

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

received \_\_\_\_\_

date entered \_\_\_\_\_

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic N.A.

Historic Resources of Warwick (Partial Inventory;  
and/or common Historic and Architectural Properties)

2. Location

street & number incorporation limits of City of Warwick, R.I. — not for publication

city, town Warwick

N.A. vicinity of

#2 - Hon. Claudine Schneider  
~~Congressional district~~

state Rhode Island

code 44

county Kent

code 003

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	N.A. in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> multiple resource	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military

- museum
- park
- private residence
- religious
- scientific
- transportation
- other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple ownership: see inventory sheets

street & number

city, town

vicinity of

state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Warwick City Hall

street & number 3275 Post Road

city, town Warwick

state Rhode Island 02986

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Warwick, Rhode Island: Statewide  
Historic Preservation Report has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date April, 1983  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission

city, town Providence

state Rhode Island 02903

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HABS: R.I. Catalog (Preliminary Edition), 1973

Forge Farm, 1957--entered on NR

Samuel Gorton, Jr., House (RI-271), 1937, 1956--entered on NR

Carter Randall House, 1958--entered on NR

Greene-Bowen House (RI-270), 1937, 1958--entered on NR

Peter Greene House, 1958

Greene Memorial House, 1958--entered on NR

Pawtuxet Village, 1958--entered on NR

\*Esek Randall House, 1958

James Rhodes House, 1958--entered on NR

Robert Rhodes House, 1958--entered on NR

HAER: R.I., An Inventory of Historic Engineering and Industrial Sites, 1978.

Pontiac Mills--entered on NR

\*not approved by Rhode Island Review Board.

## 7. Description

### Condition

excellent  
 good  
 fair

deteriorated  
 ruins  
 unexposed

### Check one

unaltered  
 altered

### Check one

original site  
 moved      date \_\_\_\_\_

### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The city of Warwick, located in central Rhode Island on the western shore of Narragansett Bay, is the second most populous city in the state, with nearly 90,000 inhabitants. Founded in 1643 as Rhode Island's fourth town, it evolved as a suburb of Providence. Today Warwick is defined as a central city in the Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. It does not conform to the traditional urbanization pattern common to older central cities, with a concentrated central business district at its core. Warwick is primarily a residential community of detached single-family dwellings with major areas of commercial and industrial development scattered throughout.

A variety of transportation facilities link Warwick to other parts of the state and region. Most important is Interstate Route 95, an eight-lane, limited-access highway which provides access to Providence, Boston, and New York. Other expressways are Interstate Route 295, which branches off Route 95 to run through the western suburbs of Providence; State Route 4, which branches off Route 95 to run south toward South Kingstown and Narragansett; and State Route 37, which runs east and west connecting Routes 295 and 95 to Post Road. Warwick is also served by a network of main thoroughfares that have evolved largely from old Indian trails, colonial roads, and early nineteenth-century turnpikes. Among these are U.S. Routes 1 and 1A (Post Road and Elmwood Avenue) and State Routes 2 (Bald Hill Road and Quaker Lane), 5 (Greenwich Avenue), 113 (Main Avenue and East Avenue), 115 (Toll Gate Road), and 117 (Warwick Avenue and West Shore Road). In addition, the main line of Conrail's northeast rail corridor, originally constructed in 1837 as the New York, Boston and Providence Railroad, runs through Warwick, and Theodore F. Green State Airport, Rhode Island's primary air field, is located in the center of the city.

Warwick was originally a much larger municipality, but its size was greatly reduced by the setting off of the town of Coventry in 1741 and the town of West Warwick in 1913. Today Warwick comprises two separate sections which cover a total area of 36.26 square miles. Greenwich Bay and the Town of East Greenwich lie between the two sections, serving as the southern boundary of the larger portion of the city and the northern and northwestern boundaries of the smaller portion, a peninsula called Potowomut Neck. The larger portion is bounded by Narragansett Bay on the east, the city of Cranston on the north, and the town of West Warwick on the west. Potowomut is bordered on the south and southeast by the town of North Kingstown. The Pawtuxet River, one of the state's major streams, forms part of the Cranston and West Warwick boundaries and also flows across the northwestern quarter of Warwick. The Potowomut River, a tidal inlet of Greenwich Bay, and its tributary, Hunts River, serve as the boundary between Potowomut and North Kingstown.

The topography of Warwick is varied and complex. A long, highly indented coastline forms about half of the city's perimeter. It is characterized by stretches of rocky or sandy beach punctuated by coves, some of which are small but excellent natural harbors. A low, relatively flat

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coastal plain extends back from the shore, encompassing most of the eastern half of the city, most of Potowomut Neck, and the area surrounding Apponaug Cove and Gorton Pond. Few places in these regions exceed fifty feet above sea level; notable exceptions are Gaspee Plateau, in the northeastern quarter of the city, and Warwick Neck, a peninsula in the southeastern quarter formed by a large hill rising out of Narragansett Bay to a height of about 140 feet. Lowlands also border the Pawtuxet River in northern and north-western Warwick. A plateau in the shape of a reverse "L" occupies the center of the city, encompassing the land adjoining those segments of Post Road and Main Avenue which run north and west of Greenwood Bridge. West of this plateau, the terrain is very hilly. In the northwestern quarter of Warwick, Bald Hill (elevation 242 feet) and Natick Hill (elevation 261 feet) rise above the lowlands of the Pawtuxet River Valley, while in the south-western quarter, the ground rises sharply from the shore of Greenwich Bay to the crest of Drum Rock Hill (elevation about 220 feet). West of Drum Rock, the land rises to an elevation of 350 feet at Spencer Hill, the highest point in the city. The configuration of the land has been altered relatively little over the years. The chief changes have been rechanneling of portions of the Pawtuxet River and excavation and grading associated with the construction of expressways through the community in the mid-twentieth century.

The geographic diversity of Warwick promoted a decentralized pattern of settlement and growth. The coves and beaches along Narragansett and Greenwich Bays and the waterfalls along the Pawtuxet River--including those in what is now West Warwick--provided a variety of sites suitable for commercial, industrial, and recreational development. A number of small villages were established throughout the countryside, separated from each other by open expanses of farmland. Warwick's multi-center growth pattern was not unique in Rhode Island, but the decentralization that resulted was unequalled elsewhere in the state. Other towns with multiple settlements usually had one which became pre-eminent. In Warwick, however, the numerous functions generally found in a downtown were never consolidated in one village, and the city grew without a distinct center.

During the colonial era, when maritime trade was the basis of Rhode Island's economy, the original town center, now known as Old Warwick, was sited near Warwick Cove, and coastal ports were established at Pawtuxet, Apponaug, and Potowomut. With the shift to a manufacturing economy in the post-colonial period, mill vilages were founded along the Pawtuxet River and other streams which could be used to operate water-powered machinery. Centerville, Crompton, Natick, Lippitt, Phenix, Pontiac, Riverpoint, Clyde, and Arctic were founded and factories were built at the old seaports of Pawtuxet, Apponaug, and Potowomut.

Innovations in technology and transportation in the nineteenth century spawned new types of development. Advances in the design and manufacture of stationary steam engines permitted the expansion of riverside factories

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beyond the limited capacity of hydraulic power, and made possible the construction of factories on sites removed from streams. Steam-powered boats and locomotives improved accessibility to various parts of the community. The mill village at Hillsgrove was founded along a rail line far from both river and shore, and resorts and suburban communities were established at Rocky Point, Buttonwoods, Oakland Beach, Warwick Neck, Potowomut, Cowesett, Lakewood, Norwood, Conimicut, and Bayside.

The partitioning of Warwick into two municipalities in 1913 significantly affected local demography and developmental history. In the nineteenth century, industrialization of the Pawtuxet Valley spurred the growth of a heavily built-up area in the west end of town, densely populated with Irish, French Canadian, and Italian immigrants attracted by the availability of employment. The setting off of that area as the town of West Warwick excised Warwick's only urban neighborhood, leaving behind a rural community of scattered villages and suburban settlements inhabited largely by native-born Protestants.

In the twentieth century, changes in transportation and social conditions encouraged intensive development in Warwick. The inauguration of trolley lines and, more important, increasing automobile usage led to greater mobility, and regional population growth created a need for more housing. Suburbanization proceeded slowly before World War II and accelerated rapidly after 1945. Farmland was gradually and randomly built up in response to real-estate speculation and market demand, without regard for laying out streets, neighborhoods, and open spaces in accordance with coherent formal concept. This piecemeal development has resulted in a street pattern that can be described as a mosaic of interconnected and self-contained plats set within an organic road network that has evolved over the past three and one-half centuries.

Though largely a residential community, Warwick has major pockets of industrial and commercial activity and open space. Industry is concentrated primarily at old mill villages such as Apponaug, Natick, Pontiac, and Hillsgrove and in industrial zones and parks near Interstate 95 and Green Airport. Two shopping malls near the intersection of Interstate Routes 95 and 295 serve as the chief retail center, not only of Warwick but of the entire state, while other commercial enterprises are located in the older villages and in strips along major roads such as Post Road, Warwick Avenue, and West Shore Road. The city contains two major parks: the municipally operated City Park, encompassing the peninsula known as Brush Neck near Buttonwoods, and the state-owned Goddard Memorial Park, occupying a large tract in Potowomut on the shore of Greenwich Bay. The remainder of the city contains residential neighborhoods of varying age and character.

The high percentage of post-World War II structures adds an element of visual continuity to the city's physical fabric, providing some unity of age, scale, and architectural form. At the same time, the ubiquity of modern

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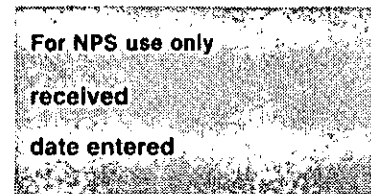
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building types gives the false impression that Warwick is a homogeneous mass of single-family suburban houses interspersed with commercial strips and shopping plazas. The city contains much more than this. The older neighborhoods and villages serve as nodes with a perceptible historical or architectural character. These nodes are linked by a web of main roads, most of which are historical paths lined with buildings of varying age and use, with occasional old structures serving as evidence of the routes' antiquity. The areas between these nodes and paths are filled for the most part with modern residential, commercial, and industrial development. This development acts as an overall matrix which ties the city together and also helps to define and set off the nodes by virtue of its newness and differing visual character. Warwick's growth was slow and gradual before World War II, with successive developments occupying what had been fields or woodland. Only recently have development pressures led to the demolition of old structures to permit new construction. For the most part the postwar building boom has followed the prewar pattern, filling in the remaining open land between older settlements. This process has left some products of earlier eras relatively undisturbed, so that practically all phases of the city's 340-year history are reflected in the community's existing building stock.

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NAME: Apponaug Historic District  
LOCATION: 3376, 3384, 3387, 3391, 3397-3399, and 3404 Post Road  
OWNERS: Landing A, Inc.  
375 Arnold's Neck Drive  
Warwick, RI 02886  
(Assessor's Plat 244, lots 118, 119, 120, 124)

Urban Realty Company  
333 Chestnut Street  
Warwick, RI 02888  
(Assessor's Plat 244, lot 109)

City of Warwick  
City Hall  
3275 Post Road  
Warwick, RI 02886  
(Assessor's Plat 244, lot 110)

Frank H. Christoph, Jr.  
3387 Post Road  
Warwick, RI 02886  
(Assessor's Plat 244, lot 111)

Babins B.W. Young  
3404 Post Road  
Warwick, RI 02886  
(Assessor's Plat 244, lot 125)

CONDITION: Fair, Deteriorated; Altered; Original Site

DESCRIPTION:

The Apponaug Historic District is a group of seven buildings clustered around the intersection of Post Road and Arnold's Neck Drive just south of Apponaug Bridge. It contains five colonial and Federal dwellings in various states of preservation and repair, the largest concentration of such structures in a former seaport and mill village founded in 1696. Modern development pressures since the 1920s have effected many deleterious changes in the fabric of this historical community, and this small district is now surrounded by a disjointed, visually chaotic mix of gas stations, commercial buildings, and occasional nineteenth-century structures interspersed with paved parking areas.

The buildings within the district are arranged along a stretch of Post Road which rises and bends slightly east as it runs south from Apponaug

(See Continuation Sheet #6)



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Bridge. The houses at 3376 and 3384 Post Road, on the east side of the street, are set back slightly from the curb and sidewalk and are fronted by patches of lawn, with a few mature trees and overgrown shrubs planted randomly about the grounds. A modern, non-contributing structure--a low, rambling one-story building--is sited northeast of number 3376 and extends over Apponaug Cove, which bounds the house lots of numbers 3376 and 3384 at the rear. North of these structures, adjacent to the bridge, is a small empty lot. Some distance south of number 3384, separated from it by Arnold's Neck Drive and another empty lot (which contained a Colonial dwelling destroyed by fire in 1966), is 3404 Post Road. This dwelling is also set back from the street and has a well maintained little garden of shrubs and trees in front. The dwelling at 3391 Post Road, opposite Arnold's Neck Drive, is set right on the sidewalk. Further south, the house at 3397-3399 Post Road is set above street level on a terrace with a rubble stone retaining wall. The grounds are planted with mature evergreen and deciduous trees which partly obscure its facade from view.

Intrusions in the Apponaug Historic District in addition to the modern building include electric and telephone poles and wires; some signs; and the generally unkempt appearance of the street, building grounds, and empty lots. However, the district's contributing structures all two-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed dwellings, are formally and visually differentiated from their surroundings, and the antiquity of the best preserved buildings, 3376 and 3384 Post Road, is readily perceived. The vintage of the other structures here is less evident, but some restoration and maintenance could greatly enhance their evocative quality making this a more important historical focus for the community.

**INVENTORY OF CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES**

**POST ROAD**

- 3376 Henry Remington House (ca 1800): A rectangular, two-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed, timber-framed Federal dwelling with a five-bay facade (west side), a brick center chimney, clapboard-sheathed walls, and a one-story rear ell. Windows have splayed lintel caps and Victorian two-over-two sash. The main entrance, centered in the facade, has a Victorian single-leaf door topped by a semicircular fanlight with leaded panes in a sunburst-and-garland pattern, surrounded by a reeded strip with a keystone at the top and framed by fluted pilasters, impost blocks, and a pediment enriched with dentils and modillions. A Victorian bay window with a bracketed cornice has been added to the south side. The house was built for Henry Remington (1764-1841), a judge in the Rhode Island Supreme Court, who purchased this land from Thomas Arnold in 1799.

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Post Road (cont.)

- 3384 Harrison House (18th century?, altered ca 1800): A rectangular, two-and-one-half-story, timber-framed, gable-roofed dwelling with an irregular five-bay facade (west side); a brick center chimney; clapboard-sheathed walls; a stone foundation; and a one-story, shed-roofed ell at the northeast corner. The exceptionally heavy framing and narrow proportions of some windows seem to indicate this may be a Colonial structure enlarged or altered about 1800. The house is now Federal in character, with six-over-six windows topped by splayed lintel caps and an elaborate pedimented fanlight entrance at the center of the facade. This doorway contains an eight-panel door and a semicircular fanlight with gothic-arch mullions, framed by fluted Ionic pilasters, impost blocks with carved floral bosses, and a pediment with dentil ornamentation.

The early history of the house is difficult to document. Land adjacent to and perhaps including this lot was owned at different times by the Arnold, Brayton, and Greene families. An 1805 map of Apponaug indicates the owner of the house on this site as T. Warner, but no deeds can be found which corroborate this information. By 1816 the house was owned by William Harrison (1781-1863), a one-time sea captain who later served as Warwick's Town Clerk and became a partner and agent of the Roger Williams Manufacturing Company, owners and operators of the textile mill at what is now Phenix village, West Warwick. By 1870 the property was owned by Harrison's sons William H. and Thomas W. Harrison. Thomas died in 1871 and his brother inherited full interest. William H. Harrison was also Town Clerk and Justice of the Peace for many years. His heirs sold the property in 1920, ending a century of family ownership.

- 3391 House (early 19th century): A rectangular, two-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed structure with a rear ell, a gabled front dormer, and two brick end chimneys, one to the rear of the south end, the other to the front of the north end. The north end wall is of brick topped by a gable sheathed with vertical wooden planks. The facade (east side) is sheathed with clapboards at first-floor level and asbestos shingles above, and asbestos shingles over the other wall surfaces. The facade has five symmetrical bays on the upper level while those on the lower level do not correspond exactly with those above. The first and fourth bays (reading from the south) contain doorways, the former with a flat-top enframement with consoles, the latter framed with plain boards. First-story windows have splayed

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Post Road (cont.)

lintel caps. The house, now abandoned, is in extremely poor condition and its first-floor openings are all boarded up. Its early history is unknown, but it appears to have been constructed about 1810 or 1820 and used as a combination store and residence at some point. It was owned by J.R. Card in 1870.

3397-3399 House (early 19th century): A rectangular, two-and-one-half-story, timber-framed, gable-roofed Federal dwelling with an entrance portico, two brick end chimneys, shed-roofed front and rear dormers, shingled walls, and a two-story rear ell. Once a very fine single-family residence, perhaps the most elaborate of its period in Apponaug, it has been divided into apartments and is poorly maintained. The front entrance, in the center of the symmetrical five-bay facade (east side), is surmounted by a semicircular fanlight and a gabled hood. The hood is probably original but the turned posts supporting it are an early twentieth-century addition. The eaves cornice is ornamented with dentils. The house is set above street level on a terrace fronted by a rubble stone retaining wall, but the rise of Post Road puts the house lot nearly at grade at its south end. Some mature evergreen and deciduous trees are planted on the terrace, partly obscuring the house from view. The early history of the structure is unknown. It was apparently constructed about 1810 or 1820 and was owned in 1870 by Benjamin W. Vaughn, owner of Apponaug's gristmill, sawmill, and planing mill and a dealer in coal, grain, flour, feed, and building materials.

3404 House (early 18th century): A cubical, two-and-one-half-story, timber-framed, gable-roofed dwelling with a small brick center chimney (late nineteenth or early twentieth century in vintage), an irregular facade (west side), and exterior walls sheathed with asbestos shingles. Though well maintained, the house has suffered extensive, unsympathetic alterations, among them the addition of the asbestos wall covering, the installation of some modern sash, and apparent relocation of some windows. In spite of these changes, the house is historically noteworthy. The heavy framing and narrow proportions of some of the windows, especially those on the north side, seem to indicate a construction date between 1720 and 1750, which would make this the oldest extant structure in Apponaug.

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INVENTORY OF NON-CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES

The Boat House (20th century): A low, rambling, one-story wooden structure extending out over Apponaug Cove. It is topped by a series of shallow hip and gable roofs and is covered with plywood sheathing articulated with vertical batten strips. It appears to be a conglomeration of old sheds linked together by modern additions. Now empty, it once housed a restaurant and bar.

PERIODS: 1700-1799; 1800-1899  
AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture  
SPECIFIC DATES: 18th and 19th centuries  
BUILDER/ARCHITECT: Unknown

SIGNIFICANCE:

The contributing structures in the Apponaug Historic District are architecturally significant as the only extant group of Colonial and Federal structures in the village and are historically significant for their association with prominent local figures. Apponaug, established in 1696, was one of the earliest areas to be settled within the present city of Warwick. It experienced spurts of growth in the eighteenth century, as a seaport involved in the coastal and West Indies trade, and in the early nineteenth century, following the construction of textile mills and the shift to a manufacturing economy. Growth continued through the nineteenth and early twentieth century, as industry expanded and the village became the civic center of Warwick (see National Register nomination for Warwick Civic Center Historic District). By the early twentieth century, Apponaug was a picturesque village of Colonial, Federal, and Victorian dwellings set along narrow, tree-shaded streets. Increasing automobile traffic from the 1920 to the present has necessitated the widening of streets, eliminating most of the trees, and development pressures have led to the demolition and alteration of earlier buildings (for example, a Colonial/Federal dwelling with Victorian alterations at 3337 Post Road was demolished in 1977 to enlarge the parking lot of a trailer sales agency). There are perhaps nine remaining Colonial and Federal dwellings in Apponaug (the condition of some buildings makes it impossible to give a definitive count). Four are scattered throughout the village, and of these the Caleb Greene House is the only one whose original character is apparent (see National Register nomination for the Greene House, 15 Centerville Road, Warwick). The five contributing structures in the Apponaug Historic District are among the very few early structures remaining in this old village, and are even more significant by virtue of their contiguity. Though the ambience of their environs has

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changed, and even the character of some of the structures themselves, this group constitutes an important historical nucleus for the community, the significance of which could be enhanced through selective restoration and some simple maintenance. These buildings are also notable for their association with local historical figures. Henry Remington, a state judge; William and William H. Harrison, a father and son who served successively as Town Clerk; and Benjamin W. Vaughn, a local merchant, all lived in houses here at various times. These structures are thus intimately linked with the ongoing life of the community.

ACREAGE: c. 20 acres

QUADRANGLE NAME: East Greenwich, R.I.

UTM:	A	19	296520	4612880
	B	19	295880	4611400
	C	19	295310	4611720
	D	19	295560	4613080

**BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION:**

Beginning at a point on the southern bank of a stream flowing into Apponaug Cove, at a point under the eastern curb of Post Road; thence southeasterly and southwesterly along the shore of said stream and Apponaug Cove to its intersection with the southeasterly lot line of lot 120, Assessor's Plat 244; thence southwesterly along the southeasterly lot line of lot 120 to its intersection with the east curb of Post Road and the northerly curb of Arnold's Neck Drive; thence crossing Arnold's Neck Drive to the intersection of the southerly curb of Arnold's Neck Drive and the east curb of Post Road; thence southeasterly along the southerly curb of Arnold's Neck Drive to its intersection with the eastern (rear) line of lot 124; thence south along the eastern lines of lots 124 and 125; thence westerly along the southern line of lot 125, continuing across Post Road to the intersection of the west curb of Post Road and the southern line of lot 111; thence westerly, southerly, and westerly along the southern side of lot 111 to the eastern bank of a brook; thence northerly along the eastern bank of said brook to its intersection with the southern curb of Meadow Street; thence easterly along the southerly curb of Meadow Street to its intersection with the west line of lot 109; thence southerly along the line between lot 109 and lot 111; thence easterly along the line between lots 109 and 110, continuing across Post Road to the eastern curb; thence northerly along the eastern curb of Post Road to a point over the southern bank of a stream flowing into Apponaug Cove.

