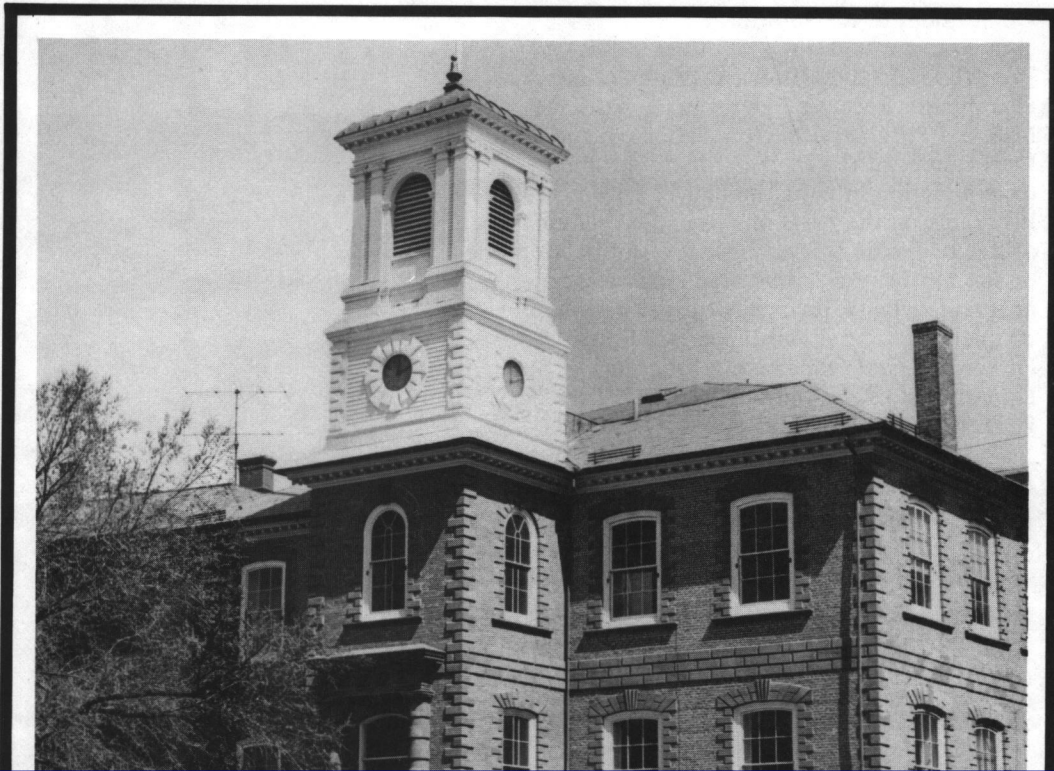


Rhode Island: State-owned Historic Properties



Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission

Rhode Island: State-owned Historic Properties



This document is a copy of the original survey published in 1989.
It has not been corrected or updated.

Since the original publication:

- >additional properties have been entered on the National Register;
- >some financial incentives referred to in these pages are no longer available;
- >some new financial incentives are available.

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Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission 1989

The Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission is your state agency for historical preservation. The Commission identifies and protects historic buildings, districts, landscapes, structures, and archaeological sites throughout the State of Rhode Island.

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Cover: State House, Providence. Photograph by Warren Jagger.

Title Page: Old State House, Providence.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Preface	i
An Introduction to State-owned Historic Properties	1
Illustrations	following page 8
State Houses	
Courthouses	
Armories	
Military	
Lighthouses	
Parks	
Institutions at Howard	
Police Barracks	
Colleges	
Transportation	
Inventory of State-owned Historic Properties	9
Appendix A: The State Register and National Register of Historic Places	45
Appendix B: Procedures for Protection of Historic Resources	47
Index of State-owned Properties by Jurisdiction	67
Index of State-owned Properties by Name	71

PREFACE

This book describes the historic buildings, structures, and sites which are owned by the State of Rhode Island and are worthy of preservation. Compiled by the Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission, the report contains information about the properties which represent the historical evolution of state government and which continue in public service today. The inventory is intended to provide information to state agencies and departments about the historic properties they care for. It will also give all Rhode Islanders a glimpse of the extraordinary range of properties which are associated with Rhode Island's long history and which we all share as part of our common heritage.

AN INTRODUCTION TO STATE-OWNED HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Spanning more than three centuries, the buildings and sites listed in this inventory form an integral part of the history of Rhode Island and its people. They are the tangible evidence of the evolution of the State's functions over time and also illustrate the expansion of state government's responsibility to protect the state's history. Our state government is the trustee of a legacy that is both perishable and irreplaceable.

Until the late nineteenth century, the State acted primarily as the creator of buildings which, over time, achieved historical and architectural significance. Gradually thereafter, and with increasing speed in recent decades, the State has committed itself to the protection of properties that possess historical value because they are associated with persons, events, or developments which are important to an understanding and an appreciation of Rhode Island's past. When state government acquires and cares for such properties, it recognizes their importance to all Rhode Islanders.

A large number of these buildings were built by the State for state functions. Over more than 300 years of Rhode Island history, the role of the State in the general welfare of its people has expanded. Such buildings help us to understand the evolution of state government in Rhode Island, from the eighteenth century when it was viewed as a necessary evil, and with no little suspicion, to the present day, when its activities are numerous and widespread, and often taken for granted.

State-constructed buildings are, in many cases, landmarks of substantial architectural importance. With some exceptions (most notably the State House), they are primarily the work of Rhode Island architects who were able to combine the immediate functional requirements of the State with aesthetic treatments reflecting American architectural tastes of their times. They served not only the particular public need which prompted their construction, but also as architectural representatives of the State within the communities in which they were built. This combination of requirements presented great opportunities to architects working in Rhode Island, and they produced many distinguished individual works of architecture and also, in some cases, notable bodies of work with common design themes.

The State House (1895-1904) is arguably Rhode Island's most important building, both architecturally and as the heart of state government. Designed by the nationally known firm of McKim, Mead and White, the marble-clad State House is an exuberant manifestation of Beaux Arts classicism, richly and elaborately detailed inside and out. Adding to its importance are the furnishings, both those selected by its talented architects and those from other periods added subsequently, and the varied collections of paintings, patent models, and military objects which illuminate facets of Rhode Island's past.

The State House, however, is a relative newcomer to the roster of State-commissioned buildings. Indeed, Rhode Island's oldest existing government buildings were erected when Rhode Island was still a colony of Great Britain. The legacy of colonial and early state government can be read in the five state houses, four of which are still owned by the State. Rhode Island's General Assembly sessions rotated among the five state houses on a regular basis until 1854. Remaining from the colonial period are the Colony House (1739-43) in Newport, and the Old State House (1760-62) in Providence. The state houses at East Greenwich (1804-05) and Bristol (1816-17) date to the early years of statehood.

In the later nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, additional courthouses were constructed, no longer for the General Assembly but for the State's expanding judicial system.

These are in South Kingstown (1894-96), Woonsocket (1896), Westerly (1912), Newport (1926), and Providence (1924-33).

Beginning in the nineteenth century, the State provided for military defense through the construction of armories. These include three in Providence: Benefit Street Arsenal (1839-40), Cranston Street Armory (1903-07), and the Armory of the Mounted Commands on North Main Street (1913, 1925); and others at Pawtucket (1894-95), Westerly (1901-02), and Woonsocket (1912). Except for the Armory of the Kentish Guards in East Greenwich (1842), which was built in the Greek Revival style, these armories were designed with medieval models in mind, resulting in castle-like structures with prominent towers, turrets, and battlements. Four of the armories (Cranston Street, Pawtucket, Woonsocket, and Westerly) were designed by a single architectural firm, William R. Walker and Son, which also designed the courthouses in Woonsocket and Westerly during this period.

The great majority of State-built structures reflect the State's role in the social welfare, health, and education of its citizens. In the late nineteenth century, state government began to assume responsibilities which localities were no longer able or willing to support and which welfare and penal authorities in Rhode Island viewed as needing reform.

The enormous Howard complex in Cranston provides one of the most vivid illustrations of the expanding role of state government in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Howard was originally conceived after the Civil War as a state farm, on which the poor, the criminal, and the sick would live and work under controlled conditions in the wholesome environment of rural life away from the social problems and unsanitary conditions of the cities. The earliest buildings remaining at Howard are the Providence County Jail and State Prison (now Maximum Security), built in 1874-78, and the Center Building, originally constructed in 1888-90 as the State Almshouse. Through the remainder of the nineteenth century and into the 1930s, the complex at Howard continued to expand. The establishment and expansion of state facilities at Howard offered major opportunities for Rhode Island architects, among them the firm of Stone, Carpenter and Willson, which was responsible for the buildings of the Sockanosset Boys School, the Center Building, and the State Prison. The Victorian styles favored in the nineteenth century gave way in the twentieth century to the Georgian and Colonial Revivals. A number of important architects contributed to this later stylistic phase, including the firm of Martin and Hall prior to World War I, and Howe and Church, Edward O. Ekman, Albert Harkness, Franklin R. Hindle, and others during the Public Works Administration construction program of the 1930s.

The extensive acreage at Howard permitted the State to concentrate the majority of its social welfare activities at Cranston. However, the State also developed two smaller facilities to serve the needs of two particular constituencies. In 1889, the Town of Bristol donated a tract of land to the State for a home for poor and disabled military veterans, in recognition of their service to their country and state. Although most functions of the Rhode Island Veterans' Home now are contained in recently constructed buildings, several of the original structures, pleasant domestic-scaled Queen Anne style structures, remain on the grounds. Early in the twentieth century, the State, through the efforts of Dr. Joseph Ladd, established a school for retarded persons in Exeter. Later named for Ladd, the school evolved as a campus-plan facility, with solid brick buildings arranged around a long rectangular green.

After Howard, the State's second largest institutional commitment through the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, both financially and architecturally, has been to higher education. The University of Rhode Island was originally established in South Kingstown as a land-grant agricultural and mechanical college in 1888. The State called upon the Providence firm of Stone, Carpenter and Willson, architects of many structures at Howard, for designs for the original, granite-walled college buildings: Taft Hall (1889), Davis Hall (1891), and Lippitt Hall (1897). The campus has been enlarged substantially over the past century, without adherence to a formally arranged ground plan or unified architectural scheme, and buildings reflect the

range of styles that have become popular during the last one hundred years, from the Victorian modes of the 1880s and 1890s to the Colonial and Classical Revivals of the 1920s and 1930s and Modern work in the 1960s and 1970s. Architects that have contributed to the physical evolution of the URI campus include Leslie P. Langworthy; Bigelow, Kent, Willard and Company; Jackson, Robertson and Adams; and Albert Harkness.

The State Normal School, chartered in 1854, was another important state educational institution. It occupied rented quarters until the State erected the Roger Williams Building (1898) on Promenade Street in Providence. This Renaissance Revival building, designed by Martin and Hall, was the first structure built expressly to house the normal school. Institutional growth led to construction in 1928 of the Henry Barnard Building, designed by William R. Walker and Son and named for the nationally famous Rhode Island educator. Over the years the normal school diversified its curriculum and eventually was renamed Rhode Island College. The college moved to a new campus off Mount Pleasant Avenue built between 1956 and 1958.

In recent decades, the State has committed itself to providing widely accessible public higher education through the establishment of the Community College of Rhode Island (originally Rhode Island Junior College). The community college sponsors classes in several locations around the state, in addition to offering a full range of programs at its own facilities in Warwick and Lincoln. These are not traditional campuses with detached structures clustered around an open green; each is a megastructure--a single massive, multi-purpose building. More distinguished architecturally is the Knight Campus (1969-72) in Warwick, an imposing concrete monolith dramatically sited on a hilltop near the junction of two interstate highways.

Activities specifically related to twentieth-century life produced three new kinds of State-built resources. The rise in automobile ownership and use and ever-increasing volume of motor vehicle traffic in the years after 1900 led the State to take a greater role in highway construction and maintenance, tasks previously handled almost exclusively by cities and towns. The State Board of Public Roads was established in 1903 to oversee improvements to roads designated as state highways, and in 1912 the board's Bridge Department was created to attend to the pressing need for better bridges. The Bridge Department assumed responsibility for all bridges on state highways and immediately undertook a survey to assess the condition and serviceability of existing structures. Many outmoded structures needed replacement, and the department implemented an ambitious program to construct new bridges that met modern requirements. For the initial phase of this program, the State retained the services of Daniel Luten and Walter Denham of the National Bridge Company, an Indiana-based firm that supplied clients with bridge designs patented by Luten. However, the Bridge Department soon instituted its own design section, headed by Clarence L. Hussey. During its first years of operation the department adopted certain standards and practices that set the pattern for state bridge building for the next quarter century: a reliance on standardized designs to facilitate construction; an almost exclusive use of concrete construction; a preference for arched structures; and a policy of building structures to meet anticipated traffic and loading capacities. In 1935 the Board of Public Roads became part of the State's new Department of Public Works, later succeeded by the Department of Transportation. Today the Department of Transportation is the custodian of numerous bridges that reflect significant aspects of the history and technology of highway-bridge construction in Rhode Island.

In 1925 the General Assembly established the Rhode Island State Police. The force was organized into regional patrols, each of which needed its own office and barracks. The headquarters in Scituate occupied a handsome eighteenth-century farmhouse until 1960. Several facilities for other units were erected in the 1930s; those in Lincoln (1931), Richmond (1931), North Kingstown (1933), and Portsmouth (1935) are still active, as is the later barracks in Gloucester (1956). Although not identical, all five buildings are simple Georgian Revival structures, each comprising a central block with symmetrical wings, set in nicely landscaped grounds. Jackson, Robertson and Adams, architects of the North Kingstown barracks, probably designed the other 1930s barracks as well.

The State also started to build and operate airports in the 1930s. Of the six airports maintained by the State today, three contain buildings dating before 1940. The most important, both functionally and architecturally, is Theodore Francis Green State Airport in Warwick, the first State-owned airport in the United States. Opened in 1931 as simply a graded strip in a grassy field, this facility was properly furnished with an Administration and Terminal Building in 1932-33. This Moderne style structure by the Providence architectural firm Jackson, Robertson and Adams is significant as one of the first examples of modern architecture commissioned by the State, and is a rare surviving example of early twentieth-century airport architecture.

Until the early twentieth century, Rhode Island state government's historic preservation activities were essentially confined to maintaining the buildings that the State had created for its own purposes. Efforts to identify, record, and preserve other buildings representing the state's past were left to scholars and to private organizations, in particular to the Rhode Island Historical Society, which was established in 1822. The State did, however, appropriate funds for the purchase and marking of the Indian Burial Ground in Charlestown in 1878, and in 1906 it financed a statewide program to mark sites of historical interest. Included in this effort were the construction of a stone obelisk in Charlestown, in memory of General Joseph Stanton, Jr., Rhode Island's first U. S. Senator; a memorial rock commemorating the arrival of the first European settlers in New Shoreham; and a monument to the Great Swamp Fight of 1675 in South Kingstown.

At first the State gradually assumed trusteeship of historic properties as a consequence of undertakings which were not primarily intended as preservation projects. In 1926, the State accepted the Goddard family's donation of The Oaks, an 1870s waterfront estate in Warwick, for use as a public park called Goddard Memorial State Park. The following year, as part of site acquisition for the new Providence County Courthouse, the State purchased a Colonial dwelling on Hopkins Street which had been the residence of Stephen Hopkins, a governor of Rhode Island Colony and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. The house was moved to the corner of Hopkins and Benefit Street, restored, and opened to the public as a museum.

The State's first deliberate efforts in historic preservation planning occurred in the 1950s, when Governor Dennis J. Roberts initiated a statewide development study. As part of the study, a citizens' committee, working with the recreation bureau of the State Development Council, inventoried and mapped historic buildings and sites throughout Rhode Island. The information was subsequently used by the Department of Public Works in the development of the state's federally assisted highway program. In 1956 the General Assembly passed legislation creating the Heritage Foundation (now Heritage Trust) of Rhode Island, a private organization empowered to acquire and preserve historic buildings. As the decade closed, the General Assembly passed an enabling act which authorized Rhode Island cities and towns to develop their own preservation programs through the passage of historic zoning ordinances and delineation of historic districts.

In the 1960s, the State's role in historic preservation evolved from facilitating programs carried out largely by others to acceptance of wider trusteeship responsibilities for the state's heritage. The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 established the foundations for federal-state partnerships in protection of historic buildings. Two years later, Rhode Island formally entered this partnership when the General Assembly created the Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission.

The Historical Preservation Commission is the state office for historic preservation and operates Rhode Island's only statewide historic preservation program which identifies and protects historic sites, buildings, structures, and districts. The Commission has sixteen members and includes a historian, an architect, a museologist, a landscape historian, and an anthropologist. The Commission's staff includes historians, archaeologists, architectural historians, and restoration architects. Commission staff identify historic properties; prepare nominations to the State and National Registers; review publicly supported projects which affect

historic properties, assist local governments with preservation planning; and operate several financial assistance programs for historic buildings. The Commission has special responsibilities for State-owned historic buildings. It catalogs and inventories historic properties owned by the State and provides professional advice to other state agencies about their historic buildings.

The State's acquisition of historic areas for parkland accelerated following the establishment of the Green Acres program in 1964. Through this program, the State purchased the Colt estate, now Colt State Park, in Bristol. Industrialist Samuel P. Colt had permitted public access to the expansive and elaborately landscaped grounds he had developed here; under state ownership, continued public use of the property was ensured. Colt was interested in cattle breeding, and he built a special complex of dairy barns to house his prize herd. Also within the park are the Coggeshall (c. 1750) and Church (c. 1790, 1860) Houses, two farmhouses acquired by Colt that predate his ownership of the land. Dame Farm, located in Snake Den State Park in Johnston, is another important historic property acquired under the Green Acres program. This working farmstead includes a late eighteenth-century farmhouse as well as a barn, several sheds, and silos. The state park system now also includes Brenton Point in Newport, originally a private waterfront estate known as The Reef, developed by Theodore M. Davis in the 1880s.

In its drive to acquire and preserve parkland, the State assumed title to some historic military installations established by the United States government for the defense of Narragansett Bay. First among these is Fort Adams in Newport. The portion of the federal reservation acquired by the State in 1964 includes an immense casemated granite fortification which dates from 1824. Fort Wetherill and Fort Getty, both in Jamestown, are open-platform concrete coastal batteries built in the early twentieth century, by which time great works like Fort Adams were obsolete. Camp Varnum and Fort Nathanael Greene in Narragansett both date from the World War II era. The portion of the latter which now comprises Fisherman's Memorial Park contains a fire control or sighting station built to resemble, from the air, a small farmstead, complete with "silo" which is in reality an observation tower.

Over the years, various state agencies have acquired historic properties to carry out their own missions. The Department of Mental Health, Retardation, and Hospitals, in its move to establish group homes, has purchased a number of historic houses, such as the Himes-Getchell House, Woonsocket; Fairbrother House, Pawtucket; the Deming House, Providence; and the Bell House, South Kingstown. These are former single-family dwellings which are part of the historic architectural fabric of their neighborhoods. The University of Rhode Island is the owner of some historic properties built for non-educational purposes on sites subsequently acquired for campus use. Most notable is the South Ferry Church (1850-51), an important structure by architect Thomas A. Tefft which is now part of the school's Bay Campus in Narragansett. Others include the Watson House (1792) on the main campus in Kingston and the Matteson House (c. 1830) on the W. Alton Jones Campus in West Greenwich.

The concept that the State has a special responsibility toward its State-owned historic properties was given a legal footing in 1974, when the General Assembly amended Rhode Island's historic preservation legislation. The Historical Preservation Commission was authorized to compile an inventory of State-owned historic properties, and the Commission's review of publicly assisted projects was specifically extended to include any act by the State and its departments and agencies which could potentially affect properties included in the inventory.

Most recently, the obligations of the State toward its historical and architectural legacy were examined by a special legislative commission whose report, "A Legacy to Save or Lose," was issued in January, 1988. The findings of the special legislative commission speak to both the problems and the possibilities confronting the State of Rhode Island as it enters its fourth century confirmed in its commitment to conserve the legacy of its past.

In this context, the Inventory of State-owned Historic Properties serves not as an end in itself, but, rather, as a tool by which planning for Rhode Island's future can be enhanced through care for its past. As this inventory attests, the State is trustee and conservator of a wide variety of historic properties. Taken together, these properties tell the story of Rhode Island's state government as it has evolved over the centuries to meet the needs and aspirations of its citizens. Many buildings, from the eighteenth-century Colony House to the State Airport terminals of the 1930s, also testify to the contributions of the State to the rich architectural environment of which Rhode Island is justifiably proud. The variety and number of properties in the inventory attest to the state's long tradition of preserving the buildings that represent its history. The challenge is to ensure the preservation of this irreplaceable inheritance.

WHAT IS THE RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL PRESERVATION COMMISSION?

The Historical Preservation Commission is the state office for historic preservation. The Commission operates Rhode Island's only statewide historic preservation program. It identifies and protects buildings, structures, sites, and districts of historic and prehistoric significance.

The programs administered by the Historic Preservation Commission help Rhode Islanders to safeguard the places which embody their heritage: their houses, churches, parks, neighborhoods, workplaces, and public buildings. Historic preservation, which has always been important for the state's tourism industry, also has a vital place in the revitalization of our cities and is playing a major role in the state's economic growth.

Survey of Historic Properties:

The first step in historic preservation is to locate and record Rhode Island's historic resources. Over 50,000 structures have been surveyed to date. Commission surveys focus on individual towns or neighborhoods, or on specific groups of resources, such as State-owned properties.

Properties are identified and evaluated for their significance in the community's and state's history. The research is conducted by professional historians and architectural historians on the Commission staff.

A report on each survey is published and distributed to government officials, libraries, and the public. The Commission's survey reports are professional planning studies which guide historic preservation decisions.

Archeology:

The first Rhode Islanders lived over 10,000 years ago. Field surveys and research have located and recorded 2,000 archeological sites in the state. The archeology program is carried out by professional archeologists on the Historical Preservation Commission staff in cooperation with other archeologists in the state.

The Commission regulates archeological investigations on State land and under waters which are within the State's jurisdiction. The Commission also cares for a collection of archeological artifacts, now numbering 80,000 objects.

State Register and National Register of Historic Places:

The state's most important historic places are listed on the State Register and the National Register, the official lists of significant historic properties which are worthy of preservation.

The Historical Preservation Commission prepares and processes nominations to the Registers. About 20,000 properties have been listed or are awaiting nomination. Listing qualifies properties for special financial programs, such as grants, loans, and tax incentives, and it provides the protection of project review.

Project Review:

Historic properties are protected from needless destruction through Historical Preservation Commission review of publicly funded or licensed projects. The Commission's professional staff works with federal, state, and local agencies to determine which projects may damage historic properties and to develop less harmful alternatives. About 1,000 reviews are conducted each year.

State-owned Properties:

The State owns many historic buildings, sites, and fine arts objects. These are catalogued by the Commission, which also provides professional advice to other state agencies about the care of buildings and the exhibition of objects.

Certified Local Governments:

Local governments can be partners in the state and national historic preservation programs. Cities and towns which have developed their own local historic preservation programs and which meet performance standards may be certified by the Commission. Certified local governments assist in nominating properties to the National Register, and they are eligible to receive grants from the Commission to carry out preservation projects.

Financial Assistance:

The Historical Preservation Commission administers several programs to help owners meet the cost of preserving their historic buildings: federal and state matching grants for restoration and planning projects; low-interest loans from the Historic Preservation Loan Fund; and special federal tax incentives for income-producing properties. In addition, the Commission operates an easements program which protects historic properties and may qualify current owners for tax benefits.

Technical Assistance:

Each year more than 4,000 Rhode Islanders turn to the Commission for help with a wide range of preservation problems. The Commission staff includes professional historians, architectural historians, archeologists, architects, and preservation planners.

The Commission staff assists property owners and government officials who are working with historic places. In addition, the Commission advises local building officials and zoning boards when they consider variances for historic buildings.

Public Information:

The Historical Preservation Commission's published survey reports provide a wealth of information about the history and the historic properties of Rhode Island. A newsletter reports preservation news within the state, and the Commission produces other publications as needed to address specific issues.

The Historical Preservation Commission welcomes comments on its programs and on specific projects.

Stephen Hopkins House (1707, 1743, 1804, 1927), Providence. On the move, from the north side of Hopkins Street. Photograph (1927) courtesy of the Rhode Island Historical Society.

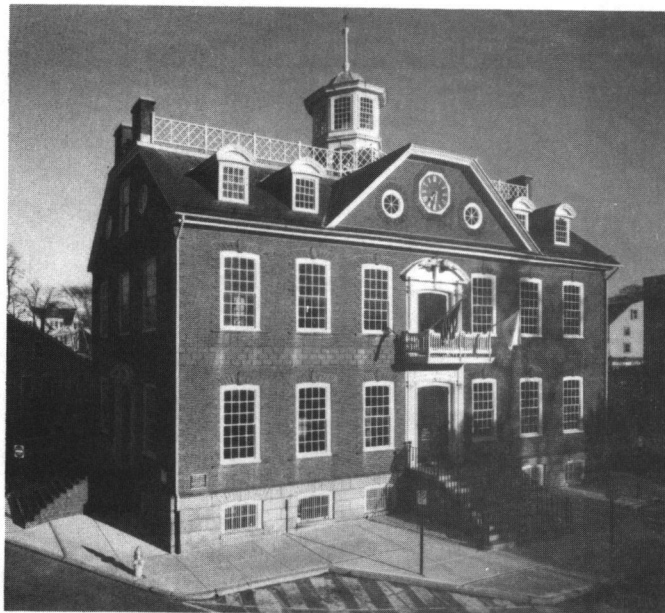


Stephen Hopkins House (1707, 1743, 1804, 1927), Providence. Present site on southwest corner of Hopkins Street and Benefit Street.



STATE HOUSES

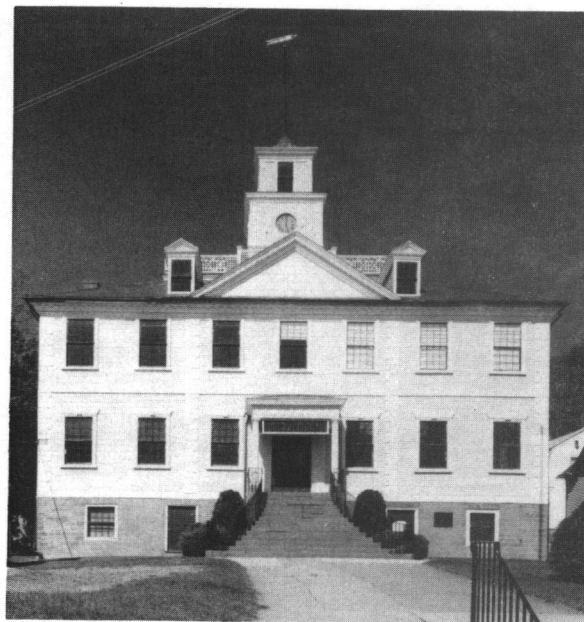
*Colony House (1739-43),
Washington Square, Newport.
Richard Munday, architect.*



*Colony House (1739-43),
Washington Square, Newport.
Richard Munday, architect.
View of the Great Hall on the
first floor.*



*Kent County Courthouse (1804-
05, 1909), Main and Court
Streets, East Greenwich.
Stereograph (c. 1840) courtesy
of the Rhode Island Historical
Society.*



STATE HOUSES

Old State House (1760-62, 1850-51, 1867-68, c. 1906), 150 Benefit Street, Providence. View of east facade (1867); James C. Bucklin, architect.



