

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY  
RECEIVED  
DATE ENTERED

**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 Jeremiah Dexter House

AND/OR COMMON

**2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER 957 North Main Street

CITY, TOWN Providence

NOT FOR PUBLICATION  
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT  
VICINITY OF Rep. Fernand S. St. Germain 1

STATE Rhode Island

CODE 44

COUNTY Providence CODE 007

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<b>PUBLIC ACQUISITION</b>	<b>ACCESSIBLE</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER

**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME John B. Nevin Estate

STREET & NUMBER Mr. John Gorham, Attorney 58 Weybosset Street

CITY, TOWN Providence

STATE Rhode Island

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Providence City Hall

STREET & NUMBER Dorrance and Washington Streets

CITY, TOWN Providence

STATE Rhode Island

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE HABS

DATE 1937, 1955

FEDERAL  STATE  COUNTY  LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Library of Congress

CITY, TOWN Washington

STATE D. C.

# 7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

## DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Jeremiah Dexter House at 957 North Main Street is a rectangular, one-and-a-half story gambrel-roof structure built on a typical eighteenth century central chimney, five-room plan. It was measured and photographed for the Historic American Buildings Survey circa 1940.

Built in 1754 by Jeremiah Dexter, and one of the few remaining houses once typical of Providence farm building, the structure is of timber frame construction, set on a rough stone foundation, and was originally entirely clapboarded, although the ends are now shingled. The remaining clapboards are shiplapped and graduated in width, the wider boards toward the top. On the front a molded eaves cornice breaks forward to form the window and door caps; drawings show that originally at least some end windows also had molded caps.

The six-panel front door, which retains its original wrought-iron strap hinges and latch, is set in a plain enframingent and has a five-paned transom above. There are two windows at the left of the doorway, and one on the right. The narrow window frames are original. All originally had nine-over-nine sash, but the lower sashes now have single panes. The corners of the house are finished with beaded corner boards. The large central chimney is square in shape, and the top is articulated. A low cellar extends under all of the original structure. About 1850 a two-room one-story gable-roofed ell was added in the rear, the central room on the rear was expanded slightly with a bay, and a lean-to was added to the kitchen on the south. The roof of the house and ell is now covered with modern asphalt tiles.

Originally there were barns and other yard buildings, including a well and corncrib set in a spacious farm yard. Many of these buildings and the grounds survived the onslaught of city development until the end of the nineteenth century, with the corncrib extant into the 1940's. The HABS measured drawing of the corncrib shows that it had vertical plank walls, slanting outward, and a gable roof, and was set on large stones placed at the corners. Only the well remains today, set behind or east of the house within a small wooden gable-roofed enclosure. The remaining grounds, now reduced to approximately 5,000 square feet, are paved over for a parking lot and bounded by a picket fence. The area is zoned commercial, and the house faces west onto North Main Street, a heavily travelled thoroughfare.

The interior has retained most of its original features and paneling, although some of these have been covered over with modern wall sheathing which can be removed. Drawings show that the windows throughout the house originally were finished with molded sills and broad architraves finely molded on both edges. Unfortunately, this window framing has been removed.

(see Continuation Sheet 1)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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CONTINUATION SHEET

1

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 2

The original part of the house is divided on the first floor into five rooms with a tiny entry vestibule in front of the central chimney, which serves fireplaces on three sides. The kitchen, or keeping room, located on the southwest side of the house, contains a large splayed fireplace fitted with a crane, with a bake-oven set at the side front. The walls of this room have what is probably the original random-width vertical pine sheathing; the door on the south wall is sheathed on the inside with wide horizontal planks and retains its original wrought-iron strap hinges and latch. As in the rest of the first floor, the ceiling is plastered and the corner-posts are cased.

The northwest room was a parlor and is notable for its fireplace, which has a brick hearth, an iron lintel, and a bolection molding of early unsymmetrical profile around the opening, and an overmantel composed of three vertical panels. The middle room on the east side or rear of the house is flanked by a small bedroom on the north and a pantry on the south. It also had a tiled hearth and fireplace with splayed side-walls; the paneling is now concealed behind plywood.

A very narrow front stair leads to the second floor, which was originally divided into four rooms with plain sheathed walls, and exposed beams. The northern room here contains a brick fireplace that is slightly splayed.