The boundary is drawn to encompass the immediate surroundings of the cultural resources that contribute to the architectural and historical significance of this small district, excluding as much as possible non-contributing development in the area.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: LOCAL

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NAME: Buttonwoods Beach Historic District  
LOCATION: Bounded roughly by Brush Neck Cove, Cooper Avenue,  
Promenade Avenue, and Greenwich Bay  
OWNERS: Multiple; list on file at Rhode Island Historical  
Preservation Commission  
CONDITION: Good; Altered; Original Site

DESCRIPTION:

The Buttonwoods Beach Historic District, a late nineteenth-century bayside resort containing Victorian-style cottages and public buildings, is located in a suburban residential neighborhood, separated from other development in the area by open fields and wooded land. It occupies the eastern end of Buttonwoods Point, a triangular peninsula flanked by Greenwich Bay on the south and Brush Neck Cove on the northeast. The spine of the district is Buttonwoods Avenue, a road running out to the tip of the point in a gentle curve, about two hundred feet from the shore of Brush Neck Cove. Promenade Avenue skirts the shore of Greenwich Bay in like fashion; its western section a paved two-lane street, its eastern portion a concrete walkway overlooking the water. The "V" between Buttonwoods and Promenade Avenues is filled with a rectangular grid of streets arranged at an angle to Buttonwoods Avenue. Several of the triangular and trapezoidal lots occurring where the grid intersects the Avenue have been set aside and maintained as small parks planted with grass and trees. Trees are also planted along the streets and the overall character of the area is park-like.

Before its development as a resort, this area was a farm for nearly two hundred years, and the early Colonial dwelling that was the center of the farm is an important component of the district. This structure, known as the Thomas Greene House, is a one-and-one-half-story, gambrel-roof building probably built about 1715 or 1720. The built environment of the district consists primarily of one-and-one-half-story, gable- and cross-gable-roofed cottages set close together on small lots. Most were built during the last quarter of the nineteenth century in Victorian styles. Many have been altered to some extent but their original character is generally evident. There are some early twentieth-century bungalows, and the lots on the northeastern side of Buttonwoods Avenue at the western end were not built on until the 1950s and 1960s and contain modern ranch-type tract houses. These are, however, a minor intrusion, for they are rather compact and the landscaping of their yards ties in with that of the streets, parks, and other house lots. The district contains two public structures set within the street grid but visually prominent due to their differing architectural character: a relatively large, one-and-one-half-story, shingle-clad casino or social hall with a high hip roof and a one-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed chapel with a cylindrical side tower and a front porch that extends into a porte-cochere.

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INVENTORY

Contributing structures are defined as those which reflect the area's development as a farm and resort from the early eighteenth century through the early twentieth century, including early twentieth-century bungalows and "Colonial" dwellings whose scale, materials, and architectural character and quality are compatible with the area's Victorian building fabric. Victorian structures which have been unsympathetically altered by infilling porches or verandas or changing wall cover material have been listed as contributing since they generally could be restored to their original condition. Post-World War II structures are generally very different in form and character from the district's earlier fabric and have been listed as non-contributing structures.

BEACH PARK AVENUE

- 5 Daniel S. Hazard House (ca 1872): A one-and-one-half-story, cross-gable-roofed, shingle-clad cottage with a front veranda with a latticework fascia. Hazard was a carpenter from Providence and may have built this house for himself.
- 14 Jeremiah S. Adams House (1873): A one-and-one-half-story, cross-gable-roofed cottage with clapboard and patterned shingle wall cover, a cornice decorated with applied jigsaw-cut plaques, a central arched door in the front gable flanked by arched windows, and a U-shaped veranda with turned posts and Chinese Chippendale balustrade. Adams was a Providence jewelry manufacturer.
- 15 L. Comstock House (1870s): A one-and-one-half-story, shingle-clad dwelling with a gable roof, projecting gable-roofed end pavilions on the facade windows with incised Eastlake detailing in the lintels, a turned-post front veranda now partly screened in, and a garage addition to the north.
- 20 Minerva Kinsley Low House (1886-87): A two-and-one-half-story, hip-roofed Queen Anne dwelling with patterned shingle wall cover; an angled, rectangular corner bay topped by an irregular, peaked octagonal roof; an L-shaped turned-post veranda; and a central, recessed second-story loggia with a segmental-arch top surmounted by a pediment-like gable.
- 23 House (late 19th century): A one-and-one-half-story, end-gable-roofed cottage with aluminum-sided walls and a screened-in front veranda.

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Beach Park Avenue

- 24 Mrs. R. Wilmarsh House (1870s): A one-and-one-half-story, cross-gable-roofed cottage with clapboard wall cover, gabled dormers, and an L-shaped veranda with plain posts, now partly filled in.
- 33 House (1870s): A two-story, hip-roofed, clapboard-sheathed dwelling with a side gable and a two-story central porch with a gable roof and ground-story side extensions, one terminating in a gazebo-like pavilion with a conical roof. It appears to date from the 1870s and may be the cottage built in 1872-73 for Nicholas A. Fenner on the site of 43 Beach Park, later moved here. Fenner was a partner and one-time president of the New England Butt Company of Providence, manufacturers of hinges.
- 48 Lodowick Brayton House (1872-73): A one-and-one-half-story, cross-gable-roofed, clapboard-sheathed dwelling facing the Promenade, with a fully enclosed U-shaped veranda. Brayton was a partner in Brayton & Angell, Providence realtors, and later was treasurer of New England Butt Company, operated by his father-in-law Nicholas A. Fenner. Brayton was one of the prime movers in the early development of Buttonwoods Beach.

BUTTONWOODS AVENUE

- 976 Thomas Greene House (ca 1715): A one-and-one-half-story, gambrel-roofed dwelling set at an angle to the street, with a central entrance in the south facade. Built on a portion of the Fones Greene farm (which centered on the nearby Greene-Bowen House, see National Register nomination), little is known of its early history. It was later occupied by Fones's son, Thomas Greene and by Thomas' descendant Fones Greene Hill, who sold the surrounding farmland to the Buttonwoods Beach Association in 1871.
- 1003 Union Chapel (ca 1885): A very handsome, rectangular, one-story Queen Anne/Colonial Revival structure with a tall end-gable roof; matchboard and shingle wall cover; a recessed front porch screened by an overscaled Palladian window and extending into a flank-gabled side porte-cochere; and a cylindrical side tower partly integrated into the building mass and topped by a garland-and-swag decorative band, a louvered belfry, and a conical roof. Designed by Howard Hoppin of Providence, it is one of the finest small late Victorian churches extant in Rhode Island. It was used for nondenominational Protestant religious services for the families summering at Buttonwoods.

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Buttonwoods Avenue (cont.)

- 1072 House (ca 1870s): A one-and-one-half-story, cross-gable-roofed, shingle-clad cottage with a screened-in front porch and a one-story modern side ell.
- 1078 Smith S. Sweet House (1872-73): A handsome one-and-one-half-story, cross-gable-roofed, clapboard-sheathed cottage with an L-shaped veranda, some gothic-arched door and window openings with drip molds, and gables trimmed with pendant posts and curved, intersecting braces forming a Tudor arch motif. This is probably one of five houses built on speculation by the Beach Association in 1872-73, later sold to Sweet.
- 1090 House (late 1890s): A relatively large, two-and-one-half-story, end-gable-roofed, aluminum-sided dwelling with a turned-post front veranda.
- 1096 William A. Thatcher House (1916): A handsome one-story, hip-roofed bungalow with Queen Anne windows and an unusual "Japanese" entrance porch with stuccoed piers terminating in curling tops, straight and curved braces, and an ogee-curve roof.
- 1102 House (ca 1922): A one-story, hip-roofed, shingle-clad bungalow with a recessed, partly glassed front porch with a shingled parapet wall and tapering square piers.
- 1108 House (1870s): A fine one-and-one-half-story, cross-gable-roofed, clapboard-sheathed cottage with an L-shaped veranda, triangle-top door and window openings, jigsaw-cut gable screens, and elaborate cut eaves trim on the veranda and house with small trefoil pendants.
- 1118 House (late 19th century, altered ca 1950): A fine one-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed, shingle-clad "Cape Cod" style cottage with gabled dormers and a central projecting, gabled vestibule, altered from a 19th century structure which was probably originally an outbuilding of the Fones Greene Hill Farm.
- 1126 House (1880s): A one-and-one-half-story, end-gable-roofed cottage with asbestos shingle wall cover and a turned-post front veranda topped by a small balcony with a Chinese Chippendale balustrade.
- 1153 William J. and Eliza J. Pratt House (1870s): A small, one-and-one-half-story, end-gable-roofed, vinyl-sided cottage with a one-story side addition, a front porch with plain posts, and scalloped bargeboards. The Pratts also built the adjoining cottage at 10 Fourteenth Avenue.

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Buttonwoods Avenue (cont.)

- 1175 House (ca 1890): A one-and-one-half-story, cross-gable-roofed, shingle-clad dwelling set back from Buttonwoods Avenue, oriented south overlooking the Promenade. It has plain bargeboards, corner brackets, and a U-shaped veranda with a gazebo-like corner pavilion capped with a conical roof. The veranda is a mirror image of the one on the house next door at 14 Fifteenth Avenue (entry below).
- 1183 House (ca 1880s): A one-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed, shingle-clad cottage with a shed dormer and an L-shaped veranda with shingled parapet walls and plain posts.

CLAFLIN ROAD

- 96 House (ca 1910): A one-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed, shingle-clad cottage with a three-bay facade and a front entrance sheltered by a simple gabled portico with square posts.

COOPER AVENUE

- 67 House (ca 1880s): A simple one-and-one-half-story, end-gable-roofed cottage with gabled dormers breaking through the eaves and a veranda with plain posts and X-pattern balustrade. It is now aluminum sided.
- 77 House (ca 1880s): A one-and-one-half-story, end-gable-roofed cottage with an L-shaped veranda with plain posts, a one-story, hip-roofed modern ell to the north, and aluminum siding.
- 78 House (ca 1880s): A small, one-and-one-half-story, cross-gable-roofed, clapboard-sheathed cottage with a one-story side addition and a screened-in U-shaped veranda.

EIGHTH AVENUE

- 23 The Casino (ca 1896): A one-and-one-half-story, shingle-clad structure with a tall hip-roof with gabled dormers and a recessed veranda on the south side. It was built, and is still used, for neighborhood social events.
- 41 House (ca 1895): A tall one-and-one-half-story, end-gable-roofed cottage with an L-shaped turned-post veranda, pseudo-structural braces in the front gable, and a garret window above the second floor in the front gable.
- 46 Mary H. Monroe House (1870s): A one-and-one-half-story, end-gable-roofed, shingle-clad cottage with a screened-in front veranda.

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Eighth Avenue (cont.)

- 56 Hugh and Margaret McKinley House (1870s): A one-and-one-half-story, end-gable-roofed, shingle-clad dwelling with decorative bargeboards and gable screens and a U-shaped veranda with plain posts.
- 68 House (1880s): A one-and-one-half-story, shingle-clad cottage with a tall cross-gable roof and a U-shaped veranda with turned posts flanked by lateral brackets and a patterned balustrade. The gable ends contain pendant posts at the peak and gracefully curved stick work along the raking edges intersecting to form Gothic arches.
- 71 House (ca 1915): A small, one-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed, shingle-clad cottage overlooking the Promenade with gabled dormers, projecting purlins ornamenting the gable eaves, a one-story side addition, and a front porch with stickwork bracing, now partly filled in.

ELEVENTH AVENUE

- 7 William B. Greene House (1870s): A one-and-one-half-story, end-gable-roofed cottage with a simple front portico and vinyl siding.
- 11 House (ca 1880s): A one-and-one-half-story, cross-gable-roofed, shingle-clad cottage with a U-shaped veranda, now enclosed.
- 21 House (ca 1870s): A one-and-one-half-story, cross-gable-roofed, shingle-clad cottage with a screened-in, U-shaped veranda topped by a small second-story balcony. Now plain, it probably originally had decorative bargeboards.
- 22 House (ca 1880s): A two-story, rectangular, end-gable-roofed, shingle-clad dwelling with one-story rear and side additions and an infilled recessed front porch.
- 27 George Tew House (1872-73): A one-and-one-half-story, end-gable-roofed, shingle-clad dwelling with a shed dormer and an infilled L-shaped veranda. Tew figured prominently in the establishment and early development of Buttonwoods Beach.
- 36 House (ca 1920): A large one-and-one-half-story bungalow style dwelling facing the Promenade, with a massive jerkin-head roof, eaves brackets in the gable ends, a gabled front dormer, a recessed front veranda with paired square piers and cross-braces in the Arts and Crafts manner, and aluminum siding.

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FIFTEENTH AVENUE

- 4 House (ca 1880s): A one-and-one-half-story, end-gable-roofed, shingle-clad dwelling with gabled dormers breaking up through the eaves and an L-shaped veranda now partly enclosed.
- 7 House (ca 1880s): A small one-and-one-half-story, end-gable-roofed, vinyl-sided cottage with gabled dormers breaking through the eaves, a gable-roofed side ell, an L-shaped veranda with plain posts, and bargeboards with fleur-de-lys pendants.
- 14 House (ca 1890): A fine one-and-one-half-story, cross-gable-roofed, shingle-clad dwelling facing the Promenade, with a rectangular oriel in the west gable supported by massive brackets and a partly enclosed U-shaped veranda with turned posts and a gazebo-like corner pavilion with a conical roof. The veranda is a mirror image of the one on the house next door (address 1175 Buttonwoods Avenue; see entry).
- 15 Arnold Hood House (1870s): A one-and-one-half-story, cross-gable-roofed cottage facing the Promenade, with a hip-roofed side addition, a gable-roofed rear addition, an L-shaped veranda, and aluminum siding.

FOURTEENTH AVENUE

- 3 House (ca 1890): A relatively large, two-story, hip-roofed, shingle-clad dwelling with semi-hexagonal bay windows at first- and second-floor levels and an L-shaped veranda.
- 10 William J. and Eliza J. Pratt House (1870s): A small one-and-one-half-story, end-gable-roofed cottage with aluminum siding, a shed dormer, triangle-top door openings, an L-shaped veranda with plain posts, and scalloped eaves and bargeboard trim. The Pratts also built the adjoining cottage at 1153 Buttonwoods Avenue.
- 14 House (ca 1880s): A one-and-one-half-story, cross-gable-roofed dwelling facing the Promenade, with clapboard and patterned-shingle wall cover, corner brackets, and a U-shaped veranda now glazed in. A second-story balcony over the veranda and its hooded doorway have been removed and a modern bow window installed since 1975.
- 19 House (ca 1890): A very handsome two-and-one-half-story Queen Ann dwelling facing the Promenade, with patterned-shingle

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Fourteenth Avenue (cont.)

wall cover, a gable roof sweeping down to cover a recessed turned-post veranda with shed-roofed side extensions, overhanging gable ends supported by brackets and semi-hexagonal bays, and a recessed front loggia with a pediment-like gable resting on curved brackets and a ramped Colonial balustrade. The veranda is now partly glassed in.

JANICE ROAD

- 83 Edward B. Hough House (ca 1910): A fine two-story, stucco-covered, cubical dwelling with a tile-covered hip roof, overhanging eaves with rafter-like bracketing, a five-bay facade, an unusual triple window with segmental-arched transom at the center of the second story, and a deep central entrance portico with square piers, and one-story side ells. It is a typical eclectic early twentieth-century dwelling combining elements of the Colonial Revival, Prairie School, Bungalow, and Mission styles.

NINTH AVENUE

- 5 Henry F. Richards House (1870s et seq.): A complex, rambling one-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed, shingle-clad dwelling with gabled dormers breaking up through the eaves, some scalloped bargeboard trim, some triangle-top door and window openings, a two-story square tower with a pyramidal roof and a semi-hexagonal full-height front bay, and a veranda. Richards was a partner in the Providence firm Hartwell, Richards & Co., wholesale dry-goods dealers.
- 25 Doctor F.W. Eddy House (1880s): A fine one-and-one-half-story, cross-gable-roofed dwelling with clapboard and patterned-shingle wall cover, gabled dormers breaking up through the eaves, elaborate bargeboard trim and gable screens, and a partly glazed U-shaped veranda with a basketweave-pattern balustrade.
- 45 House (ca 1880s): A fine one-and-one-half-story, end-gable-roofed cottage with gable-roofed side wings, clapboard and plain- and patterned-shingle wall cover, decorated bargeboards with straight and curved bracework in the gable peaks, a U-shaped turned-post veranda with segmental-arched fascia boards spanning the openings, and Queen Anne windows.

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Ninth Avenue (cont.)

- 51 House (ca 1880s): A fine one-and-one-half-story, cross-gable-roofed cottage with clapboard and patterned-shingle wall cover, decorative bargeboards with grid-pattern lattice-work in the gable peaks, a U-shaped turned-post veranda with eaves brackets, and a second-story balcony.
- 52 House (ca 1880s): A one-and-one-half-story, aluminum-sided, gable-roofed cottage with a U-shaped veranda and an unsympathetic two-story, gable-roofed modern addition on the north side.
- 70 House (early 1890s): A fine two-and-one-half-story, shingle-clad Shingle Style/Colonial Revival dwelling facing the Promenade, with a flaring hip roof, gabled dormers, overhanging eaves, an entablature-like cornice fascia, semi-hexagonal bays, a veranda with shingled parapet wall and piers, and 8-over-2 windows.

ODE COURT

- 10 House (early 20th century): A small, one-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed, shingle-clad cottage with gable-roofed side wing and projecting purlins trimming the eaves overhangs.

PROMENADE AVENUE

- 203 House (ca 1890): A handsome two-and-one-half-story, flank-gable-roofed, shingle-clad Queen Anne dwelling with a partly enclosed L-shaped veranda, semi-hexagonal bay windows, gable overhangs, trimmed with brackets, a second-story balcony on the veranda roof, and an off-center front gable.
- 215-217 House (ca 1890): A large, handsome, one-and-one-half-story, shingle-clad double house with a very tall cross-gable roof containing the second floor and an attic, gabled dormers breaking through the eaves, and a rambling veranda with turned posts.
- 233 House (ca 1880s): A one-and-one-half-story, cross-gable-roofed, clapboard-sheathed dwelling with projecting purlins, corner braces, a U-shaped veranda now filled in, and some modern Chicago windows.
- 243 House (ca 1890): A large two-and-one-half-story, aluminum-sided Colonial Revival dwelling with a tall gable roof, a polygonal dormer bay topped by a massive overhanging gable,

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Promenade Avenue

a polygonal corner bay, and a glazed-in U-shaped veranda.

- 257 House (ca 1890): A tall aluminum-sided Colonial Revival dwelling with a high gambrel roof containing the second floor and an attic; polygonal attic dormer with hip roof, gabled second-floor dormers, and a U-shaped veranda now partly infilled, leaving a recessed central entry porch.
- 271 House (ca 1896): A very handsome, well proportioned and detailed, shingle-clad Colonial Revival dwelling with a gambrel roof and gabled dormers. The gambrel sweeps down in front to cover a recessed veranda with shed-roofed side extensions wrapping around the sides of the house. The veranda has plain posts and is trimmed with panels of X-pattern trelliswork.
- 309 House (ca 1910): A very handsome, large, one-and-one-half-story dwelling with a massive, high gable roof extending over a recessed, U-shaped veranda that is partly glazed in. There is a front dormer covered with a pair of end gables linked by a shed roof. The house's design reflects the influence of the Late Shingle Style and early twentieth-century domestic architecture modeled after English vernacular cottages.
- 329 House (ca 1820): A one-and-one-half-story, cross-gable-roofed, vinyl-sided dwelling with an L-shaped veranda now partly infilled and an unsympathetic modern bank of awning windows in the front gable.
- 339 House (ca 1900): A handsome shingle-clad dwelling with a tall, flaring gable roof containing the second floor and an attic and sweeping down in front to cover a recessed veranda, now partly glassed in, with shed-roofed side extensions wrapping around the sides. There are lozenge-shaped attic windows in the gable ends and a center front dormer, partly recessed into the roof slope, topped by a triangular gable and fronted by a small balcony.
- 349 House (ca 1900): A small one-and-one-half-story, T-plan, cross-gambrel-roofed, shingle-clad cottage with a U-shaped veranda surrounding the frontal wing.
- 361 House (late 19th century): A two-story, shingle-clad dwelling with cubical massing, a bracketed cornice, and a hip roof

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Promenade Avenue

terminating in a flat deck surrounded by wrought-iron cresting. Though it appears to date from the 1860s or 1870s, it does not appear on maps drawn prior to 1895. The front veranda has been enclosed, with picture windows overlooking Greenwich Bay, and a garage wing has been added on one side.

TENTH AVENUE

- 9 Schubarth-Brown House (1870s): A fine one-and-one-half-story, cross-gable-roofed, shingle-clad cottage with a U-shaped veranda, triangle-top windows, decorative barge boards with a single cusp, and latticework gable screens with pendant posts and an unusual upside-down heart-shaped motif overlaid in thin stickwork. Niles B. Schubarth, landscape architect for Buttonwoods Beach, owned this land and probably commissioned the construction of this house. He sold the property in 1882 to D. Russell Brown, a Providence dealer in manufacturer's supplies who served as governor of Rhode Island from 1892 to 1895.
- 15 J.C. Hartshorn House (ca 1872-73): A two-story, cross-gable-roofed dwelling, now aluminum sided, with a fine recessed, two-story central porch with shed-roofed ground-story side extensions. The porch is articulated with Stick Style chamfered timbers and cross-braces and chalet-like bargeboard trim that continues around the eaves of the house. There are also shed-roofed hoods with similar trim over some windows.
- 25 C.R. Sprague House (1870s): A one-and-one-half-story, cross-gable-roofed, shingle-clad cottage with a partly glazed U-shaped veranda topped with a small balcony, some arched door and window openings with drip molds, and jigsaw-cut gable screens.
- 31 House (ca 1900): A plain, two-story, hip-roofed, vinyl-sided dwelling with a glazed front veranda.
- 35 House (ca 1880s): A fine one-and-one-half-story, cross-gable-roofed Queen Anne cottage with clapboard and plain- and patterned-shingle wall cover; decorative bargeboards terminating at the gable peak in pendant posts, curved braces, and grid-pattern latticework; corner brackets; first-floor shed window hoods; and a U-shaped veranda with square posts, exposed rafters at the eaves, and a bilevel fascia with segmental arches topped by boards pierced with circles.

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Tenth Avenue (cont.)