State Buildings, Providence. View to the west showing the Veterans Memorial Auditorium (1927-28, 1949) on the left, the State House (1895-1904) in the center, the State Office Building (1927-28, 1935), and new State Office Building (1988-89) under construction at the far right. Photograph courtesy of the R. I. Department of Economic Development.



COURTHOUSES

*Woonsocket Courthouse (1896),
24 Front Street, Woonsocket.
William R. Walker & Son,
architects.*



*Westerly Town Hall and Fourth
District Courthouse (1912),
Broad Street, Westerly. William
R. Walker & Son, architects.
View from Wilcox Park.*



*Providence County Courthouse
(1924-33), 250 Benefit Street,
Providence. Jackson, Robertson
& Adams, architects.
Photograph (c. 1955) courtesy
of the Rhode Island Historical
Society.*

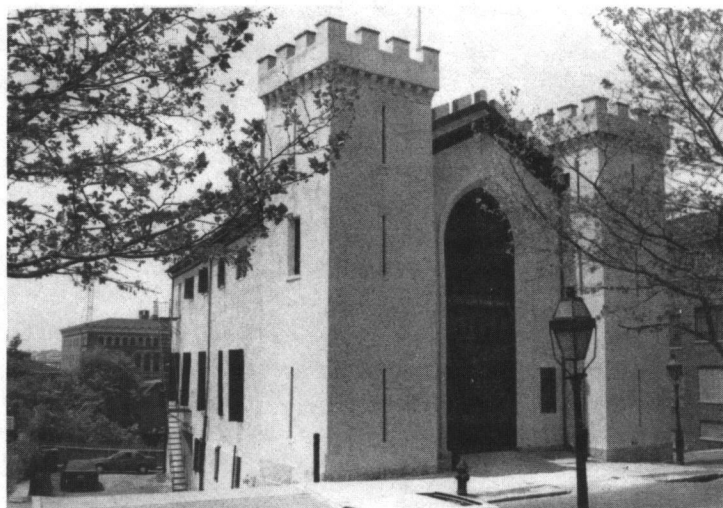


ARMORIES

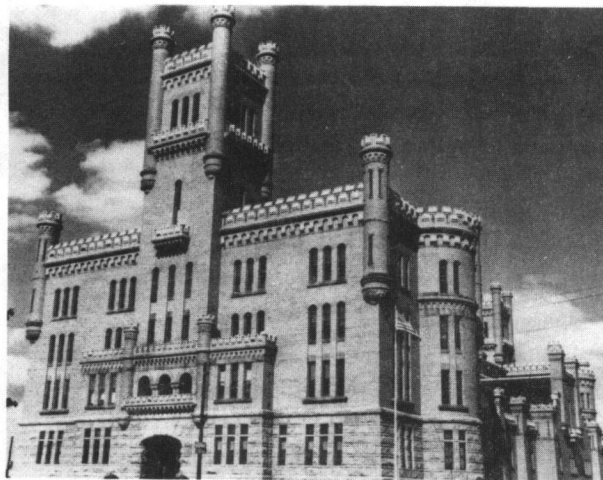
*Armory of the Kentish Guards
(1842), Pierce and Armory
Streets, East Greenwich.*



*Benefit Street Arsenal (1839-40),
176 Benefit Street, Providence.*



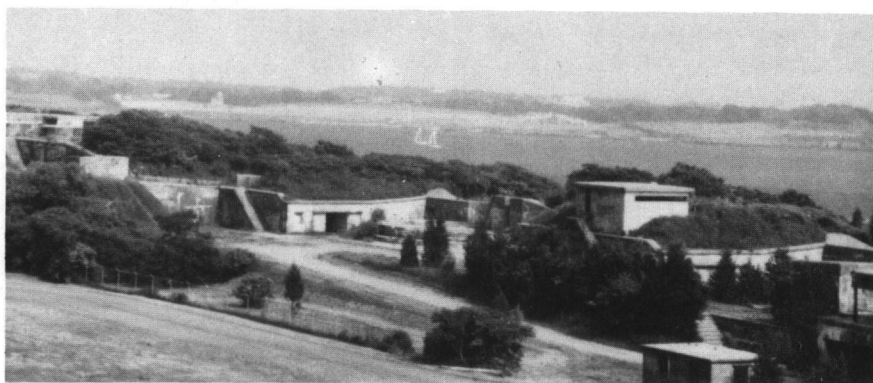
*Pawtucket Armory (1894-95),
72 Exchange Street, Pawtucket.
William R. Walker & Son,
architects.*



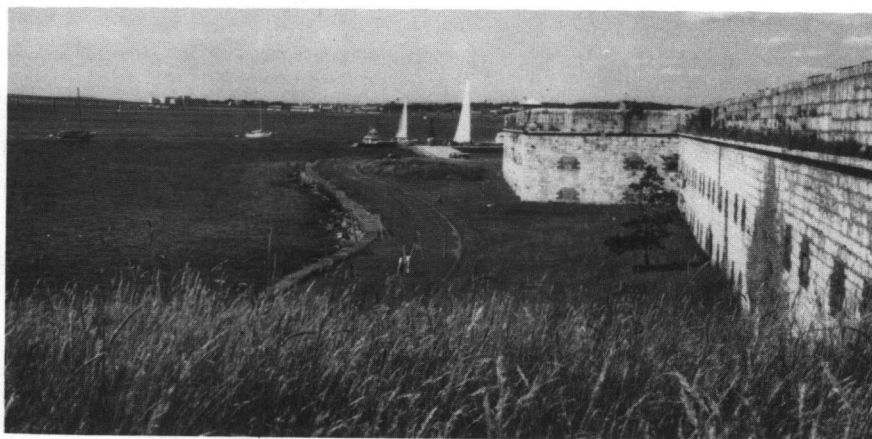
*Cranston Street Armory (1903-
07), 375 Cranston Street,
Providence. William R. Walker
& Son, architects.*

MILITARY

Site of Fort Dumpling/Fort Wetherill (c. 1775, 1798, 1902 et seq.), Ocean Street, Jamestown. View to east of World War II fortifications along East Passage. Photograph courtesy of the R. I. Department of Environmental Management.



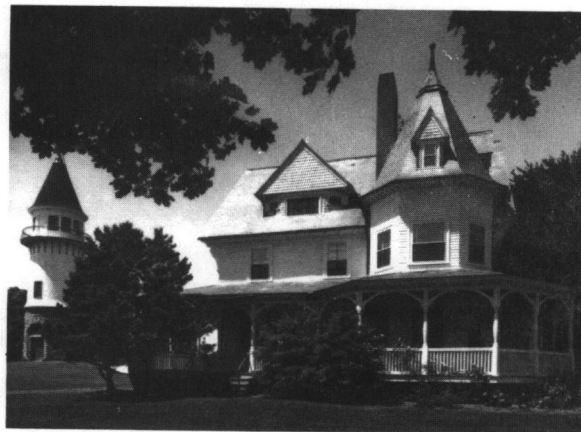
Fort Adams (1799, 1824-57, 1873, 1898 et seq.), Fort Adams Road, Newport. View along north rampart of 1825 fort looking towards Newport Harbor. Photograph courtesy of the R. I. Department of Environmental Management.



Commanding Officer's Quarters/Eisenhower House (1873-75), Fort Adams, Newport. George Mason & Sons, architects.



Rhode Island Veterans Home (1889-98, 1955), Metacom Avenue, Bristol. View of Water Tower (c. 1890) on left and Commissioner's Residence (c. 1890) in center.



LIGHTHOUSES

*Dutch Island Lighthouse
(1857), south end of Dutch
Island, Jamestown.*



*Beavertail Light Station (1856,
1898), Beavertail Road,
Jamestown. View northwest
with (left to right) assistant
keeper's house, lighthouse,
keeper's house, and old signal
house.*



Dame Farm (c. 1790, 1910, 1925), in Snake Den State Park, off Brown Avenue, Johnston. View of farm complex centered on the Dame Farmhouse.



Stable (1876) of the former Russell Estate, The Oaks, now Goddard State Park, off Ives Road, Warwick.

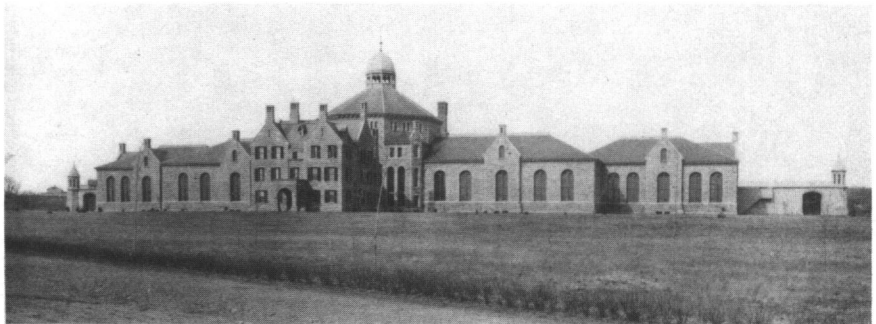


Colt Dairy Barns (1917), in Colt State Park, off Hope Street, Bristol. Wallis E. Howe, architect.



INSTITUTIONS AT HOWARD

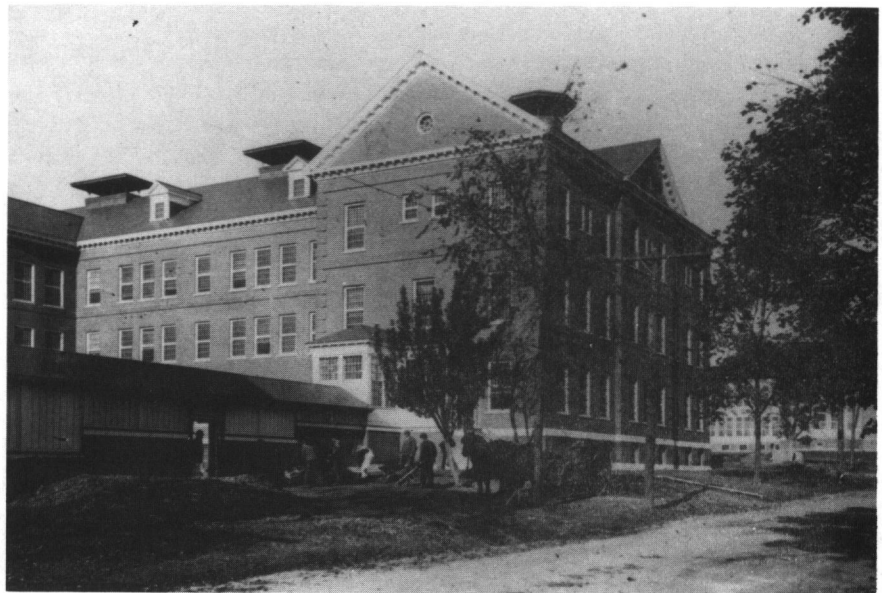
Providence County Jail and State Prison/Adult Correctional Institution (1878, 1924), Pontiac Avenue, Cranston. Stone & Carpenter, architects. Photograph (c. 1900) courtesy of the Rhode Island Historical Society.



Sockanosset Boys' School Dormitories (1880-95), Sockanosset Cross Road and New London Avenue, Cranston. Photograph (1886) courtesy of the Rhode Island Historical Society.

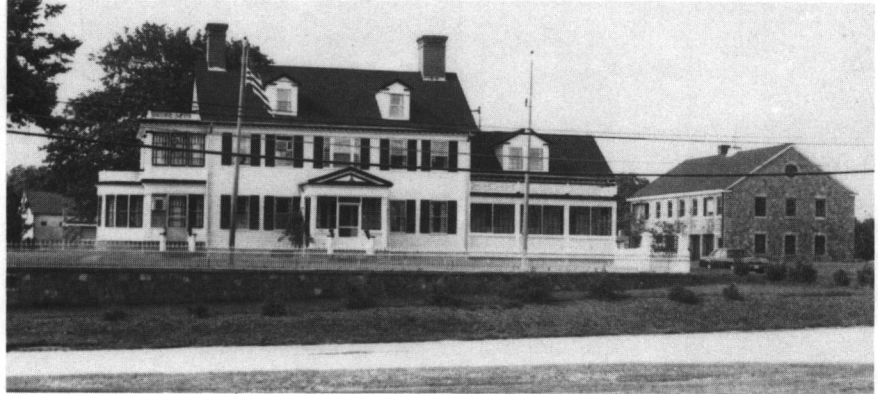


A Building/Reception Hospital (1912), Howard Avenue, Cranston. Martin & Hall, architects. Photograph (c. 1920) courtesy of the Rhode Island Historical Society.



POLICE BARRACKS

*Rhode Island State Police
Headquarters (1799, 1912-14,
1920s), Danielson Pike,
Scituate.*



*State Police Barracks (1935),
East Main Road, Portsmouth.*



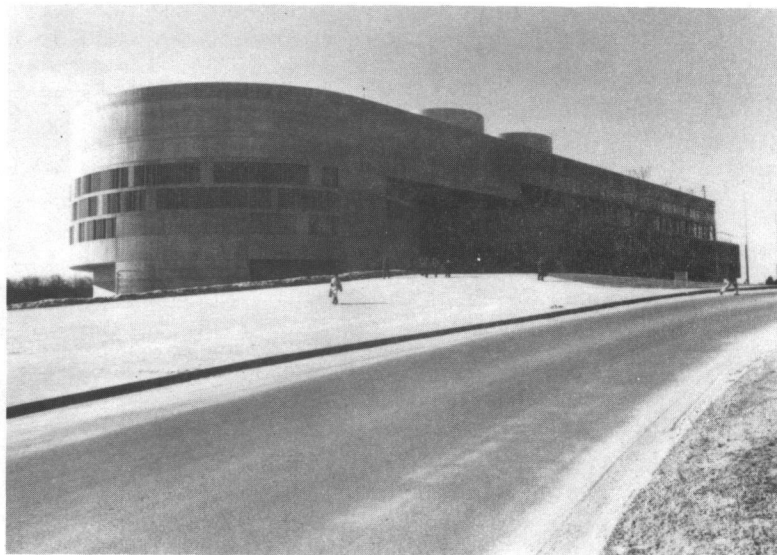
COLLEGES



University of Rhode Island (1888 et seq.), off Kingstown Road (RI Route 138) at Upper and Lower College Roads, Kingston village, South Kingstown. View to west showing the original quadrangle and fields on the right. Photograph courtesy of the R. I. Department of Economic Development.



South Ferry Church (1850-51), Ferry Road, Narragansett. Thomas A. Tefft, architect. Now part of Narragansett Bay Campus, University of Rhode Island.



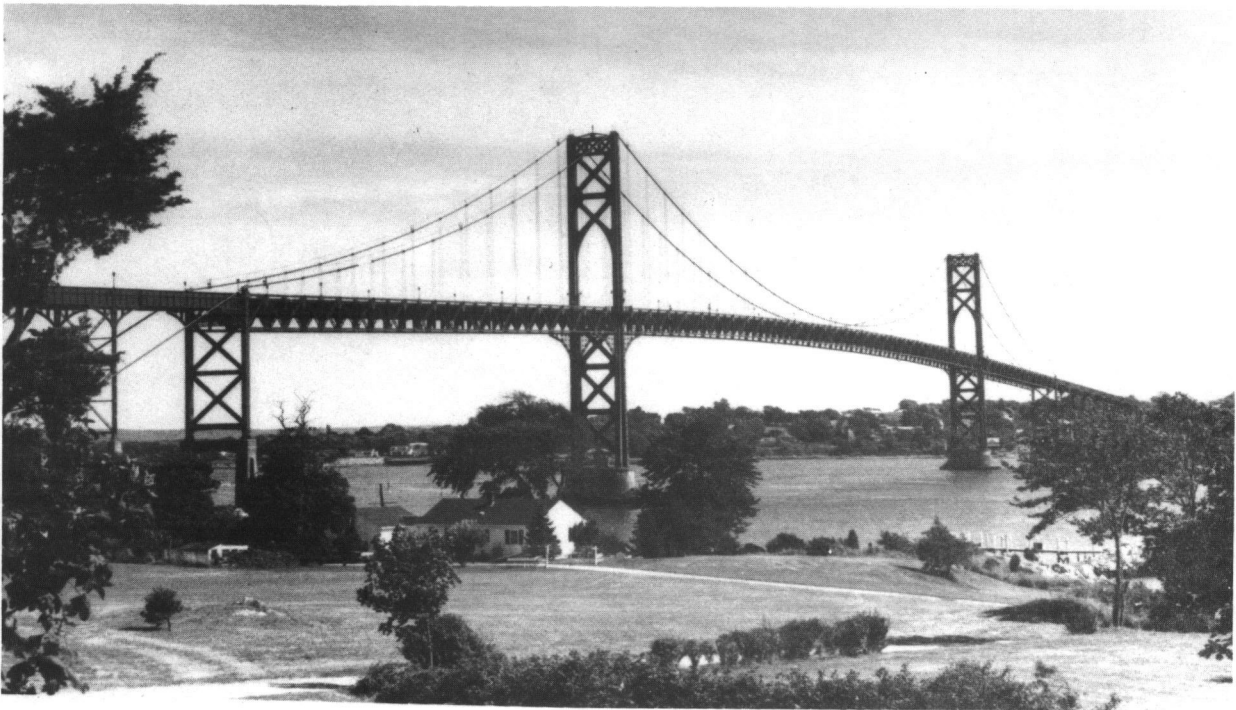
Knight Campus, Community College of Rhode Island (1968-72), East Avenue (RI Route 113), Warwick. Perkins & Will, architects; Robinson Green Beretta and Harkness & Geddes, associated architects.

TRANSPORTATION

Former Administration Building, Rhode Island State Airport (1932-33), Occupassuxet Road, Warwick. Jackson, Robertson & Adams, architects. Now houses U. S. Weather Service.



Mount Hope Bridge (1927-29), Ferry Road (RI Route 114), crossing Mount Hope Bay between Bristol and Portsmouth. Robinson & Steinman, consulting engineers; Theodore E. Blake, and Howe & Church, architects.



INVENTORY OF STATE-OWNED HISTORIC PROPERTIES

The Inventory of State-owned Historic Properties represents a partial list of the State-owned historic resources of Rhode Island. In the future, it will be periodically reviewed and amended as the State acquires new property or as subsequent surveys reveal information omitted from this inventory. Many of the buildings listed in the inventory contain historic objects, furnishings, and artifacts which are not itemized in this report. Documents, manuscripts, and books are not included in the Inventory of State-owned Historic Properties, because they are the responsibility of other state commissions and agencies. Historic Building Data Sheets for these properties are located at the Historical Preservation Commission office, the Old State House, 150 Benefit Street, Providence.

The following inventory is organized alphabetically by city and town name. Under city and town headings, most buildings are listed alphabetically by name (buildings named for people are alphabetized by surname; for example, Hopkins, Stephen, House). In some cases strict alphabetical order has not been followed to allow for placing entries together which are geographically contiguous (for example, structures on Dutch Island, part of the town of Jamestown) or which historically form a single unit (for example, the former Rhode Island College of Education buildings in Providence). For the State Institutions at Howard and the University of Rhode Island, buildings have been listed first in chronological order, to give a sense of the historical and architectural development of these large institutions, then alphabetically by name. The unit of state government which has jurisdiction over each property is indicated at the end of each inventory entry by a code keyed to the list below.

The inventory has two cross references to help locate entries. A list of properties by units of state government begins on page 47. Properties are also indexed by name beginning on page 71.

ADMIN = Department of Administration
CORR = Department of Corrections
COURT = Judiciary/State Courts
DEM = Department of Environmental Management
DHS = Department of Human Services
DOE = Department of Education
DOT = Department of Transportation
EXEC = Executive Department
LABOR = Department of Labor
MHRH = Department of Mental Health, Retardation, and Hospitals
SRS = Department of Social and Rehabilitative Services
WRB = Water Resources Board

BARRINGTON

BARRINGTON BRIDGE #123 (1914), County Road (RI Route 103), over the Barrington River: A deck-arch concrete bridge. The construction of this bridge in conjunction with the nearby Warren Bridge was the largest project undertaken by the Bridge Department of the State Board of Public Roads during the initial phase of the department's bridge improvement program. (DOT)

WARREN BRIDGE #124 (1914), County Road (RI Route 103), over the Palmer River between Barrington and Warren: A deck-arch concrete bridge; see entry above. (DOT)

BRISTOL

BRISTOL COUNTY COURTHOUSE (1816-17, 1836, 1934-35), High Street: This building was one of the five courthouses, or state houses, in which the Rhode Island General Assembly met in prescribed rotation prior to 1854. A symmetrically arranged Federal structure of stone faced with brick (and subsequently stuccoed), its design may be the work of Russell Warren or perhaps John Holden Greene. Its most distinctive feature is the massing of the main block, which has a 3-story, gable-roof central section flanked by 2-story hip roof wings. Above the center gable roof, a square, wooden, 2-stage bell tower, decorated with quoins and railings, rises to an octagonal belfry with flaring conical roof. The main floor, located on the second level, is marked by tall windows, and a large round-arch window infilled with Gothic-arch tracery in the center of the facade. Over the years the courthouse has undergone a number of alterations. In the 1830s, stucco (originally rusticated) was applied over the brick facing and the exterior painted a sand color with darker trim. In 1871, the first- and second-story window sashes were replaced and a new weathervane installed. The building was refurbished as a PWA project in 1934-35 under the direction of Bristol resident Wallis E. Howe, a partner in the architectural firm of Howe, Church and Prout. The original Tuscan-column portico was replaced with a Gothic Revival design of clustered colonnettes to harmonize with the window above and the building was repainted in a Colonial Revival scheme of yellow with white trim and green shutters. In the 1970s, the exterior was repainted in colors approximating the early Gothic Revival scheme of 1836. After 1854, the building was used as a courthouse, a function which ceased in 1980 with removal of the Bristol County Superior Court to Providence. Today, this important historic building is partially vacant. (COURT)

CIVIL WAR MONUMENT, North Cemetery (1902), Hope Street (RI Route 114): A monumental column of the Composite order surmounted by a statue of a Union soldier holding a furled flag and a sword. It was erected by the State of Rhode Island, and is surrounded by graves of Civil War veterans. (DHS)

COLT STATE PARK (c. 1905, 1913, 1965), off Hope Street (RI Route 114): Colt State Park was originally developed as a private estate by Samuel Pomeroy Colt (1853-1931), a Bristol manufacturer. About 1905, Colt began to acquire land on Poppasquash Neck which once comprised three old Bristol farms: the Chase farm, the Church farm, and the Van Wickle farm.

By 1913 the estate was largely completed; it included a large shingled casino which served as a summer residence and a place to accommodate large parties. The grounds, which Colt maintained for the public as well as his personal use, featured an extensive collection of outdoor sculpture, including marble entrance gates upon which were two large bronze bulls modelled after cattle that Colt raised in a complex of barns in the park.

Colt's will specified that the park be placed in trust and continue to be open to the public. His heirs made several attempts to sell the property for development, and in 1935 the Metropolitan Park Commission proposed that the state acquire the park. This was finally accomplished in 1965. Time and vandalism resulted in gradual loss of most of the statuary; however, the landscaped grounds, the bull gates, Colt's dairy complex and several other buildings remain. (DEM)

Coggeshall Farmhouse (c. 1750 *et seq.*): A 1-1/2-story, 4-bay, gable-roofed, shingle-clad cottage with large central chimney and an added 1-story ell. This is one of several structures present at the time the surrounding land was acquired by Samuel P. Colt for his farm, and bears the name of the tenants who lived here at the time. In 1968 the property was leased to the Bristol Historical and Preservation Society and in 1973 the Coggeshall Farm Museum, Inc., was incorporated to depict rural life in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Today this living farm is an important educational resource.

Church House (c. 1790, c. 1860): A 2-1/2-story, 5-bay house with a steeply pitched cross gable roof with flared ends, and Victorian brackets and heavy returns. The house was originally only one story in height and was reportedly moved here from Church's Wharf on Thames Street by Thomas W. Church. His son, Samuel W. Church, a successful merchant, is believed to have been responsible for the enlargement and "Victorianizing" of the dwelling in the mid-nineteenth century. The house was associated with a model farm developed by Samuel Church between 1843 and 1886, land which was subsequently acquired by Samuel Colt for his farm and park. Current plans call for its restoration and reuse as part of the Portuguese Cultural Foundation Museum.

Mill Gut Bridge (1906): A triple-arch bridge of rough granite spanning the mouth of Mill Gut. Formerly adorned with classical statuary, it is used today for pedestrian traffic only.

Colt Farm Gates (1913): Mounted on marble pedestals are two bronze bulls, each over six feet high, modelled by sculptor Isadore Bonheur and cast in Paris by the Val d'Onse Company. Flanking the main entrance to Colt State Park, the gates carry the inscription "Colt Farm. Private Property, Public Welcome."

Well House (c. 1907): A small, square, one-room rubblestone building with pyramidal hip roof and round-arched entrance, located across the lane from the house and a little west of the Ice House.

Colt Dairy Barns (1917); Wallis E. Howe, architect: This picturesque fieldstone barn complex has a 1-1/2-story, gable-roofed steel-framed central section with a 2-story, ogee-domed tower at the southwest corner, plus two large silos. The complex, designed around a spacious courtyard, includes a cow barn, calf barn, maternity ward, bull pen, and dairy, all but one retaining original red-glazed pantile roofing. A pair of bronze lions guards the gate. The complex was erected to house Colt's herd of Jersey cattle.

Ice House (date unknown): A one-room, rubblestone building with shallow gable roof, situated at the head of Mill Gut.

MOUNT HOPE BRIDGE #300 (1927-29), Ferry Road (RI Route 114), over Mount Hope Bay between Bristol and Portsmouth; Robinson and Steinman, engineers; Theodore E. Blake, consulting architect; McClintic-Marshall Company, general contractors: A wire-cable suspension bridge with an overall length of 6100 feet and a main suspension span of 1200 feet, supported by a pair of 285-foot main towers with graceful cross-pattern and gothic-arch steelwork. It is historically significant as the first and only permanent link between Aquidneck Island and the Mount Hope Peninsula, a major ferry crossing since colonial times. Proposals to erect a State-funded bridge over this important crossing on the overland route between Providence and Newport were repeatedly rejected during the 1920s. The present structure was erected by the private Mount Hope Bridge Company in accordance with a charter granted by the General Assembly, and opened with great fanfare on October 24, 1929. The bridge company defaulted and in 1932 the span was sold at auction to the Mount Hope Bridge Corporation, an association of bondholders. In 1955 the State assumed ownership. Mount Hope Bridge is a very handsome and significant example of early twentieth-century bridge design and engineering, notable for its green-color paint scheme and decorative electric lights strung along its cables, both innovative features at the time of the bridge's construction. It received the American Institute of Steel Construction's Artistic Bridge Award in 1929. (DOT)

RHODE ISLAND SOLDIERS' HOME (1889-98, 1955 *et seq.*), Metacom Avenue (RI Route 136); Arthur L. Almy, architect of original complex: In 1889 the Town of Bristol donated a large tract of land to the State for an institutional home for retired Rhode Island Civil War

veterans. Of the original nine buildings, six remain, four of which are no longer in active use. They represent the original architectural composition and character of this facility. The home's immaculate, landscaped grounds include a long allee of maples from Metacom Avenue and an attractive arrangement of plane trees around a fanciful water tower which serves as the visual focus of the remains of the old complex. Modern facilities, built in stages in 1955 and 1969, now house residents and activities. The home's original provisions for permanent care and employment in farming have been replaced by a progressive rehabilitation program. (SRS)

Commissioner's Residence (c. 1890): A large 2-1/2-story Queen Anne/Shingle-style residence of frame construction with white-painted wood shingle exterior. The asymmetrical massing features two polygonal corner pavilions, a prominent gabled dormer and expansive wrap-around veranda.

