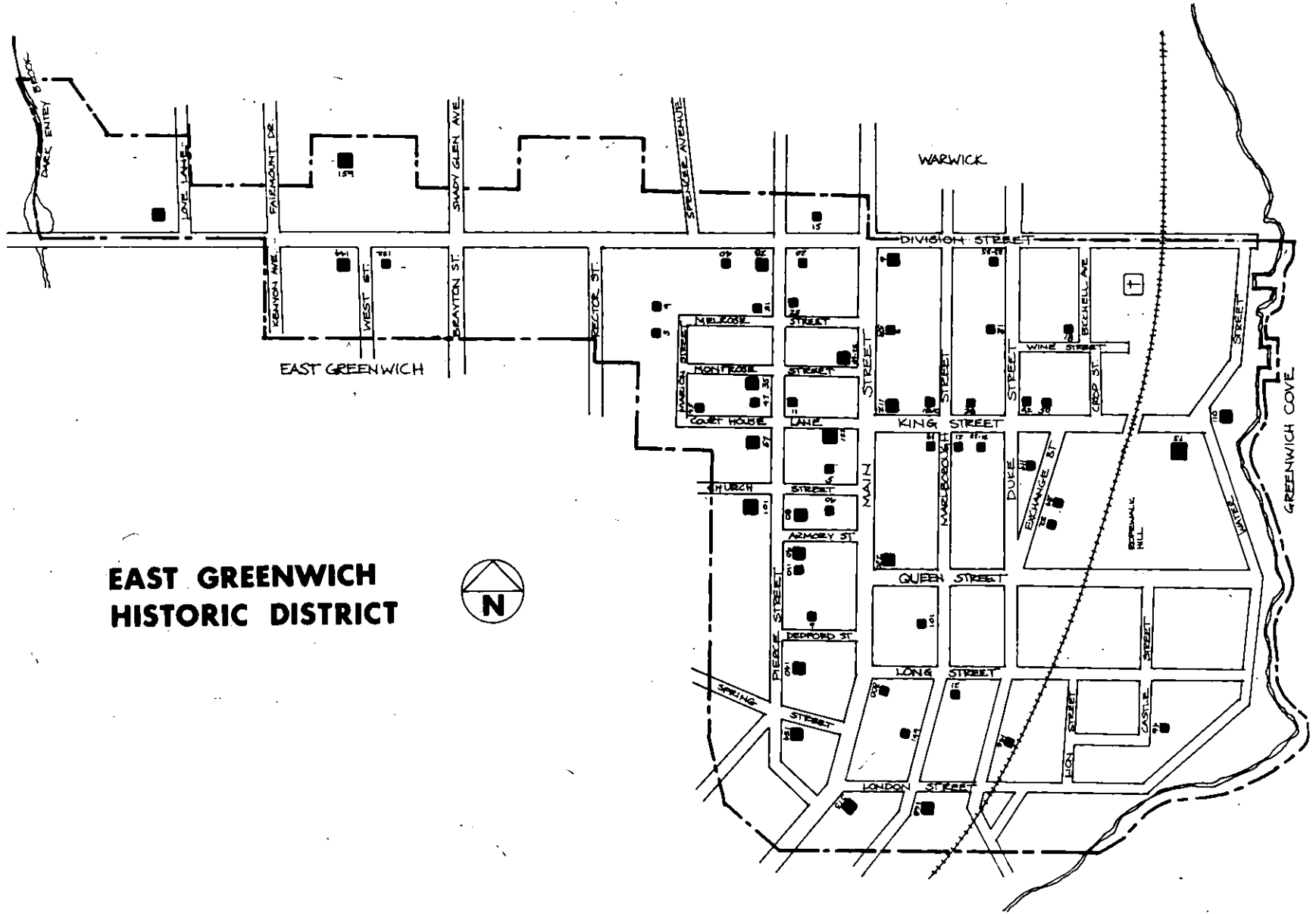
DATE: 1957

4. REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

1. Property boundaries where required.
2. North arrow.
3. Latitude and longitude reference.

EAST GREENWICH HISTORIC DISTRICT



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE Rhode Island	
COUNTY Kent	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: East Greenwich Historic District

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

(see continuation Sheet 1)

CITY OR TOWN:

East Greenwich and Warwick

STATE:

Rhode Island

CODE

44

COUNTY:

Kent

CODE

003

3. MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE:

Clifford M. Thatcher-Renshaw, surveyor-researcher, R.I.Hist. Pres. Comm.

SCALE: None given

DATE: August, 1973

4. REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

1. Property boundaries where required.
2. North arrow.
3. Latitude and longitude reference.