- 42 House (ca 1880s): A one-and-one-half-story, cross-gable-roofed, shingle-clad cottage with shed-roofed dormers (one recently enlarged for a balcony door), pierced scalloped bargeboards, jigsaw-cut gable screens, and an L-shaped veranda (probably originally U-shaped but partly filled in) with turned posts and a gazebo-like octagonal end pavilion with a conical roof and bilevel fascia of segmental arched boards topped by boards with circular holes. Some unsympathetic modern windows have been added.
- 43 Edwin Johnson House (1872-73): A one-and-one-half-story, end-gable-roofed, clapboard-sheathed cottage with a gabled side wing to the north, a turned-post veranda, and shed window hoods with straight braces.
- 49 Jonathan Brayton House (1872-73): A one-and-one-half-story, end-gable-roofed cottage with scalloped, pierced bargeboard trim; a two-story shed-roofed extension on the south side; a one-story shed-roofed addition on the north side; and a front veranda with plain posts.
- 53 House (ca 1880s): A one-and-one-half-story, cross-gable-roofed, shingle-clad dwelling with an extensive veranda now mostly filled in and enlarged with an unsympathetic extension with a modern bow window. A portion of the veranda, flanked by a gable, remains open as a small entry porch.
- 60 House (ca 1880s): A one-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed, shingle-clad dwelling overlooking the Promenade, with a U-shaped veranda now largely filled in, leaving a recessed entry porch.

THIRTEENTH AVENUE

- 5 House (1870s): A small, one-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed, shingle-clad cottage with a shed-roofed dormer and a veranda with tapered, square posts and projecting rafters trimming the eaves.
- 12 Rev. Moses H. Bixby House (1872): A small, one-and-one-half-story, end-gable-roofed, shingle-clad cottage with a front porch screened by grid-patterned trellises. This plain, much altered dwelling was erected for the founder of Buttonwoods Beach, Rev. Moses H. Bixby.

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Thirteenth Avenue (cont.)

- 13 House (ca 1880s): A tall one-and-one-half-story, cross-gable-roofed, vernacular Queen Anne dwelling with clapboard and patterned shingle wall cover and an L-shaped veranda with a conical-roofed, octagonal, gazebo-like corner pavilion.
- 23 E. Carpenter House (1870s): A one-and-one-half-story, cross-gable-roofed, shingle-clad dwelling facing the Promenade, with a closed-in U-shaped veranda and new window sash.
- 24 House (ca 1872? 1880s?): A one-and-one-half-story, cross-gable-roofed, shingle-clad dwelling facing the Promenade, with an L-shaped turned-post veranda which was originally U-shaped but has been partly enclosed and enlarged to form a one-story side addition. According to tax records, a house was built on this property about 1872 for Experience S. Barrows and his wife Maria, but an 1882 map shows the house in a different location from that of the present house, and an 1892 map shows this as an empty lot. Mr. Barrows was a partner in the Providence firm Barrows, Brown & Co., grocers.

TWELFTH AVENUE

- 1 House (ca 1880s): A small, one-and-one-half-story, end-gable-roofed dwelling with a pyramidal-roofed side addition, a glazed front porch, and clapboard-sheathed walls.
- 9 House (ca 1870s): A one-and-one-half-story, cross-gable-roofed cottage with a U-shaped veranda, now covered with aluminum siding.
- 12 House (1870s): A small, one-and-one-half-story, end-gable-roofed, clapboard-sheathed cottage with a screened-in, L-shaped veranda.
- 20 House (ca 1870s): A one-and-one-half-story, cross-gable-roofed, clapboard-sheathed cottage with corner brackets and a U-shaped veranda with clapboard parapet wall surmounted by turned posts.
- 28 House (ca 1880s): A one-and-one-half-story, cross-gable-roofed, shingle-clad dwelling with gabled dormers breaking up through the eaves and a glazed, L-shaped veranda with a shingled parapet wall.

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NON-CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES

BEACH PARK AVENUE

- 43 House (ca 1950): A one-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed, clapboard-sheathed "Colonial" dwelling facing the Promenade, with a shed-roofed dormer, a gabled side ell, and a partly filled-in porch.

BUTTONWOODS AVENUE

- 990 House (1950): A one-story, shed-roofed, modernistic ranch house with vertical-board and shingle wall cover, exposed rafter ends, corner braces supporting the overhang, and a carport.
- 1000 House (1950s): A one-story, flank-gable-roofed, shingle-clad ranch house with a garage wing.
- 1010 House (1960s): A one-and-one-half-story, flank-gable-roofed, shingle-clad Cape Cod style dwelling with gabled dormers and a garage wing.
- 1020 House (1950s): A one-story, hip-roofed, shingle-clad ranch house with an attached garage.
- 1030 House (1950s): A one-story, flank-gable-roofed, shingle-clad ranch house with a garage wing.
- 1040 House (1960s): A one-story, flank-gable-roofed, aluminum-sided ranch house with a shallow columned "portico" and a garage wing.
- 1052 House (1960s): A one-story, flank-gable-roofed, shingle-clad ranch house with a bow window and a projecting, end-gabled attached garage.

CLAFLIN ROAD

- 71 House (ca 1970): A flank-gable-roofed, shingle-clad "raised ranch" with split-foyer entry and a garage wing.

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Claflin Road (cont.)

- 88 House (ca 1965): A two-story, hip-roofed, clapboard- and shingle-clad dwelling with quoined corners, a central entrance portico, and a garage wing.

COOPER AVENUE

- 66 House (ca 1965): A two-story split-level dwelling with end and flank gable roofs and shingle and brick-veneer wall cover.

EIGHTH AVENUE

- 51 House (ca 1975): A one-and-one-half-story, stucco- and shingle-clad dwelling with an unusual gable roof with slopes of different length and pitch. It resembles a sort of modernistic, updated version of a Cape Cod Colonial cottage.

JANICE ROAD

- 77 House (ca 1960): A sprawling, one-story, L-shaped, hip-roofed ranch house.

PROMENADE AVENUE

- 293 House (1950s): A two-story, clapboard-sheathed "Colonial" style dwelling facing Lorna Avenue, with a salt-box roof, gabled front dormers breaking up through the eaves, a shed-roofed front entrance portico, a side bay window overlooking the water, and a breezeway and garage wing.

PERIODS: 1800-1899, 1900-

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture, Community Planning, Religion, Social/Humanitarian

SPECIFIC DATES: 1871 et seq.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT: various unknown; Howard Hoppin, architect of chapel.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The Buttonwoods Beach Historic District is the best preserved Victorian residential neighborhood in Warwick and illustrates an interesting approach to community planning and social life peculiar to the Victorian era. The beach at Buttonwoods had been a popular destination for day excursions by church and social groups as early as the 1830s, but the impetus for the establishment of the community here came

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forty years later. The Reverend Moses Bixby of Providence's Cranston Street Baptist Church, impressed by the popularity and success of the Methodist campground at Oak Bluffs on Martha's Vineyard, suggested that his congregation start a similar resort where they could combine recreation, worship, and religious contemplation in a wholesome country environment by the sea. In 1871, several members of Bixby's congregation formed the Buttonwoods Beach Association, which purchased ninety acres of land from Fones Greene Hill, owner of a ninety-six acre farmstead at Buttonwoods Point centered on a colonial farmhouse (still standing at 976 Buttonwoods Avenue). The Association hired Niles B. Schubarth, a Providence engineer and architect, to lay out streets and house lots. Schubarth was an experienced and skillful landscape architect who designed Swan Point Cemetery and a section of the North Burial Ground in Providence (both National Register properties) as well as other projects. At Buttonwoods, Schubarth platted streets in a skew grid pattern between a linear access road (Buttonwoods Avenue) and a shoreline parkway (Promenade Avenue), with triangular and trapezoidal lots along Buttonwoods Avenue reserved for small parks. An important cross axis was created at Beach Park Avenue, which ran back from the Greenwich Bay shore and the Promenade to Buttonwoods Avenue, where it focused on a hotel, erected in 1872 and demolished in 1909-10. House lots were sold by the Association with restrictive deed clauses forbidding commercial development and regulating setbacks and use. The restrictions also included a clause giving the Association right of first refusal on subsequent sales of properties; this gave residents of the community an opportunity to prevent any of their neighbors from selling to someone they considered undesirable. The colony numbered about thirty-five houses in 1873. It first had to be reached by steamboat or overland by carriage, but in 1881 the terminus of the Warwick Railroad was extended to Buttonwoods, improving access and stimulating development. A small interdenominational church - Union Chapel - was built about 1885 and a Casino to house social events was erected about 1896. Development has continued through the twentieth century but has been rather carefully managed by the still-extant Beach Association, which retains ownership of the unbuilt land within the original extent of the grounds. The Association has permitted the construction of some modern dwellings on the perimeter of the community over the past thirty years. With only one or two exceptions, however, the core of the district is solidly built up with Victorian houses and a few early twentieth-century bungalows. As a fine example of one type of late nineteenth-century community planning with well preserved structures in a variety of architectural styles and an interesting social history, Buttonwoods Beach merits listing in the National Register.

ACREAGE: c. 53 acres

QUADRANGLE NAME: East Greenwich, R.I.

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UTM: A: 19 299980 4617440	C: 19 298540 4617300
B: 19 299880 4617380	D: 19 298760 4617760

**BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION:**

Beginning at the point of intersection of the northwestern lot line of lot 255, Assessor's Plat 373, and the shore of Brush Neck Cove; thence southeasterly along the shore of Brush Neck Cove to Buttonwoods Point; thence around the point and westerly along the shore of Greenwich Bay to the point of intersection of the shoreline and the westerly line of lot 266; thence northerly along the westerly line of lot 266, continuing across Promenade Avenue and along the westerly line of lot 94; thence easterly along the northerly line of lots 94, 95, and 119 to the northeasterly corner of lot 119; thence southerly along the easterly line of lot 119 to its intersection with the northerly line of lot 121; thence easterly along the northerly line of lot 121, continuing across Ardmore Avenue and along the northerly line of lot 143 to the northeasterly corner of lot 143; thence southerly along the easterly line of lot 143 to its intersection with the northerly line of lot 145; thence easterly along the northerly line of lot 145 to the northeasterly corner of the lot; thence southerly along the easterly line of lot 145 to a point opposite the northerly line of lot 164; thence easterly across Lorna Avenue, continuing along the northerly line of lot 164 to the northeasterly corner of said lot; thence northerly along the westerly line of lot 165 to the northwesterly corner of said lot; thence easterly along the northerly line of lot 165 to the northeasterly corner of said lot; thence southerly along the easterly line of lot 165 to a point opposite the northerly line of lot 182; thence easterly across Claflin Road, continuing along the northerly line of lot 182 to the northeasterly corner of said lot; thence northerly along the westerly lines of lots 184, 181, 179, and 177, continuing across Janice Road to the northerly curb of Janice Road; thence westerly along the northerly curb of Janice Road, crossing the right-of-way of Claflin Road, a paper street, to its intersection with the westerly line of lot 156; thence northerly along the westerly line of lot 156 to the northwesterly corner of said lot; thence easterly along the northerly line of lot 156 to the northeasterly corner of said lot; thence southerly along the easterly line of lot 156 to a point opposite the northerly line of lot 174; thence easterly, crossing the right-of-way of Claflin Road, a paper street, to continue along the northerly line of lot 174 and across Cooper Avenue to a point on the easterly curb of Cooper Avenue, thence northerly along the easterly curb of Cooper Avenue to its intersection with the southwesterly curb of Buttonwoods Avenue; thence southeasterly along the southwesterly curb of Buttonwoods Avenue to its intersection with the westerly curb of Eighth Avenue; thence across Buttonwoods Avenue and continuing northeasterly along the northwesterly line of lot 255 to the point of beginning.

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The boundary is drawn to encompass all properties that contribute to the visual character of Buttonwoods Beach and reflect the district's historical development as a resort, excluding as much as possible non-contributing modern buildings and undeveloped land that is still owned by the Beach Association. The Greenwich Bay shoreline and empty, landscaped lots at the intersections of Buttonwoods Avenue and Cooper, Eighth, Tenth, and Beach Park Avenues are included because they are public green-spaces that conform with the historical landscape-design plan for the district.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: STATE

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NAME: East Greenwich Historic District  
LOCATION: North side of Division Street from Greenwich Bay to Dark  
Entry Brook

ENTERED ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER: 13 June 1974

(See Continuation Sheet #30)



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NAME: Forge Road Historic District

LOCATION: Both sides of Forge Road from Ives Road to the Potowomut River

OWNERS: Mrs. Thomas Casey Greene  
40 Forge Road  
East Greenwich, RI 02818

Mr. and Mrs. Paul J. Choquette, Jr.  
57 Forge Road  
East Greenwich, RI 02818

Mr. and Mrs. Reid T. Westmoreland, Jr.  
77 Forge Road  
East Greenwich, RI 02818

Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Breslin, Jr.  
107 Forge Road  
East Greenwich, RI 02818

Paul A. Anderson  
1500 Turks Head Building  
Providence, RI 02903

CONDITION: Good; Altered; Original Site

DESCRIPTION:

The Forge Farm Historic District is located in a low-density suburban residential neighborhood on Potowomut Neck. It includes all the properties along both sides of Forge Road from Ives Road to the Potowomut River. A bridge carries Forge Road across the river. Above the bridge, the fresh-water stream is dammed to form a pond; below the bridge, the river widens into a tidal river which is an inlet of Narragansett Bay. The overall character of the district is strongly rural. The Forge Farm, already a National Register property, encompasses all the land on the southwesterly side of Forge Road. Opposite it are four dwellings of eighteenth- or nineteenth-century vintage, some with associated out-buildings. The only non-contributing structure is the one on the lot at the corner of Forge and Ives Roads, a modern dwelling erected in 1979. Buildings in the district are set at various distances from the road, with open lawns and wooded land surrounding them. The road is bounded by a variety of fencing: post-and-rail, post-and-board, picket, and dry-laid stone walls. On the southwesterly side of the road near the river's edge is a stone memorial to General Nathanael Greene, who was born at Forge Farm. Adjoining this monument is the remnant of a stone-walled head race for an early nineteenth-century mill that stood near the bridge.

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INVENTORY OF CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES

FORGE ROAD

- 40 Forge Farm (1684 et seq.): A large tract of about 165 acres containing a rectangular, two-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed, timber-framed, clapboard-sheathed dwelling with a projecting, gable-roofed central pavilion, a center chimney, an entrance portico, and a side ell fronted by an arcaded porch. The property also contains a one-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed, three-bay tenant's farmhouse (106 Forge Road), several barns and sheds (one converted to a dwelling at 112 Forge Road), and a family burial ground. The property was first settled by James Greene (1626-1698) in 1684 and his dwelling supposedly is incorporated in the present main house. Between 1720 and 1730 an anchor forge--one of the earliest manufacturing establishments in Rhode Island--was opened here. The main house was enlarged and altered in the mid-eighteenth century. In 1742 Nathanael Greene, the famous Revolutionary War general, was born on the farm. The general's brother Christopher Greene (1748-1830) inherited the farm and bequeathed it to his son Richard Ward Greene (1792-1875), a noted lawyer who served for many years as a judge in the Rhode Island Superior Court. Judge Greene had the house altered to its present form in 1862-1863 after similar renovations were made to the house across the road (now 57 Forge Road), which belonged to the judge's niece and her husband. The Forge Farm is one of the most historically and architecturally significant properties in Rhode Island. It was entered on the National Register on 11 January 1974.
- 57 The Grange (ca 1776, ca 1860): A rectangular, two-and-one-half-story, clapboard-sheathed dwelling with a jerkin-head roof, a center chimney, a projecting, gable-roofed central pavilion, a front entrance portico, and side and rear ells. It is set far back from Forge Road overlooking the Potowomut River, on a large lot planted with evergreen, beech, willow, and maple trees. The property also contains several outbuildings, among them a one-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed, shingle-clad, early twentieth-century cottage; a three-car garage; and two sheds. The main house is a Colonial-style structure erected, according to family tradition, by Elihu Greene (1746-1827), a brother of General Nathanael Greene and Christopher Greene. Elihu's son Franklin Greene (1780-1864) was born here and later inherited the property. Two of Franklin's daughters, Elizabeth (1818-1848) and Emily (1825-1883), successively married Rufus Waterman (1817-1896), a prominent Providence industrialist and financier. The house was altered to its present form about 1860 by

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Forge Road (cont.)

Rufus and Emily Greene Waterman.

- 77 House (mid-nineteenth century?): A rectangular, two-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed, clapboard-sheathed dwelling with paired interior chimneys and a two-story, gable-roofed rear ell with two one-story subsidiary ells, one to the rear with a hip roof, the other to the side with a gable roof. Though set close to the road, the house is almost totally obscured from view by overgrown arborvitae shrubs. The exterior is Greek Revival in character, but the symmetrical five-bay facade and paired chimneys may indicate an earlier construction date, and Greene family tradition attributes the construction of the house to Elihu Greene (1746-1827). The house has a central entrance with side lights framed by pilasters supporting an entablature. Windows are flanked by louvered shutters. The property contains several outbuildings. Behind the rear ell is a one-and-one-half-story, clapboard-sheathed cottage with a three-bay facade, central entrance with a gabled porch, and a gable roof extending at the rear into a shed roof of different pitch. In line with the cottage, to the northwest, is a one-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed carriage house with three gabled front dormers, and a central doorway with a gabled hood flanked by two carriage doorways. Elsewhere on the property, set further from the road, are a large, gabled-roofed barn with board-and-batten siding; a small, rectangular, screened gazebo; and a one-story, gable-roofed shed.
- 106 Forge Farm Tenant House (18th or 19th century): A one-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed, clapboard-sheathed dwelling with an end chimney, a three-bay facade, and an off-center Greek Revival doorway with side lights and transom framed by architrave trim with corner blocks. It is set close to Forge Road and is part of the Forge Farm property. Though Greek Revival in character, it reputedly dates from the eighteenth century and was altered later.
- 107 House (nineteenth century): A rectangular, two-and-one-half-story, clapboard-sheathed dwelling with a gable roof with eaves returns; a five-bay facade; paired interior end chimneys; narrow corner pilasters; a central entrance portico with columns, gable roof, and pediment; and a side ell. Its windows are flanked by louvered blinds. It appears to be a mid-nineteenth-century Victorian vernacular dwelling, and a structure appears on this site on an 1855 map.

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Forge Road (cont.)

- 112 Shed/House (1920): This long, narrow, one-story, gable-roofed, clapboard-sheathed structure was originally a shed and was converted to a dwelling about 1929. It is part of the Forge Farm property.

INVENTORY OF NON-CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES

IVES ROAD

- 1300 House (ca 1979): A modern rustic dwelling composed of several one-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed, shingle-clad units massed together.

PERIOD: 1700-1799, 1800-1899, 1900-

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

SPECIFIC DATES: 1684, mid-18th century, ca 1776, 1862, 1863, 1880s

BUILDER/ARCHITECT: Not applicable

SIGNIFICANCE:

The Forge Road Historic District is significant for the architectural quality of its constituent parts and for the associations of the properties to people prominent in national, state, and local history. The district is also notable as one of very few areas remaining in Warwick which conveys a sense of the community's rural character prior to World War II.

The houses in the Forge Road Historic District are typical examples of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century vernacular architecture. The Forge Farmhouse and the Grange are especially interesting as Colonial-style dwellings with Victorian additions that give them a particular picturesque charm. The buildings within the district derive added importance from their proximity to each other, for they form a roadscape that has changed little over the past century.

The Forge Road area was part of a huge agricultural tract that came into the possession of the Greene family in 1684. An anchor forge was established south of Forge Road on the west side of the bridge about 1720 or 1730. The anchors were shipped to other Narragansett Bay ports via the Potowomut River, an inlet of the bay. During the Revolution, to prevent incursions by British troops then occupying Newport, local residents dumped debris in the Potowomut River to make it unnavigable. These obstructions could not be removed after the war, and the tiny Forge Road settlement never resumed its function as a port. In the

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early nineteenth century, a cotton mill was built on the riverbank and a few nearby workers' dwellings were constructed over the years. In the 1880s some elements of this small manufacturing village were demolished and the remainder were moved away, transforming the district into an area of quiet farms and country retreats. Few changes have occurred since the removal of the mill and mill housing.

Among the historical figures associated with properties in the district, the most celebrated is Revolutionary War General Nathanael Greene (1742-1786). General Greene was born and raised at Forge Farm and worked as a youth at the family's anchor forge here. A nephew of General Greene, Richard Ward Greene (1792-1875), later owned and occupied Forge Farm. Richard Greene was an eminent jurist who served as a judge in the Rhode Island Superior Court. Two daughters of Richard's cousin, Franklin Greene, were married successively to Rufus Waterman (1817-1896), a noted Providence industrialist and financier. Waterman and his wives used the Grange as a country retreat and later as their principal residence. Waterman was at various times president or treasurer of the Providence Tool Company, the Providence Forge and Nut Company, the Union Oil Company, and the Exchange Bank. He was also a director of the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company and a trustee of Butler Hospital and Swan Point Cemetery. Waterman played an instrumental role in determining the present environmental character of the district, for he undertook the removal of the mill and mill housing near the Forge Bridge.

ACREAGE: c. 193 acres

QUADRANGLE NAME: East Greenwich, R.I.

UTM:	A	19	296520	4612880
	B	19	295880	4611400
	C	19	295310	4611720
	D	19	295560	4613080

**BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION:**

Beginning at the intersection of the southeasterly curb of Ives Road and the northeasterly lot line of lot 9, Assessor's Plat 208; thence southeasterly along the northeasterly line of lot 9 to a corner; thence southwesterly along a portion of the southeasterly line of lot 9 to the northeasterly (rear) lot line of lot 3; thence southeasterly along the rear lot line of lot 3 to the northwesterly lot line of lot 18; thence northeasterly along the northwesterly lot line of lot 18 to

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a corner; thence southeasterly along the northeasterly lot lines of lots 18 and 4, continuing to the Warwick-North Kingstown city line in the middle of Potowomut River; thence southwesterly and southerly along said city line to a point opposite the southerly line of lot 1, Assessor's Plat 212; thence northwesterly along the southerly lines of lots 1 and 2, continuing across Potowomut Road to follow the southerly line of lot 7 and continuing in a straight line to the Warwick-North Kingstown city line, in the middle of Potowomut River; thence northwesterly along said city line to a point opposite the northwesterly line of lot 7; thence northeasterly, easterly, and northeasterly following the irregular northwesterly boundary of lot 7 and continuing across Potowomut Road to the eastern curb of said road; thence northerly along the eastern curb of Potowomut Road to the northern boundary of lot 1, Assessors Plat 211; thence easterly, northeasterly, easterly, and northeasterly, following the irregular northerly boundary of lot 1 to the southwesterly curb of Forge Road; thence southeasterly along the southwesterly curb of Forge Road to a point opposite the southeasterly curb of Ives Road; thence across Forge Road and continuing along the southeasterly curb of Ives Road to the point of beginning. The district contains all buildings and structures that contribute historically and architecturally to its significance together with surroundings that provide a visually appropriate setting. The extensive size of the district results from historical land-ownership patterns, some dating back nearly 300 years, which are an important feature of the historical significance of these properties.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: STATE

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NAME: Pawtuxet Village Historic District

LOCATION: Bounded roughly by Pawtuxet River and Cove, Bayside Avenue,  
Fair and South Fair Streets, and South Atlantic Avenue

ENTERED ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER: 24 April 1973

(See Continuation Sheet #37)

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NAME: Warwick Civic Center Historic District  
LOCATION: 3259, 3265, 3267, and 3275 Post Road

ENTERED ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER: 27 June 1980

(See Continuation Sheet #38)



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NAME: Budlong Farm  
LOCATION: 595 Buttonwoods Avenue  
OWNERS: Alice Hohler and Hope Maynard  
595 Buttonwoods Avenue  
Warwick, R.I. 02886  
CONDITION: Excellent; Altered; Original Site

DESCRIPTION:

The Budlong Farm comprises an early Colonial dwelling and early twentieth-century barns and other outbuildings set amid grassy fields and woodlands on the southwest side of Buttonwoods Avenue, opposite a tract built up with mid-twentieth-century suburban houses. The farmhouse is a rectangular, one-and-one-half-story, gambrel-roofed, timber-framed, clapboard-sheathed structure with a brick center chimney, a fieldstone foundation, and early twentieth-century ells on the east and west sides. An asymmetrically placed door on the north side is the present main entrance but the house was apparently originally oriented to the south. The south side is five bays wide with a central entrance sheltered by a large screened porch.