Water Tower (c. 1890): A circular brick standpipe with battered exterior walls rising to a conical roof with ball finial. Just below the roof is a glazed observation platform, around which is a narrow metal balcony supported on brackets.

Boiler House/Pump House (c. 1890): A 2-story brick building, painted white, with hipped roof rising to a gabled peak. Upper story windows have shallow segmental arches.

Privy/Garage (c. 1890) A one-story, nearly square, frame hip-roof building, surmounted by a small cupola. The original 5-bay facade has been altered by insertion of two vehicular bays.

Old Hospital/Staff Residence (c. 1898, 1905): A 1-1/2-story frame building with shallow cross gable roofs and shingled exterior.

Surgeon's Cottage/Assistant Commissioner's Residence (1898): A 2-1/2-story, gambrel-roof, shingled frame dwelling with front gable orientation, polygonal 2-story pavilion at the southwest corner, and projecting polygonal bay on the east side.

BURRILLVILLE

NASONVILLE STONE ARCH BRIDGE (1907), Victory Highway, crossing the Branch River: Arnold Seagrave and Samuel Lincoln, engineers. A stone arch-deck bridge, built of square-cut granite blocks. (DOT)

OAKLAND BRIDGE #105 (1917), Victory Highway, over the Pascoag River: A deck-arch concrete bridge, a very early and well preserved example of standard early twentieth-century state-highway bridge construction in Rhode Island. (DOT)

ZAMBARANO MEMORIAL HOSPITAL/WALLUM LAKE SANATORIUM (1905 *et seq.*), Wallum Lake Road (RI Route 100): This institution is situated on expansive, well-kept grounds on the southeast shore of Wallum Lake. The site was selected in 1902 as the location for a state hospital for the treatment of persons suffering from tuberculosis, and was first called the Wallum Lake Sanatorium. The first building was completed in 1905, and in 1912 the grounds were extensively landscaped. Another building was constructed in 1917; however, it was during the 1930s that the facility underwent extensive expansion, with eleven construction projects completed by 1938. By 1955 the facility had been renamed Zambarano Memorial Hospital. With the decline of tuberculosis as a major public health problem, the hospital has shifted its focus to treatment of a variety of disorders. (MHRH)

Main Building/Wallum Lake House (1936-38; late 20th century): A massive brick structure of several construction phases. Its focal point is a 3-1/2-story, end-gabled

central block with quoins and a 2-stage cupola. At the center of the facade, the 2-story entrance frontispiece consists of a main entrance, a balcony, and a balcony doorway framed by superimposed levels of pilasters and a broken pediment. This original portion of the building is flanked by very large, modern brick-clad wings.

Administration Building (1905); Banning and Thornton, architects: A late Victorian/Colonial Revival style building with brick exterior, hip roof and gabled center entrance pavilion. Attached at the rear are a mid-twentieth century extension and a small 1-story, hip-roof structure with columned porch.

Residence (early 20th century): A 2-story frame residence with shingled exterior, hipped roof and expansive screened porch across the front.

Staff Residences (early 20th century): A pair of frame dwellings, each two stories, with full walk-in basement levels, hipped roofs and asbestos-shingled exteriors, which appear to have been damaged by fire.

Staff Residence (early 20th century): A 3-story frame building with shallow hipped roof, asbestos-shingled exterior, and side-hall entrance; damaged by fire.

Former Nurses Building (1934-36): A 2-story building on a raised basement with brick exterior and flat roof with parapet. The entrance is set within a slightly projecting pedimented pavilion ornamented with concrete pilasters. The main entrance is framed by pilasters supporting a broken pediment with urn.

Hospital Building (1934-37): A massive 4-story structure with extensively glazed facade and flat roof. The somewhat diminutive main entrance is set within a full-height projecting pavilion embellished with four brick pilasters rising to a stepped parapet.

CENTRAL FALLS

BROAD STREET BRIDGE #305 (1915), Broad Street, over the Blackstone River between Central Falls and Cumberland: A concrete arch-deck bridge, faced in granite. (DOT)

CHARLESTOWN

FORT NINIGRET (A.D. 700-1300, 1600s, 1883), Fort Ninigret Road: A bastioned earthwork measuring approximately 170 feet by 150 feet overall, set high on a cliff at the head of Fort Neck Pond. The works were constructed along ditches, into which wooden posts were set vertically. The most prominent feature today consists of a well-defined, rectangular earth-and-stone embankment, with five-sided bastions at three of its four corners, and a slight trench bordering it along the outer edge. Originally bounded by a stone wall, the site is now defined by an iron railing. A memorial to the Niantic and Narragansett tribes was placed here by the State of Rhode Island in 1883, and the spot was named Fort Ninigret at that time. A Niantic site, it was occupied at least twice, according to recent archeological investigations, once between A.D. 700 and 1300 and again in the early 1600s, the major period of occupation. A seasonally occupied fort and trading center, it was frequently visited by Dutch and other European traders in the early seventeenth century. Fort Ninigret represents the earliest type of fort construction used by northeastern Indians and predates the introduction of metal axes. (DEM)

GENERAL STANTON MONUMENT (c. 1910), US Route 1: A 20-foot granite obelisk erected by the State of Rhode Island in memory of General Joseph Stanton, Jr. (1739-1821), one of Charlestown's most prominent citizens. Stanton served first in the 1759 French and Indian War

and represented Charlestown in the Rhode Island General Assembly until 1775, when he became a Brigadier General in the American army during the Revolution. Stanton became the first United States Senator from Rhode Island under the Constitution (1790-93) and later served in the United States House of Representatives (1801-07). The monument is located on US Route 1 just southeast of the Stanton family homestead, which Stanton acquired from his father in 1766 and retained until 1811. It was subsequently known as the Wilcox Tavern, and is still so called today. (DEM)

INDIAN BURIAL GROUND (before 1600), Narrow Lane: Sited on top of a wooded hill, this rectangular, grassy plot, measuring about 20 feet by 200 feet, is bounded by an iron post and rail fence and has a partial view of the ocean to the south. The fence and a marble tablet were erected in 1878 when this ancient Narragansett burial ground was acquired by the State, the ground graded, and burials within the enclosure removed. Seven small stones in the plot may be of recent origin. A burial place of privilege for the Indian sachems and their families, it is historically linked with the nearby Village of the Narragansetts and is an important Native American site. (DEM)

KENYON ARCH BRIDGE #146 (1913), Kenyon Road, over the Pawcatuck River between Charlestown and Richmond: A shallow, concrete arch-deck bridge. This bridge is highly significant as one of the first projects of the State Board of Public Road's Bridge Department during its first year of operation. Kenyon Bridge illustrates important aspects of the state's comprehensive bridge replacement program and serves as a symbol of the origins of Rhode Island's modern road transportation system. (DOT)

COVENTRY

In the 1970s the State acquired large tracts of land in Coventry, Exeter and West Greenwich in anticipation of the development of a large water supply reservoir in the Big River watershed. Remaining in the area are a number of small late eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century dwellings illustrative of rural vernacular construction in Rhode Island.

ANDERSON HOUSE (1838), Harkney Hill Road: A frame dwelling with clapboarded exterior, flank-gable roof and columned front and side porches. The interior has an asymmetrical Georgian plan adapted to the traditional center chimney placement. (WRB)

BROWN HOUSE (c. 1848-50), Harkney Hill Road: A 1-1/2-story dwelling with steeply pitched gable roof, clapboarded exterior, and center entrance. (WRB)

CADY HOUSE (c. 1850), Harkney Hill Road: A 1-1/2-story Greek Revival frame dwelling with flank-gable roof, clapboard and shingle exterior, paneled corner pilasters, and center entrance with transom and plain flat board trim. (WRB)

WASHINGTON BRIDGE #32 (1919), South Main Street, over the Pawtuxet River: A standard state highway arch bridge of modified or slanted-spandrel design, developed by the state Bridge Department's own engineers in the early twentieth century. (DOT)

CRANSTON

ELMWOOD AVENUE BRIDGE #1 (1918, 1931), Elmwood Avenue, over the Pawtuxet River between Cranston and Warwick: An arch-deck, modified spandrel concrete bridge ornamented with four tall lampposts topped with ball finials. This served as the prototype for a number of later state highway bridges. The bridge was widened in 1931 by replicating the original design, illustrating the adaptability of the Bridge Department's standardized plans. Constructed as part

of a large state effort to improve highways and bridges in the early days of the automobile era, Elmwood Avenue Bridge it is especially notable for its monumental character. (DOT)

STATE INSTITUTIONS AT HOWARD (late 19th and 20th centuries), Pontiac, Howard, and New London Avenues and Sockanosset Cross Road: The evolution of the Howard complex at Cranston, in which the Department of Corrections and Department of Mental Health, Retardation and Hospitals share jurisdiction, represents an important chapter in the social history of Rhode Island and illustrates the increasing responsibilities of State government during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The complex includes significant examples of institutional architecture dating from the mid-nineteenth century to the recent past.

In January, 1869, the General Assembly passed a resolution authorizing acquisition of land for a "state farm," on which would be built a prison and insane asylum. By May of that year, the State had purchased the William A. Howard Farm on Sockanosset Hill in Cranston, and within two more months plans were developed for several one-story wooden buildings (none of which remain) to temporarily house the poor and the incurably insane. The Asylum for the Incurable Insane opened on November 9, 1870.

The State Almshouse (subsequently minimum security prison, but no longer extant) was completed in 1872, and the new State Prison (now maximum security) in 1878. With the several institutions well established at Howard, more permanent buildings for the care of the insane were constructed during the 1880s. Today those structures form the core of what is known as the Center Building complex.

The Sockanosset Boys' School was established near the end of the nineteenth century, and other buildings were added to the hospital and almshouse complexes from time to time. The Insane Asylum was renamed the State Hospital for the Insane in 1897, and the State Hospital for Mental Diseases in 1917. During this same period the designation "state farm" was abandoned, and the entire institutional complex was formally named Howard after the former owner of the property.

During the first three decades of the twentieth century, Howard was significantly upgraded and enlarged. Through the efforts of Governor Theodore Francis Green, the State appropriated large sums for modern equipment, new buildings with improved treatment facilities, and expanded hospital services. Between 1933 and 1938, grants through the Public Works Administration made possible the construction of a noteworthy group of Georgian Revival buildings that remain in use today. Twenty-five buildings were erected for the State Hospital for Mental Diseases, three for the State Infirmary, and three for the Sockanosset School.

Since 1950, state bond issues and federal funding have facilitated further additions and improvements at Howard, and today the complex provides a full range of custodial and curative services. The continued improvement and use of historic buildings associated with Howard's developmental history has resulted in the conservation, to a significant extent, of the institution's architectural history as well.

House (c. 1840), 1306 Pontiac Avenue: A 1-1/2-story flank-gable Greek Revival dwelling with five bay facade, kitchen wing to the side, and central brick chimney. (CORR)

James H. Eastman House (1870), corner of Pontiac and Howard Avenues: A large 2-1/2-story gable-roofed dwelling, designed by Christopher Dexter in the Italianate style with a two-story ell containing a two-story porch. The house is named for a director of the Sockanosset School who in addition served as superintendent of the State Farm from 1886 until his death in 1907. (MHRH)

Carriage House/Garage (c. 1875): A 1-story clapboarded frame structure with a slanted shed roof and Stick Style bracketed overhang on the west side. (MHRH)

State Prison and Providence County Jail/Adult Correctional Institution Maximum Security (1874-78, 1924); Stone and Carpenter, architects: A 3- and 4-story gable-roof structure of random ashlar granite. The octagonal central core, topped with a cupola, is entered through the 2-1/2-story former warden's house, also of stone. As originally built, the north wing contained the State Prison, the south wing the Providence County Jail, with reception, guardroom, and chapel contained within the octagon. On axis behind the central building were the mess room, kitchen, and boiler room. A 2-story workshop, over 200 feet long, parallels the main prison structure. A stone wall with turreted guard posts encloses the rear of the building. Inmates of the state farm helped to lay the foundations. (CORR)

Sockanosset Boys' School Dormitories (1880-95); Allen and Brown, masons; French and MacKenzie, carpenters: A group of six 2-1/2-story, gable-roof, stuccoed stone buildings with rusticated window surrounds and corners. Some retain Stick Style dormers and porches. Each building commonly contained a dining room, library, and supervisor's quarters on the first floor, with dormitory space on the upper floors. Upon completion of the first buildings in 1882, the Providence Reform School was moved from Tockwotten Street to Sockanosset. Each of the cottage-like dormitories cost approximately \$13,000. In 1884, a 48-bed cottage was erected by Isaac Walker. (CORR)

Center Building (1888-90, 1908, 1916); Stone, Carpenter and Willson, architects: This is a handsome 3-1/2-story, hip-roof building of random ashlar granite, trimmed with brick at windows, doors, and corners. The building is composed of a central unit with three wings connected along the north-south axis, punctuated regularly by octagonal stair towers. The main entrance features a small, 1-story Doric portico. A 2-story unit was added in 1908, and a small chapel in the Gothic Revival style in 1916. This building was originally built as the State Almshouse, replacing an earlier, wood frame facility. It was designed to contain offices plus quarters for attendants, a chapel, and dormitories of 12 or 24 beds, to house a total of 300 adults and 60 children. (MHRH)

Sockanosset Chapel and Hospital (1890-91); Stone, Carpenter and Willson, architects: A 1-1/2-story Romanesque Revival building of random ashlar granite, constructed on a Latin-cross plan with a cross gable roof and steeple at the crossing. The building is entered through a small, steeply gabled wooden porch. Off to one side is a cottage-like ell which was originally used as an infirmary. The interior of the chapel features exposed roof trusses, decorative wall stencilling, and five wrought-iron chandeliers. The Sockanosset School's chapel was originally located within a large building used primarily for industrial instruction. In 1890 the General Assembly appropriated \$25,000 for a new chapel so that the chapel space in the shop building could be used for industrial courses. (CORR)

Sockanosset Service Building (c. 1890): A 1-story stuccoed stone structure with long flank-gable roof, connected at one end to a cross-gabled pavilion topped with a small cupola. The entrance pavilion with quoin trim features a large segmental arch spanning two entrances. (CORR)

Consumptives Hospital/Physical Plant (1897): A narrow 1-1/2-story clapboarded frame structure with a bracketed entrance on the north end. It was built as part of the State Almshouse facilities, and reflects the late nineteenth century's growing recognition of the need to separate the physically ill from the indigent. (MHRH)

Sockanosset Hospital and Gym (1898): A 2-1/2-story building with brick first story and shingled upper floors, capped with a jerkin-head roof. The entrance is a segmentally arched doorway in the end wall. (CORR)

Service Building (1903); Martin and Hall, architects: This building is composed of two distinct structures connected by a short enclosed passage. The front structure is a 2-1/2-story brick block with flank-gable roof, pedimented gable ends, and gabled dormers. This building is entered through a simple portico on either end, or through a central porte-cochere flanked by 2-story bay windows. The exterior walls feature splayed lintels with keystones, and a white brick cornice. From the rear, a short passage leads to a large 1-story dining hall with a gable roof topped by a large wooden monitor. The broad gable ends are finished with tall parapets and feature round-arched window openings with keystones. (MHRH)

IX Building (1910, remodeled 1936): A small 3-story brick building with gable end to the street. The exterior features stone quoins, window surrounds, and beltcourse between second and third stories. Built originally as a hospital, it was remodeled for dormitory use in 1936. (MHRH)

A Building/Reception Hospital (1912); Martin and Hall, architects: A 3-1/2-story Georgian Revival brick building with gable-roofed central entrance pavilion and projecting end wings connected by partially glazed hyphens. The facade is embellished with quoins, a small Doric entrance portico, a dentil cornice, and keystones over the windows. Originally known as the Reception Hospital, this building was designed in consultation with Dr. Charles P. Bancroft, then superintendent of the New Hampshire State Hospital. With 184 beds, it was intended to permit appropriate diagnosis and classification of patients as they entered the institutions. (MHRH)

Sockanosset Industrial Building (1912-14); Martin and Hall, architects: A 2-story, flat-roofed building with stuccoed exterior, 7-bay facade, rusticated corners, and second-story window arches. The first floor originally contained a laundry, machine room, carpentry shop, and printing office; the second a pipe shop, shoe shop, paint shop, and sewing room. (CORR)

Staff House (1915): A 2-story brick structure with a gable roof and slightly projecting central entrance pavilion with a stepped parapet ornamented with urns. (CORR)

L Building (1915): A 3-story, flat-roof, yellow brick building, with three asymmetrically arranged wings, each of which is entered through a small projecting gable-roofed porch. Articulation is limited to belt courses above the entrance level and below the parapet. The structure replaced two wards built in 1885, plus a building that had originally served as a boiler house and laundry. (MHRH)

B Building (1915): A 3-1/2-story Georgian Revival brick building with cross-gable roof and gabled end wings. The main entrance is through an enclosed porch on the wing facing Howard Avenue. The central portion of the building is surmounted by a cupola, each of the wings by a large metal ventilator. B, C, and D buildings form an open quadrangle facing Howard Avenue, based on the building plan for the Hospital for the Insane by architects Martin and Hall. (CORR)

Chapel (1916, remodeled 1936): A simplified Gothic Revival building with gray brick exterior walls, attached to the rear of the central pavilion of the Center Building. It has a shallow, gable roof edged by a parapet and double lancet windows. (MHRH)

C Building (1918, remodeled 1936): A 2-1/2-story Georgian Revival brick building with cross-gable roof and gabled central and end pavilions, entered through an enclosed

porch on the wing along Howard Avenue. The exterior is ornamented with a beltcourse at basement level, splayed lintels with keystones, oculi in the gables, and an octagonal cupola. (CORR)

G Building (1920): A 2-story, flat-roofed brick building, attached to the rear of the Center Building. It includes a dining room and wards. (MHRH)

D Building (1925): A 2-story brick building on a raised basement, with a flat roof surrounded by a parapet. It has a concrete water table, paired multi-light windows, and a narrow cornice at the base of the parapet. (MHRH)

Men's Reformatory/Medium Security Prison (1933); State Institution Engineering Department, architect: A 3-1/2-story brick building with a hipped roof and a central projecting entrance pavilion articulated with monumental stone pilasters and a pediment. The windows, surmounted by splayed stone lintels, are fitted with bars arranged to resemble double-hung sash. This Georgian Revival building overlooks Interstate Route 95, and as such is the most visible of all structures in the Howard reservation. (CORR)

Administration Building, State Hospital for Mental Diseases (1936); Edwin E. Cull, architect: A 2-story hip-roof structure of brick with a 2-story, pedimented Doric entrance portico. The building has quoins, porticos at each end, a wooden parapet, and a glazed cupola with weathervane. The building was originally used for administrative offices and contained a medical library and vault for storage of records and case histories. (MHRH)

Jonathan Arnold Building (1936): A 3-story brick building with hip-roofed end pavilions and a central entrance pavilion with pedimented front gable, surmounted by a tall cupola. The main entrance is flanked by pilasters rising to a broken curved pediment. Similar in design to the Welcome Arnold Building. (CORR)

Welcome Arnold Building (1936); Oresto DiSaia, architect: A 3-story brick building with projecting, hip-roofed end pavilions and a slightly projecting central entrance pavilion with a gable parapet and a tall belvedere. The entrance is surmounted by a broken pediment with an oculus set between ornamental swags. Similar in design to the Jonathan Arnold Building. (MHRH)

Elizabeth Barry Hall (1936); J. F. Hogan, architect: A 3-1/2-story, gable-roofed brick building with a pedimented central entrance pavilion and projecting end pavilions. It has paired windows, a beltcourse at the basement, and hip-roofed dormers. Barry Hall is architecturally similar to nearby Simpson Hall; together with the Simpson, Harrington, and Meyer Buildings, it forms an open quadrangle south of Howard Avenue. Elizabeth Barry was a superintendent of nurses at the Medical Center; she retired in 1954. (MHRH)

Dorothea Dix Building (1936): A 3-story Georgian Revival brick building with a hip roof and slightly projecting central and end pavilions. The central entrance pavilion features a cross gable topped with a cupola. The T-plan building accommodated 240 beds, including 96 single rooms grouped in clusters opposite large dormitories in each wing. Each wing is terminated by a day room opening onto an open porch. The designs for this building were also used for erection of the Pinel Building. (CORR)

General Hospital Dormitory (1936): A 3-1/2-story brick building with hipped roof and central cross gable. The exterior features quoins, an oculus in the pediment, a beltcourse at basement level, and an entrance composed of three doorways surmounted

by semicircular transoms and keystones. This building, together with H and I Buildings, forms an open quadrangle off Fleming Road. (MHRH)

H Building/State Infirmary Hospital (1936); Ambrose J. Murphy, architect: A 4-story brick building with hip roof and gabled central and end pavilions. The central entrance features a Corinthian portico approached by a semicircular stairway. A colonnaded loggia is located at each end, and on the upper floor between the pavilions. Built to add 100 beds to the capacity of the State Infirmary, the first floor of the building included quarters for nurses and interns, as well as doctors' and administrative offices, a lecture room, a library, and social workers' office. When completed, it was the only state institution then equipped for X-ray therapy, and most of the surgery for the State Social Welfare Department was performed here. (MHRH)

Harrington Hall (1936): A 2-1/2-story brick building with flank-gable roof and 1-story wings. The building, which contains a multi-purpose auditorium/cafeteria, is approached by a broad flight of steps leading to five symmetrically arranged round-arched entrances framed by flat brick pilasters. The three entrances in the middle are ornamented with fanlights, and the pedimented front gable contains a swag-decorated oculus. The building was named for Arthur Harrington, who served as superintendent of Howard for 17 years. (MHRH)

Hazard Building (1936); Barker and Turoff, architects: A 2-1/2-story brick building with central and end pavilions capped with slate-clad gable roofs. The only embellishments are a cupola and beltcourses at ground level and between the basement and first story. Originally constructed as a hospital, the building was named for Thomas Hazard, who in 1851 published *A Report on the Poor and Insane in Rhode Island*, a scathing indictment of the conditions of both the system of local almshouses and the practice of boarding out the insane. (MHRH)

I Building/State Infirmary Ward Building (1936): A 2-1/2-story, flat-roofed brick building with projecting end pavilions. The exterior is articulated only by beltcourses at basement and parapet levels, a stone pediment above the main entrance, and fanlights over the first-story center windows. (MHRH)

Adolph Meyer Building/Psychiatric Clinic (1936, 1958); Cull and Robinson, architects (1938); Conrad E. Green, engineer (1958): A 3-1/2-story, flat-roofed brick building with a projecting 3-bay central pavilion. Its ornamentation consists only of a Palladian window over a fanlight entranceway, and beltcourses above the basement and below the parapet. A 132-bed addition was constructed in 1958. (MHRH)

Physicians' Cottages (1936): A group of five 2-1/2-story dwellings with hipped roofs and 1-story enclosed porches. The 5-bay facade of each is articulated with a simple entrance portico surmounted by a balustrade. The houses are arranged to face one another, three on the north side of the street, two on the south, creating a small residential enclave within this complex of otherwise obviously institutional buildings. (MHRH)

Pinel Building/Building for Disturbed Men (1936): A 3-story, hip-roof brick building with slightly projecting central and end pavilions. The central entrance pavilion features a front gable surmounted by a cupola. This T-plan structure contained 240 beds, including 96 single rooms grouped in clusters opposite large dormitories in each wing. Identical in design to the Dorothea Dix Building. (CORR)

Benjamin Rush Building (1936); Franklin R. Hindle, architect: A 3-1/2-story brick building with flank-gable roof ending in narrow shoulder parapets. The slightly projecting entrance frontispiece features a shallow-arched doorway framed with stone

voussoirs, and is topped with an ogee-curved gable containing an oculus. Three-story brick and concrete additions have been made at each end. (MHRH)

Simpson Hall (1936); Howe and Church, architects: A 3-1/2-story hipped roof brick structure with slightly projecting central and end pavilions. The central entrance pavilion has a gable roof and three entrances, each surmounted by a fanlight. The windows between the pavilions are paired; a beltcourse above the basement is the only additional ornamentation. (MHRH)

Sockanosset Academic and Administration Building (1936-38): A long 1-1/2-story brick building with a gable roof surmounted by a cupola. Multi-light windows are arranged in long bands of three or five. Shallow gable parapets mark the location of the three entrances in the front elevation, one at the center, the others toward each end of the structure. When constructed, the building included eight classrooms as well as shops for instruction in printing, tinsmithing, tool and machinery work, cobbling, and barbering. (CORR)

Sockanosset Gymnasium (1936-38); Albert Harkness, architect: A 2-1/2-story brick building in the Georgian Revival style, with a cross-gable roof surmounted by a large cupola. The building is T-shaped in plan, with the main entrance at the foot of the T opening into a 305-seat auditorium. The cross of the T contains a swimming pool and a gymnasium. (CORR)

Louis Pasteur Building (1938); Edward O. Ekman, architect: A brick building with a 4-story, flank-gable central block flanked by symmetrically placed 3-1/2-story, cross-gable side wings. The central block has gable-end parapets, a central front gable above the main entrance frontispiece, and a tall 2-stage cupola containing a clock. The Pasteur Building was one of the largest structures erected at Howard under the PWA. (MHRH)

Aime J. Forand Building (1971); Millman and Sturges, architects; MacLellan and Associates, engineers: A 2-story, flat-roofed building constructed of glass, pre-rusted steel, and stone. Built around a large interior courtyard, the building is reached via a concrete bridge. Interior bridges cross the courtyard to provide direct access from one side to another. It is named for Aime J. Forand, who served from 1941 to 1961 as a Representative in the U. S. Congress, where he sponsored several important laws relating to health care. (MHRH)

CUMBERLAND

ALBION BRIDGE #164 (1885), River Road, over the Blackstone River between Cumberland and Lincoln: See Lincoln.

ASHTON VIADUCT #275 (1934-45), Washington Highway (RI Route 116), over the Blackstone River between Cumberland and Lincoln: Ashton Viaduct spans the Blackstone Valley with five open-spandrel concrete arches. This huge structure, straddling the Blackstone Valley like a modernized version of an ancient Roman aqueduct, was the largest project undertaken by the State in its road improvement program of the early twentieth century. (DOT)

BROAD STREET BRIDGE #305 (1915), Broad Street, over the Blackstone River between Cumberland and Central Falls: See Central Falls.