# 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 type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES 1754

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Jeremiah Dexter house is architecturally significant as an example of early Providence farmhouses; it is historically significant as the only survival of an early Providence farm settlement and because in 1782 the French Army under the command of Vicomte de Rochambeau chose the property as the site of their encampment while in the vicinity of Providence. It is now the most notable physical feature remaining in the City that can be linked to the French presence in Providence during the Revolution. Fortunately, the house is almost unaltered, and is thus a rare surviving example of a once common Providence building type.

During the first half of the eighteenth century several members of the Dexter family lived on neighboring farms all of which were part of the estate owned by Jeremiah Dexter's great-grandfather, the Reverend Gregory Dexter, an associate of Roger Williams. The Jeremiah Dexter house was built in 1754 slightly over a mile north of Providence at the foot of Herrendon Lane (today called Rochambeau Avenue) on the Pawtucket Turnpike (North Main Street) which was part of the original Boston to New York highway. A granite milepost which shows the distance to the Providence Court House as "1½M." still stands on the Dexter lot. Jeremiah Dexter was a farmer and according to tradition a "natural bone setter" who lived on this farm with his family of nine children until his death in 1807. His grandfather, John, lived on a farm just to the north, and his father, Stephen, lived still further north along the turnpike. Only the Jeremiah Dexter house, which has been continuously owned by descendants of Jeremiah Dexter, remains of this original Dexter family settlement. It is still (in 1976) in Dexter family ownership.

The arrival of the French Army in Newport in mid-July of 1780, too late in the season to be of any offensive help to the American Army, necessitated their quartering in Rhode Island during the winter of 1780-1781. The Army left Rhode Island the following June to join General Washington's forces near Yorktown, Virginia, camping enroute on a plain in the southwestern section of Providence. In November of 1782, on the triumphant return march of the French Army from the decisive victory at Yorktown, this campground was again occupied. However, the owner of the site refused to permit the French to cut wood for fuel and barracks, and the following day Rochambeau marched his troops to a new encampment on the Dexter farm.

(See continuation sheet 2)

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CONTINUATION SHEET

2

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PAGE 2

The Dexter property was ideal for the camp. It was situated on high and well-aired ground and was located close enough to Providence and Pawtucket for the convenience of the commissaries, yet remote enough to create a buffer zone between the troops and the citizens of Providence. Reverend Edwin M. Stone in Our French Allies (1884). described the campground:

The spot selected for the camp was a plateau on the summit of the ridge lying east of "Pawtucket Avenue" (now North Main Street). ...Each side was lined with tents. On the eastern side ...were several ranges of huts... (each) fifteen feet long and twelve feet wide. A large headquarters tent, surmounted by an ornamental urn, was pitched near the western side.

Although it is not so recorded, it is likely the French were offered the hospitality of Dexter's house. They stayed for three weeks, building barracks, parading and resting until word arrived from Boston that the French fleet was prepared to embark the Army. To cover the cost of the wood cut and damage done, Jeremiah Dexter was paid \$1,446 in Continental currency, which soon became worthless. On December 4, 1782, the Army decamped, leaving the Dexter farm and Providence.

The French campsite remained a well known site, and in 1865 a survey was made of the camp by Reverend Stone, assisted by Henry Davis. They were able to trace out and clearly define the sites of 313 huts, tents, and fire pits, and a map of their findings was published in Our French Allies. Later in the nineteenth century an effort was made to preserve the site since many of the physical remains of the camp were still visible. Unfortunately, all that came of this was the erection of a commemorative plaque in 1911 on a small lot at the corner of Summit Avenue and Brewster Street several blocks from the Dexter house. Today, the Jeremiah Dexter farmhouse remains the only significant marker of the French campsite.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

3

ITEM NUMBER

9

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2

Downing, Antoinette F. Early Homes of Rhode Island. Richmond, Virginia: Garrett & Massie, Inc., 1937.

Historic American Building Survey Inventory, R.I.-5; 9 sheets, 4 photographs; No. 157.

Historic American Building Survey Sheet, J. H. Cady; 9/23/55.

Newman, S. C. Dexter Family Genealogy. Providence, Rhode Island: A. Crawford Greene, 1859.

Preston, Howard W. Rochambeau and the French Troops in Providence in 1780-1781-1782. Providence, Rhode Island: 1924.

Rice, Howard C. and Anne S. K. Brown. The American Campaigns of Rochambeau's Army. 2 vols. Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press and Providence, Rhode Island: Brown University Press, 1972.

Stone, Edwin M. Our French Allies. Providence, Rhode Island: Providence Press Company, 1884.