The southern entrance opens into a small stair hall with a very steep, tight staircase in front of the chimney mass. The first-floor interior follows the typical Colonial five-room plan, with the north-central room now subdivided into a room and a hall connecting the southeast parlor and the north entrance. A large living room occupies the eastern ell while the western ell contains a kitchen and a laundry/storage room. Corner posts are visible in all rooms in the main block, all cased except for one rough-hewn post in the southeast parlor. Structural evidence seems to indicate that this parlor may have comprised a one-room, end-chimney dwelling which was later enlarged to form the present house. Fireplaces exist in the southeast parlor and the southwest ground-floor room, a dining room; the latter has a bolection molding around the firebox. The dining room also contains a corner cupboard with open shelves above and a bevel-paneled base with a door hung on butterfly hinges. On the second floor, the staircase opens onto an L-shaped hallway extending around the east side of the chimney. Rooms follow a configuration similar to those on the ground floor. The southwest chamber does not open off the hall but directly off the top of the staircase. It contains a kitchen fireplace with a side oven and a woodbox.

The outbuildings stand west of the house. There are two small, rectangular, one-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed barns; a larger one-and-one-half-story barn composed of two gable-roofed units with additions, linked by a connecting wing; a small gable-roofed shed; and a shed-roofed

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range of sheds or chicken coops. The outbuildings are all covered with clapboards.

PERIOD: 1700-1799

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

SPECIFIC DATES: Between 1700 and 1720 et seq.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT: Unknown

**SIGNIFICANCE:**

Budlong Farm is an architecturally significant property noteworthy for its association with local historical figures and its evocation of Warwick's rural landscape. The farmhouse, a rare surviving example of early Colonial domestic architecture, was begun by John Budlong between 1700 and 1720. The Budlong family was one of the first to settle in Nassauket (the section of Warwick including present-day Buttonwoods) after King Philip's War and was related by marriage to the Greene family, which owned the adjoining farm containing the Greene-Bowen House (a National Register property; see nomination). The property remained in the Budlong family through the early twentieth century. The last family owner, Henry Warner Budlong (1849-1929) was a prominent citizen noted for his civic involvement and philanthropic interests. The property, now used for boarding horses, is also important for being one of the few surviving farms in a heavily developed suburban city that was once an agricultural community.

ACREAGE: about 5.1 acres

QUADRANGLE NAME: East Greenwich, R.I.

UTM: 19 298000 4618000

**BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION:**

The nominated property encompasses lot 258 in Assessor's Plat 369, as defined by the City of Warwick, together with a portion of lot 111 delineated as follows: beginning at the northeasterly corner of lot 258; thence northerly in a straight line, which is an extension of the easterly lot line of lot 258, a distance of 150 feet, more or less, to a point; thence westerly in a straight line, parallel to the northerly lot line of lot 258, a distance of 430 feet, more or less, to the westerly lot line of lot 111, at Claypool Drive; thence southerly along part of the westerly lot line of lot 111 to the northwesterly corner of lot 258; thence easterly along the northerly line of lot 258 to the point of beginning. Lot 258 and the portion of lot 111 described above encompass a total area of approximately 5.1 acres. The nominated property includes the farmhouse and associated outbuildings together with

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nearby fields and wooded grounds that provide an appropriate rural setting.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: LOCAL

(See Continuation Sheet #41)

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NAME: Greene-Bowen House  
LOCATION: 698 Buttonwoods Avenue;

ENTERED ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER: 2 May 1974

(See Continuation Sheet #42)

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NAME: Caleb Greene House/Greene Memorial House  
LOCATION: 15 Centerville Road

ENTERED ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER: 28 November 1978

(See Continuation Sheet #43)

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NAME: Knight Estate

LOCATION: 486 East Avenue, Providence, R.I.

OWNER: State of Rhode Island  
Department of Education  
Board of Regents  
199 Promenade Street  
Providence, R.I.

CONDITION: Excellent; Altered; Original Site

DESCRIPTION:

The Knight Estate, developed in the nineteenth and early twentieth century as a farm and country retreat, comprises a main house and several outbuildings set on a grassy tract with trees and shrubs planted randomly about the grounds. It centers on a large, rectangular, two-and-one-half-story, wooden dwelling in a transitional Federal/Greek Revival style with a stone foundation, a monitor-on-hip roof with balustrades, a rear (south) wing, paired brick interior chimneys in the main block, a brick end chimney at the east end of the rear wing, an Ionic portico with roof balustrade, and Ionic side porches with roof balustrades (an early twentieth-century addition). The house is now covered with aluminum siding but the elaborate trim consisting of quoins, window architraves, and cornices with dentils and rows of tiny balls remains. The main entrance is centrally placed in a symmetrical five-bay facade (north side) and opens into a central hall running through the main block to the rear wing and containing a single-run staircase that curves at the top. There were originally two rooms on each side of the center hall, but the partition between the rooms on the east has been removed and the fireplace has been moved to the outside wall, creating a single large parlor with French doors opening onto the east side porch. These changes were apparently made when the present dining room was added in the 1920s. Ornamental detailing in the parlor includes full-height corner pilasters topped by an elaborate dentil cornice and a chimney piece with a one-story Federal-style mantel surmounted by a molding-trimmed panel. West of the center hall are a library at the front of the main block and a den at the rear. The library has paneled walls, bookcases, and a one-story mantel with Ionic colonettes; the den has a semi-hexagonal bay with a door opening onto the west side porch and a one-story Greek Revival mantel with paneled pilasters.

The rear wing comprises two sections: the western one contemporaneous with the main block or constructed shortly thereafter, the eastern one added in the 1920s. The latter contains the dining room, which connects to the parlor through a broad open archway. The dining room has paneled wainscotting and a one-story mantel with Ionic colonettes.

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The older, western section of the rear wing contains the kitchen, a back staircase, a pantry, a rear vestibule, and other service and storage areas. The parlor, library, dining room, and center hall all have molded door and window architraves with elaborate corner blocks containing fruit and foliage carved in high relief. The second floor has a central hall, five bedrooms, a den, a bathroom, and separately located back staircases leading down to the first floor and up to the third floor. Fireplaces in the bedrooms have one-story Greek Revival mantels with either pilasters or engaged colonettes. There are two rooms at third-floor level, lit by the monitor.

A driveway approaching from East Avenue terminates in a circle on the west side of the main house. Another drive runs south from the approach drive in a straight line. Several surviving outbuildings are sited along the latter driveway, among them a carriage house, a corn crib, a wash house, stables, and a barn, all on the west side, and a greenhouse on the east side, (see site plan). Of these the most notable is the carriage house, a gable-roofed structure with a cupola and gable-roofed front pavilions. At attic level, these pavilions contain Palladian motifs composed of a central arched door flanked by lower flat-topped windows.

Directly behind the main house stands a small, gable-roofed summer house, and a water tower is located at the extreme southeast corner of the back yard. The water tower is the most important outbuilding. It is a four-story shingled structure with a flaring pyramidal roof which originally was topped by a windmill. The water tower is square in plan, with battered walls and a two-story cylindrical corner tower topped by an open, gazebo-like porch with a conical roof. The uppermost level of the main tower, containing the water tank, has arched openings and shallow balconies formed by outward swellings of the wall surface.

PERIOD: 1800-1899

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

SPECIFIC DATES: ca 1830, late 19th century, 1920s

BUILDER/ARCHITECT: Unknown

**SIGNIFICANCE:**

The Knight Estate is a fine example of a nineteenth-century country estate with a variety of well designed, well preserved structures and is notable for its association with figures prominent in Rhode Island economic and political history. The main house is an exceptionally handsome early nineteenth-century dwelling combining features of the Federal and Greek Revival styles, while the water tower is a particularly

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notable example of picturesque Late Victorian design. The property, originally known as Natick Farm, belonged initially to the Sprague family, owners and operators of Rhode Island's most extensive mid-nineteenth-century textile-manufacturing empire.

The main house was constructed about 1830 to serve as a country retreat and as a family residence near the Sprague mills at Natick village. The house was used by William Sprague (1789-1866), who in addition to his industrial interests was a politician, serving as the state's governor in 1838 and 1839 and as U.S. Senator from 1842 to 1844. The acreage surrounding the house was used to produce foodstuffs for the Natick Mill store. Ten years after the Spragues went bankrupt during the Panic of 1873, the estate, together with the nearby Natick Mills (now largely demolished), was acquired by the Knight family--the Spragues' chief rivals in the textile industry--who became the state's most prominent textile manufacturers after the Spragues' decline. The house was used by Robert Knight (1826-1912), his son Webster Knight (1854-1933), and by Webster Knight's descendants. Originally used as a part-time residence, the house became a year-round residence in the 1920s, and was slightly altered and enlarged at that time. Royal W. Knight (1919-1967), Webster Knight's grandson, gave the property to the State of Rhode Island in 1964 to use as a site for a new state college. The Knight Campus of Community College of Rhode Island was subsequently built on part of the land, while the house itself is used as the college president's residence.

ACREAGE: Approximately 10 acres  
QUADRANGLE NAME: East Greenwich, R.I.  
UTM: A 19 293640 4621160  
B 19 293640 4621000  
C 19 293430 4621000  
D 19 293430 4621250

**BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION:**

The nominated property includes the area delineated on an accompanying site plan of the Knight Estate (see Continuation Sheet 45 ), drawn at a scale of 200 feet to the inch. It is bounded on the north by the southerly curb of East Avenue, on the east by a straight northerly-southerly line along the east side of a stone wall, on the south by a straight easterly-westerly line that runs along the south side of the cider mill (building M. on the site plan), and on the west by a straight northerly-southerly line that runs along the west side of a box-stall building (building G). This boundary encompasses the constituent buildings of the estate complex and their immediate surroundings.

The nominated area, measuring approximately ten acres, is a portion of

(See Continuation Sheet 45A)



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137.14-acre tract designated as lot 3 in City of Warwick Assessor's Plat 259. Much of the larger tract is wooded land or grassy fields, with no special landscape features designed in relation to the main house or out-buildings. It is not known whether the present bounds of lot 3 represent the original limits of the property owned by the Sprague and Knight families when they developed this estate. A large part of lot 3 is now occupied by the Knight Campus megastructure of the Community College of Rhode Island (built 1968-1972; visible on USGS map) and adjacent parking areas. To exclude this non-contributing, later development and conform with National Park Service guidelines prohibiting the nomination of excess acreage, the boundary of the Knight Estate nomination is drawn to encompass only the historical estate buildings and their surroundings.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Local

(See Continuation Sheet #45B)

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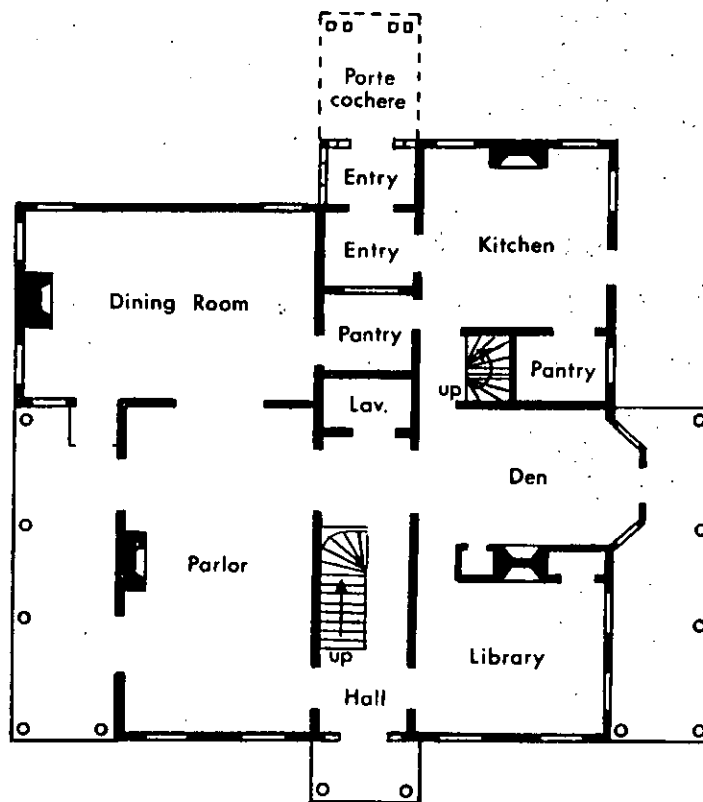
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KNIGHT ESTATE  
486 East Avenue  
Warwick, Rhode Island

First floor plan -- Main House  
Not to scale  
R.I. Historical Preservation Commission  
1983

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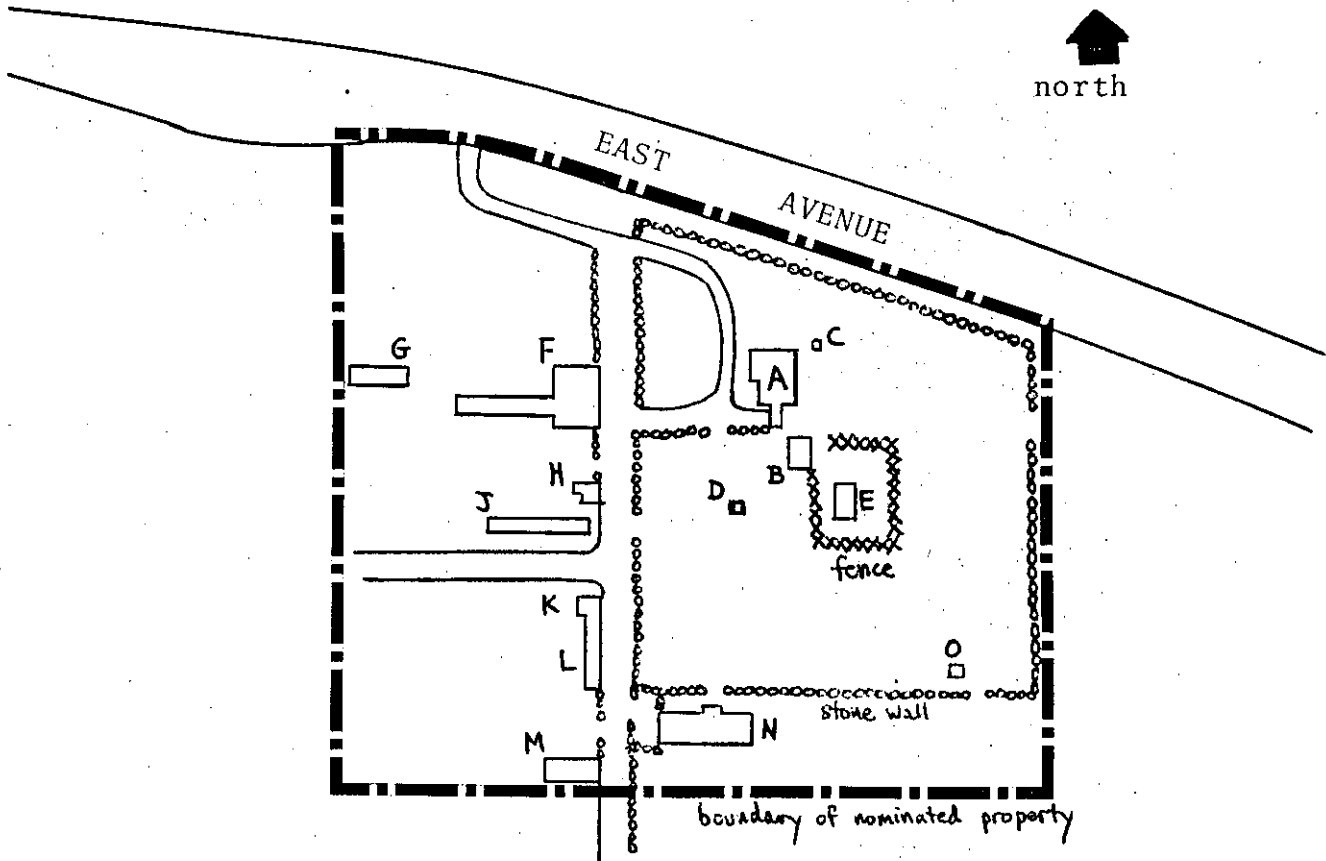
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KNIGHT ESTATE  
486 EAST AVENUE  
WARWICK, RHODE ISLAND

Site Plan -- Scale: 1 in. = 200 ft.  
R. I. Historical Preservation Commission  
1983

KEY

- |                     |                  |
|---------------------|------------------|
| A -- Main House     | H -- Corn Crib   |
| B -- Guest House    | J -- Henhouse    |
| C -- Well Head      | K -- Wash House  |
| D -- Tool Shed      | L -- Box Stalls  |
| E -- Pool           | M -- Cider Mill  |
| F -- Carriage House | N -- Greenhouse  |
| G -- Box Stalls     | O -- Water Tower |

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NAME: Moses Greene House  
LOCATION: 11 Economy Avenue  
OWNER: Sylvia Laboissonniere  
11 Economy Avenue  
Warwick, R.I. 02889  
CONDITION: Fair; Altered; Original Site

DESCRIPTION:

The Moses Greene House is set on a large lot abutting Mill Cove, a tidal inlet of Narragansett Bay, in a suburban neighborhood of late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century houses. It is a rectangular, two-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed, timber-frame, clapboard- and shingle-sheathed Colonial dwelling with a brick center chimney, a stone foundation, and a rear ell dating from the late nineteenth century. A Victorian-era veranda that ran around three sides of the house was removed in 1979. The house, facing south, has a five-bay facade with a central entrance. The entrance opens into a small stairhall in front of the chimney and contains a tight staircase with winders and a heavily molded closed string. The house originally followed the standard Colonial five-room plan but some time in the late nineteenth century the partition between the center and east rear rooms was removed and the larger space was treated as a living hall, with a more commodious staircase added in one corner and a triple window overlooking the yard. The original kitchen fireplace in this room, with an oven and wood box to one side, had been walled up but was uncovered about 1979 and trimmed with sheets of plywood and stock moldings in imitation of a Colonial chimneypiece. The rear ell contains a kitchen, a vestibule/storage room, a pantry, and a stairhall providing direct access from outdoors to the second floor of the ell, which is fitted as a small, separate apartment. Second-floor rooms in the main part of the house follow the five-room plan, with staircases to the first floor and attic occupying most of the space in the center rear room. In the old section of the house cased posts are visible throughout. Fireplaces in the southwest parlor and southeast and southwest chambers have two-story mantels with beveled overmantel panels and bolection moldings around the fireboxes. The fireplace in the southeast parlor has a one-story mantel with a narrow beveled panel between the firebox and mantelshelf.

PERIOD: 1700-1799  
AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture  
SPECIFIC DATE: ca 1750  
BUILDER/ARCHITECT: Unknown

(See Continuation Sheet #47)

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**SIGNIFICANCE:**

The Moses Greene House is a locally significant example of domestic architecture with important associations to Warwick's early history. A rare surviving eighteenth-century structure, it is notable for its unusual combination of Colonial and Victorian space-planning and decorative features. Though the present structure was built about 1750, its site was one of the first in the city to have been occupied by European settlers. In the 1650s a mill and mill dam were constructed here on Mill Cove, driven by tidal flow, and the miller's house stood where the Greene House is today. The property has been owned by the Stafford, Lippitt, and Greene families, all of which have figured prominently in the early settlement and development of Warwick.

ACREAGE: less than one acre

QUADRANGLE NAME: Bristol, R.I. - Mass.

UTM: 19 302740 4620480

**BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION:**

The nominated property is coextensive with lot 328 in Assessor's Plat 336, as defined by the City of Warwick, and measures 12,604 square feet. This parcel encompasses the cultural resource and its immediate surroundings.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: LOCAL

(See Continuation Sheet #48)

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NAME: Elizabeth Spring

LOCATION: off north side of Forge Road east of a railroad viaduct on  
the Conrail Northeast Corridor main line.

OWNER: State of Rhode Island  
Department of Transportation  
State Office Building  
Providence, R.I. 02903

CONDITION: Fair; Altered; Original Site

DESCRIPTION:

Elizabeth Spring is a fresh-water spring located in a wooded area between the head of Greenwich Cove, a tidal inlet of Narragansett Bay, and Forge Road, a short distance east of the Conrail Northeast Corridor main line. It is at the bottom of an embankment, invisible from the road, without any sort of marked or cleared path providing access to it. The spring itself is marked by a circular granite stone, similar in form to a millstone, with a rectangular marble slab set into it. The marble slab, placed here in 1858, has a long inscription weathered to the point of illegibility. The marker is set flush with the ground across a small hollow containing the spring and water flows out from under the marker through this hollow.

PERIOD: 1600-1699, 1700-1799, 1800-1899, 1900-

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Exploration/Settlement, Literature, Transportation,  
Folklore

SPECIFIC DATES: 17th century, 1858

BUILDER/ARCHITECT: Not applicable

SIGNIFICANCE:

Elizabeth Spring is significant for its association with prominent historical figures and with a rich body of tradition and literary references concerning it. The spring was a waystop on the Pequot Path, the chief route from Providence to the Narragansett Country of southern Rhode Island and the English settlements of southeastern Connecticut. Travellers on foot or horseback frequented the spot and used the water to refresh themselves and their mounts. Elizabeth Spring was visited by Roger Williams and is mentioned in his writings, which serve as the source of the spring's name. In a letter to John Winthrop, Jr., governor of Connecticut, written after Winthrop's wife Elizabeth had died, Williams recounts a recent trip during which he had stopped at this spring. The event reminded Williams of previous stops he had made here with Mrs. Winthrop. He wrote: "Here is the spring, say I, but where is Elizabeth? My charity answers: she is gone to the Eternal Spring and Fountain of Living Waters." Thus the site came to be known as

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Elizabeth Spring. This poetic anecdote made Elizabeth Spring a well known historical site from an early date. The existing marble marker, placed by Dr. James Eldredge of East Greenwich in 1858 and now barely legible, is inscribed with an account of this tale and with Williams' quote, attesting to the importance accorded Elizabeth Spring in local residents' perception of Rhode Island history.