EAST GREENWICH

ARMORY OF THE KENTISH GUARDS (1842), Pierce and Armory Streets: A 1-story, temple-form Greek Revival building of frame construction with clapboarded sides and matched vertical boarding on the front. The recessed main entrance is framed by fluted Doric columns *in antis*, with tall windows positioned between the columns and the paneled corner pilasters. The Armory was built by the State for the Kentish Guards, a volunteer militia founded in 1774 by citizens of Kent County. The unit served in the Revolution, garrisoning the harbor and local defenses. Members of the Guard also served at Newport during the War of 1812, and provided companies of infantry to the Union armies during the Civil War. (ADMIN)

KENT COUNTY COURTHOUSE (1804-05, 1908-09), Main at Court Street; Oliver Wickes, builder (1804-05); William R. Walker and Son, architects (1908-09): One of the five state houses, built to house rotating sessions of the General Assembly. This 2-story, timber-framed, clapboarded building on a high granite basement perpetuates the design tradition of other, older courthouses at Newport, Providence, and Kingston. In contrast to the Newport and Providence buildings, it has a lightness and delicacy typical of the contemporary Federal style. Above the balustraded deck of the hip roof rises a square 2-stage clock tower. The facade of the building is symmetrically arranged with seven bays, the middle three of which are set off by a triangular gable and quoin-like pilasters, a detail repeated at each outer corner. The double-leaf doorway is sheltered by a small porch with Doric columns and full entablature. The large windows have 12-over-12 sash, and those of the first story are topped with splayed lintels punctuated with keystones. The interior has been reconstructed several times. An act passed in 1823 to fit out two rooms for offices in the first floor indicates that it may have once been a large open space. A 1920s description reports that the courthouse had a central hall with a Representatives Chamber on the north and a Senate Chamber on the south. After 1854 the building was used only by the courts, and in 1908-09 it underwent a major renovation program. A new roof was built and the interior redone in the Colonial Revival style, similar to the Old State House in Providence; changes included installation of a new 2-story courtroom with a handsome groin-vaulted ceiling. In 1931-32 the courthouse was enlarged by addition of a small 1-story, flat-roof brick wing at the rear. Since 1974, following removal of the courts to a modern building near the Warwick-West Warwick line, this important historic building has been in partial use by the local Chamber of Commerce and other civic groups. (COURT)

EAST PROVIDENCE

HUNTS MILL BRIDGE #208 (1926), Pleasant Street over the Ten Mile River: A concrete arch-deck bridge. (DOT)

VETERANS' MEMORIAL PARKWAY, originally **BARRINGTON PARKWAY** (1910 *et seq.*); Olmsted Brothers, landscape architects: A pleasant tree-lined highway skirting the upper Narragansett Bay shoreline, with vistas of Providence Harbor and Watchemoket Cove. It includes a scenic overlook at Fort Hill, and near its south end it adjoins Squantum Woods State Park. Designed by the nationally prominent Olmsted firm, this road was built by the Metropolitan Park Commission as part of a scheme for an integrated system of parks and parkways throughout Providence and its suburbs. Lincoln Woods, Lincoln, and Narragansett Parkway, Warwick, were also established as part of this plan. (DEM)

WASHINGTON BRIDGE SOUTH #200 (1930), Interstate Route 195, over the Seekonk River between East Providence and Providence: See Providence.

EXETER

BARBER HOUSE (c. 1810), Barber Road: A 1-1/2-story, clapboarded frame dwelling with steeply pitched flank-gable roof, symmetrical 5-bay facade, and gabled rear ell. The original center chimney was removed, apparently in the later nineteenth century, and a brick stove chimney erected to project through the front slope of the roof. Associated with the house is a small barn with vertical boarding and center aisle or threshing floor. This is one of the properties acquired by the State in the 1970s in anticipation of development of the Big River watershed. This house exemplifies the typical early nineteenth-century rural architecture of Rhode Island. (WRB)

BROWNING'S MILL BRIDGE #38 (1913), Old Nooseneck Hill Road, over Roaring Brook: A small concrete-arch bridge, nearly semi-circular in shape. One of the first projects built by the State's Bridge Department during its first year of operation, it was constructed before formation of the department's own design section, and follows a patented design by Daniel Luten. (DOT)

DR. JOSEPH H. LADD CENTER (1907 *et seq.*), off South Road: Rhode Island's first institution for the care of retarded children had its inception as the Rhode Island School for the Feeble-Minded, established in 1907 under Dr. Joseph H. Ladd in a farmhouse on what had been the Hoxie estate. Under Ladd, the original building was replaced with proper institutional facilities, and the school was renamed Exeter School in 1916. In 1958 it was renamed for Dr. Ladd. Most of the historic buildings remaining in the facility date from the first two or three decades of this century. They are arranged around a long rectangular quadrangle. Flat, largely unarticulated brick walls and symmetrical facades characterize most of these buildings, with simplified ornamental detail, when present, confined chiefly to principal entrances. A variety of mid- to late 20th-century buildings now provide most of the active residential, administrative, and other operational facilities at the institution. (MHRH)

Doyle Building (early 20th century): A 2-story, flat-roof brick building with paired multi-light sash windows and flat concrete belt coursing above basement and second story windows. There are two entrances, each with a curved pediment, set in the outer bays of a central front projection.

Greene Building (1935-36): A flat-roof brick building, two stories high on a raised basement. Rectilinear window openings have simple concrete keystones, and concrete belt courses mark the water table and lower edge of the roof parapet. The building is H-shaped in plan, with a central main entrance topped by a broken triangular pediment.

Higgins Building (early 20th century): A flat-roofed, Greek-cross-plan brick building, two stories high on a raised basement. It has pairs of tall multi-light sash windows beneath simple concrete keystones. A concrete belt course defines the water table, and a narrow cornice sets off the roof parapet. The main entrance is set beneath a slightly projecting concrete lintel.

Howe Building (early 20th century): A 2-story, Greek-cross-plan brick building on a raised basement. The 5-bay facade contains a center entrance sheltered by a wooden porch with columns and an ornamental railing around the roof. Above the entrance is a Palladian window. To each side of the entrance are round-arched windows with stone keystone and impost blocks. The corners of the projecting central section are articulated with brick quoins, and a broad cornice runs below the roof parapet.

Laundry Building (early 20th century): A 1-1/2-story brick building with a very broad, steep hip roof topped by a wooden monitor. The entrance is set within a two-level projecting pavilion with a gable parapet. Wide segmental and round arches frame sash windows grouped in threes. A garage has been added to the front, beside the entrance.

Mann Building (early 20th century): A 2-story, Greek-cross-plan brick building on a slightly raised foundation, capped with a spreading hip roof with wide eaves. Sash windows with transom lights are paired within unarticulated brick openings. The main entrance is sheltered by a small hip-roofed porch supported by brick piers.

Newport Building (early 20th century): A long 2-story brick building with shallow hipped roof, set on a raised basement. Small triangular gables provide attic ventilation. Full-height pavilions projecting at each end of the building contain the entrances and tall round-arched windows at second-story level. In the long principal elevation, the central three-bay section, framed by brick pilasters and topped with a parapet, projects slightly.

Ranger Building (early to mid-20th century): A 2-story brick building on a raised basement, with flat roof. The three-bay central section projects slightly. Windows are of the "Chicago" type, with two narrow elements framing a larger window, set within the same opening.

Service Building (early to mid-20th century): A 1-story, brick-faced building on a raised basement, with a flat roof and a simple concrete architrave surrounding the main entrance, which is located at a gable end. A later addition, also brick-clad, is set on the north side.

Evergreen Building (mid-20th century): A sprawling 1-story, brick-faced building with hip-roof central section topped by an octagonal cupola. Gable-roofed hyphens extend from each side to hip-roofed end pavilions, each with a projecting gabled section.

Riverfield Building (mid-20th century): A 1-story, brick-faced building following essentially the same design as the Evergreen Building.

GLOCESTER

CCC CAMP (c. 1932), off Putnam Pike (US Route 44), in the George Washington Management Area: A low 1-story building with horizontal log exterior walls, broad flank-gable roof, and large rubble stone exterior gable end chimney. The structure features a full-length porch recessed beneath an extension of the main roof. Built in the rustic style popular for park architecture during the early twentieth century, the building is sited on elevated ground overlooking Bowdish Reservoir. (DEM)

CHEPACHET STATE POLICE BARRACKS (1956), Putnam Pike (US Route 44): A symmetrically arranged concrete and red brick building consisting of a 2-story, hip-roof central pavilion flanked by 1-story wings covered by flat roofs edged with parapets. The 5-bay facade is ornamented with a concrete beltcourse between stories and a center entrance in a concrete surround. This building conforms with a plan devised in the 1930s to produce a statewide network of police installations of unified architectural design. From this facility the entire northwest corner of the state could be covered, and the barracks could also serve as an operational center in times of emergency. (EXEC)

HOPKINTON

HOPE VALLEY BRIDGE (1922), Nooseneck Hill Road (RI Route 3), over Brushy Brook: A single-span reinforced-concrete bridge with urn-shaped balusters. (DOT)

MEETINGHOUSE BRIDGE #199 (1924), Broad Street/Nooseneck Hill Road (RI Route 3), over the Pawcatuck River between Hopkinton and Westerly: A concrete arch bridge. A well preserved example of the State's standard highway bridge construction of the early twentieth century. (DOT)

JAMESTOWN

BEAVERTAIL LIGHT STATION (1856, 1898), Beavertail Road: Beavertail Lighthouse occupies rocky windswept Beavertail Point at the south end of Conanicut. The site contains five buildings and the remains of a sixth. Most prominent is the 45-foot high, 10-foot-square, straight-sided tower constructed of two different lengths of granite block laid to form quoins at the corners. The interior contains an iron spiral staircase leading to the lantern room. At the base of the tower, a brick ell connects to the 1856 Keeper's House, a 2-story, hip-roof, stuccoed brick building. To the west of this structure, and connected to it by a kitchen ell, is a similar 2-story, hip-roof Assistant Keeper's House erected in 1898. Beavertail is the third oldest lighthouse site established in what is now the United States. The first lighthouse here, a wooden structure built in 1749, was replaced by a new stone tower in 1755. The 1755 light was burned by the British during the Revolution and repaired in 1783-84. The 1856 light tower replaced the repaired 1755 tower, the stone base of which is still visible on site. The beacon was first converted to an electric lamp in 1931. (DEM)

FORT GETTY (1900 *et seq.*), Fort Getty Road: This fortification on the west side of Conanicut Island, built by the U. S. War Department in 1901, was originally known as Fox Hill. The 31-acre site contains several concrete fortifications and two open-platform emplacements built during World War II, one for rapid-fire guns, the other for long-range, 6-inch and 12-inch disappearing seacoast rifles. Also remaining is a semi-subterranean gable-roof observation post. The first garrison was stationed here in 1909, and the fort served as an outpost of nearby Fort Greble in World War I. During World War II, Getty was used as an indoctrination center for German prisoners of war. In the 1970s Fort Getty was declared surplus government property; a majority of the fortifications were demolished and it became a state campground. (DEM)

FORT WETHERILL/SITE OF FORT DUMPLING (c. 1775, 1898), Ocean Street: Now a state park, Fort Wetherill dates from 1898, when the United States government condemned about 61 acres of land here, including the site of the Revolutionary-era Fort Dumpling, part of the Ocean Highlands tract, and several large summer houses along the rocky southeast coast of Conanicut. Although no buildings remain within the park boundaries, there still exist the ruins of two massive concrete batteries, consisting of open-platform emplacements for large-caliber seacoast rifles. The military importance of this site, commanding the narrowest part of the East Passage of Narragansett Bay, had been recognized by both Colonial and British officers during the Revolution. During 1775-76, the Dumpling Battery of eight 18-pound guns was constructed by the Colonial forces; it was overrun by the British in 1778 and destroyed when the British left Rhode Island in 1779. From 1798 to 1800, a massive stonework tower known as Fort Dumpling, was constructed on the battery's site by Major Louis Toussard. Manned for harbor defense during the War of 1812 and the Civil War, this landmark was destroyed during construction of Fort Wetherill. The new fort was enlarged between 1904 and 1907 by Major George W. Goethals, builder of the Panama Canal. In 1909 and 1910 buildings at nearby Fort Cove were erected to store submarine cables, mines, and equipment. During World War II Fort Wetherill was reactivated, and anti-aircraft guns were added above South Beach and West Cove. In 1972 it was declared surplus, and most of the land and concrete fortifications were given to the State for a park. (DEM)

Dutch Island

DUTCH ISLAND LIGHTHOUSE (1857), south end of Dutch Island: A white-painted brick tower, 13 feet square, with 15-inch-thick walls containing windows with masonry lintels and sills.

At the top is a 6-foot wide lantern which stands 56 feet above sea level. This tower replaced the original 1827 lighthouse; in 1867 the tower was covered with a cast-iron deck plate with a wrought iron railing. A fog bell was installed in 1885. The light was automated in 1931 and superceded by a lighted gong buoy in 1979. (DEM)

CAMP BAILEY (c. 1863), Dutch Island: The Lower Battery, a low, octagonal, open barbette battery, is located on the west side of Dutch Island near its southern tip. It was built as part of Camp Bailey, a training center for the 14th Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, a regiment composed of Black troops from all parts of the Union. (DEM)

FORT GREBLE (1898 *et seq.*), Dutch Island: During the Spanish American War, Dutch Island was rebuilt as a modern stronghold. A battery of heavy mortars, a mine casement extending far below the West Passage, and three 10-inch disappearing guns were installed. In 1898, the island was named Fort Greble for John T. Greble, first regular Army officer to fall in the Civil War. Four large batteries--Ogden, Hale, Mitchell, and Sedgewick--were subsequently built on the north half of the island and a 3-story red brick and concrete fire control station (1902) erected near Battery Mitchell; evidence of these is still visible. An arcaded porch, part of a large brick Enlisted Mens Barracks (c. 1900), built on a hill near the northeast tip of the island, also remains. No evidence exists of the extensive construction, related to mining Narragansett Bay, undertaken between 1901 and 1909. During World War I, Fort Greble housed 14 companies of Rhode Island National Guardsmen transferred to the Harbor Defenses of Narragansett Bay. Made obsolete by development of accurate long-range guns on battleships, Fort Greble's batteries were disarmed between 1917 and 1943, and in 1947 the deteriorated fort was abandoned. In 1958 Dutch Island was declared surplus property and given to the State. It is now part of the Bay Islands Park system. (DEM)

JOHNSTON

DAME FARM (c. 1790, 1910, 1925), off Brown Avenue: Dame Farm, located in Snake Den State Park, is one of five original farms located along this section of Brown Avenue. It presently consists of a dwelling, barn, and sheds, set well back from the road, which form a compact nucleus surrounded by fields and orchards in which hay, corn, vegetables, and apples are grown. Near the complex are two small cemeteries in which members of the Dame and Steere families are buried. Dame Farm was acquired by the State in the 1970s, and continues as a working farm offering interpretative and recreational programs to the public. (DEM)

Farmhouse (c. 1790): A 2-1/2-story, clapboarded frame dwelling with flank-gable roof and central chimney. The Federal-style structure has a 5-bay facade with projecting central entrance vestibule.

Shed (c. 1790): A small timber frame structure used as a carriage and wood shed and as a workshop.

Barn (1910): A large wood-frame, gambrel-roof barn with shingle siding. Attached at the west end are a cow shed, ice house, and storage shed.

Silos (1925): A pair of wooden silos with conical roofs.

LINCOLN

ALBION TRENCH BRIDGE #163 (1887), River Road, crossing the Albion Mill Race: A pony Pratt truss iron bridge, one of a small number of nineteenth-century truss bridges surviving in Rhode Island. (DOT)

ALBION BRIDGE #164 (1885), River Road, over the Blackstone River between Lincoln and Cumberland: A pony Pratt truss iron bridge; like the Albion Trench Bridge, one of only a few of its kind remaining. (DOT)

LINCOLN WOODS (1909 *et seq.*), between Breakneck Hill Road (RI Route 123) and Eddie Dowling Highway (RI Route 146): A rural, wooded tract of over 400 acres acquired by the Metropolitan Park Commission in 1909 as part of a comprehensive plan to establish a metropolitan park system for Providence. Influenced by a nationwide interest in regional planning, the Public Parks Association, a private organization founded in 1903, formulated plans for an interconnected system of parks and boulevards throughout Providence and its suburbs. As a result of this private initiative the General Assembly set up the Metropolitan Park Commission to develop such a system. One of the Commission's earliest undertakings, Lincoln Woods was named for President Abraham Lincoln. The park includes forested areas, streams, ponds, and several large rock formations, as well as several historic and prehistoric archeological sites. (DEM)

LINCOLN STATE POLICE BARRACKS (1931), Louisquisset Pike (RI Route 246): A Colonial Revival building with red brick exterior walls and poured concrete foundation. The building has a 2-story, flank-gable main block flanked by symmetrical 1-story, hip-roof garage wings. The main block features tall chimneys set flush with the gable ends and a triangular pediment over the center three bays of the 7-bay facade. The center entrance is embellished with Doric columns, and blind arcades ornament the facades of the wings. It reflects standard plans and stylistic themes developed for state police barracks in the 1930s. (EXEC)

SAYLES BRIDGE #187 (1879), Walker Street, crossing the Moshassuck River: A small stone arch bridge. A particularly well preserved example of its type. This is one of the few surviving structures that predate the initiation of the State's highway bridge construction program. (DOT)

MIDDLETOWN

NEWPORT STATE AIRPORT (mid-20th century, 1960), off East Main Road (RI Route 138): This small airport includes, as the manager's office, a low 1-story frame building, now much altered, remaining from the dairy farm which formerly occupied the property. Once known as Southwick's Grove, this tract of over 100 acres was converted to the Newport Air Park after World War II by ex-Air Force Major Bob Wood; it was purchased by the State in 1960 and now provides charter flights and feeder service to other airports. (DOT)

NARRAGANSETT

FORT NATHANAEL GREENE/FISHERMEN'S MEMORIAL PARK (1940), Point Judith Road (RI Route 108): Most of Fort Greene remains in federal ownership as an active military facility. However, a portion of the facility is now in State ownership as a campground and park. Fort Greene was established as the western component of the U.S. Army's harbor defense system for the entrances to Narragansett Bay, one of eighteen harbor areas in the United States selected for modern fortifications by the Army in 1940. Fort Greene was equipped with long-range 16-inch rifles. Fort Greene consisted of three separate parcels of land: the 145-acre East Reservation, the 91-acre West Reservation, and the 33-acre South Reservation at the southeastern tip of Point Judith Road. Each had its own battery and specific defense function. Landscape features of the sites and their environs determined the use of particular forms to disguise the new military buildings. At the East and South Reservations, buildings were constructed to resemble nearby summer cottages, while the West Reservation, occupying the site of the former Knowles and Kenyon Farms, retained the existing stone walls amid structures built to resemble a farm complex. The East Reservation is still an active U. S. Army Reserve

center, centered on a modern 1-story brick building, and the South Reservation, adjacent to the Point Judith Lighthouse, became property of the City of Providence in 1956 and is now a recreational facility known as Camp Cronin. The West Reservation, declared surplus in 1947, was acquired by the State in 1954 and opened to the public as Fishermen's Memorial Park in 1970. Several of the support buildings survive: a 1-story, rectangular, wood-shingled, gambrel-roof, barn-like structure, formerly an ordinance repair shop (now used for storage); a 1-story rectangular structure, formerly an ordinance materials and supply warehouse (now a workshop); and a 1-story rectangular structure, formerly a motor repair shop (now remodelled for the park headquarters). The fire-control tower, a 4-story, cylindrical reinforced-concrete structure with slit windows, built to resemble a silo, and the former plotting room building both survive and are now used for storage. (DEM)

FORT VARNUM/CAMP VARNUM (1942 *et seq.*), off Old Boston Neck Road (US Route 1A): An Army camp with barracks, mess hall, classrooms, and other facilities, and several World War II fire control buildings and structures, located on the southern end of Boston Neck. Land acquisition for this military base along the West Passage of Narragansett Bay was authorized by the federal government in February 1942. Part of a comprehensive Narragansett Bay defense network, the fort was dedicated in April 1943 in honor of Revolutionary War General James Mitchell Varnum. During 1942 and 1943, artillery pieces--3-inch rifles from Fort Kearny and 6-inch rifles from Fort Getty--were installed in earth-covered concrete structures near the water's edge, and a battery command post and earth-covered magazine were constructed nearby. Additional gunblocks were also poured for installation of 37 mm and 90 mm guns required for anti-motor torpedo boat operations. Fire control points were built in a variety of forms--1- and 2-story gable, gambrel, and hip-roof concrete structures, clapboarded to resemble dwellings. Camp Varnum is used today for training by the Rhode Island National Guard. (EXEC)

SOUTH FERRY CHURCH (1850-51), South Ferry Road; Thomas A. Tefft, architect: Prominently sited on a hilltop above Narragansett Bay, this is a 1-story, end-gable-roof frame structure with a three-stage, spire-topped bell tower projecting from the front (south) end. Hexagonal wooden shingles cover exterior walls pierced by tall round-arched windows. The roof rafters project beneath the eaves to form small brackets, and the cornices of the gable ends are ornamented with boarding cut to resemble Romanesque-style corbel tables. Originally built for a congregation known as the Narragansett Baptist Church, this structure has not been used for regular religious services since 1908, and was maintained for several decades thereafter by a memorial association. The building became part of the University of Rhode Island's Narragansett Bay campus in 1975. South Ferry Church is one of the finest surviving Early Victorian ecclesiastical structures in Rhode Island. (EDUC)

NEW SHOREHAM

SETTLERS' ROCK (1911), Corn Neck Road, North Point: A stone monument commemorating the landing of the first European settlers on New Shoreham in 1661.

NEWPORT

BRENTON POINT STATE PARK, formerly THE REEF (1882 *et seq.*), Ocean Avenue: Brenton Point commands an impressive view of Beavertail Light and the Atlantic Ocean. The park is located on the former estate of Theodore M. Davis, called The Reef. The estate was famed for its gardens and greenhouses. Although the main house has been demolished, several other buildings remain. (DEM)

Stable (1882): A 1-1/2-story building with expansive hip roof and brick walls clad with random ashlar stone facing. This structure was remodeled for use as servants quarters in the first decade of the twentieth century, and a reinforced concrete frame was

inserted within the original walls. More recently, it was rehabilitated for use as an office and information center for the state park.

Stable/Carriage House (1903-12): A sprawling 2-story structure with reinforced concrete frame, iron roof beams, and firebrick walls finished with stucco and stone facing. The hip roofs are punctuated by triangular dormers, tall brick chimneys with corbelled caps, and a central cupola. The building has been vacant for many years.

Tower (1903-12): A stone-faced brick tower originally built as the base of a windmill. A new wooden exterior stair provides access to the top.

COLONY HOUSE (1739-43, 1784-85, 1841), Washington Square; Richard Munday, architect (1739-43); Russell Warren, architect (1841): The fourth oldest colony house still standing in the United States, this handsome Colonial structure reflects the influence of English provincial Baroque architecture. It is a rectangular, 2-1/2-story, Flemish-bond brick building with rusticated brownstone trim, rising from a high stone basement. It has a steeply pitched truncated-gable roof with a centrally placed 2-stage octagonal wooden cupola and paired end chimneys. Each elevation is symmetrically arranged, with large multi-light windows set in rusticated, segmental-arched sandstone surrounds. The 7-bay front contains an elaborate central entrance frontispiece comprising a main entrance, balcony, and balcony door trimmed with pilasters and a broken segmental pediment.

Erected to house the General Assembly of the Colony of Rhode Island and the Newport County courts, the building has accommodated a variety of functions. Originally the first floor, known as the Great Hall, was one single open room, used for meetings and drills. The second floor housed three rooms in addition to the stair hall: the Middle Room, a broad hall running the width of the building; the Chamber of Deputies on the north; and the Governor's Council Chamber on the south. The basement was finished and used for a variety of commercial uses. Today, the Council Chamber is the least altered, and its heavy bolection molding and Composite pilasters constitute one of the finest examples of colonial woodwork in America. The Colony House has witnessed many historic events. The Declaration of Independence was read here on July 20, 1776; during the British occupation of 1776-79, it was a barracks; and the French troops later used it for a hospital. In 1784-85 the Great Hall took its present form, with fluted square piers down the center of the room. The Council Chamber was painted a gray-green stone color, and the Chamber of Deputies was enlarged for the second time. In 1841 architect Russell Warren renovated the second floor: the former Chamber of Deputies was remodeled to resemble the Hall of Representatives in the Providence State House, the Senate Chamber paneling was repainted and grained, and enlargement of the Senate Chamber eliminated what remained of the Middle Room. Norman M. Isham, a pioneer historic preservation architect, supervised a modest restoration between 1926 and 1932, which resulted in removal of first-floor partitions and stripping of exterior paint. Many sessions of the Rhode Island General Assembly were held here until 1900. (EXEC)

FORT ADAMS STATE PARK (1799, 1824-57, 1873, 1898 et seq.), Fort Adams Road: Situated on a peninsula near Brenton Point, Fort Adams commands the narrowest point of the East Passage (between Aquidneck and Conanicut Islands) of Narragansett Bay. During the Revolution, breastworks of rock, earth, and logs were constructed at the present site of Fort Adams. By 1799 a brick fort had been constructed, named Fort Adams in honor of the current President. The old fort was demolished by 1825, and a new massive granite work, designed by Joseph G. Tooten, was constructed. It included a maze of underground tunnels and casemates. These served as gun stations, living quarters, and storerooms. Buildings and structures at Fort Adams range in date from the 1820s to the early twentieth century, testifying to the site's continued importance in the history of Rhode Island's coastal defenses. Uses of the fort have changed over time. During the Civil War, it housed classes of the Naval Academy, and in 1862 a school for the 15th U.S. Infantry was established. By 1896 Fort Adams became Headquarters for the Harbor Defenses of Narragansett Bay. Batteries Reilly, Edgarton-Greene, and Talbot

were built in 1898-99 and Batteries Dalton and Bunkhead were completed for mounted rapid-fire guns. In World War I most guns were dismantled and shipped to France. After World War I, the garrison was gradually reduced until only two batteries of the Artillery Corps remained in 1921. In 1928 the 13th Infantry came to Fort Adams for a ten-year stay. During World War II, many temporary buildings were added and nearly 10,000 troops stationed here. Fort Adams with its servant batteries (Fort Greene, Fort Burnside, Fort Church, Fort Getty and Fort Wetherill) protected not only Narragansett Bay but the mouth of Long Island Sound as well. By 1950 only 200 men were stationed here. In 1951 the Army turned Fort Adams over to the Navy. Large portions of the interior of the installation remain under the jurisdiction of the Navy. The perimeter areas of the reservation, which contain the principal defensive works and several support structures, are contained within Fort Adams State Park. (DEM)

Fort Adams (1824-50): A hollow irregular pentagon, about 1200 by 1000 feet overall, with sides facing roughly north, east, southeast, southwest and west. At the northwest, northeast and southeast angles are projecting bastions dominating the channel passage, Newport harbor and Brenton's Cove. The high granite walls have two casemate levels within, with embrasures (now largely bricked-up) facing seaward. A barbette, or parapetted unroofed gallery, tops the walls. A maze of underground tunnels, some leading to the water's edge, still exist; many are under water, some have been sealed for safety, but part of the underground works can be inspected.