## 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Blanchard, Claude. The Journal of Claude Blanchard, 1780-1783.  
trans. William Duane and ed. Thomas Balch. Albany, New  
York: 1876.

Cady, John Hutchins. The Civic and Architectural Development of  
Providence 1636-1950. Providence, Rhode Island: The Book  
Shop, 1957. (See continuation sheet #3)

## 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY less than one acre

UTM REFERENCES

A	1,9	30,0	3,2,0	4,6	3,5	3,5,0	B					
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		
C							D					

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
-------	------	--------	------

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
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## 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Mrs. George E. Downing, Chairman  
Edward F. Sanderson, Survey Specialist

ORGANIZATION

R. I. Historical Preservation Commission

DATE

April 14, 1976

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 National Park Service.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE

State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

April 30, 1976

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
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SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC Jeremiah Dexter House

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER 957 North Main Street

CITY, TOWN

Providence

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

VICINITY OF Rep. Fernand S. St. Germain 1

STATE

Rhode Island

CODE 44

COUNTY Providence CODE 007

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<b>PUBLIC ACQUISITION</b>	<b>ACCESSIBLE</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME John B. Nevin Estate

STREET & NUMBER

Mr. John Gorham, Attorney 58 Weybosset Street

CITY, TOWN

Providence

VICINITY OF

STATE

Rhode Island

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Providence City Hall

STREET & NUMBER

Dorrance and Washington Streets

CITY, TOWN

Providence

STATE

Rhode Island

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE HABS

DATE 1937, 1955

FEDERAL  STATE  COUNTY  LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Library of Congress

CITY, TOWN

Washington

STATE

D. C.

# 7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

## DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Jeremiah Dexter House at 957 North Main Street is a rectangular, one-and-a-half story gambrel-roof structure built on a typical eighteenth century central chimney, five-room plan. It was measured and photographed for the Historic American Buildings Survey circa 1940.

Built in 1754 by Jeremiah Dexter, and one of the few remaining houses once typical of Providence farm building, the structure is of timber frame construction, set on a rough stone foundation, and was originally entirely clapboarded, although the ends are now shingled. The remaining clapboards are shiplapped and graduated in width, the wider boards toward the top. On the front a molded eaves cornice breaks forward to form the window and door caps; drawings show that originally at least some end windows also had molded caps.

The six-panel front door, which retains its original wrought-iron strap hinges and latch, is set in a plain enframingent and has a five-paned transom above. There are two windows at the left of the doorway, and one on the right. The narrow window frames are original. All originally had nine-over-nine sash, but the lower sashes now have single panes. The corners of the house are finished with beaded corner boards. The large central chimney is square in shape, and the top is articulated. A low cellar extends under all of the original structure. About 1850 a two-room one-story gable-roofed ell was added in the rear, the central room on the rear was expanded slightly with a bay, and a lean-to was added to the kitchen on the south. The roof of the house and ell is now covered with modern asphalt tiles.

Originally there were barns and other yard buildings, including a well and corncrib set in a spacious farm yard. Many of these buildings and the grounds survived the onslaught of city development until the end of the nineteenth century, with the corncrib extant into the 1940's. The HABS measured drawing of the corncrib shows that it had vertical plank walls, slanting outward, and a gable roof, and was set on large stones placed at the corners. Only the well remains today, set behind or east of the house within a small wooden gable-roofed enclosure. The remaining grounds, now reduced to approximately 5,000 square feet, are paved over for a parking lot and bounded by a picket fence. The area is zoned commercial, and the house faces west onto North Main Street, a heavily travelled thoroughfare.

The interior has retained most of its original features and paneling, although some of these have been covered over with modern wall sheathing which can be removed. Drawings show that the windows throughout the house originally were finished with molded sills and broad architraves finely molded on both edges. Unfortunately, this window framing has been removed.

