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National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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

1. Name

historic Historic Resources of East Providence, Rhode Island:
Partial Inventory, Historic and Architectural Resources

and/or common

2. Location

street & number Incorporation limits of East Providence, Rhode Island (for publication)

city, town East Providence vicinity of #1 Hon. Fernand St Germain congressional district

state Rhode Island code 44 county Providence code 007

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple ownership see historic district owner's list and

street & number individual inventory sheets.

city, town _____ vicinity of _____ state _____

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. East Providence City Hall

street & number Taunton Avenue

city, town East Providence state Rhode Island

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Statewide Historic Preservation Report P-EP-1: East Providence, R.I.
has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date September 1976 federal state county _____ local _____

depository for survey records Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission

city, town Providence state Rhode Island

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National Park Service

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Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The city of East Providence, part of the heavily urbanized greater Providence metropolitan region, covers an area of 13.7 square miles in northeastern Rhode Island. It is bounded by the city of Pawtucket on the north, the Seekonk River on the northwest, the Providence River on the southwest, the town of Barrington on the southeast, and the town of Seekonk, Massachusetts on the east. A portion of the Seekonk boundary is formed by the Runnins River, a tributary of the Barrington River, while at the northeast corner of the city, the Ten Mile River is dammed to form Central Pond and the James V. Turner Reservoir. Below Turner Reservoir, the Ten Mile River turns east and flows into Omega Pond, a body of water created in the late nineteenth century by the damming of Seekonk Cove, an inlet of the Seekonk River. Watchemoket Cove and Bullock's Cove, located respectively in the central and southern sections of the city, are major inlets on the Providence River coast, the latter defined by a long, narrow peninsula called Bullock's Neck.

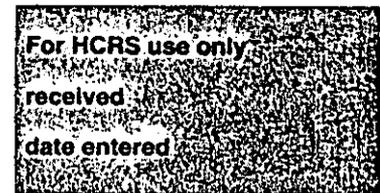
Topographically, East Providence comprises three distinct areas. The northern portion of the city is part of the Seekonk Plain, a plateau encompassing sections of Pawtucket and Seekonk as well. Most of this region ranges from 50 to 80 feet above sea level. This large, level plain adjacent to a fresh water stream and salt cove attracted the attention of Puritan settlers, who laid out the house lots and town common of Rehoboth, Massachusetts on this site in 1643. The southern portion of East Providence is part of the coastal plain surrounding Narragansett Bay and rises less than 50 feet above sea level. These lowlands extend upstream along the Runnins River to join those along the Ten Mile River, forming an arc along the city's eastern boundary which swings west along the Ten Mile to the Seekonk River. The central portion of East Providence, bracketed by these lowlands, is characterized by rolling terrain with several low peaks: one at Fort Hill (elevation about 110 feet), one in the Watchemoket section in the vicinity of 9th Street between Juniper Street and Mauran Avenue (elevation about 120 feet), and one bounded by Walmer, Dover, Atherton, and Clyde Avenues in the Kent Heights section (elevation about 150 feet). The latter is the highest point in East Providence and is the site of a 170-foot, 1-million-gallon water tank which is a major landmark. In several places these uplands rise steeply from the banks of the Providence and Seekonk Rivers. Between Fort Hill and Watchemoket Cove, the bluffs offer a fine view of Providence Harbor and the skyline of downtown Providence, while between Squantum Point and Silver Spring, they provide a panoramic vista of the Providence River and the adjacent west bay region.

The configuration of the land has been altered relatively little over the years. The creation of Central Pond and Turner Reservoir probably represents the greatest single change in the natural environment of East Providence. In some places the shoreline has been extended into the Seekonk and Providence Rivers by landfill: at Phillipsdale, Crook

(See Continuation Sheet #1).

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Point, the area between and including Bold and Kettle Points, and Silver Spring. Other earth-moving operations have been confined to excavation and grading associated with the construction of railroad lines and highways.

Transportation routes linking several southern New England commercial and industrial centers--Providence, Newport, Fall River, Taunton, and Boston--traverse East Providence. Most important today is Interstate Route 195, a 4- to 6-lane, limited-access, east-west highway that bisects the city. It is the most prominent man-made feature in East Providence, its Seekonk River crossing at Washington Bridge serving as the primary gateway to the city for travelers from the west. Near the Seekonk line, the East Shore Expressway branches off I-195 to join Wampanoag Trail, which runs south to Bristol County. In addition to these modern highways, East Providence is served by a network of main thoroughfares that have evolved largely from old Indian trails, colonial roads, and early nineteenth-century turnpikes. Among these are U.S. Routes 1A (Newport and Pawtucket Avenues), 6 (Warren Avenue), and 44 (Taunton Avenue) and State Routes 103 (Pawtucket and Willett Avenues) and 114 (Pawtucket Avenue and Wampanoag Trail). Three railroad lines also run through East Providence: one north-east from Bold Point across the city's northern plateau (originally the Boston and Providence Railroad, now part of Penn Central), one southeast from Bold Point along the Providence River shore (originally the Providence, Warren and Bristol Railroad, now part of Penn Central), and one north from Crook Point through Pawtucket to Valley Falls (originally part of the Providence and Worcester Railroad and still operated by that company). The first two of the above-named lines were important passenger routes at different times in the nineteenth century, but today all three are branch lines carrying only freight traffic.

The existence of these transportation routes and East Providence's proximity to the core of the metropolitan area have encouraged the spread of industrial, commercial, and residential use throughout the community. Industrial development is concentrated along the Providence and Seekonk Rivers and the adjacent railroad tracks, with one major complex--the former Rumford Chemical Works--set back from the shore along the old Boston and Providence rail line. Other industrial concerns are located off Waterman Avenue near I-95 and along Wampanoag Trail.

A linear commercial district along Taunton Avenue from Washington Bridge to Six Corners contains a number of civic and institutional buildings as well and serves as East Providence's downtown. Other commercial activity is concentrated along Taunton Avenue east of Six Corners, Newport Avenue, and Warren Avenue, with shopping centers scattered along major roads such as Pawtucket and Willett Avenues. The remainder of the city contains a number of residential neighborhoods varied in age, density, and architectural character.

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Rumford, in the northeastern section of East Providence, is the site of the city's first permanent settlement by Europeans, which remained the community center from the 1640s until the mid-nineteenth century. It has the greatest number of eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century structures in East Providence, but twentieth-century single-family residences predominate. Several tracts of two-story, colonial-style houses were built here in the 1930s, while postwar plats have been built up with ranches, split levels, and Cape Cods. Though primarily residential, Rumford also contains the former Rumford Chemical Works, a string of modern shopping centers along Newport Avenue, and considerable open space occupied by the Newman, Lakeside, Carpenter, and Springvale Cemeteries and the golf courses of the Agawam Hunt Club and Wannamoisett Country Club.

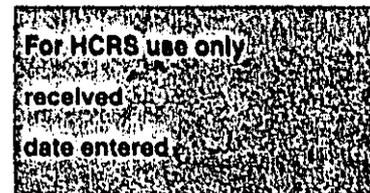
Watchemoket, in the west-central portion of the city, began to develop as a suburb of Providence in the 1840s. Growth proceeded slowly, however, until East Providence was set off from Seekonk, Massachusetts and annexed to Rhode Island in 1862. Within the next decade, streetcar lines were constructed through Watchemoket and the neighborhood became the most populous in the community. Civic, social, religious, and educational institutions and commercial enterprises were established here to serve local residents, and the area assumed the role of community center about one hundred years ago, a status it still enjoys today. Watchemoket, today more commonly referred to simply as "East Providence," is the city's most urban neighborhood. Houses are set close together and close to the street, and while single-family residences predominate, the area also contains a substantial number of two- and three-family dwellings. Commercial structures, mostly one- and two-story, early twentieth-century buildings, are concentrated along Warren and Taunton Avenues. The latter street--with its churches, schools, Masonic Temple, and new City Hall--has the character of a downtown center, for the early twentieth-century commercial-strip buildings are set right on the sidewalk rather than behind parking lots, creating an urban streetscape. Most of the buildings in Watchemoket were erected before 1920. The most recent project to have an impact on the neighborhood was the construction of I-195 in the 1960s, which cut a divisive swath through the heart of the area.

Phillipsdale, in the northwestern part of the city, is adjacent to the Rumford area. Site of Roger Williams' first settlement in the Narragansett Bay region after his banishment from Massachusetts, it contains one of the oldest extant dwellings in East Providence, the Nathaniel Daggett House (ca. 1700). During the Colonial period, gristmills and sawmills were established here at the confluence of Ten Mile River and Omega Pond, and in the early nineteenth century a textile mill was opened near the same site. In the 1890s a few large factory complexes were constructed on the Seekonk River shore north of Omega Pond, and the adjacent area was built up with workers' housing. Phillipsdale is one of the densest

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neighborhoods in East Providence today. The physical fabric of the area is composed largely of mill operators' double houses erected between 1890 and 1920, with some single-family dwellings from earlier and later periods.

Riverside, occupying the southern portion of East Providence, contains two distinct subsections. The area along the Providence River began to develop in the 1860s as a series of summer colonies which started to evolve into year-round suburban communities by the turn of the century. The nature of development is responsible for the present street pattern of self-contained residential enclaves separated by main roads and waterways. Back from this older section with its closely set houses--many converted from summer cottages--is an area with numerous modern suburban plats, some dating from the 1920s and 1930s but most developed after 1945. The earlier plats generally contain single-family bungalows, colonial-style homes, or "English cottages." The postwar tracts are built up with ranches and colonial houses. There are few intrusions on the suburban residential character of Riverside. Commercial structures and apartment buildings have been constructed along Bullock's Point and Willett Avenues. The now-defunct Crescent Park amusement park--the last remaining evidence of the neighborhood's nineteenth-century resort function--and a large oil-storage tank farm on the site of a former Standard Oil Company refinery are other noteworthy neighborhood features.

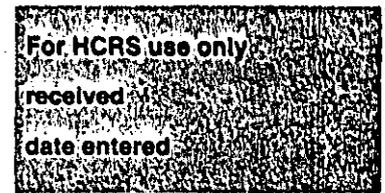
Kent Heights, in the central portion of the city, is composed almost entirely of contractor-built subdivisions of single-family homes built after 1945. Some property in the neighborhood had been platted in the nineteenth century, but the area remained mostly farmland until the post-World War II suburban construction boom. In the past thirty-five years hundreds of Cape Cods, ranches, and raised ranches on spacious lots have been erected here, most of them built as speculative ventures by local landowners and developers. Some commercial buildings are located along Pawtucket Avenue, and light-manufacturing and service industries occupy sites along the eastern end of Wampanoag Trail.

The phenomenal increase in construction since World War II has had a tremendous impact on East Providence. The high proportion of twentieth-century dwellings gives the impression that the city is exclusively a modern residential suburb. Until recently, however, growth was slow and gradual, with successive developments occupying what had been fields or forests. The postwar building boom has followed the same pattern, filling in the remaining open land between older settlements. This process has left the products of earlier eras relatively undisturbed, so that practically all phases of the city's 336-year history are reflected in the community's existing building stock.

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Name: Rumford Historic District

Location: Portions of Greenwood and Pawtucket Avenues
and Pleasant Street

Owner: Multiple: see owners' list

Description:

The Rumford Historic District is located in the northern portion of the city of East Providence on a level plain bordered on the south and east by the Ten Mile River and two artificial ponds: Central Pond and James V. Turner Reservoir. Geography played an instrumental role in the founding of the village. The ideal location of this plain (perhaps the largest expanse of flat tableland in New England according to Richard LeB. Bowen, chronicler of early Rehoboth history), nestled in a bend of the Ten Mile River near Seekonk Cove, then a salt-water tidal inlet of the Seekonk River, attracted a group of Puritan settlers who in 1643 chose the spot to be the village center of the Plymouth Colony town of Rehoboth (present-day Rehoboth and Seekonk, Massachusetts and East Providence and the eastern portion of Pawtucket, Rhode Island). A 200-acre, polygonal common called the "Ring of the Town" or the "Ring of the Green" was laid out on the plain together with long, narrow home lots which were set within the bend of the Ten Mile River in a fashion that gave most of the lots frontage on both the river and the Ring. A gristmill was built above the river bend at what is now called Hunts Mills, and a meeting house was constructed near the center of the Ring. Eventually paths around the Ring within the front fences of the home lots and across the ring to the meeting house evolved into roads. The original form of the community thus followed a "wheel-and-spoke" arrangement with the meeting house (and, after 1658, a common burying ground) at the "hub".

For over 150 years the Ring remained the political, religious, and civic focus of a large, far-flung agricultural community of scattered farmsteads. A subsidiary center began to grow up on the Palmer River in the early eighteenth century and in 1812 the township was divided. The eastern portion, containing the newer settlement at Palmer River, retained the name Rehoboth; the western portion, though it contained the original center of Rehoboth, was chartered as a new town called Seekonk (present-day Seekonk, Massachusetts and East Providence and eastern Pawtucket, Rhode Island). As one of its first acts, the Seekonk town council sub-divided the Ring and sold the land to private citizens. This move radically changed the configuration of the settlement. In 1795, a Baptist congregation had constructed a meeting house on the Ring at the southeastern corner, where one of the Ring's cross-roads intersected two of the circumferential roads. As the Ring was fenced off, built upon, and planted with crops, its visual character merged with that of the surrounding rural countryside, and the focus of the village shifted. A radial settlement began to emerge at the south end of the former Ring, with development concentrated in linear fashion along the roads running from the intersection in front of the Baptist Church. This new village, known as Seekonk

(See Continuation Sheet #5).

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Center, became the civic core of Seekonk township, a role reinforced by the construction of the community's first Town Hall (built 1814, demolished 1957) on a lot behind the Baptist Church.

In 1828 the northwestern corner of Seekonk was set off as the town of Pawtucket, and in 1862, Pawtucket and the western portion of Seekonk were ceded to Rhode Island. The latter territory was incorporated as the town of East Providence. It encompassed Seekonk Center, renamed East Providence Center, which remained the nucleus of the new Rhode Island town for about a quarter of a century. However, in the 1840s and 1850s a neighborhood called Watchemoket began to develop at the eastern end of Washington Bridge, about two miles southwest of East Providence Center. The population of Watchemoket swelled as improvement in transportation made the area a prime middle-class suburb of Providence, and eventually the importance of Watchemoket eclipsed that of East Providence Center. A new Town Hall was built at Watchemoket in 1888-1889, an indication of the change in status of the former town center. Growth of the Rumford Chemical Works, established in 1857 on a portion of the former Ring northwest of East Providence Center, dominated development in northern East Providence through the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, and eventually the Center lost its distinct identity as the entire area in the vicinity of what had been the Ring came to be known as Rumford.

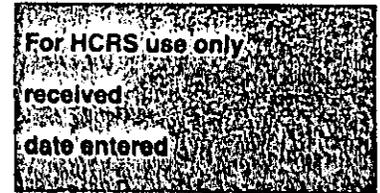
Up to the early twentieth century, the physical fabric of East Providence Center remained rather diffuse. Houses were set apart on relatively large tracts of land, with somewhat denser development around the highway intersection at the Baptist Church. Subdivision of these tracts started in the first decade of the present century and accelerated in the late 1930s after the depression. Following a lull during World War II, construction of single-family suburban houses resumed until most of the open land between the eighteenth- and nineteenth-century houses of the village had been built upon.

Today, the physical fabric of Rumford includes structures from practically all phases of its development. The Rumford Historic District contains most of the extant structures that once fronted on the Ring of the Green, but subsequent changes have obliterated most of the seventeenth- and eighteenth-century character of the area. Present-day Rumford is largely the product of nineteenth- and twentieth-century development. Most of the structures that comprised Seekonk and East Providence Center in the nineteenth century are still standing, interspersed with suburban dwellings of the twentieth century. The new buildings are not too intrusive, however, and the remnants of the old village are readily identifiable. The focus of the district is the second edifice of the First Baptist Church, facing southerly onto the intersection of Pawtucket and Greenwood Avenues and Pleasant Street. Constructed in 1879 on the site of the Baptist meeting house of 1795, it is a magnificent example of the Queen Anne style and dominates the district visually. Along Pleasant Street and nearby Pawtucket and Greenwood Avenues are clustered a number of structures that give a strong sense of the nineteenth-century village setting.

(See Continuation Sheet #6).

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INVENTORY

Contributing structures are defined as those which represent the period when Rumford was East Providence's civic center (1643-ca.1890) and/or those which contribute to the visual continuity of the district, including early 20th-century buildings whose form, scale, and materials are compatible with the Colonial, Federal, and Victorian structures in the district. In general, buildings erected after 1930 are not considered to contribute either historically or visually to the district.

Unless otherwise indicated, all buildings are of wood-frame construction.

CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES IN RUMFORD HISTORIC DISTRICT

Agawam Park Road

17 House (19th century): 1½-story, gable-roofed, center-chimney dwelling with a projecting gable-roofed vestibule. It is a vernacular Colonial/Federal structure probably constructed in the 19th century. It appears to have been moved to this site in the early 20th century, when some neo-Colonial alterations and additions were made to it.

23 House (19th century): 1½-story, gable-roofed, center-chimney dwelling set end to street, with a projecting gable-roofed vestibule. It resembles the house at number 17 (see preceding entry).

Blythe Way

6 Howard Cox House (ca. 1931): 1½-story, hip-roofed, stuccoed dwelling in the style of an English cottage, with a gable-roofed central entrance pavilion.

Doro Place

6 House (ca. 1906): 1½-story, gambrel-roofed, Shingle Style dwelling with an entrance porch.

Greenwood Avenue

8 Abel House (ca. 1760s with later additions): 2½-story, gable-roofed Colonial dwelling with asymmetrical 4-bay facade and a single, slightly off-center brick chimney. It has a side ell added in the mid-19th century, a front vestibule, and a rear ell added in the 1930s.

30 Harold Bosworth House (ca. 1910s): 2½-story, gable-roofed Colonial Revival dwelling with neo-Federal detailing.

(See Continuation Sheet #7).

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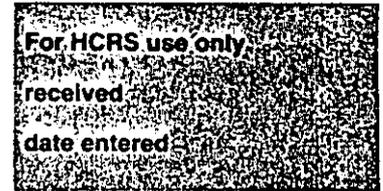
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- 45 House (ca. 1780s with later additions): 2½-story, gable-roofed, center chimney dwelling, the original entrance of which was probably centered in the 5-bay facade facing east onto Pawtucket Avenue. The interior was altered and the entrance moved to the south side in the early 19th century; an ell on the west side was added, at least in part, in mid-19th century. The structure served as the village post office in the mid-19th century. Exterior walls are now sided with aluminum.
- 60 Ruth S. Arnold House (ca. 1897): 2-story, gable-roofed Queen Anne dwelling with inverted-chevron design of flat boards nailed to wall surface in front gable.
- 63-65 House (ca. 1900s): Plain, 2½-story, gable-roofed dwelling with 3-bay facade and front veranda, a late example of a simple 19th-century vernacular dwelling.
- 64 Harrison B. Hill House (ca. 1908): 2½-story, hip-roofed Shingle Style house with simple Colonial Revival detailing.
- 66 Abel House (ca. 1750s with later additions): 2½-story, gable-roofed Colonial dwelling with asymmetrical 4-bay facade and off-center brick chimney. The plan of the interior indicates that the structure was probably used as a tavern and that the entrance was on the southeast, now the rear of the house. The present front entrance probably dates from the early 19th century and the rear ell was added ca. 1880.
- 75-77 House (ca. 1860s): Handsome 2½-story, gable-roofed, 3-bay, side-hall-plan dwelling with bracketed door and window hoods and caves cornice.
- 87 House (ca. 1900): 1½-story, gambrel-roofed Shingle Style/Colonial Revival dwelling.
- 90 William Ellis House (ca. 1875): Plain, 2½-story, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling which is a late example of a type whose design derives from the Colonial period. The house was altered in the early 20th century.
- 95 C. F. Chaffee House (ca. 1875): 1½-story, cross-gable-roofed dwelling with decorative gable screens and entrance porch trimmed with jigsaw work and brackets. It is a fine example of a small, pattern-book suburban house of the late 19th century.
- 98 N. B. Horton House (ca. 1860s): Handsome 1½-story, gable-roofed, side-hall-plan vernacular dwelling incorporating features of the Greek Revival and Italianate styles.

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- 106 Nathaniel Bishop House (ca. 1860s): Handsome 1½-story, cross-gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling exhibiting influence of the Italianate style. Nathaniel Bishop was a local builder.
- 108 Arthur Weaver House (ca. 1918-1923): Plain, 2-story, hip-roofed, cubical house with front veranda.
- 115 House (ca. 1850s with later additions): 1½-story, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling reflecting the influence of the Greek Revival style.
- 150 Phanael Bishop House (ca. 1770s): 2½-story, gable-roofed Colonial dwelling with 5-bay facade, two interior end chimneys, brick end walls, and a handsome pedimented fanlight doorway added ca. 1800. The house originally contained two flats, one on each floor. Phanael Bishop was prominent in local and state politics, serving in the Massachusetts General Court and the U.S. Congress.

Hunts Mills Road

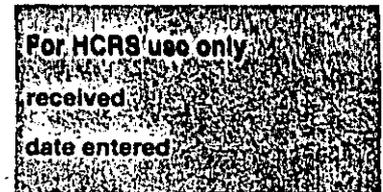
Hunts Mills (17th century, et seq.): This property along the Ten Mile River had been the site of a gristmill as early as the 17th century. In 1713 the land was acquired by John Hunt. It was occupied by a dwelling for the Hunt family and a mill; later another dwelling was added for the Hunts' mill superintendent. About 1823 a cotton mill was erected here. The Hunts retained title to the property until the 1850s; in 1877 it was purchased by Rumford Chemical Works. The last extant mill on the site was demolished in 1893, and a pumping station was erected here the same year by the East Providence Fire District to serve the Rumford Chemical Works and the Glenlyon Bleachery and Washburn Wire Company at Phillipsdale. Subsequently acquired by the East Providence Water Company, a privately owned utility, the water works and adjacent buildings were purchased for the Town of East Providence Water Department in 1928. In the 1920s the surrounding property was leased out and used as an amusement park. The water works, idle since 1970, still serve as headquarters of the City Water Department. It is an important local industrial site with an interesting group of structures surviving from various periods of use and occupation. Individual buildings are listed below.

- 41 Lemuel Brown House (early 19th century): 1½-story, gable-roofed Federal dwelling with 5-bay facade, center chimney, and ell. It was reportedly built by Allin Hunt for Lemuel Brown, operator and superintendent of Hunt's gristmill.

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- 69 John Hunt, Jr., House (ca. 1770s): 2½-story, gable-roofed dwelling with 5-bay facade, center chimney, and pedimented fanlight Federal doorway. It currently houses the offices of the East Providence Water Department.
- 74 Pumping Station (1893 with later additions): Handsome 1-story, hip-roofed stone structure with tall chimney stack. It is a fine example of late 19th-century industrial design. A large wing on the south side of the building contains a filtration plant that was added in stages in the early 20th century. It is no longer used to pump water, operations having ceased in 1970.

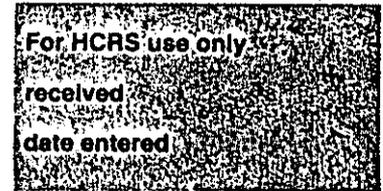
Pawtucket Avenue

- 1361 House (ca. 1860s): 1½-story, gable-roofed, 5-bay dwelling with center entrance and ell to the south. It is one of the best preserved houses in the simplified Greek Revival mode remaining in East Providence.
- 1370 Walter Dodge House (ca. 1925): 1½-story, gable-roofed dwelling with Colonial Revival detailing. Its most notable feature is a gable-roofed entrance porch with Tuscan columns, similar to the portico of the Bridgham Memorial Library next door.
- 1392 Bridgham Memorial Library (1905): Handsome 1-story, hip-roofed brick structure design by Hilton and Jackson in the Beaux-arts manner with Colonial Revival details. It has a projecting, pediment-topped vestibule containing a fanlight doorway and columns in antis. Samuel W. Bridgham sponsored the construction of this building for the East Providence Center Free Library Association, an outgrowth of the Young Ladies' Reading and Charitable Society, founded in 1811. The library is now part of East Providence's public library system.
- 1396 First Baptist Church Parsonage (1890): Plain 2-story, gable-roofed, 3-bay, side-hall-plan dwelling. It is a well preserved example of 19th-century vernacular domestic architecture derived from Greek Revival models.
- 1400 First Baptist Church (1879): Tall 1-story, gable-roofed structure with projecting vestibule and porte-cochere across the front and transept-like projections at sides. An outstanding regional example of the Queen Anne style with early Colonial Revival detailing, designed by Walker and Gould of Providence. Noteworthy design features include bargeboards ornamented with winged cherub's heads, a range of windows surmounted by a broken scrolled pediment in the front gable, and a bell-fry with an unusual, attenuated bellcurve roof rising from the roof at the front of the sanctuary. The congregation, organized 1773, is the second oldest in East Providence. Their first meeting house, erected

(See Continuation Sheet #10).

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in 1775 on this site, was demolished to permit the construction of the present edifice. A neo-Colonial parish hall designed by Monahan, Meikle and Johnson was added to the church in 1957.

- 1471 House (ca. 1930s): 2½-story, salt-box-roofed Colonial style dwelling with broken-pediment doorway and splayed lintel window caps with key-stones.
- 1474 Nathaniel Judkins House (1850s): Handsome 1½-story, cross-gable-roofed dwelling with Italianate and Gothic detailing. Noteworthy features include pierced bargeboard trim in the front gable, a bracketed hood over the front door, bracketed eaves trim, and drip molds over some windows. This detailing may be wholly or partly later additions made to a simple vernacular Greek Revival dwelling. Dormers flanking the front gable were added in the 20th century.
- 1498 House (ca. 1840s with later additions): 1½-story, gable-roofed, 5-bay Greek Revival dwelling with center doorway and ell to the east. Extensive early 20th-century additions include a front porch and a dormer with Queen Anne windows across the front of the house.
- 1523 House (19th century?): Plain 2-story, gable-roofed dwelling that was originally an outbuilding associated with the house at 1527 Pawtucket Avenue (see below).
- 1527 House (ca. 1700 with later additions and alterations): 2½-story, gable-roofed dwelling that was originally a typical 2-story, 3-bay, end-chimney early Colonial house with one room on each floor. An addition on the opposite side of the chimney was built in the early 19th century and another across the back in the mid-19th century. An addition to the west was added in two increments in the early 20th century. This is one of the oldest houses standing in East Providence and is the oldest dwelling in the vicinity of the Ring of the Green.

Pleasant Street

- 229 House (between 1882 and 1895): 1½-story, gable-roofed dwelling with projecting ells and porches, simple bargeboard trim and molded window caps, and a well preserved carriage house at the rear of the lot. It is a good example of a typical modest 19th-century residence.
- 232 House (between 1790 and 1800): 1½-story, gable-roofed, 5-bay dwelling with rear ell added ca. 1860 and side porch, dormers, and interior alterations dating from the 1920s. This is a handsome example of a Cape Cod-type house of the Federal period. It was owned by James M. Bishop through most of the 19th century.

(See Continuation Sheet #11).

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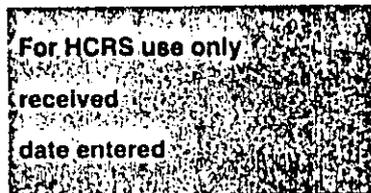
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- 244 House (ca. 1900s): 2½-story, gambrel-roofed Shingle Style house with front veranda.
- 252 F.I. Chaffee House (between 1870 and 1882): Handsome 2½-story, gable-roofed, side-hall-plan dwelling with decorative jigsaw-cut bargeboards, 2-story front bay window, and side porch. It is an excellent example of a 19th-century house type common in the region.
- 284 House (late 18th or early 19th century with mid-19th-century additions): 2½-story, gable-roofed, 5-bay dwelling with projecting entrance vestibule, side ell, and side porch with modified ogee-arch trim, all later additions. It was owned in the late 19th century by Oliver Chaffee, a prominent politician who served in the Rhode Island General Assembly as both a representative and a senator.
- 92-294 House (ca. 1870s): 2½-story, gable-roofed, side-hall-plan dwelling with pent roof running across front above entrance and first-floor bay window. Originally built for Oliver Chaffee as a store with residential space above it, it seems to have replaced an earlier building that served the same purpose.
- 298 House (1850s): 1½-story, gable-roofed, 5-bay, center-entry Greek Revival dwelling with ell to the south and front dormers.
- 306 House (1840s): Small, plain, 1½-story, gable-roofed dwelling which may have originally been a blacksmith shop.
- 324 House (probably late 18th century): 2½-story, gable-roofed, 5-bay, center-chimney dwelling with a Greek Revival doorway probably added in the mid-19th century.
- 332 House (ca. 1860): Typical 1½-story, gable-roofed vernacular dwelling of the 19th century based on Greek Revival models, extensively altered in the 20th century.
- 335 House (between 1917 and 1921): 2½-story, hip-roofed, cubical house with a front veranda.
- 337 House (between 1917 and 1921): 1½-story, gable-roofed bungalow with a large gabled front dormer and a front porch incorporated under the roof slope.
- 338 House (between 1882 and 1895): 1½-story, gable-roofed Shingle Style dwelling with asymmetrically placed ell projecting from the front, a front porch, a shed dormer, and a bay window.

(See Continuation Sheet #12).