Redoubts (1824-50): One-story structures with terreplein, of granite. They are connected to the main work by two drawbridges.

Jail Redoubt (1824-50): A 1-story building of ashlar granite with hipped roof and an off-center entry with iron-bound door.

Commanding Officer's Quarters/Eisenhower House (1873-75): A 2-1/2-story clapboarded frame dwelling, designed by George Mason & Sons. The mansard roof is ornamented with pedimented dormers with sawn trim. A double-leaf door marks the entrance centered in the 3-bay facade. Eisenhower House, named for its association with President Dwight D. Eisenhower, is used for special events.

Warehouses, Buildings #73 and #94 (1878-79): Long, rectilinear 1-1/2-story red brick structures with slate gable roofs and segmental arched entrances.

Mule Shed (1878-79): A 1-1/2-story painted brick building with slated gable roof and clerestory, plus large, square entrances at each end. This building now houses the Museum of Yachting.

Endicott Batteries (Belton, Bunkhead, Reilly, and Talboy Batteries) (1898): Open platform batteries of reinforced concrete on which were mounted rapid-fire guns and long range coastal defense rifles. Now long-abandoned and heavily overgrown.

Admiral's Dock House (early 20th century): A 1-story building of random ashlar granite with flared hipped roof and wide overhang. An entrance is centered on the land side.

NEWPORT COUNTY COURTHOUSE (1926), Washington Square; W. Cornell Appleton, architect: A Georgian Revival building of brick with stone trim. The dormered flank-gable roof is surmounted by a 2-stage tower. A 4-columned, pedimented portico shelters the main entrance, which is framed with pilasters and surmounted by a Palladian window. The courthouse contains many original finishes and furnishings. (COURT)

OLIVER HAZARD PERRY MONUMENT (1826), Island Cemetery, Farewell Street: A stone obelisk erected by the City of Newport. The monument is located on top of a mound, with graves of Perry family members on the slopes. An iron fence surrounds the plot. (DEM)

NORTH KINGSTOWN

HUSSEY MEMORIAL BRIDGE #11 (1925), Boston Neck Road (RI Route 1A): A through-arch concrete bridge, the only example in the state. Named for Clarence L. Hussey, the first head of the state Bridge Department's design section. (DOT)

WICKFORD STATE POLICE BARRACKS (1933), Post Road (US Route 1); Jackson, Robertson and Adams, architects: This Georgian Revival building consists of a 2-story, flank-gable main block with 1-story hyphens connecting to 1-story, pedimented end pavilions. The exterior walls are of red brick, the roofs covered with slate. The 5-bay symmetrical facade of the main block contains a 2-story, convex-curved central pavilion with an entrance in a limestone surround. One of five structures of similar massing and style erected for the State Police. (EXEC)

NORTH SMITHFIELD

SLATERSVILLE STONE ARCH BRIDGE #273 (c. 1855), Providence Pike (RI Route 5), crossing the Branch River: Two similar semicircular arches, an excellent example of nineteenth-century stone construction. (DOT)

PAWTUCKET

JESSE M. FAIRBROTHER HOUSE (1881-82), 80 Summit Street: A 2-1/2-story frame dwelling with high hip roof and strongly symmetrical, cubical form, now clad with vinyl siding. A slightly projecting central entrance pavilion is topped by a front gable. The arcaded veranda breaks forward to extend around one corner. A similarly styled carriage house is located at the rear. Built for a prominent banker and manufacturer, it was acquired by the State for use as a group home. (MHRH)

PAWTUCKET ARMORY (1894-95), 72 Exchange Street; William R. Walker and Son, architects: A Victorian Romanesque style building with two sections. The main, front section is a 3-story, nearly square structure with russet brick walls rising from a high, rockfaced ashlar stone base which encompasses the basement and ground stories. Prominent elements are the two, non-identical, 4-story circular towers at the front corners and the crenellated parapets. The central entrance is set within a high round arch flanked by engaged granite colonettes. The 1-story rear section, containing the 140-foot by 80-foot drill hall, has a high gable roof carried on a series of steel trusses, and pilastered brick exterior walls. (EXEC)

PORTSMOUTH

PORTSMOUTH STATE POLICE BARRACKS (1935), East Main Road (RI Route 138): A 1-1/2-story, flank-gable, Georgian Revival building with exterior walls clad in Flemish bond brick. The 5-bay symmetrical facade, balanced by an equal number of shed-roof dormers, contains a central entrance framed by a Gibbs-style concrete surround. The main block is flanked by 1-story, flat-roof hyphens connected to 1-1/2-story front-gabled end pavilions. It is similar in mass and style to five other State Police barracks. (EXEC)

WRECK SITES OF H.M.S. CERBERUS AND H.M.S. LARK (1778), Narragansett Bay off Aquidneck Island: Underwater remains of two frigates scuttled by the British to prevent their capture during the Revolutionary War Battle of Rhode Island, July-August 1778.

STATE GARAGE (early 20th century), Anthony Road: A shingled frame structure on a concrete foundation, with front-gable orientation and square cupola. This long, rectangular, 2-story building was originally built as a fruit packing facility and subsequently acquired by the State for a maintenance garage, for which large vehicular bays were added. (DOT)

NORTH END FARM ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES (18th and 19th centuries), Prudence Island: Now part of the Bay Islands Park System, the site consists of a large house foundation and cellar, an ice cellar, and the cellars and foundations of at least six barns or outbuildings, clustered on approximately 3 acres of the former 270-acre farm. The site and structural remains are in good condition with little subsurface disturbance. The area surrounding the cluster of foundations consists of several acres of open land (formerly fenced fields which extended south to Potter's Cove), now covered with overgrowth. Occupation of Prudence Island for agriculture and fishing uses dates from the mid-seventeenth century; a 1750 map shows a wharf on the west side of the island near this site. North End Farm was probably developed during the period of rebuilding after the Revolution, after all buildings on the island had been burned by British forces. Providence merchants John Brown and Thomas P. Ives purchased the property for a tenant farm in 1807, adding to their already extensive holdings, totalling nearly three-fourths of the land on Prudence Island. The farm remained in family ownership until the early twentieth century. In 1981 a survey of both historic and prehistoric sites on Prudence Island and nearby Patience Island was conducted by the Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission. A number of foundations were explored and recorded. Recommendations for site interpretation of the North End Farm as part of the social structure and agricultural economy of Prudence Island were incorporated into the present educational program of the Bay Islands Park System. (DEM)

PROVIDENCE

ARMORY OF MOUNTED COMMANDS (1913, 1925), 1051 North Main Street; William R. Walker and Son, architects: A large 4-story building with red brick exterior walls and limestone trim, built in an institutional "medieval" style. A central projecting unit contains an arched entrance porch. The end bays on each elevation project very slightly to emphasize the corners. To the rear of this structure are storage buildings and a large drill hall. (EXEC)

BENEFIT STREET ARSENAL, (1839-40), 176 Benefit Street; James C. Bucklin, architect: A Gothic Revival, stuccoed rubblestone structure with end-gable roof flanked by twin crenellated towers. Narrow lancet windows punctuate the thick walls. The entrance is within a large Gothic arch centered in the facade. Built for the Providence Marine Corps of Artillery (organized 1801), the first volunteer artillery battery in the United States. Because the Corps was unable to finance completion of the armory, the State provided the needed funds in exchange for a 1000-year lease. The Providence Marine Corps sent artillery to all nineteenth-century wars and defended the Arsenal during the 1842 Dorr Rebellion. The Armory was moved one lot north to its present site during construction of the railroad tunnel under Providence's East Side in 1906. (EXEC)

CRANSTON STREET ARMORY (1903-07), 375 Cranston Street; William R. Walker and Son, architects: A monumental yellow brick and granite, fortress-like castellated structure. It incorporates a central drill hall with a monitor hip roof flanked by 4-1/2-story end blocks, each with a 6-story tower above the twin Dexter and Parade Street entrances. The detailing includes elaborate corbelled cornices; crenellated parapets; bartizans; grouped windows; battered walls; copper trim on balconies, parapets, and battlements; and rusticated first stories on the end blocks. The entrances are set within deep recessed arches. (EXEC)

RICHARD HENRY DEMING HOUSE (1871), 66 Burnett Street: One of the largest and most elaborate Second Empire style houses in the Elmwood neighborhood, this is a 2-story, asymmetrically massed, wood-framed structure. Now aluminum-sided, the house has a mansard roof, bracketed window hoods and cornices, and an exuberant entrance porch with Renaissance Revival-inspired detail. Deming (1842-1902) was a cotton broker. He served Providence as councilman, alderman, trustee of the Parks Board, and Police Commissioner. (MHRH)

JOHN E. DONLEY REHABILITATIVE CENTER, formerly BRIGGS-SAMUELS HOUSE (1915), 249 Blackstone Boulevard: A large 2-1/2-story former dwelling with red brick exterior walls and a high, slate hip roof with prominent dormers. The central bay of the symmetrical facade is half-timbered. A large 2-story modern brick addition stands at the rear. Built by George Briggs, Jr., secretary of J. Briggs & Son Plating Co., it became the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Samuels in 1927. Joseph Samuels (1868-1938) and his brother Leon founded the Outlet Company. After Samuels' death, the house remained vacant until the State acquired it, and in 1945 opened the Rhode Island Curative Center under the direction of Dr. John E. Donley. Today, it houses a physical therapy unit run by the Workmen's Compensation Division of the State Department of Labor. (LABOR)

STEPHEN HOPKINS HOUSE (1707, 1743, 1804, 1927), 15 Hopkins Street: The original small 1-1/2-story gable-roof cottage, built by John Field in 1707, forms the rear ell to the front section of this house, built by Stephen Hopkins in 1743. The dwelling is of clapboarded frame construction, with a 4-bay facade and a pilaster and pediment entranceway added in 1927. The 1743 section has a center-hall, 2-room plan. Rooms have paneled fireplace walls; the northwest parlor has a fine shell-carved cupboard over the fireplace. From 1743 to 1785, it was the residence of Stephen Hopkins, ten times Governor of Rhode Island, a staunch advocate of independence from Great Britain and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. George Washington visited here in 1776 and 1781. The house has been moved twice (although remaining on Hopkins Street), first in 1804, from the foot of Hopkins Street at South Main Street, to a site halfway up the hill, and again in 1927, when it was acquired by the State and moved to the corner of Benefit Street at the behest of the National Society of Colonial Dames of America. Architect Norman M. Isham restored the building and designed the pedimented main (north) entrance. The garden was designed by Alden Hopkins, landscape architect for Colonial Williamsburg. This house is now operated as a museum by the Colonial Dames. (ADMIN)

MAINTENANCE HEADQUARTERS (1927), 30 Arline Avenue: Built for the Department of Transportation, this 2-story building with flat roof and pier-and-spandrel construction reflects the influence of the machine aesthetic. This was one of the first "modernistic" buildings erected by the State. (DOT)

OLD STATE HOUSE (1760-62, 1850-51, 1867-68, 1906), 150 Benefit Street; Thomas A. Tefft, architect (1850-51); James C. Bucklin, architect (1867-68); Banning and Thornton, architects (1906): Built to replace Providence's original 1732 Colony House, which burned in 1758, this building, like the Newport Colony House, played a prominent role in the Revolution and its aftermath. One of the five state houses used for rotating sessions of the General Assembly, in 1854 it became one of the only two seats of state government. In 1901 it assumed the popular name "Old State House" following completion of the new State House on Smith Hill.

A 2-1/2-story brick building with rusticated brownstone trim, quoins, and a balustraded hip roof, the Old State House was built in three stages and substantially renovated in the nineteenth century. The original (west) portion of the building is Georgian Colonial in style, based on the design of the earlier Newport Colony House. Addition of the 4-stage brick and wood stair and bell tower in 1850-51 required removal of a pedimented central front gable and balcony. The east addition facing Benefit Street, completed in 1868, utilized essentially the same design vocabulary as the original building and added a stylish mansard roof to the new wing. The interior has been remodeled several times: in 1840 the central hall on the second floor was

eliminated to enlarge the Representatives Chamber, and the coved ceiling was probably installed. The Senate Chamber was painted and grained in a manner later adopted for the Senate Chamber at the Newport Colony House. In 1850-51, offices were placed in the basement, the first floor was converted to a Hall of Representatives, and the old Representatives Chamber was made the Senate Chamber. The old Senate Chamber became the office for the Secretary of State, a more powerful position than Governor at this time. During the major 1867-68 enlargement, rooms for the court, juries, legislative committees, law library, and offices for the sheriff and judges were added. Between 1877 and 1883, the Providence architectural firm of Stone & Carpenter made significant changes: the coved ceiling in the Senate Chamber was revealed and the Secretary of State's office restored, with addition of a new Colonial Revival fireplace. With the opening of the new Rhode Island State House in 1901, this building became the Sixth District Courthouse, and it was remodeled to its present appearance in 1906. Paint was removed from the exterior brick and a new first-floor courtroom installed with massive steel girders concealed by classical detailing. Only the original Council Chamber and coved ceiling in the adjacent room on the second floor were left intact. In 1975, the Sixth District Court moved, and the Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission occupied the Old State House. Recently the first-floor courtroom, stair tower, and halls were repainted in historic colors. Today this historic building continues in use as the headquarters of the Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission, the Rhode Island Film Commission, and the Rhode Island Heritage Commission. (ADMIN)

O'ROURKE CHILDREN'S CENTER, formerly STATE HOME AND SCHOOL FOR DEPENDENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN, originally WALNUT GROVE (c. 1860 *et seq.*), 600 Mount Pleasant Avenue: The tract on which this institution is located was originally known as Walnut Grove. In the mid-nineteenth century the property was a large commercial nursery, growing fruit and vegetables for the local market. It was subsequently developed by George W. Chapin as a country retreat. The State purchased the property in 1885 for the State Home and School for Dependent and Neglected Children. Although the facilities of the school are now in modern structures, three buildings remain from earlier periods in the history of the property. (SRS)

Cottage (c. 1870): A rambling, 2-story, stone-clad cottage with a dormered mansard roof and a Colonial Revival portico.

House (c. 1875): A 1-1/2-story clapboarded frame dwelling with a symmetrical 5-bay facade, cross-gable roof, and a spindlework front porch.

Utility Building (early 20th century): A long, plain, 2-story, low hip-roof building with stone-clad exterior walls, classical recessed entrance, and sun porches.

PROVIDENCE COUNTY COURTHOUSE (1924-33), 250 Benefit Street; Jackson, Robertson and Adams, architects: A one-block-square, 9-story Georgian Revival structure of steel frame construction with red brick and light stone trim. Built into the steep western slope of College Hill, the building appears as a series of smaller, connected buildings rising up the hill, culminating in a tall clock tower with lantern. This design, chosen in a competition held in 1923, is a particularly successful effort to balance the monumentality expected of important public buildings and the basically small-scale residential character of its environment. The courthouse site has a long civic history beginning in 1795, when the town purchased the old Congregational Church (1723) on the southwest corner of Benefit and College Streets for its Town House. In 1875-77, the first Providence County Courthouse, designed by Stone and Carpenter, replaced the old Town House. This was demolished together with many surrounding structures to clear the site for the present courthouse. (COURT)

RHODE ISLAND SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF (1892 *et seq.*), 520 Hope Street: The Rhode Island School for the Deaf was founded in 1876, and moved to this site in 1892, following completion of the first of what would eventually be a small complex of brick buildings. Although the main building, designed by Stone, Carpenter & Willson, is no longer extant, four early 20th-century buildings remain. The School for the Deaf itself relocated to Hawkins Street in the 1970s. (ADMIN)

School Building (1908); Fontaine and Kinnicut, architects: A 3-story, hip-roof building with Colonial Revival details.

Power Plant (1908): A 1-story brick structure with flared hip roof and tall brick chimney stack.

Residence Building (1918): A 3-story brick building with gable roof and Georgian Revival detail.

Industrial and Physical Training Building (1934-36); William R. Walker and Son, architects: A 2-story, hip-roof building with brick exterior and Georgian Revival detailing.

SAINT MICHAEL'S CONVENT (1929), 25 Oxford Street; Ambrose J. Murphy, architect: A 3-1/2-story, cross-gable roof, red brick and sandstone structure with Tudor detailing and green terra-cotta tile roof. The U-plan structure features sandstone oriels, Gothic-derived door architraves, a brick and sandstone side portico, and ornamental carved sandstone panels inset in the gables. Now used as a group home. (MHRH)

STATE HOUSE (1895-1904), 90 Smith Street; McKim, Mead and White, architects: Built on the crest of Smith Hill, this dramatic white-domed building in the political and economic center of the state is a key monument in American architectural history. It symbolizes the emergence of the American Renaissance--a new vision of urban America as the cultural inheritor of Ancient Greece, Republican Rome, and Renaissance Italy.

After enduring inadequate facilities in the Old State House for decades, the General Assembly finally heeded Governor Herbert W. Ladd's admonition to authorize construction of a new state house worthy of a growing industrial state. A State House Commission, composed of civic-minded professional and business leaders with an interest in architecture, undertook an elaborate two-stage competition during 1891-92, first limited to Rhode Island architects, who would then compete with invited architects from Boston and New York.

The selection of McKim, Mead and White of New York, already well-known in Rhode Island and then involved with planning of the classical "White City" for Chicago's World's Columbian Exposition, solidified the firm's growing national reputation. The project was among the first to involve the State and City of Providence in formal city planning. McKim, Mead and White created a dynamic interpretation of a generic form established by the United States Capitol in Washington--a rectangular block with highly articulated entrances and a prominent dome centered on the building. The State House rises three stories above a balustraded marble terrace; the prominent central section culminates in a structural-stone hemispherical dome on a high colonnaded drum surrounded by four subsidiary colonnaded lanterns. Two flanking wings, each containing a legislative chamber, have low hip roofs capped by low saucer domes. The principal entrances are in the projecting pavilions on the north and south sides. The south pavilion has a balcony at the second-story level framed by colossal Composite columns *in antis*; the north pavilion encompasses a porte-cochere. The wings on either side of the central pavilion are connected by recessed hyphens. The wings are 7 bays wide and 8 bays deep; their rusticated first stories are arcaded, and colossal Composite engaged columns and pilasters frame the central three bays of the north and south elevations and the central four bays of the east and west elevations. On the interior, trapezoidal-plan vestibules

lead to a short flight of steps and a screen of Doric columns that separate the vestibules from east-west corridors that run the length of the building and function as the principal horizontal circulation spaces. The grand staircase under the dome, which functions as the principal vertical circulation space, rises from the north and south to a landing in the rotunda, then turns ninety degrees to reach the second floor on the east and west. From the hallways surrounding the rotunda, the major second-floor public spaces are visible: the Senate Chamber (east), the House of Representatives (west), the Library (north), and the Reception Room (south). The square-plan House has rusticated walls below a Doric-columned gallery screen and a coffered coved ceiling; its original stone-color paint with gilding in the cornice and coffering survives. The half-round-plan Senate has Ionic columns supporting a visitors' gallery on the east wall and a half-dome coffered sky-lighted ceiling. Painted blue from the mid-1920s to 1988, it has been restored to its original green color. Much of the original furniture remains. The Library is dark and restrained, with a gilded coffered ceiling containing seals of Renaissance printers and bookmakers. The lavish Reception Room is decorated with original gilded chairs and marble-topped tables. The State House is also a major museum for important state artifacts. An original copy of Rhode Island's royal charter of 1663 is displayed near the Senate, and all three floors are lined with portraits of Rhode Island governors.

The design of the State House influenced new state capitols in Minnesota, Arkansas, Mississippi, Kentucky, Washington, Montana, South Dakota, Pennsylvania, Idaho, and Utah and additions to the Virginia, Florida and Alabama state houses. In 1986 the voters of Rhode Island passed a \$5 million dollar bond issue for restoration of the State House. (ADMIN)

STATE OFFICE BUILDING (1927-28, 1935), Smith Street; Jackson, Robertson and Adams, architects: A handsome 3-story Georgian Revival office building with brownish-red brick exterior walls and granite trim. An engaged colonnade embellishes the first two stories of the facade, and a parapet along the edge of the flat roof partially screens the set-back third story. Enlarged in 1935, the building is basically square in plan with a central court. Apart from the vaguely Adamesque foyer, the interiors are utilitarian. Built to relieve the State House of the pressure of an expanding bureaucracy, this building replaced the Colonel Henry Smith House (1800), the finest Federal mansion on Smith Hill. (DOT)

VETERANS' MEMORIAL BUILDING AND AUDITORIUM (1927-28, 1949-50), 57 Park Street; Osgood and Osgood, architects (1927-28); Oresto DiSaia, architect (1949-50): A steel-framed Classical structure with stone and brick cladding, comprising two 6-story blocks set at an acute angle and connected by a smaller trapezoidal hyphen. The east block, abutting Francis Street, features a colossal Ionic colonnade *in antis* above a 2-1/2-story, coursed-ashlar basement. The west section, with brick exterior walls, is much more simply treated. Construction started with the east block, originally begun as a Masonic Temple intended to supercede the 1897 Masonic headquarters at 123 Dorrance Street. Work on the building halted for lack of funds in 1928, with only the exterior walls and roof completed. In 1945 the State purchased the property, located across from the State House, with the intention of completing the structure for office use. In 1951 the auditorium and office wing on Brownell and Park Streets was dedicated as a memorial to World War II veterans. The auditorium decor, a simplified version of the original scheme, is based on late 18th-century Adamesque prototypes. From 1951 to 1978, Veterans Memorial Auditorium was the only concert hall in the state, used for symphonies, recitals, operas, rock concerts, and countless graduations. The eastern wing and hyphen, never completed on the interior, are partially used for archival storage of state records, and are now extremely deteriorated. The future of this unfinished building is uncertain. (ADMIN)

ROGER WILLIAMS BUILDING, originally **RHODE ISLAND NORMAL SCHOOL (1894-98)**, 199 Promenade Street; Martin and Hall, architects: A 3-story, Roman brick, terra-cotta trimmed, Renaissance style structure set on a high terrace. The 5-part composition features a prominent central block flanked by smaller end blocks connected by hyphens. The highly articulated facade has banded windows, heavy stringcourses, and a modillion cornice. The building was originally constructed to house the Rhode Island Normal School, the state's only

teacher-training institution. The Normal School (chartered in 1854) was known as Rhode Island College of Education after 1920 and is now Rhode Island College. In the late 1950s it moved to a new campus at 600 Mount Pleasant Avenue; since then this building has served Family Court and other State offices. (ADMIN)

UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND EXTENSION, originally **HENRY BARNARD SCHOOL** (1926), 199 Promenade Street; William R. Walker and Son, architects: Originally constructed as the Henry Barnard School of the Rhode Island College of Education, to provide additional space for the growing teacher-training college. It is a 3-story yellow brick structure with a flat roof sited at a right angle to the Roger Williams Building next door. The articulation of the facade is a simplified version of the later building's format, which focuses on Renaissance elements, although with reduced scale and unadorned wall surfaces. It has been rehabilitated for continued use by the University of Rhode Island. (EDUC)

WASHINGTON BRIDGE SOUTH #200 (1930), Interstate Route 195, over the Seekonk River between Providence and East Providence; Clarence W. Hudson, consulting engineer; Carl L. Otto, consulting architect; Merritt-Chapman and Scott, contractors: This structure, now carrying the eastbound lanes of Interstate Route 195 (a parallel, twin structure built in 1971 carries the westbound lanes), is the fourth bridge erected at or near this important river crossing. When it became imperative to replace an 1883 steel bridge here, the large scope of the project prompted the General Assembly to form a special Washington Bridge Commission to plan and oversee the work. Washington Bridge is composed of reinforced-concrete, granite-faced multiple-arched spans at each end, linked by a central span. The original double-leaf bascule draw in the middle was replaced by the present multi-girder fixed span in 1971. The bridge is ornamented with reliefs of the state seal and motto on the arch rings and pairs of tall pylons holding bronze plaques set at each end. This monumental structure is a major work of engineering and a handsome embodiment of Classical Revival style applied to a utilitarian structure. (DOT)

RICHMOND

BELL SCHOOL (1826), Hallville Road: A 1-story, wood-shingled schoolhouse with small belfry on the ridge. Built on Bell School Road as the District 9 Schoolhouse, this structure was moved to Hallville Road in 1971 after the State acquired its original site for public use. The building has been restored through the joint efforts of the Department of Natural Resources and the Richmond Historical Society and is now a museum. (DEM)

DAWLEY STATE PARK SHELTER (1937), RI Route 3: A 1-story, flank-gable log structure on a concrete base, with smaller flanking wings and a short, thick stone chimney. The front of the main block is divided into five bays, the middle three of which are open, with thick wooden posts as columns. Built by the Civilian Conservation Corps, it is a rare surviving example of Depression-era park construction. (DEM)

KENYON ARCH BRIDGE #146 (1913), Kenyon Road, over the Pawcatuck River between Richmond and Charlestown: See Charlestown.

RICHMOND STATE POLICE BARRACKS (1931), RI Route 3: A symmetrically-massed, Georgian Revival style building consisting of a 2-story, hip-roof main block with 3-bay, arcaded, flat-roof wings. The exterior walls are clad in red brick, with granite used in the pilastered entrance centered in the five-bay facade. It is similar in mass and style to state police barracks built at Lincoln, Wickford, and Portsmouth. (EXEC)

SCITUATE

CAPTAIN RICHARD RHODES HOUSE/RHODE ISLAND STATE POLICE

HEADQUARTERS (1799, 1912-14, 1920s), Danielson Pike (US Route 6): A 2-1/2-story frame building with dormered flank-gable roof, 5-bay facade with center pedimented entrance porch, and 2-story latticework sunporch at one end. The house was originally built by Captain Richard Rhodes, and extensively remodelled in the early twentieth century under the ownership of John Wells Coggeshall, with Arthur L. Almy and Frances Henley as architects. In 1925 the Scituate Patrol of the Rhode Island State Police was established, and in 1936 this property was purchased for use as State Police Headquarters and Scituate Barracks. A 2-story, end-gable-roof barracks building and a small, 1-story, hip-roof maintenance building were subsequently erected on the site, using handsome stone from the mills at Clayville, which were dismantled when the Scituate Reservoir was built. Although a new headquarters building was completed in 1960, the older structures remain in use and are carefully maintained. (EXEC)

SMITHFIELD

STILLWATER VIADUCT #278 (1932), Washington Highway (RI Route 116), over the Woonasquatucket River: A concrete arch-deck bridge, a good example of an open-spandrel arch bridge. This is the second-largest of its type in the state. (DOT)

SOUTH KINGSTOWN

LOUIS BELL HOUSE (1898), 8 Kenyon Avenue: A frame residence combining Shingle Style and Colonial Revival elements, with steep gambrel roof and exterior clad in clapboard and shingles. The recessed main entrance is set within a small porch which projects slightly from the facade. (MHRH)

GREAT SWAMP FIGHT MONUMENT (1906), off South County Trail (RI Route 2): In the center of a grassy clearing at the end of a dirt road is a tall rough stone obelisk surrounded by four irregular stones marked with the names of Rhode Island, Connecticut, Plymouth, and Massachusetts. Erected by the Societies of Colonial Wars of Rhode Island and Massachusetts, it commemorates the attack by militia from these four colonies on the stronghold of the Narragansett Indians in December 1675, during King Philip's War (1675-76). The Indian fort site is farther back in the swamp. (DEM)

UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND (1888 to present), off Kingstown Road (RI Route 138) at Upper and Lower College Roads, Kingston Village: The University of Rhode Island was established in 1888, 25 years after the Morrill Land Grant Act (1862) provided endowments for state agricultural colleges. Under the provisions of the act, Rhode Island received 120,000 acres of public lands in the west to be sold for the benefit of higher education "related to agriculture and the mechanic arts." The fund was originally assigned to Brown University, at that time the only college in the state, and the university pledged to expend the entire annual income on new programs and scholarships for industrial and agricultural studies. However, Brown continued its traditional academic orientation, and failed to satisfy those who hoped that the Morrill Act would provide practical vocational education and training.