(see Continuation Sheet 1)

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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CONTINUATION SHEET

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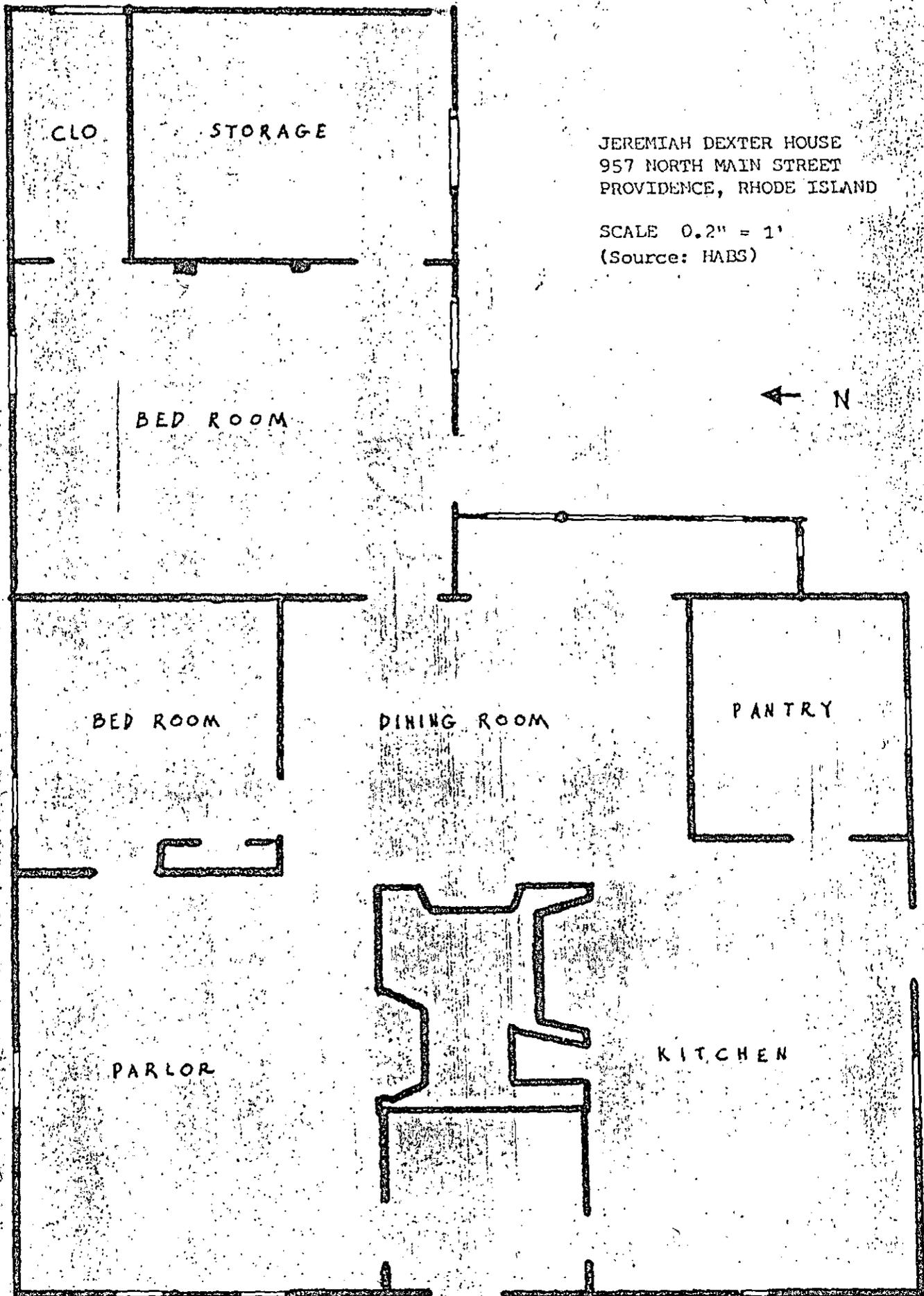
PAGE

2

The original part of the house is divided on the first floor into five rooms with a tiny entry vestibule in front of the central chimney, which serves fireplaces on three sides. The kitchen, or keeping room, located on the southwest side of the house, contains a large splayed fireplace fitted with a crane, with a bake-oven set at the side front. The walls of this room have what is probably the original random-width vertical pine sheathing; the door on the south wall is sheathed on the inside with wide horizontal planks and retains its original wrought-iron strap hinges and latch. As in the rest of the first floor, the ceiling is plastered and the corner-posts are cased.

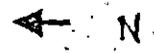
The northwest room was a parlor and is notable for its fireplace, which has a brick hearth, an iron lintel, and a bolection molding of early unsymmetrical profile around the opening, and an overmantel composed of three vertical panels. The middle room on the east side or rear of the house is flanked by a small bedroom on the north and a pantry on the south. It also had a tiled hearth and fireplace with splayed side-walls; the paneling is now concealed behind plywood.