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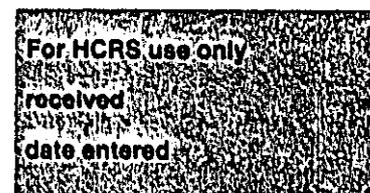
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- 344 Thomas W. Aspinwall House (1860s): Handsome 2½-story, gable-roofed, 3-bay dwelling with bracketed eaves cornice and twin bay windows flanking an elaborate entry composed of a gabled door hood supported by trelliswork screens and massive brackets. Extensive additions run off the south side of the house. Thomas W. Aspinwall, the original owner, was a doctor and state senator.
- 345 House (between 1921 and 1924): 2-story, hip-roofed, cubical house with front porch.
- 355 First Nathan West House (late 18th or early 19th century, 1849): 2½-story, gable-roofed, 5-bay dwelling with Greek Revival entrance, corner pilasters, and southern ell added by Nathan West in 1849. West was a local builder responsible for many 19th-century structures in the Rumford Historic District.
- 57-359 House (ca. 1900): Large 2½-story, gable-roofed, side-hall-plan, 2-family house with front porch and 2-story bay window on front and south side.
- 367 Second Nathan West House (1860): 1½-story, cross-gable-roofed, 5-bay vernacular dwelling with ell to the south and Italianate hood over the main entrance. West constructed the house for himself and his second wife.
- 378 House (1860s): Typical 1½-story, gable-roofed, 5-bay vernacular dwelling with a southern ell and an Italianate hood over the front door.
- 380 House (1860s ?, late 19th century): Large 2½-story, gable-roofed, side-hall-plan Shingle Style dwelling with bracketed eaves, triple-arch window in front gable, bracketed door hood, and turned-post side porch. A barn stands at the rear of the lot. The present structure may be the result of an extensive remodeling of a simpler house erected in the 1860s.
- 383 Nathan West House (ca. 1860s): Typical 2½-story, gable-roofed, 5-bay dwelling with southern ell and simple Greek Revival doorway, built by Nathan West.
- 386 House (ca. 1860 with later alterations): 2-story, cubical dwelling which appears to be a simple Italianate dwelling of the mid-19th century with a tall hip roof added in the early 20th century.

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NON-CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES IN RUMFORD HISTORIC DISTRICT

Agawam Park Road

- 5 House (ca. 1977): 1-story, gable-roofed, ranch-style dwelling with "Colonial" detailing.
- 9 House (1930s): 2½-story, gable-roofed, Colonial-style dwelling with a projecting center bay, an entrance porch, and a doorway with leaded-glass sidelights.

Barbara Circle

- 1 House (ca. 1950s): 2-story, gable-roofed, Colonial-style dwelling.

Blythe Way

- 2 House (1930): 2-story, gable-roofed Colonial-style dwelling.

Derman Street

- 18 Samuel Otis House (ca. 1937): 2-story, gable-roofed, Colonial-style dwelling.

Drowne Parkway

- 4 House (ca. 1937): 2½-story, gable-roofed, Colonial-style dwelling which may have been constructed for Arthur L. Dean.

Elmsgate Way

- 1 Harry Gilmore House (ca. 1940-1941): 1½-story, gable-roofed Cape Cod-style house.

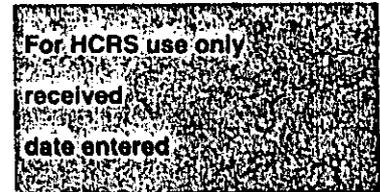
Greenwood Avenue

- 91 Andrew Remington House (ca. 1937): 2-story, gable-roofed Colonial-style dwelling built by Howard Pierce for Andrew Remington.
- 111 Edward Warren House (ca. 1937): 2-story, gable-roofed, wood and brick Colonial-style dwelling.
- 132 Edward McDonald House (ca. 1928-1929): 1½-story, gambrel-roofed Dutch Colonial-style house with front veranda.
- 136 Cyril Reeves House (ca. 1926-1927): 1½-story, gambrel-roofed Dutch Colonial-style house.

(See Continuation Sheet #14).

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Harlem Street

- 1 House (ca. 1950s): 1-story, gable-roofed dwelling incorporating features of the Cape Cod and ranch styles.

Hood Avenue

- 95 House (ca. 1978): 1½-story, gable-roofed Colonial-style dwelling.

Pawtucket Avenue

- 1371 House (1930s): 2-story, gable-roofed, Colonial-style dwelling. It has a doorway with an elliptical fanlight and sidelights set in a projecting vestibule framed by pilasters and a pediment.
- 1459 House (ca. 1930s): 1-story, gable-roofed dwelling with asphalt siding in a random-coursed masonry pattern. It stands on the site of an 18th-century house purchased in 1851 by Phaniel Bishop for use as a tavern. The older structure was demolished to permit widening of Pawtucket Avenue ca. 1930.
- 1467 House (ca. 1930): 2-story, cross-gable-roofed dwelling with projecting vestibule and front chimney. It is a typical example of the picturesque cottage style often used for suburban houses in the 1920s and 1930s.
- 1475 House (ca. 1930s): 2-story, gable-roofed Colonial-style dwelling.
- 1485 House (ca. 1950s): 1-story, hip-roofed ranch house.
- 1490 House (ca. 1910s): 2½-story, hip-roofed, cubical dwelling with partly enclosed veranda topped by projecting 2nd-story room.
- 1520 House (ca. 1920s): 1½-story, gambrel-roofed Dutch Colonial-style dwelling.

Pleasant Street

- 235 Gordon Hall House (ca. 1930-1931): 2½-story, gable-roofed Colonial-style dwelling.
- 240 William Sandoger House (ca. 1930-1931): 1½-story, gable-roofed Cape Cod-style dwelling.
- 339 House (between 1917 and 1921): 1½-story, gambrel-roofed Dutch Colonial-style dwelling.
- 375 Fisher House (ca. 1925): 2-story, hip-roofed, rectangular dwelling with partly enclosed front veranda. First occupied by Marshall and Ellwood Fisher, it is reputedly a remodeled canoe house relocated here from the Ten Mile River at Hunts Mills.

(See Continuation Sheet #15).

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- 388 Garage and Apartment Building (19th century with later additions):
2½-story structure with garage at ground level and apartments above,
probably a remodeling of the barn for 386 Pleasant Street (see inven-
tory entry).

(See Continuation Sheet #16).

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DATES: 18th and 19th centuries

SIGNIFICANCE:

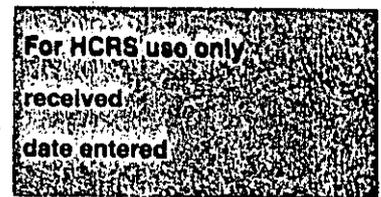
The Rumford Historic District contains most of the extant structures that comprised the civic center of East Providence and its parent communities, Seekonk and Rehoboth, through the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. It includes most of the surviving dwellings that once faced the Ring of the Green, the town common of Rehoboth. Among these are the Abel Houses at 8 and 66 Greenwood Avenue, the Phanael Bishop House at 150 Greenwood Avenue, and the house at 232 Pleasant Street. However, the form and fabric of the district more closely reflect the village of Seekonk Center, later East Providence Center, which served as the focus of the community from the 1810s to the 1890s. Most of the buildings that made up Seekonk Center in the last century are still standing, and the greater part of these are incorporated in the historic district. The district also includes a property with special significance: the buildings and grounds at Hunts Mills. Closely associated with local industrial history and recreational activity, this site served as a mill privilege, amusement park, and waterworks from the seventeenth century until the early 1970s.

The character of Rumford Historic District today differs somewhat from that of old Seekonk Center and the earlier settlement around the Ring. This is the result, however, not so much of the attrition of old buildings as it is the product of land subdivision and the gradual introduction of newer structures between the older ones. The buildings that comprised Seekonk Center for the most part still stand intact; they are now simply separated by new development that has filled in the formerly undeveloped fields and woodlands. The area is thus more densely built up than it had been during the periods in which it achieved significance. However, new construction within the Rumford district has been compatible with the historic fabric of the area. The modern buildings are largely single-family residences of conservative design, and their use, scale, form, and materials harmonize with those of the earlier structures in the area. The mid- and late-twentieth-century buildings in the district are unobtrusive infill that provide a neutral background that neither contributes to nor detracts from the historical fabric of the area. Though the character of the nineteenth-century village has been changed, the historical associations and visual links among the components of the Rumford Historic District bind them into a network of buildings and sites which evoke a sense of the village's prominent role in eighteenth- and nineteenth-century community life.

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ACREAGE: about 150 acres

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

Beginning at the point where the southeastern boundary of lot 2, assessor's plat 30 intersects the eastern curb of Pleasant Street; thence northeasterly along the southeastern boundary of lot 2; thence northwesterly along the rear line of lots 2 and 3; thence northeasterly along the southeastern boundary of lot 4; thence northwesterly along the rear line of lots 4 and 5; thence southwesterly along the northwestern boundary of lot 5 and the southeastern curb of Upyonda Way to a point opposite the rear line of lot 58; thence northwesterly and southwesterly following the boundary of lot 58 to the rear line of lot 7; thence northwesterly along the rear line of lot 7 to lot 318; thence northeasterly, northwesterly, and southwesterly following the boundary of lot 318 to the rear line of lot 185 and 184, crossing Harlem Street and following the rear line of lot 200; thence northeasterly and northwesterly following the boundary of lot 20 to lot 201; thence northeasterly along the rear lines of lots 201, 12, 13, and 14 to lot 315; thence northwesterly along the northeast boundary of lot 14 to the rear line of lot 15; thence northeasterly and northwesterly following the boundary of lot 15 to the rear line of lot 16; thence northeasterly along the rear line of lot 16 and across Hood Avenue; thence southeasterly, northeasterly, and northwesterly following the boundary of lot 141; thence across Pleasant Street and northwesterly, northerly, and westerly along the boundary of lot 22 to lot 96, thence along the rear lines of lots 96 and 24 to Miller Avenue; thence westerly along the southern curb of Miller Avenue to a point opposite the rear line of lot 178; thence across Miller Avenue and along the rear lines of lots 178, 177, and 175; thence westerly along the northern boundary of lot 175 and across Pawtucket Avenue; thence northerly along the western curb of Pawtucket Avenue to the northern line of lot 28; thence westerly along the northern line of lot 28 to lot 107 in assessor's plat 33; thence northerly along the rear lines of lots 107 and 142; thence westerly and southwesterly following the boundary of lot 142 to lot 125; thence northwesterly along the rear lines of lots 125 and 126 and across Derman Street to the northern curb of Derman Street; thence northeasterly, northwesterly, and westerly following the boundary of lot 127 to lot 129; thence northerly along the rear lines of lots 129 and 80 to Ellis Street; thence along the southern curb of Ellis Street and across Greenwood Avenue to a point on the southwestern curb of Greenwood Avenue opposite the southern curb of Ellis Street; thence northwesterly along the southwestern curb of Greenwood Avenue to the northwestern line of lot 16; thence southwesterly along the northwestern line of lot 16 to the rear line of lot 16; thence southeasterly along the rear lines of lots 16, 15, 31, 32, and 33 and along the southwest side of lot 48 and across Berwick Street to a point on the southeast curb of Berwick Street opposite the southwest line of lot 48; thence southwesterly along the southeastern curb of Berwick Street to the southwest line of lot 52; thence southeasterly along the southwestern line of lot 52 to lot 13; thence southwesterly, southeasterly, and northeasterly following the boundary of lot 13 to the rear line of lot 8; thence southeasterly and northeasterly following the boundary of lot 8 to the rear line of lot 17;

(See Continuation Sheet #18).

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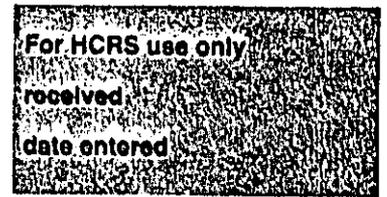
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thence southeasterly along the rear line of lot 17 to the northwestern curb of Hayward Place; thence across Hayward Place and along the southwestern line of lots 70 and 74 to lot 301 in assessor's plat 30; thence northeasterly along the boundary of lot 301 to the rear line of lot 31; thence southeasterly along the rear line of lot 31, across Huntingdon Drive, and along the rear lines of lot 32 and 33; thence northeasterly along the southeastern line of lot 33 to the rear line of lot 34; thence southeasterly along the rear line of lot 34 and across Doro Place to a point on the southeastern curb of Doro Place opposite the rear line of lot 34; thence southwesterly along the northwestern line of lot 43 and 42; thence southeasterly along the southwestern line of lot 42; thence northeasterly along the rear lines of lots 42 and 43 to the rear line of lot 291, thence southeasterly along the rear line of lot 291 and across Elmsgate Way to a point on the southeastern curb of Elmsgate Way opposite the rear line of lot 291; thence southwesterly and southerly following the boundary of lot 313 to the rear line of lot 204; thence southwesterly along the lines of lot 204, 205, and 206; thence southeasterly along the southwestern line of lot 206; thence across Agawam Park Road to the point of intersection of the eastern curb of Blythe Way with Agawam Park Road; thence southerly along the eastern curb of Blythe Way to a point opposite the rear line of lot 217; thence southwesterly across Blythe Way and along the rear lines of lots 217 and 218; thence southeasterly 8.6 feet more or less along the boundary between lots 218 and 268 to the rear line of lot 48; thence southwesterly along the rear lines of lots 48, 219, and 49; thence southerly, westerly, and southerly following the boundary of lot 49 to the northern curb of Pawtucket Avenue; thence across Pawtucket Avenue to the point of intersection of Pawtucket Avenue and the eastern curb of Drowne Parkway; thence southerly along the western side of lot 349, assessor's plat 21 to lot 350; thence easterly along the southern line of lot 349, assessor's plat 21 and lot 51, assessor's plat 30 to lot 56 in plat 30; thence northerly along the eastern line of lot 51 to the rear line of lot 52; thence easterly along the rear lines of lots 52, 53, and 54 to the western curb of Hope Street; thence northerly along the western curb of Hope Street to a point opposite the rear line of lot 85; thence across Hope Street and easterly and northerly following the boundary of lot 85 to the southern line of lot 339; thence northeasterly along the southeastern line of lot 339 and across Barbara Circle and along the southeastern line of lot 333 to the western curb of Pleasant Street; thence southerly along the western curb of Pleasant Street to the northwestern line of lot 105; thence southwesterly along the rear lines of lots 105, 104, and 98 and across Judkins Street and along the rear line of lot 103 to lot 93; thence southwesterly along the northwestern side of lot 93 to the rear line of lot 93; thence southeasterly along the rear line of lots 93 and 94 to lot 332; thence southwesterly and southeasterly following the boundary of lot 332 to lot 340, assessor's plat 21; thence northeasterly along the southern line of lot 332 to the rear line of lot 7, plat 21; thence southeasterly along the rear line of lot 7 and across Westwood Avenue and along the rear line of lot 320 to lot 2; thence southwesterly, northwesterly, and southwesterly following the boundary of lot 2 to the Ten Mile River; thence southerly, easterly, and northwesterly along the southern bank of the Ten Mile River to its point of intersection

(See Continuation Sheet #19).

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with the Rhode Island-Massachusetts state line; thence northeasterly along the state line to a point on the western curb of Pleasant Street; thence along the western curb of Pleasant Street to a point opposite the southern line of lot 2, assessor's plat 30; thence across Pleasant Street to the point of beginning.

UTM: A) 19: 305120: 4633930
B) 19: 304580: 4634230
C) 19: 304820: 4632420
D) 19: 305490: 4633430

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Local

(See Continuation Sheet #20).

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NAME: Crescent Park Carousel

LOCATION: Bullock's Point Avenue

OWNER: City of East Providence
City Hall
Taunton Avenue
East Providence, R.I. 02914

DESCRIPTION:

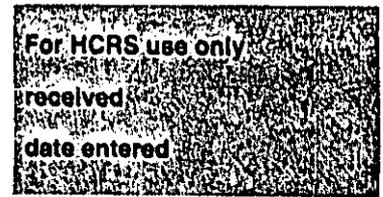
The Crescent Park Carousel, constructed sometime between 1895 and 1898, stands at the entrance to the midway of Crescent Park, an amusement park that has been closed since 1975. The carousel shed is a one-story, fourteen-sided structure enclosed by an unadorned wood frame infilled with four sliding and four stationary window panels in each bay, with vertical siding below. Four bays (originally several more) contain two sets each of double-folding doors that give access to the interior. The upper portion of each bay contains a tripartite transom filled with stationary window panels that have border panes of colored glass. The structure is covered with a polygonal hip roof broken by a clerestory with four window panels in each bay. The roof originally rose to a peak but sometime before 1909 a cupola with onion dome was added.

Inside, the carousel is a circular structure fifty feet in diameter with a wooden platform surmounted by 62 horses, a camel, and four chariots. The rim and center housing enclosing the drive mechanism are decorated in a florid neo-Baroque style; the housing is topped by a central post supporting a large, gilded, carved wooden eagle. The carousel is larger than the average merry-go-round of the period and is unusual because each animal is different in design. The hand organ was installed shortly after the turn of the century and was manufactured by A. Ruth and Son, a noted German manufacturer of such instruments. Originally, it employed a 94 keyless organ played by air pressure using cardboard books, but this was replaced by a Wurlitzer 165 military band organ roll mechanism. The carousel and band organ were originally powered by steam from the park's central plant but are now operated by a fifteen-horsepower, 550-volt, three-phase electric motor. Light was originally provided by a gas chandelier suspended over the center post (its fittings are still in place); the electric bulbs attached to the posts, carousel sweeps, and central housing had probably replaced the chandelier by the 1920s.

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DATE: between 1895 and 1898, before 1909

SIGNIFICANCE:

The Crescent Park Carousel is among the finest surviving examples of its type in the country and is one of the most outstanding creations of Charles I.D. Looff (1852-1918), one of America's earliest and foremost carousel manufacturers. Looff, a native of Schleswig-Holstein, emigrated to New York in 1870. Trained as a furniture maker, he spent his spare time on carousel construction before entering the business full-time in 1880, when he opened a plant in Brooklyn. Looff was probably the first man in the United States to both carve the figures and manufacture the frames that carried them. His shop never became very large because he did most of the carving himself and closely supervised the work of the few assistants that he did employ. Looff established a branch factory at Crescent Park, and in 1905, when the Brooklyn shop was forced to close, Crescent Park became the base of his operations. Looff used the Crescent Park Carousel as a display for prospective clients and he ornamented it with every type of figure he was capable of producing in his shop (the shop was attached to the rear of the carousel but has since been demolished). The Crescent Park Carousel is thus extremely unusual, if not unique, in its variety. It is a veritable museum of the work of Looff, who has long been regarded by historians of American folk art as one of the most distinguished practitioners in his field. Also noteworthy is the fact that Looff designed the shed in addition to the figures and the frame supporting them. The Crescent Park Carousel has stood virtually unaltered since Looff moved from East Providence to Long Beach, California in 1910. That this carousel remains intact on its original site is yet another feature which makes it a rare and significant artifact.

ACREAGE: about 3.5 acres

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: Parcel 2, lot 118, assessor's plat 56.

UTM: 19 303765 4625275

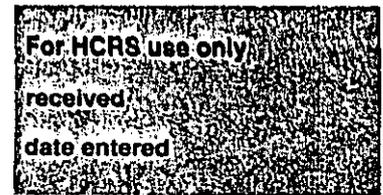
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: National

Entered on National Register 21 April 1976

(See Continuation Sheet #22).

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NAME: Philip Walker House

LOCATION: 432 Massasoit Avenue

OWNER: Mrs. Christopher D. Potter
432 Massasoit Avenue
East Providence, R.I. 02916

DESCRIPTION:

The Philip Walker House, set on a large lot in a suburban neighborhood containing residential and commercial buildings, is screened from the street by dense plantings of shrubs and trees. It is a rectangular, two-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed frame structure with two plain-topped brick chimneys, one internal and one at the south end. A gable-roofed porch across the south end of the house was originally an enclosed ell that was opened up and converted into a porch about 1900; at approximately the same time a central, gable-roofed entry porch on the main (east) facade; a one-story, gable-roofed kitchen ell on the north; and shingle wall covering were added to the house. The southern portion of the present house was a mid-eighteenth century addition to a smaller, seventeenth-century dwelling. The present nine-over-nine double-hung windows were probably installed at the time of the southern addition.

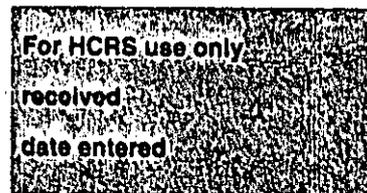
The original (northern) portion of the house--with its heavy, cased timbers visible--has an unusual plan with three rooms arranged around an off-center brick chimney. The main entrance (in the south bay of the original facade; the central bay of the present facade), instead of opening into a small entry and stair hall in front of the chimney, opened into the keeping room, which contained a single-run staircase along the south wall, facing the entrance (this room has long since been partitioned into separate stair hall and keeping room). The entrance and stair case were placed so that a small room lay between them and the south wall of the original house. Two other rooms on the ground floor are disposed in a fashion that permits each to have a fireplace. Around 1750 the house was extended two bays to the south; this addition contains two rooms with a triangular brick end chimney set between them. On the second floor, rooms are arranged to correspond to those on the floor below.

Throughout the house, much of the historic interior is left intact. Most of the old wide-board flooring is still in place. The house contains some seventeenth-century vertical-plank wall sheathing and eighteenth-century paneling and a variety of batten, two-panel, and four-panel doors hung on strap, H-L, H-, and book hinges.

(See Continuation Sheet #23).

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DATES: 1679, ca. 1750, et seq.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The Philip Walker House is an excellent example of colonial domestic architecture. The original portion of the house, constructed 1678-1679 on the site of an earlier dwelling destroyed in King Philip's War, is the oldest extant building in East Providence.

Its plan deviates from the standard New England dwelling types of the period--the Rhode Island stone-ender and the two-room, central-chimney house of Massachusetts and Connecticut--but is similar to that of a few Newport houses, indicating that it may be a noteworthy regional variation of colonial building patterns. The remaining seventeenth-century interior finish and eighteenth-century renovations offer much information to the student of colonial construction and decorative arts.

The building's historical associations are also of great importance. Philip Walker, the original owner of the house, was one of the most prominent men in early Rehoboth, the Massachusetts township which originally included present-day East Providence. Walker's wealth and position were rivalled by few in the community; he was a farmer, weaver, and mill proprietor and served as church deacon and constable. A descendant still owns and occupies his home, three hundred years after its construction.

ACREAGE: less than one acre

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: Assessor's Plat 18, Lot 114

UTM: 19: 303720: 4633420

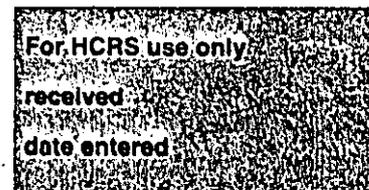
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: State

Entered on the National Register 24 July 1972

(See Continuation Sheet #24).

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NAME: Rumford Chemical Works and Mill Houses

LOCATION: Newman and Greenwood Avenues and North Broadway

OWNER: Multiple; see owners' list

DESCRIPTION:

The buildings of the former Rumford Chemical Works are grouped around the intersection of Newman and Greenwood Avenues and North Broadway. The core of the complex, east of the intersection, originally extended to the shore of a pond that separated it from Newman Cemetery. The pond has been filled in and the eastern portion of the property has been set off, cleared of industrial buildings, and built up with two high-rise towers containing apartments for the elderly. An 8.38-acre tract west of these towers contains the remaining Chemical Works structures. Among them are three one-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed, wood-frame buildings which may well date from the first decade after the establishment of the works on this site in 1857. The handsomest structure is a large, three-story, flat-roofed brick building with a fine corbelled cornice, constructed in 1895 and used for production of monocalcium phosphate. Most prominent is a five-story flat-roofed brick building erected in 1928 for use as a packaging plant and warehouse. Amid these structures stand four or five small, one- and two-story, brick or wooden buildings. Across Newman Avenue from the main complex is a two-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed, wood-frame office building. On North Broadway, at numbers 57-59, 61-63, 66-68, 69-71, 78-80, 79-81, 90-92, and 93-95 are eight double houses built by the company to house employees, all now privately owned. The first two--one-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed brick dwellings--were erected ca. 1910; the others are one-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne style, wood-frame dwellings of differing design built ca. 1882.

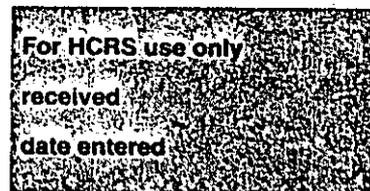
DATES: ca. 1857, 1895, 1882, ca. 1910, 1928

SIGNIFICANCE:

The Rumford Chemical Works is significant as an important local industry that produced nationally known products. The firm was founded by George F. Wilson and Professor Eben Horsford to produce chemical food additives designed to increase the nutritive value of foodstuffs. It was named for Benjamin Thompson, Count Rumford (1753-1814), an American-born British scientist and inventor who had established a fellowship at Harvard that had funded some of Horsford's studies in nutrition and chemistry. First located in Providence, the company moved to East Providence in 1857, purchasing land that had been part of the Ring of the Green. The works gave its name to the surrounding neighborhood, and for over a century it was a mainstay of the local economy. The firm's chief product was Rumford Baking Powder, a substance invented by Professor Horsford that added essential minerals to baked goods while also serving as a leavening agent. Rumford Baking Powder was marketed nationwide and became a well known item across the country. Today it is produced at a

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plant in Terre Haute, Indiana, where company operations were consolidated in 1966. Though no longer located in East Providence, the Rumford Company played an important role in the economic and industrial development of the community. Its original works memorialize that contribution to the city.

ACREAGE: about 10.9 acres

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: Assessor's Plat 32, Lots 1, 2, and 3; Assessor's Plat 33, Lots 19, 89, 90, and 131; and Assessor's Plat 34, Lots 195, 196, and 197.

UTM:

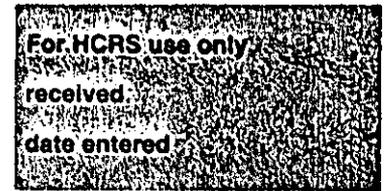
A) 19: 304550: 4634780
B) 19: 304190: 4634190
C) 19: 304780: 4634260

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: State

(See Continuation Sheet #26).

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NAME: Newman Congregational Church

LOCATION: 100 Newman Avenue

OWNER Newman Congregational Church
100 Newman Avenue
East Providence, R.I. 02916

DESCRIPTION:

Newman Congregational Church stands at the northwest corner of Newman Avenue and Pawtucket Avenue (U.S. Route 1A and State Route 114). East of Pawtucket Avenue is a suburban residential neighborhood with some commercial-strip buildings; west of the avenue, around and opposite the church, are cemeteries (see separate inventory entries). The church, a timber-frame structure erected in 1810, follows the standard rectangular meeting house plan with projecting central steeple at the front (south side). The body of the building is a two-story, gable-roofed mass and the tower is five stories tall, topped by a belfry with Greek Revival corner pilasters and corner and central pinnacles. In 1890 the church was raised and the present high brick basement was constructed, as were the projecting vestibule and gable-roofed, columned portico at the base of the tower. The walls, originally clapboarded, are now covered with aluminum siding, but its application has been handled with some sensitivity and the windows, arranged in two registers along the front and sides, still retain their splayed-lintel caps.

The interior of the meeting house is a two-story space with a shallow vaulted ceiling and a chancel opening off the auditorium. The horseshoe-shaped gallery with paneled front, dentil courses, and acorn pendants is suspended from the ceiling on iron rods. A two-story, gable-roofed, neo-federal Parish Hall constructed in 1953-54 runs across the back of the meetinghouse and extends westward, forming an "L". A paved parking lot bordered by areas of lawn and trees is set within the "L" and the churchyard is surrounded by a fine nineteenth-century granite-post and iron-rail fence.

DATES: 1810, 1890

SIGNIFICANCE:

Newman Congregational Church is of great historical and architectural significance. It is the home of the oldest Congregational society in Rhode Island, first gathered in 1643. The congregation was founded at the same time as the Puritan settlement at Rehoboth and served as the chief center of local religious and social life through the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, a role it continues to play to a lesser extent today.

(See Continuation Sheet #27).

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received

date entered

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For a number of years the administration of civil affairs was closely tied to ecclesiastical matters, and the church was thus an important political center as well. Earlier meeting houses, located on various sites near the center of the Ring of the Green, the Rehoboth town common, were used for town meetings, and the First Continental Congress of the American colonies was held here in 1709. The present structure, dating from 1810, the fourth edifice erected by the congregation, stands several hundred feet northeast of the sites of the first, second, and third meeting houses. Architecturally, it is noteworthy as an example of a typical early nineteenth-century New England church using traditional forms derived from the work of the English architects Wren and Gibbs.

ACREAGE: one acre

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: Assessor's Plat 36, Lot 98

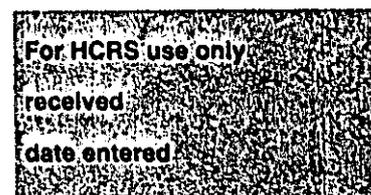
UTM: 19: 304820: 4634600

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: State

(See Continuation Sheet #28).

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NAME: Newman Cemetery

LOCATION: Newman and Pawtucket Avenues

OWNER: City of East Providence, City Hall, Taunton Avenue, East Prov. R.I.
02914

DESCRIPTION:

Newman Cemetery is located at the southwest corner of Newman Avenue and Pawtucket Avenue (U.S. Route 1A and State Route 114) in a suburban neighborhood containing residential, strip-commercial and institutional buildings to the east and south; apartment towers and industrial buildings to the west; and other cemeteries and the Newman Congregational Church (see inventory entries) to the north. Stone walls and rows of trees run along the Newman and Pawtucket Avenue sides of the cemetery; the western boundary is defined by a stone wall and chain-link fence and the southern boundary by a chain-link fence. Originally set off between 1643 and 1658 as a common burial ground for the early settlers of Rehoboth, the cemetery occupied a small plot of land close to the first meeting house (1646-ca. 1675) near the center of the Ring of the Green, the town common. The cemetery was subsequently enlarged in 1680, 1737, and 1790.