Opportunity for a new start was offered by passage of the Hatch Act in 1887, which granted each state \$15,000 a year for establishment of agricultural experiment stations. Rhode Island pooled its income from the Morrill and Hatch Acts to create a state college devoted to agricultural studies. The General Assembly appointed a committee to select a site for the new school, specifying that it be readily accessible to farmers and include a variety of soils in which experiments could be conducted under diverse conditions. Sites were considered in South Kingstown, Portsmouth, Cranston, Coventry, and Scituate. Leaders in promoting the choice of

South Kingstown were Bernon E. Helme of Kingston; Thomas G. Hazard, Master of the State Grange; and Jeremiah G. Peckham, banker and farmer. The South Kingstown Town Council pledged \$2,000, and a like amount was raised by private subscription in South Kingstown. The committee eventually purchased the Oliver Watson Farm in Kingston (the farmhouse remains extant) in September, 1888.

The experiment station and agricultural school were opened in 1889, offering instruction and research opportunities in agriculture. In 1892 the coeducational Rhode Island College of Agricultural and Mechanical Arts was established, with the first class graduating two years later. In 1909 the institution was renamed Rhode Island State College, and in 1951 it became the University of Rhode Island. The physical plant has grown gradually over the years, with major construction programs in the 1920s, 1930s, and after 1958. The university has broadened its original agricultural curriculum to include a wide range of disciplines. The focus of the campus is the Quadrangle, a large open greensward framed on all four sides by large granite-walled buildings. Taft and Lippitt Halls, among the earliest of the buildings, are emphatically Victorian in character, while later buildings, such as East, Ranger, and Washburn Halls, continue the use of gray granite construction for Georgian Revival buildings. In addition to these and other historic buildings, the campus contains several noteworthy examples of modern design. (EDUC)

Oliver Watson House (1792): A 2-1/2-story, flank-gable, frame farmhouse with large center chimney, central Greek Revival entrance, and a rear ell. The house, set on a small lot, includes a stone wall and picket fence enclosure, and landscaping of shrubs and flowers common during the nineteenth century. Built in 1792, the house replaced the earlier Nathaniel Niles farmhouse, which was destroyed by fire. It was leased to George Potter when the State acquired the property for college use, and was subsequently used for a variety of purposes. It is now a museum.

Dairy Complex (late 19th to early 20th centuries): A small group consisting of a dwelling plus several large barns and associated structures arranged in a quadrangle. The house is a 2-1/2-story, flank-gable, center-hall, clapboarded frame structure, with symmetrical 5-bay facade and small entrance porch. The barns are gable- and gambrel-roofed, with stone-clad exterior walls.

Taft Hall (1889); Stone, Carpenter and Willson, architects: A 2-1/2-story, hip-roof structure of locally quarried granite, with large segmental-arched windows and a circular corner tower with conical roof.

Davis Hall (1891, 1895, 1959); Stone, Carpenter and Willson, architects (1891, 1895); Robinson, Green and Beretta, architects (1959): Originally called College Hall, the 1891 building burned in 1895 and was immediately rebuilt. The existing building is four stories, with dormered hip roof, constructed of random ashlar fieldstone. Notable features include multiple entrances and semicircular bays and a 6-story crenelated tower. The building was remodelled in 1959.

Lippitt Hall (1897, 1935, 1965); Stone, Carpenter and Willson, architects (1897): A 4-story granite structure with projecting central pavilion, large gabled dormers, and half-timbering. It was originally built as a drill hall and gymnasium, later housing the engineering department and other activities. Renovations were made in 1935 and again in 1965.

East Hall (1909, 1959); Leslie P. Langworthy, architect (1909); John F. Hogan, architect (1959): A 3-story, Georgian Revival dormitory with two pedimented entrances reached from a fieldstone terrace. Renovated in 1959.

Ranger Hall/Science Hall (1913, 1953); Clarke, Howe and Homer, architects (1913): A 4-story Georgian Revival building of granite with two 3-bay projecting end pavilions.

Washburn Hall (1921); Eleazer B. Homer, architect: A 3-story Georgian Revival building of granite, with hipped roof, shed dormers, and cut granite enframingent at the centered entrance. Known as Agricultural Hall, it later housed the extension school of the School of Agriculture.

Bliss Hall (1928, 1962); Bigelow, Kent, Willard and Company, architects (1928); Robinson, Green and Beretta, architects (1962): A 3-story Georgian Revival building of granite with a hip roof and central entrance. Originally built to house the School of Engineering, it was named for Zenas W. Bliss, a former Lieutenant Governor.

Edwards Hall (1928, 1935, 1967); Bigelow, Kent, Willard and Company, architects (1928); Kurtz and Associates, architects (1967): A 3-story, granite-clad, Classical Revival building with flat roof behind a parapet and multiple entrances. Originally built as a library.

Rodman Hall/Gymnasium-Armory (1928); Bigelow, Kent, Willard and Company, architects: This is a 2-story, ashlar granite building designed in a medieval theme with front corner towers and turreted entrance pavilion. Extending from the rear is a larger 3-level section clad in tan brick with stepped pilasters. Originally built to contain library, auditorium, armory, and gymnasium.

President's House (1931): A 2-1/2-story Colonial Revival dwelling with semicircular entrance portico, symmetrically arranged with a main block flanked by wings.

Green Hall (1936-37, 1959); Jackson, Robertson and Adams, architects (1936): A 3-story Georgian Revival building with cross-gable roof, erected as a library and administration building. One of the buildings constructed under the auspices of the Public Works Administration.

Quinn Hall (1936-37, 1960); Monahan and Meikle, architects (1936): A 3-story granite building in the Georgian Revival style, originally built as a science building. One of the structures erected under the auspices of the Public Works Administration during the Depression.

Eleanor Roosevelt Hall (1936-37); Albert Harkness, architect: A large Georgian Revival dormitory with red brick exterior walls. The five-part composition includes a 3-1/2-story central block with gable roof connected to 2-1/2-story, gambrel-roofed pavilions by gambreled hyphens. It was named for and dedicated by First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt. One of the structures at the university built under the auspices of the Public Works Administration.

Administration Building (1959); Cull, Robinson and Green, architects: A 3-story building set on a high basement.

Independence Hall (1960); Charles A. McGuire & Associates, architects: A 3-story building with exterior walls of pale glazed brick.

Library (1965); Robinson, Green & Beretta, architects: A 3-story building clad in gray brick with narrow, vertical windows.

Fine Arts Center (1966-68); Millman Associates, architects: A 2-story structure of concrete block, stucco, and wood shingle, with flat roof and parapet and narrow, vertical windows.

Ballentine Hall (1967); Robinson, Green and Beretta, architects: A 3-story building with gray brick exterior walls and slate-clad mansard roof, built to house the College of Business Administration.

Biological Science Center (1972); Robinson, Green and Beretta, architects: A 2-story building constructed of poured concrete with a flat roof, windowless walls, and a glass and aluminum entry. Sited below grade on a gentle slope, most of the building is underground. Features include a circular projection and concrete entrance way with mural decoration.

Chafee Social Science Building (1972); Kent, Cruise, architects: An 8-story building with buff brick and composition panel exterior.

WARREN

WARREN BRIDGE #124 (1914), County Road (RI Route 103), over the Palmer River between Warren and Barrington: See Barrington.

WARWICK

ELMWOOD AVENUE BRIDGE #1 (1918, 1931), Elmwood Avenue, over the Pawtuxet River between Warwick and Cranston: See Cranston.

GODDARD MEMORIAL STATE PARK, formerly the RUSSELL ESTATE, THE OAKS (1875-76, 1927 et seq.), Ives Road: This property once constituted The Oaks, a country estate developed in the 1870s by Hope Brown Ives Russell and her husband, Henry P. Russell. After the Russells' death it passed to Mrs. Russell's cousin Col. Robert H. I. Goddard, whose children donated it to the State in 1927 for use as a public park. The picturesque grounds feature winding roads, woods, and several buildings surviving from the Russell Estate. The original dwelling, designed by Stone and Carpenter, was a large, rambling Modern Gothic frame structure which burned in 1975. The design theme of the main house is reflected in the estate outbuildings that remain. (DEM)

Outbuilding (1875-76); Stone and Carpenter, architects: A small, square 2-story building set into an embankment, with a stone lower level containing a round-arch entrance and wooden upper level with a steep cross-gable roof surmounted by a cupola.

Ice House (1875-76); Stone and Carpenter, architects: A 1-story, gable-roof structure set into an embankment and constructed as an integral part of a stone retaining wall. The gable end is embellished with applied stickwork.

Stable (1875-76); Stone and Carpenter, architects: A 2-1/2-story, clapboarded wood-frame structure set on a sloping site with a high stone basement. It is roughly square in plan, with a complex steeply pitched roof composed of gables and jerkin-head elements projecting from a central pyramidal section topped by a cupola. The lower level sheltered horses, while the frame upper level, with wide double-door front entry, provided storage for feed and equipment. A long gable-roofed shed extends to the side from the rear of the main structure.

Outbuilding (late 19th century): A 1-story clapboarded frame building with high, steep hip roof surmounted by a small cupola. Built in association with the stable, and used for storage.

Bathing Pavilion (early 20th century): A 1-1/2-story bath house, originally of frame construction but subsequently stuccoed.

Carousel Building (1931): A 1-story octagonal building of frame construction with domed roof and cupola, originally constructed to house a carousel brought to Goddard Park from Rocky Point Park in 1931.

THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN STATE AIRPORT, originally **RHODE ISLAND STATE AIRPORT AT HILLSGROVE** (1931 *et seq.*), Occupasstuxet Road: The State Airport at Hillsgrove, Rhode Island's first facility of this kind, was established at the behest of Providence-area businessmen, who believed a publicly owned and operated airport was needed to attract national airline service and promote progress in the capital city. The airport's opening ceremonies in September, 1931, attracted 150,000 spectators, the largest crowd to attend any public event in Rhode Island up to that time. Construction began in 1932 on an Administration and Terminal Building, completed in 1933. Designed in the then-popular Moderne and Art Deco styles, the building represented a significant departure from more traditional architectural themes previously employed in State buildings. This was the first State-owned airport in the nation and symbolizes the State's commitment to promote modern commercial and industrial development. (DOT)

Administration and Terminal Building (1932-33); Jackson, Robertson and Adams, architects: This Moderne structure is constructed of stuccoed concrete with a 2-story central block flanked by 1-story wings, all with flat roofs. The central entrance is set in a monumental rectangular arch framed by projecting bands. The structure now houses the U. S. Weather Service station for Providence.

Hangar #1 and Terminal (1937-38, 1953); Jackson, Robertson and Adams, architects (1937-38); Oresto DiSaia, architect (1953): A multi-purpose yellow brick structure with limestone trim, intended to serve as a hangar, control tower, and terminal. It comprises a 2-story central section with stepped-block massing, flanked by wings at each side and at the rear. Utilitarian in character, its main block is fronted by a row of engaged piers and topped with a parapet punctuated with a relief depicting the state seal set between stylized bird wings and airplane propellers. Original light fixtures flank the main entrance. Originally built as a hangar, airport control tower, and terminal under the auspices of the Public Works Administration. The control tower was rebuilt and updated in the 1950s.

KNIGHT CAMPUS, COMMUNITY COLLEGE OF RHODE ISLAND (1968-72), 400 East Avenue (RI Route 113); Perkins & Will Partnership, architects; Harkness and Geddes and Robinson Green Beretta, associated architects: A flat-roof, concrete megastructure ranging in height from four to six stories, with a semicircular terminus and twin cylindrical skylight funnels. Offices, classrooms, and workshops are arranged around a large multi-story interior courtyard, and lecture halls and library are included in a semi-detached cylindrical section separated from the main block by a road passing through the mass of the building. The structure stands on the former Webster Knight estate, donated to the State by a prominent textile magnate in 1964. Its design clearly reflects the influence of the prominent architect Le Corbusier. Prominently sited on a hilltop, it is admirably scaled to the nearby interstate highways, from which its monumental appearance can best be appreciated. This innovative architectural form reflects a progressive attitude on the part of state government and is among the most significant contemporary structures in Rhode Island. In recent years it has earned international recognition for its design. (EDUC)

NARRAGANSETT PARKWAY (1912-27): A pleasant tree-shaded roadway which skirts the Narragansett Bay shoreline south of Pawtuxet Village before turning west to intersect with Spring Green Road. It borders Salter's Grove, a state picnic ground with vistas of the upper bay, and a wooded plot overlooking Gaspee Point which contains a small monument to the

sinking of the *Gaspee* in 1772. Narragansett Parkway was built by the Metropolitan Park Commission as part of a comprehensive plan for a system of parks and parkways extending through Providence and its suburbs. Lincoln Woods, Lincoln, and Veterans' Memorial Parkway, East Providence, are other components of this early twentieth-century plan. (DEM)

NATICK BRIDGE #26 (1937), Providence Street (RI Route 33), over the Pawtuxet River between Warwick and West Warwick: A good example of an open-spandrel concrete arch bridge, with cantilevered sidewalks, baluster railings, and characteristic state highway bridge blue-and-white ceramic identification tiles. (DOT)

WEST GREENWICH

In the 1970s, the State acquired large tracts of land in West Greenwich, Coventry, and Exeter in anticipation of the development of the Big River watershed. The following historic properties are located in the Big River Management Area and are, for the most part, eighteenth- and nineteenth-century vernacular buildings, typical of rural Rhode Island building. The Big River Management Area also includes a number of significant archeological sites.

ALBRO HOUSE (1810-19), Nooseneck Hill Road: A 1-1/2-story timber framed dwelling with gable roof and shingled exterior. The original section is arranged around a center chimney, and was subsequently extended to the east. (WRB)

ANDREWS HOUSE (c. 1750-89), Congdon Mill Road: A 1-1/2-story frame dwelling with shed-dormered gambrel roof. The wood shingled exterior features a symmetrical, 3-bay facade and columned entry porch at the center. (WRB)

CLARK HOUSE (c. 1750-80), Burnt Sawmill Road: A 1-1/2-story stuccoed stone dwelling with gambrel roof and centered entrance. Adjacent is a 1-story, gable-roof cabin. (WRB)

SITE OF THE GOODENOUGH HOUSE (c. 1770), Nooseneck Hill Road: An archaeological site containing the remnants of a 1-1/2-story, gable-roof, frame dwelling. (WRB)

GOULD HOUSE (c. 1780), Nooseneck Hill Road: A 1-1/2-story aluminum-sided frame dwelling with flank-gable roof and center chimney. (WRB)

HART HOUSE (early to mid-19th century), Nooseneck Hill Road: A 1-1/2-story, clapboarded frame dwelling with a center chimney. The entrance is centered in a 7-bay facade and is surmounted by a Greek Revival pediment. (WRB)

MAHER HOUSE (early to mid-19th century), Nooseneck Hill Road: A 1-1/2-story shingled frame dwelling with cross-gable roof. The entrance is located on the side, in an angle formed by an addition to the main house. (WRB)

MARTIN HOUSE (mid-19th century), Nooseneck Hill Road: A traditional 1-1/2-story, clapboarded frame dwelling with 5-bay facade and Greek Revival pedimented entry. (WRB)

TOURGEE HOUSE (mid- to late 19th century), Nooseneck Hill Road: A 2-1/2-story, gable-roof, clapboarded frame dwelling with a center chimney. The central entrance has a Victorian-era bracketed hood. (WRB)

W. ALTON JONES CAMPUS, UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND (1830, 1930s, 1965), off Victory Highway (RI Route 102) along Matteson Plain Road and Game Farm Trail: The W. Alton Jones campus covers 2300 acres of mostly woods, fields, and ponds. In the nineteenth century, this property was known as the Parker Farm; the Parker District School (burned) was also located here, as well as a Poor Farm. The site of the Bela Clapp Acid Factory complex

can still be discerned at the southern edge of the campus. The Hianloland Game Farm on the campus raises pheasants, game hens, wild turkeys, quail, partridge, snowshoe rabbits, and white-tailed deer; a biological research area and a nature preserve are also part of the campus. The other large complex on the campus is the Whispering Pines Conference Center, comprising three buildings, part of the former hunting and fishing camp of the late W. Alton Jones, Chairman of Cities Service Oil Company. In 1962 the W. Alton Jones Foundation gave the property to the University of Rhode Island. (EDUC)

Whispering Pines and the Nettles (c. 1930): Built for W. Alton Jones, these are interesting 1-story, asymmetrical, textured clapboard lodges overlooking a picturesque pond.

Matteson House (c. 1830): A 1-1/2-story Greek Revival, gable-roof dwelling of clapboarded frame construction with twentieth-century barns and sheds surrounding it; also known as Parker Farm.

WEST WARWICK

NATICK BRIDGE #26 (1937), Providence Street (RI Route 33), over the Pawtuxet River between West Warwick and Warwick: See Warwick.

CENTERVILLE BRIDGE #28 (1926), Centerville Road: A standard state-highway concrete arch bridge of the ribbed slanted spandrel design. (DOT)

WESTERLY

MEETINGHOUSE BRIDGE #199 (1924), Nooseneck Hill Road/Broad Street (RI Route 3), over the Pawcatuck River between Westerly and Hopkinton: See Hopkinton.

WESTERLY ARMORY (1901-02), Railroad Avenue; William R. Walker and Son, architects: A late Victorian Romanesque style building of red brick with granite and terra-cotta trim and a slate hip roof. The base of the 3-story square tower, centered in the front portion of the building, contains a round-arched portal, and polygonal turrets mark the two front corners. At the rear is a large hip-roof drill hall with narrow bands of windows set high in the plastered brick walls. (EXEC)

WESTERLY STATE AIRPORT (c. 1935), Airport Road: A small aviation facility, the visual and operational focus of which is a 2-story, clapboarded frame structure topped with a glass-enclosed control tower. Nearby is the original, steel-framed, sheet-metal-clad hanger. Also present is a late 20th-century hangar constructed with precast tapered steel T-bents, the rising arms of which appropriately, and rather attractively, suggest the spread of an airplane's wings. (DOT)

WESTERLY TOWN HALL AND FOURTH DISTRICT COURTHOUSE (1912), Broad Street; William R. Walker and Son, architects: A 2-story, Classical Revival building with quarry-faced granite exterior walls, slate hip roof, and giant pedimented Ionic portico facing Wilcox Park. It was built to contain both the town hall and state judicial functions, with the town occupying the large front section and the State the smaller section at the rear (which has its own entrance). The building contains many original furnishings as well as distinguished courtroom spaces. The building continues to be jointly occupied by the State and by the Town of Westerly. (COURT)

WHITE ROCK BRIDGE #65 (1906), White Rock Road, over the White Rock Canal and Pawcatuck River, between Westerly and Stonington. A two-span bridge of steel truss construction. (DOT)

WOONSOCKET

HIMES-GETCHELL HOUSE (c. 1875), 492 South Main Street: A richly ornamented example of a late Victorian house type common in Woonsocket. This 2-1/2-story, bracketed, frame structure has a gable and cross-gable roof and a 3-bay facade and central entrance of particular note. Massive pierced and carved consoles support the roof of the porch, and the porch has a pierced work balustrade. Built by Joseph A. Himes about 1875, it later belonged to Seth Getchell, a tin cylinder manufacturer. Now used as a group home. (MHRH)

WOONSOCKET ARMORY (1912), 316 South Main Street; William R. Walker and Son, architect: A large brick structure with stone trim, comprising a 2-story square front section with a 4-story tower rising above a large round-arched entranceway. It has crenelated parapets and circular corner towers. At the rear is a 1-story drill hall with high hipped roof and crenelated corner turrets. This is the third armory to be built in Woonsocket. (EXEC)

WOONSOCKET COURTHOUSE (1896) 24 Front Street; William R. Walker and Son, architect: A monumental Richardsonian Romanesque building of gray granite ashlar with quarry-faced stone trim in a lighter shade and high slate roofs. The structure is asymmetrically massed, with a tall bell tower the dominant element, terminating a long vista across the Court Street Bridge from Depot Square. Liberal use of stone trim and variety of window shapes enliven the facades, and short Ionic columns *in antis* ornament the entrance porch. The building contains many original room finishes as well as oak and walnut furniture. Today it serves the State Superior, Family, and District courts. (COURT)



*Interior of Pawtucket Armory
(1894-95), 72 Exchange Street,
Pawtucket. William R. Walker
& Son, architects. View of the
drill hall.*

APPENDIX A: THE STATE REGISTER AND THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

The State Register and the National Register of Historic Places identify properties which have been important in the history of Rhode Island and the nation.

The National Register is the federal government's official list of properties which are significant in American history and worthy of preservation. Rhode Island's State Register includes all properties in the state which have been entered on the National Register.

The State and National Registers are records of the physical remains of the past, but they are also important planning tools. Federally-funded, State-funded, and State-licensed activities must be examined and evaluated for their impact on properties listed in the Registers. Registration does not automatically halt federal or State projects, but it does require careful consideration and planning of such projects when they call for alteration or demolition of Registered properties.

Many of Rhode Island's State-owned historic properties are already listed in the State and National Registers. Several other properties have received preliminary approval for entry on the Registers. However, the following lists should not be considered final. As additional research is conducted, as the State changes over time, and as perceptions of the state's history evolve, other candidates for the State and National Registers will be identified. For the most up-to-date information about the listings in the State and National Registers, please call the Historical Preservation Commission at 277-2678.

STATE-OWNED PROPERTIES LISTED IN THE STATE AND NATIONAL REGISTERS

Bristol County Courthouse, Bristol (COURT)
Colt State Park, Bristol (DEM)
Mount Hope Bridge, Bristol and Portsmouth (DOT)
Oakland Bridge, Burrillville (DOT)
Fort Ninigret, Charlestown (DEM)
General Stanton Monument, Charlestown (DEM)
Indian Burial Ground, Charlestown (DEM)
Armory of the Kentish Guards, East Greenwich (ADMIN)
Kent County Courthouse, East Greenwich (COURT)
Beavertail Light Station, Jamestown (DEM)
Fort Dumpling, Jamestown (DEM)
Dutch Island Light, Jamestown (DEM)
Dame Farm, Johnston (DEM)
Albion Trench Bridge, Lincoln (DOT)
Albion Bridge, Lincoln (DOT)
Sayles Bridge, Lincoln (DOT)
South Ferry Church, Narragansett (EDUC)
Brenton Point State Park, Newport (DEM)
Colony House, Newport (EXEC)
Fort Adams and Eisenhower House, Newport (DEM)
Oliver Hazard Perry Monument, Newport (DHS)
Newport County Courthouse, Newport (COURT)
Perry Monument, Newport (DEM)
Hussey Memorial Bridge, North Kingstown (DOT)
Slatersville Stone Arch Bridge, North Smithfield (DOT)
Fairbrother House, Pawtucket (MHRH)
Pawtucket Armory, Pawtucket (EXEC)

Wreck Sites of *HMS Cerberus* and *HMS Lark*, off Portsmouth
Benefit Street Arsenal, Providence (EXEC)
Cranston Street Armory, Providence (EXEC)
Stephen Hopkins House, Providence (ADMIN)
Old State House, Providence (ADMIN)
Providence County Courthouse, Providence (COURT)
St. Michael's Convent, Providence (MHRH)
State House, Providence (ADMIN)
Administration and Terminal Building, Rhode Island State Airport (1932-33), Warwick (DOT)
Woonsocket Courthouse, Woonsocket (COURT)
Himes-Getchell House, Woonsocket (MHRH)

**STATE-OWNED PROPERTIES WHICH ARE OR MAY BE ELIGIBLE FOR LISTING IN
THE STATE OR NATIONAL REGISTERS**

Warren Bridge, Barrington and Warren (DOT)
Barrington Bridge, Barrington (DOT)
Rhode Island Soldiers' Home, Bristol (SRS)
Nasonville Stone Arch Bridge, Burrillville (DOT)
Broad Street Bridge, Central Falls and Cumberland (DOT)
Kenyon Arch Bridge, Charlestown (DOT)
Washington Bridge, Coventry (DOT)
State Institutions at Howard, Cranston (CORR, MHRH)
Elmwood Avenue Bridge, Cranston and Warwick (DOT)
Hunts Mill Bridge, East Providence (DOT)
Brownings Mill Bridge, Exeter (DOT)
Hope Valley Bridge, Hopkinton (DOT)
Meetinghouse Bridge, Hopkinton (DOT)
Ashton Viaduct, Lincoln (DOT)
Donley Rehabilitative Center, Providence (LABOR)
State Office Building, Providence (DOT)
Veterans' Memorial Auditorium, Providence (ADMIN)
Roger Williams Building/Rhode Island Normal School, Providence (ADMIN)
URI Extension/Barnard Building, Providence (EDUC)
Washington Bridge, Providence and East Providence (DOT)
Dawley Park Shelter, Richmond (DEM)
Stillwater Viaduct, Smithfield (DOT)
Great Swamp Fight Monument, South Kingstown (DEM)
University of Rhode Island Campus, South Kingstown (EDUC)
Goddard Memorial State Park (Russell Estate Outbuildings), Warwick (DEM)

APPENDIX B: PROCEDURES FOR PROTECTION OF HISTORIC RESOURCES

INTRODUCTION

Authority for compiling the Inventory of State-owned Historic Property was established by Executive Order No. 35, signed by Governor Frank Licht on November 15, 1972, and subsequently expanded in 1976 under sections (j), (k), and (l) of Chapter 42-45-5 of the General Laws of Rhode Island. Section (j) of the law provides for an inventory of "all buildings, sites, objects, and artifacts of historical, archaeological, or architectural interest," including "buildings, ruins, and other structures, monuments, paintings, photographs, flags, furniture, clothing, military equipment and uniforms, archaeological materials, and other articles of historic, architectural and archaeological interest." The Historical Preservation Commission, charged with compilation of the inventory, is required to provide copies of the inventory to the departments and agencies which have jurisdiction over buildings, sites, or objects listed.

Section (k) of GLRI 42-45-5 sets forth the Historical Preservation Commission's responsibility for advising State agencies and departments on the use and treatment of sites, buildings, and objects in the inventory. Whenever a department or agency proposes to "physically alter, change the location or method of storage, or change the manner of utilization or public accessibility, or to otherwise significantly affect" an inventoried property, the Historical Preservation Commission must be notified in writing. The Commission has sixty days in which to review the proposed work and to issue a written advisory. The recommendations of the Commission must be followed, unless the agency or department proposing the work sends a statement of "compelling reasons" for not following the recommendations, together with the Commission's advisory, to the Governor for final determination.