A very narrow front stair leads to the second floor, which was originally divided into four rooms with plain sheathed walls, and exposed beams. The northern room here contains a brick fireplace that is slightly splayed.



JEREMIAH DEXTER HOUSE  
957 NORTH MAIN STREET  
PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

SCALE 0.2" = 1'  
(Source: HABS)



# 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 type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES      1754

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Jeremiah Dexter house is architecturally significant as an example of early Providence farmhouses; it is historically significant as the only survival of an early Providence farm settlement and because in 1782 the French Army under the command of Vicomte de Rochambeau chose the property as the site of their encampment while in the vicinity of Providence. It is now the most notable physical feature remaining in the City that can be linked to the French presence in Providence during the Revolution. Fortunately, the house is almost unaltered, and is thus a rare surviving example of a once common Providence building type.

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The arrival of the French Army in Newport in mid-July of 1780, too late in the season to be of any offensive help to the American Army, necessitated their quartering in Rhode Island during the winter of 1780-1781. The Army left Rhode Island the following June to join General Washington's forces near Yorktown, Virginia, camping enroute on a plain in the southwestern section of Providence. In November of 1782, on the triumphant return march of the French Army from the decisive victory at Yorktown, this campground was again occupied. However, the owner of the site refused to permit the French to cut wood for fuel and barracks, and the following day Rochambeau marched his troops to a new encampment on the Dexter farm.

(See continuation sheet 2)

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET 2 ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

The Dexter property was ideal for the camp. It was situated on high and well-aired ground and was located close enough to Providence and Pawtucket for the convenience of the commissaries, yet remote enough to create a buffer zone between the troops and the citizens of Providence. Reverend Edwin M. Stone in Our French Allies (1884). described the campground:

The spot selected for the camp was a plateau on the summit of the ridge lying east of "Pawtucket Avenue" (now North Main Street). ...Each side was lined with tents. On the eastern side ...were several ranges of huts... (each) fifteen feet long and twelve feet wide. A large headquarters tent, surmounted by an ornamental urn, was pitched near the western side.

Although it is not so recorded, it is likely the French were offered the hospitality of Dexter's house. They stayed for three weeks, building barracks, parading and resting until word arrived from Boston that the French fleet was prepared to embark the Army. To cover the cost of the wood cut and damage done, Jeremiah Dexter was paid \$1,446 in Continental currency, which soon became worthless. On December 4, 1782, the Army decamped, leaving the Dexter farm and Providence.

The French campsite remained a well known site, and in 1865 a survey was made of the camp by Reverend Stone, assisted by Henry Davis. They were able to trace out and clearly define the sites of 313 huts, tents, and fire pits, and a map of their findings was published in Our French Allies. Later in the nineteenth century an effort was made to preserve the site since many of the physical remains of the camp were still visible. Unfortunately, all that came of this was the erection of a commemorative plaque in 1911 on a small lot at the corner of Summit Avenue and Brewster Street several blocks from the Dexter house. Today, the Jeremiah Dexter farmhouse remains the only significant marker of the French campsite.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET

3

ITEM NUMBER

9

PAGE

2

Downing, Antoinette F. Early Homes of Rhode Island. Richmond,  
Virginia: Garrett & Massie, Inc., 1937.

Historic American Building Survey Inventory, R.I.-5; 9 sheets, 4  
photographs; No. 157.

Historic American Building Survey Sheet, J. H. Cady; 9/23/55.

Newman, S. C. Dexter Family Geneology. Providence, Rhode Island:  
A. Crawford Greene, 1859.

Preston, Howard W. Rochambeau and the French Troops in Providence  
in 1780-1781-1782. Providence, Rhode Island: 1924.

Rice, Howard C. and Anne S. K. Brown. The American Campaigns of  
Rochambeau's Army. 2 vols. Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton  
University Press and Providence, Rhode Island: Brown University  
Press, 1972.

Stone, Edwin M. Our French Allies. Providence, Rhode Island:  
Providence Press Company, 1884.

### 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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trans. William Duane and ed. Thomas Balch. Albany, New  
York: 1876.

Cady, John Hutchins. The Civic and Architectural Development of  
Providence 1636-1950. Providence, Rhode Island: The Book  
Shop, 1957.