ACREAGE: less than one acre  
QUADRANGLE NAME: East Greenwich, R.I.  
UTM: 19 295390 4613360

**BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION:**

The nominated property falls within the state highway line of Forge Road and is bounded as follows: beginning at a point on the northeasterly curb of Forge Road; thence northeasterly along the bottom edge of a railroad embankment, on the southeasterly side of the railroad right-of-way, passing in part along a stone retaining wall, a distance of 75 feet more or less, to a point; thence southeasterly in a straight line a distance of 35 feet more or less, to a point; thence southwesterly in a straight line, perpendicular to Forge Road, a distance of 75 feet more or less, to the northeasterly curb of Forge Road; thence northwesterly along said curb to the point of beginning. This parcel measures approximately 2625 square feet and encompasses the cultural resource together with its immediate surroundings, including a foot path leading from Forge Road to the spring.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: LOCAL

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NAME: Forge Farm  
LOCATION: 40 Forge Road

ENTERED ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER: 11 January 1974

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NAME: Caleb Gorton House  
LOCATION: 987 Greenwich Avenue  
OWNER: Kent County Board of Realtors  
987 Greenwich Avenue  
Warwick, R.I. 02886  
CONDITION: Good; Altered; Original Site

DESCRIPTION:

The Caleb Gorton House is set close to heavily traveled Greenwich Avenue (State Route 5) in a suburban residential neighborhood containing mostly twentieth-century dwellings. It is a rectangular, two-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed, timber-framed structure of the Federal period with a brick central chimney, a fieldstone foundation, and a rear ell. It is now covered with aluminum siding but door and window frames have been left intact and the building for the most part retains its original character. Its five-bay facade (east side) contains a central entrance trimmed in the Greek Revival mode, with paneled pilasters and an entablature, apparently a later addition. This entrance opens into a small entry and stairhall containing a tight staircase with winders and a closed string ornamented with flat, Federal-style moldings. The most notable interior feature is the chimney, which is oriented with its sides at a 45-degree angle to the walls and partitions and is placed slightly off-center in a manner which allows for corner fireplaces in three of the first-floor rooms (southeast parlor, southwest dining room, and west-central kitchen) and one of the second-floor rooms (southeast chamber). These fireplaces all have one-story Federal mantels; the one in the kitchen, with an angled face, also has a bake oven and wood-box to one side. There are now five rooms within the main block of the house on the first floor. This may be the original configuration but it seems more likely that the house followed a four-room plan and that what was the northwest room was later subdivided. The kitchen presently extends beyond the rear wall of the main block into the ell. The ell also contains a laundry room, a hallway, and a garage. The part of the ell containing the rear of the kitchen and the front of the garage appears to be contemporary with the construction of the main block or an early addition to it, while the laundry room and rear of the garage are a later addition extending north from the ell to the north wall of the main block. The second floor has four rooms in the main block. It is fitted as a separate flat and has an exterior staircase providing access to a rear door in the southwest chamber (now a kitchen). In the attic, the chimney twists so that its sides are parallel to the walls of the house above the roofline. The house, originally a single-family residence, was used as a two-family residence until 1979. It is now used for office space.

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PERIODS: 1700-1799  
AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture  
SPECIFIC DATE: ca 1790  
BUILDER/ARCHITECT: Unknown

**SIGNIFICANCE:**

The Caleb Gorton House is a locally significant example of Federal domestic architecture notable for its unusual chimney configuration and interior plan.

ACREAGE: less than one acre  
QUADRANGLE NAME: East Greenwich, R.I.  
UTM: 19 294940 4620130

**BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION:**

The nominated property is coextensive with lot 8 in Assessor's Plat 257, as defined by the City of Warwick, and measures 14,005 square feet. This parcel includes the cultural resource and its immediate surroundings.

**LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: LOCAL**

(See Continuation Sheet #53)

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NAME: Richard Wickes Greene House  
LOCATION: 27 Homestead Avenue  
OWNER: Mrs. Phyllis Boucher  
27 Homestead Avenue  
Warwick, R.I. 02889  
CONDITION: Excellent; Altered; Original Site

DESCRIPTION:

The Richard Wickes Greene House stands on a large lot abutting Warwick Neck Avenue, from which it is visible, across the street from the former Aldrich Estate (see inventory listing below). The neighborhood is a low-density suburban residential area with a considerable amount of open and wooded land. The Greene House is a very large, two-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed, clapboard-sheathed wooden dwelling in a transitional style incorporating elements of both the Federal and Greek Revival styles. It is square in plan with a rear ell and has a fieldstone foundation. A fine Greek Revival doorway with paneled pilasters and an entablature is set in the center of the five-bay facade (east front). The house follows a center-hall plan with four brick end chimneys. Originally there was also a chimney in the ell, and the house was known as "Five Chimneys." This ell chimney is now gone, and the old northwest chimney has been replaced by a new one constructed outside the exterior wall plane. The kitchen was originally located in the ell, but it has been moved into the main block of the house, and the ell has been converted into a two-car garage. The garage connects to an old shed with a root cellar, which was either an outbuilding or part of an earlier dwelling on the site. The new kitchen/family room is modern "Colonial" in character; the rest of the rooms have original mid-nineteenth century Greek Revival finish, including simple one-story pilastered mantels on the fireplaces and paneled shutters on the windows in the parlors and dining room.

PERIOD: 1800-1899  
AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture  
SPECIFIC DATE: 1849  
BUILDER/ARCHITECT: Unknown

SIGNIFICANCE:

The Richard Wickes Greene House is an exceptionally handsome, well maintained, reasonably well preserved example of mid-nineteenth-century domestic architecture associated with important local historical figures and development patterns. Once the center of a large farm, it is unusually refined and elegant for a farmhouse. Richard Wickes Greene, a sea captain, acquired this property from the Wickes family

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in 1826 and constructed the present house in 1849 slightly south and west of an earlier house on the site. Greene's son sold the house in 1871 to Henry J. Smith of Providence for use as a summer residence. This illustrates the early development of Warwick Neck as a seasonal resort. In the early twentieth century, the house was owned by Henry A. Kirby, a partner in the Providence firms Kirby and Mowry and, later, H.A. Kirby and Company, manufacturers of fine jewelry. The house thus documents the neighborhood's evolution from an agricultural area to a resort and suburban community.

ACREAGE: 1.66 acres

QUADRANGLE NAME: East Greenwich, R.I.

UTM: 19 301870 4616880

**BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION:**

The nominated property is coextensive with lot 45 in Assessor's Plat 382, as defined by the City of Warwick, and measures 1.66 acres. This parcel includes the cultural resource and its immediate surroundings.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: LOCAL

(See Continuation Sheet #55)

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HISTORIC NAME: Russell Estate Outbuildings  
COMMON NAME: The carriage house is commonly known as the Goddard Park Stable  
LOCATION: Ives Road  
OWNER: State of Rhode Island  
Department of Environmental Management  
83 Park Street  
Providence, R.I.  
CONDITION: Good; Altered; Original Site

DESCRIPTION:

The former outbuildings of the Russell Estate are located on a wooded tract now operated as a public park, Goddard State Park, in a low-density suburban residential neighborhood. Most prominent is the former carriage house and stable, now commonly known as the Goddard Park Stable. It is a tall, one-and-one-half-story, timber-framed, clap-board-sheathed structure on a stone foundation, set on a rolling site in a manner which places the main floor at grade at the front and rear (east and west sides, respectively) and the basement at grade on each side (north and south). The building is cruciform in plan, with a taller central block flanked by side wings, an infill bay in the northeast angle, and a long one-story wing running off the southwest angle. The roof is remarkably complex and picturesque. A gable roof over the south wing and a jerkin-head roof over the north wing intersect a tall gable-on-hip roof covering the central block. These gables, with deeply projecting eaves trimmed with bargeboards, are articulated with shallow shelves and brackets to resemble dovecots, but there are no openings cut into their faces. Below the gables are small shed-roofed dormers; beneath which are truncated gable roofs with flat central panels instead of ridges. These truncated gables extend to the edge of the hip roof and the front and rear walls of the block break up through the eaves of the main roof to fill them. Rising from the center of the gable-on-hip roof is an overscaled cupola, turned so its corners are aligned with the cross-axes of the building. The cupola has louvered sides and a pyramidal roof with a center post that was originally topped by a wind vane.

Broad carriage doorways with double-leaf sliding doors and multi-paned transoms are located at the center of the east and west sides of the central block. They are sheltered by hipped hoods supported by straight struts and surmounted by paired triangular-top windows rising into the truncated gables. On the front (east) the carriage door is flanked by six-over-six windows with shed hoods carried by curved struts. The side bay of the south wing contains a door with shed hood and the

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infill bay to the north of the central block contains a window with shed hood. On the rear (west) the carriage door is flanked by a window with shed hood to the north, with another smaller horizontal-band window further to the north, and a door with shed hood to the south. Another carriage doorway is located in the side bay of the north wing but is now walled in and contains a picture window, while the side bay of the south wing is taken up by a connector to the southwest wing. The north end of the north wing has three windows at first-floor level and two at second-floor level, and a window in the infill bay to the west. The south end of the south wing has three windows on both levels. All first-floor windows have shed hoods carried by curved struts, while the gables contain Stick Style articulation forming grids around the upper-level windows. The north and south ends of the sidewings also have central carriage doors flanked by square windows at basement level.

On the interior, the north wing of the main building has been fitted up as a tack shop and the second floor is a large hayloft. The remainder of the main building and the southwest wing are fitted with stalls.

Three other Russell Estate outbuildings stand to the northeast of the carriage house. About two hundred feet away is a rectangular, one-story, clapboard-sheathed shed with a gable-on-hip roof and a central pyramidal-roofed cupola. About eight hundred feet away are two icehouses overlooking a small pond. Both are set partly below ground on the sides and rear, with doors at grade on the front (northeasterly side). One of the icehouses is of coursed rubble masonry and is topped by a wooden gable roof with a jerkin head at the rear and a central square, louvered cupola with pyramidal roof. The front gable is decorated in the style of a Swiss chalet, with projecting purlins, applied stick work, two groups of drill holes in a lozenge pattern, and narrow and vertical-board sheathing cut in a sawtooth pattern at the bottom. The only opening is a doorway with brick jambs and a double-leaf door, on the northeast side. The other icehouse has a stuccoed lower level topped by a wooden superstructure with a hip roof broken by gables on all four sides rising to a central cupola. The lower level has an arched doorway partly blocked down and filled with a single-leaf rectangular door, while the upper level has boarded-up windows in the gabled sides.

The Russell Estate originally focussed on a large, rambling, wood-frame Victorian Gothic dwelling that stood between the carriage house and icehouses. This residence burned in 1975. Its site is included in the nominated area.

PERIOD: 1800-1899

AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

SPECIFIC DATE: 1875

BUILDER/ARCHITECT: Stone and Carpenter

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## SIGNIFICANCE:

The former Russell Estate Outbuildings are architecturally significant remnants of a country estate designed by one of Providence's foremost Victorian architectural firms for one of the state's most prominent families. The property now comprising Goddard Memorial Park was part of the extensive holdings of the Ives family and their descendants, among them the Goddard family, which encompassed the entire outer end of Potowomut Neck. Through the nineteenth century the area remained a private enclave and was subdivided among members of successive generations of the family, several of whom built country estates on their allotments. Hope Ives Russell and her husband Henry Russell commissioned Stone and Carpenter of Providence to design a residence and ancillary structures for their tract between Ives Road and Greenwich Bay. Completed in 1875, the estate centered on a large wooden Victorian Gothic dwelling. Mrs. Russell's cousin, Colonel Robert H.I. Goddard, inherited the property upon her death in 1909, and in 1928 the Colonel's children donated it to the State of Rhode Island as a public park in memory of their father. The main house was destroyed by fire in 1975. The surviving outbuildings of this estate are important remnants reflecting the development of this specific property and the development of the Potowomut area as a suburban residential area of large country homes, all belonging to one extended family, in the late nineteenth century. This carriage house is particularly noteworthy for its complex design and for its prominent location, which makes it an important neighborhood landmark and visual focal point of the park.

ACREAGE: c. 12 acres

QUADRANGLE NAME: East Greenwich, R.I.

UTM:	A	19	296520	4613830
	B	19	296340	4613600
	C	19	296220	4613700
	D	19	296400	4613920

## BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION:

The nominated property is bounded by a rectangle, delineated on the accompanying USGS map, whose vertices are situated at the UTM coordinates listed above. This parcel encompasses the constituent elements of the cultural resource, the surviving Russell Estate outbuildings, together and with their immediate surroundings, including the site of the main house.

The nominated property is part of a 473.27-acre tract that is co-extensive with the original limits of the Russell Estate and the present

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limits of Goddard Memorial Park. The larger tract is designated as lot 1 in City of Warwick Assessor's Plat 206 and contains no subdivisions legally defined in city tax or land-evidence records. There are no natural features, such as rock outcroppings or trees, or man-made features, such as stone walls, fences, or roadways, that provide a convenient, readily visible, and historically defensible boundary for the nominated area. A boundary drawn using the corners and edges of existing buildings, is inadequate, because it would exclude part of the site of the main house (the site of the house itself cannot be used as a landmark because there is no tangible remnant such as a ruined foundation marking the site). The Rhode Island Review Board has determined that the entire estate grounds (the present park) do not meet National Register criteria for nomination as an example of landscape architecture. In accordance with these facts a rectangle has been selected as a boundary for the Russell Estate Outbuildings and house site, and delineated on an accompanying USGS map.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: State

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NAME: Pontiac Mill  
LOCATION: 334 Knight Street

ENTERED ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER: 5 June 1972

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NAME: Oliver A. Wickes House  
LOCATION: 794 Major Potter Road  
OWNER: Mrs. Valerie T. Bechaz  
794 Major Potter Road  
Warwick, R.I. 02818  
CONDITION: Excellent; Altered; Original Site

## DESCRIPTION:

The Oliver A. Wickes House is located in a sparsely settled rural area on Spencer Hill in extreme southwestern Warwick. Until recently the center of a fifty-five acre farmstead, the house now stands on five acres with two barns, an early twentieth-century windmill, and a stone wall and picket fence along the road. The house is a rectangular, two-and-one-half-story, hip-roofed dwelling of uncoursed fieldstone with an open porch on the south side. It is in a vernacular style incorporating features of the Federal and Greek Revival styles. Its four-bay facade (east side) contains a recessed entrance framed by a transom and side-lights. This doorway opens into a central hall with a single-run staircase to the left which curves at the top. The house originally had two small, paired interior chimneys; the southern one was removed some time ago, but the present owners have replaced it with a replica above the roofline, to restore the symmetry. The house originally followed a five-room plan but has recently been altered by the removal of the partition between the rear center and northwest corner rooms to enlarge the kitchen. The southwest corner room, originally a pantry and rear entry, has been converted to a laundry room/entry and contains a back staircase. The parlor and dining room (northeast and southeast corner rooms) have elaborate door and window architraves with triangular, pediment-like tops. The second floor follows a five-room plan and the principal chambers, over the parlor and dining room, also have pedimented window and door architraves.

PERIOD: 1800-1899  
AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture  
SPECIFIC DATE: 1855  
BUILDER/ARCHITECT: Unknown

## SIGNIFICANCE:

The Oliver A. Wickes House, built in 1855, is an exceptionally handsome and well preserved example of a mid-nineteenth-century vernacular farmhouse notable for the unusual use of masonry in its construction. It is the only stone dwelling of its type in Warwick and is one of very few in the entire state.

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ACREAGE: 5 acres  
QUADRANGLE NAME: East Greenwich, R.I.  
UTM: 19 293980 4616290

**BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION:**

The nominated property is coextensive with lot 8 in Assessor's Plat 225, as defined by the City of Warwick, and measures five acres. This parcel encompasses the farmhouse and associated structures together with nearby fields and woodland that provide an appropriate rural setting.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: LOCAL

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NAME: Gaspee Point  
LOCATION: Reached via Namquid Drive

ENTERED ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER: 8 June 1972

(See Continuation Sheet #62)

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HISTORIC NAME: Rhode Island State Airport Terminal  
COMMON NAME: U.S. Weather Service Office  
LOCATION: 572 Occupasstuxet Road  
OWNER: State of Rhode Island  
Department of Transportation - Airport Division  
Theodore Francis Green State Airport  
Post Road  
Warwick, RI

CONDITION: Good; Altered; Original Site

DESCRIPTION:

The original Terminal Building of the State Airport at Hillsgrove, now Theodore Francis Green State Airport, is located on a relatively isolated stretch of Occupasstuxet Road with a few other state-owned buildings, most associated with the airport, and a few commercial structures. It is a stucco-covered masonry structure composed of several flat-roofed, rectilinear blocks arranged symmetrically. A two-story central block with truncated front corners breaks forward from and rises above a one-story central mass flanked by slightly shorter one-story wings. A control tower, with a semi-hexagonal end facing the airfield to the south, connects to the rear (south) of the two-story block and rises slightly above it. The building's ornamentation is rather spare and severe, consisting of tubular steel railings around the roofs, stringcourse-like bands painted blue-green to contrast with the cream-colored stucco walls, and a main entrance bay defined by two-story, geometric, stepped, archivolt-like bands flanking a one-story recessed doorway and broken at the top by a band of windows. The entrance is further articulated with a stepped parapet mirroring the polygonal corners of the entrance banding and with slightly recessed vertical panels on either side of the entry tying together the first- and second-story windows. All windows and entrances are untrimmed, hard-edged punched openings filled with metal-framed sash and doors. The main entrance opens into a central hall with multi-color terazzo flooring in a geometric pattern. Offices open off this hall to the right, left, and straight ahead, and a staircase in a separate stair hall leads to more offices on the second floor. There are no notable interior decorative features; the original Vitrolite and chrome ticket counter, apparently the interior's chief embellishment, is now gone.

PERIODS: 1900-

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture, Commerce, Transportation

SPECIFIC DATES: 1932-33

ARCHITECT: Jackson, Robertson and Adams

(See Continuation Sheet # 63)

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**SIGNIFICANCE:**

The original State Airport Terminal is a well preserved, evocative example of early modern architecture closely associated with important developments in transportation, commerce, and public works in early twentieth-century Rhode Island. This building is one of the earliest structures erected in the state which reflects the influence of the International style architects of the 1920s and the decorative principles of the Art Deco and Art Moderne styles. Its modernistic design, by the Providence firm Jackson, Robertson and Adams, is noteworthy for its use of a new aesthetic and formal vocabulary for an unusual program with no precedent in Rhode Island and few in other parts of the country. The design also complements the futuristic image that aviation had in its infancy, and reflects the optimistic attitude toward progress and technical achievement which characterized the 1920s and 1930s in general.

Historically, the establishment of the State Airport was the state's response to pressure from Providence-area businessmen, who felt that a publicly owned and operated airfield was necessary to attract national airlines to serve Providence, preventing the capital city from becoming an air-age backwater. The airport was eagerly sought by Warwick officials, who were convinced it would promote local commercial and industrial development. After its site was chosen in 1929, construction of the airfield was commenced and the state airport, the first state-owned airport in the United States, was dedicated on 26 September 1931. An indication of this opening's importance is given by the fact that a total of 150,000 spectators attended two inaugural air shows at the facility, the largest crowd known to attend any public event in Rhode Island up to that time, and perhaps the largest ever. The State Airport Terminal was begun in 1932 and opened in January 1933, the first structure built here by the state (private companies had constructed hangars earlier). Other structures have been added at the airport over the years, including a second terminal built in 1938 and altered in 1953, and the present (third) terminal on Post Road, opened in 1961. The original terminal at 572 Occupasstuxet Road has since been used for offices, among them the official U.S. Weather Service office for Providence. The first State Airport Terminal is an important symbol of the state's commitment to provide up-to-date public facilities which would promote modern commercial and industrial development in Rhode Island, and is a well designed landmark embodying the aspirations and sentiments of its era.

**ACREAGE:**

QUADRANGLE NAME: East Greenwich, R.I.

UTM: 19 297980 4622640

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**BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION:**

The nominated property includes the portion of lot 4, City of Warwick Assessor's Plat 321, bounded by the rectangle described as follows: beginning at a point on the south curb of Occupasstuxet Road; thence southerly in a straight line, perpendicular to Occupasstuxet Road, a distance of 280 feet more or less, passing 20 feet east of the east end of the Terminal, to a point; thence westerly in a straight line, parallel to Occupasstuxet Road, a distance of 140 feet more or less, passing 30 feet south of the south side of the Terminal, to a point; thence northerly in a straight line, perpendicular to Occupasstuxet Road, a distance of 280 feet more or less, passing 20 feet west of the west end of the Terminal, to the south curb of Occupasstuxet Road; thence easterly along the south curb of Occupasstuxet Road 140 feet more or less, to the point of beginning. This parcel measures 39,200 square feet and encompasses the Terminal together with its immediate surroundings, including a sight line from Occupasstuxet Road to the Terminal and a pattern of radial pathways on the apron south of the Terminal which was part of the original design for the building and its environs.

**LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: NATIONAL**

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NAME: John R. Waterman House  
LOCATION: 100 Old Homestead Road  
OWNERS: Mr. and Mrs. William Naughton  
100 Old Homestead Road  
Warwick, R.I. 02889  
CONDITION: Excellent; Altered; Original Site

**DESCRIPTION:**

The John R. Waterman House is set on a large lot backing up to a wooded area along Lockwood Brook in a suburban residential neighborhood containing mostly twentieth-century houses. It is a rectangular, two-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed, timber-framed, shingle-clad structure with paired brick interior chimneys, a fieldstone foundation, a side porch, and a rear ell connecting to a two-car garage. The property also contains a small barn or carriage house northwest of the house. The house has a five-bay facade (south side) with a central doorway flanked by fluted pilasters and topped by a transom with Gothic-arch leading set between consoles supporting a shelf-like hood. The main entrance opens into a central entry and stair hall which runs half way through the house. To the left and right are a dining room and a parlor, respectively. Both rooms have one-story Federal mantels on the fireplaces and interior shutters; the parlor also has a dado topped with a band of reeding and a reeded frieze around the top on one wall. The entry/stair hall opens into a hall with a back staircase. To the left is a large room now used as a family room and dining area connecting to a kitchen which runs behind the back stair hall. The rear ell, containing one room with the rear entrance on its west side, runs off the back (north side) of the family room. The northeast corner of the house, to the right off the back stair hall, is subdivided into two rooms. The second floor has four bedrooms, and a bathroom located over the kitchen. All the bedrooms have fireplaces with simple single-story, pilastered mantels; the mantel in the northeast bedroom is the most interesting, with a crude pine-tree design gouged into the shallow impost blocks above the pilasters. A feature visible in the attic is Roman-numeral-like markings on the rafters and purlins, apparently reflecting the use of a numbering system by the housewright to make sure the timbers were fitted together properly.