The southern section, known as Pastor's Lot or Hunt Cemetery, was established in 1850 as an independent graveyard and was originally separated from Newman Cemetery by a stone wall; today the wall is gone and the yards have been consolidated. The cemetery contains no notable landscaping features such as winding paths, ponds, or ornamental plantings. The southern (Hunt Cemetery) section has a simple rectangular grid of dirt lanes providing vehicular access to the individual plots, with one lane continuing through to Greenwood Avenue. The northern (original Newman Cemetery) section has a single crooked dirt lane running north-south through its center.

In the oldest portion, near the northwestern corner of the cemetery, the stones are not consistently oriented and face in every direction. In other parts of the cemetery the stones are organized in north-south or east-west rows. Near the northern edge of the cemetery are two earth-covered mounds with stone fronts. These are above-ground tombs—the eastern one a receiving vault built by the cemetery proprietors in 1825 and the western one the Slack mausoleum built in 1826. The former Hunt Cemetery contains many twentieth-century monuments and burials are still made in this section.

DATES: 17th through 20th centuries

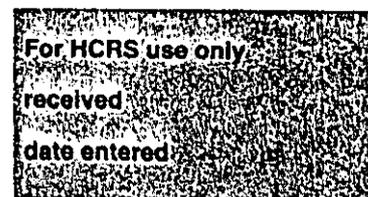
SIGNIFICANCE:

Newman Cemetery is one of East Providence's most valuable historical

(See Continuation Sheet #29).

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and cultural resources. Since the burial of William Carpenter in 1658-- the first recorded interment here--it has been continuously used by the community and serves as the resting place for many locally prominent citizens. Here are the graves of the Reverend Samuel Newman, founder of Rehoboth and first pastor of Newman Congregational Church, and of other early Rehoboth settlers, the only extant sites associated with these individuals and their lives. A remarkable number of grave markers from the 1600s survive at Newman Cemetery--certainly among the largest, if not the largest, group of seventeenth-century gravestones in Rhode Island today.

With other cemeteries in the vicinity, Newman Cemetery provides a historically and visually appropriate context for the nearby Newman Congregational Church (see inventory form). These graveyards also preserve a sense of the original openness of the Ring of the Green (Rehoboth town common), the outer edges of which were sold off by the town in 1812 and subsequently built upon by private developers.

The gravestones of Newman Cemetery serve as an encyclopedic guide to changing styles and fashion in funerary art. The seventeenth-century stones exhibit great variety in size and shape, but all are very crude and many are inscribed only with the initials of the deceased and the year of death. Others contain full names and dates, and a few rude decorative carvings. Especially noteworthy are the rough, sheared-off stone pillar marking the grave of "J. Kingsley 1674," the gravestone of "Zacharia Carpenter" with its archaic cherub's head, and the monument of "David C" (1701) with its unique geometric ornament of incised lines and drill holes. Eighteenth-century markers, generally of dressed slate, range from upright headstones with death's head, and cherub's head motifs and those carved with portrait busts of the deceased (for example, gravestone of Molly Humphry, 1793) to flat slabs flush with the ground decorated with coats-of-arms in low relief (gravestone of William Jones, Sr., 1793). Nineteenth-century stones include the usual slate slabs with willow and urn motif, popular in the Federal period, and later examples such as marble obelisks, which became popular during the Romantic era. These factors combine to make Newman Cemetery a historical and cultural artifact of transcendent importance.

ACREAGE: 10.25 acres

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: Assessor's plat 33, Lot 20

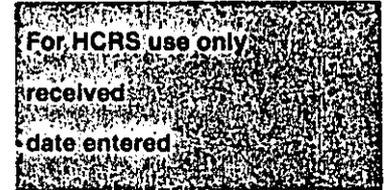
UTM:

A)	19:	304860:	4634550
E)	19:	304740:	4634540
C)	19:	304670:	4634290
D)	19:	304910:	4634310

(See Continuation Sheet #30).

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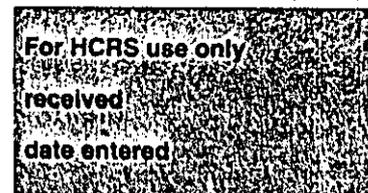
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LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: State

(See Continuation Sheet #31).

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NAME: Carpenter, Lakeside, Springvale Cemeteries

LOCATION: Newman and Pawtucket Avenues

OWNER: City of East Providence, City Hall, Taunton Avenue, East Prov. R.I.

02914

DESCRIPTION:

The Carpenter, Lakeside, and Springvale Cemeteries are located at the northwestern corner of Newman Avenue and Pawtucket Avenue (U.S. Route 1A and State Route 114) surrounding the grounds of Newman Congregational Church (see inventory sheet). They occupy most of the triangle formed by these avenues and the former Boston and Providence rail line, with Springvale occupying the apex of the triangle and Carpenter and Lakeside the southwestern and southeastern corners respectively. Established separately at different times in the nineteenth century, the three graveyards are contiguous and, in spite of a chain-link fence between Springvale and the other cemeteries, they form a single unit visually. The terrain is slightly uneven with a depression containing a small kidney-shaped pond in the southeastern (Lakeside Cemetery) portion of the area. A nineteenth-century fieldstone wall runs along the Newman Avenue side of the Carpenter yard and a cobblestone wall constructed just before or after the turn of the present century runs along part of the Pawtucket Avenue side of Springvale Cemetery. Lakeside Cemetery has curving paved lanes around the pond and through the grounds and ornamental plantings of trees and shrubs, while the other two cemeteries have dirt or grass driveways laid out in straight lines and no noteworthy landscape-design features.

Some of the family plots in the Carpenter Cemetery are defined by granite curbs or stone-post and iron-rail fences; those in the Springvale and Lakeside yards, however, are not marked off. Some of the grave markers in the Carpenter Cemetery date from the early decades of the 1800s, but for the most part stones in all three cemeteries date from the late nineteenth or twentieth centuries, with those in the Springvale section of most recent vintage.

DATES: Carpenter Cemetery (1844, 1846, 1848, 1858), Lakeside Cemetery (1895), Springvale Cemetery (1888)

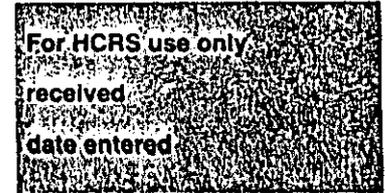
SIGNIFICANCE:

The Carpenter, Lakeside, and Springvale Cemeteries, though not outstanding examples of cemetery layout or design, are important elements of the historical and aesthetic fabric of East Providence. Together with the Newman

(See Continuation Sheet #32).

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Cemetery to the south across Newman Avenue (see inventory sheet), these graveyards are the only portion of the former Ring of the Green that remains undeveloped, preserving for the present and future some sense of the original openness of the old Rehoboth town common. More important is the fact that these cemeteries provide a historically and visually appropriate context for the nearby Newman Congregational Church. The Carpenter, Lakeside, and Springvale Cemeteries, with the adjacent Newman Church and Newman Cemetery, contribute to the historical character and appearance of the Rumford area, site of the original settlement of Rehoboth.

ACREAGE: Carpenter and Lakeside Cemeteries: 11.39 acres
Springvale Cemetery: 8.66 acres

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: Assessor's Plat 36, Lots 95 and 96

UTM:

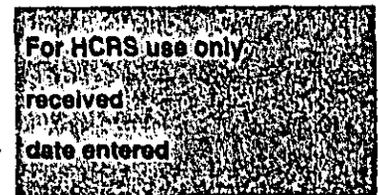
A) 19: 304710: 4635060
B) 19: 304450: 4634610
C) 19: 304870: 4634570

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Local

(See Continuation Sheet #33).

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NAME: James Dennis House

LOCATION: 3120 Pawtucket Avenue

OWNER: Parkwood Realty, Inc.
3120 Pawtucket Avenue
East Providence, R.I. 02916

DESCRIPTION:

The James Dennis House, located on Pawtucket Avenue (State Route 103) in a predominantly residential suburban neighborhood, stands on the crest of a ridge of high ground that drops off toward Narragansett Bay on the west. It is a two-and-one-half-story, end-gable-roofed frame dwelling with a three-and-one-half-story, pyramidal-roofed tower on the south side and a turned-post veranda around the north, west (front), and south sides of the building. Exterior walls are clapboarded, with some stick-style articulation on the tower, and an overhanging gable at the front of the house rests on a second-story bay window and brackets. An 1882 map of the area shows a rectangular structure without the veranda or tower on the property; these features, however, appear on an 1895 map. This would appear to indicate that the tower and porch are 1880s additions to an 1870s building, but the tower and veranda are so well integrated it seems more likely they are part of the original fabric of the house. The main entrance (now augmented by other doorways), located just west of the base of the tower, opens into a stair hall and corridor along the south side of the house. The house, now operated as a rooming house, has been altered inside but retains many original features, such as marble mantels on the parlor and dining room fireplaces (the former relocated from a bedroom) and molded plaster cornices and ceiling medallions in the principal rooms.

DATE: ca. 1880

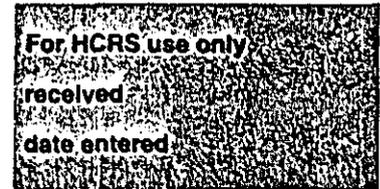
SIGNIFICANCE:

The James Dennis House is historically and architecturally significant as East Providence's chief surviving example of a Victorian country villa. It is the primary relic of an important phase in local history that reflected a nationwide trend. In the mid-nineteenth century, a romantic view of rural life and improvements in transportation--most notably the development of rail transport--led to a suburban movement in America that was precursor of the suburban boom on the twentieth century. The construction of suburban homes in the last century, however, was at first limited to those wealthy enough to afford the expense of commuting by steam-powered train. In the Providence area, country houses were erected by the well-to-do in towns such as Warwick

(See Continuation Sheet # 34).

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Bureau of Reclamation and Conservation Service

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and East Providence, agricultural communities with plenty of open land not far from the city. These towns were especially popular because they contained much desirable waterfront property, and one of the prime areas in the metropolitan region was a section of East Providence where the Providence-Warren road ran along a high ridge. This ridge rose above the Providence, Warren and Bristol Railroad and offered a fine view of Narragansett Bay. This section--present-day Pawtucket Avenue from Veterans Memorial Parkway to Silver Spring--was first the site of a resort hotel, the Vue de L'Eau (built 1840s, destroyed by fire 1870s), and was later built up with several notable country villas. Among these was the James Dennis House. The other imposing Victorian houses that were erected along this stretch of Pawtucket Avenue have since been destroyed or drastically remodeled. The Dennis House is the one dwelling in East Providence that best exemplifies the suburban migration of the upper classes in nineteenth-century America.

ACREAGE: less than one acre

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: Assessor's Plat 49, Lot 36

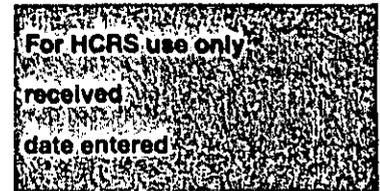
UTM: 19: 303500; 4628850

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Local

(See Continuation Sheet #35).

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NAME: Bicknell-Armington Lightning Splitter House

LOCATION: 3591 Pawtucket Avenue

OWNER: John Emigh
3591 Pawtucket Avenue
East Providence, R.I. 02915

DESCRIPTION:

The Bicknell-Armington Lightning Splitter House stands on a large lot at the southwest corner of Pawtucket and Willett Avenues (State Route 103), opposite the Whitcomb Farm (see inventory sheet) in a suburban neighborhood containing predominantly twentieth-century residences. The most notable feature of this wood-frame dwelling is its steeply pitched, two-story gable roof of a type found on several houses in the Greater Providence area. The house is set on a high stone foundation which is largely above grade on the south and west sides; a one-story ell runs off the basement on the south and extends beyond the west wall of the structure. Supposedly constructed in 1827, the house was either greatly altered ca. 1850 or was in fact constructed at the later date. Exterior walls are covered with asbestos shingles, but the original clapboards exist underneath. A pilaster-trimmed Greek Revival doorway is set at the northern end of the three-bay front (east side). The facade diminished to two bays at second-floor level and one bay at third-floor level. There are three rooms and a tiny entry hall on the first floor, two rooms on the second floor, and two rooms on the third floor. Interior trim is a highly simplified version of the Greek Revival style.

DATES: 1827 ? ca. 1850 ?

SIGNIFICANCE:

The Bicknell-Armington Lightning Splitter House is architecturally significant as a reasonably well preserved example of an idiosyncratic local dwelling type. Perhaps half a dozen narrow houses with unusually steep gable roofs exist in Providence and vicinity, many of them, curiously enough, earlier structures altered during the mid-nineteenth century, the remainder built about the same time. The eccentric roofs of these houses reflect the superstitious belief that the sharp peaks would split and deflect any lightning bolts that might strike them--hence the name "Lightning Splitter." These bizarre dwellings are important relics of a defunct building practice with strong ties to local folk culture.

ACREAGE: less than one acre

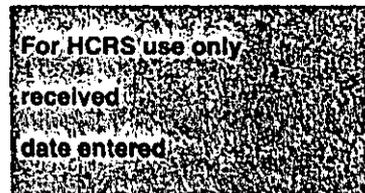
BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: Assessor's Plat 61, Lot 58

UTM: 19: 303600: , 4627470

(See Continuation Sheet #36).

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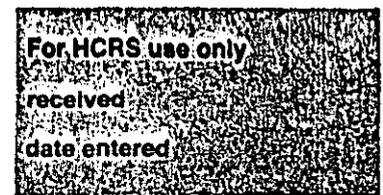
Item number 7

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LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Local

(See Continuation Sheet #37).

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NAME: Bridgham Farm

LOCATION: 120, 148, 150, and 160 Pleasant Street

OWNERS: Martha Appleton Greig
 Box 4733
 East Providence, R.I. 02916

Samuel W. Bridgham
 Unit I-285
 North Farm
 Bristol, R.I. 02809

E.W. Sterling Graham, Jr., and Claire Ellis
 150 Pleasant Street
 East Providence, R.I. 02916

DESCRIPTION:

Bridgham Farm is located off Pleasant Street on the western shore of Turner Reservoir, in a twentieth-century suburban residential neighborhood just north of the Rumford Historic District. It comprises farm dwellings surrounded by sheds, barns, garages, and a late nineteenth-century windmill, all set on a 46.6 -acre tract of grassy fields and woodland bounded by dry-laid stone walls. Occupied by the Hyde Family in the 1760s, the property was acquired by Joseph Bridgham in 1781 and has been owned since then by Bridgham's descendants.

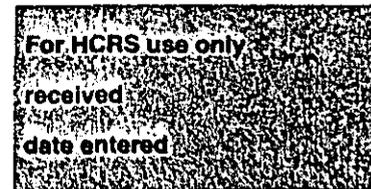
The focus of the complex is the Hyde-Bridgham House (120 Pleasant Street), a typical two-and-one-half-story, five-bay, gable-roofed, timber-frame dwelling with a stone foundation, clapboard-sheathed walls, and a massive central chimney of brick. Set into the chimney is a stone inscribed "E Hyde June 10 1767," referring to the original owner of the house, the Reverend Ephraim Hyde, pastor of the Congregational (now Newman Congregational) Church, and the date of the house's construction. A number of additions have been made to the main block of the house: a vestibule sheltering the main entrance; a rear (east) wing built one story high in 1854 and raised to two stories in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century; a wing on the north side, originally one story high and used as a public library, erected in 1865 and later raised to two stories; and an addition filling the "L" between the rear and north wings. This structure originally served as the farmhouse but was used by Joseph Bridgham's descendants as a country house. The other buildings on the property were successively built to house the tenant who farmed the Bridgham's land.

South of the Hyde-Bridgham House is the Bridgham Farm house (148 Pleasant Street). The farmhouse is a typical, very plain dwelling in the nineteenth-century vernacular style derived from Greek Revival models and commonly used

(See Continuation Sheet #38).

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for farmhouses and mill houses. It was built in 1880-1881 as a residence for the Bridgham's tenant farmer after the original tenant house next door was occupied by one of the Bridghams. The farmhouse is a one-and-one-half-story, side-hall-plan, wood-frame, gable-roofed cottage with an ell on the south side. It has a stone foundation and clapboard wall cover.

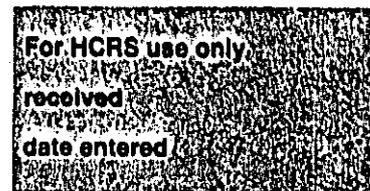
The Bridgham Tenant House (150 Pleasant Street) stands south of the Bridgham Farmhouse. Originally constructed to serve as a tenant farmer's residence, it was taken over and enlarged by Doctor Joseph Bridgham for use as his own residence. The older portion of the house, built in 1866, is a simple one-and-one-half-story, five-bay, wood-frame, gable-roofed, Greek Revival vernacular dwelling with a central entrance, a pair of small brick central chimneys, and two shed-roofed front dormers. The rear addition, built in 1882, was designed by Doctor Bridgham, who had worked briefly in the office of Richard Morris Hunt. It is a two-and-one-half-story, wood-frame, mansard-roofed block in a simplified version of the Stick Style, with shed-roofed dormers and a tall brick chimney. The building's foundation is of stone and exterior wall surfaces are covered with clapboards.

South of the Tenant House is the former First Baptist Church Parsonage (160 Pleasant Street). Built in 1831, it housed the ministers of the Baptist Church until 1889, when the Bridghams acquired the property and annexed it to their adjacent holdings. The parsonage is a two-and-one-half-story, timber-frame, side-hall-plan, gable-roofed dwelling with a stone foundation, clapboard wall cover, and extensive later additions to the rear. The facade (west side) has been substantially altered by the installation of a picture window in place of the original ground-floor windows. The original entrance with sidelights is intact, however. Its four thin, paneled pilasters are topped by consoles with guttae and recessed panels filled with a single vertical row of semicircular "fish scales." Between these consoles and below a straight, molded cornice are carved floral bosses and wreaths attached to a broad, flat frieze. This doorway is perhaps the finest extant piece of Federal wood work in East Providence.

(See Continuation Sheet #39).

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DATES: 1767, 1831, 1880-1881, 1882

SIGNIFICANCE:

Bridgham Farm's chief significance lies in its evocation of East Providence's agrarian past. The farm's buildings and their surroundings constitute the only surviving property in the city that gives a sense of the community's eighteenth- and nineteenth-century rural landscape. In addition, the farm is significant for its association with one of East Providence's most distinguished families. Its most famous owner was Samuel W. Bridgham (1774-1840), a prominent Rhode Island lawyer and politician who served as a state representative and attorney general and, from 1832 to 1840, as the first Mayor of Providence under the city charter.

Architecturally, the Hyde-Bridgham House is a fine example of mid-eighteenth-century domestic architecture with well executed later additions; the Bridgham Farmhouse and Tenant House are well preserved, representative examples of nineteenth-century vernacular architecture; and the First Baptist Church Parsonage is notable for its intricately detailed front entrance.

ACREAGE: about 46.6 acres

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: Assessor's Plat 31, Lots 6,7,8,9,18,19,23,50,265, and 272

UTM:

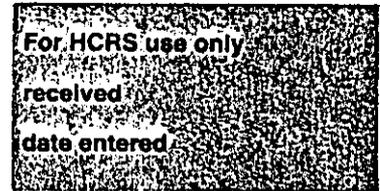
A)	19:	305620:	4634390
B)	19:	305170:	4634400
C)	19:	305140:	4634020
D)	19:	305500:	4633670

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Local

(See Continuation Sheet #40).

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NAME: Little Neck Cemetery

LOCATION: off Read Street

OWNER: City of East Providence, City Hall, Taunton Avenue,
East Providence, R.I. 02914

DESCRIPTION:

Little Neck Cemetery is a very picturesque, secluded graveyard located on a small, high, wooded neck of land near the head of Bullock Cove. Its beauty is largely due to its romantic waterside setting and careful maintenance of its grounds rather than deliberate attempts at artful layout or landscaping. Established in 1655 by the town of Rehoboth, Massachusetts as a common burial ground for the early settlers of Wannamoisett (the present-day Riverside area of East Providence with Barrington, Rhode Island and parts of Warren, Rhode Island and Swansea, Massachusetts), the cemetery has been enlarged and currently encompasses an area of about 12.3 acres. Only the older section, measuring about 6.2 acres, is included in this nomination. Access from Read Street is provided by a narrow dirt lane running easterly, then southerly to loop around the neck; short cross-lanes provide vehicular access to individual plots. The older section is located toward the tip (south end) of the neck. Here many of the plots are defined by stone-post and iron-rail fences of nineteenth-century vintage. These plots contain many seventeenth-, eighteenth-, and nineteenth-century gravestones in an excellent state of preservation. The newer section, nearer the base (north end) of the neck, contains mostly twentieth-century graves and is still used for burials.

DATES: 17th through 20th centuries.

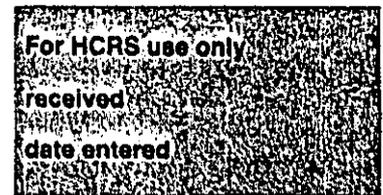
SIGNIFICANCE:

Little Neck Cemetery is a historical and cultural resource of great importance. It contains the graves of individuals who have played a prominent role in the history of East Providence and other American communities. The oldest recorded burial is that of John Brown, Jr. (died 1662), son of the man who purchased Wannamoisett from the Wampanoag Indians. The grave of Elizabeth Tilley Howland (died 1687) is also here. Howland was a passenger on the ship Mayflower and was one of the original settlers of the Plymouth Colony. She died at the Swansea farm of her daughter and son-in-law and was buried nearby at Little Neck. Today her grave is marked by a finely carved slate marker erected in 1946 by the Howland family association. The most famous person interred at Little Neck, however, is Captain Thomas Willett (died 1674). Willett son-in-law of John Brown of Wannamoisett, settled in what is now East Providence in a house that stood on Willett Avenue (now the site of the Willett Arms Apartments). He is noted for serving as first English mayor of New York. The Willett plot, surrounded by a stone-post and iron-rail fence, is now marked

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by a large boulder placed by the City Club of New York and also contains the original stones marking the graves of Willett and his wife Mary, who died in 1669.

Perhaps more significant than these historical associations is the aesthetic value of the numerous well preserved gravestones representing practically every aspect of American funerary art from the seventeenth century to the present. Included are squat, broad, unusually thick seventeenth-century stones which are really small boulders with faces dressed and smoothed to contain the inscription, and tops rudely finished in the triple-arched form that became popular in the 1700s; a wide range of eighteenth-century slate gravestones with the death's head, cherub's head, and sunburst motifs popular at the time; and early nineteenth-century slate markers with the willow-and-urn motif. Victorian monuments in a variety of styles and materials are also present; most noteworthy are a modest marble headstone with a gate-of-heaven design in low relief and a tall, banded granite pillar topped with a Greek cross. As the resting place of local residents of transcendent historical importance and a comprehensive collection of gravestones illustrating the evolution of artistic taste and memorial customs, Little Neck Cemetery merits inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

ACREAGE: about 6.2 acres

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: Assessor's Plat 58, Lots 3 and 4

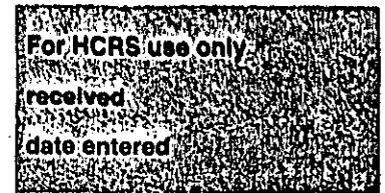
UTM: 19: 304250: 4626300

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: State

(See Continuation Sheet #42).

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NAME: Pomham Rocks Light Station

LOCATION: Providence River (access via Riverside Road)

OWNER: Commandant (G-FLP)
U.S. Coast Guard
Washington, D.C. 20590

DESCRIPTION:

Pomham Rocks Light Station occupies a small island in the Providence River about 1000 feet off the East Providence coast. The main building, erected in 1871, is a one-and-one-half-story, mansard-roofed, 28-by-28-foot, wood-frame keeper's house on a granite foundation. A wooden light tower rises two more stories at the center of the west side of the house. To the east of the house is a small, gable-roofed, brick and wood-frame storage building, also erected in 1871 and converted in 1957 into a generator building. West of the house is a modular, galvanized-metal light tower constructed in 1974. Near the eastern end of the island, a timber-on-pile, L-shaped wharf is connected to a 12-foot-by-130-foot concrete sea wall built in 1939.

The light tower west of the house has been operating since its construction in 1974. At that time the original beacon was deactivated and the dwelling was vacated by the Coast Guard. The property is now maintained by the Rhode Island Historical Society.

DATES: 1871

SIGNIFICANCE:

Pomham Rocks Light Station is one of the oldest stations on Narragansett Bay and has served as a functional and picturesque landmark for over one hundred years. Pomham Rock was acquired by the U.S. Government in 1871 and the station was established and built the same year by the Lighthouse Board of the U.S. Treasury Department. It was one of a series constructed to guide marine traffic in and out of Providence Harbor. It conformed to a standard design widely used by the Treasury Department at the time and is today a well preserved example of its type: the combined keeper's dwelling with light tower.

ACREAGE: less than one acre

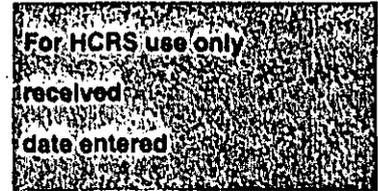
BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: The northwesterly island in a group of two islands known as Pomham Rocks, situated in the Providence River approximately 1000 feet from the East Providence shore.

UTM: 19 303000 462762

(See Continuation Sheet #43).

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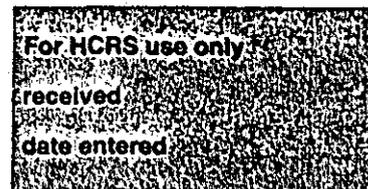
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LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

entered July 9, 1927

(See Continuation Sheet #44).

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NAME: Boston and Providence Railroad Bridge

LOCATION: over Roger Williams Avenue and Ten Mile River

OWNER: Consolidated Rail Corporation
 c/o Conrail Property Tax Division
 1310 Six Penn Center
 Philadelphia, PA 19104

DESCRIPTION:

The Boston and Providence Railroad Bridge stands in a suburban neighborhood that was once a mill village associated with the Omega (later Clyde) Mill, an early textile factory which stood adjacent to the bridge until its destruction by fire in 1974. The bridge, erected in 1884, replaced an earlier structure that carried what was originally the main rail route between Providence and Boston over Roger Williams Avenue and the Ten Mile River (constructed in 1835, this route became a branch line after 1848, when through traffic was rerouted via Central Falls and Pawtucket to Providence's then new Union Station). Its two abutments of coursed, rock-faced ashlar masonry, each pierced by two tunnels with brick segmental arches, are linked by two deck Warren truss bridges that rest on a central stone piling in the Ten Mile River. The bridge originally contained two additional truss spans but these have been removed. The remaining spans still carry freight traffic.

DATE: 1884

SIGNIFICANCE:

The Boston and Providence Railroad Bridge over Roger Williams Avenue and Ten Mile River is a significant engineering site noteworthy for its high design quality. It is an outstanding structure with a great deal of architectural character and is an important local landmark.

ACREAGE: less than one acre

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: The portions of Assessor's Plat 18, Lot 110 and Assessor's Plat 34, Lot 191 containing the abutments and spans of the Boston and Providence Railroad Bridge.

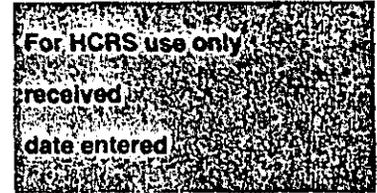
UTM: 19: 303820: 4633920

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Local

(See Continuation Sheet #45).

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NAME: Nathaniel Daggett House

LOCATION: 74 Roger Williams Avenue

OWNER: Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Dunbar
74 Roger Williams Avenue
East Providence, R.I. 02916

DESCRIPTION:

The Nathaniel Daggett House is set close to the street on a large lot in a residential neighborhood that was first settled in the early seventeenth century but was largely built up in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Much added to and altered over the years, the house was originally a two-story, gable-roofed, timber-framed, end-chimney dwelling, probably with only one room on each floor. A small entry and stair hall with front door opening to the south was squeezed in front of the chimney. A single-story lean-to with its own chimney was later added across the rear (north side) of the house and the roofline was altered to its present saltbox profile. By the turn of the twentieth century other additions had been made to the north and west. About 1900, the house was acquired by the American Electrical Works at nearby Phillipsdale and was renovated to provide housing for workers. The facade was extended two bays by an addition to the west side of the house; the staircase was rebuilt and the front entrance shifted to the east wall of the entry hall, facing the street; eighteenth-century nine-over-nine sash were replaced with newer windows; and gable windows and dormers were added to permit use of the garret as living space. More recent changes include the addition of a single-car garage connected by a short ell to the south of the house and the sealing off of the lean-to fireplace and demolition of its chimney above the roof line.

In spite of these changes, the house retains a number of original features. Except for the rebuilt staircase and relocated front entrance, the original plan is intact and can be clearly read amid the accretions of later periods. Cased posts can be seen in older portions of the house and many two-panel doors remain. The original walk-in fireplace still exists, though a smaller modern fireplace has been constructed within and slightly in front of it. For the most part the older sections of the house retain a sense of their original character; further restoration could make the structure's antiquity even more evident.

DATES: ca. 1700 et seq.

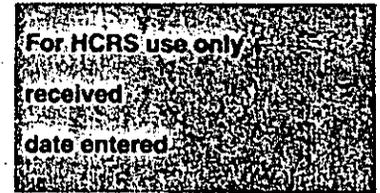
SIGNIFICANCE:

The Nathaniel Daggett House, one of the oldest extant dwellings in East Providence, is a rare surviving example of early colonial domestic architecture. It is particularly noteworthy because the method utilized to enlarge

(See Continuation Sheet #46).