(See continuation sheet #3)

### 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY less than one acre

UTM REFERENCES

A	19	30.0	32.0	4.6	3.5	3.5	0	B						
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING			
C								D						

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

### 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Mrs. George E. Downing, Chairman  
Edward F. Sanderson, Survey Specialist

ORGANIZATION

R. I. Historical Preservation Commission

DATE

April 14, 1976

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 National Park Service.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE

State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

April 30, 1976

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
ATTEST

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



Jeremiah Dexter House  
957 North Main Street, Providence, Rhode Island

Photographer: B. Christopher Bene      Date: 1972

Negative: Rhode Island Historical Preservation  
Commission

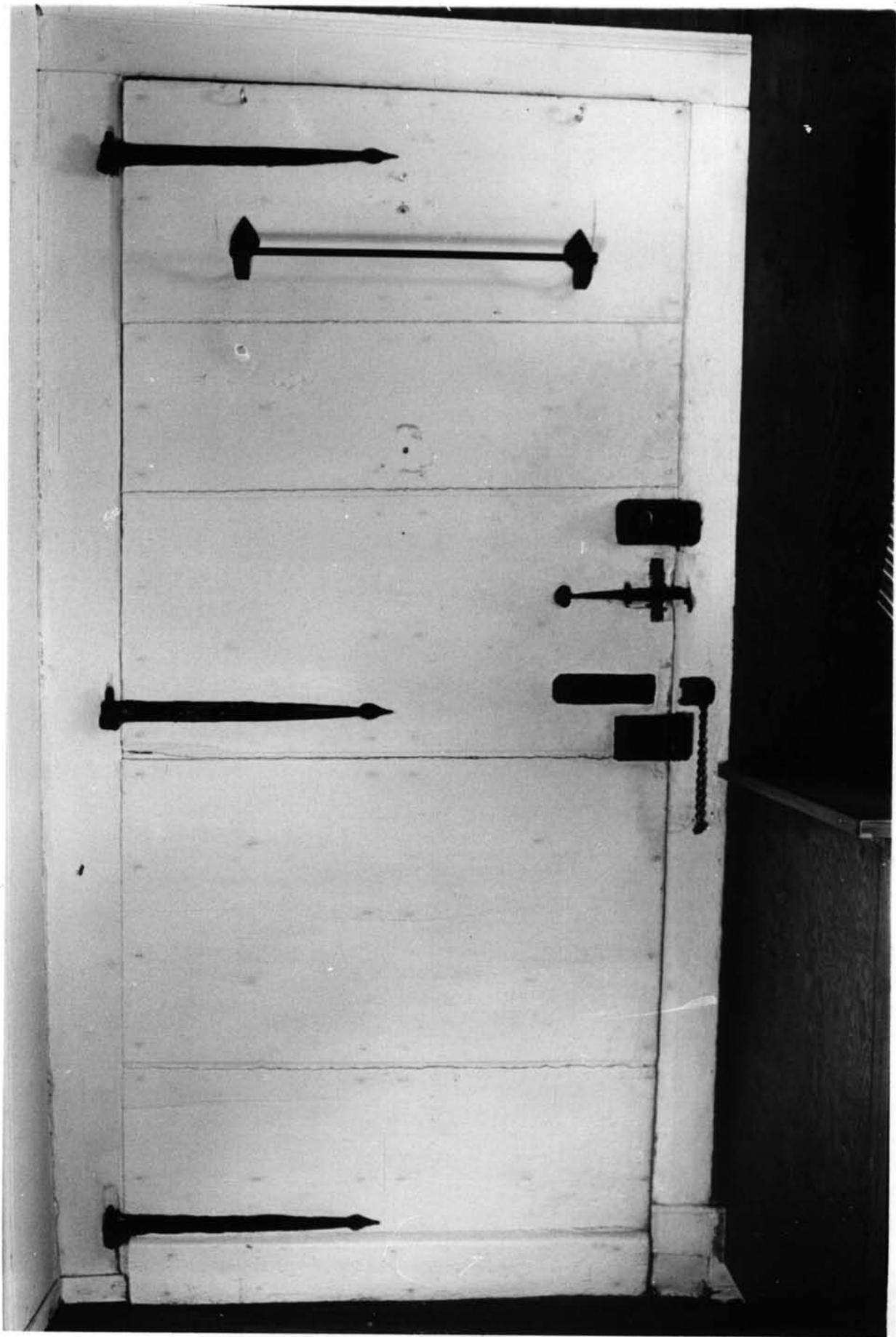
Kitchen hearth.

# 3



JEREMIAH DEXTER HOUSE

G. Palmer 1/30/79



Jeremiah Dexter House  
957 North Main Street, Providence, Rhode Island

Photographer: B. Christopher Bene      Date: 1972

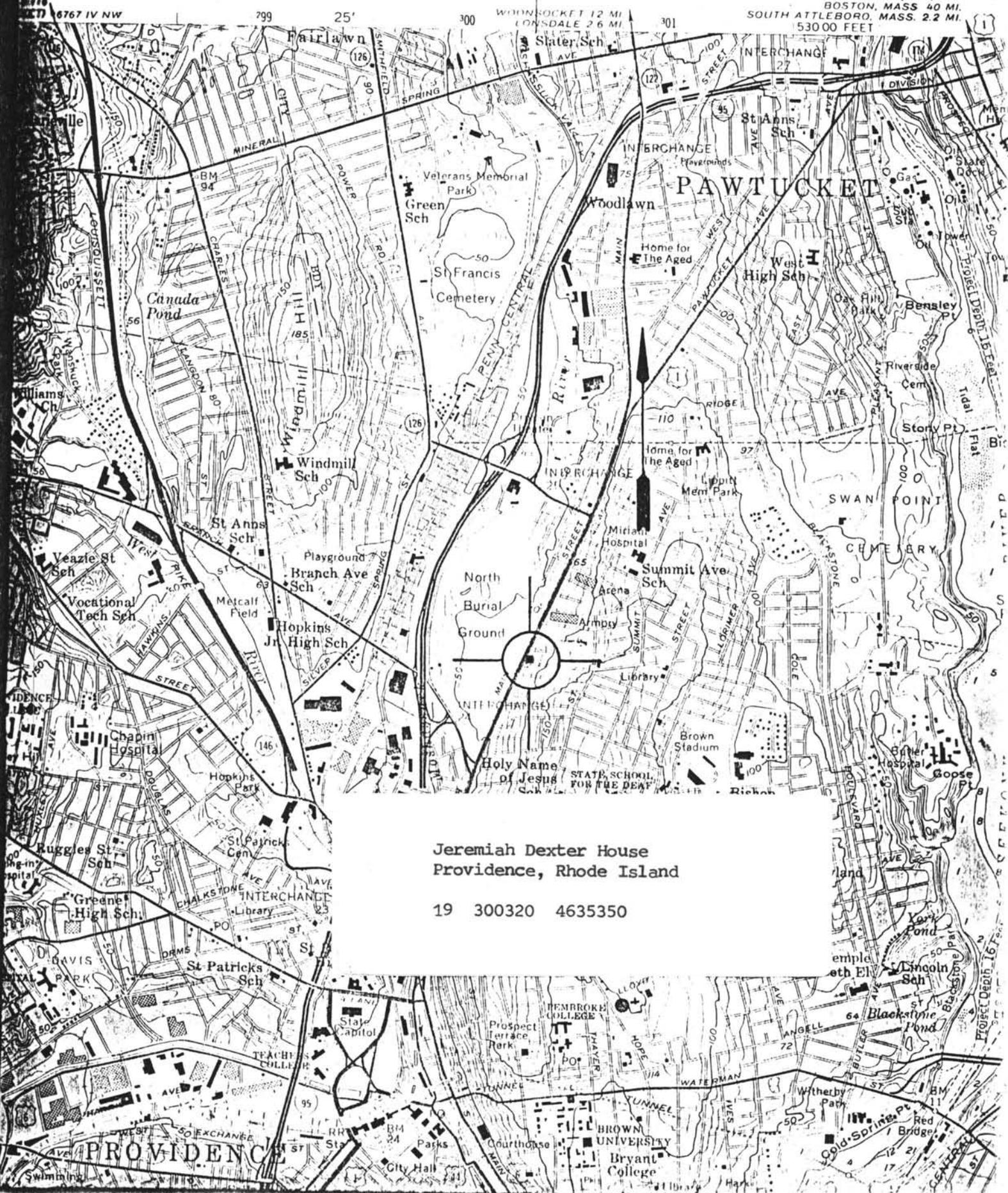
Negative: Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission

Door from kitchen into southern lean-to.