PERIOD: 1800-1899  
AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture, Education, Politics/Government  
SPECIFIC DATE: ca 1800  
BUILDER/ARCHITECT: Unknown

(See Continuation Sheet #66)



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**SIGNIFICANCE:**

The John R. Waterman House is an outstanding example of Federal domestic architecture which is associated with the life of one of Warwick's foremost historical figures. It is exceptional among the other surviving structures of its period in the city, for its well preserved interior decoration is more elegant and refined than that of Warwick's average Federal dwelling, and its commodious plan with paired chimneys and central front hall is unusual if not unique in the city. Most of the community's Federal dwellings adhere to the Colonial center-chimney plan with a tiny entry/stairhall in front of the chimney.) Historically the property is noteworthy for being the residence of John R. Waterman, a well-to-do-gentleman farmer and politician who was one of the most progressive men in early nineteenth-century Rhode Island. Waterman first entered the General Assembly as representative from Warwick in 1810 and was elected to the state senate in 1821. Waterman supported the establishment of a free public school system in the state, drafting a bill for that purpose in 1824. The bill did not pass, but substantial portions of it were incorporated in the 1828 public education bill enacted by the Assembly. Waterman was also a proponent of free suffrage unrestricted by property-ownership requirements. He supported Thomas W. Dorr, champion of the rights of the state's working-class residents, and served as Warwick's representative at the 1841 convention that drafted the "People's Constitution," a relatively liberal document devised to replace the restrictive charter of 1663 under which Rhode Island's government then operated. The Waterman House is the chief memorial to the prominent man who was its first resident.

ACREAGE: 1.35 acres

QUADRANGLE NAME: East Greenwich, R.I.

UTM: 19 300760 4621380

**BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION:**

The nominated property is coextensive with lot 147 in Assessor's Plat 330, as defined by the City of Warwick, and measures 1.35 acres. This parcel encompasses the cultural resource and its immediate surroundings.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: LOCAL

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NAME: Amasa Sprague Estate Stone Wall  
LOCATION: Post Road at Cowesett Road and Valentine Circle  
OWNERS: Roxie M. Landers  
40 Valentine Circle  
Warwick, R.I. 02886

Mr. and Mrs. Leo R. Roy  
3871 Post Road  
Warwick, R.I. 02886

Olga K. Wood  
20 Valentine Circle  
Warwick, R.I. 02886

Florence M. Horton  
c/o Thomas N. Howe  
Industrial National Bank  
111 Westminster Street  
Providence, R.I. 02903

CONDITION: Fair; Altered; Original Site

DESCRIPTION:

The stone wall of the former Amasa Sprague Estate runs along portions of heavily traveled Post Road (U.S. Route 1) and Cowesett Road where the two intersect with Valentine Circle, a public street which was originally the driveway of the Sprague Estate. It is located in a suburban neighborhood with a mixture of residential and commercial buildings. The wall is constructed of uncoursed masonry composed of rock-faced, polygonal blocks of dark gray granite topped by coping stones with gabled tops and rock-faced panels surrounded by smooth margins. The wall is broken by a gateway with four gateposts at the corner of Post and Cowesett Roads. In the center are two tall, elaborate posts flanking the roadbed of Valentine Circle. These posts are constructed of blocks of granite ashlar of varying color and texture. The bases are of rock-faced, dark gray blocks with light-gray quoins. They are surmounted by bands of light gray dressed stone in the form of truncated pyramids. Above these rise the shafts of the posts, composed of alternating bands of light gray dressed stone and dark gray rock-faced blocks. Near the tops of the shafts are projecting bands of light gray stone enriched with moldings and central pendant panels with incised ornamentation. Above these are polychrome bands of alternating light and dark gray blocks. The polychrome bands are surmounted by truncated pyramidal blocks topped by blocks with concave-curved sides. These tapering blocks have projecting arched panels containing incised floral bosses and are capped

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with pyramidal tops. On each side of these tall gateposts are smaller posts defining pedestrian gateways flanking the main carriage gateway. These smaller posts are monolithic pieces of light gray dressed granite carved with slopes like miniature pent roofs, gabled tops with bulbous cylindrical ridges, front pendant panels with incised half-sunburst designs, and incised trefoils on the sides. Curved bracket-like elements with incised, highly stylized floral decoration are attached to the sides of these smaller posts and effect a transition between them and the walls. On Post Road, the wall is broken by another pedestrian gateway with two monolithic posts identical to those just described. This latter gateway also has a handsome single-leaf wooden gate of chamfered members with an open lozenge-patterned top section and a lower section with jigsaw-cut panels.

PERIOD: 1800-1899

AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

SPECIFIC DATE: between 1865 and 1870

ARCHITECT: William R. Walker

## SIGNIFICANCE:

The Amasa Sprague Estate Stone walls are the chief surviving element of what was once one of the most impressive country estates in Rhode Island and are a well designed object by one of the state's foremost Victorian architects. The estate, designed by William R. Walker of Providence for Amasa Sprague II, partner in the nationally prominent A. & W Sprague textile-manufacturing firm, centered on a large Victorian Gothic dwelling. This main house was demolished about 1930 after a fire, leaving a carriage house and the walls surrounding the estate as the only remnants. The carriage house has since been insensitively altered; these walls are thus the primary relics of this once-prominent property. They are also significant in their own right as handsome examples of Victorian design and are a neighborhood landmark, punctuating the important intersection of Post and Cowesett Roads.

ACREAGE: less than one acre

QUADRANTLE NAME: East Greenwich

UTM: 19 295740 4617540

## BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION:

The nominated property includes the portions of lots 164, 166, 167, and 171 in Assessor's Plat 235, as defined by the City of Warwick, upon which the stone walls stand. This area encompasses the immediate site of the cultural resource.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: LOCAL

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NAME: Captain Oliver Gardiner House  
LOCATION: 4451 Post Road  
OWNERS: Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Andrews  
4451 Post Road.  
Warwick, RI 02818

CONDITION: Excellent; Altered; Original Site

DESCRIPTION:

The Captain Oliver Gardiner House is located on heavily traveled Post Road (U.S. Route 1) in a suburban residential neighborhood just north of East Greenwich village. It is a large, two-and-one-half-story, gambrel-roofed, timber-framed, clapboard-sheathed Colonial structure with an open porch on the south and an entrance portico on the east (both twentieth-century additions); a one-and-one-half-story, gambrel-roofed ell on the north; and two brick end chimneys--a twentieth-century exterior one on the south and an original interior one on the north. Its irregular six-bay facade (east side) contains a centrally placed doorway with a transom and a Federal interlace frieze hidden from view by the early twentieth-century portico. This entrance opens into a central hallway running through the house to a rear doorway, making this one of only two or three eighteenth-century houses in Warwick with a center-hall plan. The partitions between the front and rear first-floor rooms have been removed, so there is now only one large room on each side of the hall. To the left (south) is a living room with a fireplace trimmed with tiles and a one-story Federal style mantel, French doors opening out onto the south porch, interior window shutters, a summer beam (marking the location of an original partition), and a ceiling articulated into square panels with applied battens. To the right (north) is a dining room with a fireplace trimmed with a one-story Federal-style mantel with a beveled panel over it, interior window shutters, and a ceiling articulated with battens. In the ell are a kitchen, a family room, a back stair opening into the dining room and family room, a back entry hall, and a water closet. On the second floor, a large master bedroom is located over the living room and contains a fireplace with bolection molding around the firebox and a beveled panel above. The area north of the center hall is divided into a front bedroom, a back bedroom, and a bathroom off the center hall. The front bedroom has a corner fireplace with bolection moldings and a central, recessed cabinet above flanked by beveled panels. The second story of the ell is outfitted as a studio/den.

PERIOD: 1700-1799, 1900-  
AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture  
SPECIFIC DATES: ca 1750, ca 1923

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BUILDER/ARCHITECT: original builder unknown; Peter A. Soderlund,  
architect of restoration

**SIGNIFICANCE:**

The Captain Oliver Gardiner House is a fine surviving example of a mid-eighteenth-century dwelling notable for its center-through-hall plan, a feature rare if not unique among houses in Warwick of the period. Alterations made in the 1920s have significance as an example of a typical early twentieth-century "restoration" based on a romanticized, picturesque approach rather than one that is strictly academic or archeological.

The Gardiner House was built about 1750 for Oliver Gardiner, a sea captain who came from Newport. After his death it changed owners many times and fell into disrepair. In 1923 Howard V. Allen purchased the property and engaged East Greenwich contractor/architect Peter A. Soderlund to refurbish the dwelling. Work was completed by 1927, when the house was opened to the public as part of the 250th anniversary celebration of the town of East Greenwich. The Gardiner House was featured in Arts and Decoration magazine in November 1930 as a good example of a restored Colonial residence.

The visual image of the Gardiner House, with its long gambrel roof, massive north interior chimney, and quaint twelve-over-twelve windows, is emphatically Colonial. This and the property's highly visible location make it one of the most recognizable and prominent historical landmarks in the community, serving as an especially important symbol of Warwick's Colonial past.

ACREAGE: less than one acre  
QUADRANGLE NAME: East Greenwich, R.I.  
UTM: 19 296100 4615780

**BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION:**

The nominated property is coextensive with lot 26 in Assessor's Plat 220, as defined by the City of Warwick, and measures 29,690 square feet. This parcel includes the cultural resource and its immediate surroundings.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: LOCAL

(See Continuation Sheet #71)

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NAME: John Waterman Arnold House  
LOCATION: 25 Roger Williams Avenue

ENTERED ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER: 10 September 1971

(See Continuation Sheet #72)

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NAME: Esek Randall House  
LOCATION: 355 Sandy Lane  
OWNERS: Mr. and Mrs. Peter Razza  
355 Sandy Lane  
Warwick, RI 02886

Not approved by Rhode Island Review Board.

(See Continuation Sheet #74)

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HISTORIC NAME: Hopelands  
COMMON NAME: Rocky Hill School  
LOCATION: Wampanoag Road  
OWNER: Rocky Hill School  
Ives Road  
Warwick, RI 02818  
CONDITION: Good; Altered; Original Site  
DESCRIPTION:

The former Hopelands estate, now the Rocky Hill School, is located in a low-density suburban residential area on Potowomut Neck. The main house and outbuildings, together with modern school buildings, stand on a scenic 75-acre tract of lawns, fields, and trees overlooking the Potowomut River and Narragansett Bay. The main house faces south toward the river, set back some distance from the shore. It is a rectangular, two-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed structure with a five-bay facade, a two-story columned veranda wrapping around three sides of the block, a brick center chimney surrounded by a widow's walk, and ells on the north and west sides. The front (south) portion of the west ell is the oldest section of the house, a Colonial structure dating from 1686 and altered in the eighteenth century. The original portion of the west ell, two and one-half stories tall and two bays deep, has an irregular seven-bay facade with single-leaf doors in the second and fifth bay and a French door in the seventh bay (reading room from the west), a gable roof, and a brick chimney lined up with the fifth bay. A two-story, flat-roofed addition is attached to the rear and a one-story porch on the west end has been enclosed. The present main block was added to the east end of the original structure (present west ell) in 1793. The veranda, with its tall Tuscan columns surmounted by impost blocks ornamented with triglyphs, is an unusual feature seldom found on Rhode Island houses and is a late nineteenth-century addition to the house. The north ell, another late nineteenth-century addition, is two and one-half stories tall and is covered by a hip roof raised along part of the west side to permit a full third story. Gabled dormers project from other parts of the hip roof, and a slightly projecting pavilion on the west side is topped by a belfry-like unit with louvered blinds filling arched openings flanked by pilasters. This tower-like section once contained an elevator shaft but the elevator has been removed.

The present west ell is the product of additions and alterations to the original dwelling on this property. The interior of the ell is now divided into rooms arranged along each side of a longitudinal corridor connecting to the main block at the main staircase (see floor plan). A lobby and a short, narrow passage link the corridor to entrances on the north side of the ell. South of the corridor are three rooms (rooms G, M, and J on plan) separated from each other by two interior chimneys (the top of the western chimney has been taken down so it is not visible on the exterior). Small halls, containing tight staircases and entrances on the south facade of the

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ell, are located south of each chimney. These chimneys, halls; and the adjoining rooms constitute the original portion of the house. The unusual "railroad" layout with two entrance and stair halls seems to indicate that there first may have been a one-room, end-chimney house on this site, enlarged by the addition of a standard two-room, center-chimney house beside the original end chimney. The room west of the west chimney (room G) has cased corner posts, the only visible framing in this section, and a fireplace trimmed with a Federal-style mantel composed of an eared architrave firebox surround, shallow impost blocks, and a mantel shelf. The room between the chimneys (H) has a cast-iron Victorian cook stove installed in the exposed brick face of the east chimney. The room east of the east chimney (J) has a fireplace with a flat-board pilaster-and-entablature mantel and French doors opening out onto the veranda surrounding the main block. Exterior windows in the west and north walls of the original house have been closed up and new doors have been cut to adapt this section to the current floor plan. A room south of the corridor (F), at the west end of the ell, is situated in part of a former side porch that has been enclosed, and is not part of the original structure. The central corridor and the rooms north of it--a darkroom, an office, a bookstore, and women's and men's rest rooms (A, B, C, D, E)--are also located in an addition to the original house. The west ell was long used as the school's cafeteria and has been converted to office and classroom use, with the present floor plan, within the past three years. There is no notable interior finish in any of the newly refurbished rooms adjoining the original-house section of the ell.

The main entrance to the main block of the house is centered in the five-bay facade. It comprises an eight-panel door and a five-light transom framed by fluted Ionic pilasters supporting a cushion-frieze entablature and a pediment with modillions. In front of this doorway, set into the brick floor of the veranda, is a rectangular iron plate with the legend "Hope 1783" in raised lettering. The doorway opens into a hallway running through the center of the main block and extending off-center through the north ell, to a rear entrance at the north end of the ell. The hallway is separated into a front and back hall. Chimney stacks run up on each side of the front portion of the hall and join in the attic to form the center chimney visible on the exterior. This unusual arrangement results in fireplaces located on the inner walls of the front rooms on the first and second floors. The interiors of the main block are partly original and partly Colonial Revival, the latter executed when the north ell was added in the late nineteenth century. The southeast parlor (M), now the headmaster's office, has cased corner posts, paneled window shutters, and wall paneling consisting of two levels of beveled panels separated by a chair rail, with room-height fluted pilasters flanking the fireplace. The dining room (L), now used as a conference and class room, has cased corner posts, a cased summer beam, wainscot paneling, paneled window shutters, and a mantelpiece with long, narrow tiles and bolection molding around the firebox and a

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beveled overmantel panel. This finish, except the fireplace tilework in the dining room, is probably original to this section of the house, though it is more Colonial than Federal in character. The decoration of other rooms employs Colonial and Federal forms utilized in an unacademic fashion influenced by Queen Anne design principles. The northeast corner room of the main block (N) was enlarged and outfitted as a sort of living hall, without the usual staircase. This room now extends back slightly into the north ell and connects to the center hallway through a broad opening with unusually wide double-leaf doors. French doors at the south end of the east wall open onto the veranda. At the north end of the room is an elaborately trimmed fireplace. Room-height fluted pilasters flank a firebox surrounded by long, narrow glazed tiles. Scroll brackets support a boxed mantelshelf ornamented with dentil courses. Over the mantelshelf is a central arched niche with a scallop-shell top, engaged colonettes on each side, and a keystone. This niche is flanked by shallow rectangular recesses framed by eared architraves with console-like keystone elements at the top supporting little what-not shelves. The walls of the living hall have a tall wainscot with ogee-top beveled panels; the surfaces above are plastered and painted with a panoramic mural of the surrounding property, executed as if one were viewing the grounds from a point in the room without the walls cutting off the view. The ceiling is articulated with a grid of cased beams trimmed with dentils. The main staircase, located across the center hall opposite the living hall, is set in an arched recess opening off the center hall. It rises in a single run with landings, with a ramped hand rail supported by spiral-turned balusters. The west ell corridor runs off the bottom landing of the staircase, through an opening cut when the west ell was renovated. Rooms off the east side of the back hall are used as offices. One (P) contains a one-story Colonial Revival mantel.

The second floor of the main block and north ell originally contained bedrooms. Today the rooms west of the center hallway are connected with the second floor of the west ell and are used as a faculty apartment, while the center hall and rooms to the east of it constitute a second, separate faculty apartment. The southeast chamber, now a living room, has a Colonial Revival mantelpiece with bolection molding around the firebox, two beveled panels flanking the firebox, and a row of square beveled panels over the firebox. The room immediately north is now fitted as a kitchen. The other rooms are still used as bedrooms, and contain fireplaces with one-story Colonial Revival mantels.

Other buildings on the property associated with its use as a country estate include a two-and-one-half-story, L-shaped, gable-roofed, clapboard-sheathed caretaker's house northwest of the main house; a two-story, gable-roofed, clapboard-sheathed barn northwest of the caretaker's house; and a fine carriage house west of the caretaker's house. Of these the carriage house is the most notable. It is a two-story cubical mass topped by a

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flaring hip roof with a central cupola containing a clock. The eaves are broken by gables on the east and south sides, the former over a slightly projecting pavilion, the latter supported by columns framing the original carriage doorway. There are also some modern structures added by the school, among them two rectangular, one-story, flat-roofed, brick-sheathed classroom buildings.

PERIODS: 1600-1699, 1700-1799, 1800-1899

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

SPECIFIC DATES: 1686, ca 1793, ca 1885

BUILDER/ARCHITECT: Unknown

**SIGNIFICANCE:**

Hopelands, an important visual and architectural landmark, is associated with a family prominent in state and local history and illustrates a local development pattern which had considerable impact on the community. The main house at Hopelands is a well maintained dwelling which, with its numerous additions and alterations, serves as a fascinating document of the progression of architectural styles and aesthetic taste. Its unusual two-story veranda with columns makes it a major city landmark. The property was originally owned by the Greenes, one of the first families to settle in Warwick, and the oldest portion of the main house was begun by Thomas Greene in 1686. Enlarged in the eighteenth century, the house remained in the Greene family until the Revolution. In 1783 it was acquired by the Brown brothers, the noted Providence merchants, and given to Hope Brown upon her marriage to Thomas P. Ives. Hope Ives added the large Federal block to the Colonial residence constructed by the Greenes. The house was used by the Iveses and their descendants, the Goddards, as a country estate through the nineteenth century. About 1885 Moses B.I. Goddard added the north ell and veranda and redecorated the Federal portion of the house in the Colonial Revival style. The Iveses and Goddards were prominent in Rhode Island financial, social, and political circles, and their association with Hopelands contributes to its historical significance. Its use as a country estate is also important. The establishment of an ever-increasing number of country estates in Warwick in the nineteenth century is an important theme in local history, for these estates initiated the trend to suburban living and served as precursors to the wholesale suburbanization of the community which occurred in the twentieth century. Hopelands is especially significant in this respect, since its use as a country estate dates from 1792, making it one of the first two such estates in Warwick (the other is Spring Green, from 1783 the country estate of Providence merchant John Brown). As one of the initial country retreats in Warwick, notable for high-quality architectural design from several periods and for associations with figures distinguished in local history, Hopelands constitutes one of the city's most important cultural resources.

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ACREAGE:

UTM:	A	19	299350	4614440
	B	19	299350	4614200
	C	19	298280	4614120
	D	19	298200	4614680

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION:

The nominated property is coextensive with lot 3 in City of Warwick Assessor's Plat 202, and measures 76 acres. This parcel encompasses all constituent buildings of the Hopelands estate together with the surrounding landscape. The acreage around the main house and outbuildings has been part of the estate for nearly 300 years and is included for historical reasons and for the appropriate setting it provides. The vistas across the property from the main house to the river and bay are an important feature of the estate; thus preservation of this open land is essential to maintain the character of this cultural resource.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: LOCAL

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HISTORIC NAME: Indian Oaks, The Senator Nelson W. Aldrich Estate  
COMMON NAME: Our Lady of Providence Seminary  
LOCATION: 836 Warwick Neck Avenue  
OWNER: Roman Catholic Bishop of Providence  
One Cathedral Square  
Providence, Rhode Island 02903  
CONDITION: Excellent, Fair, Deteriorated; Altered; Original Site

DESCRIPTION:

The former Aldrich Estate, now Our Lady of Providence Seminary, occupies a seventy-five-acre tract in a suburban residential neighborhood on Warwick Neck. The grounds, partly bounded by a stone wall with a tall, double-leaf wrought-iron gate at the northwest corner (now unused) and a second gateway about two hundred feet south of the former, run down in gentle slopes and terraces from Warwick Neck Avenue on the west to Narragansett Bay on the east. They are handsomely landscaped in the manner of an English country-house park, with a variety of deciduous and evergreen trees and large shrubs planted informally about the lawn areas surrounding the buildings.

The focus of the estate is a large stone mansion in the style of the French Renaissance. The main block, two stories high with a tall, slate-covered hip roof containing a third story and a garret, is seven bays broad, with projecting end pavilions on the entrance front (west side) flanking a one-story, five-bay frontal block containing the main entrance. The main block is flanked by two-and-one-half-story, hip-roofed, four-bay side wings joined to the main block by two-story connecting bays. The side wings are somewhat shorter than the main block, with the segmental pediments or arched tops of their second-story windows breaking up through the eaves. The exterior walls are of random-coursed rough-face ashlar with smooth limestone quoins, stringcourses, and window surrounds. The one-story main entrance block, constructed entirely of limestone, has paired Ionic pilasters defining the window bays and a central arched entrance flanked by Ionic columns supporting a segmental pediment. Windows in the entrance block are surmounted by carved decorative panels, and the block itself is topped by an entablature with dentils and a roof balustrade. The east facade of the main block, facing the bay, is nine bays broad and contains a three-bay central loggia on the first floor. The loggia, constructed of limestone, has engaged Tuscan columns, paired at the ends, flanking its arched openings and supporting an entablature topped by a balustrade. The loggia is now enclosed with screens.