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the original end-chimney house--the addition of a rear lean-to with end fireplace in line with the original chimney--is more similar to northern Rhode Island building practice than to the mode customarily employed in Massachusetts (where houses were expanded by adding to the opposite side of the chimney, converting the structure into a center-chimney dwelling). This exhibits the close tie between Providence and western Rehoboth, a tie that developed and flourished even though the two communities were located in different colonies and, later, states.

The Daggett House has long been recognized as a historical site and is known to local residents as "the house that never moved," a designation referring to the fact that the house has stood in three towns and two states while remaining on its original site. It is thus a significant folk artifact reflecting a popular view of local history. The rather sentimental, nostalgic association of the house with the region's early history, particularly with the settlement planted by Roger Williams a short distance to the north (see entry for Roger Williams Spring, 89 Roger Williams Avenue) made the structure the focus of an early historical-preservation campaign. In the 1890s the Daggett House was threatened with demolition to permit realignment of Roger Williams Avenue to accommodate a streetcar line. The scheme caused such consternation that the Rhode Island Historical Society formed a committee of prominent area scholars and businessmen to work for preservation of the structure. The house was saved, but underwent extensive changes to adapt it for use as a workers' tenement. Today, the Daggett House's status as a historical and cultural artifact and architectural relic make it one of East Providence's more important historical resources.

ACREAGE: less than one acre

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: Assessor's Plat 17, Lot 369

UTM: 19: 303810: 4634240

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Local

(See Continuation Sheet #47).

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NAME: Squantum Association

LOCATION: 947 Veterans Memorial Parkway

OWNER: Squantum Association
c/o Christiansen and Company
533 Industrial Bank Building
Providence, Rhode Island 02903

DESCRIPTION:

The Squantum Association occupies a rocky, heavily wooded promontory and a small island on Narragansett Bay adjacent to the grounds of Squantum Woods State Park and Bradley Hospital. Its secluded site is set off from the park and hospital by a rail line, formerly the Providence, Warren and Bristol Railroad. Six buildings stand on the picturesque grounds (see site plan). Most prominent is the Clubhouse (1900-1901; Martin and Hall, architects), a large, two-and-one-half-story, wood and brick, Colonial Revival structure on a high-stone foundation. It is surrounded by a two-story Ionic colonnade and topped by a hip roof with a balustraded deck. Other notable features of the Clubhouse include an elaborately detailed entablature with garland-and-swag-frieze, dentil course, and modillion cornice; an oriel window containing the main staircase on the western facade; a one-story apsidal extension on the southern side; and Palladian-motif dormers. The Clubhouse is set near the tip of Squantum Point; to the south, on a small island connected to the peninsula by a pedestrian causeway, is a small square, columned gazebo with a tile roof. North of the Clubhouse is the one-story, gable-roofed, wood-frame Billiard Hall (1870s) with a stickwork veranda. This is the oldest surviving building on the grounds, dating back to the years just after the association's founding.

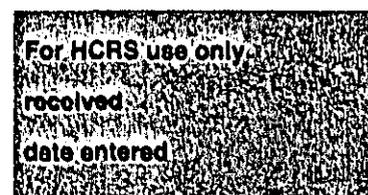
West of the Billiard Hall and northwest of the clubhouse is the Bake House (1889), which houses a kitchen and dining hall. A brick structure with segmental-arched window openings and corbeled cornice, topped with a hip roof, it is perched right at the edge of the bay and has a veranda along the south side suspended over the rocks and water below. A fairly unobtrusive brick addition was made to the north side of the building a few years ago to increase and improve the kitchen facilities. North of the Bake House is a one-story, wood-frame building that was formerly used as a bowling alley; devoid of architectural interest, it is now used as a workshop/storage facility. Northeast of the bowling alley and bakehouse is the Steward's House (early 20th century), a one-and-one-half-story stuccoed structure with bellcast gable roof and hip-roofed dormers.

DATES: ca. 1870, 1889, 1900-1901

(See Continuation Sheet #50).

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SIGNIFICANCE:

The Squantum Association is noteworthy for the insight it provides into social life and customs in Providence in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries, for the high architectural quality of the buildings, and for the evocative character of its setting. Founded in 1870 by a group of Providence area residents prominent in the fields of industry, commerce, finance, and politics, the Squantum Association was one of several local eating clubs founded during the Victorian period to provide their members with elaborate shore dinners and clambakes in comfortable quarters at idyllic bayside locations. It was at these clubs that the preparation and consumption of clambakes grew to become ritualistic events that played an important part in the social lives of club members. Squantum, always the most exclusive of these clubs, is today the only survivor, and still serves a membership that includes descendants of the founders.

In addition to its long history as a meeting place for the social elite of Providence, Squantum is significant for the aesthetic value of its physical fabric and setting. As a group, the club buildings are a rare and important example of a resort complex devoted to a peculiar purpose, and some individual structures have intrinsic architectural quality. The extremely picturesque grounds, with their woods and rugged rock outcroppings, are for the most part untouched since the Association's inception and are important for the impression they convey of what the East Providence shoreline was like in the nineteenth century. Hemmed in by industrial development and residential development to the north and south, the area around Squantum is practically the only untouched spot along the city's riverfront and is thus a significant cultural landscape.

ACREAGE: about 2.75 acres

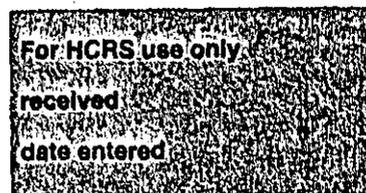
BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: Assessor's Plat 45, Lots 96 and 97

UTM: 19: 302760: 4628960

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: State

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NAME: Oddfellow's Hall

LOCATION: 63-67 Warren Avenue

OWNER: Beaver Realty Corporation
63-67 Warren Avenue
East Providence, R.I. 02914

DESCRIPTION:

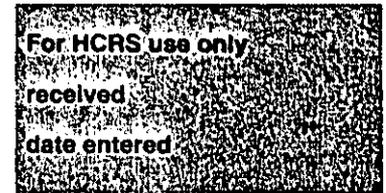
The Oddfellow's Hall is located in a densely built-up neighborhood of residential and commercial structures near an interchange on Interstate Route 195. It stands in the same block as Saint Mary's Episcopal Church at 83 Warren Avenue (see inventory entry). Erected in 1889, the hall is a two-and-one-half-story, shingled wood-frame structure covered by a hip roof with a rear gable. An octagonal, louvered cupola with a tall, flared conical roof originally rose from the center of the roof but it has been removed. Several oriel-like bays project from the contained, rectilinear mass of the building. They rise from second-floor level and break up through the structure's bracketed eaves. One bay, at the center of the facade (north side), is polygonal in form and is capped with a hip roof. Supported by curving brackets flanking the entrance to the stair hall to the upper floors, this bay contains a triple window at the upper level and, over the central second-floor window, a semi-circular carved panel with the legend "I.O.O.F. 1889" surrounded by elaborate foliate ornament. The remaining bays, three on each side of the building, are supported by consoles and topped with gable roofs. They contain two-story, arch-topped recesses with arched windows at the upper level. The front bays on each side have regular double-hung windows at the lower level, while the center and rear bays have double-height double-hung windows. The first-floor facade of the hall is taken up by a storefront that extends around the corner along part of the east side. It is topped by an entablature-like band with a broad frieze and heavy cornice moldings. Except for the installation of larger panes of plate glass, the storefront is virtually unaltered from its original state. A smaller, simpler storefront fills the rear portion of the east side of the building.

The ground floor, originally subdivided into shops, is now occupied by a restaurant. Except for an embossed metal ceiling, there are no noteworthy decorative features. The upper floors contain a large meeting hall and some office space. Access to these areas could not be obtained and their state of preservation is unknown.

(See Continuation Sheet #52).

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DATES: 1889

SIGNIFICANCE:

The Oddfellow's Hall is historically and architecturally significant. The hall and Saint Mary's Episcopal Church (see inventory entry) are the only surviving Victorian public buildings near the site of Watchemoket Square, once the focus of the Watchemoket neighborhood, which became East Providence's new civic center in the late nineteenth century. The buildings that occupied the square were all cleared away in the twentieth century to permit the construction of Washington Bridge and an interchange on Interstate Route 195. The hall is thus an important indicator of this area's former status. It reflects Watchemoket's development as a community center and a suburban residential neighborhood of Providence, and the attendant establishment of new civic and social institutions to serve an expanding populace.

The Oddfellow's Hall is architecturally noteworthy for the high quality of its design. A distinguished structure by the prominent late nineteenth-century Providence architectural firm Gould and Angell, it is an excellent example of a small Shingle Style public building.

ACREAGE: less than one acre

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: Assessor's Plat 1, Lot 403

UTM: 19: 302140: 4632000

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Local

(See Continuation Sheet #53).

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NAME: Saint Mary's Episcopal Church

LOCATION: 83 Warren Avenue

OWNER: Saint Mary's Church
83 Warren Avenue
East Providence, R.I. 02914

DESCRIPTION:

Saint Mary's Episcopal Church is located in a densely built-up residential and commercial area adjacent to an interchange on Interstate Route 195. It stands on a large lot enclosed by an iron fence, in the same block as the Oddfellow's Hall at 63-67 Warren Avenue (see inventory entry). The church, built about 1872, is a rectangular, one-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed, wood-frame structure on a stone foundation. It is three bays wide and five bays long. Several elements project from this mass: a small, one-story, gable-roofed vestibule on the front (north side) of the building; a deep, one-story, hip-roofed bay and a one-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed, transept-like wing on the east side; and a one-and-one-half-story parish hall on the west side which extends around the rear (south side) of the church. The present vestibule is a later addition (probably dating from about 1889); the projecting bay on the east, now a small baptistry, originally served as the entrance. The church roof contains three triangular dormers on each side and is surmounted at the front by an open timber belfry with a tall, pyramidal roof. The windows of the sanctuary have triangular tops and there are small circular windows in the front and rear gables and a pair of pointed windows in the side gable. Exterior wall surfaces were originally sheathed with board-and-batten siding but have been covered with shingles since about 1889. Decorative trim is confined to the front, side, rear, and vestibule gables, which are ornamented with cross-braces with curved brackets below and a trefoil bargeboard design above.

The portion of the parish hall west of the Church was constructed at the same time as the church. It is a plain, shingled, one-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed structure on a stuccoed foundation. A windowless, gable-roofed dormer breaks up through the eaves over a pair of windows at the center of the facade. A new, larger parish hall was constructed south of the church in 1914. It is a one-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed, shingled structure on a brick foundation. A one-story, hip-roofed vestibule with a Palladian window is attached to its facade (east side). A sacristy and corridor connecting the old and new parish halls was constructed in 1965.

The church interior is a single large room open through to the roof. The roof is supported by arched timber trusses and is pierced by the triangular dormers. A gothic arch on the east wall opens into the baptistry, but the larger "transept" contains the organ mechanism and is screened off by a row of organ pipes. Within this unified volume the floor plan and furniture

(See Continuation Sheet # 54).

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arrangement--based on standard medieval English practice--differentiate the space functionally and symbolically. The floor of the two bays at the southern end of the building is raised a few steps, subdividing the room into a nave and chancel. The nave contains pews for the congregation. In the chancel, the altar is placed against the rear wall and choir stalls facing in toward the center aisle are set between the altar and the nave. Throughout the church, walls have oak wainscoting with painted plaster above, and a wooden reredos with tracery panels rises behind the altar. The stained-glass windows--some memorials to parishoners--were installed at different times and date from 1872 to 1971. Most of the present interior--pews, altar, wainscoting, and reredos--are not original but date from the early and mid-twentieth century.

The parish hall contains an auditorium, classrooms, offices, and a sacristy. Interiors are plain with no noteworthy decorative features.

DATES: 1872, 1889, 1914

SIGNIFICANCE:

Saint Mary's Episcopal Church is a significant local landmark. Not only is it notable for the quality of its architectural design, but the parish's history reflects the growth and development of the Watchemoket neighborhood as a whole.

Founded in 1871 as a mission of Saint Stephen's Church of Providence, Saint Mary's illustrates the emergence of Watchemoket as a suburb of Providence in the late nineteenth century. Its existence attests to the fact that the majority of the area's early residents were native-born Protestants. The neighborhood is now populated largely by Roman Catholics of Portuguese descent, and Saint Mary's serves as an indicator of the changing ethnic and religious composition of the community. Located near the site of Watchemoket Square, which has been obliterated by twentieth-century road construction projects, Saint Mary's is today one of the last vestiges (together with the Oddfellow's Hall; see inventory entry) of what was once an important, thriving civic center.

Architecturally, Saint Mary's is noteworthy as one of the finest small Late Victorian churches standing in Rhode Island. Designed by G.E. Harvey of Cold Spring, New York, it is a good example of the Carpenter Gothic style. The church has undergone a number of alterations since its completion, but the changes have been handled with sensitivity and contribute to the architectural character of the building.

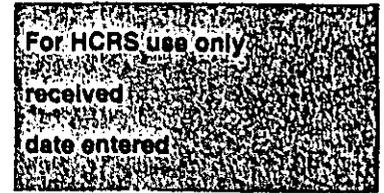
ACREAGE: less than one acre

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: Assessor's Plat 1, Lots 400 and 403

(See Continuation Sheet #55).

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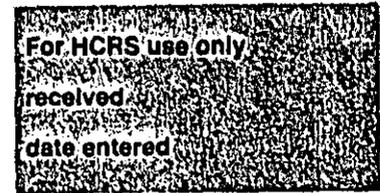
UTM: 19: 302170: 4631980

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Local

(See Continuation Sheet #56).

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NAME: Whitcomb Farm

LOCATION: 36 Willett Avenue

OWNER: Reginald D. Whitcomb and Carolyn P. Ray, Trustees
Estate of T. Howard Ray
36 Willett Avenue
East Providence, R.I. 02915

DESCRIPTION:

Whitcomb Farm, set on a large lot on the northeast corner of Willett and Pawtucket Avenues, stands opposite the Bicknell-Armington Lightning Splitter (see inventory entry) in a suburban neighborhood containing for the most part early twentieth-century houses. It is a two-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed brick house with clapboard sheathing on the front and rear (south and north) walls. The front entrance, in the center of the five-bay facade, is flanked by sidelights that are part of the original doorway and is topped by an elliptical fanlight that was added when the house was refurbished in 1929 following a fire. Windows on the front and rear have splayed-lintel caps. The interior is arranged on a center-hall plan with four end chimneys. The mantel and cornice molding in the former southeast parlor (the wall between the western ground floor rooms has been removed) have reeded decoration; mantels in other rooms are plain. The dining room contains a very fine Colonial Revival china closet with a broken pediment top and leaded-glass doors. The kitchen in the northeast room dates from 1929, the original kitchen having been in an outbuilding on the site of the present three-car garage northeast of the house. A nineteenth-century ell extending from the east side of the structure was demolished during the 1929 rehabilitation of the house.

DATE: between 1780 and 1805

SIGNIFICANCE:

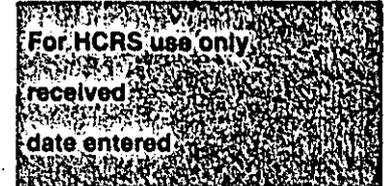
Whitcomb Farm is an architectural landmark that has been associated with important figures in local history. Built between 1780 and 1805, it is an outstanding example of Federal domestic architecture noteworthy for its sophisticated center-hall-plan, a feature not commonly found in Providence houses at the time and certainly remarkable in a rural residence of the period. Its clapboard-sheathed brick construction is also of interest. This is probably the sole Rhode Island example of a building practice used in Massachusetts, and it serves as a reminder that this land was long a part of the latter state.

Whitcomb Farm has been owned by a number of individuals who have figured in the history of the greater Providence area. William Whitcomb, co-owner and proprietor of Providence's City Hotel, long the city's chief hostelry,

(See Continuation Sheet # 57)..

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owned the house in the 1860s and used the surrounding acreage to grow fresh produce for the hotel restaurant. The house later belonged to Warren Fales, leader of the American Brass Band and Orchestra, an institution that played an important role in the cultural and social life of late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century Providence. The band often practiced at Whitcomb Farm in the southwest second-floor chamber. After a damaging fire in 1929, the house was purchased and refurbished by T. Howard Ray, a prominent East Providence realtor and developer with a great interest in and knowledge of the city's old houses. His care and effort have been instrumental in preserving Whitcomb Farm.

ACREAGE: less than one acre

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: Assessor's Plat 61, Lot 329

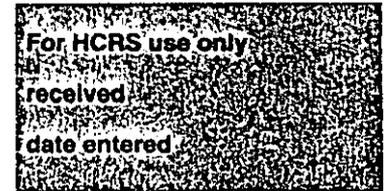
UTM: 19: 303660: 4627510

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Local

(See Continuation Sheet #58).

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HISTORICAL NAME: District 6 Schoolhouse

COMMON NAME: Girl Scout House

LOCATION: 347 Willett Avenue

OWNER City of East Providence
City Hall
Taunton Avenue
East Providence, R.I. 02904

DESCRIPTION:

The District 6 Schoolhouse, more commonly known today as the Riverside Girl Scout House, is located on a small, grassy lot in a suburban neighborhood of nineteenth- and twentieth-century dwellings. Built between 1864 and 1874, it is a one-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed, rectangular frame structure on a stone foundation, oriented narrow end to street. The main (east) facade contains two doorways with gabled hoods supported by gently curved braces and a double-arched window in the gable above. Each side has three very large six-over-six double-hung windows with shallow, gabled, bracketed hoods. Exterior walls are sheathed with clapboards. The interior has been totally altered for contemporary use as a meeting hall and is of no historical or architectural interest.

DATE: between 1864 and 1874

SIGNIFICANCE:

The District 6 Schoolhouse is architecturally and historically significant. It is the earliest school building in East Providence to survive in recognizable form and is the only extant local example of a once-common structural type: the double-entry one-room schoolhouse. It is also an important artifact reflecting the expansion and development of civic institutions--in this case public education--to meet the needs of a growing community with an increasing population.

ACREAGE: less than one acre

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: Assessor's Plat 60, Lot 288

UTM: 19: 304240: 4627050

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Local

8. Significance

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

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The properties included in the East Providence multiple resource nomination reflect the civic and architectural development of the city of East Providence and its parent communities, Rehoboth and Seekonk, over the past three-and-one-half centuries. While it may be said that the entire fabric of the city illustrates this process, the one district, three building complexes, and sixteen individual structures and sites nominated herein have been singled out because, together with their historical associations, the quality or integrity of their design or visual character make them particularly valuable resources. The judgement that these properties best represent significant aspects of the developmental, economic, social, and cultural history of East Providence is based on the results of a comprehensive historical and architectural survey of the city undertaken in 1975-1976 by the Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission in conjunction with the East Providence Department of Planning and Urban Development.

EARLY SETTLEMENT

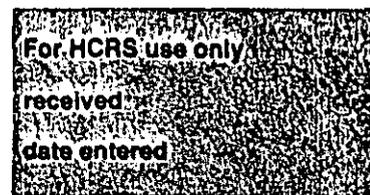
When Europeans first came to what is now East Providence in the fourth decade of the seventeenth century, they found a wilderness of forests, meadows, and swamps crossed by Indian trails. Early in the year 1636, Roger Williams and a small band of followers became the first white men to settle here after their expulsion from the Massachusetts Bay Colony. They located near a spring near the shore of what is now Omega Pond (then a saltwater inlet called Seekonk Cove). Williams and company were forced to leave a few months later when the governor of Plymouth asserted his colony's claim to the land. They went on to found a settlement--the nucleus of the present city of Providence--at another spring a few miles away on the left bank of the Moshassuck River. Some Puritans occupied the site of Williams' earlier settlement, known as Seekonk, but it never became an important village. All the man-made elements of this colonial hamlet have long since disappeared, but the spring that served as its focus still exists in a small public park at 89 Roger Williams Avenue.

In 1641 Plymouth Colony purchased a tract of approximately 100 square miles from Massasoit, sachem of the Wampanoags. This tract encompassed the present-day towns of Rehoboth and Seekonk, Massachusetts and most of East Providence and the eastern portion of Pawtucket, Rhode Island. First called Seekonk, the name of the township was changed to Rehoboth in 1645. A number of land purchases greatly increased the size of the town; most important in terms of this narrative was the Wannamoissett Purchase, a portion of which eventually became the Riverside section of present-day East Providence.

(See Continuation Sheet #59).

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In 1643 a party of about 200 Puritans came to Seekonk from the Bay Colony and Plymouth. They settled on a level plateau set in a bend of the Ten Mile River, a short distance east of Roger Williams' former settlement at the spring near Seekonk Cove. Six-, eight-, and twelve-acre home lots were laid out around an enormous 200-acre town common called the "Ring of the Town" or "Ring of the Green." The home lots were long, narrow parcels oriented so that one narrow end fronted on the Ring. The configuration of the village also gave many of the lots frontage on the Ten Mile River. Footpaths around and across the Ring evolved into roads that radiated beyond the village to link it with outlying farms and other towns. Near the center of the Ring were a meeting house, erected in 1646 (destroyed ca.1674), and a common burial ground, established before 1658. Grist mills, essential adjuncts to the agrarian life of the community, were built at an early date at the mouth of the Ten Mile River and upstream at Hunt's Mills. By 1680 goods were imported and exported at Seekonk Cove.

The village was devastated during King Phillip's War (1675-1678), when most if not all of the buildings were destroyed by belligerent Indians. Today the former central burial ground on the Ring, now part of Newman Cemetery, and the old common burial ground at Wannamoisett, now part of Little Neck Cemetery, are the only tangible relics dating from the earliest decades of the community's history.

THE RURAL TOWNSHIP

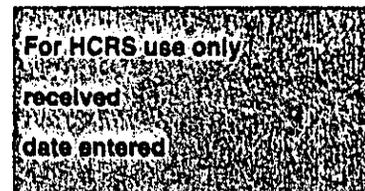
After the Indian war Rehoboth was resettled and rebuilt. It was a typical agricultural community, with farmsteads scattered across the countryside and the village at the Ring serving as a focus for social, civic, religious, and commercial activity. Rehoboth was a peripheral area, crossed by roads linking important regional centers such as Boston, Providence, Newport, and Taunton. One of the main postal routes from Boston to Newport ran through the town, following the alignment of present-day Newport, Pawtucket, and Willett Avenues.

A few remaining old dwellings evoke some sense of what late seventeenth-century Rehoboth was like. The Philip Walker House (1679) at 432 Massasoit Avenue, the oldest structure still standing in East Providence, is a fine example of a farmhouse of the period, with additions dating from the mid-eighteenth century. Also noteworthy are the Nathaniel Daggett House (ca.1700, altered ca.1900) at 74 Roger Williams Avenue, built near the shore of Seekonk Cove (now Omega Pond) not far from Roger Williams' spring, and the house at 1527 Pawtucket Avenue (ca.1700, with later alterations) in the Rumford Historic District, located just south of the site of the Ring on what had been the Boston-Newport post road.

(See Continuation Sheet #60).

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Rehoboth remained an agrarian community through the eighteenth century and on into the nineteenth, growing steadily but slowly as the descendants of the original settlers proliferated and as new residents moved into town. Subsidiary centers sprang up at the important river crossing at Pawtucket Falls in the northwestern corner of town and at Palmer's River in the eastern section. An ever-increasing number of farmsteads occupied the countryside, among them the Whitcomb Farm (ca.1800) at 36 Willett Avenue. New homes were also built around the Ring, among them the Abel Houses (ca.1760 and ca.1750, respectively) at 8 and 66 Greenwood Avenue, the Phanael Bishop House (ca.1770) at 150 Greenwood Avenue, and the Hyde-Bridgman House (1767) at 120 Pleasant Street (the first three properties are included in the Rumford Historic District). The continuing importance of Hunt's Mills was reflected in the construction of a new house there for John Hunt, Jr., about 1770, still standing at 69 Hunt's Mills Road.

THE ROOTS OF CHANGE

The late eighteenth century witnessed some occurrences that were to lead to significant changes in the town in the nineteenth century. In 1793 the Washington Bridge at India Point and the Central (later Red) Bridge were opened, strengthening the tie between Rehoboth and the neighboring town of Providence. Shortly thereafter, a turnpike was constructed from Providence to Taunton via Washington Bridge, running south of rather than through the village at the Ring. These events would eventually lead to the decline of old Rehoboth Center and the growth of the section of town nearest Providence. More important than this, however, was Samuel Slater's successful attempt at water-powered cotton-spinning at Pawtucket Falls in 1790. The impact of Slater's achievement went beyond the immediate area to influence the economic and industrial development of the entire nation.

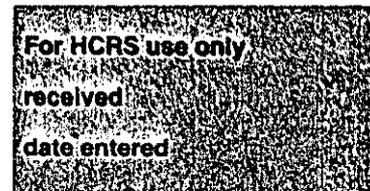
EARLY INDUSTRIALIZATION

The wave of industrialization spawned by Slater's experiments focussed locally at Pawtucket, but other textile factories were also built in the region, some in Rehoboth. The Omega--later Clyde--Mills were opened at the head of Seekonk Cove about 1801, the Hunt family erected a cotton factory at Hunt's Mills about 1823, and by 1831 the Ten Mile River had been dammed above Hunt's Mills to provide water power for the Central Mills. These establishments continued to operate through the nineteenth century, but the relatively low power of the Ten Mile limited industrial expansion. The sites of Omega, Hunt's, and Central Mills all lie within present-day East Providence, but none of the early mill structures survive.

(See Continuation Sheet #61).

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THE CONSEQUENCES OF GROWTH

By the early nineteenth century the growth in the population of Rehoboth, both of farmers and of mill laborers, made division of the township necessary. In 1812 the western half of the town, though it contained the original settlement around the Ring of the Green, was set off as a new town called Seekonk. Sixteen years later, the phenomenal industrial and physical growth of the northwestern portion of Seekonk led to the chartering of that area as the town of Pawtucket.

The creation of Seekonk in 1812 was accompanied by an act that transformed the physical character of the town. At that time the selectmen of Seekonk voted to sell off the common lands of the Ring. With this decision the focus of the village shifted away from the open expanse of the Ring, with the Congregational society's fourth meetinghouse (built 1810; now Newman Congregational Church) and the common burial ground (now Newman Cemetery) at the center. The crossroads in front of the Baptist Church at the southern corner of the Ring became the hub of the village, now known as Seekonk Center. Subsequent decades brought development along the roads radiating from this important intersection, much of which still exists today. It is incorporated in the Rumford Historic District which, together with an eighteenth-century component of dwellings that formerly fronted the Ring, memorializes the morphological evolution and the ongoing political, social, and cultural importance of the former town center.

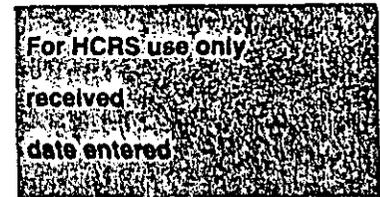
IMPACT OF THE RAILROADS

The construction of rail lines through Seekonk in the nineteenth century greatly improved transportation and stimulated new development trends. First to be built was the original main line of the Boston and Providence Railroad, opened in 1835. It ran northeast across the former Ring of the Green from a bridge to Providence at India Point. In 1848 traffic was rerouted to stop at Providence's new Union Station, but the original Boston and Providence right of way remained a branch line. The large bridge that carries the line over the Ten Mile River and Roger Williams Avenue, one of the best designed structures of its type in the state, was built in 1884 as part of a series of improvements to the line and is indicative of the continuing importance of this transport route. The Providence, Warren and Bristol Railroad, running southeast from India Point along the Providence River shore, was the second line to be opened, in 1855. In 1908 this line obtained a direct connection to Providence Union Station via a new bridge at Crook Point and a tunnel under Providence's East Side. The final line, opened in the 1870s, was a branch of the Providence and Worcester Railroad running north along the Seekonk River shore to Pawtucket. These railroads, together with the earlier Washington and Red Bridges and turnpikes such as the one to Taunton, made Seekonk an integral part of Providence's growing metropolitan area. Official recognition of this status came in 1862, when the westernmost

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portion of Seekonk was ceded to Rhode Island and was chartered as the town of East Providence.

LATE NINETEENTH-CENTURY INDUSTRIALIZATION

The railroads spurred the industrial development of East Providence's rural countryside. Factories were built chiefly in the northern end of town along the Providence and Worcester and Boston and Providence tracks. Most important was the Rumford Chemical Works, established in 1857 on the Boston and Providence rail line on a site that had been part of the Ring of the Green. The Rumford company, producers of world-famous food products such as Rumford Baking Powder, held large tracts of land in town and served as one of the community's chief employers. Until it ceased operations here in 1966, the company had a major impact on the economic and physical development of East Providence. The industrialization of Rumford and nearby Phillipsdale led to the establishment of a pumping station and water works at Hunt's Mills in the 1890s, primarily to serve the needs of the factories.

COUNTRY ESTATES AND SUMMER RESORTS

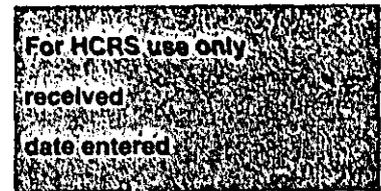
Residential and recreational development also came to East Providence with the construction of the railways. Much of this growth was related to Providence's evolution as the urban center of a densely settled, heavily industrialized metropolitan area. As Providence grew more populous and prosperous, people sought opportunities to get away from the hectic, crowded life of the city. The well-to-do established country estates in places accessible to but removed from the urban core. One of the prime areas for such development in the region was the high ground along lower Pawtucket Avenue in East Providence. Here house sites with splendid views of upper Narragansett Bay could be obtained near the Providence, Warren and Bristol Railroad. A number of country villas were built here in the middle and late 1800s. Today the only one to survive reasonably intact is the James Dennis House (ca.1880) at 3120 Pawtucket Avenue. A few exclusive social clubs were also started in the area. The most famous of these organizations and the last to survive is the Squantum Association at 947 Veterans Memorial Parkway. Founded in 1870, the Association has replaced almost all of its earlier buildings, and a large Colonial Revival clubhouse, (1899-1900) now serves as its headquarters.