The State Register of Historic Places was established under Section (b) of Chapter 42-45-5 of the General Laws of Rhode Island. It is administered by the Historical Preservation Commission, which is required to "compile, maintain, and publish a state register of historical, architectural, and cultural sites, buildings, places, landmarks, and areas."

State law also requires that "the state, a city or town, or any subdivision or instrumentality thereof shall not undertake, fund, or license any activity which will encroach upon, damage, or destroy physically, visually, or environmentally, any site, building, place, landmark, or area included in the state register without first obtaining the advice of the Historical Preservation Commission." An agency proposing to undertake an activity which will affect a State Register property must provide written notification to the Historical Preservation Commission. Unless an extension is requested, the Commission has sixty days in which to review the project and issue a written advisory. The Commission's recommendations must be followed unless the agency proposing the activity submits to the Governor for final determination a statement of "compelling reasons" for not following the recommendations.

Archaeological resources are protected not only by the State Register, but specifically by the Antiquities Act of Rhode Island (GLRI 42-45-1) of 1974, which delegates to the Historical Preservation Commission the responsibility for regulating activities for the identification, preservation, excavation, study, and exhibition of the state's archaeological resources. Under this law, archaeological investigations may be conducted on State property only by permission of the Historical Preservation Commission, and all materials recovered from such investigations are the property of the State. In addition, state and municipal agencies must notify the Commission whenever their operations in connection with any State or State assisted, licensed, or funded project may adversely affect archaeological resources. Upon notification, the Preservation Commission will initiate field investigation within thirty days, or as otherwise mutually agreed upon. The law also provides for a statewide inventory of archaeological resources, under the direction of the Commission, which has been ongoing since 1973.

PROCEDURES FOR REGISTRATION AND PROTECTION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Adopted October 14, 1987

I. *Authorities, Purposes, and Participants*

- a. *Authorities* -- In 1968, the General Assembly passed enabling legislation to create the Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission (General Laws of Rhode Island 42-45 et seq.). The Commission is an independent agency within the Executive Department and is charged with the responsibility to identify and protect historic properties. Included in this responsibility is the Commission's duty to compile a State Register of historic properties and to advise state and municipal government regarding their activities which may affect historic properties and to issue antiquities permits. These procedures are promulgated in order to establish a uniform process for compliance with GLRI 42-45 et seq.
 1. State Register and Undertaking Review Authority, GLRI 42-45-5 (a) and (b) -- This section authorizes the Commission to establish criteria for evaluating historical, architectural, or cultural sites, buildings, places, landmarks, or areas; and to compile, maintain, and publish a State Register of historical, architectural, and cultural sites, buildings, places, landmarks, and areas. The State, a city or town, or any subdivision or instrumentality thereof, shall not undertake, fund, or license any activity which will encroach upon, damage, or destroy, physically, visually, or environmentally, any site, building, place, landmark, or area included in the State Register without first obtaining the advice of the Historical Preservation Commission. For the purpose of these regulations the Commission has developed a streamlined procedure for determining whether properties meet the criteria for listing in the State Register of Historic Places. Properties which the Commission has determined to meet the criteria for listing are considered to be listed in the State Register for the purposes of review as authorized by section 42-45-5 (b) of the Act.
 2. Catalog of State-owned Historic Properties, GLRI 42-45-5 (j) and (k) -- These sections authorize the Commission to establish a catalog of buildings, sites, objects, and artifacts of historical, architectural, or archaeological interest which are within the custody or jurisdiction of the departments and agencies of state government. State departments and agencies must afford the Commission a reasonable opportunity to issue an advisory on undertakings which will affect properties listed in the catalog.
 3. Executive Order No. 35, November 15, 1972 -- This executive order directs all executive agencies of state government to assist the Commission to prepare the catalog and to consult with the Commission concerning the preservation or display of all items entered in the catalog.
 4. The Antiquities Act, GLRI 42-45-1 et seq. -- The Antiquities Act authorizes the Commission to prescribe rules for the identification, preservation, excavation, study, and exhibition of the state's archaeological resources. Before conducting field investigations on any land owned or controlled by the State, its agencies, departments, or institutions, or on the bottoms of navigable waters within the state's jurisdiction in the territorial sea, or on any property designated as a State Archaeological Landmark, parties must secure an antiquities permit from the Commission. In addition, when a state or municipal agency undertaking may effect an

archaeological property and archaeological survey or data recovery is required, an antiquities permit may be issued as part of the Commission's advisory.

5. State Administrative Procedures Act -- GLRI 42-35 et seq. Pursuant to this authority, the Commission hereby prescribes rules of practice and procedure in fulfilling its review and advisory duties. Such changes and amendments to these rules and regulations will be made from time to time as in the Commission's opinion are necessary and in accordance with the Administrative Procedures Act.
- b. *Purposes of the State Register* -- The State Register is an authoritative guide to be used by state and local governments, private groups, and citizens to identify the state's historical, architectural, and cultural resources which are significant and worthy of being preserved.
- c. *Purposes of the advisory process* -- The Commission seeks through the process to accommodate historic preservation concerns with the needs of State undertakings. The process is designed to identify potential conflicts between the two and to help solve such conflicts in the public interest. The Commission encourages accommodation of project needs and historic preservation through consultation among the Agency Official, the Executive Director, and other interested persons during the early stages of project planning. The Commission regards the consultation process as an effective means for reconciling the interests of the consulting parties.

Integration of the advisory process into the normal administrative process used by agencies for project planning ensures early, systematic consideration of historic preservation issues. To this end, the Commission encourages agencies to examine their administrative processes to see that they provide adequately for the efficient identification and consideration of historic properties, that they provide for participation by the Commission and others interested in historic preservation, that they provide for timely requests for Commission comment and that they promote cost-effective implementation of the process. When impediments are found to exist in the agency's administrative process, the agency is encouraged to consult with the Commission to develop special procedures suited to the agency's needs.

- d. *Participants in the process*
 1. Consulting parties -- Consulting parties are the primary participants in the process whose responsibilities are defined by these regulations. Consulting parties may include:
 - (i) Agency Official -- The official representative of an agency with jurisdiction over an undertaking has legal responsibility for complying with the Rhode Island Historic Preservation Act and these regulations.

The agency is responsible for conducting studies and providing information necessary to adequately identify and evaluate affected historic properties and to consider modifications or alterations to the proposed undertaking that could avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects to historic properties. An agency may involve its grantees, licensees, or other parties of interest in the process including providing necessary information; however, an agency may not

delegate its responsibilities to comply with the act and these regulations.

If a project requires the approval of two or more State or Municipal Agency Officials, representatives from each agency shall meet with the Executive Director, and the Executive Director may designate one agency to act as the lead agency under these regulations. The lead agency shall take all actions necessary to comply with these regulations.

- (ii) Executive Director -- The Executive Director of the Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission coordinates participation in the implementation of the Act and is a key participant in the review process. The role of the Executive Director is to consult with and assist the Agency when identifying and evaluating historic properties, assessing effects upon them and considering alternatives to avoid, reduce, or mitigate those effects. The Executive Director makes information already collected by the Commission available to the Agency Official in order to reduce the need for special studies. The Executive Director reflects the interests of the State and its citizens in the preservation of their cultural heritage and helps the Agency identify those persons interested in an undertaking and its effects upon historic properties.
- (iii) Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission -- The Commission is responsible for commenting to the Agency Official on any undertaking that may affect historic properties. The Executive Director is the official authorized to carry out the Commission's responsibilities in most cases. However, as outlined below, the Commission may become an active party if the Agency Official and the Executive Director cannot reach agreement or if the Commission makes a timely objection to the agreement.

2. Interested Persons -- Interested persons are those organizations and individuals that are concerned with the effects of an undertaking on historic properties. Certain provisions in these regulations require that particular interested persons be invited to become consulting parties under certain circumstances. In addition, whenever the Agency Official and the Executive Director agree that active participation of an interested person will advance the objectives of the review process, they may invite that person to become a consulting party. Interested persons may include:

- (i) Local Governments -- Local governments are encouraged to take an active role in the review process when undertakings affect historic properties within their jurisdiction. When a local government has legal responsibility for regulatory compliance participation as a consulting party is required. When no such legal responsibility exists, the extent of local government participation is at the discretion of local government officials, the Agency Official, and the Executive Director. Local historic district commissions within local governments whose historic preservation program has been certified pursuant to the Commission's certified local government regulations are particularly encouraged to participate in the consultation process and may be delegated responsibilities as may be mutually agreed upon.

- (ii) Applicants for Assistance, Permits, and Licenses -- When the undertaking subject to review is proposed by an applicant for assistance, a permit, or license, the applicant may participate in the process at the request of the Agency Official, including providing necessary information. An applicant may also request to participate in the process in the manner prescribed in these regulations.
- (iii) Indian Tribes -- The Agency Official and the Executive Director should be sensitive to the special concerns of Indian tribes in historic preservation issues, which often extend beyond Indian lands to other historic properties. When an undertaking will affect Indian lands, the Agency Official shall invite the governing body of the responsible tribe to be a consulting party and to concur in any agreement. When an Indian tribe has established formal procedures relating to historic preservation, to the extent feasible, the responsibilities of these regulations will be carried out consistent with such procedures. When an undertaking may affect properties of historic value to an Indian tribe on non-Indian lands, the consulting parties shall afford such tribe the opportunity to participate as an interested person.

Traditional cultural leaders and other Native Americans are considered to be interested persons with respect to undertakings that may affect historic properties of significance to such persons.

- (iv) The Public -- The Commission values the views of the public on historic preservation questions and encourages public participation in the process. The Agency Official and the Executive Director should seek and consider the views of the public when taking steps to identify historic properties, evaluate effects, and develop alternatives.

Public participation in the review process may be fully coordinated with and satisfied by public participation programs carried out by Agency Officials under the authority of other statutes and regulations. Notice to the public should adequately inform the public of preservation issues in order to elicit public views on such issues that can then be considered and resolved, when possible, in decision-making. Members of the public with interests in an undertaking and its effects on historic properties should be given a reasonable opportunity to receive information and present their views.

II. *Definitions*

As used in these rules and regulations:

- a. "*Advisory*" means the written statement of the Commission's comments and recommendations regarding an undertaking's effect on a historic property. When an undertaking may affect archaeological resources, the Commission may require an antiquities permit.
- b. "*Agency*" the agency, department, or instrumentality of state government, a city, or town, which is responsible for the undertaking or which has custody or jurisdiction over the historic property.
- c. "*Agency Official*" means the individual who is authorized to act on behalf of the agency.

- d. "*Antiquities Act*" means GLRI 42-45.1
- e. "*Antiquities Permit*" means the certificate issued by the Commission to a qualified individual which authorizes excavation, curation, storage, use, or display of archaeological specimens or artifacts.
- f. "*Applicant*" means the public or private individual or entity whose proposal is the subject of an undertaking or who seeks an antiquities permit.
- g. "*Area of the Undertaking's Potential Effects*" means the geographic area within which an undertaking may reasonably be expected to cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. The boundaries of such area should be determined by the agency official and the Executive Director as early as possible in the planning of the undertaking.
- h. "*Chairman*" means the Chairman of the Commission, as authorized by the General Laws of Rhode Island, 42-45, or a designee authorized to act for the Chairman.
- i. "*Commission*" means the Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission as established by the General Laws of Rhode Island, 42-45 et seq.
- j. "*Executive Director*" means the Executive Director of the Commission as appointed pursuant to the General Laws of Rhode Island 42-45-8, or a designee authorized to act for the Executive Director.
- k. "*Historic Property*" means:
 1. any district, site, building, structure, or object listed in the State Register. Properties may be listed in the State Register through concurrent listing in the National Register of Historic Places or, alternatively for the purposes of these regulations, the Commission may determine that properties meet the criteria for registration.
 2. any building, site, object, or artifact of historical, architectural, or archaeological interest listed in the catalog of State-owned historic properties; or
 3. any archaeological resource, including specimens, sites, and underwater resources subject to Commission permits or advisories pursuant to the General Laws of Rhode Island 42-45.1 et seq.
- l. "*Indian lands*" means all lands under the jurisdiction or control of an Indian tribe.
- m. "*Indian tribe*" means the governing body of any Indian tribe, band, nation, or other group that is recognized as an Indian tribe by the Secretary of the Interior or for which the United States holds land in trust or restricted status for that entity or its members.
- n. "*Interested person*" means any individual or organization that is concerned with the effects of an undertaking on historic properties.
- o. "*Rhode Island Historic Preservation Act*" means GLRI 42-45.
- p. "*State Register*" means any district, site, building, structure, or object listed in the register compiled by the Commission in accordance with GLRI 42-45-5 (a) and (b).

Properties are listed in the State Register in accordance with Section III of these regulations.

- q. "State Register Criteria" means the criteria established by the Commission for use in evaluating the eligibility of properties for the State Register.
- r. "Undertaking" means any action which may affect an historic property which is
 - 1. proposed, authorized, licensed, sanctioned, carried out, or funded by the state or any instrumentality or subdivision of state government; or
 - 2. funded by a city or town; or
 - 3. involves an historic property owned, in part or in whole, by the state, a city, or town; or
 - 4. involves archaeological excavation on lands or under waters owned or controlled by the State, its agencies, or political subdivisions, or on any historic or archaeological properties listed on the State Register or designated as a State Archaeological Landmark as well as the curation, storage, use, or display of archaeological specimens or artifacts recovered from lands or under waters owned or under the jurisdiction of the State.

III. *The State Register*

- a. *Criteria for evaluation for State Register Nomination --*
The criteria for listing on the State Register are the same as the criteria developed by the National Park Service for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The following criteria shall be used in evaluating properties for nomination to the State Register:
 - 1. The quality of significance in Rhode Island history, architecture, archaeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of national, state, and local importance that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and
 - (i) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history; or
 - (ii) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
 - (iii) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
 - (iv) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information in prehistory or history.
 - 2. Criteria Considerations -- Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily

commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past fifty (50) years shall not be considered eligible for the State Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- (i) A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance.
- (ii) A building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historical person or event.
- (iii) A birthplace or grave of an historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building directly associated with his productive life.
- (iv) A cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events.
- (v) A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived.
- (vi) A property primarily commemorative in interest if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance.
- (vii) A property achieving significance within the past fifty years if it is of exceptional importance.

b. *Nomination Procedures*

1. Nominations are prepared under the supervision of the Executive Director of the Commission, and documentation of nominations is reviewed for technical and substantive adequacy and completeness.
2. Upon receipt of an adequate and complete nomination, the Executive Director will forward such nomination to the Chairman of the State Review Board, who will schedule its review at a meeting of the State Review Board. Upon receipt of a request for determination of National Register eligibility or National Historic Landmark nomination the State Historic Preservation Officer shall act thereon as prescribed in federal regulations.
3. Inclusion in the State Register -- A property is included in the State Register when it is entered on the National Register of Historic Places (in accordance with 36 CFR 60); when the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, determines that the property is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (in accordance with 36 CFR 63); when it is designated by the Secretary of the Interior as a National Historic Landmark (in accordance with 36 CFR 65); or when it is designated a Rhode Island Archaeological Landmark by the Commission. The Commission already participates in the above referenced federal processes

through the Commission's State Review Board and through the State Historic Preservation Officer.

The procedures for nomination of properties to the State Register shall be the procedures adopted by the National Park Service as appropriate. Those procedures provide requirements for

- (i) Documentation of the historic resource to include a description of the property (including an inventory of individual properties included in a historic district nomination), a statement of significance of the property, and appropriate graphic documentation.
 - (ii) Notice to owners of the property and to appropriate public officials and an invitation to comment on the nomination.
 - (iii) Approval or disapproval of the nomination by the Review Board.
 - (iv) Appeal of decisions by the Review Board to nominate or not to nominate a property.
- c. *Publication of the State Register* -- The Commission shall publish the State Register by maintaining an up-to-date listing of register entries available for public inspection at the Commission's office and by providing a listing of register entries to the Secretary of State updated not less often than every two (2) years. The precise location of registered archaeological sites or any other property for which information about its precise location may endanger its preservation shall be withheld from public inspection, except as the Commission determines the information may be released.

IV. *The Review Process*

a. *General*

1. *Scope* -- The procedure in this subpart guides the Agency Official and the Commission in the conduct of the review process. An alternative method of meeting the obligations of the advisory process is found in Section XIII when an agency has established its own procedures for the protection of historic properties, or when an undertaking is subject to the provisions of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.
2. *Flexible application* -- The Commission recognizes that the procedures for the Agency Official set forth in these regulations may be implemented by the Agency Official in a flexible manner reflecting differing program requirements, so long as the purposes of the Rhode Island Historical Preservation Act and Antiquities Act and these regulations are met.
3. *Timing* -- The Agency Official is required to complete the advisory process prior to the approval of the expenditure of any funds on the undertaking or prior to the issuance of any license or permit. The Commission does not interpret this requirement to bar any Agency Official from expending funds on or authorizing non-destructive planning activities preparatory to an undertaking before complying with these regulations, nor to prohibit phased compliance at different stages in planning. The Agency Official should ensure that the advisory process is initiated early in the planning stages of the undertaking, when the widest feasible range of alternatives is open for consideration. The Agency Official should establish a schedule for

completing the advisory process that is consistent with the planning and approval schedule for the undertaking.

If the Executive Director declines to participate in reviewing an undertaking, or if the Executive Director does not respond within thirty (30) days to a written request for participation, the Agency Official may conclude that the undertaking will have no effect on historic properties.

b. *Identifying Historic Properties*

1. Assessing information needs -- Following a determination by the Agency Official that a proposed project, activity or program constitutes an undertaking and after establishing the undertaking's area of potential effects, the Agency Official shall:
 - (i) inform the Executive Director about the undertaking and request the Executive Director to review existing information on historic properties potentially affected by the undertaking, including any data concerning the likelihood that unidentified historic properties exist in the area of potential effects; and recommend further actions needed to identify historic properties that may be affected; and
 - (ii) seek information in accordance with agency planning processes from local governments, if applicable, Indian tribes, public and private organizations, and other parties likely to have knowledge of or concerns with historic properties in the area, as appropriate.
2. Locating Historic Properties -- The Agency Official and the Executive Director shall determine any need for further actions such as field surveys and predictive modeling to identify historic properties. In consultation with the Executive Director, the Agency Official shall make a reasonable and good faith effort to identify historic properties that may be affected by the undertaking and gather sufficient information to determine whether these properties meet the criteria for listing on the State Register. Efforts to identify historic properties should follow the Secretary of the Interior's standards and guidelines for archaeological and historic preservation. Archaeological investigations may require a permit from the Commission pursuant to the Antiquities Act.

c. *Evaluating Historical Significance*

1. In consultation with the Agency Official, the Executive Director shall apply the State Register Criteria to properties that may be affected by the undertaking and that have not been previously evaluated for State Register listing. The passage of time, physical changes, or changing perceptions of significance may justify reevaluation of properties that were previously evaluated.
2. If the Agency Official and the Executive Director agree that the criteria are not met, the property shall be considered not eligible.
3. If the Agency Official and the Executive Director agree that a property meets the criteria, the property shall be considered listed in the State Register for the purpose of the review process.

4. If the Agency Official and the Executive Director do not agree, or if the Commission so requests, the Commission shall determine whether the property meets the criteria of the State Register.
 5. If the Executive Director does not provide views within thirty (30) days, then the Executive Director is presumed to agree with the Agency Official's determination for the purpose of this subsection.
- d. *When no historic properties are found* -- If the Executive Director and the Agency Official agree that there are no historic properties that may be affected by the undertaking, the Agency Official and the Executive Director shall document the finding and notify the Chairman and any interested persons who have made their concerns known at least fifteen (15) days prior to proceeding with the project. If an objection is made within fifteen (15) days, the Executive Director and the Agency Official shall review the determination and advise the objector of their finding.
- e. *Assessing effects when historic properties are found*
1. *Applying the Criteria of Effect* -- If there are historic properties that the undertaking may affect, the Executive Director and Agency Official shall apply the Criteria of Effect (Section IX) to historic properties that may be affected, giving consideration to the views, if any, of interested persons.
 2. *No Effect* -- If the Executive Director and the Agency Official find the undertaking will have no effect on historic properties, they shall document the finding and notify the Chairman and any interested persons who have made their concerns known at least fifteen (15) days prior to proceeding with the project. If an objection is made within 15 days the Executive Director and the Agency Official shall review the Determination of No Effect and advise the objector of their findings.
 3. *When an effect is found* -- If an effect on historic properties is found, the Executive Director and the Agency Official shall apply the Criteria of Adverse Effect (Section IX) to determine whether the effect of the undertaking should be considered adverse.
 4. *Determination of No Adverse Effect* -- If the Executive Director and the Agency Official find the effect on historical, architectural, archaeological, or cultural characteristics of the property not to be adverse they shall document the finding and notify the Chairman and interested persons who have made their concerns known at least fifteen (15) days prior to proceeding with the project. In reaching a finding of no adverse effect, the Executive Director and Agency Official may stipulate changes to the project or conditions which will avoid potential adverse effects. If an objection is made within fifteen (15) days the Executive Director and Agency Official will review the determination and inform the objector of their finding. If the Chairman objects, and the Agency Official does not agree with changes proposed by the Chairman, then the effect shall be considered as adverse.
 5. *Determination of Adverse Effect* -- If the Executive Director and the Agency Official find the effect on the historical, architectural, archaeological, or cultural characteristics of historic properties is adverse, they shall initiate the consultation process.

f. *Consultation Process*

1. Parties to the consultation process -- The Executive Director and the Agency Official shall consider alternatives to the project that could avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects on historic property. They may invite others to become consulting parties including:
 - (i) The head of a local government if applicable when the undertaking may effect historic properties within the local government's jurisdiction;
 - (ii) The representative of an Indian tribe;
 - (iii) Applicants or holders of grants, permits, or licenses, and owners of affected lands; and
 - (iv) Other interested persons when jointly determined appropriate by the Executive Director and the Agency Official.
2. Documentation -- The Agency Official shall provide each of the consulting parties with the documentation set forth in Section VIII and such other documentation as may be developed in the course of consultation.
 - (i) On-Site Inspection. At the request of any of the consulting parties, the Agency Official shall allow an on-site inspection.
3. Informing the public -- The Agency Official shall provide an adequate opportunity for members of the public to receive information and express their views. The Agency Official is encouraged to use existing public involvement procedures to provide this opportunity. The Agency Official or the Executive Director may meet with interested members of the public or conduct a public information meeting for this purpose.
4. Consideration of Alternatives -- The Executive Director and the Agency Official shall consider prudent and feasible alternatives to the proposed project which could avoid, minimize, or mitigate the adverse effect. The Agency Official shall provide to the Executive Director all data and information necessary to identify and evaluate such alternatives.

The Executive Director and the Agency Official shall maintain a record, including a record of sources of information consulted, which documents all alternatives considered during the consultation process.

5. Agreement on Avoidance or Satisfactory Mitigation of Adverse Effect -- After a thorough review of the alternatives, the Executive Director and the Agency Official may agree that there is a prudent and feasible alternative that avoids, minimizes, or mitigates the adverse effect of the project. Upon such agreement, the Executive Director shall prepare a Memorandum of Agreement describing such alternative and submit the Memorandum to the Agency Official. If the Agency Official signs the Memorandum agreeing that the agency will comply with the measures to eliminate, minimize, or mitigate the adverse effect, then the Memorandum shall be signed by the Executive Director and it shall be the Commission's advisory. As appropriate, the Agency Official and the Executive Director may agree to invite other consulting parties to sign the Memorandum also.

6. Acceptance of Adverse Effect -- After a thorough review of the alternatives, the Executive Director and the Agency Official may determine that there are no prudent or feasible alternatives to avoid, minimize, or mitigate the adverse effect. Upon such decision, the Executive Director shall prepare an Advisory report of Acceptance of the Adverse Effect and submit such Advisory to the Agency Official.
7. Notice of Agreement provided to the Chairman and interested persons -- The Executive Director shall notify the Chairman and any interested persons who have made their concerns known regarding the Memorandum of Agreement or Acceptance of Adverse Effect. If no objection is made within fifteen (15) days, the Agency may proceed with the project. If an objection is made by an interested person, the Executive Director and the Agency Official will review their agreement and inform the objector of their finding. If an objection is made by the Chairman, the matter will be scheduled for consideration by the Commission.

g. Consideration of an undertaking by the Commission

1. When the Commission will comment -- The Commission will review an undertaking and issue its advisory if the Executive Director and the Agency Official fail to agree or if the Chairman objects within fifteen (15) days to an agreement reached by the Executive Director and the Agency Official. The Chairman shall provide prompt notice to the Agency Official of the Commission's intention to review an undertaking. The Commission shall conduct its review within thirty (30) days of notifying the Agency Official, unless otherwise mutually agreed upon. In reviewing the proposed undertaking, the Commission shall review the information which has already been collected by the Executive Director and the Agency Official in accordance with the requirements of Section VIII and any additional information submitted by the Agency Official, the Executive Director, other consulting parties or by interested persons.

New information must be submitted to the Commission at least seven (7) days prior to the meeting at which the proposed undertaking will be reviewed, unless a shorter time period is approved by the Commission.

The Agency Official shall be invited to attend and participate in the scheduled Commission meeting. Other consulting parties and interested persons shall be notified and may make oral remarks to the Commission at the discretion of the Chairman.

2. Comments of the Commission -- No later than twenty (20) days after the Commission meeting, the Commission shall issue its advisory. If there is a consensus, the Commission and the Agency will sign a Memorandum of Agreement.

If the Commission and the Agency sign a Memorandum of Agreement or Acceptance of Adverse Effect, then the Agency may proceed with the undertaking under the terms of the Memorandum. If the Commission and the Agency do not reach agreement, or if the Commission determines that actions by the Agency have precluded meaningful comment and provided no opportunity to consider measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects to historic resources, then the Commission shall issue its advisory to the Governor, and provide a copy to the Agency, stating that

the Agency has failed to comply with these regulations and is in violation of the Rhode Island Historic Preservation Act.

V. *Appeal to the Governor*

Advisories issued by the Commission in accordance with these procedures shall be followed by the Agency unless there are compelling reasons for not doing so. If the Agency does not agree to comply with the Commission's Advisory, the Agency shall prepare a detailed response explaining such reasons and submit its response, together with a copy of the Commission's Advisory, to the Governor for final determination. The Agency shall submit a copy of such response to the Commission. The Agency may not proceed with the proposed undertaking until a final determination is issued by the Governor. If so requested, the Agency and the Commission shall provide the Governor with additional information. Appeal to the Governor is an administrative remedy and is in addition to any other legal appeal which may be authorized by the Administrative Procedures Act or other statute.

VI. *Fulfillment of Terms of a Memorandum of Agreement*

When a Memorandum of Agreement, other Commission Advisory or Final Determination by the Governor becomes final, the Agency shall carry out the undertaking in accordance with the terms in order to fulfill the Agency responsibilities under GLRI 42-45. Failure to carry out the terms requires the Agency to resubmit the undertaking to the Commission for comment in accordance with Section IV.

VII. *Public Request to the Commission*

When requested by any person, the Executive Director shall consider an Agency's activity to determine whether it is an undertaking subject to review in accordance with these regulations. The Executive Director shall advise the person making the request, and the Agency if appropriate, of his finding.