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The elaborate interiors of the main rooms are modeled after those typically found in the high-style mansions of eighteenth-century England and France. The main entrance, with wrought-iron grillwork, opens into a vestibule with reception rooms and lavatories on each side. The vestibule leads into a central hall with a vaulted ceiling divided by gilded ribs into panels containing allegorical frescoes. An arcade on the east side separates the hall from a subsidiary passageway fronting the loggia and linking the morning room and dining room. At each end of the center hall broad archways open into subsidiary halls. The southern hall leads to a salon on the southeast, a library and a ballroom on the southwest (both rooms now used as a library), and a small drawing room in the center. The central hall and stairhall have stone walls and bronze sconces and torcheres. The reception rooms, small drawing room, library, and ballroom have plastered walls and marble mantels on the fireplaces. The salon and dining room are more elaborate. The salon has dado paneling surmounted by plastered areas framed by stiles and rails; a marble mantel and molded plaster overmantel; a classical cornice with modillions, dentils, and an egg-and-dart molding; and a pair of molded plaster ceiling medallions. The dining room is paneled in oak. Fluted Composite pilasters on pedestals define bays containing beveled panels. A garland band runs around the walls between the pilaster capitals, beneath an entablature with dentils, an egg-and-dart molding, and rosettes in the frieze. A black marble mantel, with herms supporting the shelf, is surmounted by an oak panel surrounded by a band of fruits, foliage, and figures carved in high relief, with a central cartouche at the top. The plaster ceiling has a broad, molded decorative band around the edge and a row of three medallions down the center. Both the dining room and the salon have tall French windows opening onto a rear terrace.

On the second floor, a long central corridor runs from the stairhall on the north to a sitting room at the south end. On each side are doors opening into bedrooms and suites (the latter consisting of bedroom, dressing room, and bathroom) for family and guests. The third floor has more guest rooms off a central corridor. The doors to these upstairs rooms all have louvered upper panels for ventilation, and most of the rooms contain fireplaces with handsome mantels.

Most of the estate's outbuildings remain intact. Connected to the tall wrought-iron gate at the northwest corner of the property is a one-and-one-half-story, hip-roofed, French-style stone gate lodge. Between the gate lodge and the main house is an extensive one-and-one-half-story, hip-roofed, stone stable, carriage house, and service complex. This rambling, L-shaped building comprises a long, rectangular carriage-house block with projecting central and end pavilions on its south side, linked by an archway to a square, 126-foot, fieldstone tower with a

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pyramidal roof. The tower, with gabled dormers capping projecting shingled wall panels on its four sides, contains a water tank and an observatory at the top with windows overlooking the bay and Warwick Neck. Ells extend west and south from the base of the tower, the southern one connecting to a pavilion which was originally a pumphouse that pumped well water up to the supply tank in the tower. The carriage-house complex is connected to the main house by a tunnel. Provisions were delivered to and stored in this outbuilding and were then conveyed to the main house through the tunnel.

A gable-roofed, rectangular, stone and shingle boat house stands east-northeast of the main house at the shoreline. It is one-and-one-half-stories high with a tall basement story. The building has a stone, segmental-arch porte-cochere surmounted by a shed-roofed porch; a main-floor-level, shed-roofed porch on the east end, overlooking the water; main-floor loggias on the north and south sides, with cylindrical pillars supporting segmental arches; oriel windows; gabled dormers; and a central roof-top belvedere or observatory capped with a roof balustrade. The gables have shingled verges creating a Gothic- or Tudor-arch profile with the wall plane recessed behind it.

On Warwick Neck Avenue, across Warner Avenue from the rest of the estate, is an asymmetrical, two-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed, stone and shingle caretaker's house. Its architectural character is similar to the boat house, with the same gable-end treatment of shingled verges in a Gothic-arch pattern. As it stands the caretaker's house is a remodeling of a mid-nineteenth-century vernacular dwelling, altered to make it visually compatible with the other buildings. Near the caretaker's house are several greenhouses in ruinous condition.

Two other outbuildings that originally were part of the estate have been either severely damaged or destroyed. North of the boat house, along the sea wall, was a stone and wood-frame tea house. North of the tea house, at the east end of the north boundary wall, was a small stone lodge at a gate near the water's edge. Today only the ruined stone portions of the tea house survive and the waterside gate lodge has been knocked down, leaving only a pile of stone rubble. These remnants are located beyond the present bounds of the seminary property and are not included in the nomination.

Since its conversion to a seminary in the 1940s, several buildings, all of buff-colored brick, have been added to the property. Among them are a small tomb north of the main house; a Romanesque-style church south of the main house; a school building with classrooms, gymnasium, and auditorium south of the church; and two two-story, flat-roofed

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dormitories west of the school building. The main house, now used for administrative offices, library space, conference rooms, and sleeping quarters for faculty and guests, is linked to the newer buildings south of it by a low, glazed passageway which is not visible from the lawns on the entrance side of the mansion. Though they obviously do not contribute to the historical and architectural value of the estate, these modern structures are not offensively intrusive, and the visual character of the property, which still contains most of the original estate buildings, remains much as it must have been in the early twentieth century.

PERIODS: 1800-1899, 1900-

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

SPECIFIC DATES: 1899, 1902, 1904, 1911

ARCHITECTS: Main house: Carrère & Hastings of New York

Outbuildings: Stone, Carpenter & Willson of Providence

**SIGNIFICANCE:**

The former Aldrich Estate is architecturally significant as a handsome and reasonably well preserved turn-of-the-century country estate in the grand manner of its era, and is historically significant for its association with Nelson W. Aldrich (1841-1915), a figure important in state and national finance, industry, and politics in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.

The Aldrich Estate is a fine example of the lavish domestic accommodations favored by the well-to-do in the years between the Civil War and World War I. The prosperity spawned by laissez-faire capitalism led to the rise of a class of affluent and powerful individuals with a taste for buildings that emulated architectural forms historically associated with the European aristocracy. The Aldrich Estate is a typical upper-class country residence of the period, its academic classicism reflecting the standards of taste set by American architects schooled in the design techniques of the French Ecole des beaux-arts. Though less opulent and generally smaller in scale than the great resort estates at Newport, the Aldrich Estate is similar in intent and function to its more grandiose counterparts, and is comparable in size and quality to some of Newport's smaller estates. At the same time, it is a telling manifestation of the status and position achieved by its new-rich owner, a self-made man of modest origins.

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Nelson W. Aldrich, the estate's first owner, was born in Foster, Rhode Island, in 1841. He moved to Providence at age seventeen after studying at the East Greenwich Academy, and by age twenty-four had become a partner in Waldron and Wightman, the state's largest wholesale grocery firm. He subsequently amassed a fortune through investment in banks; electric, gas, and public-transit companies; and rubber and sugar trading. His political career began with his election to the Providence Common Council in 1869. At this time Aldrich allied himself with state Republican Party chief and U.S. Senator Henry B. Anthony, a powerful conservative politician who owned the Providence Journal. Aldrich went on to serve in the state legislature in 1875 and 1876 and the United States House of Representatives from 1879 to 1881. In 1881 he began a remarkable thirty-year career in the United States Senate where, with the help of a few other Republican leaders, he virtually controlled the passage of legislation. Aldrich eventually became chairman of the Senate Finance Committee and was largely responsible for federal tariff and currency legislation favorable to the business community. Many of the nation's foremost Republican leaders--among them Theodore Roosevelt and William H. Taft--visited the Senator's Warwick Neck estate for working holidays that included political conferences in the boathouse. After Anthony's death, Aldrich also controlled, through Charles R. "Boss" Brayton, the political machine of Rhode Island's Republican Party, which totally dominated state affairs at that time. Aldrich was attacked by muck raking journalists of the era (Lincoln Steffens characterized Rhode Island as "a state for sale" at this period, exposing the corruption of the Aldrich-Brayton machine) and his power eventually declined as the public grew discontented with the conservatives in the U.S. Congress. He retired from the Senate in 1911 and died four years later. Aldrich's will stipulated that his heirs maintain the estate intact for twelve years, after which they were free to subdivide it. The family retained the property until 1939, when it was sold to the Roman Catholic Diocese of Providence for use as a seminary.

**ACREAGE:**

UTM:	A	19	302320	4617300	Quadrangle Name:	East Greenwich, R.I.
	B	19	302300	4616620		
	C	19	301900	4616480		
	D	19	301980	4617460		
	E	19	302580	4617200	Quadrangle Name:	Bristol, R.I. - Mass.
	F	19	302480	4616780		
	G	19	302300	4616680		
	H	19	302320	4617360		

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**BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION:**

The nominated property encompasses lots 4, 21, and 22 in City of Warwick Assessor's Plat 381. It measures a total of approximately 74.3 acres and includes all surviving estate buildings and the surrounding landscaped grounds. These grounds are an integral part of this cultural resource, both historically and aesthetically, and are included for the appropriate historical and visual context they provide. An adjoining parcel, under separate ownership, containing the remnants of two additional outbuildings, is not included in the nomination on account of the ruinous condition of the structures and the current ownership status of the property.

**LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: NATIONAL**

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NAME: Peter Greene House  
LOCATION: 1124 West Shore Road  
OWNERS: Mr. and Mrs. Michael Hebert  
1124 West Shore Road  
Warwick, R.I. 02889  
CONDITION: Fair; Altered; Original Site

DESCRIPTION:

The Peter Greene House is prominently located on a bend on heavily-traveled West Shore Road (State Route 117) in a suburban neighborhood with a mix of commercial and residential structures varied in age. It is a typical rectangular, two-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed, timber-framed colonial dwelling with shingle-covered exterior walls, a brick center chimney, a fieldstone foundation, and a one-story rear ell. Originally a single-family residence, it is now divided into two flats in the main block and a separate apartment in the ell. The house has a five-bay facade (southwest side) with an unornamented central doorway. The entrance opens into a small entry and stair hall in front of the chimney with a staircase which is missing its balustrade but retains a heavily molded closed stringcourse.

The house follows the standard five-room Colonial plan. Cased posts are visible throughout, evidence of the building's timber structure. The original kitchen fireplace is covered but those in the southwest and southeast parlors and chambers are still open. The fireplace in the southwest parlor has a one-story Federal mantel; the fireplaces in the southeast parlor and chamber have two-story colonial mantels with bolection molds around the fireboxes and beveled panels above (the southeast parlor mantel is now partly covered with modern plywood paneling).

PERIOD: 1700-1799  
AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture  
SPECIFIC DATE: ca 1751  
BUILDER/ARCHITECT: Unknown

SIGNIFICANCE:

Though somewhat altered, the Peter Greene House is one of the few remaining eighteenth-century structures in Warwick, and it retains enough original features to make it a representative example of Colonial domestic architecture. Its significance could be enhanced markedly with some minor restoration work. The house's readily perceived Colonial character and highly visible location make it a historical landmark familiar to local residents. It defines the northeastern limit of Old Warwick, site

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of the original town center, the core of which has been obliterated by modern development. Together with three or four other structures (see inventory entry for the Greene-Durffee House ), some more greatly altered than this one, the Peter Greene House serves as an important indicator of early settlement and development in this part of Warwick.

ACREAGE: less than one acre

QUADRANGLE NAME: East Greenwich, R.I.

UTM: 19 302340 4620680

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION:

The nominated property is coextensive with lot 100 in Assessor's Plat 333, as defined by the City of Warwick, and measures slightly over one-half acre. This parcel encompasses the cultural resource and its immediate surroundings.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: LOCAL

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NAME: Greene-Durffee House  
LOCATION: 1272 West Shore Road  
OWNER: Mrs. Dorothy Wilbur  
1272 West Shore Road  
Warwick, R.I. 02889  
CONDITION: Good; Altered; Original Site

DESCRIPTION:

The Greene-Durffee House is located east of West Shore Road (State Route 117) in a mixed commercial and residential suburban neighborhood, opposite Church Avenue and a historical cemetery marking the site of the community's first church. The Greene-Durffee House is set back on its lot behind a small wooden commercial structure no longer in use, and is partly obscured from view by this structure and by dense shrubbery in front of the house itself. It is a rectangular, two-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed, timber-framed structure with a brick center chimney stuccoed above the roofline, a fieldstone foundation, a veranda along the front (west) and north sides, and a rear ell. It is now partly sheathed in clapboard and partly in aluminum siding applied in a manner which leaves the door and window frames intact. The main entrance, with a four-panel heavily molded Victorian door flanked by sidelights and fluted pilasters, is set in the center of a five-bay facade (west side).

The main block of the house follows a slightly modified five-room plan. The small entry and stair hall in front of the chimney contains a tight triple-run staircase with a heavily molded closed string and acorn drops on the newels. The wall between the southwest parlor and southeast back room has been opened up, creating a sort of double-parlor arrangement with a broad archway between the two rooms, and an extra partition has been erected in the northwest parlor along the east side, cutting into the closed-up fireplace and its mantel; the narrow space thus created is used for closets opening off the parlor and dining room. The kitchen is located in the rear ell and contains a fireplace with an oven and woodbox to one side. The southwest parlor is elaborately detailed, with eared door and window architraves, a dentil cornice, and a two-story mantel with an eared architrave around the firebox, a mantel shelf, and a beveled panel above flanked by fluted pilasters topped by a cushion-frieze entablature. The fireplace in the dining room (rear center room) has a two-story mantel with bolection molding around the firebox, a mantel shelf and a recessed rectangular china cabinet flanked by beveled panels. The fireplace in the northwest parlor--cut by a partition and partly obscured--has a bolection molding around the closed-off firebox and probably originally had a beveled panel above, now either removed or covered up. On the second floor,

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the fireplace in the southwest chamber has a two-story mantel with bolection molding and beveled panel.

PERIOD: 1700-1799  
AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture  
SPECIFIC DATE: ca 1780  
BUILDER/ARCHITECT: Unknown

**SIGNIFICANCE:**

The Greene-Durfffee House is a fine example of a late Colonial dwelling with important historical associations. It was built for Captain William Greene (1763-1852), who sold it to his son Charles Wells Greene in 1846. Upon Charles' death in 1856, his estate was divided among his sisters and this house became the property of Almira (Greene) Durfffee (1807-1888), widow of Edward G. Durfffee. Mrs. Durfffee's daughter and son-in-law, Sarah D. and John F. Woodmansee, subsequently acquired the house.

The Greene-Durfffee House is primarily notable for its well-preserved, handsomely executed interior features. Historically, it is one of the few remaining eighteenth-century structures within the Old Warwick area, site of the original town settlement and long the community's civic center. Practically all of the structures that once constituted Old Warwick have been destroyed; thus the Greene-Durfffee House is an important artifact attesting to the antiquity and former status of this neighborhood.

ACREAGE: less than one acre  
QUADRANGLE NAME: East Greenwich, R.I.  
UTM: 19 302000 4620400

**BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION:**

The nominated property is coextensive with lot 67 in Assessor's Plat 336, as defined by the City of Warwick, and measures 11,436 square feet. This parcel encompasses the cultural resource and its immediate surroundings.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: LOCAL

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Occupasstuxet, a tract bounded by Occupasstuxet and Passeonkquis Coves that had been acquired by John Greene in 1642. Greene was also one of the purchasers of Shawomet, and it appears that Occupasstuxet was considered part of the Shawomet colony from an early date, though it remained Greene's personal property, and did not become part of the community's common or proprietary lands.

The early years of the community were extremely unsettled. Massachusetts, having received submissions from the Indian subsachems of Pawtuxet and Shawomet and from four Pawtuxet settlers, claimed jurisdiction over the western shore of Narragansett Bay and charged the Gortonists with trespassing. In September 1643, Puritan troops descended upon Gorton and his men, captured them, and brought them to Boston. They were eventually released with orders not to return to the disputed territory and were reunited with their families at Portsmouth. In 1646 Gorton obtained an order from the Commissioners of Foreign Plantations in London prohibiting Massachusetts from harassing the settlers of Shawomet or any other Rhode Island colony. The Gortonists returned to Shawomet in 1647 and in gratitude renamed the settlement in honor of the Chairman of the Commissioners, the Earl of Warwick. They abandoned the site at Mill Creek and laid out a new village focusing on the head of Warwick Cove. Like most others in early Rhode Island, the village was linear in form without the central green or common found in Massachusetts and Connecticut towns. It extended along what is now West Shore Road from Economy Avenue to Second Point Road and was divided into six-acre house lots. The entire area from the village to present-day Apponaug between Greenwich Bay and the northern boundary of the Shawomet Purchase was set aside as common land and was known as the "four-mile common." The rest of the Shawomet Purchase was reserved for subsequent division among the Purchasers, a group including some of the original purchasers plus "received purchasers," later arrivals to whom purchasers' rights had been sold. Warwick received a town charter from the Rhode Island General Assembly in 1648.

In 1654 the freemen of Warwick made an agreement to purchase all of Potowomut Neck--part of which fell within the limits of the Shawomet Purchase--from the subsachem of Potowomut. However, the cooperativeness of this native chief belied the growing tensions between the Indians of southeastern New England and the English colonists, which eventually culminated in the outbreak of King Philip's War in 1675. The following year Warwick and Pawtuxet villages were among the settlements destroyed by belligerent Indians. No buildings or structures predating King Philip's War exist in Warwick today. The only significant site is Elizabeth Spring off Forge Road in Potowomut, a way stop on the Pequot Trail, later Post Road, frequented by travelers between Providence and the Narragansett Country to the south. Roger Williams, who is known to have stopped here on many occasions, was responsible for naming the spring after his friend Elizabeth Winthrop, wife of the Governor of Connecticut.

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## THE RURAL TOWNSHIP

Warwick was resettled following King Philip's War and received its last territorial addition in 1696, when the Pawtuxet River was designated the boundary between Providence and Warwick, placing the southern portion of the Pawtuxet lands in the latter township. Of greater importance was the pressure exerted on the community by its increasing population. In order to accommodate growth within the existing agrarian socioeconomic system, new tracts for farming had to be opened in previously unoccupied areas. Prior to the war, the extent of settlement had been limited by the constant threat of Indian attacks. With that threat eliminated, however, it was no longer necessary for people to live close together for mutual protection. Farmsteads were established in areas removed from the villages such as Cowesett, Potowomut, and Nassauket (present-day Nausauket and Buttonwoods). Among the early farmhouses still standing are the Samuel Gorton, Jr., House (ca 1685, enlarged ca 1758, at 815 Love Lane, Cowesett, now part of the East Greenwich Historic District); two much-altered houses at Potowomut: the James Greene Farm (1684 with later additions), now the Forge Farm at 40 Forge Road, and the Thomas Greene House (1686 with later additions), later Hopelands and now the Rocky Hill School on Wampanoag Road; and two houses at Buttonwoods: the John Budlong House (between 1700 and 1720 with later alterations) at 595 Buttonwoods Avenue and the Greene-Bowen House (between 1687 and 1715) at 698 Buttonwoods Avenue. The Peter Greene House (ca 1751) at 1124 West Shore Road and the Moses Greene House (ca 1751) at 11 Economy Avenue are other noteworthy Colonial farmhouses, the latter also associated with the site of a tide-powered gristmill established in the seventeenth century.

Warwick grew slowly but steadily through the eighteenth century. More and more families settled on parcels in the western end of town, which extended as far as the Connecticut line, and it was inconvenient for them to come to Warwick village for town meetings or to do business with the town clerk. Consequently the western portion of Warwick was set off as the autonomous town of Coventry in 1741. Another important development of this period was the inauguration of ferry service from Warwick Neck to Prudence Island and from Prudence to Aquidneck in 1742. After that the shortest route from Providence to Newport was through Warwick via these ferries, and Gorton's settlement at the base of Warwick Neck became an important stop on the main highway connecting Rhode Island's primary economic, political, and cultural centers.

Though overwhelmingly important, farming was not the sole occupation of Warwick's inhabitants in the colonial era. One of Rhode Island's earliest manufacturing industries was begun at Potowomut between 1720 and 1730, when an anchor forge was established at Forge Farm. More important, however, was the growing role of maritime trade in the local economy. Chief among Warwick's seaports was Pawtuxet, a customs port whose vessels participated in the notorious but lucrative "triangle" trade. Smaller but

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noteworthy ports existed at Potowomut and at Apponaug, the latter a cross-roads village on the Post Road that grew up around a fulling mill established in 1696, and the important port of East Greenwich was outside the town limits but close to Cowesett and Potowomut. Mercantile prosperity of this period is reflected by the dwelling of Captain Oliver Gardiner (ca 1750) at 4451 Post Road, just outside the village of East Greenwich; by the Harrison House (18th century, altered ca 1800) at 3384 Post Road in the Apponaug Historic District; and by the approximately twenty-four buildings dating between 1720 and 1775 which still stand in the Pawtuxet Village Historic District.

**WARWICK IN THE REVOLUTION**

The growing American dissatisfaction with the home government in England during the 1760s and 1770s, was especially apparent in Rhode Island, where the economy was commerce-oriented and British revenue ships interfered with the trading activities of local merchants and sea captains. In June 1772 the grounded British revenue cutter Gaspee was burned by angry colonists off Warwick's Namquid--now Gaspee--Point. This act of defiance against British authorities in America earned Warwick a special place in the annals of Revolutionary history.

A Warwick native, General Nathanael Greene, served with great distinction in the Continental army. Greene rose from the rank of militia officer in Rhode Island's Kentish Guards to become George Washington's second-in-command. As Commander-in-Chief of the southern army, he drove the British forces to retreat to Yorktown, where the Americans and French forced the British to surrender. Greene's birthplace and childhood home, the Forge Farm in Potowomut, is noted for its association with the early life of this illustrious military figure.

In 1778 another Warwick resident, William Greene, Jr., was elected Governor of Rhode Island. While the British held Newport, Rhode Island's primary seat of government, Greene's Cowesett home--the seventeenth-century dwelling of Samuel Gorton, Jr., which had been enlarged by Greene's father--became the administrative center of the state. A number of important Revolutionary leaders visited the governor here, among them General George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, the Marquis de Lafayette, the Comte de Rochambeau, and General Nathanael Greene, a third cousin of Governor Greene.

The Revolution effected a permanent shift in the status of Warwick's villages. The British occupation of Newport put an end to the Warwick-Prudence-Aquidneck ferry, which led to a decline in the importance of Warwick village. At the same time the postal route through Newport was

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curtailed, and post riders had to follow the Pequot Path--now Post Road--along the west shore of Narragansett Bay. This increased the relative importance of the Post Road villages, Apponaug and Pawtuxet. The shift precipitated by these events was reinforced later by patterns of individual development after the Revolution.