The reliance on steam locomotives for transport to outlying areas of East Providence precluded suburban residential development for middle- or working-class individuals at this time, since the expense of daily fares was too great to permit commuting. However, a number of seasonal

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shore resorts were established in what is now the Riverside area in the late nineteenth century to permit people of modest means to spend some time in the country. These resorts were varied in character. Some were collections of tiny cottages, with or without a nearby hotel for transient visitors, in which people could spend a few weeks during the summer. Others were amusement parks, with or without associated hotels or dining halls, that catered primarily to clients on day trips. Among the latter was Crescent Park, an amusement park with hotel and shore dinner hall, opened by George B. Boyden in 1886. In the 1890s the park was one of the largest and most popular resorts of its type in New England, drawing as many as 50,000 to 75,000 visitors a day on summer weekends. A chief component of Crescent Park was a carousel constructed about 1895 by Charles I.D. Looff, one of America's earliest and foremost carousel builders. Though the park itself was shut down in 1975, the Crescent Park Carousel, still standing intact on Bullocks Point Avenue, is the object of a dedicated preservation campaign organized by local residents.

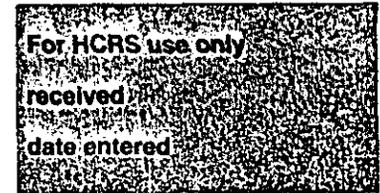
WATCHEMOKET: EARLY SUBURBANIZATION AND THE EMERGENCE OF
A NEW TOWN CENTER

The limitations of transport technology and the existence of undeveloped land within the city of Providence in the nineteenth century postponed the wholesale suburbanization of East Providence until the present century. However, intensive suburban residential growth did occur in one section of town in the 1800s. In the mid-1840s landowners in central East Providence began to plat portions of their property. The area, known as Watchemoket, was adjacent to commercial and industrial activity at India and Fox Points and only about two miles from downtown Providence via Washington Bridge. Its convenient location was an attraction to middle- and working-class families, who chose to move here in ever-increasing numbers. The opening of omnibus lines through the neighborhood in the 1870s and the inauguration of electric trolley service in the 1890s, together with the enormous influx of foreign immigrants to Providence, helped to promote Watchemoket's growth. Between 1865 and 1895 the population of the area rose from about 800 to over 6000. Downtown Providence was close enough to serve the special business needs of local residents, and consequently no major bank headquarters, department stores, or office buildings were built in Watchemoket. Commercial activity was for the most part limited to shops that provided the necessities of daily life, such as groceries, butcher shops, pharmacies, and hardware stores. At first these facilities were concentrated at Watchemoket Square at the eastern end of the Washington Bridge, but as the district expanded eastward, business followed to remain near their customers. This resulted in the

(See Continuation Sheet #64).

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linear spread of commercial development along Taunton and Warren Avenues. Taunton Avenue, with a number of religious, social, and civic institutions sited along it, became East Providence's "Main Street." The decline in the importance of East Providence (formerly Seekonk) Center and the ascendancy of Watchemoket was signalled by the construction of a new Town Hall at Taunton and Grove Avenues in 1888-1889 to replace the old Town Hall behind the First Baptist Church. This move marked the shift in East Providence's evolution from a diffuse agrarian community into a diverse, rapidly growing town of farms, factories, summer resorts, and suburban homes. Unfortunately, the second Town Hall, one of East Providence's most important historical and architectural landmarks, was destroyed by fire in 1976.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

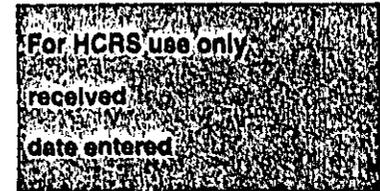
The construction of electric trolley lines in the early 1890s to Watchemoket, Riverside, Rumford, and East Providence Center served as an impetus to development, but growth was limited to certain areas due to the fixed location of their routes. Of far greater consequence were state-sponsored road improvement programs of the early twentieth century and the increasing use of automobiles at that time. The widening, straightening, and paving of roads such as Pawtucket, Newport, Willett, Waterman, Warren, and Taunton Avenues, Broadway, and Wampanoag Trail created a network of easily travelled highways that covered most of East Providence. This infrastructure, together with the flexibility of the automobile, made development possible in places that had previously been relatively inaccessible. Commercial structures could be erected along major traffic arteries and residential tracts could be sited on the farmland or woodland off these roads. Contractors began to build small-scale speculative subdivisions in Riverside and Rumford in the 1920s and 1930s. The Depression of the 30s curtailed this sort of development for a number of years. After World War II, however, economic prosperity, the abundance of young married couples and families, and the availability of mortgages underwritten by the FHA and the VA all contributed to a nationwide surge in suburban house construction. With its large expanses of open land close to the center of Providence, East Providence became one of the metropolitan region's prime areas for development. The years from 1945 to 1970 were East Providence's greatest period of growth. Over 5000 dwellings were erected, filling almost all of the open farmland then remaining in the community. The phenomenal rise in population brought expansion of municipal services such as a sewer system (1950s), a new water system (1960s), and more schools, and in 1958 East Providence was chartered as a city to enable local government to better meet the needs of its citizens.

The construction of Interstate Highway 195 and the connector to Wampanoag Trail in the 1960s had a tremendous impact on East Providence, cutting through the Watchemoket area and opening up the east-central section of the city to development. Most of the construction here has been limited to industrial parks with low-rise manufacturing and office buildings. No large shopping malls have been built adjacent to the highways in East Providence, but these

(See Continuation Sheet #65).

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

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



Continuation sheet 65

Item number 8

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routes have made the community's other commercial centers accessible to a substantial portion of the metropolitan region, and during the 1960s the city experienced the second-fastest growth in retail sales in Rhode Island.

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

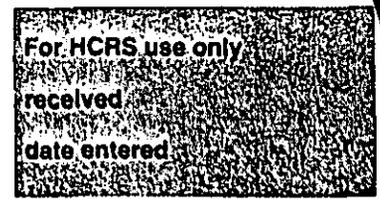
The following buildings, structures, and sites are significant with respect to the themes checked above, and cited below:

ARCHITECTURE: Many of the properties included in the East Providence multiple resource nomination are architecturally significant. The Philip Walker House, the Nathaniel Daggett House, the Hyde-Bridgham House, the Phaniel Bishop House, and Whitcomb Farm are all rare survivors of the Colonial and Federal periods. A few later dwellings are fine examples of their respective styles and periods: The Nathaniel Judkins House of the Gothic Revival, the Dr. Thomas Aspinwall House of the Italianate, and the James Dennis House of the Stick Style. The Bicknell-Armington Lightning Splitter House is notable as one of several dwellings of this peculiar type to be found in the Providence area. Newman Congregational Church is a handsome example of a typical New England meetinghouse in the regional architectural tradition derived from the work of the English Baroque architects Wren and Gibbs, while the First Baptist Church is one of the finest Queen Anne-style structures in Rhode Island. The monocalcium phosphate plant at the Rumford Chemical Works, with its handsome corbelled brick cornice, and the pumping station at Hunt's Mills are both architecturally noteworthy industrial buildings. The District 6 Schoolhouse is a fine example of a one-room nineteenth-century schoolhouse with simple Italianate detailing. The Squantum Association is an impressive collection of late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century buildings of varied style spectacularly sited on a rocky peninsula overlooking the Providence River. The Pomham Rocks Light Station is a well preserved example of a standard lighthouse design used by the federal Lighthouse Board in the nineteenth century. The Crescent Park Carousel shed, with its onion-domed cupola, is an exceptional example among buildings of its type.

EDUCATION: The District 6 Schoolhouse, the oldest recognizable school building to survive in East Providence, reflects the increasing importance placed on public education in nineteenth-century American society and the growing demand for municipal services caused by the rise in the town's

(See Continuation Sheet #66).

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**



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

Continuation sheet 66

Item number 8

Page 9

population. It also serves as an example of the standard practice of the time of utilizing small structures sited throughout the town to provide educational facilities for residents of rural areas.

ENGINEERING: The Boston and Providence Railroad Bridge over Roger Williams Avenue and Ten Mile River is an engineering site noteworthy for its high quality of design.

EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT: Roger Williams Spring is the site of the first European settlement within the limits of the present city of East Providence.

INDUSTRY: The Rumford Chemical Works was long the headquarters of a world-famous concern that manufactured scientifically formulated food products and additives. Hunt's Mills is also an important industrial site associated with a variety of enterprises, among them grist milling and cotton manufacturing. It currently contains a water works and pumping station that originally provided water to the factories at Rumford and Phillipsdale and later served as the basis of the municipal water system from 1928 to 1966.

RELIGION: The parish history of Newman Congregational Church shows the enormous role that the church played in the community in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The first pastor of the congregation, the Reverend Samuel Newman, was the leader of the town's original settlers, and the importance of the minister is underscored by the provisions made by the town for his welfare and support. In addition to its function as a place of worship, the church also served as a social center and political meeting place. Newman Church also documents a change in the religious demography of the community. Though East Providence is now populated largely by ethnic immigrants and their descendants who belong to the Roman Catholic Church, it was founded by Anglo-Saxon Protestants, who long comprised the bulk of the population.

SCULPTURE: The figures on the Crescent Park Carousel are fine examples of the woodcarver's art and serve as an invaluable compendium of the work of Charles I.D. Looff, one of America's earliest and foremost carousel designers and manufacturers, who is recognized as one of the most distinguished practitioners of his field.

SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN: The Squantum Association, the sole survivor of several exclusive late nineteenth-century eating clubs founded in East Providence, provides an insight into the social life and customs of well-to-do, prominent Providence residents of the Victorian era.

TRANSPORTATION: The Boston and Providence Railroad Bridge is a key element in a major transportation artery that originally served as the main rail

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

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

For HCRS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet 67

Item number 8

Page 10

line between Boston and Providence. In later years, when this bridge was constructed, the route was an important branch line linking the Omega/Clyde Mills and the Rumford Chemical Works to Providence and Boston.

OTHER

NAVIGATION: Pomham Rocks Light Station was originally constructed to guide ships into Providence Harbor, a function it served for over 100 years until a new light tower was erected adjacent to it.

RECREATION: The Crescent Park Carousel and the Squantum Association are two types of facilities created to provide recreational outlets; the former in an amusement park setting that appealed and catered to a broad spectrum of the public, the latter serving a small, exclusive group of private members at a secluded location.

(See Continuation Sheet #68)

Major Bibliographical References

Statewide Historic Preservation Report P-EP-1: East Providence, R.I.
(Providence: Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission, 1976).

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property see individual inventory forms

Quadrangle name _____

Quadrangle scale _____

UMT References

A

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Zone Easting Northing

B

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Zone Easting Northing

C

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D

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

E

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F

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G

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification

The Multiple Resource Nomination includes the entire city of East Providence; its boundaries are the incorporation limits of the city of East Providence. For boundaries of individual properties and districts.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries see inventory forms.

state code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Robert O. Jones, Jr., Historic Preservation Planner

organization Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission August 1980

street & number 150 Benefit Street telephone 401-277-2678

city or town Providence state Rhode Island

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature *Frederick W. Williamson*

title _____ date _____

For HCRS use only I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.	date: _____
Keeper of the National Register	date: _____
Attest: _____	date: _____
Registration	

MASSACHUSETTS

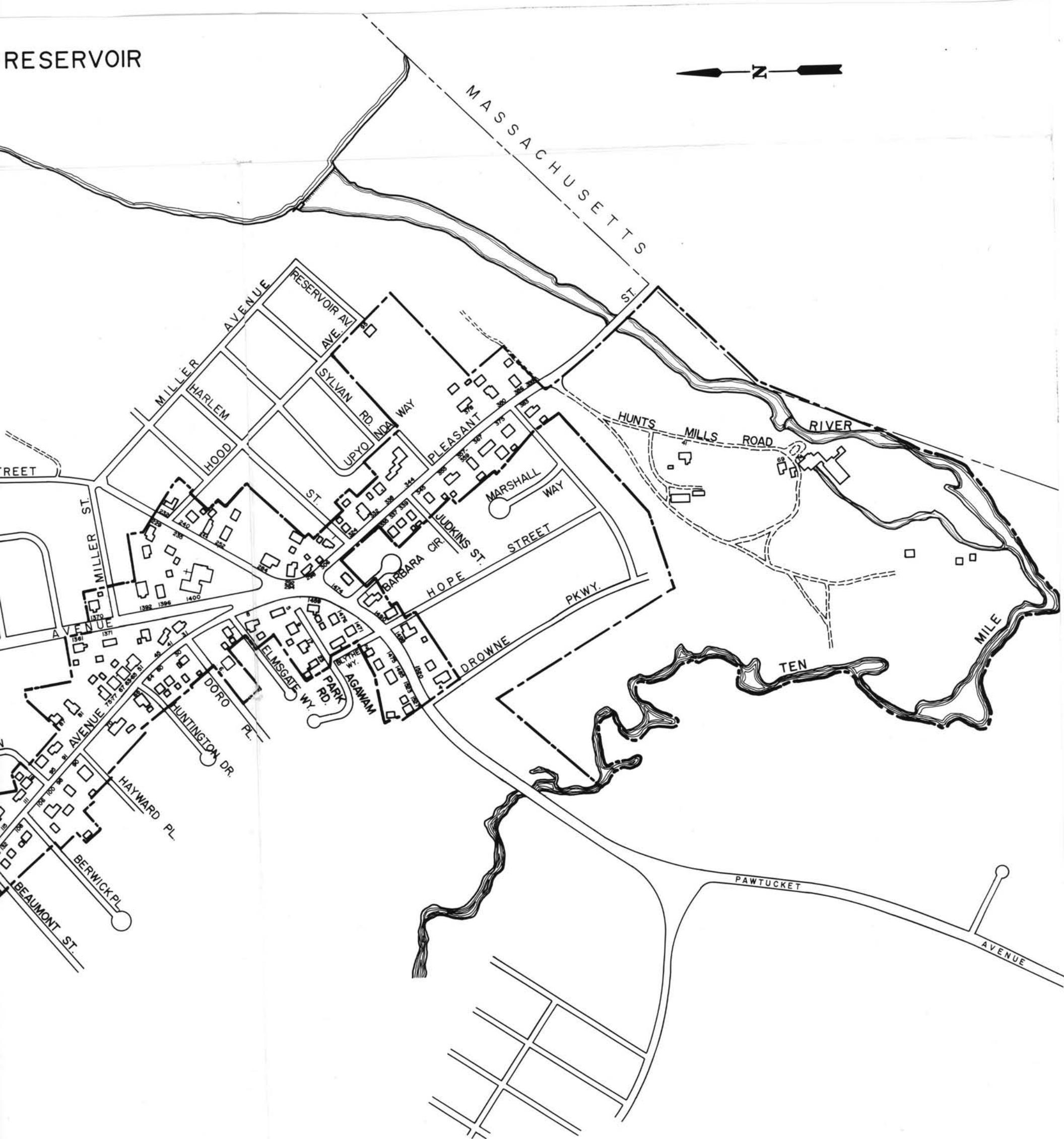
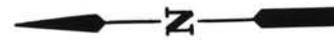
TURNER RESERVOIR

MASS



RUMFORD HISTORIC DISTRICT

RESERVOIR

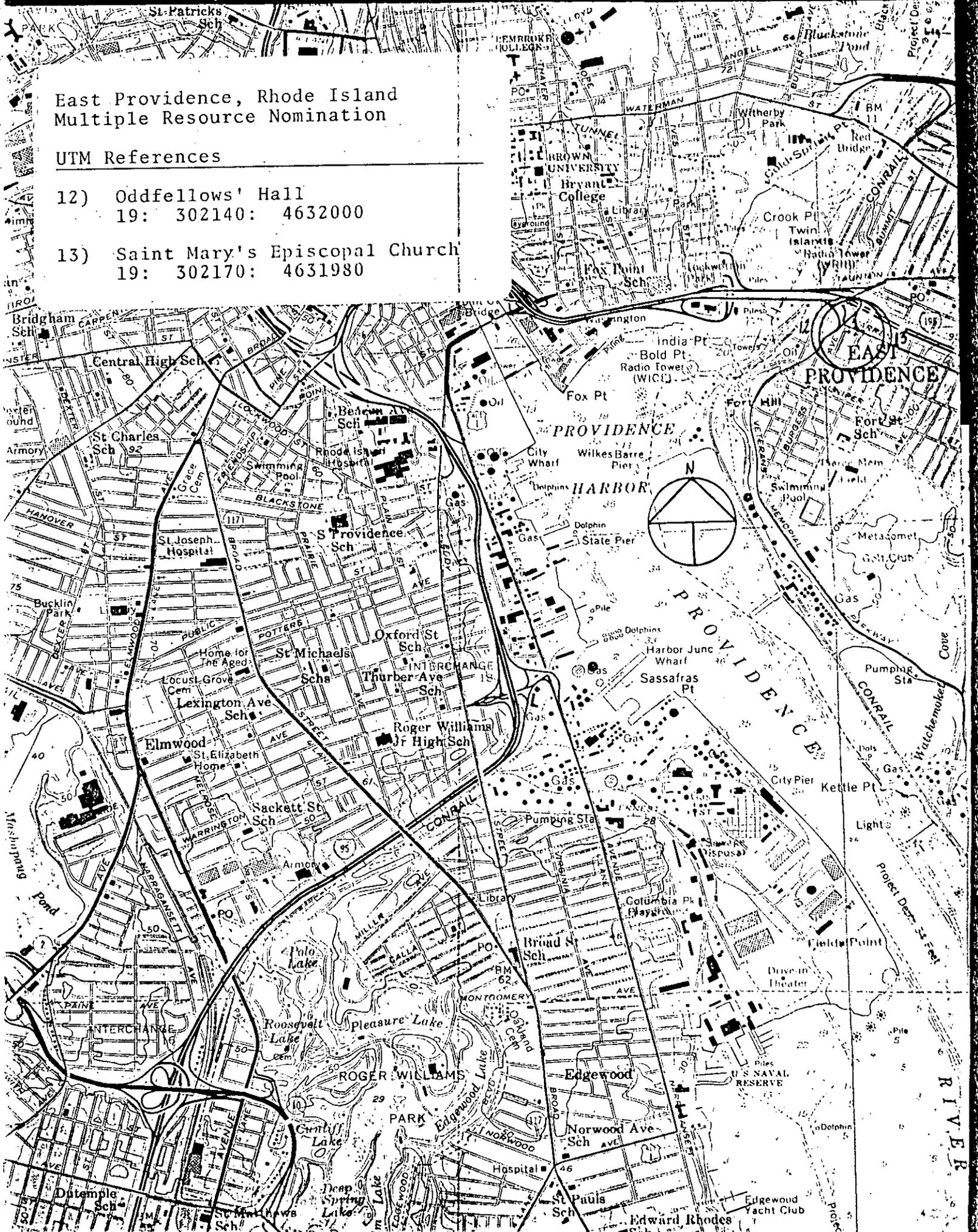


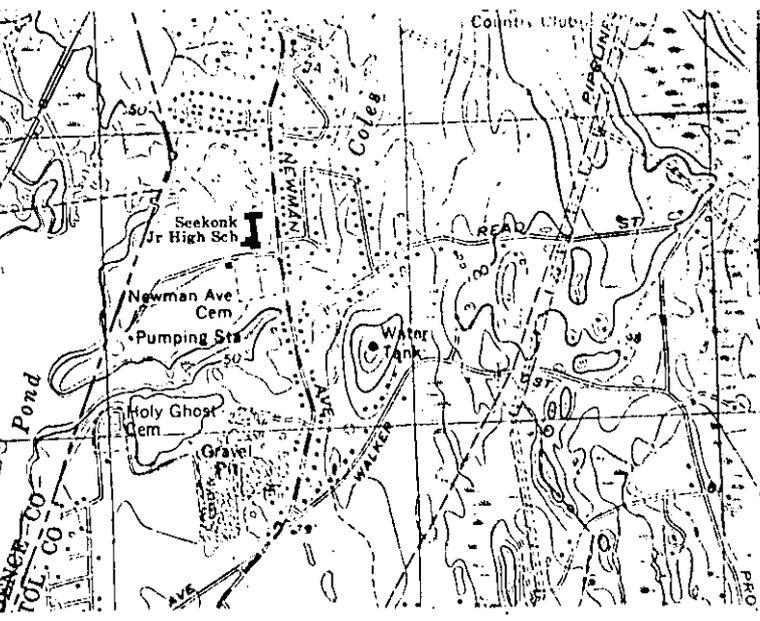
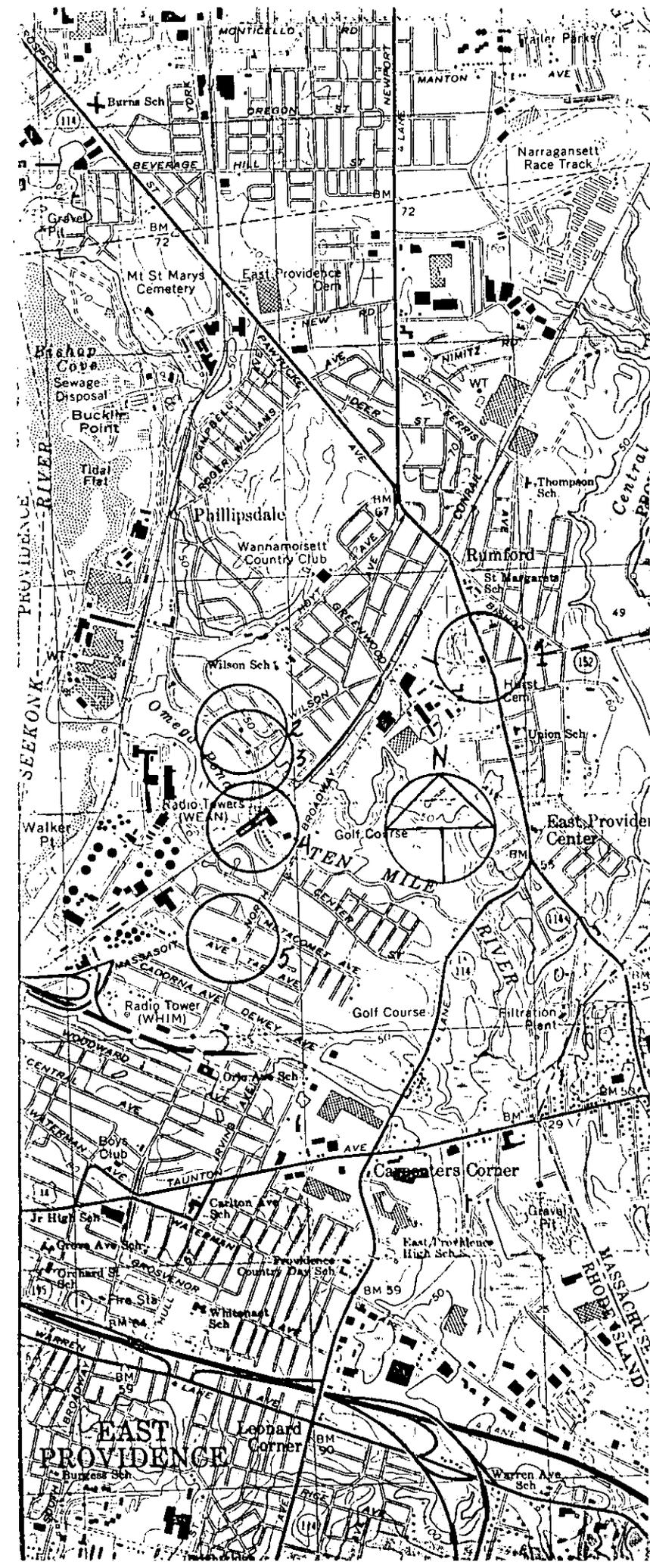
FORD HISTORIC DISTRICT

East Providence, Rhode Island
Multiple Resource Nomination

UTM References

- 12) Oddfellows' Hall
19: 302140: 4632000
- 13) Saint Mary's Episcopal Church
19: 302170: 4631980





East Providence, Rhode Island
Multiple Resource Nomination

UTM References

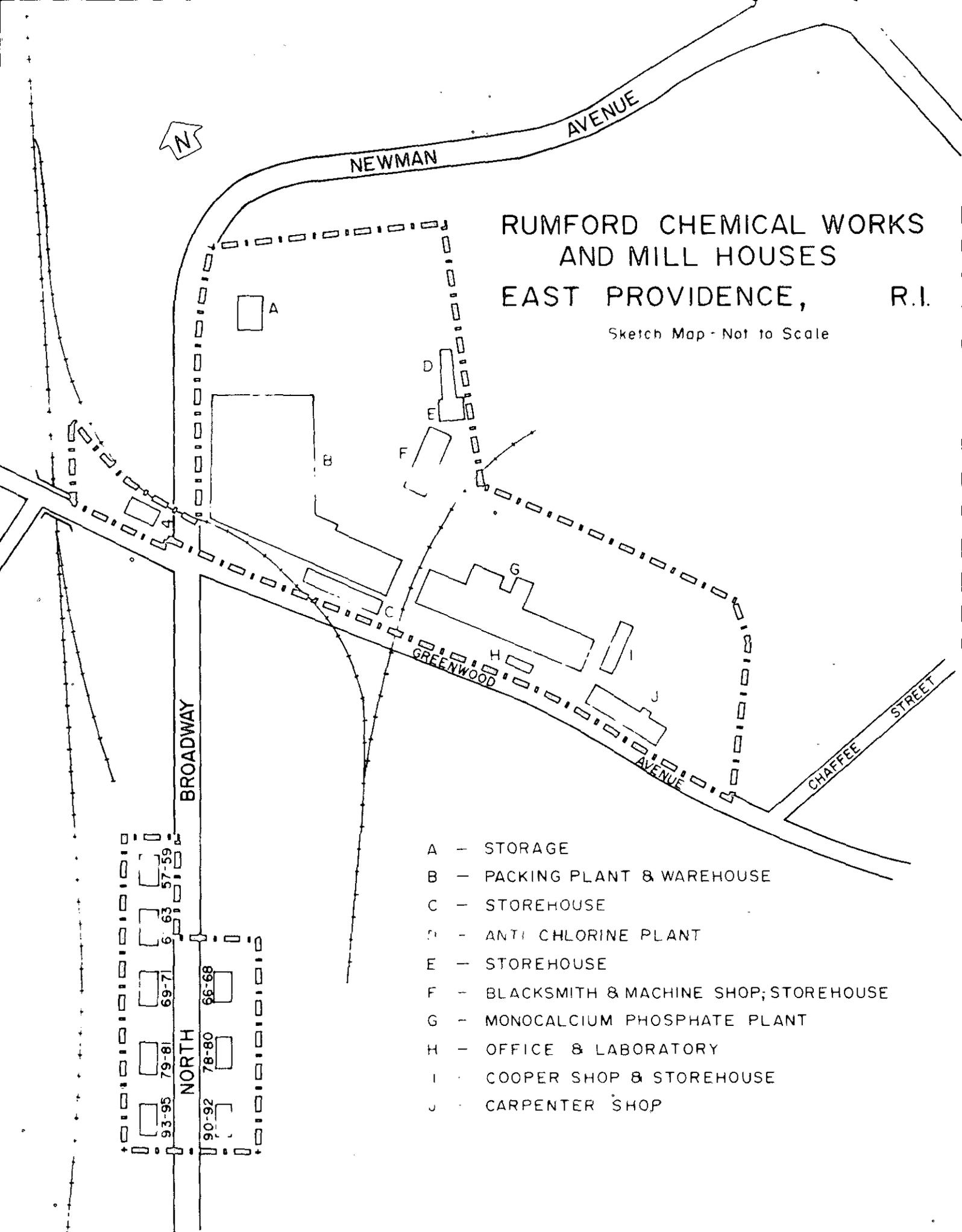
- 1) Newman Congregational Church
19: 304820: 4634600
- 2) Roger Williams Spring
19: 303780: 4634340
- 3) Nathaniel Daggett House
19: 303810: 4634240
- 4) Boston and Providence Railroad Bridge
19: 303820: 4633920
- 5) Philip Walker House
19: 303720: 4633420
- 6) Squantum Association
19: 302760: 4628960
- 7) James Dennis House
19: 303500: 4628850
- 8) Pomham Rocks Light Station
19: 303020: 4627610
- 9) District 6 Schoolhouse
19: 304240: 4627050
- 10) Little Neck Cemetery
19: 304250: 4626300
- 11) Crescent Park Carousel
19: 303790: 4625240
- 14) Whitcomb Farm
19: 303660: 4627510
- 15) Bicknell-Armington Lightning Splitter House
19: 303600: 4627470

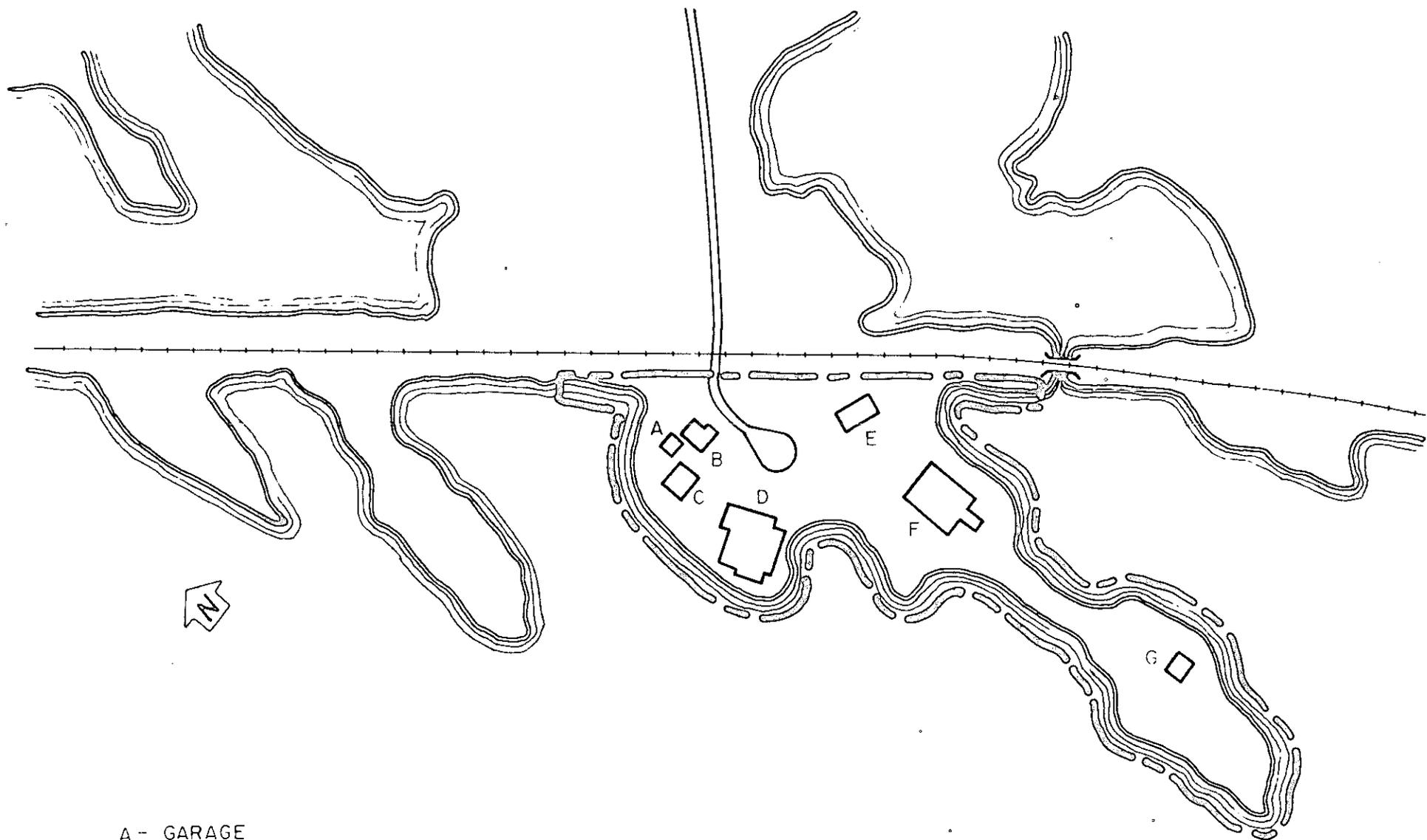
TURNER RESERVOIR

- A - WINDMILL (RUINS)
- B - HYDE-BRIDGHAM HOUSE
- C - CARRIAGE HOUSE
- D - BRIDGHAM FARMHOUSE
- E - BRIDGHAM TENANT HOUSE
- F - BARN
- G - FORMER FIRST BAPTIST PARSONAGE
- H - GARAGE



BRIDGHAM FARM
EAST PROVIDENCE, R.I.
Sketch Map - Not to Scale





- A - GARAGE
- B - STEWARD'S HOUSE
- C - FORMER BOWLING ALLEY
- D - BAKEHOUSE
- E - BILLIARD HALL
- F - CLUBHOUSE
- G - GAZEBO

SQUANTUM ASSOCIATION
EAST PROVIDENCE, R.I.