#2

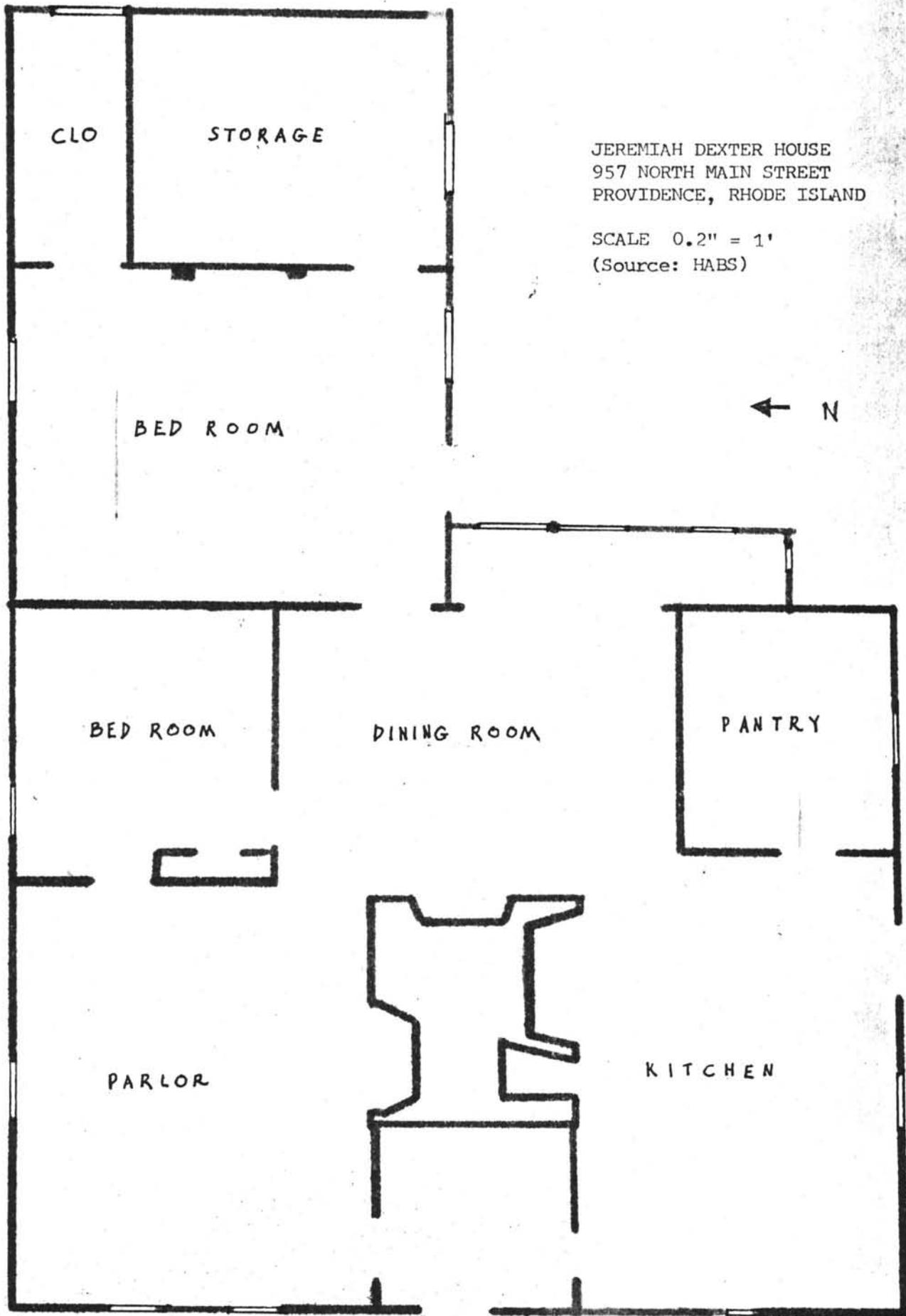
PROVIDENCE QUADRANGLE  
RHODE ISLAND  
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

BOSTON, MASS. 40 MI.  
SOUTH ATTLEBORO, MASS. 2.2 MI.  
5300 FEET



Jeremiah Dexter House  
Providence, Rhode Island

19 300320 4635350



JEREMIAH DEXTER HOUSE  
957 NORTH MAIN STREET  
PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

SCALE 0.2" = 1'  
(Source: HABS)



CLO

STORAGE

BED ROOM

BED ROOM

DINING ROOM

PANTRY

PARLOR

KITCHEN

Jeremiah Dexter House  
957 North Main Street, Providence, Rhode Island

Photographer: Christopher Bene      Date: 1972

Negative: Rhode Island Historical Preservation  
Commission

Exterior view from the southwest.

# 1