Agencies should consider the concerns of the public; however, an inquiry to the Commission does not suspend action on an undertaking.

If the Executive Director finds that the activity is an undertaking subject to review by the Commission, the Executive Director and the Agency Official shall immediately initiate review in accordance with these regulations, and the Agency shall stop any actions which would preclude the Commission's opportunity to issue its advisory.

VIII. *Documentation Requirements*

The following documentation requirements provide guidance to the Executive Director and the Agency Official in reviewing an undertaking, and they should document their findings and agreements in writing to the extent appropriate. Complete, written documentation should be provided to the Commission when an undertaking is reviewed by the Commission in accordance with Section IV (g). In the event of an appeal to the Governor, copies of this documentation will be provided for the Governor's review.

- a. *Finding of no adverse effect* -- The purpose of this documentation is to provide sufficient information to explain how the Agency reached the finding of no adverse effect. The required documentation is:
 1. A description of the undertaking, including photographs, maps, and drawings, as necessary

2. A description of the efforts used to identify historic properties;
 3. A description of historic properties that may be affected by the undertaking;
 4. A statement of how and why the criteria of adverse effect were found inapplicable;
 5. The views of affected local governments, Indian tribes, Federal agencies, and the public, if any were provided, as well as a description of the means employed to solicit those views.
- b. *Finding of Adverse Effect* -- The required documentation is:
1. A description of the undertaking, including photographs, maps and drawings, as necessary;
 2. A description of the efforts to identify historic properties;
 3. A description of the historic properties affected by the undertaking;
 4. A description of the undertaking's effects on historic properties.
 5. The views of affected local governments, Indian tribes, Federal Agencies, and the Public, if any were provided, as well as a description of the means employed to solicit those views.
 6. Alternatives or measures which were considered to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects to historic properties and the reasons why any rejected alternatives or measures were considered not to be prudent and feasible.
- c. *Requests for Commission Advisory when there is a failure to agree* -- The purpose of this documentation is to provide the Commission with sufficient information to make an independent review of the undertaking's effects on historic properties as the basis for informed and meaningful comments to the Agency Official. The required documentation is the same as that required for a finding of adverse effect, and in addition:
1. Documentation of consultation with the Executive Director regarding the identification and evaluation of historic properties, assessment of effect and any consideration of alternatives or mitigation measures;
 2. The planning and approval schedule for the undertaking; and
 3. Copies or summaries of any written views submitted to the Agency Official by other consulting parties or interested persons concerning the effects of the undertaking on historic properties and alternatives to reduce or avoid those effects.

IX. *Criteria of Effect and Adverse Effect*

- a. *Criteria of Effect* -- An undertaking has an effect on a historic property when the undertaking may alter characteristics of the property that may qualify the property for inclusion in the State Register. For the purpose of determining effect, alteration to features of the property's location, setting, or use may be relevant

depending on the property's significant characteristics, and should be considered. Effects may be direct or indirect.

- b. *Criteria of Adverse Effect* -- An undertaking is considered to have an adverse effect when the effect on a historic property may diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling or association. Adverse effects on historic properties include, but are not limited to:
 - 1. Physical destruction, damage, or alteration of all or part of the property;
 - 2. Isolation of the property from its setting or alteration of the character of the property's setting when that character contributes to the property's qualification for the State Register;
 - 3. Introduction of visual, audible or atmospheric elements that are out of character with the property or alter its setting;
 - 4. Neglect of a property resulting in its deterioration or destruction; and
 - 5. Transfer, lease, or sale of the property, without adequate provision for its continued preservation.

- c. *Exceptions* -- Effects of an undertaking that would otherwise be found to be adverse may be considered as being not adverse for the purpose of these regulations.
 - 1. When the historic property is of value only for its potential contribution to archaeological, historical, or architectural research, and when such value can be substantially preserved through the conduct of appropriate research, and such research is conducted in accordance with applicable professional standards and guidelines; or
 - 2. When the undertaking is limited to the rehabilitation of buildings and structures and is conducted in a manner that preserves the historical and architectural value of affected historic property through conformance with the Secretary of the Interior's standards and guidelines for rehabilitation, or
 - 3. When the undertaking is limited to the transfer, lease or sale of a historic property, and adequate restrictions or conditions are included to ensure preservation of the property's significant historic features.

X. *Properties Discovered During Implementation of an Undertaking*

- a. *Planning for Discoveries* -- When the Agency Official's identification efforts in accordance with Section IV (b) and (c) indicate that historic properties are likely to be discovered during implementation of an undertaking, the Agency Official should develop a plan for the treatment of such properties if discovered and include this plan as a condition of the undertaking. Implementing the plan in the event of a discovery will satisfy the requirements of these regulations.

- b. *When a Discovery Occurs* -- During implementation of an undertaking and a plan has not been prepared, the Agency Official and the Executive Director shall immediately consult and
 - 1. Determine whether the property meets the criteria for inclusion in the State Register; and

2. If the property meets the criteria, they shall consult to seek ways to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects to the property.

These regulations do not require the Agency to stop work on the undertaking. However, the Agency should make reasonable efforts to avoid or minimize harm to the property until the requirements of this section are met.

XI. *Programmatic Agreements*

- a. *Application* -- At the request of an Agency, the Commission shall consider execution of a Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement to fulfill the agency's responsibilities under GLRI 42-45 et seq. for a particular program or class of projects that would otherwise require numerous individual project reviews under these regulations. The Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement may specify categories of projects that shall be exempt from further review or categories of projects where review could be best accomplished on a program-wide rather than individual project basis. Programmatic agreements may be appropriate for programs or projects
 1. When effects on historic properties are similar and repetitive;
 2. When effects on historic properties cannot be fully determined prior to approval;
 3. When non-state agencies are delegated major decision-making responsibilities; or
 4. That involve routine management activities at state agencies.
- b. *Consultation Process* -- The Agency and the Executive Director shall consult to develop a Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement. They may invite others to be consulting parties or to participate as appropriate and shall provide for adequate public participation. Upon agreement, the Executive Director shall draft a Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement describing the classes of action exempt from further review under these regulations and outlining procedures for review of programs of the Agency under these regulations. If the Agency signs such Programmatic Memorandum agreeing that it will comply with the measures specified to avoid, minimize or mitigate adverse effects to State Register Properties, then the Executive director shall place the proposed Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement on the agenda of a Commission meeting to be held within thirty (30) days and shall notify the Agency and any interested persons who have been identified.
- c. *Consideration of the Proposed Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement* -- The Commission shall review the proposed Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement, and shall also consider any additional information submitted by the Executive Director, the Agency, or by the public. No later than twenty (20) days after the meeting, the Commission shall direct the Executive Director to either sign and execute the Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement on behalf of the Commission, or to revise the Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement in accordance with the recommendations of the Commission and to consult with the Agency in order to develop a revised Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement. If the terms of a programmatic agreement are not carried out or if the agreement is terminated, the Agency Official shall comply with these regulations on a project by project basis.

XII. *Emergency Provisions*

When compliance with these regulations would pose a serious threat to public safety, the Executive Director may waive compliance to the extent necessary to protect the public. The Executive Director will promptly inform the Chairman of taking an action under this section, and if the Chairman objects within three (3) days, such emergency action is rescinded.

XIII. *Coordination with other Authorities*

- a. To the extent feasible, Agency Officials, the Executive Director, and the Commission should encourage coordination of implementation of these regulations with the steps taken to satisfy other historic preservation and environmental authorities by integrating compliance with these regulations with the processes of environmental review carried out pursuant to other state and municipal statutes and regulations and coordinating any studies needed to comply with these regulations with studies of related natural and social aspects.
- b. The Commission may participate in review and advisory procedures established by other agencies under separate authority, such as the procedures of the Coastal Resources Management Council, the wetlands permitting regulations of the Department of Environmental Management, etc. If in the Commission's judgement participation in other review processes is substantively equivalent to review under these regulations, the Commission may waive its independent review.
- c. When an undertaking involves federal government participation and is subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, review of the undertaking in accordance with the *Procedures* of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (36 CFR 800) may satisfy the requirements of these regulations and constitute compliance with the R. I. Historic Preservation Act.

XIV. *Antiquities Act of Rhode Island*

- a. *Applicability* -- The Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission is authorized under this act to issue permits for archaeological field investigations conducted in Rhode Island. Permits are issued under three general circumstances:
 1. When archaeological investigations are associated with an undertaking of a government agency as defined in these regulations, the permit may be issued as part of an advisory.
 2. When an archaeological investigation is conducted on land owned or controlled by the state, its agencies, departments, or institutions, or on the bottoms of navigable waters within the state's jurisdiction in the territorial sea.
 3. When an archaeological investigation is conducted on a state archaeological landmark.
- b. *Applications for permits* -- Each application for a permit to conduct field investigations shall be filed with the Commission in writing on the standard application form provided by the Commission.
- c. *Granting of permits* -- Permits may be granted by the Commission to persons, organizations, institutions or agencies that are qualified by experience and training, are financially able and are adequately equipped to carry out the proposed field

investigations. These field investigations shall be carried out according to the Commission's *Standards for Archaeological Survey*. A copy of the permit shall be kept at each site or in the general area of investigation in the possession of a duly authorized representative of the permittee.

- d. *Denying Permits* -- Permits will not be issued to applicants who do not meet the requirements of these regulations. A decision by the Executive Director not to issue a permit may be appealed in the manner described in Section IX. g. and Section V of these regulation's.
- e. *Ownership and disposition of artifacts* -- All specimens collected from state-owned lands or submerged bottoms under jurisdiction of the state shall be the property of the state and under the custody of the Commission. All other specimens collected through field or underwater investigations conducted under permit as provided in these regulations shall be under the custody of the Commission until they are claimed by the owner. The Commission may approve loans and exhibitions, on a short or long term basis of any state-owned historic property to institutions within or outside the state.
- f. *Restrictions on permits*
 1. No permit shall be granted to any applicant for a larger area than can be reasonably expected to be adequately investigated within the time limits and other terms of the permit.
 2. No objects recovered under the authority of any permit shall be disposed of by gift, sale, discard or in any other way unless the Commission determines that such action is in the interest of the State.
 3. Failure to begin work under the terms of the permit within the first third of the life of that permit, or failure to diligently prosecute such work after it has started, or to faithfully comply with any of the provisions of the application or the permit, or of these rules and regulations shall be reason for revocation of the permit and any permit may be revoked for cause at the discretion of the Commission.
 4. No permit shall be issued for the disturbance or removal of any antiquities which are, in the opinion of the Commission, part of an archaeological site where the State may be expected to conduct archaeological research except in relation to and as part of that archaeological research.
- g. *Supervision by the state*
 1. To afford adequate protection for the interests of the state, it shall be the policy of the Commission to limit the number of permits to be granted to those that can be properly supervised and administered by the duly authorized agents of the state.
 2. The Commission by its designated agent may at any and all times visit and be present at any or all field investigation including diving operations, or any other phase of the operation for which a permit has been granted.
 3. All permittees shall be required to comply with all reasonable requests or directives addressed to them by the Commission or its designated agent with respect to the operations authorized by said permits.

4. At all times there shall be one person designated by and acting for the permittee in attendance at any site, or present at any phase of the operation being conducted under the permit who shall be responsible for the work and who shall be familiar with the rules, regulations, and directives concerning the work and who shall be responsible for compliance with rules, regulations and directives to insure the preservation of archaeological and historical data.

INDEX OF STATE-OWNED PROPERTIES BY JURISDICTION

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

Armory of the Kentish Guards, East Greenwich
Stephen Hopkins House, Providence
Old State House, Providence
State House, Providence
Veterans' Memorial Building and Auditorium, Providence
Roger Williams Building, Providence
School for the Deaf (former), Providence

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

State Institutions at Howard, Cranston
Jonathan Arnold Building
B Building
C Building
Dorothea Dix Building
Medium Security Prison
Pinel Building
House, 1306 Pontiac Avenue
State Prison/Adult Correctional Institution
Sockanosset Academic and Administration Building
Sockanosset Chapel
Sockanosset Dormitories
Sockanosset Hospital
Sockanosset Service Building
Staff House

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

South Ferry Church, Narragansett
URI Extension/Henry Barnard Building, Providence
University of Rhode Island Campus, South Kingstown
Knight Campus, Community College of Rhode Island, Warwick
W. Alton Jones Campus, URI, West Greenwich

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Colt State Park, Bristol
Fort Ninigret, Charlestown
General Stanton Monument, Charlestown
Indian Burial Ground, Charlestown
Veterans' Memorial Parkway, East Providence
CCC Camp, Gloucester
Beavertail Light Station, Jamestown
Fort Getty, Jamestown
Fort Wetherill/Fort Dumping Site, Jamestown
Dutch Island Light, Fortifications, and Sites, Jamestown
Dame Farm, Johnston
Lincoln Woods State Park, Lincoln

Department of Environmental Management (continued)

Fisherman's Memorial State Park/Fort Nathanael Greene, Narragansett
Brenton Point State Park, Newport
Fort Adams State Park, Newport
Oliver Hazard Perry Monument, Island Cemetery, Newport
Settlers' Rock, New Shoreham
Prudence Island Archeological Sites, Portsmouth
Bell School, Richmond
Dawley Park Shelter, Richmond
Great Swamp Fight Monument, South Kingstown
Goddard State Park, Warwick
Narragansett Parkway, Warwick

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Chepachet State Police Barracks, Gloucester
State Police Barracks, Lincoln
Fort Varnum, Narragansett
Colony House, Newport
Wickford State Police Barracks, North Kingstown
Pawtucket Armory, Pawtucket
State Police Barracks, Portsmouth
Armory of Mounted Commands, Providence
Benefit Street Arsenal, Providence
Cranston Street Armory, Providence
State Police Barracks, Richmond
State Police Headquarters, Scituate
Westerly Armory, Westerly
Woonsocket Armory, Woonsocket

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES, Division of Veterans' Affairs

Civil War Monument, North Cemetery, Bristol

JUDICIARY/STATE COURTS

Bristol County Courthouse, Bristol
Kent County Courthouse, East Greenwich
Newport County Courthouse, Newport
Providence County Courthouse, Providence
Fourth District Courthouse, Westerly
Woonsocket Courthouse, Woonsocket

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Donley Rehabilitative Center/Briggs-Samuels House, Providence

DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH, RETARDATION, AND HOSPITALS

Zambarano Hospital, Burrillville

Department of Mental Health, Retardation, and Hospitals (continued)

State Institutions at Howard, Cranston

A Building
Administration Building
Welcome Arnold Building
Elizabeth Barry Hall
Carriage House
Center Building
Chapel
Consumptives Hospital
D Building
Eastman House
Forand Building
G Building
General Hospital Dormitory
H Building
Harrington Building
Hazard Building
I Building
IX Building
L Building
Adolph Meyer Building
Louis Pasteur Building
Physicians' Cottages
Rush Building
Service Building
Simpson Building
Ladd School, Exeter
Fairbrother House, Pawtucket
Deming House, Providence
Bell House, South Kingstown
St. Michael's Convent, Providence
Himes-Getchell House, Woonsocket

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND REHABILITATIVE SERVICES

Rhode Island Soldiers' Home, Bristol
O'Rourke Childrens' Center, Providence

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Barrington Bridge, Barrington
Warren Bridge, Barrington and Warren
Mount Hope Bridge, Bristol and Portsmouth
Nasonville Stone Arch Bridge, Burrillville
Oakland Bridge, Burrillville
Broad Street Bridge, Central Falls and Cumberland
Ashton Viaduct, Cumberland and Lincoln
Kenyon Arch Bridge, Charlestown
Washington Bridge, Coventry
Eimwood Avenue Bridge, Cranston and Warwick
Hunts Mill Bridge, East Providence
Brownings Mill Bridge, Exeter

Department of Transportation (continued)

Hope Valley Bridge, Hopkinton
Meetinghouse Bridge, Hopkinton and Westerly
Albion Trench Bridge, Lincoln
Albion Bridge, Lincoln and Cumberland
Sayles Bridge, Lincoln
Newport State Airport, Middletown
Hussey Memorial Bridge, North Kingstown
Slatersville Stone Arch Bridge, North Smithfield
State Garage, Portsmouth
Maintenance Headquarters, Providence
State Office Building, Providence
Washington Bridge, Providence and East Providence
Stillwater Viaduct, Smithfield
Green State Airport, Warwick
Natick Bridge, Warwick and West Warwick
Centerville Bridge, West Warwick
White Rock Bridge, Westerly
Westerly State Airport, Westerly

WATER RESOURCES BOARD

Anderson House, Coventry
Brown House, Coventry
Cady House, Coventry
Barber House, Exeter
Andrews House, West Greenwich
Clark House, West Greenwich
Site of the Goodenough House, West Greenwich
Gould House, West Greenwich
Hart House, West Greenwich
Maher House, West Greenwich
Martin House, West Greenwich
Tourgee House, West Greenwich

INDEX OF STATE-OWNED PROPERTIES BY NAME

A Building, Howard	17
Administration Building, Hospital for Mental Diseases, Howard	18
Administration Building, URI	39
Adult Correctional Institution Maximum Security	16
Airport Terminal (1932-33), Green State Airport	41
Airport Terminal (1937-38), Green State Airport	41
Airports	
Green State Airport, Warwick	41
Newport State Airport, Middletown	26
Westerly State Airport	43
Albion Bridge #164	26
Albion Trench Bridge #163	25
Albro House	42
Anderson House	14
Andrews House	42
Armory of Mounted Commands	31
Armory of the Kentish Guards	21
Arnold, Jonathan, Building, Howard	18
Arnold, Welcome, Building, Howard	18
Ashton Viaduct #275	20
B Building, Howard	17
Ballentine Hall, URI	40
Barber House	22
Barnard, Henry, School (former), Promenade Street	36
Barrington Bridge #123	9
Barrington Parkway, now Veterans' Memorial Parkway	21
Barry, Elizabeth, Hall, Howard	18
Beavertail Light Station	24
Bell School	36
Bell, Louis, House	37
Benefit Street Arsenal	31
Biological Science Center, URI	40
Bliss Hall, URI	39
Brenton Point State Park	27
Briggs-Samuels House	32
Bristol County Courthouse	10
Broad Street Bridge #305	13
Brown House	14
Brownings Mill Bridge #38	22
Building for Disturbed Men, Howard	19
C Building, Howard	17
Cady House	14
Camp Bailey	25
Camp Varnum	27
CCC Camp	23
Center Building, Howard	16
Centerville Bridge #28	43
Cerberus Wreck Site	31
Chafee Social Science Building, URI	40
Chapel, Center Building, Howard	17
Chepachet State Police Barracks	23
Church House, Colt State Park	11
Civil War Monument, North Cemetery, Bristol	10
Clark House	42

Coggeshall Farmhouse, Colt State Park	10
Colony House, Newport	28
Colt State Park	10
Church House	11
Coggeshall Farmhouse	10
Colt Dairy Barns	11
Colt Farm Gates	11
Ice House	11
Mill Gut Bridge	11
Well House	11
Commanding Officer's Quarters, Fort Adams	29
Community College of Rhode Island, Knight Campus	41
Consumptives Hospital, Howard	16
Cranston Street Armory	31
D Building, Howard	18
Dame Farm	25
Davis Hall, URI	38
Dawley State Park Shelter	36
Deming, Richard Henry, House	32
Dix, Dorothea, Building, Howard	18
Donley Rehabilitative Center	32
Doyle Building, Ladd Center	22
Dutch Island Lighthouse	24
East Hall, URI	38
Eastman, James H., House, Howard	15
Edwards Hall, URI	39
Eisenhower House, Fort Adams	29
Elmwood Avenue Bridge #1	14
Evergreen Building, Ladd Center	23
Fairbrother, Jesse M., House	30
Fine Arts Center, URI	39
Fishermen's Memorial Park	26
Forand, Aime J., Building, Howard	20
Fort Adams State Park	28
Fort Dumpling, Site of	24
Fort Getty	24
Fort Greble	25
Fort Nathanael Greene	26
Fort Ninigret	13
Fort Varnum	27
Fort Wetherill	24
Fourth District Courthouse and Town Hall, Westerly	43
G Building, Howard	18
General Hospital Dormitory, Howard	18
General Stanton Monument	13
Goddard Memorial State Park	40
Goddard Park Stable	40
Goodenough House Site	42
Gould House	42
Great Swamp Fight Monument	37
Green Hall, URI	39
Green State Airport	41
Gymnasium-Armory, URI	39
H Building/State Infirmary Hospital, Howard	19
Hangar #1, Green State Airport	41
Harrington Hall, Howard	19

Hart House	42
Hazard Building, Howard	19
Higgins Building, Ladd Center	22
Himes-Getchell House	44
Hope Valley Bridge	23
Hopkins, Stephen, House	32
House, 1306 Pontiac Avenue, Howard	15
Howe Building, Ladd Center	22
Hunts Mill Bridge #208	21
Hussey Memorial Bridge #11	30
I Building/State Infirmary Ward Building, Howard	19
Independence Hall, URI	39
Indian Burial Ground	14
IX Building, Howard	17
Jones, W. Alton, Campus, URI	42
Kent County Courthouse	21
Kenyon Arch Bridge #146	14
Knight Campus, Community College of Rhode Island	41
L Building, Howard	17
Ladd, Dr. Joseph H., Center	22
Lark Wreck Site	31
Lincoln State Police Barracks	26
Lincoln Woods	26
Lippitt Hall, URI	38
Maher House	42
Maintenance Headquarters, Providence	32
Mann Building, Ladd Center	23
Martin House	42
Matteson House, W. Alton Jones Campus, URI	43
Medium Security Prison, Howard	18
Meetinghouse Bridge #199	23
Men's Reformatory, Howard	18
Meyer, Adolph, Building, Howard	19
Mount Hope Bridge #300	11
Narragansett Parkway	41
Nasonville Stone Arch Bridge	12
Natick Bridge #26	42
Nettles, W. Alton Jones Campus, URI	43
Newport Building, Ladd Center	23
Newport County Courthouse	29
Newport State Airport	26
North End Farm Archeological Sites	31
O'Rourke Children's Center	33
Oakland Bridge #105	12
Old State House	32
Pasteur, Louis, Building, Howard	20
Pawtucket Armory	30
Perry, Oliver Hazard, Monument, Island Cemetery, Newport	29
Physical Plant, Howard	16
Physicians' Cottages, Howard	19
Pinel Building, Howard	19
Portsmouth State Police Barracks	30
President's House, URI	39
Providence County Courthouse	33
Psychiatric Clinic, Howard	19
Quinn Hall, URI	39

Ranger Building, Ladd Center	23
Ranger Hall, URI	39
Reception Hospital, Howard	17
Rhode Island Normal School (former)	35
Rhode Island School for the Deaf (former), Hope Street	34
Rhode Island Soldiers' Home	11
Rhode Island State Airport at Hillsgrove	41
Rhode Island State Police Headquarters	37
Rhodes, Capt. Richard, House	37
Richmond State Police Barracks	36
Riverfield Building, Ladd Center	23
Rodman Hall, URI	39
Roosevelt, Eleanor, Hall, URI	39
Rush, Benjamin, Building, Howard	19
Saint Michael's Convent	34
Sayles Bridge #187	26
Science Hall, URI	39
Scituate State Police Barracks	37
Service Building, Howard	17
Service Building, Ladd Center	23
Settler's Rock, New Shoreham	27
Simpson Hall, Howard	20
Slatersville Stone Arch Bridge #273	30
Snake Den State Park: Dame Farm	25
Sockanosset Academic and Administration Building	20
Sockanosset Boys' School Dormitories, Howard	16
Sockanosset Chapel and Hospital, Howard	16
Sockanosset Gymnasium, Howard	20
Sockanosset Hospital and Gym, Howard	17
Sockanosset Industrial Building, Howard	17
Sockanosset Service Building	16
South Ferry Church	27
Staff House, Howard	17
Stanton Monument	13
State Garage, Prudence Island	31
State Home for Dependent Children	33
State House	34
State Institutions at Howard	15
A Building	17
ACI Maximum Security	16
Administration Building, State Hospital for Mental Diseases	18
Arnold, Jonathan, Building	18
Arnold, Welcome, Building	18
B Building	17
Barry, Elizabeth, Hall	18
Building for Disturbed Men	19
C Building	17
Carriage House/Garage	16
Center Building	16
Chapel, Center Building	17
Consumptives Hospital	16
D Building	18
Dix, Dorothea, Building	18
Eastman, James H., House	15
Forand, Aime J., Building, Howard	20
G Building	18

General Hospital Dormitory	18
H Building/State Infirmary Hospital	19
Harrington Hall	19
Hazard Building	19
House, 1306 Pontiac Avenue	15
I Building/State Infirmary Ward Building	19
IX Building	17
L Building	17
Medium Security Prison	18
Men's Reformatory	18
Meyer, Adolph, Building	19
Pasteur, Louis, Building	20
Physical Plant	16
Physicians' Cottages	19
Pinel Building	19
Psychiatric Clinic	19
Reception Hospital	17
Rush, Benjamin, Building	19
Service Building	17
Simpson Hall	20
Sockanosset Academic and Administration Building	20
Sockanosset Boys' School Dormitories	16
Sockanosset Chapel and Hospital	16
Sockanosset Gymnasium	20
Sockanosset Hospital and Gym	17
Sockanosset Industrial Building	17
Sockanosset Service Building	16
Staff House	17
State Prison and Providence County Jail	16
State Office Building	35
State Police Barracks	
Chepachet	23
Lincoln	26
Portsmouth	30
Richmond	36
Scituate	37
Wickford	30
State Prison, Howard	16
Stillwater Viaduct #278	37
Taft Hall, URI	38
Tourgee House	42
University of Rhode Island	37
Administration Building	39
Ballentine Hall	40
Biological Science Center	40
Bliss Hall	39
Chafee Social Science Building	40
Dairy Complex	38
Davis Hall	38
East Hall	38
Edwards Hall	39
Fine Arts Center	39
Green Hall	39
Gymnasium-Armory	39
Independence Hall	39
Library	39

Lippitt Hall	38
President's House	39
Quinn Hall	39
Ranger Hall	39
Rodman Hall	39
Roosevelt, Eleanor, Hall	39
Science Hall	39
Taft Hall	38
W. Alton Jones Campus	42
Washburn Hall	39
Watson, Oliver, House	38
URI Extension, Providence	36
URI Library	39
Veterans' Memorial Building and Auditorium	35
Veterans' Memorial Parkway	21
W. Alton Jones Campus, URI	42
Wallum Lake House, Zambarano Memorial Hospital	12
Wallum Lake Sanatorium	12
Walnut Grove, now O'Rourke Children's Center	33
Warren Bridge #124	9
Washburn Hall, URI	39
Washington Bridge #32, Coventry	14
Washington Bridge South #200, Providence/East Providence	36
Watson, Oliver, House, URI	38
Westerly Armory	43
Westerly State Airport	43
Westerly Town Hall and Fourth District Courthouse	43
Whispering Pines, W. Alton Jones Campus, URI	43
White Rock Bridge #65	44
Wickford State Police Barracks	30
Williams, Roger, Building	35
Woonsocket Armory	44
Woonsocket Courthouse	44
Wreck Sites of H.M.S. Cerberus and H.M.S. Lark	31
Zambarano Memorial Hospital	12

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