Sketch Map - Not to Scale

East Providence, Rhode Island

Multiple Resource Nomination

UTM References



16
Carpenter/Lakeside/Springvale Cemetery

- A) 19: 304710: 4635060
- B) 19: 304450: 4634610
- C) 19: 304870: 4634570

17)
Newman Cemetery

- A) 19: 304860: 4634550
- B) 19: 304740: 4634540
- C) 19: 304670: 4634290
- D) 19: 304910: 4634310

18)
Rumford Chemical Works

- A) 19: 304550: 4634780
- B) 19: 304190: 4634190
- C) 19: 304780: 4634260

19)
Bridgham Farm

- A) 19: 305620: 4634390
- B) 19: 305170: 4634400
- C) 19: 305140: 4634020
- D) 19: 305500: 4633670

20)
Rumford Historic District

- A) 19: 305120: 4633930
- B) 19: 304580: 4634230
- C) 19: 304820: 4632420
- D) 19: 305490: 4633430

CES OF EAST PROVIDENCE, R. I.

CAROUSEL

ALL

EPISCOPAL CHURCH

M

NGTON LIGHTNING SPLITTER HOUSE

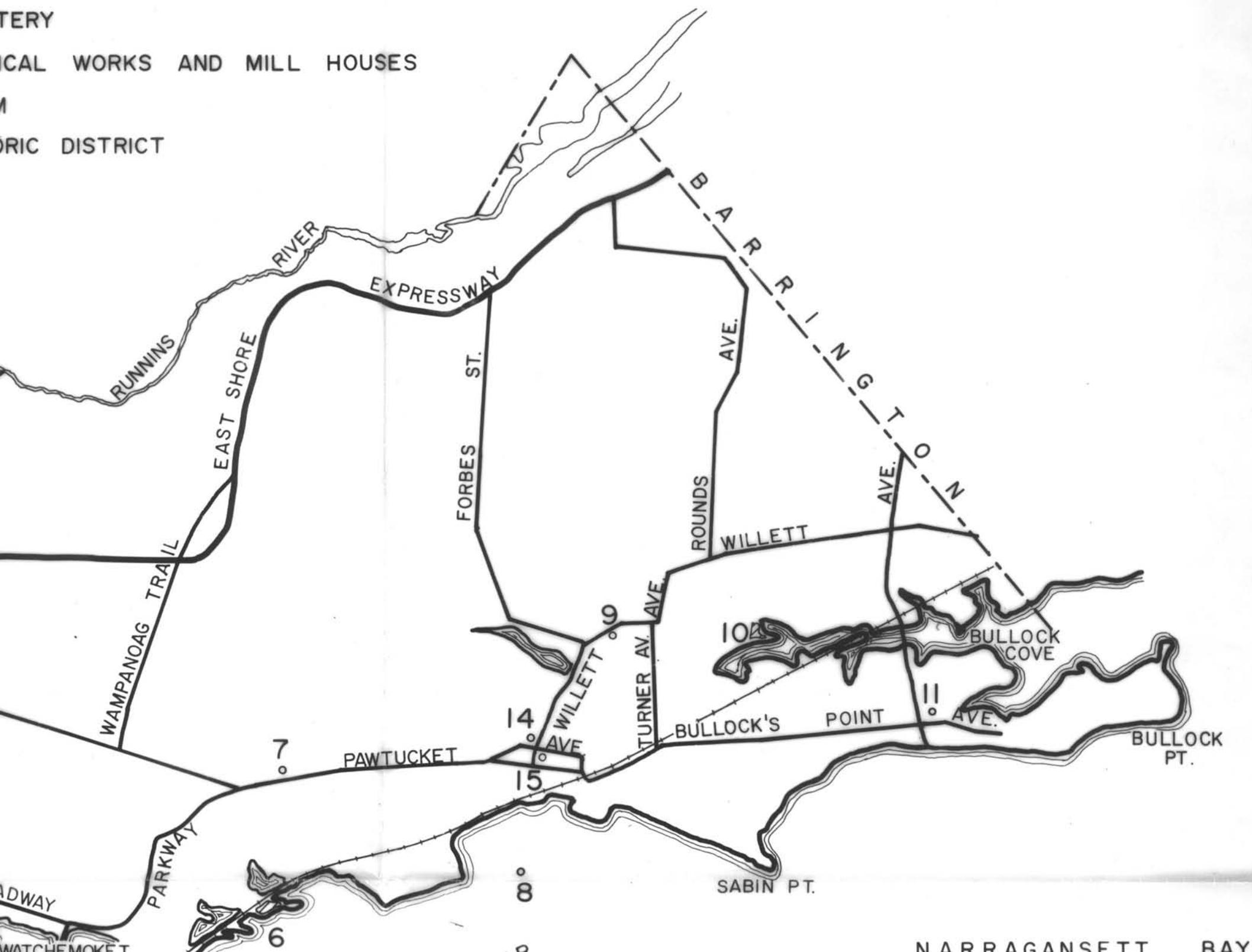
ESIDE-SPRINGVALE CEMETERY

TERY

CAL WORKS AND MILL HOUSES

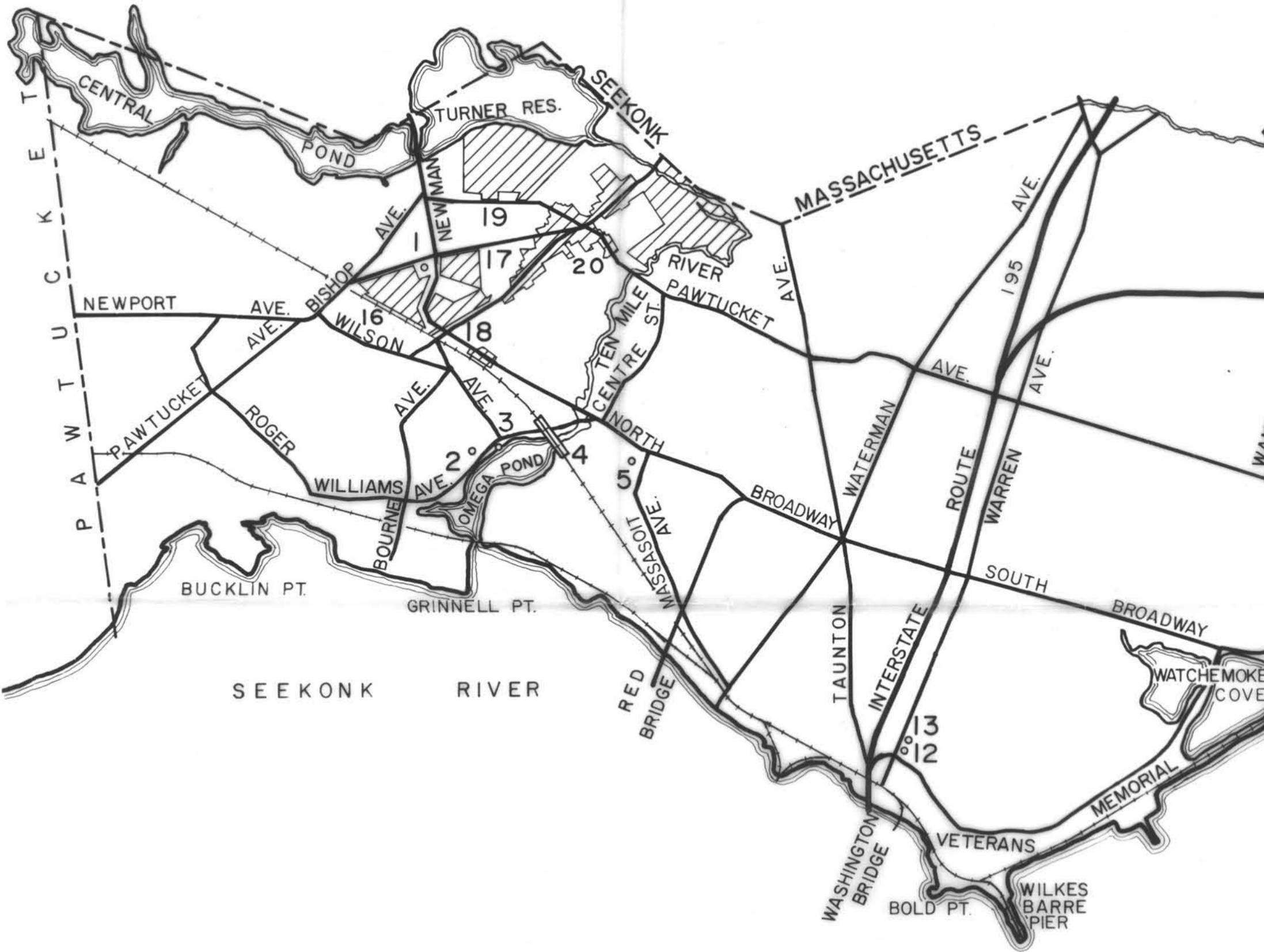
M

ORIC DISTRICT



HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1. NEWMAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH | 11. CRESCENT PARK CAROUSEL |
| 2. ROGER WILLIAMS SPRING | 12. ODDFELLOWS' HALL |
| 3. NATHANIEL DAGGETT HOUSE | 13. SAINT MARY'S EPISCOPAL |
| 4. BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE RAILROAD BRIDGE | 14. WHITCOMB FARM |
| 5. PHILIP WALKER HOUSE | 15. BICKNELL-ARMINGTON LIGHT |
| 6. SQUANTUM ASSOCIATION | 16. CARPENTER-LAKESIDE-SPR |
| 7. JAMES DENNIS HOUSE | 17. NEWMAN CEMETERY |
| 8. POMHAM ROCKS LIGHT STATION | 18. RUMFORD CHEMICAL WOR |
| 9. DISTRICT 6 SCHOOLHOUSE | 19. BRIDGHAM FARM |
| 10. LITTLE NECK CEMETERY | 20. RUMFORD HISTORIC DIST |



RHODE ISLAND



North 5
REHOBOTH

South 48 1/2 East 389 Rods Magnetic Meridian

SWANSEY

The Survey of Seekonk taken
January 9 1831.



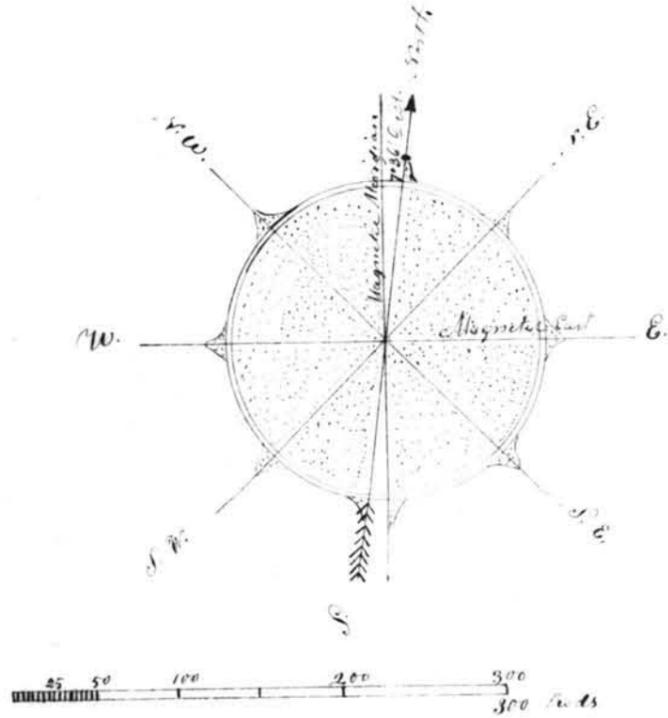
North 52 1/2 East 966 Rods 17 Links Magnetic Meridian
BARRINGTON. R.I.

Multiple Resource Nomination
East Providence, R.I.

Southern section of a map of Seekonk, Massachusetts,
in 1831, showing present-day East Providence to
thw west of the Ten Mile and Runal's Rivers.

Original in the Massachusetts Archives, State
House, Boston, Massachusetts.

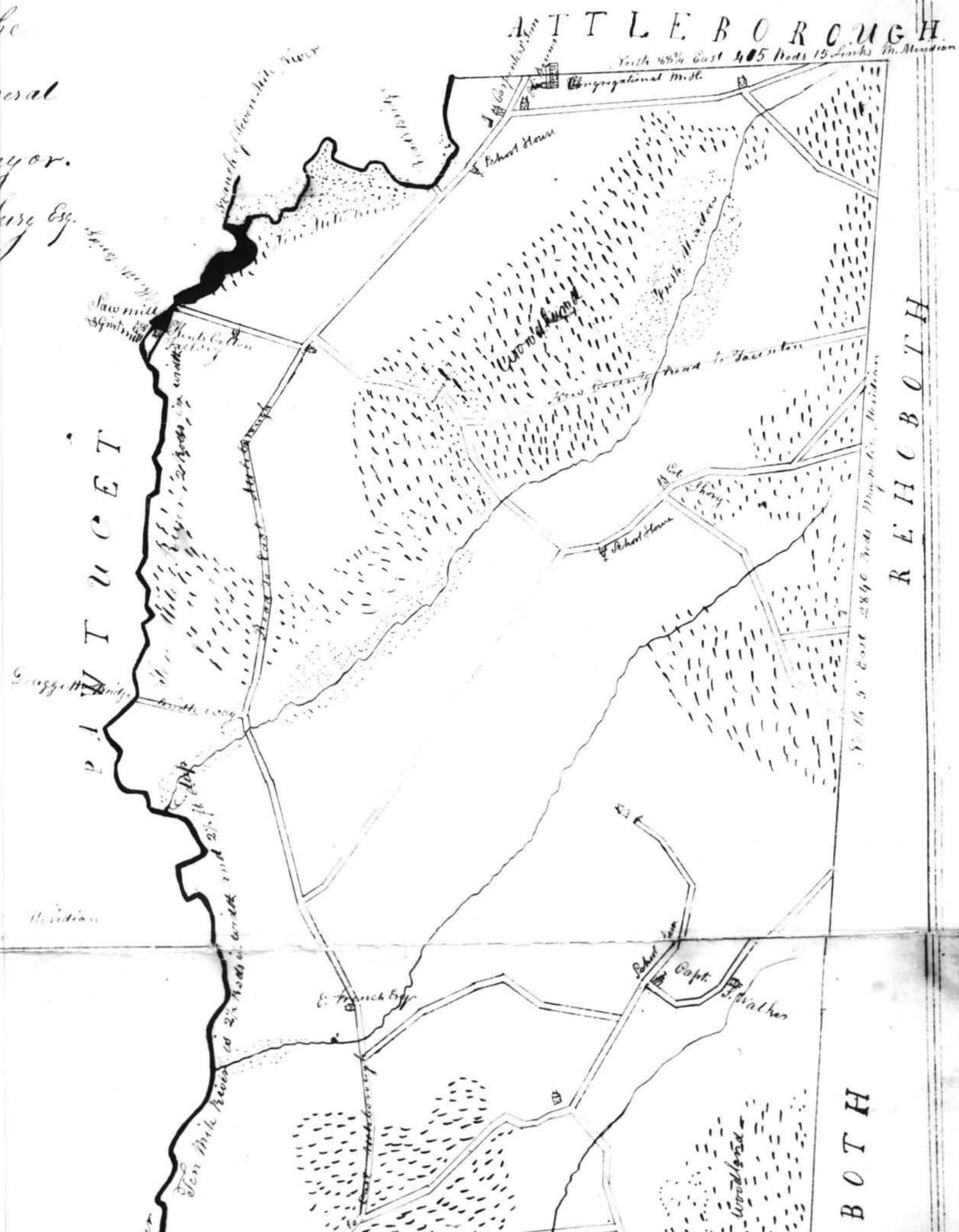
A. Plat of Seekonk, made under the direction of the
 Selectmen, in accordance with the resolve of the General
 Court of Massachusetts. By Joseph W. Capron, Surveyor.
 Church Gray Esq., Capt. Simon Walker, and Jesse Medbury Esq.
 Selectmen of Seekonk.



P. A. W. I. U. C. C. I.

Line East 639 Rods 12 Links Magnetic Meridian

Seekonk
 Duck
 Mill
 Mill Pond
 Newport Road
 Boston is estimated to be
 41 miles from the center of
 the town.





P. A. W. S. U. C. C. I.

True East 639 Rods 12 Links Magnetic Meridian



RHODE ISLAND

Schunk River

Ten Mile River

PROVIDENCE

REHOBOTH

Boston is estimated to be 41 miles from the center of the town.

Central Cotton Factory

Schunk's Mill

Church of the Holy Spirit

Woodland

Distance to Taunton is 14 miles

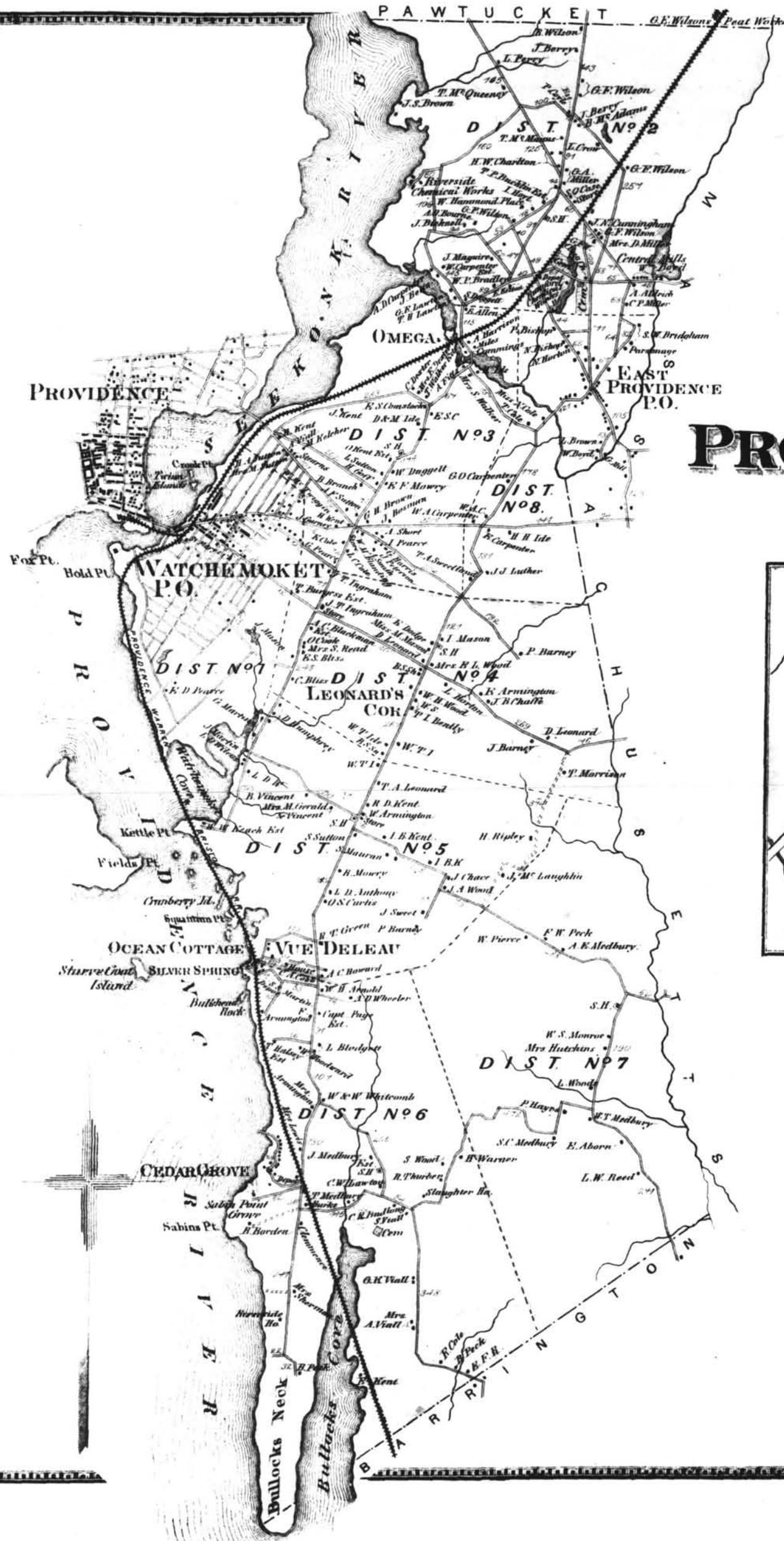
Wm. S. Burgess

Multiple Resource Nomination
East Providence, R.I.

Northern section of a map of Seekonk, Massachusetts,
in 1831, showing present-day East Providence to
the west of the Ten Mile and Runal's Rivers.

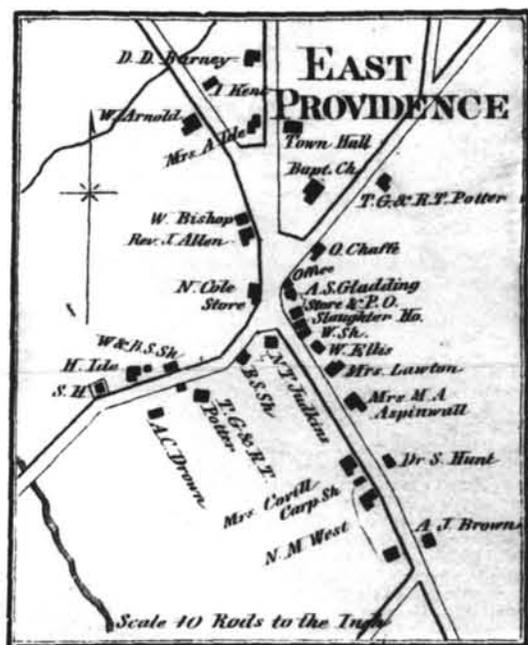
Original in the Massachusetts Archives, State
House, Boston, Massachusetts.

PAWTUCKET



EAST PROVIDENCE

Providence Co. R.I.
Scale 2 Inches to the Mile



East Providence Subscribers' Business Directory.

- Rumford Chemical Works, Office and Store 58, 59, and 60 South Water Street, Providence, Manufacturers of Horsford's Patent Cream of Tartar, Horsford's Self-Raising Bread Preparation, Rumford Yeast Powder, Rumford Bleaching, Wilson's Ammoniated Super-Phosphate, and a variety of Chemicals for Printers, Dyers, and Paper Makers. George F. Wilson, Treas.
- E. Wilson, Superintendent Rumford Chemical Works.
- Wm. H. Brow, Machinist Rumford Chemical Works.
- S. Hunt & Co., Apothecaries, cor. Warren Ave. and First St., Watchemoket. E. J. Luther, S. Hunt, M. D. Prescriptions carefully prepared. Also, Dealers in Books, Periodicals, Newspapers, Magazines, Fancy Goods, Cigars and Tobacco. Subscriptions for Newspapers, Magazines, &c., received at publishers' prices. Every article in our line, if not on hand, will be furnished at the shortest notice.
- H. Rogers, Dealer in Dry and Fancy Goods, Buttons, Dress Trimmings, Hosiery, and a good assortment of Ladies' Furnishing Goods; also, Boots and Shoes, Ladies and Misses Gaiters, Rubbers, &c., Watchemoket.
- N. C. Case, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Provisions generally, Dist. 2.
- W. H. Barney, Dealer in Groceries and Provisions, Watchemoket.
- I. Hoyt, Supt. of Repairs, 4th Div. B. & P. R. R. Res. Dist. 2.
- Thomas G. & R. S. Potter, Growers of Garden Seeds and Vegetables, Dist. 8.
- N. M. West, Carpenter and Contractor, Dist. 8.
- Dr. S. Hunt, Physician and Surgeon, Dist. 8.
- C. P. Miller, Stone Mason, Dist. 2.
- J. J. Luther, Watchmaker, Res. Dist. 4.
- F. Armington, Wharf and Bridge Builder, Dist. 6.
- T. B. Belcher, Agent Omega Mills.
- Thomas H. Lawton, Painter and Paper Hanger, Omega.
- R. T. Greene, Proprietor of "Ocean Cottage," one of the pleasantest summer resorts. Parties accommodated at short notice.
- O. Chaffee, Farmer, Dist. 8.
- Mrs. M. A. Aspinwall, Resident, Dist. 8.
- Thos. A. Sweetland Firm of Dudley, Steers & Parbhurst, Providence, Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods, Dist. 8.

Multiple Resource Nomination
East Providence, R.I.

Map of East Providence in 1870

Plate 13 from D. G. Beers and Company, ATLAS OF
THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE
PLANTATIONS (Philadelphia: 1870).

Original at the Rhode Island Historical Society
Library, 151 Hope Street, Providence, R.I.

REFERENCES.	
	BRICK BUILDING
	WOOD
	STONE
	IRON
	BARN
	GREENHOUSE
	STREET CAR
	SEWER
	HYDRANT
	AREAS OF PROPERTY GIVEN IN SQUARE FEET

136



TOWN OF
EAST PROVIDENCE

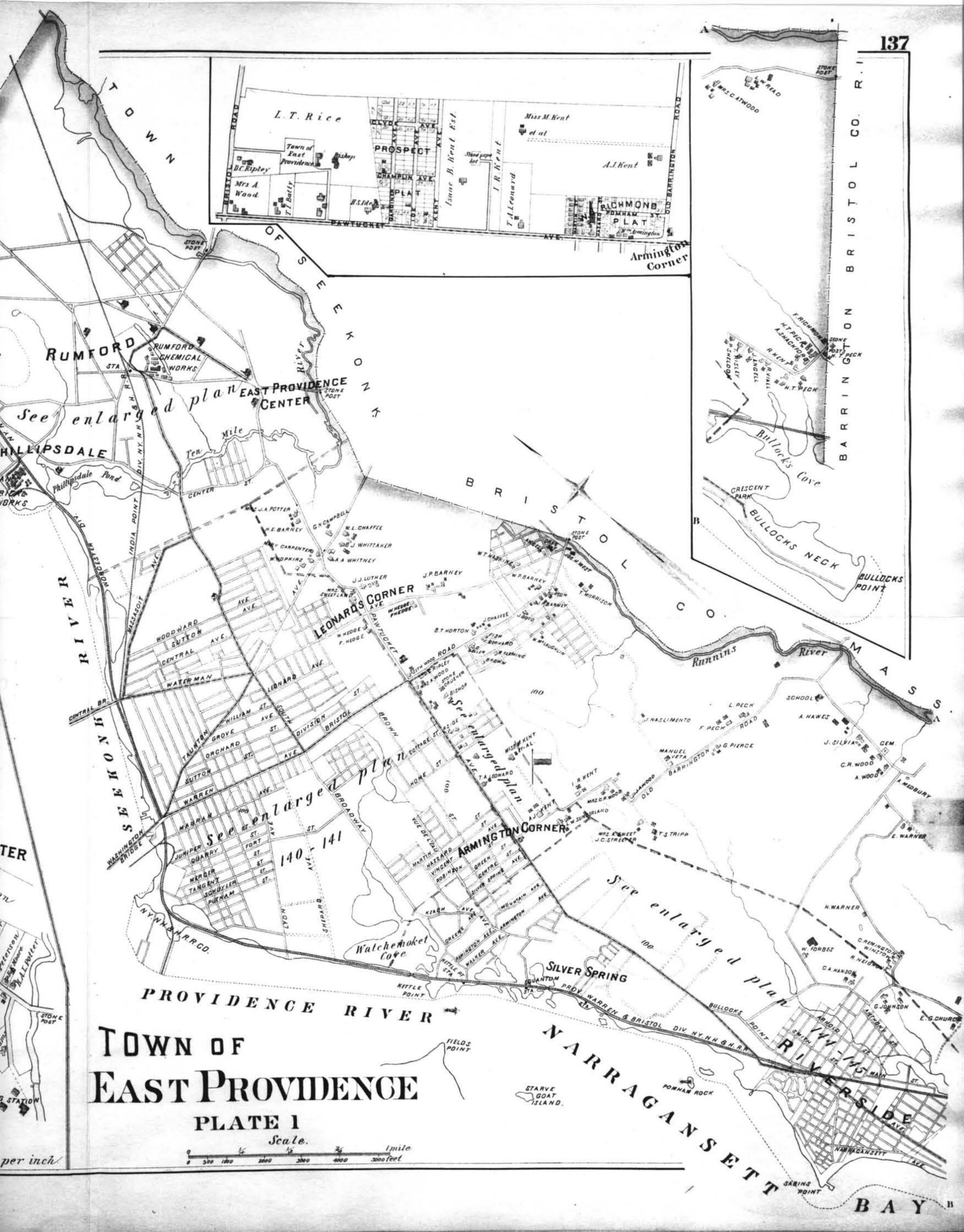
Scale 400 feet = 1 inch.

Multiple Resource Nomination
East Providence, R.I.

Detail map of central East Providence in 1895.

Plates 140 and 141 from Everts and Richards,
NEW TOPOGRAPHICAL ATLAS OF SURVEYS, PROVIDENCE
COUNTY, RHODE ISLAND (Philadelphia: 1895).

Original at the Rhode Island Historical Society
Library, 151 Hope Street, Providence, R.I.



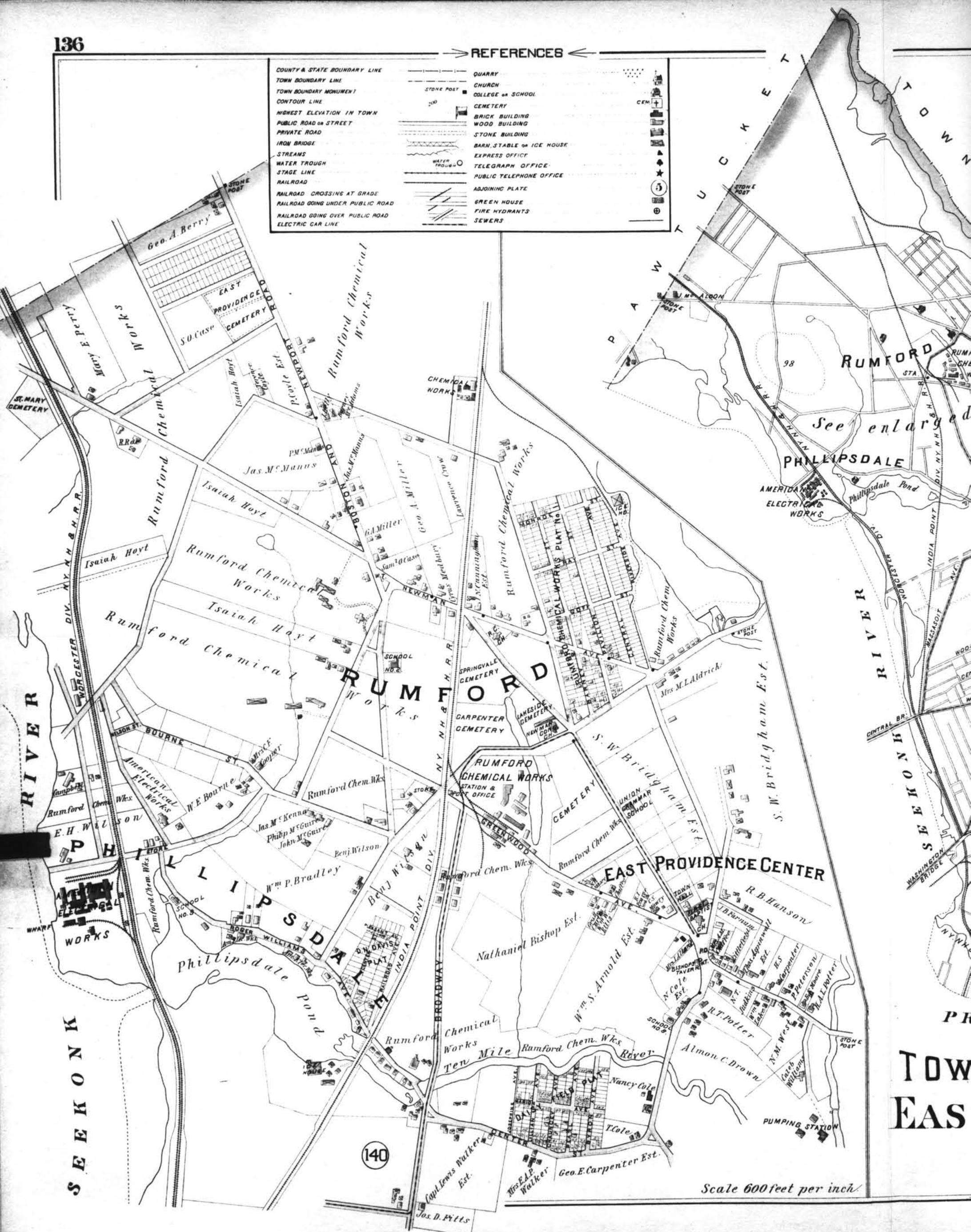
TOWN OF EAST PROVIDENCE
PLATE I

Scale. 1 mile
 0 500 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 feet

per inch

REFERENCES

COUNTY & STATE BOUNDARY LINE	QUARRY
TOWN BOUNDARY LINE	CHURCH
TOWN BOUNDARY MONUMENT	COLLEGE OR SCHOOL
CONTOUR LINE	CEMETERY
HIGHEST ELEVATION IN TOWN	BRICK BUILDING
PUBLIC ROAD OR STREET	WOOD BUILDING
PRIVATE ROAD	STONE BUILDING
IRON BRIDGE	BARN, STABLE OR ICE HOUSE
STREAMS	EXPRESS OFFICE
WATER TROUGH	TELEGRAPH OFFICE
STAGE LINE	PUBLIC TELEPHONE OFFICE
RAILROAD	ADJOINING PLATE
RAILROAD CROSSING AT GRADE	GREEN HOUSE
RAILROAD GOING UNDER PUBLIC ROAD	FIRE HYDRANTS
RAILROAD GOING OVER PUBLIC ROAD	SEWERS
ELECTRIC CAR LINE	



Scale 600 feet per inch

140

TOWNS EAST

RIVER

SEEKONK

RUMFORD

PHILLIPSDALE

EAST PROVIDENCE CENTER

Phillipsdale Pond

RUMFORD

Geo. A. Berry

EAST PROVIDENCE CEMETERY

Rumford Chemical Works

Jas. McManus

Rumford Chemical Works

Rumford Chemical Works

RUMFORD

RUMFORD CHEMICAL WORKS

EAST PROVIDENCE CENTER

Phillipsdale Pond

Rumford Chemical Works

Rumford Chem. Wks

Almon C. Drown

Cap. Lewis Walker Est.

Mrs. E.A.P. Walker

Geo. E. Carpenter Est.

PUMPING STATION

AMERICAN ELECTRIC WORKS

RIVER

SEEKONK

PH

TOWNS EAST

See enlarged

PHILLIPSDALE

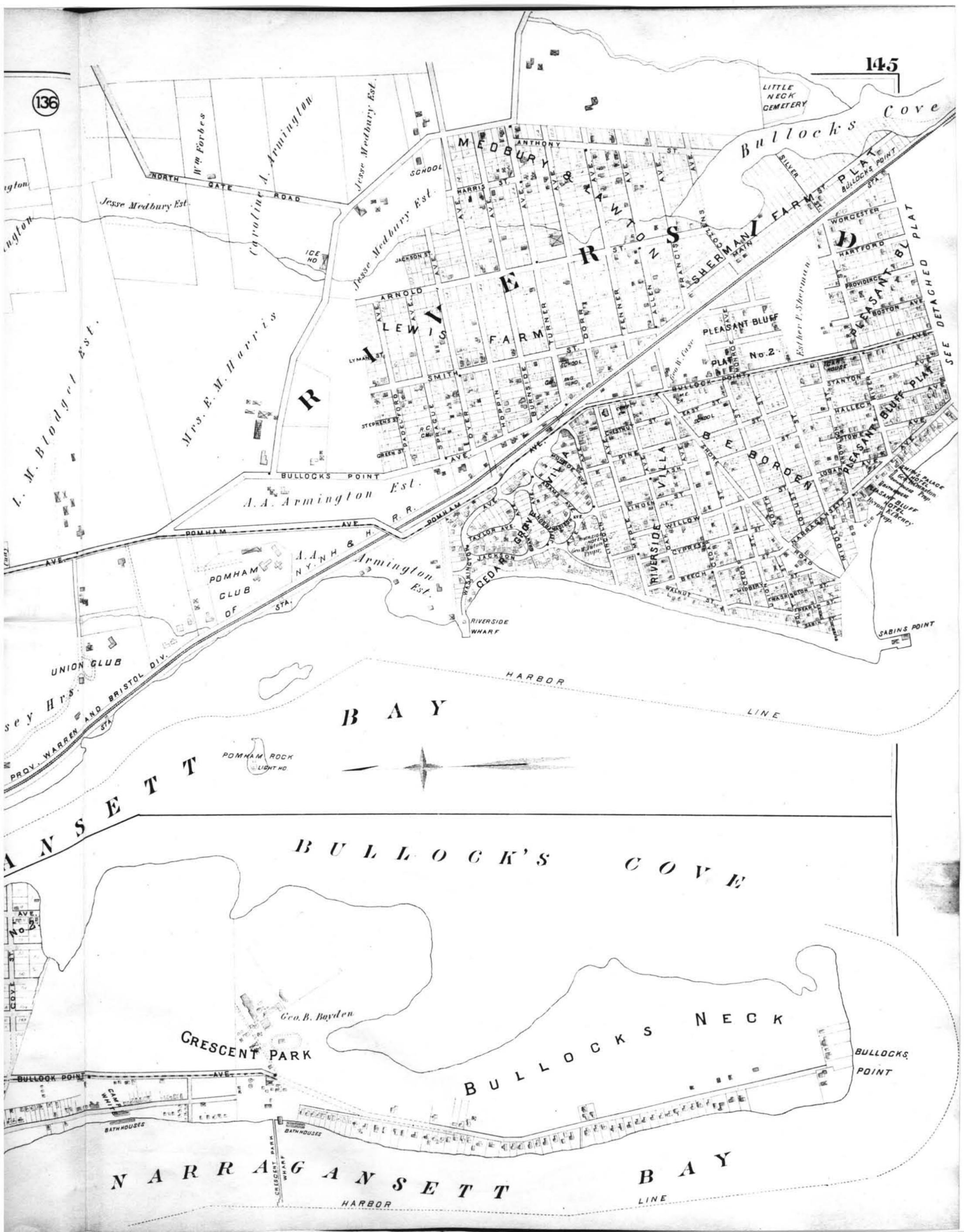
RIVER

Multiple Resource Nomination
East Providence, R.I.

Map of East Providence in 1895, with detail insets
of northern East Providence and Armington's Corner.

Plates 136 and 137 from Everts and Richards,
NEW TOPOGRAPHICAL ATLAS OF SURVEYS, PROVIDENCE
COUNTY, RHODE ISLAND (Philadelphia: 1895).

Original at the Rhode Island Historical Society
Library, 151 Hope Street, Providence, R.I.



L. M. Blodget Est.

Mrs. E. M. Harris

R

MEDBURY

LEWIS FARM

RONSON

Bullock's Cove

A.A. Armington Est.

BAY

BULLOCK'S COVE

BULLOCKS NECK

NARRAGANSETT BAY

BULLOCKS POINT

HARBOR

LINE

SABINS POINT

SEE DETACHED

Esther L. Sherman

PLEASANT BLUFF

No. 2.

BORDEN

RIVERSIDE VILLA

RIVERSIDE WHARF

POMHAM CLUB OF

UNION CLUB

PROV. WARREN AND BRISTOL DIV.

POMHAM ROCK LIGHT NO.

Geo. B. Boyden

CRESCENT PARK

BATHHOUSES

BATHHOUSES

CRESCENT PARK WHARF

LITTLE NECK CEMETERY

WORCESTER

HARTFORD

PROVIDENCE

BOSTON

STANTON

HALLECK

STOWEN

LOGAN

MARRAGANSETT

JUDITH

WASHINGTON

BARRETT

WALTON

WILLOW

TOWN OF EAST PROVIDENCE

Scale 400 feet - 1 inch.

PLATE 3

136



REFERENCES.

BRICK BUILDING	[Symbol]
WOOD "	[Symbol]
STONE "	[Symbol]
IRON "	[Symbol]
BARN	[Symbol]
GREENHOUSE	[Symbol]
STREET CAR	[Symbol]
SEWER	[Symbol]
HYDRANT	[Symbol]
AREAS OF PROPERTY	[Symbol]
GIVEN IN SQUARE FEET	[Symbol]

N A

Multiple Resource Nomination
East Providence, R.I.

Detail map of southern East Providence in 1895.

Plates 144 and 145 from Everts and Richards,
NEW TOPOGRAPHICAL ATLAS OF SURVEYS, PROVIDENCE
COUNTY, RHODE ISLAND (Philadelphia: 1895).

Original at the Rhode Island Historical Society
Library, 151 Hope Street, Providence, R.I.



Rumford Historic District
East Providence, R.I.

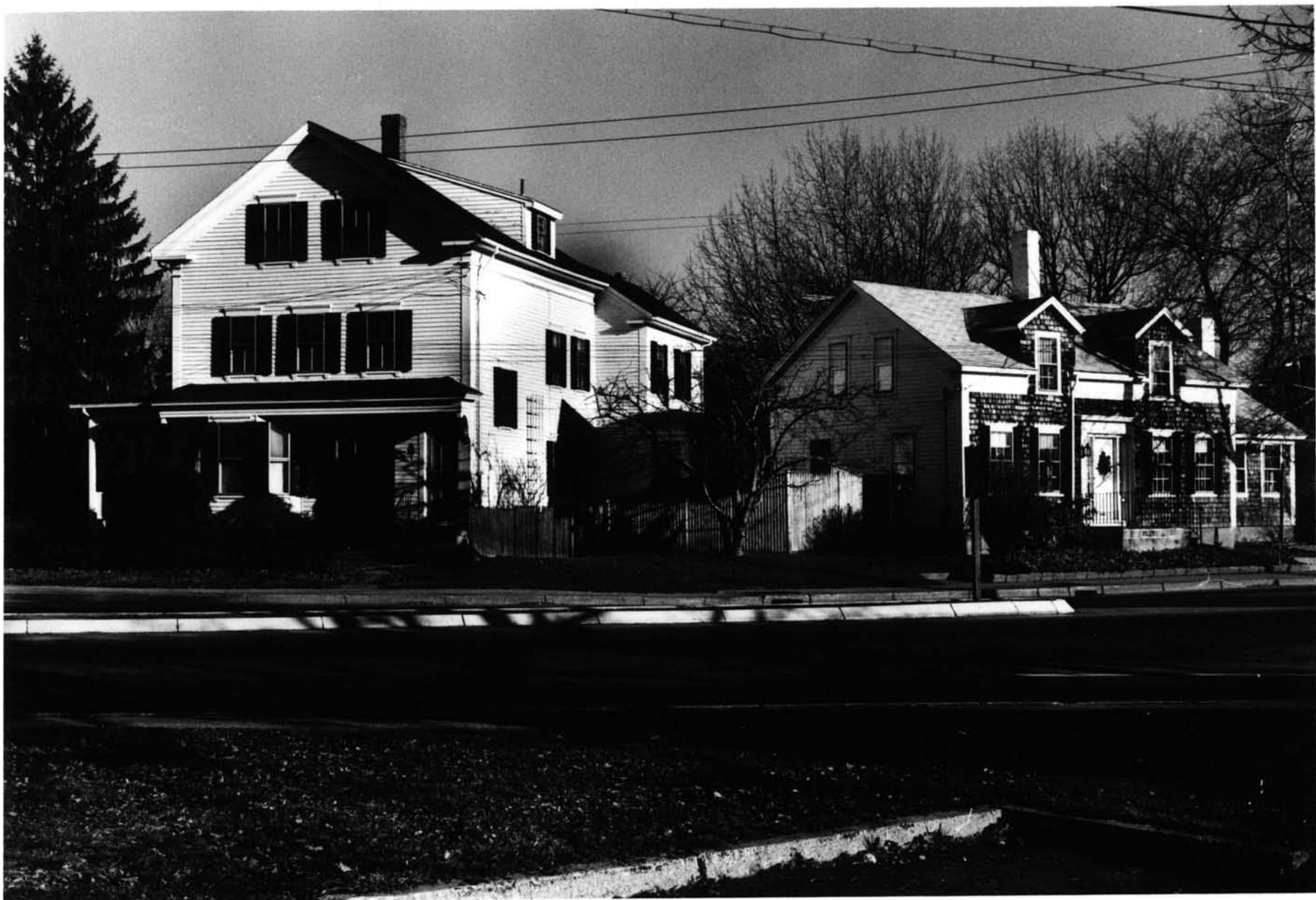
Photographer: Robert O. Jones

Date: December 1979

Negative filed at: Rhode Island Historical
Preservation Commission
150 Benefit Street
Providence, R.I.

General view facing southeast along Pawtucket
Avenue, showing (l. to r.) the Bridgham Memorial
Library, the First Baptist Church Parsonage,
and the First Baptist Church.

Photo #1.



Rumford Historic District
East Providence, R.I.

Photographer: Robert O. Jones

Date: December 1979

Negative filed at: Rhode Island Historical
Preservation Commission
150 Benefit Street
Providence, R.I.

View facing east showing (l. to r.) houses
at 292-294 and 298 Pleasant Street.

Photo #2



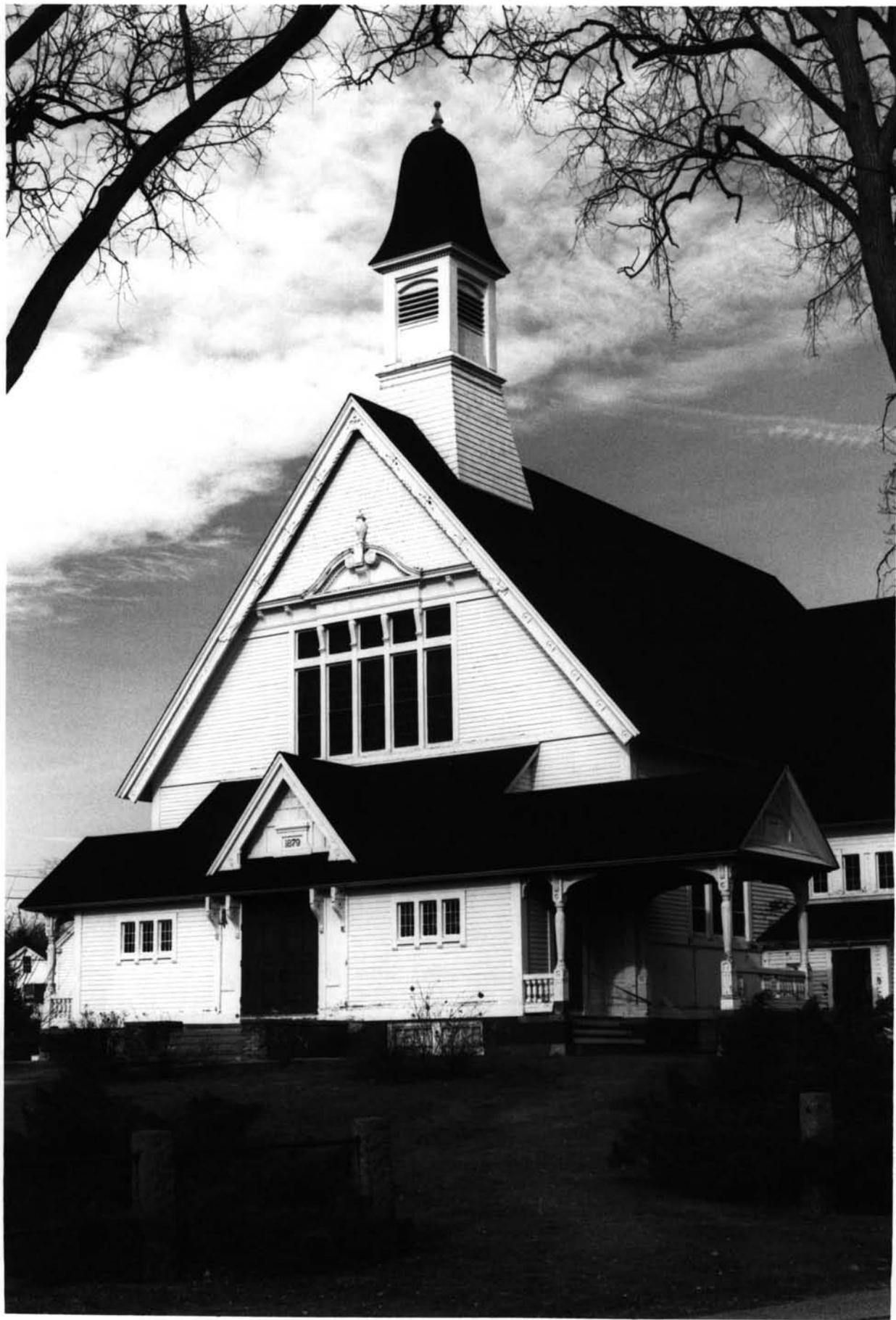
Rumford Historic District
East Providence, R.I.

Photographer: Robert O. Jones
Date: December 1979

Negative filed at: Rhode Island Historical
Preservation Commission
150 Benefit Street
Providence, R.I.

View facing southeast along Pleasant Street,
showing (l. to r.) the house at 338 Pleasant
Street and the Thomas Aspinwall House at
344 Pleasant Street.

Photo #3.



First Baptist Church, Rumford Historic District
East Providence, R.I.

Photographer: Robert O. Jones
Date: December 1979

Negative filed at: Rhode Island Historical
Preservation Commission
150 Benefit Street
Providence, R.I.

View of the facade facing northwest.

Photo #4.



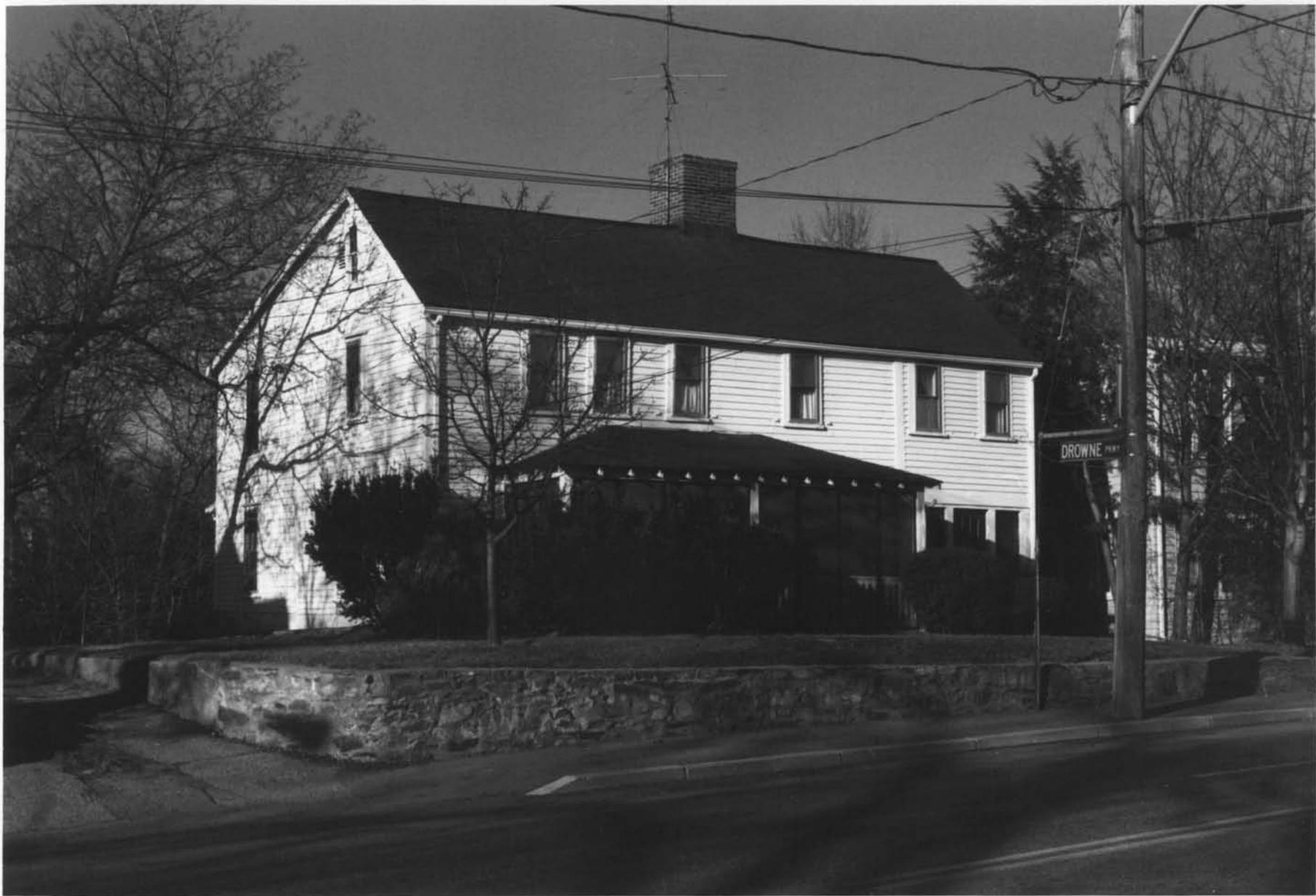
Nathaniel Judkins House, Rumford Historic District
East Providence, R.I.

Photographer: Warren Jagger
Date: January 1980

Negative filed at: Rhode Island Historical
Preservation Commission
150 Benefit Street
Providence, R.I.

General view of exterior facing east.

Photo #5.



House at 1527 Pawtucket Avenue, Rumford Historic
District
East Providence, R.I.

Photographer: Robert O. Jones
Date: December 1979

Negative filed at: Rhode Island Historical
Preservation Commission
150 Benefit Street
Providence, R.I.

General view of exterior facing north.

Photo #6.



Phanuel Bishop House, Rumford Historic District
East Providence, R.I.

Photographer: Robert O. Jones

Date: December 1979

Negative filed at: Rhode Island Historical
Preservation Commission
150 Benefit Street
Providence, R.I.

General view of exterior facing west.

Photo #7.



Lemuel Brown House, Hunts Mills
Rumford Historic District
East Providence, R.I.

Photographer: Warren Jagger
Date: January 1980

Negative filed at: Rhode Island Historical
Preservation Commission
150 Benefit Street
Providence, R.I.

General view of exterior facing northwest

Photo #8.



John Hunt, Jr. House, Hunts Mills
Rumford Historic District
East Providence, R.I.

Photographer: Warren Jagger
Date: January 1980

Negative filed at: Rhode Island Historical
Preservation Commission
150 Benefit Street
Providence, R.I.

General view of exterior facing northwest

Photo #9.



Pumping Station, Hunts Mills
Rumford Historic District
East Providence, R.I.

Photographer: Warren Jagger
January 1980

Negative filed at: Rhode Island Historical
Preservation Commission
150 Benefit Street
Providence, R.I.

General view of exterior facing west

Photo #10.



Rumford Chemical Works and Mill Houses
East Providence, R.I.

Photographer: Robert O. Jones

Date: December 1979

Negative filed at: Rhode Island Historical
Preservation Commission
150 Benefit Street
Providence, R.I.

View facing northwest along Greenwood Avenue.

Photo #11.



Rumford Chemical Works and Mill Houses
East Providence, R.I.

Photographer: Robert O. Jones

Date: December 1979

Negative filed at: Rhode Island Historical
Preservation Commission
150 Benefit Street
Providence, R.I.

View of Chemical Works from Newman Cemetery,
facing west.

Photo #12.



Rumford Chemical Works and Mill Houses
East Providence, R.I.

Photographer: Robert O. Jones

Date: December 1979

Negative filed at: Rhode Island Historical
Preservation Commission
150 Benefit Street
Providence, R.I.

General view of building at 4 Newman Avenue,
facing north.

Photo #13.



Rumford Chemical Works and Mill Houses
East Providence, R.I.

Photographer: Robert O. Jones

Date: December 1979

Negative filed at: Rhode Island Historical
Preservation Commission
150 Benefit Street
Providence, R.I.

View facing north-northeast along North Broadway,
showing (l. to r.) mill houses at numbers 93-95,
79-81, 69-71, and 61-63.

Photo #14.



Rumford Chemical Works and Mill Houses
East Providence, R.I.

Photographer: Robert O. Jones
Date: December 1979

Negative filed at: Rhode Island Historical
Preservation Commission
150 Benefit Street
Providence, R.I.

General view of exterior of mill houses at 69-71
North Broadway, facing northwest

Photo #15.



Bicknell-Armington Lightning Splitter House
East Providence, R.I.

Photographer: Robert O. Jones
Date: December 1979

Negative filed at: Rhode Island Historical
Preservation Commission
150 Benefit Street
Providence, R.I.

General view of exterior facing northwest.

Photo #28.



Rumford Chemical Works and Mill Houses
East Providence, R.I.

Photographer: Robert O. Jones

Date: December 1979

Negative filed at: Rhode Island Historical
Preservation Commission
150 Benefit Street
Providence, R.I.

General view of exterior of mill houses at 93-95
North Broadway, facing northwest.

Photo #16.



Gathered in 1841

Newman Congregational Church
East Providence, R.I.

Photographer: Warren Jagger
Date: January 1980

Negative filed at: Rhode Island Historical
Preservation Commission
150 Benefit Street
Providence, R.I.

General view of church exterior facing north,
with parish hall on the left.

Photo #17.



Newman Congregational Church
East Providence, R.I.

Photographer: Warren Jagger
Date: January 1980

Negative filed at: Rhode Island Historical
Preservation Commission
150 Benefit Street
Providence, R.I.

View of Church interior from the entrance,
facing the chancel.

Photo #18.



Newman Congregational Church
East Providence, R.I.

Photographer: Warren Jagger
Date: January 1980

Negative filed at: Rhode Island Historical
Preservation Commission
150 Benefit Street
Providence, R.I.

View of church interior from the pulpit, facing
the main entrance.

Photo #19.



Newman Cemetery
East Providence, R.I.

Photographer: Robert O. Jones
Date: December 1979

Negative filed at: Rhode Island Historical
Preservation Commission
150 Benefit Street
Providence, R.I.

General view facing north, showing cemetery's
relationship to Newman Congregational Church.

Photo #20.



670
JOHN
KING
SLEY

Newman Cemetery
East Providence, R.I.

Photographer: Robert O. Jones
Date: December 1979

Negative filed at: Rhode Island Historical
Preservation Commission
150 Benefit Street
Providence, R.I.

View of gravestone of John Kingsley (1678).

Photo #21.

DAVID CAG 26 Y

DY 26 JULY 1701

WIFE

1701

Newman Cemetery
East Providence, R.I.

Photographer: Robert O. Jones
Date: December 1979

Negative filed at: Rhode Island Historical
Preservation Commission
150 Benefit Street
Providence, R.I.

View of gravestone of "David C." (1701).

Photo #22.



ZACHARIA

CARPENTER

Newman Cemetery
East Providence, R.I.

Photographer: Robert O. Jones
Date: December 1979

Negative filed at: Rhode Island Historical
Preservation Commission
150 Benefit Street
Providence, R.I.

View of gravestone of Zacharia Carpenter

Photo #23.



Carpenter, Lakeside, and Springvale Cemeteries
East Providence, R.I.

Photographer: Robert O. Jones
Date: December 1979

Negative filed at: Rhode Island Historical
Preservation Commission
150 Benefit Street
Providence, R.I.

General view facing southeast, with Carpenter
Cemetery in foreground and Newman Congregational
Church in background beyond Lakeside Cemetery.

Photo #24.



Carpenter, Lakeside, and Springvale Cemeteries
East Providence, R.I.

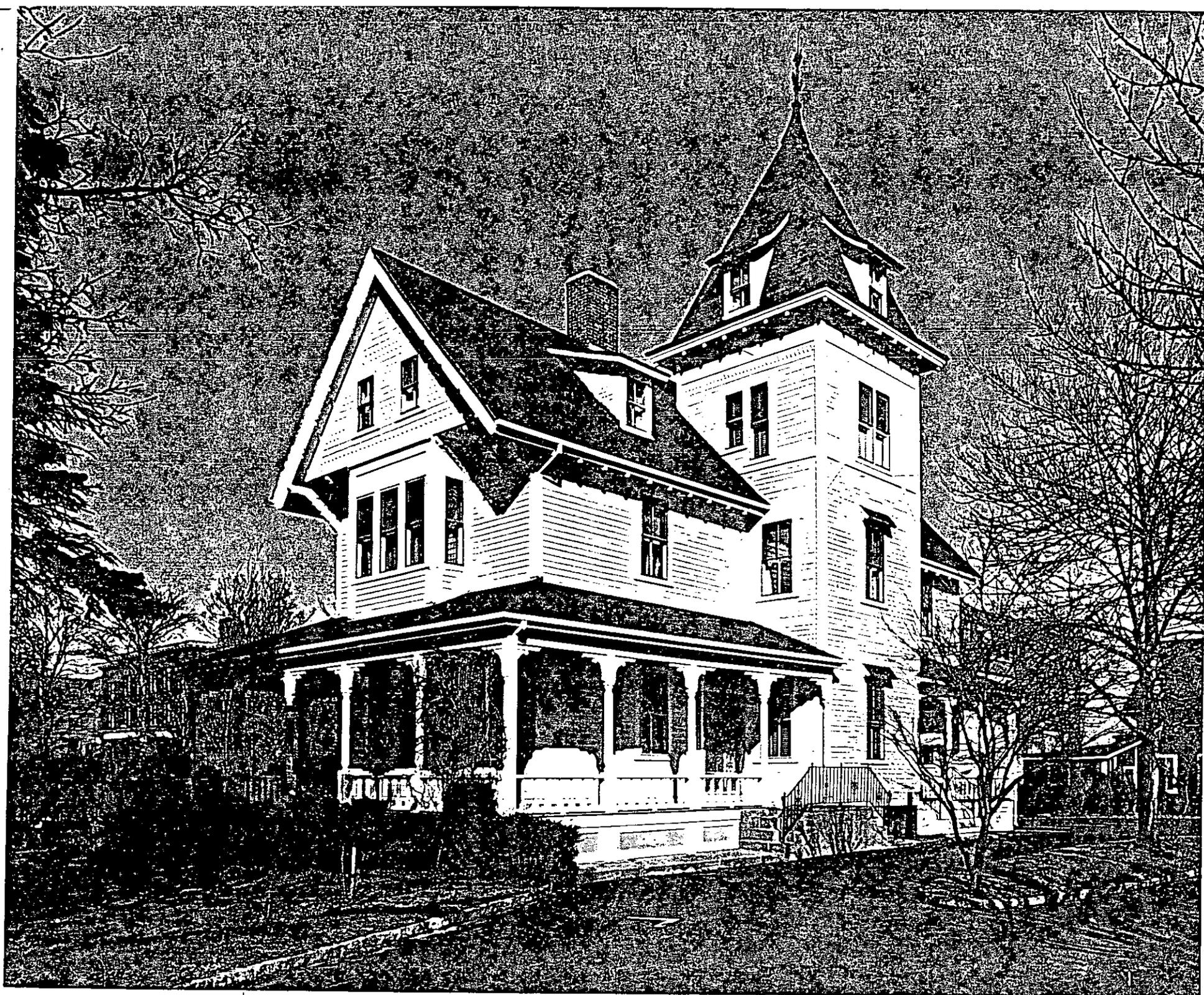
Photographer: Robert O. Jones

Date: December 1979

Negative filed at: Rhode Island Historical
Preservation Commission
150 Benefit Street
Providence, R.I.

General view facing southeast of Lakeside
Cemetery and Newman Congregational Church

Photo #25.



#6 25% E.P.R.S.U Multiple NR -

James Dennis House
East Providence, R.I.

Photographer: Warren Jagger
Date: January 1980

Negative filed at: Rhode Island Historical
Preservation Commission
150 Benefit Street
Providence, R.I.

General view of exterior facing northeast.

Photo #26.



James Dennis House
East Providence, R.I.

Photographer: Warren Jagger
Date: January 1980

Negative filed at: Rhode Island Historical
Preservation Commission

150 Benefit Street
Providence, R.I.

View of parlor showing marble mantel and
molded plaster cornice and ceiling medallion.

Photo #27.



Bicknell-Armington Lightning Splitter House
East Providence, R.I.

Photographer: Warren Jagger
Date: January 1980

Negative filed at: Rhode Island Historical
Preservation Commission
150 Benefit Street
Providence, R.I.

View of southeast room on first floor, showing
simple Greek Revival door and window trim.

Photo #29.



Bridgham Farm
East Providence, R.I.

Photographer: Warren Jagger
Date: January 1980

Negative filed at: Rhode Island Historical
Preservation Commission
150 Benefit Street
Providence, R.I.

General view of Hyde-Bridgham House facing
northeast.

Photo #30.



Bridgham Farm
East Providence, R.I.

Photographer: Warren Jagger
Date: January 1980

Negative filed at: Rhode Island Historical
Preservation Commission
150 Benefit Street
Providence, R.I.

General view of Bridgham Farmhouse facing
northeast.

Photo #31.



Bridgham Farm
East Providence, R.I.

Photographer: Warren Jagger
Date: January 1980

Negative filed at: Rhode Island Historical
Preservation Commission
150 Benefit Street
Providence, R.I.

General view of Bridgham Tenant House facing
southeast.

Photo #32.



Bridgham Farm
East Providence, R.I.

Photographer: Warren Jagger
Date: January 1980

Negative filed at: Rhode Island Historical
Preservation Commission
150 Benefit Street
Providence, R.I.

General view of former First Baptist Church
Parsonage facing southeast.

Photo #33.



Little Neck Cemetery
East Providence, R.I.

Photographer: Robert O. Jones
Date: December 1979

Negative filed at: Rhode Island Historical
Preservation Commission
150 Benefit Street
Providence, R.I.

General view facing southwest with Bullocks
Cove in background. Boulder on the right marks
burial plot of Thomas Willett (d. 1674), first
English Mayor of New York.

Photo #34.



In memory of
MARY
Wife of Pleg
Richmond, who
died April 19th
1781, in the 77th
year of her
age.

Redeemer is above

Little Neck Cemetery
East Providence, R.I.

Photographer: Robert O. Jones
Date: December 1979

Negative filed at: Rhode Island Historical
Preservation Commission
150 Benefit Street
Providence, R.I.

View of gravestone of Mary Richmond (1781)

Photo #35.



SIGN FOR RESULTS!



A SIGN OF R.D. POWELL REALTY

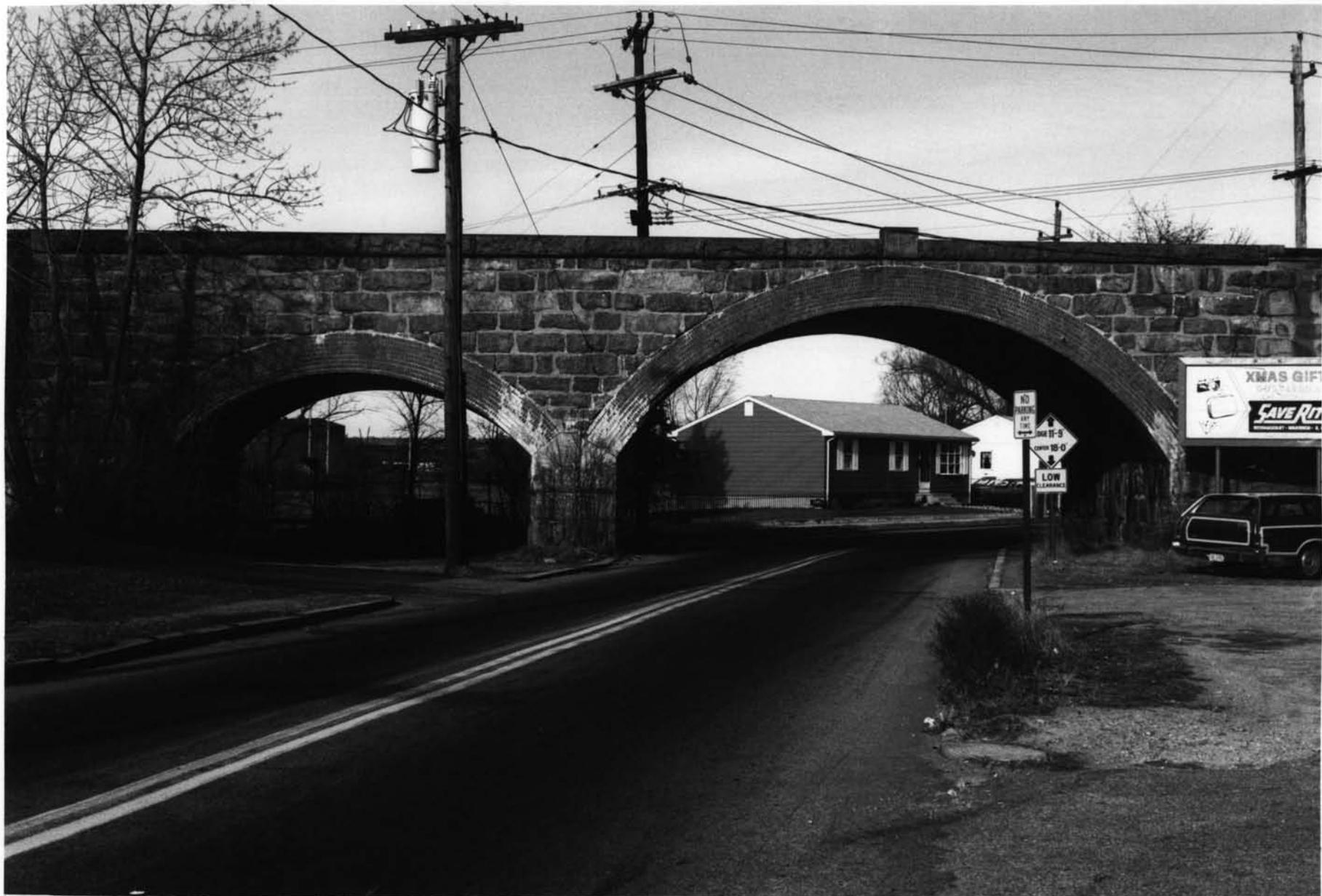
Boston and Providence Railroad Bridge
East Providence, R.I.

Photographer: Robert O. Jones
Date: December 1979

Negative filed at: Rhode Island Historical
Preservation Commission
150 Benefit Street
Providence, R.I.

Overall view facing south-southwest, showing
stone abutments of bridge linked by deck truss
spans.

Photo #36.



Boston and Providence Railroad Bridge
East Providence, R.I.

Photographer: Robert O. Jones
Date: December 1979

Negative filed at: Rhode Island Historical
Preservation Commission
150 Benefit Street
Providence, R.I.

View of northeastern abutment of bridge over
Roger Williams Avenue, facing northwest.

Photo #37.



Nathaniel Daggett House
East Providence, R.I.

Photographer: Robert O. Jones
Date: December 1979

Negative filed at: Rhode Island Historical
Preservation Commission
150 Benefit Street
Providence, R.I.

General view of exterior facing west.

Photo #38.



Nathaniel Daggett House
East Providence, R.I.

Photographer: Warren Jagger
Date: January 1980

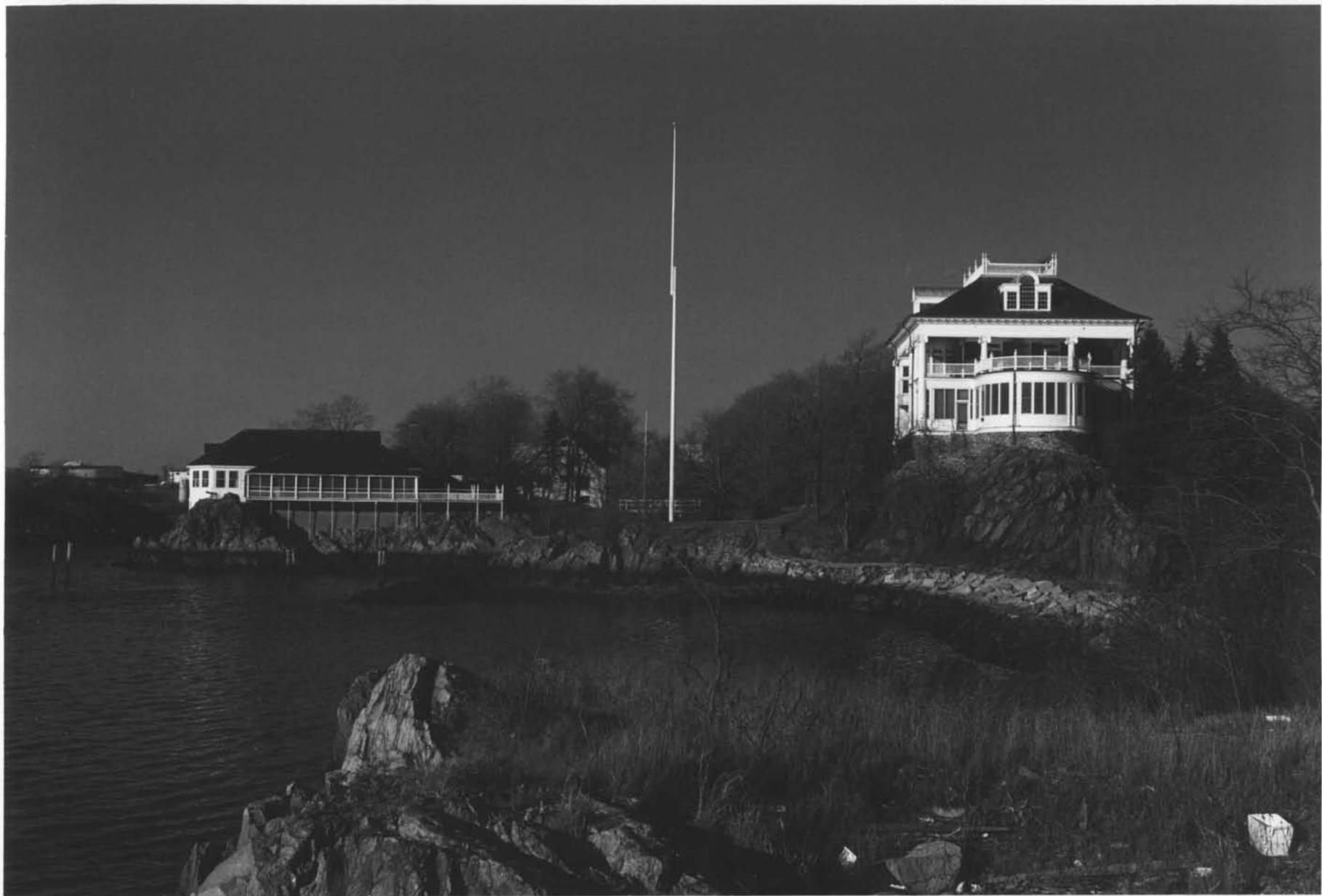
Negative filed at: Rhode Island Historical
Preservation Commission
150 Benefit Street
Providence, R.I.

View of second-floor chamber, showing eighteenth-century beveled paneling, paneled door with latch, and cased corner post.

Photo #39.

Photographs 40 and 41 are of the Roger Williams Spring Site, which was rejected by the National Register for nomination. Photos and text are in the working file.

AVL October 6, 1981



Squantum Association
East Providence, R.I.

Photographer: Robert O. Jones
Date: December 1979

Negative filed at: Rhode Island Historical
Preservation Commission
150 Benefit Street
Providence, R.I.

General view facing north, showing the bakehouse
on the left, the Steward's House in center behind
the trees, and the clubhouse on the right.

Photo #42.



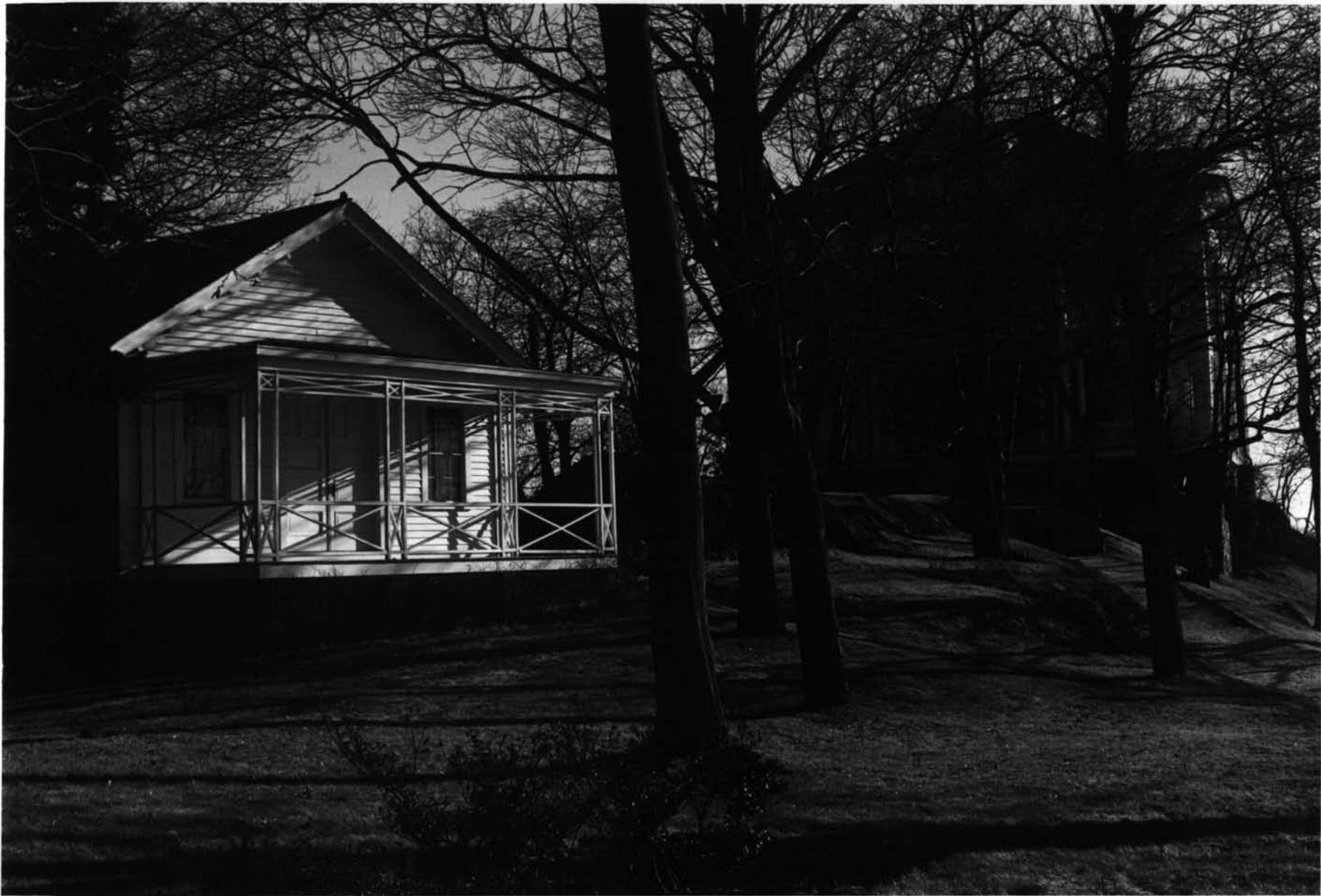
Squantum Association
East Providence, R.I.

Photographer: Richard W. Longstreth
Date: November 1975

Negative filed at: Rhode Island Historical
Preservation Commission
150 Benefit Street
Providence, R.I.

View facing southeast from the veranda of the
bakehouse, showing the clubhouse on the left and
the gazebo in the background on the right.

Photo #43.



Squantum Association
East Providence, R.I.

Photographer: Robert O. Jones
Date: December 1979

Negative filed at: Rhode Island Historical
Preservation Commission
150 Benefit Street
Providence, R.I.

View facing southeast, showing the Billiard Hall
on the left and the clubhouse on the right behind
the trees.

Photo #44.



FOLK ART and FOOD

ARBORETUM

ARBORETUM

TRUCKS
OVER 2 TONS
PROHIBITED

Oddfellows' Hall
East Providence, R.I.

Photographer: Warren Jagger
Date: January 1980

Negative filed at: Rhode Island Historical
Preservation Commission
150 Benefit Street
Providence, R.I.

General view of exterior facing south

Photo #45.



SAINT MARY'S
EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Saint Mary's Episcopal Church
East Providence, R.I.

Photographer: Warren Jagger
Date: January 1980

Negative filed at: Rhode Island Historical
Preservation Commission
150 Benefit Street
Providence, R.I.

General view of church exterior facing south,
with parish hall on the right.

Photo #46.



Saint Mary's Episcopal Church
East Providence, R.I.

Photographer: Warren Jagger
Date: January 1980

Negative filed at: Rhode Island Historical
Preservation Commission
150 Benefit Street
Providence, R.I.

View of the sanctuary from the entrance, facing
the altar.

Photo #47.



WHITCOMB
FARM

Whitcomb Farm
East Providence, R.I.

Photographer: Warren Jagger
Date: January 1980

Negative filed at: Rhode Island Historical
Preservation Commission
150 Benefit Street
Providence, R.I.

General view of exterior facing northwest

Photo #48.



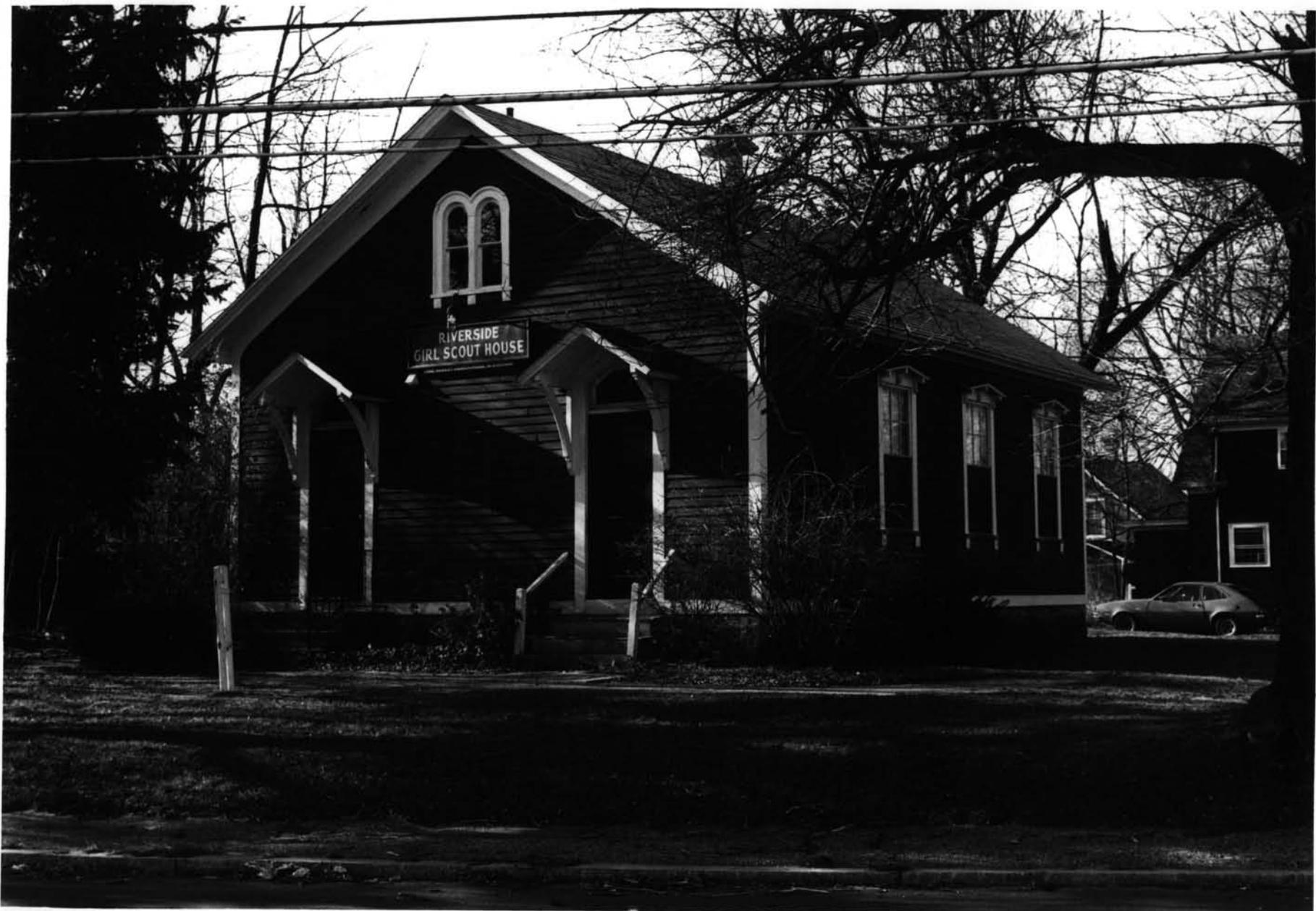
Whitcomb Farm
East Providence, R.I.

Photographer: Warren Jagger
Date: January 1980

Negative filed at: Rhode Island Historical
Preservation Commission
150 Benefit Street
Providence, R.I.

View of southwest corner of parlor, showing
Federal mantel, reeded cornice molding, and
cased corner post.

Photo #49.



RIVERSIDE
GIRL SCOUT HOUSE

District 6 Schoolhouse/Girl Scout House
East Providence, R.I.

Photographer: Robert O. Jones
Date: December 1979

Negative filed at: Rhode Island Historical
Preservation Commission
150 Benefit Street
Providence, R.I.

General view of exterior facing southwest.

Photo #50.



District 6 Schoolhouse/Girl Scout House
East Providence, R.I.

Photographer: Warren Jagger
Date: January 1980

Negative filed at: Rhode Island Historical
Preservation Commission
150 Benefit Street
Providence, R.I.

General view of interior.

Photo #51.