EARLY INDUSTRIALIZATION IN THE AGRICULTURAL COMMUNITY

Warwick remained primarily an agricultural community through the early nineteenth century. The establishment of new farmsteads led to the construction of more farmhouses, such as the John Waterman Arnold House (between 1770 and 1800) at 25 Roger Williams Avenue, the Greene-Durffee House (ca 1780) at 1272 West Shore Road, the John R. Waterman House (ca 1800) at 100 Old Homestead Road, and Caleb Gorton House (ca 1790) at 987 Greenwich Avenue.

Commerce was revived, but local vessels were involved only in the coastal trade or occasional trips to the West Indies, not in the most lucrative trade of the era, the "China Trade" between America and the Far East. Providence was a major China-trade port, however, and the prosperity which this business brought ultimately financed the establishment of country estates and textile mills in Warwick.

Warwick's two chief post-Revolutionary country estates of this period, both developed by members of Providence's mercantile Brown family, still exist. John Brown purchased Greene's Hold, the old John Greene estate at Occupasstuxet, in 1783; by 1788 he had transformed it into a large, stylish country retreat. The estate is now much reduced in size but the house itself remains at the end of Spring Green Road. At Potowomut, the Brown brothers purchased the old Thomas Greene estate and gave it to Hope Brown upon her marriage to Thomas P. Ives in 1792. Mrs. Ives added a full-scale Federal house to the eastern end of the colonial dwelling built by the Greens and renamed the property Hopelands. This estate, now the Rocky Hill School, is located at the end of Wampanoag Road.

The single most significant event in early nineteenth-century Warwick, and one of the most significant in the entire history of the city, was the introduction of factory-based textile manufacturing into the community after the success of Samuel Slater's water-powered spinning mill at Pawtucket. Restrictions on commerce resulting from the Embargo of 1807 and the War of 1812 fostered the early development of manufacturing enterprises as old mercantile families and firms sought a new way to invest their capital. Warwick was well suited geographically to take advantage of the new technology. With its numerous potential power sites along the Pawtuxet River, the town was destined to become one of Rhode Island's major manufacturing centers. The establishment of Warwick's first textile mill at Centerville in 1794--the second in Rhode Island--was followed by the construction of factories at Apponaug, Pawtuxet, Crompton, Natick,

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Lippitt, Phenix, Pontiac, Riverpoint, Clyde, and Arctic between 1800 and 1834. Most of this development occurred in the western third of the community, set off as the town of West Warwick in 1913. Today only Centerville, Apponaug, Pawtuxet, Natick, and Pontiac are located either fully or partly in Warwick. None of the early structures associated with these enterprises remain within the city. However, the houses of Christopher and William Rhodes, owners of the Pawtuxet Mills, still stand at 25 and 141 Post Road in the Pawtuxet Historic District; the house of Caleb Greene, agent of the mills at Apponaug, remains at 15 Centerville Road; and the Knight Estate, originally the company farm for the Natick Mills and a residence of successive owners of the mills, exists at 486 East Avenue. In addition, the Federal houses in the Apponaug and Pawtuxet Historic Districts reflect the general prosperity of these villages at the time.

The population of Warwick grew phenomenally in the early nineteenth century as industrialization created jobs which attracted new residents. The earliest mill employees were farm people attracted from rural areas of the state, almost all of them native-born Americans of British ancestry. Later, immigrants from Ireland, French Canada, Italy, and Sweden came to Warwick and worked in the mills.

As the population expanded, new institutions were founded to provide services for the people. Religious, social, and educational needs were fulfilled through the establishment of churches, libraries, and schools. John R. Waterman, a gentleman farmer and politician from Warwick played an instrumental role in the movement to inaugurate free public education in Rhode Island. The house of this notable figure, one of the most progressive men of his era, still stands at 100 Old Homestead Road.

Industrial development almost totally bypassed eastern Warwick, which did not contain streams powerful enough to operate mill machinery. This was true at Warwick village, which lacked a site suitable for construction of a factory. Gorton's old settlement declined further in importance while the villages in the Pawtuxet Valley grew. The shift in the concentration of population ultimately led to the relocation of the town's administrative center. With the construction of a new town hall and town clerk's office at Apponaug in 1834-1835, Warwick village ceased to be the civic focus of the community. Its physical fabric was gradually destroyed and today nothing remains to indicate that this area was the original nucleus of the community. The only old structure still standing, the Quaker Meeting House (ca 1716) at 1705 West Shore Road, now houses a restaurant and has been so enlarged and extensively altered it is unrecognizable as a colonial structure.

**THE IMPACT OF STEAM POWER**

The greatest impetus to new development in middle and late nineteenth-century Warwick came from innovations in steam engine technology. Steam-

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powered boats and locomotives contributed to its growth, for they facilitated transportation within and beyond the region. Advances in the design and manufacture of stationary steam engines also had an impact, for they permitted the expansion of riverside factories beyond the capacity of their water-power sources and made possible the construction of factories on sites away from power-producing streams. Industrial growth in turn attracted immigrant laborers, and the resultant increase in population led to the organization of more civic and social institutions.

**THE IMPACT OF THE RAILROADS**

The construction of railroads through Warwick in the nineteenth century prompted growth in established areas and also spurred new development trends. First to be built was the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad, opened in 1837. Also known as the Stonington Railroad, it ran from Providence straight through central Warwick to Apponaug and down the Greenwich Bay coast to East Greenwich. The Providence, Hartford and Fish-kill Railroad, opened in 1854, followed a winding route through the Pawtuxet Valley mill villages, linking them to the capitals of Rhode Island and Connecticut. The Pawtuxet Valley branch line, constructed in the 1870s, tied Natick and Pontiac to the Stonington line in Cranston. The Warwick Railroad, completed in 1874, also branched off the Stonington line in Cranston and ran around the eastern perimeter of the town near the Narragansett Bay shore. While the Hartford and Pawtuxet Valley lines tended to reinforce earlier growth patterns, the Stonington and Warwick Railroads opened new areas for development.

**INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION**

The availability of steam-powered rail transport and machinery promoted the expansion of existing textile manufactories and the institution of new firms. Most important in terms of this narrative were developments at Pontiac. The old mill buildings constructed in the 1810s, 1830s, and 1850s were replaced with newer structures in the 1860s and 1870s which still stand at 334 Knight Street. These changes were made by the property's new owners, Benjamin B. and Robert Knight. The Knight brothers had previously been engaged in a variety of occupations and the Pontiac Mill was their first venture in manufacturing. The firm they started in 1852, B. B. & R. Knight Company, went on to increase its holdings and productive capacity and by the 1890s was reportedly the largest textile-manufacturing concern in the world. The company's chief product was a fine cotton fabric marketed under the label "Fruit of the Loom." The Knight family sold the company in the 1920s, and though their successors have ceased operations in Rhode Island, the famous Knight trademark, "Fruit of the Loom," is used for goods produced by the firm in factories in the southern United States.

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AGRICULTURE

In spite of industrial growth, agriculture continued to play an important role in Warwick's economy through the middle and late nineteenth century. The expanding population of local mill villages and of Providence provided an excellent market for agricultural products, and most of Warwick's land area was still given over to agricultural purposes. A number of nineteenth-century farmhouses remain in the community. Most noteworthy are the Oliver W. Wickes House (1855) at 794 Major Potter Road and the Richard Wickes Greene House (1849) at 27 Homestead Avenue.

THE ROOTS OF SUBURBANIZATION: COUNTRY ESTATES AND RESORTS

Residential and recreational development also occurred in Warwick in the nineteenth century, much of it related to Providence's evolution as the urban center of a densely settled, highly industrialized metropolitan area. As Providence grew more populous and prosperous, people sought opportunities to get away from the hectic, crowded life of the city. Steam-powered boats and railroads made it easier for people to travel farther out of the city; consequently, the well-to-do established suburban homes and country estates, and resorts and amusement parks were opened for people of modest means. With its extensive coastline, open land, and relative proximity to Providence, Warwick became one of the prime areas for such development in the metropolitan region.

Potowomut, Cowesett, and Warwick Neck were the favored locations in Warwick for country estates, the former two accessible via the Stonington Railroad; the latter by the Warwick Railroad. Potowomut had a long tradition as a site for country houses dating back to the establishment of Hope Brown Ives' Hopelands in the 1790s. The entire outer end of Potowomut was owned by the Iveses and their descendants the Goddards, Gammells, and Shepards, and some members of the family built homes here. In 1875 Hope Ives Russell and her husband Henry erected a fine Victorian Gothic mansion and outbuildings on their holdings between Ives Road and Greenwich Bay. The property was given to the state of Rhode Island in 1928 and is now Goddard Memorial Park. The mansion was destroyed by fire in 1975 but the former carriage house and ice houses remain.

Cowesett's desirability was no doubt a result of its geographic configuration, for the land rose sharply from the western shore of Greenwich Bay, providing excellent building sites on the slope and crest of the hill with splendid views of the Bay and Warwick Neck. Two of the region's most opulent country estates were built here: one for Amasa Sprague II of the A. & W. Sprague textile firm, near the corner of Post and Cowesett Roads, and one south of the Sprague estate for Alfred A. Reed, owner of Apponaug's

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Oriental Print Works. The Sprague House was torn down about 1930 after a damaging fire, but the well designed, handsomely executed stone wall that surrounded it remains. The Reed Estate still stands and is impeccably maintained by a Reed descendant. Development at Warwick Neck, initiated in the 1850s and 1860s, accelerated in the 1870s and 1880s. The most prominent part-time resident of the Neck was U.S. Senator Nelson W. Aldrich. Aldrich was the most important Rhode Island political figure of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. He ran the state's Republican Party machine and during a remarkable thirty-year career in the U.S. Senate he exercised almost complete control over the introduction and passage of legislation. Aldrich began to purchase property on Warwick Neck in the 1880s and added to his holdings over the years, finally completing an imposing mansion on the property in 1911. Aldrich's estate, now a Roman Catholic seminary, is located at 836 Warwick Neck Avenue.

A number of seasonal shore resorts were established which permitted people with modest incomes to spend some time in the country. These resorts varied in character. Some were amusement parks, with or without associated hotels or dining halls, which catered primarily to short-term visitors. Others were collections of cottages, with or without nearby hotels, where families could spend a few weeks in the summer. Among the latter was Buttonwoods Beach, a cottage colony modeled after the Methodist campground at Oak Bluffs on Martha's Vineyard. Founded in 1871 by several members of a Providence Baptist congregation, the community was intended to provide a wholesome and respectable environment where the recreational and religious needs of families would be met. The Buttonwoods Beach Association, a corporation formed by the Baptists, platted the land and sold lots with restrictive deed clauses which included set-back and land-use regulations, and gave right of first refusal on subsequent sales of the property to the Beach Association. Many stylish Victorian cottages were erected, along with a very fine Queen Anne/Colonial Revival chapel and a Shingle Style Casino. The combination of early restrictions and continuing watchfulness of the Beach Association has helped to retain the ambience of this area, which is one of the most cohesive and attractive neighborhoods in Warwick.

As in earlier periods, the increase in population led to institutional and civic growth: new churches, schools, and libraries were constructed as new organizations were formed or as older ones required updated facilities. The town itself fell within the latter category. By the early 1890s the old Town Hall and Clerk's office were inadequate for governmental functions. A new Town Hall was built in 1893-1894 at 3275 Post Road. Now the City Hall, this structure is perhaps the single most important late nineteenth-century structure in Warwick, for it reflects the progress and prosperity of the period in which it was constructed and serves as an architectural manifestation of the community's

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civic pride. Warwick City Hall, focal point of the Warwick Civic Center Historic District, is a well designed, visually prominent monument embodying the outlook and sentiment of its era.

## COMMUNITY DIVISION

The unbalanced pattern of development in Warwick placed the town in a critical situation by the turn of the century. Inhabitants of the heavily built-up western mill villages petitioned the town to provide them with sewers, street lights, and fire and police protection, while the residents of the farms, shore resorts, and suburban residential areas in the east resisted the institution of public services for which they would be taxed but from which they would not benefit. These differences led to discussion of town division as early as 1880, but the idea was not favored by a majority of residents at first. As time passed, however, tensions between the easterners and westerners mounted and both factions saw that the town would have to be divided if each were to be free to act in its own best interests. This move was resisted for many years by the Republican-dominated state legislature, which feared that the new town created, inhabited largely by working-class mill operatives, would send Democratic representatives to the General Assembly. Finally, through the concerted efforts of local officials and citizens, a bill was passed which partitioned Warwick and chartered the valley mill villages as the town of West Warwick.

## THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

Transportation changes around the turn of the century profoundly affected Warwick. The construction of electric trolley lines through the town just before and after the year 1900 served as an impetus to development, but growth was limited to certain areas due to the fixed location of the trolley routes. Of greater consequence were state-sponsored road improvement programs and the increasing use of automobiles. The widening, straightening, paving, and opening of roads such as Warwick, Elmwood, Greenwich, and Main Avenues; Post, Occupasstuxet, Centerville, Bald Hill, and West Shore Roads; and Narragansett Parkway created a network of easily traveled highways that covered most of Warwick. This infrastructure, together with the flexibility offered by the automobile, made development possible in places that had been relatively inaccessible. Commercial structures were located along major traffic arteries and residential tracts were developed on farmland or woodland off these roads. Suburbanization proceeded slowly before World War II, but local growth was great enough to warrant the granting of a city charter to Warwick in 1932.

Warwick had lost practically all of its manufacturing and commercial establishments when West Warwick was set off in 1913. In the early twentieth century, it was a rural farming and suburban "bedroom" community

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with few factories and no substantial retail activity. The promotion of local commercial and industrial development thus became one of Warwick's chief priorities. When metropolitan-area businessmen began to petition the state to establish a publicly owned airfield to attract national airlines to serve Providence, the Warwick Town Council passed a resolution requesting the governor to see that the proposed airport was established in Warwick, stating that they felt such a facility would serve as the proper stimulus to local commercial development. In 1929, after considerable study, the state announced its intention to build an airfield in Warwick at Hillsgrove. The field was opened in 1931 and an administration and terminal building was constructed in 1932-1933. A new terminal now stands off Post Road, but the original airport terminal, a modernistic structure with sparse Art Deco detailing, remains at 572 Occupasstuxet Road.

After World War II economic prosperity, the abundance of young married couples and families, and the availability of mortgages underwritten by the Federal Housing Administration and the Veterans Administration all contributed to a nationwide surge in suburban house construction. With its large expanse of open land close to the center of Providence, Warwick became one of the region's prime areas for development. Almost all the remaining farm and woodland was filled with housing tracts and shopping centers. Today few places remain which convey a sense of what Warwick's rural landscape was like. Most evocative is the Forge Road Historic District in Potowomut, an unspoiled area of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century buildings surrounded by farm fields and wooded acreage bounded by stone walls and picket fences.

The construction of Interstate Routes 95 and 295 in the 1960s had a tremendous impact on the community. New industrial parks were opened near the highways, and two large shopping malls at their intersection now serve as the state's major retail center. A megastructure housing the Knight Campus of Community College of Rhode Island was also built near the malls. Residential building has recently concentrated on the construction of apartment complexes rather than single-family houses.

The postwar boom has radically altered the physical character of Warwick. The city is no longer a community of villages set amid farm fields. For the most part, however, growth has occurred in a fashion that has left the developments of earlier periods intact. The fabric of the city is a complex mix of buildings, structures, and districts varied in age and function. The historically and architecturally significant properties herein nominated are invaluable elements of that fabric, providing a tangible link to Warwick's past for present and future residents of the community.

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The following districts, buildings, structures, and sites are significant with respect to the themes checked above and cited below:

**ARCHITECTURE:** Many of the properties included in the Warwick multiple resource nomination are architecturally significant. The city's six historic districts draw much of their significance from the architectural character of their constituent buildings. The Greene-Bowen House, Budlong Farm, Moses Greene House, Captain Oliver Gardiner House, Esek Randall House\*, Peter Greene House, Greene-Durfee House, Caleb Greene House, John Waterman Arnold House, Caleb Gorton House, and John R. Waterman House are all rare survivors of the colonial and Federal periods. The G. W. Arnold House (in the Pawtuxet Village Historic District) and the Richard Wickes Greene House are Warwick's best extant examples of Greek Revival domestic architecture, while the entire range of Victorian styles--Gothic Revival, Carpenter Gothic, Italianate, Bracketed, Second Empire, Mansard, Stick Style, Shingle Style, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival are represented by dwellings in the Pawtuxet Village, East Greenwich, and Buttonwoods Beach Historic Districts. The main house at Forge Farm and Hopelands are both handsome examples of colonial structures with well executed later additions: Early Victorian in the case of Forge Farm, Federal and Late Victorian in the case of Hopelands. The Oliver Wickes House is a fine example of a vernacular dwelling in a transitional Federal/Greek Revival style notable for the unusual use of stone construction. The former Russell Estate outbuildings are well designed remnants of one of Warwick's most important late Victorian country estates. The Pontiac Mill is an important collection of primarily Late Victorian industrial buildings with Romanesque and Italianate detailing. The Colonial Revival City Hall (Warwick Civic Center Historic District) and Queen Anne/Colonial Revival Union Chapel (Buttonwoods Beach Historic District) are exceptional examples of late Victorian public buildings, while the Aldrich Estate, with its structures modeled after French Renaissance and Baroque buildings, is Warwick's primary example of Beaux-Art design principles. The former Rhode Island State Airport Terminal, one of the state's earliest modern buildings, is interesting for its incorporation of features from the Art Deco, Art Moderne, and International Styles.

**COMMUNITY PLANNING:** The Buttonwoods Beach Historic District is noteworthy for the incorporation of miniature parks and a shorefront public promenade in its physical plan and for the attempt to regulate the area's environmental quality through the use of restrictive deed clauses.

**INDUSTRY:** The Pontiac Mills, the only nineteenth-century factory complex remaining in Warwick, commemorates the tremendous impact of industrial growth and prosperity on the community in the 1800s and the genesis of the B. B. & R. Knight textile empire.

(See Continuation Sheet #99)

\*not approved by Rhode Island Review Board.

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

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

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**MILITARY:** Gaspee Point is an important Revolutionary War site associated with the burning of the British cutter Gaspee by colonial insurgents. Forge Farm is notable as the birthplace of one of the Revolution's most important military officers, General Nathanael Greene. The Kentish Artillery Armory (in the Warwick Civic Center Historic District) is significant for serving as headquarters and drill hall of a post-Colonial militia company (chartered 1797) in the early twentieth century.

**POLITICS/GOVERNMENT:** The Warwick Civic Center Historic District is the physical manifestation of Warwick's civic identity and contains a variety of buildings which house municipal and public functions. As a group these buildings represent the growth and evolution of public and quasi-public institutions that have served and continue to serve local residents, and document changing views on which services it is suitable or necessary for local government to provide. The John R. Waterman House was the residence of John R. Waterman, a well-to-do farmer extensively involved in local and state politics. Waterman served in the General Assembly in the early 1800s, where he was instrumental in promoting the establishment of a free public school system, and served in 1841 as a delegate to the convention which drafted the "People's Constitution," a document which attempted to extend suffrage in Rhode Island. The Aldrich Estate was originally the country retreat of Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, the single most powerful member of the U.S. Congress in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The estate was visited by many prominent political figures of the era, including Presidents Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft.

**SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN:** The Buttonwoods Beach Historic District represents an attempt to plan a community which would serve as the setting for a wholesome, respectable mode of life combining recreational and religious activities. The John R. Waterman House was the residence of John R. Waterman, an early nineteenth-century politician noted for his association with social and reformist causes, among them the establishment of a free statewide public school system and free suffrage unrestricted by property-ownership qualifications.

**TRANSPORTATION:** The former Rhode Island State Airport Terminal reflects the state's commitment in the early twentieth century to provide facilities for the fastest, most up-to-date mode of transport then developing, to ensure the state's accessibility and promote commercial and industrial growth.

## 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
Specific dates	N.A.		Builder/Architect	N.A.

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The properties included in the Warwick multiple resource nomination reflect the civic and architectural development of the community over the past three and one-half centuries. While the entire physical fabric of the city reflects this process, the six districts, five building complexes, and eighteen individual buildings and sites nominated herein have been singled out because, together with their historical associations, the quality or integrity of their design or visual character make them particularly valuable resources. The judgement that these properties best represent significant aspects of the developmental, economic, social, and cultural history of Warwick is based on the results of a comprehensive historical and architectural survey of the city undertaken in 1975-1976 by the Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission in conjunction with the Warwick Department of City Plan and the Warwick Community Development Program.

### EARLY EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT

The earliest European settlement within the present limits of Warwick was established at Pawtuxet between 1638 and 1640, but the residents of Pawtuxet viewed themselves either as citizens of Providence or proprietors of an independent colony. As a municipality, Warwick evolved from a settlement founded in 1643 by a rather contentious and contumacious English tailor named Samuel Gorton. Gorton, one of the most notable and fascinating figures in New England colonial history, came to Massachusetts from London in 1637. During the next six years he settled in turn at Boston, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Providence, and Pawtuxet and was forced to leave each after he outraged local leaders and residents with his unconventional religious views and vehement repudiation of civil authority. Though his antagonistic behavior offended most people, Gorton was a charismatic individual who befriended the chief sachems of the Narragansett Indians and attracted a small band of devotees receptive to his mystical, ultra-puritan religious doctrines. When it proved impossible for Gorton and his followers to live peacefully in any of the existing settlements on Massachusetts or Narragansett Bay, they purchased from the Indian sachems Miantonomi and Pomham the rights to Shawomet, a tract south of Providence and Pawtuxet unoccupied by Europeans. The Shawomet Purchase included all the land between Occupass-tuxet Cove and the southern tip of Warwick Neck and extended about twenty miles inland from the western shore of Narragansett Bay, encompassing most of what is now central Warwick plus the present-day towns of West Warwick and Coventry. The Gortonists moved to Shawomet in the spring of 1643 and settled in the vicinity of Mill Creek. Between Shawomet and Pawtuxet lay

(See Continuation Sheet #88)

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Jones, Robert O., Warwick, R.I.: Statewide Historic Preservation Report K-W-1. Providence: Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission, 1981.

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property see individual entries

Quadrangle name East Greenwich, R.I. and Bristol,

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References R.I. - Mass.  
see individual entries

A 

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Zone Easting Northing

B 

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Zone Easting Northing

C 

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D 

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E 

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G 

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H 

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Verbal boundary description and justification

See individual entries.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N.A. code county code

state code county code

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Robert O. Jones

organization Rhode Island Historical  
Preservation Commission

date May, 1983

street & number 150 Benefit Street

telephone 401-277-2678

city or town Providence

state Rhode Island 02903

## 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national

state

local

See individual entries

As the designated State Historic Preservation 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.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

*Frank C. Williams*

title

date 24 June 1983

For NPS use only

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

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration