

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name: Warren Waterfront Historic District

other name/site number:

2. Location

street & number: Downtown Warren bounded north and east by East Bay Bicycle Path, south by Wheaton Street, west by Warren River

not for publication: N/A

city/town: Warren vicinity: N/A

state: RI county: Bristol code: 001 zip code: 02885

3. Classification

Ownership of Property:

Category of Property: district

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>443</u>	<u>40</u>	buildings
<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>446</u>	<u>40</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register:

Name of related multiple property listing:

Property name Warren Waterfront Historic District, Bristol County, Warren, RI

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria.

See continuation sheet.

Frederick C. Wilkinsen 14 May 03
Signature of certifying official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain):

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic: _____

Sub:

Current: _____

Sub: _____

X See continuation sheet

Property name Warren Waterfront Historic District, Bristol County, Warren, RI

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

Other Description:

Materials: foundation _____ roof
walls _____ other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

X See continuation sheet.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties. State

Applicable National Register Criteria: A, C

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): A, B

Areas of Significance: ARCHITECTURE
COMMERCE
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
MARITIME HISTORY
SOCIAL HISTORY

Period(s) of Significance: 1743-1953

Significant Dates:

Significant Person(s):

Cultural Affiliation:

Architect/Builder:

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

X See continuation sheet.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary Location of Additional Data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other state agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other -- Specify Repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: approximately 165 acres

UTM References:	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing		
	A	<u>19</u>	<u>309600</u>	<u>4622980</u>	B	<u>19</u>	<u>310320</u>	<u>4621600</u>
	C	<u>19</u>	<u>310130</u>	<u>4621600</u>	D	<u>19</u>	<u>309780</u>	<u>4621680</u>

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description: See continuation sheet.

Boundary Justification: See continuation sheet.

11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title: Wm McKenzie Woodward/Architectural Historian

Organization: RI Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission Date: 11/02

Street & Number: 150 Benefit Street Telephone: 401-222-3103

City or Town: Providence State: RI ZIP: 02903

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6. Function or Use

HISTORIC

DOMESTIC/single
DOMESTIC/multiple
DOMESTIC/secondary structure
COMMERCE/business

COMMERCE/financial institution
COMMERCE/specialty store
COMMERCE/department store
COMMERCE/restaurant
COMMERCE/warehouse
SOCIAL/meeting hall
GOVERNMENT/city hall
GOVERNMENT/fire station
GOVERNMENT/post office
EDUCATION/school
EDUCATION/library
RELIGION/religious facility
RELIGION/church school
RELIGION/church-related res.
RECREATION/theatre
AGRICULTURE/processing
AGRICULTURE/warehouse
INDUSTRY/manufacturing
INDUSTRY/energy facility
INDUSTRY/industrial storage

LANDSCAPE/garden

CURRENT

DOMESTIC/single
DOMESTIC/multiple
DOMESTIC/secondary structure
COMMERCE/business
COMMERCE/professional
COMMERCE/financial institution
COMMERCE/specialty store
COMMERCE/department store
COMMERCE/restaurant
COMMERCE/warehouse
SOCIAL/meeting hall
GOVERNMENT/city hall

GOVERNMENT/post office
EDUCATION/school
EDUCATION/library
RELIGIOUS/religious facility
RELIGIOUS/church school
RELIGIOUS/church-related res.

AGRICULTURE/processing

INDUSTRY/manufacturing

INDUSTRY/industrial storage
HEALTH CARE/medical business
LANDSCAPE/garden

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7. NO STYLE
COLONIAL/Georgian
EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal
MID-19TH CENTURY/Greek Revival
MID-19TH CENTURY/Gothic Revival
MID-19TH CENTURY/Italian Villa
LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate
LATE VICTORIAN/Second Empire
LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne
LATE VICTORIAN/Romanesque
LATE VICTORIAN/Renaissance
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Beaux Arts
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Tudor Revival
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Bungalow
OTHER/Triple Decker

Foundation: BRICK, STONE, CONCRETE

Walls: WOOD, BRICK, STONE, STUCCO, ASPHALT, ASBESTOS CONCRETE, GLASS,
SYNTHETICS

Roof: WOOD, STONE, METAL, ASPHALT, SYNTHETICS

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Description

A dense, urban waterfront area continually developed since the first half of the eighteenth century, the Warren Waterfront Historic District includes commercial, residential, institutional, industrial, and maritime buildings. Located on a trifurcated peninsula that extends into Narragansett Bay between the Warren River on the west and the Kickamuit River on the east, the district occupies a relatively flat and low (not much more than five to ten feet above sea level) spit of land on the peninsula's northwest, where the confluence of the Palmer and Barrington Rivers form the Warren River. The district extends west and east from the central spine of Main Street. Main Street curves from east-west to north-south orientation in the district's northern end; streets north and east radiate from Main Street, while those to its south and west form an incomplete grid pattern.

Warren's waterfront district enjoys remarkable homogeneity of scale and character. Most of the buildings are made of wood and stand two or three stories high; masonry is more common for industrial, institutional, and commercial buildings. Street setbacks are generally consistent throughout the district: most buildings are sited on or near the front lot line. Many of the streets are lined with trees.

The district's almost 500 buildings, ranging in construction date from the 1740s to the present, reflect the both the pace and quality of the community's development. Little remains of the town's earliest modest development, and the 1778 British raid on the town during the Revolutionary War destroyed an undetermined number of buildings. Warren's prosperity as a shipping and whaling center between the end of the Revolution and the mid-nineteenth century was responsible for a significant number of houses and institutional buildings. The waterfront remained active and continued to evolve through the twentieth century, but industrial activity beginning in the mid-nineteenth century brought new mills, mill housing, schools, churches (including several Roman Catholic parish complexes), and the development of a central business district, with an impressive Town Hall and magnificent public library. Construction of most building types continued through the mid-twentieth century, with the addition of automobile-related, multiple-family, and combined-commercial/residential buildings.

The following inventory includes all buildings and other resources, both contributing and non-contributing, located within the district.

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The following property types are here characterized to avoid repetition within the inventory.

Center Chimney

A 2½-story, usually 5-bay-façade, center-entrance house with a large central chimney and a flank-gable roof.

One-Part Commercial Block

A 1-story simple box with flat roof and decorated facade dominated by a storefront.

Foursquare

A 2½-story square- or rectangular-plan house with a high hip roof.

Triple-decker

A 3-story, residential building containing three flats set narrow end to the street with partial- or full-width front porches at each level.

Two-Part Commercial Block

A 2- to 4-story building whose exterior reflects interior functional organization: public spaces--retail stores, banking hall, lobby--on the first floor and more private spaces--offices, apartments, hotel rooms--above.

Warren Mfg. Co. Mill Houses

Type A: A 1½-story, cross-gable-roof double house with 8-bay façade and entrances set within 2-bay, shed-roof front porch centered below the fish-scale-shingled cross gable.

Type B: A 1½-story, cross-gable-roof double house with 8-bay façade, and entrances set within hip-roof front porch centered below paired fish-scale-shingled cross gables.

Type C: A shingled 1½-story double house with 8-bay façade, entrances within a front porch that stretches between the rectangular-plan bay

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windows that define the façade's outermost bays, and fish-scale shingles in the gable ends.

Type D: A 1½-story cross-gable-roof double house with entrances within a strutwork-trimmed hip-roof front porch that stretches between the semi-octagonal-plan bay windows that define the façade's outermost bays, and decorative shingles in the gable ends.

Type E: A 1½-story, 8-bay-façade 2-family house with paired center entrances and front porch across the middle 4 bays.

Unless otherwise noted, all residential properties are wood-frame construction with brick foundations, clapboard siding, and asphalt-covered flank-gable roofs; all garages are 1 story-high wood-frame construction with asphalt covered end-gable roofs; and all commercial buildings are masonry construction with flat roofs. Street numbers in parentheses () have been created for this inventory; they mark items not usually numbered.

Baker Street

- 8 E. Braman House (ca 1845): A 2½-story, 3-bay-façade pedimented-end-gable-roof Greek Revival House with a parged foundation, aluminum siding, early 20th-century storefront (somewhat modified by blocked-down windows), and a 2-story flat-roof addition on the east elevation.
- 15 Fales-Tustin House (ca 1798): A 2½-story, 4-bay-façade house with granite-block foundation and an elaborate front entrance almost mantel-like in character: the door is framed by sidelights, and narrow bellflower-incised consoles divide the high frieze into rectilinear sections decorated with stylized acanthus panels. By 1851 it was the home of the Reverend Josiah P. Tustin (1817-1887), pastor of the Warren Baptist Church at the time of the construction of the present house of worship; by the 1860s he had switched denominations, for he served as rector of St Mark's Episcopal Church, Grand Rapids, Michigan, from 1863 to 1870. He died in Philadelphia.
- 18 J.J. Jolls House (ca 1835): A 2½-story, 3-bay-façade, pedimented-end-gable-roof transitional Federal/Greek Revival house with a parged foundation, aluminum siding, trabeated

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Baker Street (continued)

entrance with sidelights, windowless 1st story on the façade, and semicircular fanlight in the gable end.

- 21 J. Peirce House (ca 1845): An L-plan, 2½-story, 3-bay-façade, asbestos-shingled, center-entrance house with stone foundation in the front section, squarish 8-over-8 sash on the façade, recessed entrance with Greek Revival sidelights and frieze, and exterior brick chimney on the east elevation flanked by quarter-round fanlights. Built as a Greek Revival house, it was remodeled in the Colonial Revival mode in the early 20th century.
- 31 Judge Samuel and Patty Maxwell Randall House (ca 1810): A 3-story, 5-bay-façade, recessed-center-entrance Federal house with granite-block foundation, delicate entrance hood supported on scroll-saw brackets with pendants, and low hip roof with monitor. Given by James Maxwell (see 59 Church Street) to his daughter and her husband at the time of their marriage; Maxwell's other wedding-present houses to his daughters are at 8 Jefferson Street and 26 State Street (q.v.).
- 36 House (18th century?): A much-altered 2½-story house set gable end to the street with a low parged rubblestone foundation, asbestos siding, and irregular fenestration including single, double, and triplet windows. By the 1870s it belonged to Edmund B. Bosworth, a jewelry machinery manufacturer with a shop at Main and Broad Streets. While the cumulative effects of changes over the years obscure the origins of this building, it nevertheless has a presence on the street and a raffish charm that enliven the neighborhood.
- 39 Washington Lodge No. 3, F & AM (ca 1800): A 2½-story building with granite-block foundation, quoined corners, pedimented entrances on west and north with Ionic pilasters and Greek-key and arched-modillion architrave, and blind oculus window in the pedimented west gable end; the roof cornice repeats the architrave motif of the pedimented entrances. On the east end of the building is a small addition the same height as the main

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Baker Street (continued)

block but set slightly back from its wall plane. The second-oldest Masonic lodge and oldest lodge building in Rhode Island, this also served as Warren's Town Hall before completion of the present building at 514 Main Street (q.v.) and housed for a time the Warren Academy. It retains a fine interior.

- 42 Narragansett Engine Company No. 3 (1846): A 2½-story, flushboard-façade pedimented-end-gable-roof building with paneled, paired double-leaf doors on the 1st story and a *rundbogenstil* Palladianesque window centered on the 2nd story. Built to house the fire engine "Little Button," manufactured by A. Button Company of Waterford, New York, this served as a fire station well into the 20th century; it was restored in the late 20th century.
- 44 Federal Blues R.I.M. (ca 1860, ca 1990): A 1½-story, flared-end-gable-roof building with a stone foundation, paired double-leaf doors on the 1st story, round-arch window in the attic, wood-shingle roof, and a flared roof cupola centered on the roof's ridge. Built as the barn for the DeWolf House at 421 Main Street (q.v.), this building was moved here ca 1990.
- 48 J. Child House (ca 1855): A 2½-story, 3-bay-façade, end-gable-roof house with parged foundation, vinyl siding, and trabeated entrance with sidelights.
- 49 W. Baker House (ca 1860): A 2½-story, pilaster-framed-3-bay-façade, end-gable-roof house with mid-20th-century storefront on the 1st story and narrow doublet round-arch windows in the gable end.
- 58 Evelyn and William Estrella House (ca 1949): A 2-story clapboard-façade shingled house with concrete foundation, end-gable-roof vestibule centered on the façade, and low-pitch gable roof. The Estrellas lived and ran their paint and wallpaper business in the Hill-Collins house at 242 Water (q.v.) before moving here; after they built this house, they built the building around the corner at 246 Water Street (q.v.) to house their

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Baker Street (continued)

business. By the 1960s, William Estrella was Warren's Director of Public Welfare.

59. Cole's Auto Garage (ca 1910, ca 1924,): An evolved 1-story clapboard and rusticated-concrete-block building, its principal section set gable end to the street with shed roof additions in front and to the east and west sides. Commercial automobile-related buildings like this sprang up through central Warren's residential neighborhoods in the early 20th century.
- (75) Baker Street Playground (1908, 1951, et seq.): A partially macadam-paved open space with playground equipment. The site of an 18th-century house that burned in 1906 (its archaeological remains confirmed in 2000), it became a park after historian Virginia Baker donated it in 1908 to the Massasoit Monument Association, now the Massasoit Historical Association, which turned it over to the town in 1951.
- 80 J.G. Bowen House (ca 1845): A 2½-story, 3-bay-façade vernacular Greek Revival house with parged foundation, trabeated center entrance with sidelights, and gable dormer above the façade.
- (82) Massasoit Spring (1907): A large granite boulder with a bronze tablet designating this site as the spring of Native American sachem Massasoit. While the site most closely associated with Massasoit has long been disputed, this site has been traditionally associated with him since the 18th century. In 1907 the marker was placed here by the State Committee on Marking Historical Sites and presented to the Massasoit Historical Association.
- 81
NC Hubbard House (ca 1890): A considerably altered 2½-story, 2-bay-façade, end-gable roof house with parged foundation, aluminum siding, and casement windows.
- 90 Boat Works (1947 et seq.): A parking lot spread with crushed oyster shells fronts a series of small structures that service maritime vessels; they include a concrete-block shed-roof building, a small gambrel-roof shed, and a steel frame with

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Baker Street (continued)

overhead hoist at the end of a short pier. Located at the edge of the Warren River, this is an integral part of the working waterfront.

- 99 Baker's Wharf Fish Market (ca 1925, ca 1941): Built atop a stone wharf constructed here in the 18th century, this is a 2½-story shingled building set gable end to the water with shed roof addition on the east end and extensive gable and shed-roof additions toward the water side of the property. Built to house a fish market and since converted to residential use, it demonstrates the continuing use and evolution of the waterfront from the 18th through the mid-20th century.

Barney Street

- 14 House (ca 1895): A 2½-story end-gable-roof house with wraparound knee-wall porch on east and south elevations with a 1-story, gable-roof ell extending south at the west end of the wraparound porch.
- 9-11 House (ca 1910, after 1937): A vinyl-sided 3½-story, end-gable-roof multiple family dwelling with concrete block foundation and 2-story hip-roof entrance porch. The house was moved to this site sometime after 1937.
- 15 J. Gardner House (ca 1840): A 1½-story, 5-bay-façade, center-entrance house with a stone foundation, paneled corner pilasters, and trabeated entrance with sidelights.
- 19 Edward Sanders House (ca 1820, ca 1890): A 2½-story, 4-bay-façade house with parged foundation, trabeated entrance with sidelights in the southernmost bay of the façade, semi-octagonal bay on the northwest corner, and a large, late 19th-century ell at rear.
- 20 House (ca 1880): A 1½-story, 3-bay-façade, end-gable-roof cottage with heavy scroll-saw-bracket hood over the entrance and early 20th-century full-width front porch with Tuscan columns.

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Barney Street (continued)

- 24 B. Barton House (ca 1855): A 2½-story, 3-bay-façade, side-hall-plan house with a trabeated-framed principal entrance framed by sidelights. Barton lived here in 1870.
- 27 House (ca 1850, after 1937?): A much-altered 2½-story house set gable end to the street with parged foundation, irregular 3-bay-façade with off-center entrance, clapboard 1st story framed by paneled pilaster strips and stringcourse below the shingled 2nd story. The house appears to have been moved here sometime after 1937.
- 28 Martin House (ca 1860): A vinyl-sided 1½-story, 3-bay-façade, end-gable-roof cottage with modest hip-roof entrance porch. In 1870 this was the home of Mrs Martin.
- 33 N.P. Cole House (ca 1840): A wood-shingled 1½-story, 3-bay-façade, end-gable roof cottage with parged foundation and trabeated entrance with sidelights.

Bowen Street

- 2 Garage (ca 1925): A 1-story concrete-block building with concrete-slab foundation, 2 vehicular entrances at the east end of the north elevation, a pedestrian entrance in the west elevation, and a low end-gable roof. Utilitarian transportation-related structures became common in the 1920s, especially in areas largely commercial or industrial in character like this, only a couple of blocks away from the waterfront with its mills and maritime activity.
- 17-19 Warren Mfg C^o Mill House (ca 1890): A 1½-story, 6-bay-façade double house with parged foundation, asbestos-shingle siding, entrances in the 2nd and 5th bays set within a 1-story shed-roof porch. This is one of a group of mill houses; others are located on Davis and Westminster Streets (q.v.).
- 20-22 Warren Mfg C^o Mill House (ca 1895): A 1½-story, 6-bay-façade double house with parged foundation, asbestos-shingle siding,

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Bowen Street (continued)

entrances in the 3rd and 4th bays set within a 1-story hip-roof porch framed by 1-story semi-octagonal bay windows in the 2nd and 4th bays, and cross gable roof. This is one of a group of mill houses; others are located on Davis and Westminster Streets (q.v.).

Broad Street

- 10 House (ca 1880): A 2½-story, 3-bay-façade, end-gable-roof multiple-family house with asbestos shingles and doublet round-head windows in the gable end.
- 14 House (ca 1780, ca 1850, ca 1980): A 2½-story, 3-bay-façade, side-hall-plan house with a trabeated Greek Revival principal entrance with sidelights and paneled pilasters. This may be a square-plan house. The installation of vinyl siding in the late 20th century relieved the house of a molded cornice abutting the tops of the 2nd-story windows. In 1851 this belonged to J. Cole's Estate; by 1870, to W.H. Bowen.
- 20
NC Captain Luther House (ca 1800): A much altered 2½-story house with parged foundation and vinyl siding; the principal entrance is below a bracketed hip-roof hood on the gable-end elevation on Broad Street, but changes are so extensive that the original orientation and fenestration patterns remain unknown without more extensive documentation.
- 23 Nicholas Campbell House (ca 1750): A shingled 1½-story gambrel-roof house with stone foundation and center entrance in irregular 3-bay façade. Malta-native Campbell (1732-1829), a member of the Boston Tea Party, fought in the Revolutionary War. He later became a benefactor of Warren's school system. He died without living relatives, and prominent monument in North Burial Ground reveals the high esteem in which he was held by his adopted hometown.
- 24 John Stockford House (1834): A 1½-story, 5-bay-façade, center entrance, gambrel-roof house set end to the street with high

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Broad Street (continued)

stone foundation and trabeated Greek Revival frame with sidelights and paneled pilasters around the principal entrance. Stockford was commanding officer of Warren Federal Blues (44 Baker) and a vestryman at St Mark's Church (25 Lyndon Street). This is a remarkably late use of the gambrel-roof form, especially joined with Greek Revival trim.

- 28 St Mark's School, later Classical Institute, (ca 1840, 1845): A 2½-story 4-bay-façade, monitor-on-hip-roof building with 4-bay partial-width front porch and narrow pilaster strips framing the elevations. St Mark's Episcopal Church at 25 Lyndon Street (q.v.) bought this property in 1845 to use as its parish school. It was the Classical Institute by 1851 and no longer in use as a school by the 1870s, when it was owned by G. Willard's estate.
- 32 Smith-Waterman House (ca 1820, ca 1877): An irregularly massed 3-story hip-roof Italianate villa with prominent 3½-story pyramidal-roof corner tower, handsome wraparound porch with piers and paneled spandrels, heavy lintels over the windows, and bracketed cornices, this has at its core a monitor-on-hip roof rectangular-plan building, probably dating to the second or third decade of the nineteenth century. It was probably built elsewhere and moved to this site, between 1862 and 1870, when N.P. Smith lived here. In the late 19th century it was the home of John Waterman, Treasurer and General Manager of the Warren Manufacturing Company at 91 Main Street (q.v.), and the elaborate addition and remodeling probably occurred just after he acquired it. It was singled out for individual illustration on the bird's-eye view of Warren published in 1890.
- 39-41 Parsonage, later Mrs Martin House (ca 1850): A vinyl-sided 2½-story, 3-bay-façade, pedimented-end-gable-roof Greek Revival house with parged foundation; the trim, including paneled pilaster strips at the corners and framing the principal entrance and entablature over the entrance, has been removed to accommodate the installation of artificial siding. This was a parsonage for an as yet unidentified church in the early 1850s; by 1870 a Mrs Martin lived here.

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Broad Street (continued)

- 40 Napoleon and Angeline Servant House (ca 1941): A shingled 1½-story, 3-bay-façade, center entrance Cape Cod house with concrete foundation and gabled dormers. Mr Servant was a painter.
- 46 House (ca 1780): A shingled center-chimney house with dentil-and-modillion-pedimented entrance framed by fluted pilasters. Moved here after 1945, this may well be the Maxwell-Waterman House originally located on the south corner of Broad and Water Streets.
- 47 House (ca 1770): A vinyl-sided 2½-story, 4-bay-façade, off-center-chimney house¹ with parged-stone foundation; much of its trim was removed to accommodate the artificial siding. The house was probably built soon after Broad Street was laid out in the mid-1760s.
- 51 Eddy House (ca 1910): A fine, intact end-gable-roof shingled Bungalow with parged foundation, projecting end-gable entrance porch, braced-bracket cornice, and low, shed-roof dormer.
- 56 Alonzo Vail House (ca 1939): A vinyl-sided, 1½-story 3-bay-façade, center entrance Cape Cod house with concrete foundation, gabled dormers, off-center chimney, and garage in an ell on its east end.² Vail operated the Lyric Theatre at 5 Miller Street (q.v.) and the Pastime Theatre in Bradford Street, Bristol; he moved here from 401 Water Street, since demolished.
- 57 House (ca 1770): A shingled 2½-story, 3-bay-façade, side-hall-plan, off-center-chimney house with granite-block foundation, tripartite picture window on the 1st story, and large 2-story ell to the east. Modernizations have much obscured the exterior of this house.

¹ Probably a square-plan house; further documentation is needed.

² Probably a square-plan house; further documentation is needed.

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Brown Street

- 7-9 Warren Mfg C^o House (ca 1888): An aluminum-sided 1½-story double house with a full-width now-glazed front porch, shed-roof dormer centered over the principal entrances, and paired interior chimneys. This was built to house workers at the nearby mills.
- 10 House (ca 1881): A shingled 1½-story, 3-bay-façade, side-hall-plan, end-gable-roof cottage with parged foundation. Widow Catherine Grady lived here in 1887
- 13-15 Warren Mfg C^o House (ca 1900): A shingled 1½-story double house with paired center entrances set within a 1-story porch framed by semi-octagonal bay windows. This was built to house workers at the nearby mills.
- 14-16 Catherine and Leger Morrison House (1925): A 2½-story, cross-gable-roof 2-family house with rusticated-concrete-block foundation, clapboard 1st story, shingled upper stories, and full-width, full-height front porch. Mr Morrison, a carpenter, may have built this house.
- 19-21 Warren Mfg C^o House (ca 1900): A shingled 1½-story double house with paired center entrances set within a 1-story porch framed by semi-octagonal bay windows. This was built to house workers at the nearby mills.
- 22 House (ca 1890): A 2½-story brick house with asymmetrical massing, projecting pedimented 2-story bay on southeast corner, 1-story turned-spindle entrance porch, and hip roof with dormers.

Cherry Street

- 1 H. Child House (ca 1850): An aluminum-sided 2-story, L-plan Italianate villa with horizontal massing reinforced by wide eaves and very low hip roof. The principal entrance is toward the rear of the west elevation in a pretty 2-story turned-spindle and scroll-saw bargeboard porch set within the mass of the house. Child lived here in 1870.

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Cherry Street (continued)

- 6 W. Hall House (ca 1851): A squarish 2-story, hip-roof side-hall-plan Italianate house with 4-bay façade, full-width 1-story front porch with pediment-roof center section at the 2nd-story level, and an ell at rear.

Child Street

- 11 Shop (ca 1845, ca 1915,): A vinyl-sided 1½-story end-gable-roof vernacular Greek Revival commercial building with an early/mid-20th century plate-glass storefront. The building was built elsewhere (quite possibly across the street, just west of 10-12 Child Street, where a 1-story building stood from the 1880s until this building appeared here) and moved to this site between 1911 and 1920, probably at the same time the storefront was installed. Such relocations and remodelings are typical of thriving commercial areas. The survival of small-scale, wood-frame commercial buildings like this is somewhat rare; a similar building, however, stands at 6 State Street (q.v.). Despite the installation of vinyl siding in the late 20th century, this still conveys a good sense of early commercial architecture and appears not to have lost character-defining features.
- 13 W. Allen House (late 18th century, 20th century): A 2½-story house extensively reworked in the 20th century for combination commercial-residential use: 20th-century storefronts fill the façade's 1st story, and a square-plan oriel window projects from the center of the 2nd story. Originally located at the southeast corner of Main and Child Streets, this was occupied by members of the Allen family exclusively for residential use through the 19th century. It was probably converted to mixed income-producing activity when it was moved here, between 1903 and 1911.
- 10-12 House (ca 1850, ca 1896, mid-20th century): A 2½-story, 3-bay-façade, end-gable roof Greek Revival house with a mid-20th-century 3-bay, center-entrance storefront below a pent roof. Built in another location as a residential property, it was moved

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here between 1895 and 1898. It remained in residential use into the 1920s; by 1937 it was in commercial use, and the 1-story building to its east had been added.

- 14 Commercial Building (ca 1935 with later additions): A 1-part commercial block with recessed center entrance flanked by plate-glass display windows. A typical early 20th-century neon sign as well as the original Carrara-glass storefront panels and enframing tapestry-brick walls have been replaced by a modern Dry-Vit surface.
- 18-20 Commercial/Residential Block (ca 1927): A 2½-story hip-roof brick building with 3-bay center-entrance storefront flanked on the east by a hooded entrance to the 2nd story; the 2nd story has a projecting semi-octagonal bay window over the storefront and a pair of double-hung sash over the upstairs entrance. Such combination storefront-below/apartment-above buildings were common in American cities in the early 20th century.
- 22-24 Commercial/Residential Building (ca 1912): A 2½-story end-gable-roof house with a mid-20th-century tapestry-brick-framed storefront entered at the west end of the façade and an upstairs entrance at the east; the 2nd story has two broad, symmetrical semi-octagonal-plan oriel windows. An unusual if unremarkable design, which may represent two phases of development, it is nonetheless typical of mixed-use properties built in commercial precincts in the early 20th century.
- 26-30 Tenement (ca 1875): A 2-part building: the 3½-story west half has an end-gable roof; the 2½-story east half has a flank-gable roof. Both buildings originally had 3-bay façades, legible now only on their 2nd stories. The full height porches disappeared from the western half when the ground stories were converted to commercial use in the mid-20th century.
- 31 S.P. Child House (ca 1840, ca 1890, ca 1936): Originally a 2½-story, 3-bay-façade, end-gable-roof Greek Revival house that stood at 448 Main Street, the Child House retains a fine entrance

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with unusual Greek-key frieze in the Doric porch. It was modified by the addition of a semi-octagonal-plan bay window on the façade and Queen Anne corner tower in the mid-1890s. When the Sequino Building was constructed at 450 Main Street (q.v.) in the late 1930s, this was moved to the rear of its original lot and turned toward Child Street.

- 37 H. Cole House (late 18th century?, ca 1870): A 2½-story, 5-bay-façade, center-entrance house on a high brick basement with semi-octagonal-plan oriel window above the bracketed entrance and a round-arch window set within the prominent cross gable centered in the attic.
- 39 House (ca 1900): An asphalt-sided 1½-story cottage with 2-bay façade and somewhat reworked 1-story full-width front porch.
- 45 United States Post Office (1932; Louis A. Simon, Department of the Treasury, Supervising Architect): A 1½-story, 5-bay-façade, red-brick-and-cast-stone-trim building with semi-circular-fanlight center entrance and low mansard roof with shallow-barrel-vault dormers. Built during a time of massive Federal investment in public buildings across the country, Warren's post office has a domestic mien somewhat warmer than the "starved classicism" that characterizes so many others of the period.

Church Street

- 15 House (ca 1915): A vinyl-sided 2½-story, cross-gable-roof, multiple family house with fieldstone foundation, banked-column front porch (now partially enclosed) that extends to the east beyond the mass of the house, and extensive additions at the rear, including a low, multiple-stall garage that extends to the east and overlooks a wide asphalt driveway. In the late 20th century, this house was converted to commercial use as a mortuary.
- 17 Nellie Easterbrooks House (ca 1760): A modest 1½-story gambrel-roof cottage with a much reworked façade, including large 20th-

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century picture window, front entrance removed to the west elevation, and prominent cross gable. Easterbrooks rented a room to schoolmaster John Holland, who reputedly betrayed the town to the British during their raid in May 1778. Buildings, like this, that acquire legends that live on for generations play important roles in the folklore that binds a community together.

- 25 First Methodist Church (1844): A fine vernacular Greek Revival church with a tetrastyle Doric portico and prominent 5-stage tower atop its roof. The nave's original configuration remains, including colossal Ionic columns on the south end, original box pews, gallery on the east, south, and west sides, and coved ceiling; the sanctuary on the north end has been somewhat reworked in the 20th century. Because of its large size and powerful monochromy it dominates Church Street and the Town Common just as its tower punctuates the East Bay skyline, but it eludes typically Greek monumentality because of its thin proportions and simple, flat detail. Provincial interpretations of the Greek Revival are especially important as character-defining elements in historic communities.

Town Common (1800 et seq.): A mid-block open space between Church and State Streets, approximately one-third of an acre in size, with walkways extending diagonally from each of the four corners to a cannon in the middle. A large stone war memorial is on the space's south side. The Town of Warren acquired this site for use as a common in 1800, and it has been reworked several times. The selection of this location for a common seems unusual, for the land does not now nor did it historically relate to a public municipal building.

- 26 Dr G. Clark House (ca 1865, ca 1880): A 2½-story, 3-bay-façade, end-gable-roof house with chamfered-post entrance porch, 2-story side porch on the northeast corner, and a large late 19th-century addition on the southeast corner.
- 27 First Methodist Church Parsonage (1858; Ezra Millard Martin, carpenter): A 2-story, staggered-cruciform-plan Italianate villa with granite-block foundation, 1-story entrance porch with fluted octagonal columns set within the southeast corner of the

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Church Street (continued)

building, hooded windows, and scroll-bracketed cornice below wide eaves and low hip roof. Martin contracted with the church to build the house following the plans of Hoar & Drown, local lumber businessmen and carpenters. This superceded the original parsonage built in the 1840s at 45 Manning Street (q.v.). Still in use as the parsonage it is a fine and well preserved example of vernacular Italianate.

- 31
NC House (ca 1850): A much altered mid-19th century cottage with mid-20th-century entrance and picture windows on the façade, large shed-roof dormer, and 1-story shed-roof-with-parapet addition on the southeast corner.
- 35 House (ca 1850): A 2½-story, 3-bay-façade, side-hall-plan, end-gable-roof house with modest and somewhat altered Greek Revival entrance frame.
- 36 C. Thurber House (ca 1850): A 2½-story, 3-bay-façade, side-hall-plan, end-gable-roof house with Greek Revival entrance frame tight against the east end of the facade.
- 37 House (ca 1790): A 2½-story, 3-bay-façade house with entrance in a 1-story addition on the east elevation and large ell on the northwest corner.³
- 40 House (ca 1840): A 2½-story, 3-bay-façade, side-hall-plan pedimented-end-gable-roof Greek Revival house with ample entrance framed by pilaster strips with Greek-key moldings.
- 43 Hubbard House (ca 1860): A fine gable-end-and-wing house with 2-bay façade, scroll-bracketed hood over entrance flanked by semi-octagonal bay window, lacy scroll-saw-cut porch along the west elevation of the main block and the south elevation of the wing below attic dormers that break the cornice and roofline.

³ Probably a square-plan house; further documentation is needed.

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Church Street (continued)

- 44 Brayton-Martin House (ca 1840): A typical 2½-story, 3-bay-façade, side-hall-plan, end-gable-roof Greek Revival house with prominent corner pilaster strips. In the late 19th century, it was the home of machinist-then-sailor Benjamin Martin, who long served as the town's postmaster.
- 49 House (ca 1795): A 2½-story, 5-bay-façade, center-chimney house with granite-block foundation, Greek Revival center entrance reached by small double-flight steps with iron railing. In the late 19th century it was the home of Daniel K. Bowen, a tailor with a shop on Water Street.
- 59 Elder Samuel Maxwell House (1753): A fine, well-preserved 2½-story, 5-bay-façade, center-chimney Flemish-bond brick house with narrow windows, 5-light transom over center entrance, projecting beltcourse between 1st and 2nd stories, and clapboard gable ends. Maxwell was born in Boston and was ordained a Baptist minister in 1732. His son Squire Maxwell operated a brass foundry here in the mid-18th century. James Maxwell, Samuel's grandson, became a prominent ship owner and merchant; he built houses as wedding presents for all nine of his daughters, and five remain. (See 8 Jefferson Street, 26 State Street) This property had deteriorated by the 1970s, when it was acquired and thoughtfully restored by the Massasoit Historical Society, which continues to use it as a house museum and venue for historically related activities.
- 61 House (ca 1910): A shingled 1½-story end-gable-roof house with a 1st-story bay window set within the full-width front porch, the western end of which is now glazed.

Company Street

- 6 Lewis Pearce House (ca 1830, ca 1890): A 2½-story, 4-bay-façade house with a small center chimney. Built originally on Water Street, this house was moved here in the early 1890s just before the construction of the commercial/residential building at 153-157 Water Street.

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Company Street (continued)

- 8 House (ca 1915): A shingled 2½-story end-gable-roof 2-family house with full-width 2-story hip-roof front porch.
- 12-14 Warren Mfg C^o House (ca 1875): A shingled low-slung 1½-story double house set gable end to the street and with paired entrances at the center of the long east side. This is one of a group of identical houses built at the same time for the company; the others are located on Westminster Street (q.v.).
- 15A Warren Mfg C^o House (ca 1865): A shingle-and-clapboard 2½-story 7-bay-façade triple house set gable end to the street with entrances in the center and at each end of the long west elevation within a full-width 1-story hip-roof porch; the center and south entrances are now enclosed, and the central bay of the 2nd story projects over the porch roof.
- 15B Warren Mfg C^o House (ca 1865): A shingled 2½-story 7-bay-façade triple house set gable end to the street with entrances at each end of the long west elevation within a full-width 1-story hip-roof porch; the center entrance is closed, and the central bay of the 2nd story projects over the porch roof.
- 15C Warren Mfg C^o House (ca 1865): A shingled 2½-story 7-bay-façade triple house set gable end to the street with entrances in the center and at each end of the long west elevation; the central bay of the 2nd story projects from the wall plane, and a staircase rises to an entrance within it.
- 23-25 Warren Mfg C^o House (ca 1865): An aluminum-sided and shingled 2½-story double house set gable end to the street and with entrances within a partial-width front porch, now enclosed, on the long west elevation.
- 24-26 Warren Mfg C^o House (ca 1860, ca 1897): A 2½-story, 6-bay-façade double house with paired center entrances set within a hip-roof entrance porch. Probably built around the middle of the 19th century, this was moved here in the late 1890s.

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Croade Street

- 17 NC House (ca 1970): A split-level ranch house with vinyl siding and flagstone façade; a 2-stall garage is built into the lower level on the east end of the façade.
- 19 H.W. Gladding House (ca 1860): A 1½-story, 3-bay-façade cross-gable-roof house with pedimented Tuscan-column entrance porch and a lacy scroll-saw-cut porch, quite similar to that on the house at 43 Church Street (q.v.), along the east elevation of the main block.
- 20-22 House (ca 1900): A modest shingled 2-story, 3-bay-façade, hip-roof house.

Davis Avenue

- 3-9 Warren Mfg C^o House (ca 1860): A 2½-story, 12-bay-façade 4-unit tenement with entrances at either end and paired in the center of the long south elevation. One of 2 identical multiple-family tenements erected on the north side of Davis Street; a remnant of the other is next door at 11-13 Davis (q.v.).
- 11-13 Warren Mfg C^o House (ca 1860): An aluminum-sided 2½-story tenement with entrances in hip-roof porches at either end of the south elevation. Shortened to 8 irregular bays from its original ~~12-bay-length-in-the-early-20th-century-and-much-altered-on-its-~~ west end in the late 20th century, this is one of 2 identical multiple-family tenements erected on the north side of Davis Street; the other, more intact one is next door at 3-9 Davis (q.v.).
- 17-19 Warren Mfg C^o House (ca 1890): A shingled 1½-story, 6-bay-façade double house with paired center entrances in the north elevation within a hip-roof porch; it was probably originally identical to the house immediately south at 21-23 Davis (q.v.).
- 20 NC Warren Mfg C^o House (ca 1860): A much-altered wood- and asbestos-shingled 2½-story mill house: fenestration patterns have been considerably changed, the building's mass has been

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Davis Avenue (continued)

extended 1 bay to the west, and large shed dormers on both east and west elevations effectively make this a 3-story house.

- 21-23 Warren Mfg C^o House (ca 1890): An asbestos-shingled 1½-story 6-bay-façade double house with paired center entrances in the north elevation; it was probably originally identical to the house immediately north at 17-19 Davis (q.v.).
- 22-26 Warren Mfg C^o House (ca 1875): A 2½-story, 6-bay-façade double house with entrances at each end of the façade.
- 25-27 Warren Mfg C^o House (ca 1890): An asbestos-shingled 1½-story 8-bay-façade double house, similar in form but slightly large than those immediately north at 17-19 and 21-23 Davis (q.v.).
- 28-32 Warren Mfg C^o House (ca 1870): A vinyl-sided 2½-story, 9-bay-façade triple house with entrances in the center and at each end of the long west elevation within a now completely enclosed full-width 1-story hip-roof porch; the 4th and 8th bays of the 2nd story project over the enclosed 1st-story porch roof.

Federal Street

- 8 NC House (ca 1890): A much-altered vinyl-sided 2½-story, end-gable-roof, multiple-family house with semi-octagonal-bay window on the façade, modern 2-story porch on the south side, and extensive replacement windows differing in configuration from the originals.
- 11 Cutler House (ca 1860): An asphalt-sided 2½-story, cross-gable-roof, 3-bay-façade side-hall-T-plan house with an inset 2-story porch in the middle of the south side.
- 14 L.C. Short House (ca 1850): An aluminum-sided 1½-story, end-gable-roof, 3-bay-façade side-hall-plan cottage with stone foundation and entrance under scroll-saw-bracketed hood flanked by semi-octagonal-plan bay window.

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Federal Street (continued)

- 18-20 Sanders House (ca 1860, ca 1890): A shingled 2½-story end-gable-roof, 3-bay-façade, side-hall-plan house with parged foundation and Queen Anne turned-spindle porch on the southeast corner.
- 21 Judge Alfred Bosworth House (ca 1849; Russell Warren [?], architect): A 2½-story, pedimented-end-gable-roof, 3-bay-façade, side-hall-plan, temple-front Greek Revival house with colossal Ionic colonnade. Both the trabeated entrance and the paired windows in the pediment have been altered, but the building retains its monumental presence on the street. Bosworth (1812-1862), an 1835 graduate of Brown University, represented Warren in the General Assembly from 1839 until 1854 and then served as a justice on the Rhode Island Supreme Court. At the end of the century this house was converted to commercial use as Maxfield's Ice Cream Parlor, frequented by both throngs of local residents and Providence writer H.P. Lovecraft.
- 24 P. Bosworth House (ca 1855): A 2½-story, end-gable-roof, 3-bay-façade, side-hall-plan Greek Revival house with early 20th-century 1-story hip-roof entrance porch framing the trabeated entrance, floor-length windows on the façade's 1st story, hood moulds above the windows on front and side elevations, wide pilaster strips framing the corners, and a wide entablature atop the deep side elevations. Virtually identical to the house across the street at number 31, it was probably built at the same time by the same builder.
- 30 House (ca 1895): A shingled 1½-story, end-gable-roof vernacular Queen Anne cottage with asymmetrical façade and hip-roof Tuscan-column wraparound porch on the southeast corner.
- 31 A.M. Brown House (ca 1855): A 2½-story, end-gable-roof, 3-bay-façade, side-hall-plan Greek Revival house with trabeated entrance, floor-length windows on the façade's 1st story, hood moulds above the windows on front and side elevations, wide pilaster strips framing the corners, and a wide entablature atop the deep side elevations. Virtually identical to the house across the street at number 24, it was probably built at the same time by the same builder.

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Federal Street (continued)

- 35 NC J. Colman House (ca 1860): An asbestos-sided 1½-story late vernacular Greek Revival cottage with parged foundation, asymmetrical façade with off-center entrance porch and large cross-gable dormer, and much altered fenestration.
- 36 E.G. Leonard House (ca 1850, ca 1940, ca 1980): A much altered vinyl-sided side-hall-plan end-gable-roof vernacular Greek Revival cottage: the 1st story of its original 3-bay-façade was modified in the mid-20th century by the installation of stock Georgian Revival "pedimented" entrance porch and multiple-pane bow window.

Greene Street

- 13 Garage, now House (ca 1925, ca 1950): A shingled 1-story, hip-roof building with concrete foundation and irregular fenestration. It was probably built to house an automobile by the owners of 572 Main Street (q.v.) at the corner; by the mid-20th century, it had been converted to residential use.
- 15 House (ca 1895): A 1½-story end-gable-roof cottage with parged foundation, full-width front porch, and paired windows.
- 18-20 House (ca 1905): A 2½-story multiple-family house with 2-bay façade, full-width 1-story Tuscan-column low-hip-roof front porch, and cross-gable roof.
- 19 House (ca 1915): A 2½-story end-gable-roof house with full-width 1-story knee-wall hip-roof front porch.
- 23 Smith-Dean House (ca 1780): A 2½-story, 5-bay-façade, center-entrance Federal house with elaborate fanlight entrance framed by whimsical Ionic capitals, each incorporating 3 hearts and an angel bust, and intricate Greek-key-and-flared-bracket cornices. Belonging to J. Smith, Esq., at mid-19th century and to Sidney Dean, editor of the *Providence Evening Press* and later an insurance agent, in the late 19th, the house originally stood at the southeast corner of Greene and Main; it was moved to this

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Green Street (continued)

location in the late 1890s when William Collamore built his new house on that location.

- 24 Thomas C. Williams House (ca 1780): A 2½-story, 4-bay-façade, probably-square-plan house with stone foundation and mid-19th-century scroll-saw-trim front porch, now partially enclosed on the east end.⁴

Hope Street

- 12 House (ca 1897): A 1½-story 2-family house with high concrete-block foundation, full-width bracket-and turned-spindle front porch, projecting lintels above the windows, bracketed cornice, and cross-gable roof.
- 14 House (ca 1910): A 1½-story house with granite-block foundation, turned-spindle porch, and cross-gable roof. This house may have been moved here.
- 16 House (ca 1897): A shingled 1½-story end-gable-roof house with high granite-block foundation, entrance in 1-story ell on the west elevation, and paired windows with projecting lintels.
- 17 House (ca 1880): An aluminum-sided 2½-story end-gable-roof house with granite foundation and 2-bay façade.
NC
- 18 House (ca 1897): A 1- and 1½-story house with high granite-block foundation, center entrance flanked by differently configured rectangular- and semi-octagonal-plan bay windows, projecting lintels over the windows, and bracketed cornice; the 1-story section to the west has a low hip roof, while the 1½-story section to the east has an end-gable roof.
- 19 H. Sawtelle House (ca 1865): A 2½-story end-gable-roof house with principal entrance in a 1-story, hip-roof ell on the west elevation. Sawtelle lived here in 1870.

⁴ Probably a square-plan house; further documentation is needed.

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Hope Street (continued)

- 22 N. Carey House (ca 1852): A 1½-story vernacular Greek Revival house set gable end to the street with broad corner pilaster strips, wide entablature beneath the eaves cornice, and principal entrance, framed by sidelights and a transom light, set within an entrance porch in a 1-story hip-roof ell on the west elevation. Carey lived here in the 1850s.
- 27 J. Sawtelle House (ca 1865): A 1½-story house set gable end to the street with rectangular-plan bay window centered on the façade at basement and 1st-story level, principal entrance in a scroll-saw-trim porch supported by openwork pilaster strips, and undulating scroll-saw bargeboards on the raking cornices of the roof and the dormers. Sawtelle lived here in 1870.
- 31 House (ca 1860?): A 1½-story 5-bay-façade, center-entrance house with a high granite foundation and sidelights flanking the principal entrance. This house was probably built elsewhere and moved here in the early 1890s.
- 32 House (ca 1860): A 2½-story cross-gable-roof house with 3-bay façade, side-hall plan, and principal entrance with sidelights and projecting lintel; a 2-story ell extends to the west at the northwest corner. This house may have been moved to its present position well back from the street before the house at 34-36 Hope Street (below) was constructed.
- 34-36 House (ca 1900): A 2½-story, end-gable-roof 2-family house with full-width 2-story front porch, semi-octagonal-plan 2-story bay window at the west side of the façade, and a 2-story service porch on the north end of the west elevation.
- 35 House (ca 1910): A small asbestos-shingle 1½-story house with asymmetrical 3-bay façade and full-width hip-roof front porch with turned posts and scroll-saw brackets. This may be an outbuilding converted to residential use or the a replacement of a 19th-century outbuilding on this site.

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Jefferson Street

- 8 NC Joanna Maxwell Simonds House (ca 1810, ca 1940, ca 1980): A much altered 5-bay-façade, center-entrance Federal house, moved to this site in the mid-20th century; in the late 20th century it was sheathed in vinyl and windows were replaced. Built as a wedding present for his daughter by James Maxwell (see 59 Church Street), it originally stood at the southwest corner of Jefferson and Main Streets.
- 10 Warren Armory (1842): An ample, somewhat sprawling, uncoursed rubblestone building with two parged crenellated octagonal towers flanking the Gothic-arch center entrance on the long street-side elevation. Built just after the state's constitutional crisis and the Dorr Rebellion, the Warren Armory is one of several built across the state in a time of political uneasiness. (East Greenwich's Kentish Guards, for example, built their armory the following year.) It has been used over the years for community gatherings of all sorts, including dances, theatricals, fraternal, and municipal meetings.

Joyce Street

- 32 Joyce Street School (1903, ca 1990; Albert Humes [Pawtucket], architect; Elmer K. Watson [Warren], contractor): An ample and prepossessing 2-story red-brick Georgian Revival building with rock-face granite foundation, 9-bay façade with slightly projecting entrance pavilion, double-leaf entrance below semi-circular fanlight set within a flat-arch pilaster-framed frontispiece and flanked by elliptical windows, segmental-arch windows on the 1st story, round-arch windows on the 2nd story, dentil-and-modillion cornice, and low hip roof with banded brick chimneys. At the rear is a large 1-story, flat-roof, brick addition housing fire and police vehicles. Built at the cost of \$29,000 as a primary school, it consolidated several rented quarters in this part of Warren. In the 1980s it was adapted for re-use as a municipal building, and facilities for the Fire Department's trucks were added to the building's south side.

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Liberty Street

- 9-11 Multiple-family House (ca 1915): A vinyl-sided triple-decker with parged foundation, semi-octagonal bay windows and partial-width front porches on the façade, and a hip roof with pedimented cross gable above the front porches.
- 15 Hazard-Gempp House (ca 1800): A fine brick center-entrance Federal house, diminutive in scale, with a 3-bay façade, slightly projecting central pavilion, semi-circular fanlight above the center entrance set within a pedimented frontispiece framed by imaginatively carved pilaster strips, dentil cornice, and low deck-on-hip roof. Owned in the mid-19th century by members of South Kingstown's Hazard family, it was the home in the early 20th century to Louise and Gottlieb Gempp, proprietor of the American-German Club.
- 20 Warren High School, later Liberty Street School (1847, ca 1910, 1927; Thomas A. Tefft, architect): A 2-story, low-hip-roof, pressed-brick building 3 bays wide and 12 irregular bays deep with a brownstone foundation, and a principal round-arch-doorway, framed by pilasters and bracketed raking cornice, within the façade's central projecting end-gable-roof pavilion. Built as the town's high school at a time when public schooling was receiving increased attention across the state, it was designed by Tefft (1826-1859), the young architect responsible for many designs, including this one, published in Henry Barnard's *School Architecture: Contributions to the Improvement of School-Houses in the United States* (1848). About this building, Barnard said "...for all the essential features of a good and cheap school-house, this house can be pointed to as a model." After others in Newport and Providence, this was Rhode Island's third high school. Of the many schools erected across the state during the 1840s building campaign, this is one of the very few remaining and by far the most impressive. It was enlarged just after the turn of the century and remodeled as an elementary school following the completion of the new high school. It continued in use as a school until 1975, when it was first put into use as a day-care center.
- 21 House (ca 1905): A vinyl-sided, 2½-story, 2-family house with full-width 2-story, hip-roof front porch on the façade, semi-

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Liberty Street (continued)

octagonal bay window on the west elevation, and cross-gable roof.

- 22 House (18th century?): A plain, modest, shingled 2½-story, 3-bay-façade house with low parged-stone foundation and later ell at the rear.
- 27 House (ca 1915): A shingled 1½-story house with asymmetrical façade, full-width turned-spindle front porch and high cross-gable roof.
- 33 Charles Wheaton, Jr, House (ca 1815): A fine late Federal house with parged-stone foundation, 3-bay façade with trabeated side- and transom-light center entrance framed with Greek key moldings and set within a sturdy Roman Ionic porch, late 19th-century segmental-arch window bay atop the entrance porch, and a monitor-on-hip roof. Wheaton owned an adjacent ropewalk, built just about the same time he built this house; the ropewalk extended much of the length of Warren Avenue. Wheaton, who also laid out Union Street, built a house for his son John across the street at 90 Union (q.v.). For many years obscured by the presence of asbestos siding, the house was recently restored to its original exterior appearance.
- 37 James W. Barton House (ca 1867): An exceptionally picturesque and well preserved modest Greek Revival/Italianate cross-gable-roof cottage, this 3-bay-façade, side-hall-plan house with trabeated side- and transom-light entrance stands on a high brick basement, itself rising from a small hillock that surrounds the house, which extends to the north in a service ell. A fine panel, pale, and cap-rail fence, typical of so many built in the 19th century, surrounds this corner property. A handsome cross-gable-roof barn (ca 1880) stands at rear. Barton (1809-1877) was a seafarer, one of four brothers so occupied. He made at least four trips to the Indian and Pacific Oceans. He probably built this house or moved it here from another location about 1867, when he retired from the sea and established the Warren Gazette. His family remained here until the end of the 19th century.

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Lyndon Street

- 4 Lewis Hoar House (ca 1810, ca 1880): A vinyl-sided, parged-foundation, 2½-story monitor-on-hip roof late Federal house with late 19th-century additions: the 3-bay façade has a trabeated side- and transom-light center entrance with bold proto-Greek Revival moldings; its 1st story is framed by a bold, undulating chamfered-pier-supported porch, with reverse-ramped arches and elaborate lozenge-and-modillion cornice, that embraces a similarly detailed semi-octagonal bay window at its southern end. A similar bay window is on the north elevation. Hoar was a housewright who lived here for much of the mid-19th century. The porch and bay window, somewhat Second Empire in robustness, were probably added about 1880, at the same time the barn was constructed at the rear on Manning Street. An identical porch added to a similar house may be found at 347 Main Street (q.v.). At the rear is a barn (ca 1880), A fine 1½-story building with two vehicular entrances, both retaining late 19th- or early 20th-century double-leaf glazed doors, on the Manning Street elevation and a pedestrian entrance on the north elevation; a flared mansard roof with prominent sunbonnet gable, framing a round-arch window, centered on the Manning Street elevation; and a diminutive louvred-side cupola with flared hip roof.
- 7 House (ca 1945): A 2½-story, 3-bay-façade, Colonial Revival house with recessed center entrance framed by pilasters and pediment, clapboards on the façade and brick on the end walls, and quarter-round windows framing the chimney in the attic story. A handsome picket fence surrounds the corner property.
- 14 Mrs Luther House (ca 1868): An interesting house deserving of further study: 1½ stories high and set end to the street on a low stone foundation, the low 1st story is below a sweeping, flared-lower-slope cross-gambrel roof almost proto-mansard in feel. The entrance, at the west end of the south elevation is below a scroll-saw bracketed hood. Windows in the attic story have narrow paired sash. The intriguing hybrid quality of this architectural pastiche suggests either a very unusual building for its time and place or construction over several building campaigns.

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- 15 Lyndon-Cole House, now St Marks' Rectory (ca 1776): A 2½-story, 4-bay-façade, gambrel-roof house with offset entrance and central chimney; the principal entrance is within a small vestibule with a pedimented and pilaster frontispiece, probably the original enframing pulled forward in the early 20th century, to create an enclosed entrance separate from the interior space.⁵ Josiah Lyndon (1704-1778) was elected governor in 1768 as a compromise and palliative for the bitter acrimony caused by the Stephen Hopkins-Samuel Ward rivalry that consumed the colony around mid-century; he moved to Warren following the British occupation of Aquidneck Island in late 1776. Lyndon died here during the smallpox epidemic during the Revolutionary War. In the mid-19th century it was the home of S. Cole. St Mark's Episcopal Church (q.v.) across School Street had acquired the property by 1963 for use as its rectory.
- 20 J.J. Bickner House (ca 1840): A charming and ambitious carpenter Greek Revival house, 3 bays wide and 2½ stories high, set gable end to the street. To achieve an impressive simulacrum of a pedimented Greek temple front, the builder divided the façade with 4 colossal deep-panel pilaster strips and clad it with flushboard in simulation of smooth stone walls. The trabeated principal entrance is rather modest by comparison, and its lack of sidelights and transom light are no doubt a response to the smaller space dictated by the oversize pilaster strips. At top, a flushboard pediment, framing a centered pointed-arch window, rests somewhat tentatively above an exceptionally narrow entablature. The combination of forceful decorative elements with completely untutored sense of Greek proportion gives this vernacular house great vigor and character; it stands in fine contrast to Russell Warren's suave St Mark's church across the street. Its siting at the east end of School Street several feet above street level gives it a commanding presence and a fine view down the hill to the Warren River.
- 25 St Mark's Episcopal Church (1829; Russell Warren, architect): A

⁵ Probably a square-plan house; further documentation is needed.

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small-scale Greek Revival church set narrow end to the street, with two large battered entrances symmetrically placed on the flushboard façade, set within a tetrastyle Ionic portico with paneled parapet at its top and four round-arch windows along each of the clapboard north and south elevations. A handsome square belfry with palmette-and-anthemion acroteria at its corners was a victim of the 1938 Hurricane. St Mark's parish was established in 1828 and met in Cole's Hotel for eighteen months before moving into its new quarters. This is Russell Warren's second essay in the Greek Revival, following Providence's Arcade (a collaboration with partners James Bucklin and William Tallman, as this probably is as well) of the previous year and exactly contemporary with that city's Westminster Congregational Church (also a Warren, Tallman & Bucklin collaboration). Warren used detailing identical to that on the south elevation of the Arcade but introduced a proportional system much more intimate in scale than either of the Providence buildings, a posture eminently more appropriate for this domestic-scale street. As an early example of full-blown Greek Revival architecture, this is a significant example of this important national style. The town's first organ was installed here in 1830. In 1845, the church bought the house at 28 Broad Street (q.v.) for use as the parish school. In 1852 for \$1200, the church built a freestanding chapel at a right angle to the rear of the church and fronting on School Street; in 1858, it bought a lot at 16 School Street (q.v.) a view toward an eventual move, which occurred four years later.

- 28 John J. Bickner House, later (ca 1842, ca 1865): A fine, 2½-story, 3-bay-façade, side-hall-plan, end-gable-roof house with trabeated sidelight principal entrance and full-length façade windows set within a remarkable full-width, 1-story front porch: its piers resemble paneled pilaster strips, with fanciful foliar and astrological signs pierced into the recessed panels. Bickner was a cooper. The property changed hands after mid-century, and the porch probably reflects the taste of the new owners.
- 39 N.W. Sanders House (ca 1850): An aluminum-sided 1½-story, 5-bay-façade house with a scored parged foundation, center entrance below a scroll-saw-bracket hood, and prominent cross gable centered on the façade.

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- 40 J. Sanders House (ca 1840): A simple, shingled 2½-story, end-gable-roof, 3-bay-façade, side-hall-plan Greek Revival house with parged foundation and trabeated sidelight entrance.
- 47 John Crawley House (ca 1880): A shingled 1½-story, cross-gable-roof cottage set gable end toward the street with high scored-parging foundation; asymmetrical fenestration, including a prominent semi-octagonal bay window on the west elevation, and principal entrance within a vestibule centered on the south elevation.
- 50 NC House (ca 1960): A brick ranch house with concrete foundation, asymmetrical 3-bay façade, center entrance flanked by tripartite casement windows, and a 2-stall garage attached to the north elevation.
- 53 Samuel Maxwell House (ca 1840): A handsome and unusual, yet modestly scaled, Greek Revival cottage with a high foundation, pilaster-framed 3-bay façade, center entrance framed by pilasters and sidelights capped with a shallow pediment, similar pediments over the windows, and flushboard scored with bevel edges in imitation of masonry. Maxwell was a carpenter, and the considered treatment of wall surface and trim details recall the attention that architectural professionals often lavish on their own residences.
- 60 Garage (ca 1925): A rock-face concrete-block 5-stall automobile garage with original double-leaf doors (8 lights at the top with 4 horizontal panels below on each) for each stall and a low hip roof. As automobile use proliferated in the early 20th century, multiple-stall garages began to appear in densely built residential areas as residents were unable to accommodate vehicles on their own property. This is a particularly well-preserved example, especially because of its original doors.

Main Street

- 31 Bristol County Gas & Electric C^o Building (ca 1897): A handsome brick Renaissance Revival industrial building, 3 bays wide and 7

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bays deep, with granite and brick foundation. Egg-and-dart-capped Tuscan pilasters frame each of the round-arch bays, those on the long sides and each end of the short sides filled with round-arch windows, and those at the center of each short side with double-leaf doors. Built to house the engine dynamos for this local power company, this is all that remains of a complex that included a retort house to the south with two gasometers, one brick and one metal, between. It later served as a transformer house. By 1903, Narragansett Electric had purchased Bristol Gas & Electric, which continued energy production here well into the 20th century. In form it belongs to the monumental central power stations built in large cities, such as Providence's Manchester Street (1904) and South Street (1913) Stations.

- 91 Warren Mfg. Co Mill (1896, 1907, 1945, ca 1960): Frank P. Sheldon, architect; John W. Bishop, contractor. An impressive 1- and 3-story mill complex with a 4-story hip-roof tower. The 3-story, low-gable-roof section was constructed in three separate building campaigns. A rectangular-plan building, extending north from the tower at its southeast corner 489 feet wide and 128 feet deep, and articulated 44 bays wide by 10 bays deep with projecting piers and large, shallow-segmental-arch multiple-pane windows, was constructed in 1896. In 1907, a 3-story addition, configured similarly to the original building was extended west from the north elevation, and a large 1-story weave shed, the width of the original building, extended south. The weave shed, weakened by the Hurricane of 1938, collapsed on 17 August 1945 (fortuitously, no one was injured, for the plant was closed to celebrate the end of World War II). In its place, a large windowless concrete-block building rose ca 1960. Founded on this site by John Waterman and George Wheaton in 1847, the company produced sheetings and shirtings. The sprawling complex, approximately the same size as this one, was destroyed by fire on 3 October 1895. The company immediately began reconstruction on the site, and the new plant was back in operation by the middle of 1896. Architect Sheldon and contractor Bishop worked in concert on many of southern New England's most impressive turn-of-the-twentieth-century mills. At the time the new mill opened, the company was capitalized at \$600,000, and the new mill had

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76,736 spindles and 2120 looms, all operated, as in the previous mill, by steam power, through an 1850-horsepower vertical engine made by Edward P. Arliss of Milwaukee. The Warren Mfg Co. continued in operation here until July of 1930, when President William Grosvenor gave control to Bancamerica; by that time, the mill, with 140,000 spindles and 3821 looms, employed only 800 of its 1200 capacity. In April 1934, the Warren Textile and Machinery Supply Co. purchased the mill to be used as a machine shop and for the manufacture of reeds, roll coverings, and curtains; employment was between 300 and 500. Koffler Realty Corporation bought the property in 1958 and here manufactured and later also sold luggage. This impressive complex dominates the north end of the waterfront and serves as a gateway to Warren for travelers from the northwest along R.I. Route 114.

139
NC
Launder'N'Luxury (ca 1991): A 1-story brick-faced commercial building with irregularly spaced picture windows, glazed entrance, and gable-on-hip roof, it is set on the rear property line well back from the street to allow customer parking in front.

145
NC
1776 Liquors/Dairy Mart (ca 1984): A 1-story brick-faced 2-unit commercial building with shared entrance below a central pediment flanked by large, symmetrical bands of windows, it is set on the rear property line well back from the street to allow customer parking in front.

189-195
Commercial/Residential Block (ca 1925): A vinyl-sided 3-story block, irregular in plan following the lines of its lot, to which it is built, this combined-use block has a brick-framed storefront (now converted to residential use) at the northwest corner of the 1st story, and regularly spaced windows on its upper story. Such intensively used land and combined function buildings were typical in early 20th-century cities but also appeared, as they do here, adjacent to an industrial complex, where a large number of residential units and support-retail space were desirable.

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North Burial Ground (Late 18th century et seq.): A rectangular-plan plot of a little more than two-and-a-half acres, this burying ground has a central path that extends perpendicular from the center entrance on Main Street and burial plots aligned in rows parallel the Main Street. Slab markers predominate, many of slate, some of marble, and some of granite; obelisks and plinths occur far ore infrequently. North Burial Ground's creation on the eve of the Revolution (first burial 1773) probably reflects the emergence of the more densely settled north end of town as the civic center, following various changes in local political boundaries in the earlier part of the 18th century. It is also important as the site of a number of fine examples of slate stone carving, several of them elaborately calligraphic.

- 220 St Alexander's Church (1949): A red-brick church with a projecting 3-bay vestibule, pantile roof and stubby bellcote centered above the façade, this building somewhat alludes to small parish churches of Italy. Not surprisingly, for it was first gathered in 1917 as a mission church of Barrington's Holy Angels for Italian immigrants who began to populate Warren after 1900. This is the first building erected by the parish for its worship and community life.
- 228 House (ca 1890): An end-gable-roof, side-hall-plan cottage with 2-bay façade: simple entrance below scroll-saw bracket hood to the north, semi-octagonal bay window to the south, and symmetrical sash windows in the gable end. This is a highly typical form found throughout industrial areas in late 19th-century southern New England.
- 231 House (ca 1880): A 1½-story, cross-gable-roof, side-hall-plan house with parged foundation, scroll-saw-bracket-hood sheltered entrance and semi-octagonal-window 2-bay façade, turned-spindle and -post porch on the south side, and a large 2-story ell (probably expanded after original construction) at rear.
- 232 House (ca 1890): An asbestos- and wood-shingled end-gable-roof, side-hall-plan cottage with 3-bay façade and paired-bracket raking and eaves cornices.

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- 246-248 Warren Mfg C^o House (1888): An asphalt-shingled Type A Mill House with parged foundation and turned-spindle porch.
- 247-249 Warren Mfg C^o House (1888): A shingled Type B Mill House with parged foundation.
- 256-258 Warren Mfg C^o House (1888): A Type B Mill House with granite-block foundation.
- 257-259 Warren Mfg C^o House (1888): A shingled Type C Mill House with parged foundation.
- 267-269 Warren Mfg C^o House (1888): A Type A Mill House with parged foundation and enclosed hip-roof porch.
- 272 George L. Cooke House (ca 1860): A 2½-story, side-hall-plan, high-cross-gable-roof Modern Gothic house with sidelight entrance set within a turned-spindle, hip-roof front porch (later than the house at least in detail if not also in configuration), paired and semi-octagonal-plan bay windows on the side elevations, and lower 1½-story service ell at rear. By the 1890s Warren Mfg C^o had acquired this house for employee housing.
- 279-281 Warren Mfg C^o House (1888): A shingled Type-B Mill House with parged foundation and Tuscan-column porch.
- 284 House (ca 1897): A 2-story, high-cross-gable-roof, 3-bay-façade, side-hall-plan house with 1-story full-width front porch and saw-tooth shingles in the gable ends.
- 289-291 Warren Mfg C^o House (1888): A shingled Type B Mill House with parged foundation.
- 292 Commercial block (ca 1935, ca 1960): A 1-story, concrete-block, low-gable-roof building with 2 glazed storefronts and parapet across the façade. In 1940, this was one of three First National grocery stores on Main Street; the other in this district was at number 444 (q.v.). By the early 1960s, Jack & Harry's, a home and

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auto store that probably remodeled the storefront for their business, occupied the building; in the late 1960s, that business moved to the Sequino Block, 442-448 Main Street (q.v.) in Downtown Warren.

- 299 Brown-Pierce House (ca 1760, ca 1840): A 1½-story, asymmetrical 5-bay façade house with a low parged foundation and slightly off-center Greek Revival entrance framed by broad pilaster strips and sidelights. The large center chimney is no longer visible above the roofline. William L. Brown was living here in 1851, and members of the Pierce family lived here from the 1860s until the late 1980s.
- 307 House (ca 1865, early 20th century): A cross-gable-roof cottage with a parged foundation, asymmetrical façade, and wraparound porch added later on the southeast corner. This house has been accretively enlarged and remodeled over its history into a complex, yet visually compelling composition.
- 317 House (ca 1908): A complexly massed 2½-story hip-and-cross-gable-roof asbestos-shingled Queen Anne house with projecting bays on the north elevation and southeast corner, pent roof across the façade and south elevation which embraces porches extending beyond the building's mass on the northeast corner and set within the building's mass on the southeast corner, octagonal pavilion with conical roof atop the porch on the northeast corner, and patterned shingles in the cross-gable ends.
- 324 St Jean Baptiste Roman Catholic Church (1881, 1891, 1912 et seq.): A simple vinyl-sided church set gable end to the street with projecting tripartite pedimented pavilion, originally the entrance, across the lower part of the façade, an octagonal window in the upper part of the façade, a 3-stage bellcote with louvered belfry and short spire, and 6 pointed-arch windows along each side; the principal entrance is now in a gable-roof vestibule addition, detailed like the original building, that extends north from the west end of the north elevation. The parish was organized in 1877 by Father E.E. Nobert (after whom the street to the north was named) to serve the growing number of French Canadians in town. The church was built only 4 years

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later, but suffered a fire in 1891, after which it was rebuilt. The now-closed entrance pavilion was added to the façade in 1912.

- 328 St Jean Baptiste Rectory (ca 1850?, ca 1880): A vinyl-sided 2½-story, 3-bay-façade Greek Revival House with stone foundation, 1-story porches set within the mass of the house at each end of the façade flanking the 2-story, semi-octagonal-plan bay window at its center. The building was probably moved to this site sometime around the establishment of the church across Hope Street to the north.
- 329 House (ca 1845, ca 1870): A high-shouldered 2½-story, 3-bay-façade house with trabeated side- and transom-light center entrance set within a full-width chamfered-post front porch, bracketed semi-octagonal oriel at the east end of the north elevation, narrow corner posts, and broad entablature on the east and west elevations. Dr John J. Conway maintained an office here by 1940.
- 341 Commercial/Residential Block (ca 1915): A 2½-story, hip-roof Foursquare block with late 20th-century brick storefronts on the façade's 1st story, a full-width glazed porch on the 2nd story, and hip-roof dormers on the east and west roof slopes. Eureka News occupied one of storefronts in 1940. The combination of shop below and apartment above is a common pattern of early 20th-century development, especially, as here, at the interface between commercial and residential neighborhoods.
- 340-342 Commercial/Residential Block (ca 1890): An asbestos-shingled boxy, 3-story, low-hip-roof building with vertical-sided 1st story regularly punctuated by small modern windows, symmetrical fenestration of the upper stories of the façade, regular fenestration on the north and south elevations, and bracketed cornice. The historic storefront, which housed the New China restaurant in 1940, has been replaced, and the upper stories covered with modern siding, but the building continues in original use and conveys a sense of that historic use.

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- 347 N. Drown House (ca 1840, ca 1880): A parged-foundation 2½-story monitor-on-hip roof late Federal/Greek Revival house with late 19th-century additions: the 3-bay façade has a trabeated sidelight center entrance with bold Greek Revival moldings; its 1st story is framed by a bold, undulating chamfered-pier-supported porch, with reverse-ramped arches and elaborate lozenge-and-modillion cornice, that embraces a similarly detailed semi-octagonal bay window at its southern end; the wall surface is flushboard within the porch and clapboard elsewhere. Extensive ells were added to the house probably at the same time as the porch was added. An identical porch added to a similar house may be found at 4 Lyndon Street (q.v.).
- 349 Main Street Garage (ca 1921): A 1-story, flat-roof garage set well back from the street line with concrete-block façade containing vehicular openings at either end and rock-face-concrete block walls on the other elevations. A.J. Heon was the original proprietor of this 20-car-capacity garage.
- 350 A. Buffington Building (ca 1850?): An asbestos-shingled boxy, 3-story, low-hip-roof building with center-entrance early 20th-century storefront on 1st story and symmetrical 3-bay fenestration on upper stories of façade.
- 354-356 Commercial Building (ca 1920): A 2-story, low-end-gable-roof commercial building with symmetrical double-entrance early 20th-century storefront on façade and rock-face concrete-block walls on the other elevations of the 1st story, two symmetrical paired windows on façade and 3 regularly spaced windows on side elevations of asphalt-shingled 2nd story. Barber Armand Beaulieu and tailor John L'Anglais had shops here in 1940. The combined commercial-below, residential-above format was typical for transitional early 20th-century neighborhoods that included freestanding buildings of each type.
- 363 Service Station (ca 1937): A 1-story, flat-roof, L-plan parged concrete-block garage set back from the street line: the top of the L projects forward from the main block and contains two

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vehicular entrances. This was built as an independently owned and operated automobile-service station. Joseph Lapan operated the station in the years before World War II; by the late 1940s, it was Antonio Labida's Gas Station.

366 Dow-Starr House, then Convent for St Jean Baptiste Church (ca 1855): A fine 2-story, speckled-fieldstone Gothic Revival house with stone foundation, 3-bay façade, center entrance within 1-story enclosed wooden porch flanked by full-height casement windows below heavy hood moulds, double pointed-arch windows set within pointed-relieving-arch hood mould flanked by casement windows below heavy hood moulds on the façade's 2nd story, symmetrical 2-bay side elevations, with a handsome semi-octagonal bay window with full-height casement windows on the east end of the south elevation, service ell at rear, and low hip roof with prominent cross gable centered on the façade. In 1921, St Jean Baptiste acquired it for convent use. It was converted to condominium apartments in 1985. As completed, this followed almost exactly Andrew Jackson Downing's Design II as illustrated in *Cottage Residences* (1842); it differed only in its substitution of speckled fieldstone for coursed ashlar. Now bereft of its elaborate tripartite front porch and elaborate chimney pots, it nevertheless is an exceptionally important part of Warren's architectural legacy.

370 St Jean Baptiste School (1926, 1985): A 2½-story brick building with high basement, regularly spaced sash windows in the basement, cast-stone water table, symmetrical bands of windows in the east and west elevations flanking paired windows at center, and a parapet around the flat roof. This served as the parish elementary school from time of its construction until closing in the early 1970s. In 1985 developer Raymond DeLeo converted it to condominiums.

375 Dunkin' Donuts (ca 1973, 2000): A vinyl-clad, 1-story end-gable-
NC roof commercial building with end-gable pavilion projecting from the south side of the façade, plate-glass windows across the façade and partially along the east ends of the north and south elevations. The domestic references in the building's overall form are a typical 1990s gesture for strip architecture in

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residential settings, but here the reference is insulting, for this flimsy plastic building stands on the site of the magnificent 1850s Italianate Barton House, last occupied in 1971 by Washburn Wire foreman Russell Ryan and his wife, Genevieve, and the mid-18th-century Turner House. Both were demolished ca 1972 for the franchise's predecessor on this site.

- 382 Levell Maxwell House (ca 1803): A fine small, yet somewhat monumental, 2-story, 5-bay façade, brick Federal house with stone foundation, pedimented-fanlight center entrance set in a slightly projecting center pavilion, strong dentil cornice, low hip roof with blind monitor, and three asymmetrically placed chimneys. This house has strong associations with Warren's maritime past, especially through its first owner, a shipbuilder, and Captain George Barton, one of four seafaring brothers (see 37 Liberty Street and 375 Main Street), who bought the house in 1863. By the 1970s, the two northernmost windows on the façade's 1st story had been replaced by a picture window; the house was restored by Marie King in the mid-1990s.
- 390 Polly Saunders House (ca 1802): A 2½-story, 4-bay façade Federal house with shed dormer on the façade elevation and extensive additions from the southeast corner, now the site of the principal entrance. Extensive 20th-century gardens extend south and east from the house. Dr Marcius Merchant had his office here in 1940.
- 402 See 2 Market Street.
- 407 Warren Baptist Church (1844; Russell Warren, architect): A stalwart, severe Gothic Revival-disguised coursed-rough-granite-ashlar church, set well back from the street with its narrow gable end and square-plan tower facing the street. The 4-story tower rises in two stages: the lower stage has the principal double-leaf entrance within a recessed lancet arch below a diamond-pane narrow-lancet-arch window; the 1st stage culminates in a pent roof that circumscribes the tower just above the ridge line of the main block, and in the second stage are a pair of narrow-lancet-arch louvered windows below a clock set within a

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lancet-arch triangle; a modillion cornice below a striped-slate pyramidal roof (replacing a crenellated cap lost to storm damage) caps the tower. The simple main block has tall lancet-arch windows, 2 on the façade flanking the tower, 5 on the north and south elevations, and 2 on the west elevation. Baptists gathered in Warren to form a church in 1764, built a church on this site, and immediately called The Reverend James Manning, who also organized a school here. The Baptist school, an institution parallel to those of the Congregationalists at Harvard and Yale and the Presbyterians at Princeton, was first known as Rhode Island College. In 1770, the school moved to Providence, the home of Baptism in this country (and where Baptists promised more financial support than those in Newport), and changed its name to Brown University in 1804. The first church was burned by the British in 1778 during their occupation here, and a 2nd building replaced it in 1784, which was in turn replaced by this structure. Like Warren's other essays into ecclesiastical Gothic, this is typically timid. Less elaborately decked out than the Gothic-trimmed church Warren designed for St Patrick's Roman Catholic Church (1842) in Providence, Warren Baptist Church employs the Greek Revival proportion and sobriety with which he was so familiar. The church has a commanding presence on the street, especially because of the long view corridor toward it from the east along Market Street, and its tower is an important eminence on the Warren skyline from a distance on land or water.

- 414 Industrial Trust Company Building (1906; Stone, Carpenter & Willson, architects): A monumental 1-story brick Georgian Revival bank with main block 3 bays wide and 5 bays deep; a 1-bay wing is set slightly behind the façade's wall plane on the south side. A tetrastyle Corinthian portico with broken-base pediment (to accommodate the name of the institution) dominates the center of the façade; within it the principal entrance with splayed voussoirs is flanked by small sash windows and below a large oculus window. Large round-head windows with 15-over-12 sash have semi-circular fixed-pane divided lights at top. A balustrade with turned spindles and urn finials caps the building. The elaborate interior banking hall remains largely intact. The Industrial Trust Company, founded in Providence in 1887, had branches in both Warren and Bristol by the first decade

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of the 20th century.

- 421 Baker-Merchant House (1753, ca 1870): A 1½-story gambrel-roof, center-chimney mid-18th-century house with post-Civil War additions of a 2-story projecting entrance pavilion, 2-story hip-roof section on the south side, and prominent deep dormer at the north end of the façade. Jesse Baker built this house, and his family, who lived here for more than a hundred years, gave their name to the street immediately to its south. Dr Joseph Merchant bought the house in 1868 and made additions to accommodate his residence and medical practice in the building.
- 422 Davol Block (ca 1780): A 2½-story building set overhanging gable end to the street with largely intact early 20th-century plate-glass storefronts, 4 irregularly spaced windows on the 2nd story, heavy cornice molding below attic story, and 2 small, evenly spaced windows in the attic story.
- 424-426 Davol Block (ca 1820 et seq.): A 2-story, end-gable-roof building with its long side parallel to Child Street, a much reworked storefront below a pent roof on the Main Street elevation, vertical-siding on the 1st-story Child Street elevation, an oriel window and a sash window on the 2nd story of the façade, and 5 irregularly spaced windows on the south elevation. Dentist Henry E. Pratte had his office on the second floor in 1940.
- 429 NC Jamiel Insurance Agency (ca 1980): A brick 2-story commercial block constructed on the site of an early 19th-century house after the latter's destruction by fire in the late 1970s.
- 432-438 Commercial Block (ca 1905): An artificially sided 2-story, flat-roof commercial block with storefronts on the 1st story and 8 windows (with one additional possibly removed) across the 2nd story. The 3 largely unaltered wooden storefronts are separated from the upper story by a broad dentil cornice; vinyl siding clads the Main and Child Street elevations, while brick-pattern asphalt siding is on the east and south elevations.

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- 437 NC Commercial Block (ca 1880): A much altered 2-story, flat-roof brick building with a 1-story brick addition set well back from the street extending from the building's northwest corner.
- 441-443 Mauran-Day House, (ca 1825, ca 1905, ca 1960): Originally a 2½-story, 3-bay-façade, monitor-on-hip-roof Federal house with quoined corners, rope-molding-cornice, and 2-story service ell at rear, the building was altered by the early 20th-century addition of a trapezoidal-plan 1-story storefront that extended from the façade and south elevation to the property line; the storefront was remodeled in the mid-20th century by cladding it in Perma-Stone. Originally built for the Mauran family, it was home to the town's first dentist, Dr Preston Day, in the late 19th century. By 1920, its 1st story housed 2 businesses, a jeweler and a grocer. Bristol County Cleansers & Dyers were here in 1940.
- 442-448 Sequino Building (1938): A brick two-part commercial block with enamel-panel and plate-glass storefronts, a tapestry-brick 2nd story with 4 evenly spaced pairs of double-hung sash, and a raised cast-stone panel bearing the building's name and date in the middle of the parapet. This building replaced the 19th-century S.P. Child House (see 31 Child Street). On the first floor, this housed the First National Grocery and New York Dress Shop for many years after the building's completion, while professionals, such as doctors and insurance agents, occupied the upper stories. In the late 1960s, Jack & Harry's, a home and automobile store, moved into the vacated grocery store from 292 Main Street (q.v.). The abandonment of Main Street by the town's major food supplier signaled the decline of Downtown Warren, bypassed by suburban locations, as the principal place for obtaining daily-needed commodities.
- 462 Commercial Building (1936): A 1-part commercial block with 2 storefronts framed by fluted cast-stone piers capped by stepped blocks; above the storefronts are panels of brick: modern veneer on the northern half, tapestry brick on the southern. By the early 1960s it housed Rhode Island Cycle Co. and Harold's, a men's shop.

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- 463 Bosworth Block (ca 1928): A 2-story, flat-roof commercial building with mid-20th-century plate-glass storefront, tapestry-brick 2nd story framed by tile quoins with 3 evenly spaced pairs of 6-over-1, double-hung sash, and patterned tiles in the flat parapet flanking the centered building-name panel.
- 465 J.J. Newberry Co., now The Gob Shop (ca 1928, ca 1976): A much altered one-part commercial block unrecognizable as a standardized-storefront outlet of the chain of variety stores; it now has shingles and diagonal-pattern wood paneling in place of the double-entry plate-glass storefronts and brick parapet with enameled sign. The building survived unaltered inside and out in original use for almost half a century before closing in 1975; the Gob Shop, located for many years in a now-demolished building at 435 Main Street, moved here after the variety store closed.
- 471 Commercial Block, now Jamiel's Shoe World (ca 1925, 1971): A one-part commercial block with a late 20th-century storefront. Jamiel's, a store with a regional client base, has been in this location since 1971.
- 480 Goff's Hotel, later Tavares Building (1895): A large 2-story building with symmetrical façade, mid-20th-century storefronts within their original framework, and central 3-story pavilion capped by tall pyramidal roof with shallow eyebrow dormers near its base. Built on the site of Cole's Hotel, a sprawling mid-18th-century gambrel-roof building which burned in 1893, it served as a hotel until the mid-1920s. Originally the shops along Main Street housed a news and confectionary shop, a jewelry store, the hotel lobby and office, a hardware and paint store, and an express office; the remainder of the 1st story was used for a large billiard room, a dining room, and kitchen, and hotel rooms filled the 2nd story. By the mid-20th century, Tavares Furniture Co occupied the 1st story, and the 2nd story housed professional offices. The building has been largely vacant since the mid-1990s.

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- 489 Peabody Block (ca 1872): A 3-story brick cube of a building, 5 bays wide and 4 bays deep with a mid-20th-century storefront, slightly pointed-arch lintels over the segmental-arch windows, bracketed cornice, and low hip roof. The building served as the home of the George Haile Free Library (see 530 Main Street) from the time of its organization until the completion of its building in 1889. In the late 19th century, this had shops on the 1st story, a reading room on the 2nd, and a hall on the 3rd. From the 1940s to the 1960s this housed Lanoue's Drug Store.
- 496 Joyce House, later Drug Store and International Order of Odd Fellows Hall (ca 1865, ca 1890): A 3-story, low-hip-roof building, 3 bays wide and 4 bays deep, with early 20th-century storefront on the façade, brick wall on the 1st-story's north elevation, aluminum-siding-clad 2nd and 3rd stories and bracketed cornice. Mrs Joyce, whose family gave the name to the adjacent street, lived here in 1870. The Odd Fellows bought the property the following year, and by 1876 druggist W.J. McCaw was in business here at the "Sign of the Great Mortar." By the early 1880s, the drug store proprietor was William S. Bennett, who remained here into the early years of the 20th century. During his occupancy, sometime between 1887 and 1892, the original 2-story house was raised to allow the insertion of the storefronts still in place today. Ignatius F. Delekta bought the property in 1905, and Delekta's Drugs has been here for the remainder of the 20th century.
- 501 Commercial Block (ca 1890, 1961): A two-part commercial block with mid-20th-century plate-glass storefronts on the façade's 1st story, pairs of regularly spaced tripartite windows at each end of the 2nd story flanking a smaller multiple-pane window at the center, and simple boxed cornice. In the late 19th century, this building housed a wallpaper and paint shop and a barber on the 1st story and club rooms on the 2nd; by 1940, it was the home of Jack & Harry's Auto Store (see also 294 and 448 Main Street) the present 3 shop configuration of the 1st story and the residential use of the 2nd story represent mid-20th-century remodelings

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following a fire in May of 1960 that heavily damaged the building, then home of Warren Furniture Co. and Western Auto.

- 502-504 Commercial Block (ca 1915 et seq.): A one-part commercial block with 3 storefronts: the 2 northernmost are framed with Perma-Stone; the southern one, with large wood shingles. Tailors Benedetto D'Augustino and Pier L. DeRensis has shops here in 1940.
- 506-508 Commercial Block (ca 1890, ca 1915): A 2-story wood-frame commercial building with an early 20th-century storefront, remodeled in brick with a pent roof in the late 20th century, that extends beyond the wall plane of the 2nd story to the lot line; 2-bay 2nd story faced with brick-patterned asphalt; and console brackets supporting each end of the simple box cornice.
- 507 Commercial Block (ca 1925): A brick two-part commercial/residential block with 3 commercial spaces, the two southernmost remodeled in the late 20th century; irregularly spaced single and paired double-hung sash on the residential 2nd story; and a simple box cornice.
- 514 Warren Town Hall (1890-94, 1939, 1950s, 1971; William R. Walker & Son [1890] and William M. O'Rourke [1950s and 1971], architects): A forceful and prepossessing brick, granite, and terra-cotta building, 2½ stories high with a stone foundation, 5-bay façade, center entrance at the base of a 7-stage tower, high-hip slate roof, and flat-roof mid-20th-century addition at rear. Here the symmetry of the strongly articulated 5-bay façade is carefully broken on its southern half by the mid-floor windows that illuminate the principal staircase, itself off-center and likewise breaking the symmetry of the plan within the compact mass of the building. Town Hall, an emphatic civic presence with the library just down the street at number 530 (q.v.) at the heart of Downtown Warren, symbolizes the town's prosperity and ambition at the end of the 19th century;. One of 4 municipal

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halls in the state designed by the Walker firm and built ca 1890,⁶ Warren Town Hall is in the idiosyncratic Walker mélange of Richardsonian Romanesque, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival, repeated across the state for the many public-building commissions that the politically well-connected firm enjoyed for several decades around the turn of the 20th century. The tower's peak rose higher above oculus windows on all 4 sides before damage occasioned by the 1938 Hurricane. Its interior retains its original configuration and some original detailing (tile floors and wainscoting) on the first story as well as the original principal staircase at the southwest corner; the remodeled 2nd story, while retaining some suggestion of original configuration, suffers from the banal functionalism common in most municipal-building remodelings of the late 20th century.

- 521
NC Old Stone Bank (1967; William O'Rourke, architect): A 1-story minimalist modern building, 4 bays wide and 2 bays deep: brick piers with full-height plate-glass infill define the façade and easternmost bays on the north and south elevations, and a broad, flat 2-foot-high stucco band circumscribes the top of the building. Built as a branch of the Providence-based bank established in 1819, it continued in use by that bank until its demise in the early 1990s. Unlike so many commercial blocks erected in the late 20th century (c.f. 139 and 145 Main Street), Old Stone holds the traditional set back of the edge of the sidewalk and relegates vehicular access to the building's rear.
- 529 Commercial Block (ca 1948): A one-part brick commercial block with mid-20th-century storefront capped by a wood-shingle pent "mansard" roof, it abuts the house next door at number 533 (q.v.). In 1940, Central Shoe Co was here. By the early 1960s, this was the Bristol & Warren Gas Co.

⁶ The others are Cumberland (1894), East Providence (1888-89; destroyed by fire, 1976), and Warwick (1893-94). The Walker firm also designed current town halls for Central Falls, built as a high school (1889), and Westerly (1912).

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- 530 George Hail Free Library (1887-89, 1980, 1994; William R. Walker & Son [1887-89] and Lombard John Pozzi [1980, 1994], architects): A compact, compelling, and monumental staggered-cruciform-plan granite building, 2½ stories high with cross-gable roof and prominent 4-stage entrance tower capped by a pinnacled belfry and steep pyramidal roof. Massed and articulated in the Richardsonian Romanesque mode, the building enjoys a dynamic composition that exploits the tension between horizontal and vertical found in H.H. Richardson's late public buildings, including Pittsburgh's Allegheny County Courthouse (1884-88); this is one of the more creditable epigones in a highly crowded field. Chartered in 1871, the library occupied rooms in the nearby Peabody Block (489 Main Street); this structure was built with funds donated to the town by Martha Arnold Hail in memory of her husband, George, (1793-1873) following her death in 1882. Much altered over the 20th century, the interior was handsomely renovated beginning in the late 1970s, with installation of new climate systems and restoration of original details, woodwork, and paint colors. The exterior was restored in the mid-1990s. With Town Hall up the street at number 514 (q.v.), this is both a significant monument to Warren's civility and an important visual anchor at the town's heart.
- 533 D. H. Burton House (ca 1865): A 2½-story, 3-bay-façade side-hall-plan house abutting the commercial building next door at 529 (q.v.) with parged-stone foundation, 1-story full-width brick-parapet bracketed-cornice front porch, and large ell at rear.
- 542 Hannah Thompson House (ca 1760, ca 1880): A 2½-story, 4-bay-façade, center-chimney house with parged-stone foundation, bracketed hood on scroll-saw consoles over principal entrance, iron-crested 2-story semi-octagonal bay window on west end of north elevation, bracketed porch on chamfered piers on south elevation, mid-20th-century artificial siding (vinyl on 1st, large wood shingles on 2nd), and high hip roof with prominent gabled dormers.⁷

⁷ Probably a square-plan house; further documentation is needed.

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- 543 H. Burr House (ca 1840): A shingled 2½-story, pedimented-end-gable roof, side-hall plan house with parged-stone foundation and reworked façade fenestration. Lawyer W. Vincent Sumpter had his office here in 1940.
- 546 House (ca 1935): A 2-story, low-hip-roof house with concrete foundation, brick storefront, concrete-block 1st story side and rear walls, and vinyl-covered upper stories. This was built as a combination commercial and residential building, a form typical in the 2nd through 4th decades of the 20th century and seen commonly in Warren on Main and Water Streets.
- 555 Industrial Building (ca 1865-mid-20th century): A 3-story, concrete-block building with a concrete foundation and flat roof. This is a fragment of the industrial complex first occupied by Inman Mfg. Co, manufacturers of shoe laces. Inman vacated the complex in the 1880s, and for most of the early 20th century the complex housed a handkerchief manufacturer.
- 560 William Carr House (ca 1830): A 2½-story transitional Late Federal/Greek Revival house with 3-bay façade, center entrance (considerably reworked in the late 20th century) and hip roof with monitor. The house's overall form, especially the roof, is characteristically Federal, but the high-shouldered proportions, broad pilaster strips framing the elevations, and wide entablature hint at the monumentality of the then-emerging Greek Revival. At the rear is a garage (ca 1925), a 2-story, rock-face concrete-block, 3-stall garage with pedestrian entrance at the west end of the façade with fenestration evenly distributed above the 1st-story doors and a high hip roof. Distinctive multiple-stall garages became common in the 2nd and 3rd decades of the 20th century. Further investigation is needed to reveal whether the building's 2nd story contained owner's and/or rented living units or served as service quarters for the house in front. A similar building stands nearby at 582 Main (q.v.).

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- 572 William L. Collamore House (1899): A 2½-story, staggered-T-plan Queen Anne house with parged foundation, ample Tuscan-column wraparound front porch, irregular fenestration including highly inflected staircase-landing window on the north elevation, and complex cross-gable-and-hip roof.
- 577 House (ca 1880): A compact Foursquare house with parged stone foundation, 3-bay façade, center entrance with scroll-saw bracketed hood, and high hip roof. Probably reworked and simplified in the 20th century, this house may have originally been a cadet version of the house across the street at 560 Main.
- 582 Eddy-Peck House (ca 1790, late 19th century): A shingled center-chimney house with granite-block foundation on the façade, stone foundation on the other sides, 4-bay façade, and center entrance framed by Ionic pilasters supporting a pediment with elaborate semicircular fanlight.⁸ James Maxwell Eddy lived here in the middle of the 19th century. In the 20th century this was the home of illustrator Henry J. Peck (1880-1967), whose work was regularly published in *Colliers*, *Harper's Weekly*, *Judge*, *Ladies Home Journal*, *Scribner's*, and *Yachting*; Peck was the author of Warren's 200th Anniversary *Historical Sketches*, published in 1947. At the rear is a garage (ca 1925), a 2-story, 4-stall garage with living space in the 2nd story; 3 of the stalls retain original bi-fold swinging doors with 2 rows of windows at top. This is similar to the garage/residential building nearby at 560 Main (q.v.).
- 585 NC House (ca 1980): A 2-story vinyl-sided commercial building in the form of a traditional house: 2 stories high with 3-bay façade, center entrance flanked by large picture windows, and low-pitch gable roof; the façade's upper story overhangs the brick-clad 1st story in "garrison colonial fashion. Replacing a 19th-century house removed for its construction, this particular

⁸ Probably a square-plan house; further documentation is needed.

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house begs the question of contextual architecture in historic neighborhoods: the general concept of employing traditional residential forms can be acceptable for new construction, but the clumsiness here of the proportion, detailing, and materials insults what it replaces and what remains around it.

- 591-593 House (ca 1895): An asbestos-sided 2½-story, 2-bay-façade, side-hall-plan multiple-family house with end-gable-roof; the façade had a 1-story turned-spindle entrance porch flanked by a 2-story, semi-octagonal-plan bay window.
- 600 Bliss-Ruisden House (ca 1810, 1940s, ca 1960): A fine and substantial Federal house with exceptional Colonial Revival embellishment. The original house followed the usual 2½-story, 5-bay-façade, paired-interior-chimney, center-hall plan; its elaborate center entrance is framed by Ionic pilasters with elaborately carved frieze that flank the semicircular fanlight. A full-width Colonial Revival porch with ramped-rail balustrade at the 2nd-story level was added across the façade in the early 20th century. To the north is an addition built to house the medical office of Dr Ulysse Forget. In front is the handsome and elaborate fence that once enclosed the Henry Steere House (1885; Stone, Carpenter & Willson, architects) at Nayatt Point in Barrington; after its demolition in the 1950s, the fence was moved here. Physician Ulysse Forget had his office here in 1940. At the rear is a 1½-story Barn (ca 1910).
- 605 Ingraham-Gardner House (ca 1790 et seq.): An asbestos-shingled 2½-story, 4-bay façade, off-center-entrance house with parged-stone foundation, 1-story addition on the southern end and a 2-story semi-octagonal bay window at the west end of the north elevation.⁹ M. Ingraham lived here in the mid-19th century; by 1870, it was the home of A. Gardner.
- 615 J.D. Tuell House, now Wilbur-Romano Funeral Home (ca 1850, NC ca 1900, et seq.): A much altered end-gable-roof, side-hall-plan

⁹ Probably a square-plan house; further documentation is needed.

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Greek Revival cottage is the oldest section of this large complex that connects with a turn-of-the-century livery stable and a late-20th-century section at the corner of Luther Street to the south. Like so many mortuaries that began in old houses, a nod, no doubt, to the long-established practice of death ceremonies held at home, this one has grown to accommodate parlors for several viewings at one time, and now encompasses most of the block.

624 Smith-Winslow House (ca 1850): A striking 2-story Italianate house with standard symmetrical cubical massing relieved by strong contrast between smooth stuccoed wall surfaces and bold detail, including heavy sills, 2nd-story lintels, Egyptian-cum-Corinthian entrance porches on the façade and south elevations, and exaggeratedly wide eaves below the low-hip roof. Clearly attempting to make an architectural statement, this house has a charming provinciality; it owes a debt to the designs of Philadelphia's John Notman or Connecticut's Henry Austin, but does not incorporate the spatial sophistication of either. Built by Charles Smith, it was home by 1870 to Captain William Winslow, captain of the schooner "Metamora" and proprietor of Warwick's Rocky Point, the shore resort and amusement park just across Narragansett Bay.

634 Professional Center (ca 1980): A brick-clad, 2-story, flat-roof office building with stuccoed-spandrel banked windows of disparate size and proportion and a mansard skirt around the top. Builder atrocities like this are offensive in almost any location; this compounds the felony by having replaced a significant 18th-century center-chimney house.

645 St Mary Church (1970; William O'Rourke, architect): A large, squarish brick-and-concrete building with a low hip roof capped by a slender stepped aluminum spire at the peak; the projecting vestibule is fronted by a slightly concave random-ashlar granite plinth bearing the name of the church and a statue of the Virgin Mary. The first Roman Catholic parish in Warren (and the mother church of the first in Bristol), St Mary's was organized in 1851 and located on this block. After the first church burned in

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1881, another wood-frame church was erected on its site in 1883. The present building stands slightly south of the site of the

previous churches and is connected at its northwest corner with the old rectory, previously located on Main Street and moved to Luther Street at the time of the new sanctuary's construction. Perhaps the most radical response—tear down and rebuild—a parish could have made to the liturgical reforms of the Vatican Councils of the 1960s, this is typical of early 1970s ecclesiastical architecture. At this writing, in 2002, buildings of this age and style are particularly vulnerable because of both lack of appreciation and the usual need for substantial maintenance after thirty or forty years.

- 648 J.M. Peck House (ca 1845): A 2½-story, cross-gable-roof, 2-bay-façade, side-hall plan Greek Revival house with 2-story semi-octagonal bay window on the façade flanked by a Colonial Revival porch with paired Tuscan columns on plinths and a lozenge-pane window adjacent to the front door; the flushboard pediment has a thermal window lighting the attic story.
- 656 C. Mason House (ca 1860): A 2½-story, cross-gable-roof, 3-bay-façade, side-hall-plan late Greek Revival house with shallow pedimented front entrance flanked by sidelights.
- 670-672 House (ca 1900): A 1½-story cross-gable-roof double house with paired entrances at the center flanked by semi-octagonal bay windows set within a full-width hip-roof porch with turned spindles and scroll-saw brackets. This is similar in form to workers housing built by the Warren Mfg Co on Bowen Street and in the 200 blocks of Main Street (q.v.).
- 673 Hezekiah Munro House (ca 1793): An aluminum-sided 2½-story, 4-bay-façade, off-center-chimney house; the elaborate entrance, similar to that at 600 Main (q.v.) is framed by Ionic pilasters with elaborately carved frieze that flank the pedimented semicircular fanlight.¹⁰ It belonged to Luther Cole in second

¹⁰ Probably a square-plan house; further documentation is needed.

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half of the 19th century.

676-678 House (ca 1900): A 2½-story Foursquare house with stone foundation, full-width Tuscan-column hip-roof front porch through which extends a 2-story semi-octagonal bay window centered on the façade, and a wide-overhanging high hip roof with hip-roof dormers.

690 House (ca 1920): A 2½-story, side-hall-plan, end-gable-roof house with a high parged foundation, principal entrance in a 2-story, semi-octagonal bay, and a wraparound porch. A house was on this site as early as 1870, and this is a 20th-century replacement.

695 South Main Street Grammar School (1916; B.S.D. Martin, architect): A tapestry-brick 2-story, 8-room cruciform school house with a high basement, entrances and stairs in the short north and south wings, and two banks of five windows on both stories of the east and west elevations. Built to relieve overcrowding at the then-thirteen-year-old Joyce Street School, this school was itself overcrowded after only three years; by 1930, it housed only the town's 1st-grade students. A fire in 1979 substantially damaged the interior.

701 Goff Homestead (1801): A 2½-story, 3-bay-façade, side-hall-plan house with stone foundation, simple door surround with cushion frieze and pediment, and center chimney. Built by housewright James Goff, this was the home in the 2nd half of the 19th century of General Nathan Goff, who led the Bristol County Company into the Civil War and served as Deputy Collector of Customs at the Port of Providence in the 1870s.

707 House (ca 1875): A 2½-story, end-gable-roof, 3-bay-façade side-hall-plan Bracketed house with elaborate, lacy wraparound front porch and full-length windows in the front parlor.

717 J. Umphreyville House (ca 1865): A vinyl-sided 2½-story, end-gable-roof, 3-bay-façade, side-hall-plan house with full-height sidelights framing the principal entrance within an early 20th-

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century Tuscan-column porch and an early 20th-century 2-story glazed porch across the south elevation. At the rear is a barn (ca 1865), a fine and little altered 2-story barn 1 bay wide with loft above vehicle storage.

717R House (ca 1935): A vinyl-sided 1½-story house with center entrance flanked by symmetrical paired windows within a full-width, parapet-wall, hip-roof front porch and a large shed dormer across the façade.

727 Luther House (18th century?): A 1½-story, asymmetrical-3-bay-façade (with an original 4th window, the northernmost, apparently filled), off-center entrance house with a parged foundation. The house is vinyl sided on its façade and south and west elevations.

Manning Street

16 E.B. Bosworth & Sons Machine Shop (ca 1907): A narrow, deep 1-story brick building with central segmental-arch double-leaf entrance flanked by segmental arch sash, segmental-arch sash on the north and south elevations, and a low-pitch end-gable roof. This was built as a machine shop for the firm begun in the 19th century by Edmund B. Bosworth, who lived at 36 Baker Street (q.v.); the company specialized in the manufacture of jewelry footpresses. The family business had previously been at the corner of Broad and Main Streets. It was used subsequently by the Warren Electric C^o. Painter Elizabeth H. Faulkner converted it to residential and studio use in the mid-1990s.

40 House (ca 1850, early 20th century): This probably began as a 2½-story, 3-bay-façade, side-hall-plan Greek Revival house; between 1903 and 1911, the house was extended 2 bays to what is now north, and a 1-story addition was added the full depth of the south elevation.

45 First Methodist Church Parsonage (ca 1845): A modest Greek Revival cottage with trabeated center entrance flanked by ¾ length sidelights and paneled pilasters and a wide entablature.

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The paneled pilasters that once framed all elevations of the house were removed in most places, but one remains at the rear facing Wheaton Street. This served as the parsonage for the church at 25 Church Street (q.v.); a larger, more elaborate parsonage adjacent to the church (see 27 Church Street) superseded this in the late 1850s.

- 49 Hiscox-Brown House (ca 1850): A 1½-story, 3-bay-façade side-hall-plan, end-gable-roof house with parged stone foundation, principal entrance below prominent hood on scroll-saw consoles, cross-gable dormer on north elevation, shed dormer on south elevation, and lower service ell at the rear. N. Hiscox was here in 1851; by 1870 it was the residence of someone with the last name of Brown.
- 52 House (ca 1840): A 2½-story, 3-bay-façade, side-hall-plan, pedimented-end-gable-roof Greek Revival house with parged foundation, principal entrance with ¾-length sidelights set within a 1-story entrance porch with pierced pilasters, narrow pilaster strips framing each elevation, and flat-roof ell at rear. W.H. Bowen lived here in 1851; by 1870 it was the residence of W.B. Lawton.

Market Street

- 2 Paschal Allen Store (1809): A 2-story brick building with principal entrance in the symmetrical, 3-bay 20th-century wooden storefront around the corner in the short gable-end elevation facing Market Street, irregular fenestration on both stories of all elevations, and a heavy dentil cornice. Modest commercial buildings from the early 19th century are exceptionally rare, and this one, located at one of the most heavily traveled intersections in town, is a highly visible landmark that contributes to the strong sense of that place as the northern gateway to Downtown Warren.
- 4-6-8 Commercial Block (ca 1850, ca 1920, ca 1950, 2002): A 2-story building with brick-paneled (replacing mid-20th-century-enameled

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panels) center-entrance storefronts with large display windows flanking a modest center entrance to the upper story; the vinyl-sided 2nd story of the façade, with 3 symmetrically placed tripartite windows, extends above the low-gable roof as a broad, scalloped parapet; the upper story of the east elevation is stuccoed. An early combined-use commercial building that housed a drug store and a grocery store in its 1st story in the 1880s, it shows at least two more remodelings, the stepped parapet from the 1910s or 1920s and the storefront (now "tastefully" remodeled in "traditional" materials) from the post-war era. All three periods were important to the development of Warren's downtown area, and this building bears vivid testimony to each; however, the reworked storefront somewhat diminishes the effect.

- 10
NC
Jamiel's Law Office (ca 1960): A brick, 1-story, flat-roof building with a center entrance set framed by a Lumberyard Colonial surround with ¾-length sidelights and broken-scroll pediment with urn and flanking picture windows with snap-in muntins.
- 19
Telephone Company Building (ca 1906; Stone, Carpenter & Willson, architects): An L-plan 2-story brick building 4 bays wide and 5 bays deep with the 1st story treated as a rusticated basement and the upper story treated as *piano nobile*, with large round-arch windows with thermal-pane sash centered on the two middle bays of the façade's 2nd story and extending across the full depth of the east wall; a modillion cornice circumscribes the building. Designed by the same architects who did the Industrial Trust Company Building adjacent at 414 Main Street (q.v.), this smaller, less-elaborate version is a nice pendant to that work and an important contributor to the small-town scale of Warren's Downtown.
- 25
Commercial Building (ca 1950): A brick one-part commercial block with 2 recessed-entrance plate-glass-window storefronts capped by ribbed stainless-steel moldings.
- 28
Société Jacques Cartier (1913): A vinyl-sided 2½-story pedimented-end-gable-roof wood-frame building with parged

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foundation, center entrance in the 3-bay façade, and 8-bay side elevations. Built for a French Canadian fraternal organization, the building had a bowling alley and lunch room in the basement, club rooms on the 1st story, and a hall on the 2nd story. The organization that built this was a fraternal organization for men of French Canadian heritage.

- 36-38 Commercial-Residential Block (ca 1925): Foursquare block with largely intact storefront with its principal entrance set diagonally on the northeast corner of Market and Barney Streets and the entrance to the residential upper stories at the east end of the building's south side, to which a 1-story commercial addition was constructed in the mid-20th century. On the upper story is a full-width front porch, now glazed. The combined commercial/residential format became common in Warren in the early 20th century; other examples may be found at 18-20 Child, 22-24 Child, 189-195 Main, 341 Main, and 340-342 Main.
- 42 Bowen-Chase House (ca 1845): An 2½-story, end-gable-roof, 3-bay-façade, side-hall-plan vernacular Greek Revival house with parged-stone foundation, recessed principal entrance with @-length sidelights, semi-octagonal bay window on the 1st-story of the façade, and large off-center chimney. W. Bowen lived here in 1851; by 1870 it was the home of Mrs Chase.
- 48 Jacob and Elizabeth Whiting Sanders House (ca 1771): A quite broad 2½-story 5-bay-façade, center entrance gambrel-roof house with parged-stone foundation, trabeated Greek Revival entrance with @-length sidelights, large ell extending from the northwest corner of the main block, and a trap-door monitor centered above the central 3-bays of the façade. Sanders was a blacksmith, and the property remained in Sanders-family ownership until 1844, when physician Otis Bullock began a 30-year tenancy as owner.
- 50-54
NC Commercial-Residential Block (ca 1925): A much-altered vinyl-sided 3-story block with 1st-story storefront somewhat reworked in the mid-20th century and irregular fenestration on the residential upper stories.

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- 56 House (ca 1910): A hip-roof triple-decker with center entrances flanked by paired windows at each level overlooking the full-width, full-height front porch set within the building's mass.

Miller Street

- 5 Lyric Theatre, now Warren Antique Center (1916, ca 1980, 1992): A 2-story wood-frame theatre with an exceptionally animated symmetrical façade, now bereft of its marquee, dominated by a large diaperwork central arch above the principal entrance flanked by crosseted-corner panels and the whole capped by a parapet with urn finials. Alonzo Vail (see 56 Broad Street) was the proprietor of the theatre from the time of its opening until the 1950s. It remained active as a motion-picture theatre until 1967. Converted to retail use in the 1980s, it became the antique center in 1992. The building's east wall now has bands of windows on both stories; the interior still conveys a faint sense of the original spatial configuration, but all the original surface materials have been thoroughly changed.
- 7 Burt House (ca 1865): A 2½-story, cross-gable-roof, 3-bay-façade, side-hall-plan Bracketed house with granite-block foundation, elaborate scroll-saw-console hood over the principal entrance, and projecting lintels over the windows. Joseph Burt lived here in 1851; his estate owned the property in 1870.
- 15 William Ray House (ca 1800): A 2½-story, 5-bay-façade, center-entrance house with heavy scroll-saw-console hood over the narrow entrance, bracketed cornice, prominent cross-gable centered on the façade narrow center chimney, and large ell to the east and north. Ray lived here in 1870.
- 16
NC Giura Memorial Church House, Warren Baptist Church (1965): A 1-story, hip-roof brick building with 2 windows on the north elevation and 4 windows flanked at each end by entrances on the east elevation. The building houses offices and meeting space for the Warren Baptist Church around the corner at 407 Main Street (q.v.).

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- 21 Luther-Turner House (ca 1810): A somewhat reworked shingled 2½-story, 5-bay-façade house with granite-block foundation, principal entrance (originally at the center of the south elevation) at the south end of the east elevation, additions on the west and northeast, and a small center chimney. This belonged to J. Luther's estate in 1851; by 1870 it belonged to T.G. Turner.
- 22 Henry F. Champlin House (1883): A 2½-story, 3-bay-façade, side-hall-plan, cross-gable-roof Queen Anne house with parged-stone foundation, full-width turned-post and scroll-saw-trimmed front porch, clapboard 1st story, shingled 2nd story, and diamond-pattern shingles in the gable ends.
- 26 House (ca 1900): A vinyl-sided 2½-story, 2-bay-façade, side-hall-plan end-gable-roof house with full-width front porch, semi-octagonal bay on the west elevation, and large shed dormers on both east and west elevations.
- 28 House (ca 1895): A 2½-story, end-gable-roof house with clapboard 1st story, shingled 2nd story, ample entrance porch set within the mass of the house on the northeast corner and semi-octagonal bay window on the east elevation.
- 33 General Nathan Miller House (1789, 1802, mid-19th century): A fine, substantial 2½-story, 5-bay-façade, paired interior chimney Federal house with recessed center entrance framed by pedimented frame on the façade and sidelights and transom light within, projecting lintels over the windows, 3 pedimented dormers above the façade, and an extensive ell at the rear. Built for a hero of the Revolutionary War, it devolved through marriage to Commodore Joel Abbott, who accompanied Admiral Mathew Perry to open Japan to western trade in the mid-19th century. Set on an ample and once lavishly landscaped lot enclosed by handsome picket and cast-iron fences, this commands a presence on the street and in the town consistent with its architectural and historical pedigree.

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- 36
NC Narragansett Fire Company Station (ca 1960): A brick 1-story hip-roof building with a central pedimented 3-bay entrance pavilion, principal entrance with semicircular fanlight, vehicular entrance at the west end of the façade, and square-plan cupola with sirens and a weathervane atop it. This stands on the site of the Miller Street School (1871), destroyed by fire in 1941.
- 43 Salisbury-Johnson House (late 18th century, 1810, ca 1823, ca 1850): A 2½-story, 5-bay-façade monitor-on-hip-roof Federal house with granite-block foundation, quoined corners, and an especially fine center entrance: @-length sidelights flank the door, this ensemble is capped by a large semi-elliptical blind fan carved from a single piece of wood, and fluted pilaster strips and a prominent lintel shelf frame the composition. The section at the rear of the house dates to the late 18th century, and the main block, built ca 1810, appears to have been moved here ca 1823. It changed hands at least once before acquisition by Rudolphus B. Johnson, a shipping agent who built the addition on Union Street. At the rear is a barn (ca 1890), a 1½-story building set gable end toward Union street with clapboard lower walls and shingled upper walls, vehicular entrance to accommodate two vehicles, and pedestrian entrance and window in the south elevation.
- 50
NC Commercial-Residential Building, now Bullock's Restaurant (1949, 1981-83): A 2-story concrete-and-shingle building with low gable roof, terrace between building and street line, and exterior stair on the south elevation. Built to house a shop on the 1st story and a residential unit above; in the early 1980s it was converted to restaurant use.
- 51 Wheaton House-Marks Store (ca 1790, ca 1880): A shingled 2½-story, asymmetrical 5-bay-façade house set atop a larger 1-story commercial block with 2 storefronts, one below the house itself and one to its west.¹¹ W.T. Wheaton lived here in 1851; by 1870

¹¹ This may have been a square-plan house; further documentation is needed.

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it belonged to Rudolphus B. Johnson, who lived next door at number 43 (q.v.). In the late 19th century the house was raised to insert the storefront. By early 20th century Nathan Marks maintained a clothing store here, entered from Water Street. The upper stories into have been converted into apartments.

55 The Anchorage Inc. (1938 et seq.): Two adjacent buildings: a 1-story clapboard and pressed-metal-siding building with a corrugated-tin roof and irregular fenestration on the south and a larger 1-story vertical-groove-corrugated-metal building with corrugated-metal roof and vehicular entrances in the west elevation. Built to house a boat-building and -storage business these simple buildings are typical working-waterfront features and very much define the character of the area. Anchorage began production of sailboats in 1938, and by the mid-1960s, when it produced both sail and power boats as well as other plastic products, the firm employed 45 workers. Anchorage merged with Dyer (see below) in the late 20th century.

57 Dyer Boats (mid-20th century): A 1-story, flat-roof concrete-block and fiberglass building with concrete foundation, extensive banks of metal casement windows, and vehicular entrances on the east and west elevations. This boat-building facility is a key functional and visual part of the working waterfront. Dyer merged with Anchorage (see above in the late 20th century).

Nobert Street

10-12 Beuparlant Triple Decker (ca 1912): A 3-story, flat-roof tenement with full-width, 1-story, turned-post, hip-roof front porch, 3-story, turned-post back porch at the northwest corner, and wide cornice. Joseph Beuparlant, a mill employee, lived in one unit and rented the other two.

11 House (ca 1890): A cross-gable-roof L-plan cottage with full-width, turned-post front porch and a 1-story hip-roof addition on the south side.

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Robert Street (continued)

- 18 House (ca 1840): A 2½-story, 4-bay-façade vernacular Greek Revival house with trabeated off-center principal entrance, narrow corner pilasters, full-width 2-story turned-post front porch and 2 ells to the east, each set farther back from the front wall plane to the west. This house was moved here in the second decade of the 20th century.
- 20 Commercial Building (ca 1925): A small one-part commercial block with center entrance flanked by display windows and a stepped parapet in front of the flat roof.
- 24 House (ca 1890): An end-gable-roof cottage with full-width hip-roof front porch, semi-octagonal bay windows near the south end of the west elevation and the center of the east, and a 1-story ell at rear.
- 25 House (ca 1880): An asbestos-shingled 2½-story, 6-bay façade house with paired center entrances and attic windows just below the eaves in the central 4 bays of the façade.

Park Street

- 5-7 Warren Mfg C^o House (ca 1901): A 2½-story, 3-bay-façade, side-hall plan multiple-family house with balustraded full-width turned-post front porch and 2-story semi-octagonal bay window on the west elevation.
- 8-10 Warren Mfg C^o House (ca 1901): A shingled Type D mill house.
- 9-11 Warren Mfg C^o House (ca 1901): A shingled Type D mill house.
- 14-16 Warren Mfg C^o House (ca 1901): A shingled Type D mill house.
- 15-17 Warren Mfg C^o House (ca 1901): A shingled Type D mill house.
- 20-22 Warren Mfg C^o House (ca 1901): A shingled Type D mill house.
- 21-23 Warren Mfg C^o House (ca 1901): A shingled Type D mill house.

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Railroad Street

- 55 Warren Memorial Co. (ca 1900): This modest, workaday shingled building, deep, narrow, and set gable end to the street with an adjacent stone yard, continues to serve its original use of carving stone tablets, most used for gravestones. Such small-scale industrial facilities were a once-common part of small-town American life: their presence and their products provided their communities with considerable self identity, a local character now increasingly rare. The winsome complex, built conveniently near the now-gone railroad tracks, contributes significantly to Warren's historic character.

School Street

- 7 Sherman House (ca 1784): A modest and somewhat unusual gambrel-roof half house with granite-block foundation, 3-bay façade, off-center chimney, ell extending from the southeast corner, and early 20th-century glazed porch on the northeast corner. It is the mirror image of the Cranston-Hoar- Cole House across the street at number 12 (q.v.).
- 11 House (ca 1900): A 2-story, cross-gable-roof vernacular Queen Anne house with octagonal entrance tower at the northeast corner, reached by a full-width turned-spindle front porch and a 2-story rectangular-plan bay window on the west elevation.
- 12 Cranston-Hoar-Cole House (ca 1783): A modest and somewhat unusual gambrel-roof half house with 3-bay façade, off-center chimney, and ell extending from the northeast corner. It is the mirror image of the Sherman House across the street at number 7 (q.v.). Built for Benjamin Cranston, it was later the home of S. Hoar in 1851 and Mrs A. Cole in 1870
- 15 House (18th century?): Probably moved to this site from another location and possibly only a remnant of an older house, this 2-story house with small off-center chimney has irregular fenestration and 19th-century additions on both east and west elevations.

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School Street (continued)

- 16 St Mark's Parish House (1852, 1862, 1890): A rambling, shingled, cross-gable-roof L-plan building with wings of equal height: the southern section is a high 1-story assembly hall with semi-octagonal vestibule flanked by lower, hip-roof sections at its southern end; the 2-story northern wing, perpendicular to the hall, has a 1-story hip-roof addition across its southern elevation. Built on the lot of the church at 25 Lyndon Street (q.v.), it was moved here just ten years after its completion. The building was refurbished and enlarged by the addition of three rooms at the rear in 1890.

Sisson Street

- 10 House (ca 1900): A 3-story, hip-roof multiple-family house with parged foundation, modest entrance at the east end of the façade, and a bracketed cornice. Asphalt shingles cover the original siding.
- 15-17 Warren Mfg C^o House (ca 1865): A 2½-story, 6-bay-façade multiple-unit workers' house with entrances in the 2nd and 5th bays sheltered under a 1-story, hip-roof porch that extends between them and small attic windows above the 2nd story windows in the 3rd and 4th bays. This building is virtually identical to the one next door at number 19-21 (q.v.).
- 19-21 Warren Mfg C^o House (ca 1865): A 2½-story, 6-bay-façade multiple-unit workers' house with entrances in the 2nd and 5th bays sheltered under a 1-story, hip-roof porch that extends between them and small attic windows above the 2nd story windows in the 3rd and 4th bays. This building is virtually identical to the one next door at number 15-17 (q.v.).
- 16 ABC Warren Mfg C^o Houses (ca 1865): Three once-identical but now much altered 2½-story workers' houses in a row that extends south from Sisson to Company Street.

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State Street

- 6 Warren Gazette Building (ca 1912): A fine and largely unaltered early 20th-century small-scale end-gable-roof commercial building with a recessed center entrance flanked by large display windows. *The Warren Gazette*, was established in 1866 and continued as an independent newspaper until its merger with *The Warren Times* in 1963 to form the still published *Warren Times-Gazette*. Horace F. Wilder was the newspaper's publisher when it moved here, and the paper remained here through the late 1940s. The survival of small-scale, wood-frame commercial buildings like this is somewhat rare; a similar building, however, stands at 5 Child Street (q.v.).
- 8 Shop (ca 1935): A one-part commercial block with recessed center entrance flanked by display windows in the Carrara-glass and tapestry-brick façade; a late 20th-century wood-shingle "mansard" applied to the top of the façade blocks the original parapet in front of the flat roof.
- 10 James Smith House (ca 1807): A modest and moderately altered 2½-story, 5-bay-façade, center-entrance house with parged-stone foundation, scroll-saw consoles supporting a beefy hood over the principal entrance, flanked by tripartite picture windows, and a shingled 2nd story. Smith lived here in 1851; by 1870 it was owned by his estate.
- 17 Martin House (ca 1820): A vinyl-sided 2½-story, end-gable-roof, 3-bay-façade, side-hall-plan house with fanlight entrance framed by banded engaged colonnettes and turned-post porch on west elevation. The Martins lived here in the mid-19th century. By the late 20th century the house had been divided into 6 units.
- 26 Rebecca Maxwell Phillips House (1804): A handsome and impressive 3-story, 5-bay-façade, deck-on-hip roof Federal house with granite-block foundation, center entrance set within a 1-story Roman-Doric-column and Composite-entablature porch capped by an elaborate pierced balustrade, quoined corners, heavy-lintel-capped windows whose height decreases on the 2nd and on the 3rd stories. The property includes two lots, with the house occupying the western one and a garden, with a large Japanese

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fern-leaf beech, in the eastern lot. Similar in spirit but smaller in scale than the large China Trade mansions of Providence, such as the Nightingale-Brown House (1792), this was built, appropriately enough, by prominent ship-owner and merchant James Maxwell (see 59 Church Street) for his daughter on the occasion of her marriage, one of nine such houses he built for the same occasion in his daughters' lives. The importation of exotic specimen trees, like the beech here, became increasingly common in late 18th- and 19th-century Rhode Island, especially in places, like Warren, with active maritime activity.

- 27 Hoar-Luther House (ca 1800): A 2½-story house with granite foundation and principal entrance within a 1-story turned-post porch in the middle of the 3-bay side elevation. The symmetrical 5-bay street elevation was probably the façade originally, with the principal entrance at its center. In 1851 this was the home of L.T. Hoar; by 1870 it belonged to George Luther.
- 30 Eddy-Cutler House (ca 1806): A handsome and impressive brick 3-story, 5-bay-façade, hip-roof Federal house with granite-block foundation, center entrance set within a 1-story bracketed porch with square piers, a Palladian window above the principal entrance, smaller windows at the 3rd story, and low, square-plan bracketed cupola at the roof's peak. Benjamin Eddy (1772-1845) was a sea captain, and his house resembles others built in the Federal era for many others engaged in maritime activity; like its neighbor across the street at number 26 (q.v.), it is smaller in scale than the China Trade mansions that no doubt inspired it. Eddy's wife remained here until her death, after which, in 1871, Charles R. Cutler bought the house and probably added the Italianate porch and cupola. Cutler (1822-1889), began his career as a whaler and later turned to the manufacture of cotton cordage; active politically, he served on the Warren Town Council and as Rhode Island Lieutenant Governor from 1872 to 1873.
- 35 Brown-Coffin House (ca 1795): A somewhat altered 2½-story, 5-bay-façade, center-entrance Federal house with granite-block foundation, heavy bracketed hood with scroll-saw consoles over principal entrance, and splayed lintels over the 1st-story-façade

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and side-elevation windows. John Brown was a an early owner. In the late 19th century this was the home of Captain James Coffin, who probably added the door hood.

- 38 Dr John Denby Memorial (1947): A brick, 1-story, rectilinear-Z-plan house with hip roof and intersecting cross gables. Dentist Maurice Denby built this as a medical-profession office building and named it in memory of John Denby (perhaps his father), a Warren dentist who died in the late 1920s.
- 41 Stephen Davoll House (ca 1805): A 4-bay-façade center-chimney house with granite-block foundation, pedimented principal entrance with fluted pilasters and 3-pane transom light, and splayed lintels over the 1st-story-façade and side-elevation windows. This house remained in Davoll family ownership through much of the 19th century.
- 44 Dr Gilbert Clark House (ca 1865): A 2½-story end-gable-roof, 3-bay-façade, side-hall-plan house with parged foundation, heavy hood on scroll-saw consoles over the principal entrance, projecting lintels over the windows, and bracketed raking and eaves cornices.
- 47 Seymour's Plumbing Shop (ca 1909): A small shingled one-part commercial block with concrete foundation, clapboarded 3-bay façade, center entrance flanked by multiple-pane windows, parapet in front of end-gable roof, and a flat-roof carport attached to the east elevation. Herbert A. Seymour, previously on South Main Street, and other family members had a plumbing shop here for more than two decades. This diminutive commercial building retains its general configuration, but its siding has been changed. Another building of this type, which were not usually wood-frame construction, may be found at 14 Child (q.v.).
- 50 Barba's Oil C^o. (ca 1951): A 1-story brick building with a stainless-steel-framed center-entrance storefront, pedestrian entrance and 3 vehicular entrances on the west elevation, and low end-gable roof behind a stepped parapet on the façade. Joseph Barba built this for his fuel-oil business. His widow, Mary,

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continued to run the operation here into the late 1960s.

- 53 Richmond House (ca 1790): A shingled center-chimney house with granite-block foundation, modest principal entrance. C. Richmond lived here in 1851.
- 55 Nathan Marks House (ca 1905): A Foursquare house with clapboard 1st story, shingled 2nd story, 2-story low-hip-roof addition across the façade, and hip-roof dormers. Marks owned a retail clothing and tailor shop located two blocks away at Water and Miller Streets (see 51 Miller).

Summer Street

- 9 House (ca 1875): A vinyl-sided 2½-story house with an asymmetrical 4-bay façade.
- 11 House (ca 1865): A vinyl-sided 2½-story, end-gable-roof, 3-bay-façade, side-hall-plan house with parged foundation and 1-story, hip-roof entrance porch.

Union Street

- 3 House (ca 1900): A 1½-story end-gable-roof with a full-width turned-post hip-roof front porch and center entrance flanked on its north by a shallow bay window.
- 7 House (ca 1895): A modest aluminum-sided 1½-story house with off-center entrance within a 1-story hip-roof porch.
- 9 Roach House (ca 1850): A 2½-story, end-gable-roof, 3-bay façade, side-hall-plan house with a parged foundation. Roach-family members lived here in the mid-19th century.
- 12 Hunter-Johnson House (ca 1840): An altered 1½-story end-gable-and-wing vernacular shingled Greek Revival house with a picture window in what was a 3-bay façade. The reworked entrance still retains the openings for its sidelights (now each a single pane)

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Union Street (continued)

that hint at the original configuration. W.S. Hunter lived here in 1851; by 1870 it belonged to Mrs F. Johnson.

- 14-16 Triple-decker (ca 1915): A fine and well preserved low-hip-roof triple-decker with rusticated-concrete-block foundation, clapboard 1st story, shingled upper stories, and full-width turned-spindle-balustrade, Tuscan-column front porches.
- 20 House (ca 1895): A vinyl-sided 2½-story, end-gable-roof multiple-family house with 2-story full-width hip-roof front porch (the 1st story now enclosed) and small hip-roof hood on scroll-saw console brackets over the principal entrance at the south end of the façade.
- 22 Crowell House? (ca 1830?): A small 2½-story, end-gable-roof, 3-bay-façade, side-hall-plan house with high brick foundation and full-width 1-story turned-spindle front porch. This may be the house on or near this site occupied in 1851 by H. Crowell and in 1870 by W.B. Crowell. It has the form of a modest early 19th-century house, but its high foundation suggests a move toward century's end, perhaps when the vernacular Queen Anne porch was added. Further physical and documentary investigation is needed to determine its real origins.
- 26 House (ca 1880, ca 1920, ca 1980): A much altered 2½-story, end-gable-roof, 3-bay-façade, side-hall-plan house with parged foundation, full-width hip-roof 1-story front porch (probably early 20th-century), and 2-story, flat-roof addition on the north elevation. The shingled siding, with beltcourse between the 1st and 2nd stories, was probably applied over the original wall surface when the porch was added; the heavy alterations to the fenestration pattern, including closed and reconfigured windows, are late 20th-century in origin.
- 30 House (ca 1890): A vinyl-sided 1½-story, end-gable-roof, 3-bay-façade, side-hall-plan house with a parged foundation and scroll-saw-bracket hood over the principal entrance.

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Union Street (continued)

- 31 Elizabeth B. Kelley House (ca 1887): An asbestos-sided 1½-story, end-gable-roof, side-hall-plan house with full-width hip-roof turned-column front porch.
- 36 House (ca 1890): An asphalt-shingled 2½-story, end-gable, roof, 3-bay-façade, side-hall-plan house with parged foundation, scroll-saw-bracket hood over the principal entrance, and deep, bracketed raking cornice.
- 40 House (ca 1895): An asbestos-shingled 2½-story, end-gable-roof house with full-width hip-roof front porch and 2-story porch with exterior stairs toward the rear of the south side.
- 44 B. Drown House (ca 1850): A modest shingled, 1½-story, 4-bay-façade Greek Revival cottage sited gable end to the street and the façade facing the side yard to its south; the principal entrance has a trabeated frame with high entablature and blocked out sidelights.
- 48 Jayne House (ca 1850): An asphalt-shingled 1½-story cottage set on a high basement and sited gable end to the street and the façade facing the side yard to the south with principal entrance in a projecting 1-story bracketed vestibule; the deep raking and eaves cornices have exposed jack rafters.
- 52 Barn/garage (ca 1885): A deep 1½-story end-gable-roof building with 1 pedestrian entrance and 2 vehicular entrances on the 1st story below a double window in the attic on the façade and 1 window and 3 vehicular entrances (all with double-leaf doors) and a long shed dormer on the south elevation. Probably built for use principally as a vehicle-storage building, this has seen more intense development for residential use in the late 20th century.
- 53-55 House (ca 1900): A tall 2½-story, cross-gable-roof house with 3-bay façade, center entrance within modern 1-story entrance porch, and remarkably small windows.
- 56 House (19th century): A much altered vinyl-sided 2½-story house with irregular fenestration pattern and vinyl double-hung sash.
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Union Street (continued)

- 61 House (ca 1960): A vinyl-sided 1½-story house with poured-concrete foundation, asymmetrical 3-bay façade with center entrance flanked by tripartite window on the north and double-hung sash to the south; the mass of the southern third of the house is slightly set back from that of the main block.
- 62-66 Warren Mfg C^o Workers' Housing (1868): An irregular 12-bay-façade, 2½-story row with entrances in the 4th and 9th bays and small attic windows breaking through the cornice at the 3rd, 5th, 7th, and 10th bays. This multiple-family dwelling was built for and occupied by workers at the Warren Mfg C^o on Main Street.
- 65 House (ca 1840): A composition-sided 4-bay-façade, 2½-story house with parged foundation, trabeated principal entrance framed by pilasters and blocked out sidelights below a high entablature, splayed lintels over the windows, and 2nd-story windows that abut the eaves cornice. This modest late Federal/Greek Revival house was moved to this site in the 20th century.
- 68 House (ca 1910): An asbestos-sided 2½-story, side-hall-plan, end-gable-roof house with rock-face concrete-block foundation, tripartite window on the façade's 1st story and a pair of windows on the 2nd story, and later 1-story entrance porch.
- 69 House (ca 1890): A 2½-story, end-gable-roof multiple-family house with full-width 2-story turned-spindle front porch and off-center entrance.
- 70-72 House (ca 1910): An asbestos-sided 2½-story, 3-bay-façade, side-hall-plan multiple-family house with parged foundation, small full-height secondary-entrance porch at the east end of the south side, bracketed cornice, and high hip roof.
- 81 Thomas Cole House (ca 1850): A Bracketed 2½-story, 3-bay-façade, side-hall-plan, end-gable roof house with scroll-saw-bracket hood edged with delicate pierced bargeboard.

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Union Street (continued)

- 89 NC House (ca 1960): A wood-shingle 1-story ranch house with poured-concrete foundation, irregular fenestration, including a modest tripartite window to the north of the off-center principal entrance and a low cross-gable roof.
- 90 John R. Wheaton House (ca 1833): A handsome, commanding late Federal house set on an ample, well landscaped lot with extensive boxwood hedges. Set on a granite-block foundation, the main block of the 3-bay-façade, center-entrance, monitor-on-hip-roof house faces south overlooking the gardens; a full-width, 1-story front porch with delicate fluted Ionic columns stretches across the flushboard façade and shelters the Greek-key-pilaster-framed entrance with sidelights and transom light; a turned-baluster railing caps the front porch, and identical pierced-work-and-panel railings cap the edges of both the main roof, with a turned-rope cornice, and its monitor. A 2-story ell, north of the plane of the façade, extends from the east wall of the house. A small, shingled barn stands southeast of the house. A handsome and probably original cast-iron anthemion-crested picket fence with granite-obelisk piers stretches along the Union Street side of the property. Wheaton, a local merchant, was an active member of St Mark's Church at 25 Lyndon Street (q.v.).
- 95 Collamore-Luther House (ca 1750): A low-slung gambrel-roof house with parged foundation, a remarkably wide 5-bay facade with windows spaced far to each side of the center entrance, and east lower slope of the roof, punctuated by three symmetrically placed pedimented dormers (possibly installed in the early 19th century), extending beyond the wall plane of the façade. C.H. Collamore had a stable in this vicinity in the mid-19th century, but this house was not on the site until the late 1860s.
- 101 Barn (ca 1880): A clapboard-and-vertical-board 1½-story barn set gable end to the street with stone foundation, vehicular entrance on the narrow end, and small, squat, pyramidal-roof ventilation tower centered on the ridgeline.

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Union Street (continued)

- 31 Elizabeth B. Kelley House (ca 1887): An asbestos-sided 1½-story, end-gable-roof, side-hall-plan house with full-width hip-roof turned-column front porch.
- 36 House (ca 1890): An asphalt-shingled 2½-story, end-gable, roof, 3-bay-façade, side-hall-plan house with parged foundation, scroll-saw-bracket hood over the principal entrance, and deep, bracketed raking cornice.
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- 52 Barn/garage (ca 1885): A deep 1½-story end-gable-roof building with 1 pedestrian entrance and 2 vehicular entrances on the 1st story below a double window in the attic on the façade and 1 window and 3 vehicular entrances (all with double-leaf doors) and a long shed dormer on the south elevation. Probably built for use principally as a vehicle-storage building, this has seen more intense development for residential use in the late 20th century.
- 53-55 House (ca 1900): A tall 2½-story, cross-gable-roof house with 3-bay façade, center entrance within modern 1-story entrance porch, and remarkably small windows.
- 56 House (19th century): A much altered vinyl-sided 2½-story house

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- NC with irregular fenestration pattern and vinyl double-hung sash.
Union Street (continued)
- 61 House (ca 1960): A vinyl-sided 1½-story house with poured-concrete foundation, asymmetrical 3-bay façade with center entrance flanked by tripartite window on the north and double-hung sash to the south; the mass of the southern third of the house is slightly set back from that of the main block.
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- 65 House (ca 1840): A composition-sided 4-bay-façade, 2½-story house with parged foundation, trabeated principal entrance framed by pilasters and blocked out sidelights below a high entablature, splayed lintels over the windows, and 2nd-story windows that abut the eaves cornice. This modest late Federal/Greek Revival house was moved to this site in the 20th century.
- 68 House (ca 1910): An asbestos-sided 2½-story, side-hall-plan, end-gable-roof house with rock-face concrete-block foundation, tripartite window on the façade's 1st story and a pair of windows on the 2nd story, and later 1-story entrance porch.
- 69 House (ca 1890): A 2½-story, end-gable-roof multiple-family house with full-width 2-story turned-spindle front porch and off-center entrance.
- 70-72 House (ca 1910): An asbestos-sided 2½-story, 3-bay-façade, side-hall-plan multiple-family house with parged foundation, small full-height secondary-entrance porch at the east end of the south side, bracketed cornice, and high hip roof.
- 81 Thomas Cole House (ca 1850): A Bracketed 2½-story, 3-bay-façade, side-hall-plan, end-gable roof house with scroll-saw-bracket hood edged with delicate pierced bargeboard.

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Union Street (continued)

- 89 NC House (ca 1960): A wood-shingle 1-story ranch house with poured-concrete foundation, irregular fenestration, including a modest tripartite window to the north of the off-center principal entrance and a low cross-gable roof.
- 90 John R. Wheaton House (ca 1833): A handsome, commanding late Federal house set on an ample, well landscaped lot with extensive boxwood hedges. Set on a granite-block foundation, the main block of the 3-bay-façade, center-entrance, monitor-on-hip-roof house faces south overlooking the gardens; a full-width, 1-story front porch with delicate fluted Ionic columns stretches across the flushboard façade and shelters the Greek-key-pilaster-framed entrance with sidelights and transom light; a turned-baluster railing caps the front porch, and identical pierced-work-and-panel railings cap the edges of both the main roof, with a turned-rope cornice, and its monitor. A 2-story ell, north of the plane of the façade, extends from the east wall of the house. A small, shingled barn stands southeast of the house. A handsome and probably original cast-iron anthemion-crested picket fence with granite-obelisk piers stretches along the Union Street side of the property. Wheaton, a local merchant, was an active member of St Mark's Church at 25 Lyndon Street (q.v.).
- 95 Collamore-Luther House (ca 1750): A low-slung gambrel-roof house with parged foundation, a remarkably wide 5-bay facade with windows spaced far to each side of the center entrance, and east lower slope of the roof, punctuated by three symmetrically placed pedimented dormers (possibly installed in the early 19th century), extending beyond the wall plane of the façade. C.H. Collamore had a stable in this vicinity in the mid-19th century, but this house was not on the site until the late 1860s.
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Warren Avenue

- 9 House (ca 1950): An imposing L-plan, cross-gable-roof brick house with center entrance in a 1-story hip-roof porch set within the re-entrant angle of the projecting bay; windows on the façade's 1st story are paired, and others are 6-over-1 double-hung sash.
- 12-14 Warren Mfg. Co. Housing (1888): A shingled Type B Mill House with parged foundation.
- 15 House (1929): A brick 1½-story cottage with 3-bay façade, center entrance below a flared-hip-roof hood on wrought-iron brackets, and symmetrical gabled dormers above the façade.
- 18-20 Warren Mfg. Co. House (1888): A shingled Type C Mill House with parged foundation.
- 19 House (ca 1880): A much-altered vinyl-sided 1½-story house with enclosed porches, replacement windows, and little trim.
NC
- 22-24 Warren Mfg. Co. House (1888): A Type A Mill House with parged foundation.
- 27 House (ca 1890): A shingled 2½-story, end-gable-roof house with stone foundation and full-width 2-story front porch; the wall covering was likely applied over another material in the 20th century.
- 28-30 Warren Mfg. Co. House (1888): An asphalt-shingled variation of the Type C Mill House, with strutwork hoods over each principal entrance and parged foundation.
- 34-36 Warren Mfg. Co. House (1888): A Type B Mill House with modern casement windows replacing original double-hung sash.
- 37 House (ca 1900): A modest, shingled, square-plan, 2-story house with 4-bay façade, 1-story 2-bay hip-roof entrance porch centered on the façade, bracketed cornice, and hip roof.

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39 House (ca 1890): A shingled 2½-story, 2-bay-façade house set gable end to the street with a full-width 2-story 3-bay flat-roof Warren Avenue (continued)

front porch.

40 House (ca 1890, ca 1940): A 1½-story house set gable end to the street, with parged foundation, glazed full-width 1-story hip roof front porch, and principal entrance with sidelights set below a barrel-vaulted hood on small brackets. A low picket fence encloses the front yard.

42-44 House (ca 1905): A vinyl-sided 2½-story, 2-family cross-gable-roof house set narrow end to the street with asymmetrical 3-bay façade and full-width, full-height, 2-stage turned-spindle front porch with hip roofs above the 2nd and attic stories.

46-48 House (ca 1905): A 2½-story, 2-family house set gable end to the street with asymmetrical 3-bay façade and enclosed and enlarged full-width front porch with balustraded flat roof and shed-roof addition.

49 House (ca 1890): A 2-story multiple-family house with 7-bay ter entrance, bracketed cornice, and low hip roof.

50-52 House (ca 1905): A vinyl-sided triple-decker with parged foundation, 1-story pent-roof entrance porch, and hip roof.

53-55 House (ca 1900): A shingled, 2½-story, cross-gable-roof L-plan house with bay window capped by a pedimented projection of the roof at the south end of the façade flanked by 1-story pent-roof porches on the north end of the façade and the east end of the south elevation.

54-56 House (ca 1900): An asbestos-sided 2½-story, end-gable-roof multiple-family house with 2-bay façade, 2-story bay window, and 1-story turned-spindle full-width hip-roof front porch.

Washington Street

10-12 Commercial Block (ca 1925): A one-part commercial block with a

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concrete foundation, full-width canopy above the storefront, and
Washington Street (continued)

a parapet above the end-gable roof.

- 14 Dora M. Swift House (ca 1902): A handsome, high-shouldered 3-bay-façade, center-entrance Colonial Revival dwelling with clapboard 1st story, shingled 2nd story, and high hip roof with pedimented dormers; the rigid symmetry of the cubic mass of the house is picturesquely eroded by a semi-octagonal bay at the north end of the west elevation and the Tuscan-column, turned-baluster hip-roof front porch that extends from the principal entrance across the façade to an octagonal pavilion at the northeast corner. Typical Colonial Revival detailing includes Adamesque swags above the tripartite window above the principal entrance and the Palladian window on the 2nd story of the west elevation. Swift was the daughter of sea captain Joseph Martin and, by the time she built this house for herself and her 12-year old daughter, the widow of mariner Edward Alonzo Swift.
- 18 Betsy Burr House (ca 1790): A 2½-story Federal house with stone foundation and splayed lintels over the windows; the principal entrance, originally pedimented, is in the center of the east elevation, once a symmetrical 5-bay composition, an arrangement now picturesquely eroded by a 1-story semi-octagonal bay window and a partial-width Tuscan column front porch with turned-spindle railings. Built for the wife of Shubael Burr, who kept a tavern at the corner of Washington and Main Streets, this house originally stood on Main Street; it was in this location and owned by the Randall family, however, by the early 1850s.
- 19 G.T. Gardner House (ca 1845): A 2½-story, 3-bay-façade, side-hall-plan, cross-gable-roof T-plan house set narrow end to the street and with granite-block foundation, wraparound porch that extends from the principal entrance around the southeast corner to the reentrant angle of the projecting pavilion, and densely spaced sawn brackets on both raking and eaves cornices. The brackets are identical to those on the nearby Marble House at 40 Washington, (q.v.).

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31 House (ca 1935): A 1½-story tapestry-brick house with shed dormers.

Washington Street (continued)

35 Hannah M. Buckingham House (1903): A fine, tightly massed late Queen Anne house nicely sited on its corner lot. The 2½-story house, with shingled upper stories flared out over the brick 1st story, has a 3-bay façade with projecting central entrance pavilion that emerges from the roof as a cross gable and a flat-roof porch that stretches from the entrance to the south end of the façade; a 1-story semi-octagonal bay window emerges from the wall surface at the west end of the south elevation. All windows have diamond-pane upper sash.

40 Francis Marble House (ca 1845): A 2½-story dwelling set gable end to the street with principal entrance on the house's west elevation and set within a 1-story porch, enclosed at its southern end and densely spaced sawn brackets on both raking and eaves cornices; a lower 2-story service ell extends from the rear of the main block. The brackets are identical to those on the nearby Gardner House at 19 Washington, (q.v.). Marble was a blacksmith with a shop a few blocks away at 405 Water Street (q.v.), built about the same time as this house.

41-43 House (ca 1900): A 2½-story, 2-family house with 2-bay façade of paired entrances at the west flanked by a 2-story semi-octagonal bay window to the east, a 2-story Tuscan-column entrance porch, enclosed on the 1st story along the east elevation, and a cross-gable roof.

45-47 H. Champlin House (ca 1810): A 2½-story monitor-on-hip-roof Federal house with a granite-block foundation, 3-bay façade with recessed center entrance below a large hood on scroll-saw brackets and flanked by ¾-length sidelights, 2-story semi-octagonal bay window on the west end of the façade, and a 1½-story service ell extending east from the rear of the east elevation.

46 Peck House (ca 1790): A 2½-story, 4-bay-façade, off-center-entrance house with a parged foundation, splayed lintels over

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1st-story and side windows, 2nd-story windows mitered into the eaves cornice, lower 2-story ell with 1-story full-width porch parallel to main block and extending east from its southeast Washington Street (continued)

corner, and off-center chimney.¹² S. Peck lived here in the mid-19th century.

- 50 Hoar House (ca 1841): A charming 1½-story, 3-bay-façade, pedimented temple-front Greek Revival cottage with flushboard façade and tetrastyle Doric porch and urn-balustrade railing that wraps around the open terrace on the northeast corner; hip-roof dormers on the east slope of the roof are probably 20th-century additions. J.R. Hoar lived here in the early 1850s; C.J. Harris, by the early 1870s.
- 54 Turner House (ca 1850 et seq.): A much modified 1½-story cottage set gable end to the street with a parged foundation, principal entrance in a 1-story flat-roof addition on the east elevation, 3-bay façade, and semi-octagonal oriel window centered in the attic level of the façade. William H. Turner lived here from the early 1850s into the 1870s.
- 55 Samuel Miller House (ca 1740, 1860s, 1870s, early 20th century): An evolved 2½-story, stone-foundation, shingled Colonial house with additions to the east and northwest corner and changes to wall surface and chimney, the Miller House nevertheless "reads" as an old dwelling. Its most captivating feature is the complex roof, configured as a gambrel at the west elevation and transformed into a gable-on-hip at the east elevation. Miller was an experienced shipwright, and the location of his house near the waterfront reflects the usual close proximity of home and workplace in the 18th century.
- 58 House (18th century): A modest 1½-story house with end-gable elevation facing Washington Street and a symmetrical 5-bay

¹² This is probably a square-plan house; further documentation is needed.

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Water Street (continued)

- 67 Church Kelly House (ca 1820): A large, deep, aluminum-sided 2½-story, 5-bay-façade, center-entrance house with parged foundation and steep roof with paired interior chimneys at the ridgeline. This ample house changed hands five times in its early years before the Warren Mfg. Co. purchased it in 1868.
- 72 James Drowne House (ca 1780): A clapboard-and-shingle 2½-story, 4-bay-façade house with parged foundation, unaligned off-center principal entrance and chimney, and late 20th-century bow window replacing the 2 northernmost windows on the façade's 1st story.¹³
- 77 Schubael Mason House (ca 1775, ca 1890, ca 1900): A 2½-story, 3-bay-façade, side-hall-plan, off-center-chimney half house with granite foundation, Greek Revival trabeated principal entrance with sidelights and transom light, splayed lintels over façade 1st-story windows and side elevation windows.¹⁴ In overall form it is similar to nearby Bowen House at 92 Water (q.v.). Mason, a mariner, lived here by the mid-19th century. The rear ell was enlarged twice toward the end of the 19th century.
- 81-83 Honan Block (ca 1900): An asphalt-shingled 2½-story, cross-gable-roof commercial/residential building with concrete foundation, largely original tripartite, center-entrance wood-and-plate-glass storefront, entrance to upper-story residential unit in 1-bay extension at the east end of the south elevation, oriel window on the façade's 2nd story. By 1911, a grocery store was located on the 1st story.
- 92 Bowen House (ca 1785): A 2½-story, 3-bay-façade, side-hall-plan, off-center-chimney half house with stone foundation, principal entrance framed by colonnettes and sidelights, a wraparound hip-roof front porch with slender turned columns and delicate

¹³ This may be a square-plan house; further documentation is needed.

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Water Street (continued)

balusters.¹⁵ In overall form it is similar to nearby Mason House at 77 Water (q.v.). Nathaniel Bowen acquired this property in 1782 and probably built the house soon thereafter; by the mid-19th century it was the home of James E. Bowen, a rope maker who probably worked at the then-nearby ropewalk on today's Warren Avenue. His wife and children inherited the house in 1851.

- 101 Sarah Stillwell House (ca 1800): A shingled 2½-story, asymmetrical 4-bay-façade center-chimney house with stone foundation, off-center Greek Revival trabeated principal entrance with sidelights and transom light, and 2-story late 19th -century porch at the southwest corner of the ell. Mrs Stillwell lived here in the mid-19th century. In 1900, the Warren Mfg C^o acquired this property to house some of its workers.
- 104 Mechanics Fire Company N^o 2 (1941): A 2-story building with a brick 1st story, shingled 2nd story, symmetrical façade with single vehicular entrance flanked on each side by a double-hung-sash window below a 2nd-story Palladianesque window, pedestrian entrance to 2nd story in ell on south side, and high hip roof with small louvered cupola at its center. This fire company has been located on this site since the mid-19th century; the original building, sited slightly south of this one and directly on Water Street in line with other buildings on the street, was destroyed by fire.
- 110 Drown House (ca 1840): A 2½-story, 3-bay-façade, side-hall-plan, end-gable-roof bracketed Greek Revival house with granite-block foundation, trabeated principal entrance framed by sidelights, corner pilaster strips, and a 2-story addition, 1 bay wide and 5 bays deep, at the west end of the south elevation. The Drown family lived here until the 2nd decade of the 20th century.
- 113 House (ca 1865): A 2½-story house with stone foundation. Set gable end toward the street and well back from the street, this

¹⁵ This may be a square-plan house; further documentation is needed.

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rectangular-plan building has irregular fenestration, a 1-story enclosed porch on the south elevation, and one off-center chimney. It may be an earlier house moved to this site.

- 118 House (late 18th century? *et seq.*): A 2½-story shingled building with parged foundation, 3 entrances at the 1st-story level, and asymmetrical fenestration. Mrs L. Bowen lived here in the mid-19th century. In the 20th century this building was converted to mixed use, including residential and social-club space.
- 119 Commercial/Residential Building (ca 1900): A 2½-story, end-gable-roof building with an original 3-bay storefront with show windows flanking recessed center entrance and the entrance to the upper stories at the north end of the façade and symmetrical semi-octagonal oriel windows on the 2nd story.
- 122 Store (ca 1927): A 1-part commercial block with late 20th - century storefronts and a gable roof behind the parapet.
- 125 Martin-Driscoll House, now Nathaniel Porter Inn (ca 1795): A fine 2½-story Federal house with 5-bay façade, center entrance with sidelights set within a late 20th-century 1-story Roman Doric porch, splayed lintels over the 1st-story-façade and side-elevation windows, dentil and modillion cornice, and paired interior chimneys. A mid-19th -century deed refers to this as the property of Samuel Martin. Brothers Samuel and Jeremiah Driscoll, who lived here in the 19th century, were whalers. Robert P. and Viola Lynch converted it to use as a restaurant and bed and breakfast in the 1980s, when it assumed the current name, that of an ancestor of Mr Lynch.
- 130 Wylie Block (ca 1900) A 2½-story commercial/residential block with 3 storefronts on the 1st story (all altered from original appearance), symmetrical fenestration of 2 Chicago windows in the center flanked on the ends by single double-hung sash on the 2nd story, and a high hip roof with two dormers above the Chicago windows on the front elevation. In the early 20th century the

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storefronts were most often occupied by shops dealing in comestibles: meat and groceries, sold by Augustus J. Heard and a bakery, operated by Joseph P. Wylie.

- 135 Davol-Allen House (ca 1828, ca 1885): A 2½-story, 3-bay-façade, side-hall-plan, end-gable-roof Federal/Greek Revival house with parged foundation, fine principal entrance framed by banded colonnettes below a blind semi-elliptical fanlight (now within a pedimented Colonial Revival 1-story porch), late 19th-century 2-story, flat-roof addition on the south elevation, and service ell (probably at least partially original) at rear. Before aluminum siding covered the corner pilaster strips, this house was a fine example of the modest architectural transition from Federal to Greek Revival. S. Davol lived here in the 1850s; John J. Allen, a captain, by the 1870s.
- 137-141 Shops and Apartments (ca 1885): A large 2½-story, end-gable-roof building with two storefronts flanking the center entrance to the upper stories at center; its configuration and the bracketed cornice appear original, as are the 5 symmetrically placed windows above it and the evenly spaced windows on the north and south elevations. The storefront has been resided with a rough stone veneer, and the rest of the building is covered with asbestos siding. This was built as a combination commercial/residential building; the early occupants of the stores sold comestibles. By 1897, Thomas Quirk ran a saloon on the 1st story and lived in the upper stories.
- 146 Shop (ca 1880): A fine, diminutive Italianate commercial building, 2 stories high and 3 bays wide: the original storefront with paired round-head windows and delicate muntins flank the recessed center entrance with a low pediment above the entablature that separates 1st and 2nd stories; the 2nd story has a wide center window flanked by narrower windows, all below blind arches. A tall bracketed cornice, capped by a central segmental arch, masks the end-gable roof. The storefront is made of wood, the north wall is brick, and the other walls are clapboard. The earliest use of the building appears to be for the sale of dry goods and clothing. In the 20th century it served as an antique

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shop and as the studio for illustrator and author David Macaulay. This is one of the best and best preserved small-scale 19th-century commercial buildings in the state.

- 147 NC Casala's Market Block (ca 1905): A 2½-story two-part commercial block with asymmetrical-3-bay mid-20th-century brick-and-plate-glass storefront, shingled upper 2nd story with semi-octagonal oriel window overhanging the southeast corner, and a broad end-gable-roof with prominent shed dormers on the north and south elevations. Built as a combined commercial and residential use, with a general store in the 1-unit storefront, this building has been significantly altered by the removal of the 3rd story and roof of the corner oriel and the massive reworking of the roof.
- 153-157 Block (ca 1893): A 3-story two-part commercial block with 2 tripartite storefronts each with recessed central entrance on either side of a central entrance for access to the upper stories, symmetrical single and paired windows on the 2nd story, and symmetrical single and paired windows on the 3rd story, slightly differently configured than those below, and two gable-roof dormers above the façade. The earliest use for this building was a grocery and a saloon on the 1st story and residence above; by 1897, Gédéon Laferrière was the proprietor of both and lived above.
- 154 Hoar-Hall House (ca 1840): A 2½-story, 3-bay-façade, side-hall-plan, end-gable-roof Greek Revival house with trabeated principal entrance flanked by sidelights and double window in attic story. The installation of vinyl siding in the 1990s obscured trim elements. J.C. Hoar lived here in the 1850s and 1860s, by 1870, it was the home of J.C. Hall, a carpenter and contractor.
- 160 Wheaton-Clapper House (ca 1760? et seq., 1937): A 2½-story house with a 20th-century brick-and-plate-glass storefront below a pent roof on the north and west elevations, off-center entrance within a modest pedimented Tuscan-column porch, asymmetrical 5-bay articulation of façade's 2nd story, asymmetrical fenestration of north and south elevations, and off-center gable-roof dormer

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above the façade. D.B. Wheaton lived here in the mid-19th century; by 1870, it was the home and shop of Mrs James Clapper, a dressmaker and purveyor of fancy goods.

- 164 House (ca 1872): An aluminum-sided 2½-story, 3-bay-façade, side-hall-plan, end-gable-roof house with a late 19th-century tripartite, center-entrance storefront flanked to the south by the entrance to the upper stories. While much of the trim has been lost in the residing, the façade's upper-story windows still retain character-defining projecting molded lintels.
- 165 Kinnicutt-Luvier House (ca 1780): A shingled 2½-story, 5-bay-façade, center entrance house with stone foundation, scroll-saw bracketed hip-roof hood over the principal entrance, and paired interior chimneys. G.R. Kinnicut lived here in the mid-19th century; by 1870 it was the home of S. Luvier. The 1-story ell on the east end of the north elevation is a remnant of a late 19th-century store attached to the house. In the early 20th century, this house was in partial commercial use, like many other buildings at the time along Water Street.
- 172 Hoar-Hall House (1794): A center-chimney house with rubblestone foundation, pedimented six-light-transom-window center entrance, splayed lintels above the windows on the façade and east elevation's 1st story and the north and south elevations. Built for maritime block maker J. Hoar, this house remained in the Hoar family into the 1860s; by 1870 it was the home of J.C. Hall. A fine, typical example of late 18th century domestic architecture, this house was restored through the late 1980s and 1990s by schoolteacher John S. Chaney.
- 173-175 Senate Bottling Works (ca 1910): A narrow, deep, low hip-roof building with angled entrance on the northeast corner, entrance to upper stories at the south end of the façade, and asymmetrical fenestration on both façade and north elevation along Johnson Street. Early uses of this building were mixed: in 1911, it housed, in addition to the bottling works, a saloon at the front of the 1st story (a retail distribution point, no doubt, for the

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product manufactured at the rear) and a bowling alley on the second story. The programmatic inclusion of such closely related commercial and recreational activities makes this a telling example of business relationships in the early 20th century and offers an opportunity for further research into such. The building was converted to domestic use in the mid-20th century.

- 177
NC Johnson House (late 18th century?): A much-altered aluminum- and asbestos-shingle-sided house with a parged foundation, and altered 3-bay façade. S. Johnson lived here in the mid-19th century. This house may originally have been located at the corner of Johnson and Water Streets, the site of 173-175 Water Street (q.v.); it was on this site by 1862.
- 178
NC A. Hoar Shop (mid-19th century): A much altered shingled 2-story, cross-gable roof house with parged foundation asymmetrical façade, and off-center entrance with sidelights and scroll-saw bracketed hood. This building was probably associated with members of the family who lived next door at number 172 (q.v.).
- 183-185 Star Garage (1922): A 1- and 2-story concrete-block industrial building with 1 single-bay vehicular opening and two pedestrian openings, one into the garage on the 1-story north half of the building and one into the 2-story office section on the south half of the building; single double-hung sash windows illuminate the garage and office on the 1st story, and a pair of windows illuminate the 2nd story of the office section; and a steeped parapet in front of the flat rises in three stages from north to south. This is a typical early 20th-century garage for servicing and housing automobiles as they came into common use after World War I; its original storage capacity was for 22 cars.
- 184 Child-Brown House (ca 1800): A 2-story, 3-bay-façade, side-hall-plan brick Federal house with a parged foundation, principal entrance with a semi-elliptical fanlight and pilaster-and-pediment frame, Greek-key cornice, and low hip roof. H. Child lived here in the mid-19th century; by 1870 it was the home of J.C. Brown.

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- 186 Garage (1925): A 2-story building with 2-bay façade and asymmetrical fenestration on the side elevations: the concrete-block 1st story has a single vehicular entrance and large window on the façade.
- 187 Shop (ca 1880): A deep, narrow, 2-story, end-gable-roof building with probably original and partially intact tripartite recessed-center-entrance storefront (configuration and frame), two symmetrically placed windows on the façade's 2nd story, asymmetrically arranged windows on the south elevation, and a secondary entrance toward the west of the south elevation. The earliest known use of this building, in the 1880s, was as a cigar shop. In the late 19th and 20th centuries it has seen use as a drugstore, grocery, and bar.
- 193 Shop and Residence (ca 1872): A 2½-story, 4-bay-façade, end-gable-roof building with a probably original intact tripartite recessed-entrance wood-and-plate-glass storefront, 2nd-story entrance within turned-spindle porch on the south elevation, broad pilaster strips at the corners, and heavy lintels over the upper-story windows. The earliest known use of the commercial 1st story was as a grocery and meat store; in the 1880s and 1890s Charles E. Phinney ran the store and lived above before moving to Riverside in 1897. A.J. Heon used the building in the same way in the 1st decade of the 20th century. Mercier's Hardware, established 1923, continues to occupy the 1st-floor space.
- 194-196 Shop and Residence (ca 1880, ca 1910): A 2½-story, 4-bay-façade, end-gable-roof building with largely intact early 20th-century wood storefront on the 1st story; installation of aluminum siding occasioned the removal of original window surrounds and brackets on the cornice. The façade's 1st story includes a double-leaf-door upper-story entrance below a high transom light at the north end of the façade and a tripartite, recessed-center-entrance storefront with 4 large-pane-glass show windows. Used exclusively as a residence from the 1880s into the 1st decade of

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the 20th century, this building probably acquired its storefront about the time that Ephraim Monast opened his grocery here.

- 198 Tenement (ca 1894): A 3-story, 2-bay-façade, side-hall-plan, flat-roof, multiple-family dwelling with recessed principal entrance, paired windows on the 1st story, and paired-window oriel window on the 2nd and 3rd stories.
- 203 House (ca 1875): An aluminum-sided cruciform-plan, house with 1-story, hip-roof entrance porch at the reentrant angle on the southeast corner and high, 2-story, cross-gable roof. Its overall form recalls the picturesque cottage ornée of the mid-19th century, but its re-siding likely removed or obscured enlivening detail.
- 211 Samuel Barton House (ca 1770, ca 1800): A shingled 2½-story, 4-bay-façade center-chimney house with a stone foundation and off-center pilaster-and-pediment principal entrance.¹⁶ The ell is a slightly later addition. Charles Barton, probably a descendant, lived here in 1876.
- 215 Buckingham's Oyster Plant, now Wharf Tavern (ca 1902, ca 1910, et seq.): A 2½-story clapboard and asbestos-shingle building on a wharf with multiple later additions, including large plate-glass windows, sliding doors, and dormers. This was a small oyster house built around the turn of the century for B. Buckingham's oyster plant, which relocated here from West Barrington, and soon expanded to fill the whole wharf. By 1931, it was B.J. Rooks & Sons Oyster House, which continued here into the 1950s. It has been in use as The Wharf Tavern since 1964.
- 228 Lawton Kelly House (ca 1840): A 2½-story, 3-bay-façade, side-hall-plan Greek Revival house set pedimented gable end to the street with trabeated entrance, pilaster strips at the corners,

¹⁶This may be a square-plan house; further documentation is needed.

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and a broad entablature.

- 236 Wheaton-Turner House (ca 1775): Originally a 2½-story, asymmetrical 4-bay-façade house with pedimented entrance flanked by Doric pilasters, this house has a 20th-century addition with irregular fenestration extending to the north in the same plane as the façade; the house is vinyl sided. In the late 19th century, this was the home of Daniel L. Turner, purveyor of dry and fancy goods with a shop at the corner of South Main and Church Streets.
- 241 Commercial Building (ca 1898, 1958): A 1-story brick-faced end-gable-roof building with symmetrical 3-bay façade of double-leaf center entrance flanked by large plate-glass windows. Built as a 3-story building in the late 19th century, this was reduced to 1 story and remodeled into its present form in the late 1950s. It has served as a showroom for Dyer boats, built nearby at 57 Miller Street (q.v.). Such buildings are common on Water Street, and the non-contributing status should be re-evaluated once the building exceeds the 50-year age limit on non-exceptional contributing buildings.
- 242 Hill-Collins House (1761 et seq.): A 2½-story, 3-bay-façade, side-hall plan house with stone foundation, pedimented transom-light principal entrance flanked by pilaster strips reached by double-run brownstone steps with iron railing, and extensive ells to the rear. Built as a two-family house (a practice far more common in the 18th century than usually thought) for shipwright William Hill, it was soon sold to Josiah Borden, also a shipwright. Mariner Caleb Collins, who had a wharf near the foot of Washington Street to the south, bought the house in 1806, and sea-captain Haile Collins lived here in the mid-19th century. Ells were added to the rear ca 1835 and ca 1860, and the 1-story addition on the south was added ca 1849.
- 243 Kirby House (ca 1893): A 2½-story, side-hall-plan vernacular Queen Anne 2-family house with double-leaf principal entrance below heavy hood on decorative brackets and a 2-story semi-octagonal bay window on the façade. Alice Kirby built this and

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gave it to her daughter, Margaret.

- 246 Estrella Paint and Wallpaper Shop (ca 1952): A 1-story Perma-Stone-façade concrete-block building with recessed center entrance flanked by large plate-glass windows on both sides; a high parapet masks the end of the gable roof. Evelyn and William Estrella lived and ran their paint and wallpaper business in the Hill-Collins House at 242 Water (q.v.) before moving to 58 Baker Street (q.v.) in the late 1940s; after they built their house, they built this building to house their business.
- 252 Maxwell-Driscoll House (ca 1800 et seq.): A much-altered cubical 3-story shingled house with irregular fenestration, ell extending north from the east end of the north elevation, and monitor-on-hip roof. Built by James Maxwell (see 31 Baker, 59 Church, 8 Jefferson, and 26 State Streets), this was built for a daughter on the occasion of her marriage to Samuel L. Driscoll, who became a successful businessman with a store here. The property remained in the Driscoll family for most of the 19th century.
- 259 Hope Bank Building (ca 1850, 1895, 1931): A 2½-story, 5-bay-façade building with granite-block foundation, recessed entrance (probably original), and pilaster-framed bracketed storefront now walled and finished like the 2nd story. This domestic-like building was a bank for much of the 19th century.
- 259rear Sheds and Barns, later Eastern Yacht Sales & Service (early 20th century): Three buildings arranged around three sides of an open space at the west end of Church Street. The easternmost one, 1½ stories high and set end to the street, has vertical-board walls and a shed roof. To its west and set well back from the street is a novelty-board-sheathed flat-roof 2-story building with 2 vehicular entrances at the east end of the north wall, irregular fenestration on the 1st story, and 8 regularly spaced glazed double-leaf doors with railings across their lower sections on the 2nd story. The westernmost is an almost-square-plan, 2½-story building with vertical-board walls and a blind-clerestory monitor-on-gable roof; its façade, on the east, has pedestrian

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and sliding-door vehicular entrances on the 1st story, a single off center window on the 2nd story, while the other walls are blind. These buildings typify the utilitarian wood-frame buildings so typical of a working maritime-oriented waterfront and are important as character defining elements in the district.

- 262 William Maxwell House (ca 1808 et seq.): An asbestos-shingled 2½-story house with granite-block foundation, principal entrance with sidelights and broad entablature, and monitor-on-hip roof; the original 5-bay façade was extended 2 bays to the north to created the present 7-bay façade sometime between 1862 and 1870. Maxwell was a mariner, and his widow, Abigail continued to live here into the later part of the 19th century.
- 269 Tav-vino (late 19th century et seq.): A rambling, accretive 2-story building with a variety of wall surfaces, fenestration patterns, and low gable roofs. An old building is probably at the heart of this raffish yet picturesque jumble, set well back from the street, but its significance is as an evolved waterfront building, used as a restaurant at least since the early 1970s.
- 277 Store (ca 1790): A deep, narrow 2-story building with 3-bay façade, center entrance flanked by square 48-pane fixed sash windows on either side, 12-over-12 double-hung sash on the 2nd story, and a stepped parapet that masks the low gable roof. In the mid-19th century, this was G.T. Gardner's paint shop, and it continued to be used for paint, blacksmithing, and carriage work into the early 20th century. By 1911, it was in use for boat building.
- 279 Harbor Marine (ca 1950 et seq.): A complex of 3 modest wood-frame buildings in a staggered row set slightly back and extending west from the street. In front is a small office with center entrance and large dormer centered on the façade. Next is a deep, narrow, flat-roof, metal-panel-clad storage building with 1 vehicular entrance on the east end and 2 on the south side. Just south of the middle building is a small, low-gable roof office with an entrance and tripartite window on the south

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elevation. This was a coal yard from the 1880s into the 1950s. Its transformation into maritime activity in the 1950s illustrates the continuing importance of that activity in Warren.

- 296 Miller-Collins House (ca 1773): A 2½-story, 4-bay façade house with parged foundation, simple transom-light principal entrance, and small center chimney.¹⁷ Sea captain William Collins probably built this house shortly after Water Street was extended from Miller to Washington Street in 1773. He sold it to Charles Collins in 1778. It remained in the Collins family into the 19th century, when Collins Wharf across Water street was a bustling enterprise.
- 301
NC Warehouse (late 20th century): A deep, narrow, 2-story, vinyl-sided building with pedestrian entrance within a 1-story porch in the east end, 2 vehicular entrances on the north elevation, and regularly spaced casement windows at the 2nd-story level. Non-contributing because of its age, it nevertheless represents continuing industrial/maritime activity in the waterfront area.
- 302-304 Cornelius Harrington House (ca 1925): A shingled 2½-story, high-hip-roof 2-family house with rock-face concrete-block foundation, rebuilt front porch (replacing original 2-story enclosed porch with parapet walls), and projecting bay window next to principal entrance. Harrington worked at the Warren Monument Works at 55 Railroad Street (q.v) and lived in Hamden Meadows; this was likely built as an investment.
- 303 House (ca 1880): A shingled 1½-story, end-gable-roof cottage with parged foundation, 2-bay façade of semi-octagonal bay window and transom-light entrance under hood on scroll brackets, and ell at rear.
- 317 Caleb Carr House (ca 1764, ca 1790): An aluminum-sided 2-story, hip-roof house with stone foundation, symmetrical 5-bay pedimented-fanlight-center-entrance east and south elevations,

¹⁷This may be a square-plan house; further documentation is needed.

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and low hip roof. Major Caleb Carr built this house, and his son Captain Caleb Carr remodeled the house. Captain Carr maintained a tavern here, operated the ferry here, and was an important ship builder. His shipyard built the 300-ton *McDonough* for Bristol's James DeWolf, the *Chippewa*, commanded by Oliver Hazard Perry, and the *General Greene*, commanded by Christopher Raymond Perry.

- 325 Mechanic Machine Co (ca 1873, ca 1892): A brick industrial building in two sections. The original section is a deep, narrow 2½-story building set gable end to the street with a 5-bay façade dominated by loading bays at the center of all 3 levels and a pedestrian entrance at the south end. Extending south from the original section is a 1-story, low-hip-roof, 7-bay façade addition on a high basement. This building housed a variety of industrial activities: machine company, foundry, dye house and bleachery, boat yard, and oyster company.
- 329 J.J. Smith Oil Works House (ca 1840): A simple, parged-stone 2½-story, 3-bay-façade, end-gable-roof building with center entrance and later vehicular entrance at the north end of the façade; original fenestration has granite sills and lintels. Built as a storage facility, it has been used to store whale oil, cotton, patterns for a foundry, and blacksmith equipment. This is one of the older maritime industry buildings in the waterfront area.
- 332 Burgess Garage (1920): A typical early 20th-century automobile-related building, this has 2 sections. The northern hip-roof section, constructed of smooth-rusticated cast-concrete block, is 2 stories high with a large plate-glass window, pedestrian entrance, and vehicular entrance on the 1st story and 4 evenly spaced windows on the 2nd story. The southern flat-roof section, constructed of rock-face cast-concrete block, is 1 story high with a double-hung-sash window, pedestrian entrance, and vehicular entrance. The wooden doors in both sections appear original. Car-storage facilities like this began to fill the few remaining lots in densely built neighborhoods in the early 20th century to serve those whose house lots were too small to accommodate individual garages.

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- 337 Office (ca 1950 et seq.): A complex of three simple maritime-related buildings and structures, including a 1-story shingle-and vertical-corrugated-metal building with irregular fenestration at the rear of number 329, a 1-story shingled building with irregular fenestration set gable end to and well back from the street in the middle of a work yard, and, adjacent to the latter, a larger shingled 1-story barn-like building. Such utilitarian structures are typical of the working waterfront and demonstrate its continuing maritime use through the 20th century.
- 339 NC Shed (ca 1980): Two utilitarian structures, including a 1-story, flat-roof, vertical-groove metal-sheathed shed used for boat repair and a much altered 1-story gable-roof building covered with plastic insulation and furring strips. While outside the period of significance, they nevertheless illustrate continuing maritime activity on the waterfront.
- 342 Carr House (ca 1850): A vinyl-sided 2½-story, end-gable-roof, 3-bay-façade, side-hall plan house with altered fenestration and principal entrance. Despite the many changes this house has endured, it still retains its overall form and place on the street. In the mid-19th century, this was the home of Mrs Carr.
- 350 John Emery House (1876): An unusual 1½-story cross-gable-roof brick house with 4-bay façade, wrap-around strut-work porch, and wood-frame ell; both the inset panels that relieved the wall planes and the corbelled brick cornice are appealing in their naïveté. Emery bought the property on which this stands through an auction by the Warren Institution for Savings from the estate of Mary and John Allen in 1876 and built this house the same year.
- 353 Greenwood-Carr House (ca 1830 et seq.): An asbestos-shingled 2½-story, 5-bay-façade, late Federal/Greek Revival house with stone foundation, pilaster-framed recessed-center entrance framed by full-height sidelights and transom light, delicate modillion cornice, and semi-octagonal mid-19th-century addition on the south side. For much of the 19th century, this was home to the Carr family; the Carr & Ingraham wharf extended into the Warren

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River just west of here.

- 360 Luther Cole House (ca 1873): A shingled 1½-story, cross-gable-roof, T-plan house with a 3-bay façade, wrap-around front porch (partially enclosed along the south elevation), and a late 19th/early 20th-century ell at rear. Cole was a bookkeeper at Cutler Mfg C^o.
- 376 NC House (18th century? et seq.): A 1½-story house with parged foundation and 2-stage addition to the east, its many alterations include likely significant changes to fenestration pattern, vinyl siding, and vinyl replacement windows. While there may be the frame of an old house here, there is little physical evidence of such.
- 383 Gladding's Sail Loft, later Brown & Gardner's, now Blount Seafood Corporation (ca 1842, 1949, after 1970): At the core of this longtime maritime-related building is a 2½-story, 3-bay-façade parged-stone building set gable end to the street. To its south is a 1½-story, 3-bay-façade building connected to the original and extending farther to the south with a 1-story, flat-roof wing. North and west of the original section is a large, flat-roof windowless block. The original sail loft later saw use as the Brown & Gardner Mill, probably a site for processing whale oil, for storage in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and as Blount Seafood Corporation's oyster house. The 20th century additions, built by the Blount enterprise, show continuing maritime activity into the late 20th and early 21st century.
- 396 House (1950): A shingled 1½-story house with concrete foundation and asymmetrical staggered-wall-plane façade. Such modest houses continued to appear in the area on previously unbuilt lots into the 20th century.
- 405 Marble Blacksmith Shop (ca 1844): A large, simple 2-story, end-gable-roof rubblestone building with asymmetrical 3-bay façade and regular fenestration on the side elevations. Francis Marble practiced smithing here, as did the next owner, Daniel Phinney.

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Water Street (continued)

By the 1890s, it housed Massasoit's Steam Laundry, but then reverted back to metalwork as the Potter-Collamore machine shop between the 1910s and 1930s.

Westminster Street

- 5-7 Warren Mfg C^o Housing (ca 1904): An asbestos-shingled Type E mill house with enclosed front porch. This was built to house workers at the nearby mill. Its virtual identity with nearby houses built almost thirty years earlier illustrates the persistence of form in mill housing.
- 6-8 Warren Mfg C^o Housing (ca 1904): A Type E mill house. This was built to house workers at the nearby mill. Its virtual identity with nearby houses built almost thirty years earlier illustrates the persistence of form in mill housing.
- 11-13 Warren Mfg C^o Housing (ca 1875): A shingled Type E mill house with enclosed front porch. This was built to house workers at the nearby mill. Its virtual identity with nearby houses built almost thirty years later illustrates the persistence of form in mill housing.
- 15-17 Warren Mfg C^o Housing (ca 1875): An asphalt-shingled Type E mill house with enclosed front porch. This was built to house workers at the nearby mill. Its virtual identity with nearby houses built almost thirty years later illustrates the persistence of form in mill housing.
- 23-25 Warren Mfg C^o Housing (ca 1865): An artificially sided Type E mill house with enclosed front porch. This was built to house workers at the nearby mill. Its virtual identity with nearby houses built almost thirty years later illustrates the persistence of form in mill housing.
- 24-26 Warren Mfg C^o Housing (ca 1905): A 2½-story, vinyl-sided house now bereft of much of its simple trim. This was built to house workers at the nearby mill.

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Westminster Street

28 Warren Mfg C^o House (ca 1865): An aluminum sided 2½-story house
NC with replacement windows and entrances; only the overall massing
of the original remains.

Wheaton Street

- 11 Kent-Brown House (ca 1843 et seq.): A 2½-story, asymmetrical 3-bay-façade, monitor-on-hip-roof Federal/Greek Revival house with granite-block foundation, pilaster-framed recessed center entrance flanked by sidelights, semi-octagonal bay windows to the west of the principal entrance and at the south end of the east elevation, paneled corner pilaster strips, and bracketed cornice. Nathan Kent lived here until 1865, when he sold it to the Rev^d Samuel C. Brown; the Browns, who probably added the bay windows and cornice trim, remained here until 1903.
- 15 Joseph F. Harris House (ca 1920): A vinyl-sided 2½-story Foursquare house with 2-bay façade, small 1-story principal entrance porch, enclosed porch on west elevation, and hip roof with hip-roof dormer.
- 34 H. Andrews House (ca 1865): A fine, modest, vernacular 3-bay-façade, side-hall-plan, 1½-story, end-gable-roof house with parged foundation and principal entrance flanked by half-length sidelights.
- 38 J. McGraw House (ca 1865): A modest vernacular 3-bay-façade, side-hall-plan 2-story house with parged foundation and mid-/late 20th-century hood over the principal entrance.
- 41 House (ca 1950): A symmetrical 1½-story Cape Cod cottage with 3-bay façade, center entrance flanked by shallow hip-roof oriel windows, gabled dormers, and screened porch at the south end of the west elevation.
- 44 House (ca 1860): A modest vernacular end-gable-roof house with stone foundation, 3-bay façade, entrance within a small porch on the west elevation. Much of the simple trim on this house was

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Wheaton Street (continued)

obscured in the process of vinyl siding.

- 49 James and Ruth Healy House (ca 1950): A 1½-story Cape Cod cottage with asymmetrical 3-bay façade, center entrance, shallow hip-roof oriel window west of principal entrance, and attached 1-stall garage on the northeast corner. Healy was a metalworker.
- 50 J.J. Beckner House (ca 1850): An aluminum-sided 1½-story, end-gable-roof house with parged foundation, 4-bay façade, and entrance within a turned-spindle porch on the east elevation.
- 53 NC House (ca 1970): A simple 1-story shingled house.
- 54 House (ca 1860): A shingled 1½-story, end-gable-roof house with asymmetrical façade and entrance within a 1-story porch on the east elevation.
- 58 House (ca 1860): A heavily altered 2½-story, end-gable-roof house with asymmetrical 3-bay façade and principal entrance within a full-depth enclosed porch along the west elevation.

Wood Street

- 7 K. Eddy House (ca 1850): An asbestos-shingled 2½-story, end-gable-roof house with parged foundation, 3-bay façade, and entrance within a 1-story porch on the west elevation. George H. Eddy, a printing and sewing-machine repairman, lived here in 1876.
- 15 Richmond-Hall House (ca 1790, ca 1855): A fine 2½-story, 5-bay-façade house with parged foundation, pedimented center entrance with semicircular fanlight and fluted pilasters, splayed lintels above 1st-story façade and side-elevation windows, and paired interior chimneys. The Richmond House originally stood at 366 Main Street and was moved here when the Dow-Starr House (q.v.) was built.

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Wood Street (continued)

- 18 William Hall House (ca 1865 *et seq.*): A fine, 2½-story, 3-bay-façade, side-hall-plan, end-gable-roof house with elaborate wraparound strut-work Modern Gothic porch (identical in detail to that just down the street at number 48 [q.v.]), full-height windows on 1st story of façade, and bracketed cornice. Hall was a carpenter and builder; by 1876 he had moved to Brooks Street. He may well have designed and built this house.
- 19 Captain Edward A. Swift House (ca 1865): A simple, 2½-story, 3-bay-façade, side-hall-plan, end-gable roof house with parged foundation, recessed principal entrance, and scalloped bargeboards on the raking cornices of the gabled entrance and the main roof. Swift was president of the Warren National Bank
- 20 A. Church House (ca 1840): A 2½-story, 3-bay-façade, side-hall-plan, end-gable-roof house with parged foundation, modest paneled corner pilaster strips, and service ell perpendicular to the main block extending from the northeast corner. Nathan Hancock, a carriage maker and blacksmith with shop on South Water Street, lived here in 1876.
- 22 Lewis T. Hoar House (ca 1850): An asphalt-shingled 3-story, T-plan house with 3-bay façade, entrance on the east elevation, bracket-and-dentil cornice, and low hip roof. Hoar was a partner with Ezra M. Martin in Hoar & Martin, coal and lumber dealers at the foot of Sisson Street.
- 23 House (ca 1925): A fine banded-shingle bungalow with rusticated-concrete-block foundation, gable roof that sweeps over the full-width front porch, and prominent dormer.
- 32-34 Multiple-family House (ca 1910): A vinyl-sided triple-decker bereft of its porches. It is the mirror image of the house next door and likely was built by the same developer at the same time.
- 36 Multiple-family House (ca 1910): A vinyl-sided triple-decker bereft of its porches. It is the mirror image of the house next door and likely was built by the same developer at the same time.

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Wood Street (continued)

- 44 House (ca 1890): A 1½-story house with parged foundation, symmetrical 3-bay façade with center entrance flanked by paired windows, and a shed-roof dormer extending above the façade's wall plane
- 45 House (ca 1860 et seq.): A 1½-story, 3-bay-façade, side-hall-plan, end-gable-roof vernacular Greek Revival house with late 19th-century turned-spindle front porch. This house appears to have been moved to this site in the 20th century.
- 48 House (ca 1880): A fine, 2-story, hip-roof house with 4-bay façade, double-leaf round-head-window principal entrance, full-height windows on the façade, elaborate 2-story strut-work Modern Gothic porch (identical in detail to that just down the street at number 18 [q.v.]), bracketed cornice, and low hip roof.

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Significance

The Warren Waterfront Historic District, a dense, small-scale urban area of almost 500 buildings on the west bank of the Warren River, demonstrates significance in the areas of architecture, commerce, community planning and development, education, industry, maritime history, and social history. Architecturally, the district includes important examples of a broad variety of American architectural forms from the early eighteenth through the mid-twentieth centuries. As an area with a discrete, intact downtown, its Main Street lined with commercial buildings, the district retains important physical evidence of commercial development. Its plan and physical arrangement, developed over a period of more than two hundred years, reveal significant patterns that document the forces that shape a community. Its several schools testify to the evolution of pedagogical methods and the suitable setting for their employment. The district retains an intact waterfront including active maritime use as well as significant buildings and structures associated with historical maritime activity. Because of the variety of ethnic groups that populated the area and historically built or remodeled properties, including the English colonists and their Yankee descendants, the Irish, the French Canadians, the Italians, and the Portuguese, the Warren Waterfront District illustrates a rich social history that defines its character as a small, hard-working town.

HISTORY

Today's built environment in the Warren Waterfront tangibly embraces more than 300 years of Euro-American development. The area was the site of settlement by Native Americans for centuries before English colonists came here in the middle of the seventeenth century. Colonists from the nearby Plymouth Colony town of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, began to acquire and use land in present-day Warren even before the land became formally set aside as Swansea in 1667. In the seventeenth century, the Town of Swansea extended from the Taunton River on the east to Narragansett Bay on the west. Settlement patterns within this large but sparsely populated town (280 in 1675) were fluid in the seventeenth and early eighteenth century, but a node extended from the meetinghouse at Tyler Point (on the north side of the confluence of the Barrington and Palmer Rivers in present-day Barrington) into present-day Barrington and the Warren waterfront area.

Both natives and colonists surely knew and used the road that follows today's Main Street through the middle of the district. The first of the

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streets running west to the Warren River between house lots along Main Street began to open in the seventeenth century. Whatever settlement established here by English colonists was completely destroyed during King Philip's War in 1675-76, and none of the buildings erected in the sixty or so years after resettlement in 1677 remains in the area. Only the incipient road pattern remains from the earliest years of settlement.

The area that is today's Warren waterfront seems to have enjoyed at most a modest prosperity as a small maritime community with an agricultural hinterland in the first three quarters of the eighteenth century. Its earliest recorded maritime activity was the ferry service to Barrington, begun in 1711/12 from the end of Ferry Lane, today's Washington Street. In 1747, present-day Warren and Barrington were transferred from Massachusetts to Rhode Island, and Barrington was set off as a separate community in 1770. The population of Warren grew from 680 (fifteenth of the colony's twenty-four communities, representing about 1.5% of its whole population) in 1748 to 1,005 in 1776. Warren saw relatively little commercial or institutional growth during those years. The Baptists constituted the only denomination with a house of worship. In 1764, Warren's Baptist church became the location of the colony's first institution of higher learning, Rhode Island College, founded by the Baptist Church as its response to similar institutions established by the Congregationalists (Harvard and Yale) and the Presbyterians (Princeton); the school, later Brown University, moved to Providence in 1770. A raid during the Revolution by British troops in May 1778 stymied both farming and shipping activities and reduced population to 905 by 1782. While Warren counted more than two hundred buildings remaining after the British raid, fewer than two dozen of those remain today. But in the years following the end of the war, Warren entered into a long period of usually slow but not always steady growth and transformation into a community with an increasingly complex economic base.

In the last decade of the eighteenth century Warren became an important maritime center. Shipping, in the form of trade with the North American coast, the West Indies, and Africa continued as before the war. The most important component of the town's maritime economy, however, became shipbuilding. From 1790 until 1820, Warren was second in the state only to Providence in tonnage constructed.

Shipbuilding generated considerable wealth, and the historic resources created during this era illustrate it. Warren residents built a number of houses of varying scale and elaborateness, most of them located along the

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side streets between Main and Water Streets. They range from the impressive three-story house at 31 Baker and 26 and 30 State Streets to smaller scale houses occupied by ship crewmembers and yard workers. But institutional and civic activity are also telling. The Masons built a temple on Baker Street in 1799. The following year, the Town of Warren acquired a block-through parcel of land between Church and State Streets and dedicated it as the Town Common. The reasons for that action remain undocumented, but the fact of its creation suggest a growing civic sensibility on the part of the thriving community. Following Jefferson's Embargo and the War of 1812, Warren's waterfront languished somewhat in the second and third decades of the nineteenth century.

Lessening maritime activity in the 1810s and 1820s was reflected in the town's population. Between 1810 and 1830 the population increased by only twenty-five, from 1,775 to 1,800, and the 1830 count was actually down from 1,806 in 1820. The weakened economy also meant less building activity during these years. Only a handful of houses appear to date to the '10s or '20s, and large or elaborate houses, such as Charles Wheaton, Jr's, at 33 Liberty, are exceptionally rare. The monitor-on-hip roof small scale houses so abundant in other communities are largely absent here or much altered, like the Mauran-Day House, 441-443 Main.

Warren saw a second period of growth beginning in the 1830s and 1840s, when its population grew to 2,437 in 1840 and 3,103 in 1850. This period seems to have been Warren's peak relative to the rest of the state, when its population in those two censuses ranked twelfth and thirteenth among the state's thirty-one cities and towns. Maritime activities gave the community an economic boost in the 1830s and 1840s. Shipbuilding and, even more importantly, whaling reached their peak years of activity around mid-century. Maritime-related buildings from this period include buildings at 329 and 383 Water Street. While the thriving waterfront was in high gear, the introduction of industrial activity brought with it new technologies, new attitudes, and new residents that would significantly and irrevocably change the town's character. The Warren Mfg Co, established 1847; the Cutler Manufacturing Company, established on the eve of the Civil War and incorporated in 1869; and the Inman Manufacturing Company, established 1866, brought textile production to Warren. The Warren Mfg Co was by far the largest and most important to the town's development and built extensive company housing in the northern part of town as far east as the new railroad. Traversing Warren beginning in 1855 and connecting the East Bay communities with Providence to the north and thence to major centers on the East Coast, the Providence, Warren & Bristol Railroad played a

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significant role in Warren's development. Growth continued, with only slight setbacks in the 1860s and 1890s, for most of the rest of the century. At the end of the nineteenth century, Warren's economic base was largely industrial, with a strong continuation of maritime activities, including boat maintenance, fishing, and ferrying. The town's population reached 5,108 in 1900 and had remained consistently fifteenth or sixteenth in size among the state's thirty-eight municipalities.

Warren also experienced significant institutional growth during the nineteenth century. The town built a public high school in 1848, still standing on Liberty Street. Episcopalians gathered and built a church in the late 1820s. Baptists and Methodists built new churches in the 1840s, and the Roman Catholics established that denomination's first parish, St Mary's, in 1851. As immigrants came first from Ireland and later from Canada, Poland, and Italy, the number of Roman Catholics and the number of parishes burgeoned. A library association formed in 1871, and the town built a handsome new home for it on Main Street, completed in 1888, substantially the donation by the widow of local resident George Hail. Civic pride further manifest itself in the exuberant new Town Hall, also on Main Street and completed in 1894.

Domestic construction changed in overall character as the nineteenth century progressed. While prosperous mariners, merchants, and industrialists continued to build large stylish houses into the middle years of the nineteenth century, fewer of such houses appeared in the post-Civil War years. Individually built smaller houses were generally either modest interpretations of styles then current or almost astylar vernacular forms that changed little over several decades, and increasing numbers of two-family houses appeared. The Warren Mfg Co's company housing, usually for two or more families, was generally grouped together. Combined commercial and residential buildings, with storefront on the first story and apartments above, began to appear as new construction in the late nineteenth century. By 1900, the Warren Waterfront area was densely built, although a few vacant lots remained here and there.

As a thriving maritime and industrial community, Warren began to develop a commercial center along Main Street. The block-apart intersections of Market and Child Streets, routes to the east, with Main Street, routes to the north and south, probably precipitated the location here of the earliest commercial development, physically documented by the Paschal Allen Store (1809) at 2 Market Street. The central business district, extending along Main Street from just north of Market to just

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south of Croade Streets developed from the mid-nineteenth through the mid-twentieth centuries. One-, two- and, only rarely, three-story wood frame or brick commercial blocks gradually replaced the houses first built here. As late as 1895 and despite the presence of several commercial blocks, the library, and Town Hall, today's central business district was still decidedly a mixture of commercial and residential uses. By 1940, however, it was almost exclusively commercial in character.

In the twentieth century, Warren continued to grow modestly along the patterns established in the late nineteenth century. Its population grew modestly, from 5,108 in 1900 to 8,513 in 1950, with only slight downturns during the 1930s Depression, and it continued as the fifteenth or sixteenth in relative size. While it continued modest growth, reaching 9,749 in 1965, its relative position within the state slipped, however, after World War II from sixteenth in 1940 to twenty-fourth in 1964. Warren clearly did not see the suburbanization trend that grew communities like nearby Barrington or Johnston, North Providence, Cranston, Warwick, and North Kingstown on the west side of the bay.

Twentieth-century development was scattered in the Waterfront. Some vacant lots were finally filled, some old buildings were replaced with newer ones, and some old buildings were remodeled for multiple-family and commercial use. The major new property type was the automobile-related building and structure, mostly private and commercial garages and service stations. Along Main Street, commercial development included new buildings through the 1960s. A few of the older commercial buildings were lost to fire. New houses were mostly story-and-a-half Cape Cod or one-story ranch houses. In general, Warren Waterfront retains much the look and feel it had assumed by the early 1950s, when both development and the period of significance largely ended.

ARCHITECTURE

Warren Waterfront achieves significance in the area of architecture under Criterion C because it includes many properties that reveal distinctive characteristics of type, period, and method of construction, both in original condition and as evolved over the period of significance. Warren's developmental history during its more than two-hundred-year period of significance generated the design and construction of a wide variety of architectural expressions. The architecturally significant historic resources within the district are touchstones to the local interpretation and adaptation of trends in American architecture. The particular

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combination of architecturally significant properties in Warren gives it a distinctive sense of time and place.

Approximately fifty buildings in the Waterfront date to the eighteenth century, most of them built toward century's end. The most typical form in Rhode Island during those years was the center-chimney, center-entrance house, either one or two stories high. One of the earliest and certainly the most substantial of these is at 59 Church Street, the Samuel Maxwell House (1753), a Flemish-bond-brick house highly unusual in the state at the time of its construction for both its material and its scale. Most eighteenth-century houses tend toward smaller size and wood-frame construction, like the gambrel-roof Collamore-Luther House (ca 1750) at 95 Union, the Richmond House (ca 1790) at 53 State Street, and the Hoar-Hall House (1794) at 172 Water Street. Toward the end of the century, paired interior chimneys became more common, and several houses incorporated the more open plan they allowed, such as the ample Miller House (1789 et seq.) at 33 Miller Street, the Brown-Coffin House (ca 1795) at 35 State Street, and the Martin-Driscoll House (ca 1795) at 125 Water Street.

A significant number of Warren's late eighteenth-century houses appear to be square-plan houses. This form, little studied until the last ten years, featured a framing scheme derived from the fully-elaborated stone-ender but with a chimney mass within the building at the intersection of the two interior girts. The form was common first in the Narragansett Basin and the former Plymouth Colony.¹ While this survey of Warren Waterfront did not include interior documentation, further research is needed to determine the extent of the use of this form. Houses that appear to follow the square plan are individually noted in the inventory.²

Very few eighteenth-century houses remain in original condition, and most have been remodeled to varying degrees over the past two hundred years. These changes vary considerably in extent, quality, and effect on the property's significance both individually and as an element in the district. Several examples can characterize the range of alterations. The Baker-Merchant House (1753, ca 1870), 421 Main Street, is legible to the trained eye as having an eighteenth-century core, but its more immediately

¹ Myron O. Stachiw, "Domestic Architecture in the Narragansett Basin, 1636-1840," *The Early Architecture and Landscapes of the Narragansett Basin*, Annual Meeting and Conference of the Vernacular Architecture Forum, (25-29 April 2001): Volume I, pp.21-27.

² They include the houses at 14 Broad, 47 Broad, 57 Broad, 37 Church, 24 Greene, 15 Lyndon, 542 Main, 582 Main, 605 Main, 673 Main, 51 Miller, 46 Washington, 72 Water, 77 Water, 92 Water, 211 Water, and 296 Water.

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perceptible visage emanates from the Victorian additions that erupt from several elevations and the roof. The Hoar-Luther House (ca 1800), 27 State Street, probably began as a south-facing center-entrance, symmetrical five-bay-façade house; while its entrance is now within a nineteenth-century porch on its east elevation, its siting, scale, massing, and some detail emphasize this as a late eighteenth-century house. The Ingraham-Gardner House (ca 1790 et seq.), 605 Main Street, retains its overall form, but with later shingled siding, two-story bay window at the west end of the north elevation, 1-story addition on the south elevation, and interior chimney reduced in size above the roofline. Each of these typifies the bulk of Warren Waterfront's eighteenth-century houses, and most changes should be regarded as significant on their own. Houses that are changed to a greater degree than these, especially more recently, are classified as non-contributing buildings.

Houses built in the first decade of the nineteenth century show a greater range than previously and attest to the community's maritime prosperity. Several large, elaborate houses appeared for the first time, including The Phillips House (1804) at 26 State Street, the Eddy-Cutler House (1806) at 30 State, and the Randall House (ca 1810) at 31 Baker Street: all large (though, curiously, somewhat demure in scale) three-story hip-roof houses built with wealth gained from shipping. The Levell Maxwell House (ca 1803) at 382 Main, on the other hand, is a small but monumental five-bay-façade house built of brick. Smaller houses with three-bay façades and side-hall plans, a form that enjoyed long popularity for most of the nineteenth century in a variety of stylistic guises, began to appear during this decade and include the Child-Brown House (ca 1800) at 184 Water Street, the Goff House (1801) at 701 Main Street, and the Champlin House (ca 1810) at 45 Washington Street. The town's only institutional building from this period, the Masonic Temple (1800), while using the same form and architectural vocabulary as houses of the period, nevertheless achieves an appropriate monumentality through broad wall surfaces punctuated by domestic-scale fenestration.

The economic stagnation and lack of population growth that Warren endured during the second and third decades of the nineteenth century are reflected in its housing stock. Fewer than half as many houses remain from the 1810--1830 period as from the single previous decade. Several houses feature the monitor-on-hip-roof form popular in Providence and its environs during this period, including the Wheaton House (1815) at 33 Liberty Street. Several houses from this period blend Federal form with Greek Revival detail and proportion into a lively amalgam, including the Carr

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House (ca 1830) at 560 Main Street; design and construction of such houses continued into the 1830s and 1840s, as seen in the Wheaton House (1833), 90 Union Street, the Classical Institute (ca 1840) at 28 Broad Street, and the Lewis Hoar House (1845) at 4 Lyndon Street. Remodelings of houses from this period include the Smith-Waterman House (ca 1820), originally a monitor-on-hip-roof house embellished in a beefy Italianate mode with corner tower. The only institutional building from this period is St Mark's Episcopal Church, designed in the emerging Greek Revival style by Russell Warren.

As Warren rebounded during its maritime heyday in the mid-nineteenth century, a burst of new construction included domestic, institutional, and commercial buildings. The number of extant buildings from the period 1830 to 1860, for example, is almost nine times the number remaining from the period 1810 to 1830. Typical of any booming municipality during these years, Warren saw the introduction of stylish revivalist architecture as well as workaday houses, shops, and maritime buildings.

Domestic architecture is certainly the most personal and perhaps the most readily and rapidly changed of all building types. During Warren's thriving years in the mid-nineteenth century its residents built a variety of houses for themselves, and, after industrialization in the 1840s, textile companies built housing for workers. Stylish, ample single-family houses continued to be built in significant numbers in Warren Waterfront into the 1860s, but there are at least one or two representations of most popular late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century forms and styles.

As it did most every place, the Greek Revival first and most conspicuously appeared in Warren for institutional use. St Mark's Church (1829) introduced the style. It achieved much greater prominence with the ambitious First Methodist Church (1844) at 25 Church Street. And while Warren Baptist Church posits a Gothic presence, it is, in fact, a roughly textured Greek Revival building with lancet-arch detail.

Greek Revival houses began to appear during the 1830s and 1840s. The most full-blown of these are two temple-front houses built for John Hoar (1841) at 50 Washington Street and Judge Alfred Bosworth (1849) at 21 Federal Street. More typical are the small-scale wood-frame houses located on side streets such as Church, Lyndon, and Manning Streets. These tend to be 1½- and 2½-story buildings either with three-bay façades, side-hall plans, and set gable end to the street, or with three- or five-bay façades, center-hall plans, and set flank to the street. The forms that achieved

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wide popularity in vernacular Greek Revival houses continued to serve for vernacular houses throughout the nineteenth century. Most have wide pilaster strips framing the corners and principal entrance, and sometimes the gable end of the roof was framed as a pediment. Typical examples include the house (ca 1840) at 40 Church Street, the N. Carey House (ca 1852) at 22 Hope Street, and the Samuel Maxwell House (ca 1840) at 53 Lyndon Street.

Like the Greek Revival, the Italian Renaissance Revival came to Warren first as an institutional building. Thomas Tefft's Warren High School (1847) was, in fact, among the first buildings in that style in the country, contemporary with trail-blazing buildings like Richard Upjohn's Edward King House (1845-48) in Newport and John Notman's Philadelphia Athenæum (1845-47). While programmatically less ambitious and built on a much smaller budget than either of those, it is nevertheless a forceful architectural statement. Italianate houses, with broad wall surfaces relieved by bold ornament and wide, usually bracketed, eaves, took two basic forms, that of an urban palazzo, with a contained cubical mass, or a rural villa, with asymmetrical, sometimes rambling, massing on an L-, T-, or rectilinear Z-plan configuration. By far the most impressive of the former is the Smith-Winslow House (ca 1850) at 624 Main Street. The more picturesquely massed villa type is represented by the Methodist Parsonage (1858) at 27 Church Street. As was common in other Rhode Island communities, Italianate trim was not infrequently combined with trim and forms of the Greek Revival, as seen in the Barton House (1867) at 37 Liberty Street. Bracketed trim continued to enjoy popularity in vernacular houses well into the century, both in new houses, as seen in the Dr Gilbert Clark House (ca 1865) at 44 State, and in remodelings of older ones, like the Drown House at 347 Main Street.

Many of the houses built in Warren during the mid- and late nineteenth century are vernacular in character. Many built individually tend to follow the programs established by modest Greek Revival houses at mid-century but with minimal decorative trim evocative of a particular style, like the Hubbard House (1860) at 43 Church Street, the Emery House (1876) at 350 Water Street, the house (ca 1880) at 10 Broad Street, or the house (ca 1890) at 228 Main Street. Some houses employed standard vernacular forms and added a touch of detail to evoke then-current architectural style, like the vernacular Queen Anne house (ca 1895) at 30 Federal Street. The Warren Mfg. Co began to play a significant role in developing residential properties soon after its establishment. Most of these were double houses, usually one-and-a-half stories high with entrances centered

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on the façade, and minimally trimmed, at most with brackets on their cornices.

After about 1870, the incidence of construction of large stylish houses in Warren Waterfront decreased significantly. Lots in the waterfront were generally relatively small and precluded the ample settings demanded by large detached houses of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The few built here include the Queen Anne Buckingham House (1903) at 35 Washington Street, the Colonial Revival Swift House (1902) at 14 Washington Street, and several Bungalows, including the Eddy House (ca 1910) at 51 Broad and the house at 23 Wood Street.

Twentieth-century houses are mostly multiple-family, although some single-family houses were built here as late as the 1970s. Two-story, two-family houses had become common in the late nineteenth century and continued to find favor into the twentieth, as seen in the houses at 34-36 Hope Street (ca 1900) and 8 Company Street (ca 1915). After 1900, the triple-decker became common in Warren as it had in other urban areas in southern New England. A deep, narrow, three-story building with one unit per floor, the triple-decker form filled in several of the remaining lots in the more densely built parts of town like those at 46-48 Warren Avenue (ca 1905), 56 Market Street (ca 1910), 10-12 Nobert (ca 1912), and 9-11 Liberty Street (ca 1915). The other residential form found in Warren in significant numbers around the turn of the twentieth century (and many of them in remarkably little-altered condition) are the combined commercial-residential buildings. Most of these are domestic in mien, but with a storefront on the first story, usually flanked at one side by a separate entrance for the residence upstairs. Among the more compelling of these are examples at 36-38 Market (ca 1925) and 546 Main Street (ca 1935), but the densest concentration is found along Water Street, with fine examples at numbers 119 (ca 1900), 49-59 (ca 1939 as now configured) and 43-45 (1946). The single-family houses built more recently during the Waterfront's period of significance include Foursquare houses, such as those at 678 Main Street (ca 1900) and the Marks House (ca 1905) at 55 State Street, and Cape Cod cottages, such as the Vail House (ca 1939) and the Servant House (ca 1941), respectively at 56 and 40 Broad Street. The little residential construction that occurred during the period of significance after World War II resembles that built immediately before the war. The few houses built since the period of significance are clearly non-contributing elements within the district.

After Warren began to develop a central business district along Main

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Street, business owners and occasional real-estate speculators began to build commercial buildings. The earliest commercial building is the Paschal Allen Store (1809), a brick building domestic in size and scale, at the corner of Market and Main Streets. For most of the nineteenth century, commercial activity apparently occurred in not-well-documented, domestic-scale buildings, either built for commercial use or converted from residential use. Existing commercial architecture dates from the late nineteenth century to the present. It is typical for a small community: small-scale, one-, two-, and only rarely three-story, usually-flat-roof buildings, some wood-frame, some masonry. They generally sit at the edge of the lot line, separated from the street only by the sidewalk, and most have first-story storefronts. Those with upper stories provided office space for a variety of professions. For the most part, they are simple vernacular buildings with little reference to stylish commercial architecture, distinctly American in character, as it developed in the country's large cities during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Their significance lies in their proximity in the most densely built part of Warren Waterfront, along both sides of Main Street roughly from Market Street south to Croade Street. While the homogeneity of the commercial district is striking, there are several exceptional buildings as well as a few specialized types that should be singled out because of their contribution to the character-defining quality of the area.

As in many small towns, Downtown Warren has several standout buildings in addition to the standard commercial buildings. Two small-scale, one-story, wood-frame commercial buildings, once quite common, are rare survivors in Warren: the vernacular Greek Revival building with early twentieth-century storefront at 11 Child Street and the Warren Gazette Building (ca 1912) at 6 State Street strongly reinforce the small-town character of the commercial center. On the other hand, the Peabody Block (1872) at 489 Main Street is a commercial form found in town and city alike in the mid- and late nineteenth century: the three-story block with shops on the first floor, offices or rooms on the second story, and a meeting hall on the top story.³ For the Industrial Trust Company Building (1906) at 414 Main Street, architects Stone, Carpenter & Willson conflated two designs from small urban banks by McKim, Mead & White: the pedimented central pavilion and pilaster-framed corners from the Bowery Savings Bank (1893-95) and colossal round-arch windows and panel-and-urn balustrade from Detroit's State Savings Bank (1898-1900). The Warren bank, however, is

³ See nomination to the National Register of Historic Places for the Burrows Block (1880), 747-769 Westminster Street, Providence, Rhode Island.

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clad in brick with pale stone trim in the manner of the firm's Union Trust Company (1901) in Providence. The Lyric Theatre (1916) at 5 Miller Street presents a showy façade appropriate for and typical of the many small-town and city-neighborhood motion-picture theatres that proliferated in the second decade of the twentieth century.

Perhaps more than any other single type, maritime-related commercial buildings contribute significantly to Warren Waterfront's sense of time and place (see Maritime History section below for further discussion). Warren's continuing waterfront activity has kept many of these buildings in original or related, appropriate uses, and others remain in conditions largely unaltered from their time of maritime use. They are difficult to characterize as a building type because they have housed a variety of uses, many more than one over time. All are strictly utilitarian in function and appearance, with little change in appearance, save for that arising from use of new building materials, from year to year or century to century. The earliest is a simple wood-frame building from the late eighteenth century at 277 Water Street: deep and narrow, it served a variety of waterfront related uses, including painting, blacksmithing, and boat building. Some, built of masonry, have a strong street and waterfront presence, like the J.J. Smith Oil Works (ca 1840) at 329 Water Street or Gladding's Sail Loft (ca 1842) at 383 Water Street. Others achieve a presence because of the interrelationships among them arising from functional dictates, like the sheds and barns of what became Eastern Yacht Sales & Service (early 20th century) at the rear of 259 Water Street or the clapboard, pressed-metal-sided, concrete-block, and fiberglass collection of buildings built accretively since the 1930s at the west end of Miller Street that house The Anchorage and Dyer Boats. None of the buildings in the Harbor Marine Complex (1950 et seq.) at 279 Water Street aspired to or achieved architectural presence, but its seemingly casually arranged group of small buildings constitutes an important component of a working waterfront. Similarly, buildings which were once hard-working elements in the waterfront, such as Buckingham's Oyster Plant (ca 1902) at 215 Water Street or the attached barn-like buildings (late 19th century et seq.) at 269 Water Street have evolved into important components of the late twentieth-century waterfront as waterside restaurants, respectively Wharf Tavern and Tav-vino.

Automobile-related buildings began to appear in the early years of the twentieth century as that mode of transportation become increasingly common. These include buildings to sell, service, and store automobiles. While no dealership building was located here, there are a number of

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service and storage buildings, many of them in largely original condition. Some were strictly for service, like the garage (ca 1925) at 2 Bowen Street, built to the corner lot line, and the independent service station (ca 1937) located at the middle of the lot behind gasoline pumps and allowing for high visibility and easy access.⁴ Some housed both service and storage facilities, like the Main Street Garage (ca 1921) at 349 Main Street and the Star Garage (1922) at 183-185 Water Street. In established residential neighborhoods, where small eighteenth- and nineteenth-century house lots could not easily accommodate automobile storage, multiple-vehicle garages were built on available land and rented to nearby residents, like the Burgess Garage (1920) at 332 Water Street and those (all ca 1925) at 60 Lyndon and at the rear of 560 and 582 Main Street.

Late nineteenth- and twentieth-century institutional buildings within Warren Waterfront fall within architectural contexts typical for their date, place, and building type. The George Hail Free Library (1887-88) at 530 Main Street is in the Romanesque mode as personalized by H.H. Richardson and first applied to libraries at his Winn Memorial Library (1877-78) in Woburn, Massachusetts; by the mid-1880s and thanks to a series of small-town-library commissions of Richardson, Richardsonian Romanesque was becoming the *lingua franca* for such. As designed by the Providence firm William R. Walker & Son, both form and detail are well handled to produce a building that was as up-to-date as possible in the late 1880s, just before McKim, Mead & White reinvented the library form with the Renaissance-inspired Boston Public Library. The Walker firm's efforts at Town Hall (1890-94) are more parochial, but the building is nevertheless a fine example of the firm's idiosyncratic blend of Richardsonian Romanesque, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival in public buildings for municipal and state use erected across Rhode Island from the 1880s into the first decade of the twentieth century. America's discovery of its own architectural heritage in the Colonial Revival proved to be a powerful visual metaphor for distinctive American nationality at a time when this country was becoming a world power. Its use for public buildings also seemed eminently appropriate in the early twentieth century, especially as an example for and no doubt antidote to the waves of southern, central and eastern European immigrants arriving at this time. The Colonial Revival first appeared in a Warren public building with the Joyce Street School (1903; Albert Humes [Pawtucket], architect) and saw continued use in the South Main Street School (1916, B.S.D. Martin [Providence], architect). The use

⁴ The siting of early service stations, like this one, more pervasively than any other building type, inspired the gradual erosion of the street wall and the visual coherence of the street that plagues many old commercial districts today.

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of the Colonial Revival for the United States Post Office (1932, Louis A. Simon, Department of the Treasury, Supervising Architect) may reflect a decision on the part of the Federal government to provide an appearance more appropriate to a small seaside New England town than the department's more usual stripped-down classicism seen in urban settings.

Warren Waterfront has only one architecturally significant industrial complex, Warren Mfg C^o, and that complex fits within a regional if not national context for industrial architecture. The complex built in 1896 and expanded in the early twentieth century is important as a fine example of the work of Frank P. Sheldon, one of the leading designers of late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century industrial facilities.

Sheldon is a familiar name among industrial-history *cognoscenti*, but neither the man, his firm, nor his career has received substantive critical attention. Frank P. Sheldon was born in Providence on 16 February 1846. He was educated in Providence's public schools, where he developed an aptitude for engineering. He refined his engineering skills through mill employment in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. His career took off in 1870 following his successful design of the first automatic machine-screw threading machine, produced and patented for the American Screw C^o. That same year, he established himself as a mill engineer, and, for the following forty-five years " ...he designed many of the most prominent mills in the North and South, as well as a great variety of other industrial plants."⁵ His busy career allowed him, however, to serve as Director of Textiles of the United States at Paris's Exposition Universelle Internationale de 1900. Listed in Providence directories as an active mill engineer with an office on Westminster Street in that city's financial district through 1913, he seems to have worked until almost the end of his life. He died 17 August 1915.

In 1920, upon the fiftieth anniversary of its founding, F.P. Sheldon & Son published an amply illustrated retrospective of the firm's work. Its contents provided a neat summary of the firm's extraordinary accomplishments. By the time of its publication, the firm's activities included design, equipment, and construction of all kinds of industrial buildings and structures; preliminary studies for mill sites and hydraulic developments; tests and reports on buildings and equipment; and financial appraisals. The firm listed its clients from its first fifty years and illustrated many of its commissions. The client list reveals the depth and

⁵ "Frank P. Sheldon Dead at His Home," *Providence Journal*, 19 August 1915, p. 14.

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scope of the firm's work. It had been employed by 289 clients, eighty (27.7%) of which held multiple contracts with the firm. Those clients had given the firm 566 contracts, 353 (62.4%) representing multiple contracts, among them Warren Mfg C^o. While the firm's work extended as far afield as Nova Scotia, Wisconsin, Louisiana, Georgia, and the Carolinas, 212 (73.4%) of the firm's clients and 419 (74%) of the contracts were located in New England. Most of the New England commissions were concentrated in Massachusetts (39.2% of the total) and Rhode Island (20.5% of the total). The firm's clients included most of the major textile companies of the era: Arnold Print Works, Carolina Cotton & Woolen Mills (owned by Chicago's Marshall Field & C^o), Draper Corporation, Hanes Hosiery Mills C^o and Knitting C^o, B.B. & R. Knight, The Lonsdale Company, Lorraine Manufacturing C^o, Merrimack Mfg C^o, Mohawk Carpets, and Wamsutta Mills. Sheldon and his firm were important not only for the large number of industrial complexes designed but also for innovation in mill design, especially in the use of saw-tooth roof design. The saw-tooth-roof design, with windows facing north to provide modulated daylight (as distinguished from direct sunlight), was a configuration especially suited to weave sheds, for which Sheldon provided many designs. The firm summarized its calculated approach in a paper on saw-tooth-roof design and its modulation to accommodate regional sun conditions to The American Society of Mechanical Engineers.⁶

Sheldon's two contracts with Warren Mfg C^o included construction of the new mill following the fire of October 1895, completed by mid-1896, and extensions of the weave room on the south side and the spinning mill on the north side in 1907. The forms used in the complex are typical of Sheldon's work. The three-story northern section (with carding, combing, drawing, and roving on the first story; mule and frame spinning on the second story, and mule spinning exclusively on the third story) has pier-and-spandrel construction with large, paired multiple-pane windows set within segmental relieving arches in the spandrels, a low gable roof, and a prominent square-plan five-stage flat-roof tower capped with two-stage round-arch corbelling at its top. The tower here resembles those at his other mills but is, like them, a unique combination of a elements within a common vocabulary.

COMMERCE

The presence of a "Main Street" commercial district is relatively

⁶ P. F. Sheldon & Son, *A Half Century of Achievement* (Providence, 1920).

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unusual in densely populated Rhode Island,⁷ and the presence of such seems to speak to the regional need for such or the strong sense of local community that demands it. In all of Rhode Island, the only immediately contiguous towns with historic "Main Streets" are Bristol, immediately to the south, and Warren.⁸ Such close proximity of the two suggests more a sense of community pride than absolute need, although until the second half of the twentieth century Warren's Main Street commercial district also served sparsely settled and rural/suburban Barrington to the northeast as well as the similarly settled communities of Rehoboth and Swansea in nearby Massachusetts.

Early commercial development in Warren, admittedly poorly documented, seems to have been sparse. Undoubtedly Warren, like other communities in the seventeenth, eighteenth, and early nineteenth centuries, had no commercial focus, and shops and offices were interspersed with residential properties. Warren's Main Street was the venue for several early inns (all replaced with later buildings) and the Paschal Allen Store (1809) at 2 Market Street, the only documented early commercial activity.

The presence of the railroad after 1855, especially in close proximity to Main Street, no doubt played a significant role in the development of Warren's commercial center, as railroads usually located near existing commercial, industrial, and other economic concentrations and encouraged the development of central business districts.⁹ The 1877 bird's-eye view shows dense development on the east side of Main Street from Market to south of Child Street, seemingly residential in visual character, but likely converting to commercial use by then. As early as 1876, druggist J.W. McCaw was in business at the "Sign of the Great Mortar" in a converted house at the southeast corner of Joyce and Main Streets. Four years earlier, however, the Peabody Block had already provided Warren with one of its first buildings immediately identifiable as commercial in size, scale, and appearance.

The transformation of Main Street from largely residential to largely commercial occurred in the first four decades of the twentieth century. In

⁷ In historical development patterns across the state beyond the metropolitan center of Providence, the other "Main Streets" occur in Woonsocket, North Providence (Centredale), East Providence, Bristol, Cranston, West Warwick (Arctic), East Greenwich, North Kingstown (Wickford), South Kingstown (Wakefield), Newport, and Westerly. Adding the central business districts of Providence and Pawtucket to the above-cited "Main Streets" realizes a central commercial area in only one third of Rhode Island municipalities.

⁸ The immediately adjacent cities of Providence and Pawtucket have central business districts developed contemporarily, but different forces shaped those cities than those at work in Bristol and Warren.

⁹ John R. Stilgoe, *Common Landscape of America* (New Haven, 1982), p. 341.

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the buildings constructed here during those years were house all the businesses necessary to a small town. By 1940, shoppers in downtown Warren could choose among nine grocery stores, including the First National in three locations (two in the district, at 294 and 448 Main Street), one A&P, and five independents; five drug stores, including one continuing since the 1870s at 496 Main Street; four each of shoe stores, variety stores, and shoe repairers; three each of doctors and dry-goods-stores; two each of barbers, beauty shops, cleaners, men's wear shops, newsstands, and dentists; and one auto store, bank, dress shop, furniture store, gas station, hotel, lawyer, optometrist, hardware store, upholsterer, insurance agent, watch repairer, tailor, and dressmaker. While a few of these, notably professional offices, were located in houses, most of these activities occurred in the newly constructed commercial buildings in the central business district.

Since the early 1960s, the quotidian shops that filled the central business district have gradually closed. Economies of scale represented by chain and franchise stores forced many of the small-scale operations out of business. Franchises that had originally located in the area, like the First National grocery stores, consolidated smaller stores and moved to locations set back from the road on major routes with ample free parking. Some of the early twentieth-century commercial buildings have succumbed to fire and demolition, but the remaining core provides a strong link with the area's development as the central business district.

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

The development of Warren Waterfront's physical structure clearly tells the story of the community's evolution through the patterns of its roads, buildings, and places. The sequence of growth in each of those three resources reveals a portion of the significance of the community's development, and the juxtaposition of those sequences provides a fuller understanding.

After English colonization, present-day Warren was first a part of Swansea, Massachusetts, from the seventeenth century until 1747, when it and present-day Barrington¹⁰ became Warren, Rhode Island. Early settlement was sparsely populated over a broad area, and the usual civic improvements found in early Massachusetts town centers were located elsewhere. While continually settled by English colonists beginning in the seventeenth

¹⁰ Barrington was set off as a separate township in 1770.

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century, the area, included in this nomination, that became the civic center of the Town of Warren did not have a town house for civic and religious meetings or a common ground for gathering, mustering troops, and burying the dead. By the late seventeenth century, both existed at a small settlement at Tyler Point in Barrington and served the settlers who then populated what is today's Warren Waterfront.

The framework for Warren Waterfront's streets was established early in its history as an English colonial settlement. As early as the 1680s, the two principal north-south streets, Main and Water, and the road to the east, Market Street, were established. Main Street was part of the road from Bristol to Providence, and may well have existed as a trail even before English settlement. Water Street's establishment reflects the importance from an early date of the access to the water and to water transportation that would later become an important part of Warren's economy, especially in the nineteenth century. Market Street, existing before English settlement, ran from the Native American trail leading north from Bristol's Mount Hope, today's Metacom Avenue to the site of a grinding mill (east of and outside the district). Early settlement seems to have been along today's Main Street, with few, if any cross streets established. Cross streets became established beginning around the time Warren became a separately chartered township, in 1747, with Miller and Church Street in existence by 1750. Street creation reached its apogee in the last third of the eighteenth century, with Lyndon, Manning, Broad, Wheaton, and Queen (now School) Streets opened by 1765, Ferry Lane (later King Street and now Washington Street) two years later, State Street in 1791, Baker Street by 1796, and Liberty Street just after 1800. The existing street system, including the small pedestrian lane east of the Methodist Church between Church and Baker Streets, was in place by 1850, with two exceptions: Warren Avenue, the site of a ropewalk that extended from north Main to Liberty Streets, was cut through in 1888, and the short side streets northeast of Main Street north of Hope Street were developed around the turn of the century.

Building patterns initially follow the creation of streets, especially in the early years of a community's development. In communities with developmental histories that extend over several centuries, however, the patterns of layered development give a distinct sense of time and place. The earliest remaining building in the district, the Samuel Maxwell House (1753) is located at the corner of Church and Water Streets, the latter the site of some of the district's earliest houses. Early buildings may have existed on Main Street, especially near its intersection with Market

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Street, in numbers and concentration similar to those on Water Street, but later buildings have replaced whatever may have been there. Several eighteenth-century houses still stand along Main Street south of the town's commercial center. The streets opened between Main and Water in the third quarter of the eighteenth century saw relatively little building in their early years, largely because of the Revolution, the British raid in 1778, and Warren's general lassitude during the immediate post-Revolution years. In the 1790s, however, when the maritime economy began its first flourishing, stylish buildings began to appear on the side streets between Miller and Broad on the north and south and Main and Water on the east and west. During mid-nineteenth-century prosperity, undeveloped lots in that same area saw new construction, as did lots farther south of Broad, on Lyndon, Manning, and Wheaton Streets and east of Main Street, on Market, Barney, Federal, and Wood Streets. Water Street fell out of favor for residential development during this period, largely because of the maritime and industrial activity that began to dominate the waterfront in the first half of the nineteenth century. The buildings and wharves erected here are among the most character-defining elements within Warren Waterfront. The presence of industry at the north end of Main Street directly affected development in the area north of Liberty Street in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The Warren Mfg C^o built houses in several building campaigns, first east of Water Street adjacent and south of the mill and later along Main Street and the recently opened Warren Avenue. Beginning in the late nineteenth century, commercial activities began to cluster in the area south of Market Street along Main Street and west of the railroad tracks.

Beyond the occurrence of streets and buildings, the spaces created over two-and-a-half centuries of development give Warren Waterfront its compelling presence. Warren Waterfront has a dynamic rhythm distinctly its own. The tightly serried buildings along Water Street, especially toward its north end, give way toward the south to larger-scale maritime-related buildings with more space around them. The largely single-family residential neighborhood from Liberty on the north to Wheaton on the south is densely built, though slightly less than Water Street, but with occasional open space or houses built on large lots, like those on the north side of Miller Street, Union Street, and Liberty Street. The small Town Common, whose origin deserves further investigation, is a quirky, winsome open space, small, ambitious, and curiously located. North of Liberty and west of Water Streets, multiple-family dwellings, many of them built in the late nineteenth century for workers at the nearby mill, give a more regular cadence to the street. The central business district, largely

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an early twentieth century creation, is the community's most tightly built area and conveys a sense of small-town bustle, despite selective demolition and rebuilding in the last twenty years. Overall, Warren Waterfront never fails to captivate as an historic area with layer after layer of development, some of it on first glance seemingly at odds with its immediate neighbors but always conveying a sense of rich and varied historic evolution.

MARITIME HISTORY

All of Rhode Island's nineteen sea- or bay-side communities participated in some sort of maritime activity. Some were highly active for significant periods of time, including North Kingstown, East Greenwich, Providence, Bristol, Newport, and, of course, Warren. Few of these communities can document that past through existing historic resources as well as Warren. The Warren waterfront's maritime history is palpable through its wharves, its maritime buildings and structures, and the buildings created by the wealth generated from the sea.

Of the sixteen historic wharves documented along the Warren River waterfront from Summer Street (which once extended to the water) south to opposite Haile Street, there are nine extant wharves still understandable as such. They extend into the Warren River from just north of Miller Street to opposite the west end of Broad Street. Of the nine, seven began maritime service in the eighteenth century: Samuel Miller's Wharf (1750) at the west end of Miller Street, used by J.T. Child in the mid-19th century and expanded to the north around the turn of the twentieth century; C. Carr's Wharf (pre-Revolutionary), north of the west end of Washington Street; C. Eddy's Wharf (pre-Revolution), south of the west end of Washington Street; Carr & Ingraham's Wharf (1762), between the west ends of School and Washington Streets; Barton's Wharf (1767), just south of Miller Street; Miller-Collins Wharf (before 1778), partially filled; and Gardner & Brown's Wharf (1792), opposite the west end of Broad Street. Those from the early nineteenth century include Baker's wharf, at the west end of Baker Street and J. Smith's Wharf at the west end of Church Street. The nineteenth-century Collins Wharf, between State and Washington Streets, has been partially filled around, but its west and south sides remain exposed. None of these wharves survives in original eighteenth-century appearance, for all continued to serve as wharves for an evolving variety of commodities; their significance lies in their long-time use as part of the working waterfront.

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The buildings erected to house maritime activity near the waterfront, described above in the discussion of architectural history, achieve significance as artifacts of Warren's long maritime history. These resources span much of Warren's history of maritime activity, from the late eighteenth-century building at 277 Water Street, when Warren first flourished as port, through the boom years of the mid-nineteenth century, documented physically by the masonry buildings at 329 and 383 Water Street, to the more utilitarian sheds and barns of the twentieth century, representing boat-building and seafood processing, seen at 55 and 57 Miller Street, at the rear of 259 Water Street, and 383 Water Street. Beyond the individual significance of each as functional maritime architecture, the whole ensemble of the waterfront achieves almost exceptional importance because of its extraordinary ability to convey the sense of an evolved working waterfront, with layer upon layer of clearly understandable historic resources, unparalleled in the state.

Beyond the waterfront itself, the buildings created by the wealth generated from the waterfront are also part of Warren's maritime legacy. These include the ambitious houses built by rich ship owners, such as the Rebecca Maxwell Phillips House (ca 1804) at 26 State Street; ship builders or provisioners, such as the or the Caleb Carr House (ca 1764 and ca 1790) at 317 Water Street, the Levell Maxwell House (ca 1803) at 382 Main Street, or the Charles Wheaton, Jr, House (ca 1815) at 33 Liberty Street; and sea captains, such as Captain Benjamin Eddy's house (ca 1806) at 30 State Street, Captain John C. Joyce's (1855) at 64 Water Street, or James W. Barton's at 37 Liberty Street. Some houses occupied and remodeled by the mariners, such as the Hill-Collins House (ca 1761, ca 1835, ca 1860) at 242 Water Street, achieve significance because of the changes occasioned by their owners' maritime prosperity. Public and private-institutional developments also correlate to the town's prosperous maritime years: the creation of the Town Common (ca 1800) and the construction in 1844 of both the Baptist Church at 407 Main Street and the First Methodist Church at 25 Church Street as well as in 1847 of the almost avant-garde High School at 20 Liberty Street recall two important periods in the town's history.

SOCIAL HISTORY

Permanently settled by English colonists in the seventeenth century, Warren remained largely a Protestant Yankee community for two centuries after settlement. In the nineteenth century, its population began to diversify, as European and Canadian immigrants moved to Warren for employment in the mills. The presence of Irish, French Canadians, Poles,

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Italians, and Portuguese eventually outnumbered the Yankees, which had dominated the town's political and social fabric for more than two hundred years. The town's religious institutions best document the town's evolving social history, from its early years into the mid-twentieth century.

Because of its position within a much larger community during its early years of English colonization, Warren is unusual among Rhode Island communities for the timing and nature of its early religious institutional development. No formal religious activity has been documented before the 1760s, when a group of Baptists, who had been meeting informally in one another's homes, called a minister and built a wood-frame church on Main Street. But in general, early practitioners of the Baptist faith were typically slow to commit to construction of a house of worship.¹¹ The Baptists remained the only denomination represented in Warren until 1790, when a group of Methodists organized; they built a church in 1794, the first in Rhode Island and the second in New England; their early years were somewhat erratic, with the congregation reduced to only two in the first decade of the nineteenth century. The town's Episcopalians, who had worshipped at St Michael's, Bristol, formed a separate parish in 1828. There has never been a Congregational Church in Warren, but members of that denomination were served by a church just across the Warren River in Barrington as early as 1710, when Barrington and Warren were then part of Swansea, Massachusetts.

The development of Roman-Catholic-parish-church complexes in Warren documents the town's ethnic diversification in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Architecturally and historically, the significant legacy of these ethnic communities is most easily demonstrated by the buildings of their religious communities. For recent immigrants, the parish church was the institutional center of neighborhood life, as the venue for social and educational functions in addition to worship. For an immigrant community, at least temporarily isolated from the larger town by barriers of language and culture, the parish church was the social and cultural center of its civic life. As these communities grew in size and wealth, they added such auxiliary buildings as school, convent, rectory, and parish hall around the church to become a complex that represented the several roles of a Roman Catholic parish in the lives of the ethnic community it served.

¹¹ The Baptists' original congregation in Providence, for example, did not build its first church until almost sixty-five years after settlement.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Property name Warren Waterfront Historic District, Bristol County, Warren, RI

Section number 8

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The first Roman Catholic parish, St Mary's, established in 1851, was located in the southern part of Warren Waterfront and served a parish largely Irish in make up. Irish immigration to the United States increased considerably during the 1830s and 1840s, and the reaching of a critical mass to require a church reflects probably both the numbers of Irish immigrants and the availability of work in Warren just after the coming of industry in the 1840s. Textile-industry work attracted French Canadian immigrants to Rhode Island after 1860, and by 1877 a sufficient number had settled in Warren to require the establishment of their own parish church, St Jean Baptiste, which built a church at 324 Main Street in 1881. The Polish church, St Casimir's, began to gather in 1898 and built a church, well outside Warren Waterfront, in 1908. Italian immigration during the first decade of the twentieth century led to the establishment in 1917 of a mission church, St Alexander, in Warren by Barrington's Holy Angels Church; after a new church building was completed in 1949, St Alexander became an independent parish. The Portuguese, who began to populate Warren in significant numbers in the early twentieth century, established a separate parish, St Thomas the Apostle, in 1955, also located outside of Warren Waterfront.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

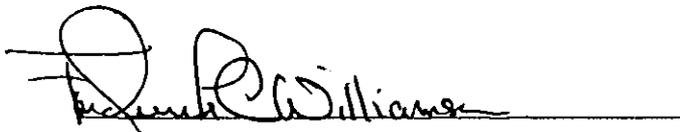
Continuation sheet 8

Item number 7 & 8

Page

Main Street (cont.)

- 366 Dow-Starr House; Later, Saint Jean-Baptiste Convent (c. 1850?):
2-story, Early Victorian/Gothic Revival stone house, with Italianate
detailing and vergeboard in front gable; original wrap-around
porch removed; may have been designed by Russell Warren.
- 366 Saint Jean-Baptiste School (c. 1920): Simple 3-story, flat-roofed
brick school building; set behind the Dow-Starr House.



Frederick C. Williamson
State Historic Preservation Officer

7 June 1984

Date

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Property name Warren Waterfront Historic District, Bristol County, Warren, RI

Section number 9

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Property name Warren Waterfront Historic District, Bristol County, Warren, RI

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Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

Town of Warren Tax Assessor's Plat 3, Lots 21 and 44; Plat 4, Lots 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 109, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 131, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, and 147; and Plat 5, Lots 22, 23, 24, 95, 96, and 97.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Warren Waterfront Historic District Amendment include those properties associated with its historic period and areas of significance. They specifically include the historic commercial and institutional buildings along and east of Main Street that constitute the community's central business district, the St Mary's Roman Catholic Church complex as a important component of the community's social history, and the North Burial Ground as a telling component in the town's developmental history and the site of high-quality sculpture.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Rhode Island	
COUNTY: Bristol	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

1. NAME

COMMON:
Warren Waterfront Historic District

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
See Continuation Sheet 1

CITY OR TOWN:
Warren

STATE: Rhode Island, 02885 CODE: 44 COUNTY: Bristol CODE: 001

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work In progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Comments <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
multiple

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE:

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:
Warren Town Hall

STREET AND NUMBER:
Main Street

CITY OR TOWN: STATE: Rhode Island, 02885 CODE: 44

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
Statewide Survey--Phase 1

DATE OF SURVEY: 1972-1973 Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission

STREET AND NUMBER:
John Brown House, 52 Power Street

CITY OR TOWN: STATE: Rhode Island, 02906 CODE: 44

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE:

COUNTY:

FOR NPS USE ONLY

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

 Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Ruins Unexposed

(Check One)

(Check One)

 Altered Unaltered

(Check One)

 Moved Original Site

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Warren Waterfront Historic District comprises, with the exception of a few scattered outlying farms, the very earliest sections of the settlement which was eventually incorporated as the town of Warren in 1746. Within the District's boundaries lie western riverfront portions of land purchased from the Wampanoag Indians in 1653. This "purchase" was apportioned in two drawings: that of 1682 which divided into farm and building lots all the land extending north from the old Bristol line--roughly, Franklin Street--to present-day Liberty and Wood Streets; and that of 1725 which divided the land in the northern section of town.

Warren's history and development have been largely determined by the town's strategic and accessible location halfway between the early settlements of Providence and Newport and fronting on a deep river channel. Long before Governor Bradford sent envoys to the Wampanoags in Pokanoket in 1621, Massasoit and his tribe had recognized the advantageous position of what they called "Sowams" (Warren) and made it their camping-ground. Massasoit's spring is still commemorated by a plaque at the foot of Baker Street in the heart of the Warren Waterfront Historic District. The Dutch had traded along the Warren River in the early 1600's, and the English had established a trading-post on the western bank of the Kickemuit as early as 1632. But it was not until after King Philip's War of 1675 that the "Sowams Purchase" of 1653 was effectively platted and that settlers came to Warren in any large numbers.

Shipwrights, carpenters, coopers, and merchants were early attracted by Warren's deep river waterfront. They settled first along the old Indian trail to "Poppasquash" (now Bristol) and then along the "ways" they cut from this "Main Street" westward to the water. Among the earliest of these streets were Miller and Church Streets, before 1750; Lyndon, Manning, Broad, Wheaton and Queen (now School) Streets, between 1756 and 1765; and the western end of Baker Street, opened in 1767. Activities along the waterfront at this time included Sylvester Child's shipyard, in operation prior to 1764 on the riverfront between Miller and Baker Streets; Caleb Carr's ferry to Barrington, operating as early as 1760 from the end of "Ferry Lane" (now Washington Street); and nearby Carr's Tavern, providing "entertainment" for man and beast" as early as 1756. Various industries allied to shipping and shipbuilding--sailmaking, coopering, ropemaking, iron moulding, and oil refining (particularly in the whaling-boom days of the early and mid-1800's)--all prospered along or near present-day Water Street.

Among Warren's earliest homes, the James Maxwell birthplace at 59 Church Street is a fine example of a vanishing colonial architectural type. Built of brick in 1743 or before, the house has extremely narrow windows, a massive central chimney, a steep gable, hand-made brick, drip-moulding detail, and a southern orientation: all of which substantiate its claim to be the oldest house in the Waterfront Historic

(See Continuation Sheet 1.)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian 16th Century 18th Century 20th Century
 15th Century 17th Century 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

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

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

As the site of human habitation for well over 350 years, the Warren Waterfront Historic District has considerable social, historic, and architectural significance. Originally inhabited by the Wampanoag Indians, Warren or "Sowams" was the scene of one of the earliest contacts between the English at Plymouth, Massachusetts, and the sachem Massasoit, when Governor Bradford sent Edward Winslow and Stephen Hopkins as his envoys in 1621. This was the beginning of a long friendship between Indian and Englishman, which was strengthened when the men who came to settle bought their land in 1653 instead of just taking it, and which was reaffirmed as late as 1675, even as "King Philip's War" threatened and ultimately destroyed the early settlement of Warren. Massasoit's son King Philip so highly valued his friendship with one of the early settlers, Hugh Cole, that he warned Cole an hour before the Indian attack to save himself and his family by fleeing to the island of Rhode Island.

The earliest roads in the town followed the Wampanoag tribe's winding footpaths. Outside the District, old "Back Road" (now Metacom Avenue) was the trail from Mount Hope. Within the District, Market Street followed the trail past the Wampanoags' grinding-mill, and Main Street traced the trail to "Poppasquash."

By the time of the Revolutionary War Warren had become a great shipbuilding center, contributing to the American cause a number of her vessels, not to mention many of her men, among whom General Nathan Miller was outstanding. British forces under Colonel Campbell in their raid of May 25, 1778, destroyed 70 flat-bottomed boats which had been built in the Child shipyards and were hidden at the Kickemuit bridge in preparation for an American attack on the British-held island of Rhode Island. In the town proper the British burned a number of buildings, including the Baptist Meeting House and its parsonage, which latter had housed, for a number of years after its founding in 1764, the first college in Rhode Island, later known as Brown University. The British blew up the powder magazine on Main Street, ransacked private homes, and wreaked havoc in the shipyards, seriously damaging the General Stark which was ready for launching, before they were routed by American forces commanded by General William Barton. Burr's Tavern, once a prominent feature on the corner of Main and Washington Streets, played

(See Continuation Sheet 4.)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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(See Continuation Sheet 6.)

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	41° 44.15.16	71° 17.23.86				
NE	41° 44.15.16	71° 16.45.27				
SE	41° 43.27.69	71° 16.45.27				
SW	41° 43.27.69	71° 17.23.86				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 157 acres

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Ancelin V. Lynch, Surveyor-Researcher

ORGANIZATION: Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission DATE: August 12, 1973

STREET AND NUMBER:
John Brown House, 52 Power Street

CITY OR TOWN: Providence STATE: Rhode Island, 02906 CODE: 44

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

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

National State Local

Name _____

Title _____

Date _____

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST: _____

Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet) -1

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

(Number all entries)

2. Location.

from original nomination.

Beginning north at the east end of the bridge leading to Barrington, then southeasterly along the center line of Main Street to Brown Street, then northeast along Brown Street to the railroad right-of-way, then southeast along the arc of the tracks to the northwest corner of the lot containing 36 Wood Street, then east along its north boundary to meet Martin Street, then south on Martin Street to meet Wood Street, then east along Wood Street to the east side of the lots fronting on Federal Street; south on the east side of these lots to a point the depth of the lot fronting on Market Street, then west to the railroad right-of-way, south on this right-of-way to Market Street; then west on Market Street to its intersection with Main Street. The District boundary continues south on Main Street to its corner with Church Street, then west on Church Street the depth of the lots fronting on Main Street, then south on the westerly boundaries of these lots zoned "General Business" to the northwest corner of the lot containing 543 Main Street, then east along its north boundary to the center line of Main Street, north along Main Street to the northwest corner of the lot containing the Warren Town Hall, then east along the north side of the Town Hall lot to its corner, then south along its boundary and continuing to meet Croade Street, then along Croade Street to the railroad right-of-way; south along the railroad tracks to the lot containing the depot building and continuing south along its east boundary to meet Franklin Street, then west along Franklin Street to the northeast corner of the lot containing 6 Cherry Street, then south along its east boundary to the southeast corner of the lot containing 1 Cherry Street, then west along its south boundary to Main Street, south to meet Campbell Street. The southern limit of the District is formed at this point. The southern boundary continues west along Campbell Street to the depth of the lots fronting on Main Street, then north along their west boundary to the property of St. Mary's Church, then east along its south boundary to meet Main Street, then north to the southeast corner of 613 Main Street, then west along the south side of the lots fronting on Wheaton Street to the Warren River; then north along the line of low mean tide of the Warren River to the point of beginning.

7. Description.

District. Other early colonial houses include the gambrel-roofed cottages at 95 Union Street, 7 and 12 School Street, and 23 Broad Street; and the two-and-a-half-story gambrel-roofed houses at 592 Main Street and 15 Lyndon Street--the latter the home of Rhode Island Governor Josias Lyndon between 1775 and 1781.

Finer homes, reflecting growing prosperity and the skill of native shipwrights and carpenters, were built in the 1760's and early 1770's.

(See Continuation Sheet 2.)

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet) -2

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

(Number all entries)

7. Description.

These houses display great richness of detail in entrances, window treatments, cornices, quoins, and interior woodwork. Exceptional among many fine and individual doorway treatments are the elaborate twin doors of the Caleb Carr house (c. 1770) at 317 Water Street and the whimsically-carved entrance of the Reverend Sidney Dean house at 23 Greene Street (c. 1760). Other fine Georgian homes are the Eddy house (c. 1770) at 582 Main Street, the Davol house at 43 State Street (c. 1760), and a number of sea captains' houses on Water Street.

Warren's rapid mercantile growth was seriously interrupted by events of the American Revolutionary War. A British raid in May of 1778 did much damage to shipyards and buildings. The citizens of Warren suffered near-starvation in the course of the war and by 1778 had been reduced in numbers from 1,000 in 1776 to 789. Businesses were destroyed; loss of shipping totalled 1,090 tons; shipyards stood empty and farms, neglected. Nevertheless, Warren recovered quickly after the Revolution. Shipbuilding again assumed leadership among the town's industries. The merchant service, West India trade, and coastal trade also flourished. Whaling, which had begun before the Revolution, was revived in 1821, to peak in 1844, when twenty-six whalers called Warren home port. Shopkeepers on Main Street advertised goods brought from all parts of the world by Warren vessels. The store which Paschal Allen erected in 1809 still stands on the northeast corner of Main and Market Streets.

New streets were laid out. Many new homes and public buildings were constructed, displaying again the fine vernacular architectural detail typically found in Warren. The Miller-Abbott house at 33 Miller Street was begun by Revolutionary War hero Nathan Miller in 1789 and has exceptional woodwork. The Bliss-Ruisden house (c. 1820) at 600-606 Main Street is similar to the Miller-Abbott house, with its central-hall plan, gable roof, and pedimented dormers. The Rebecca Maxwell Phillips house (1803) at 24 State Street and the Eddy-Cutler house (c. 1800) at 30 State Street are elegant and well-proportioned mansions of the three-story, hipped-roof type. The Masonic Temple (1796) on Baker Street has fine Georgian detailing in its pedimented entrance, elaborate cornice, and corner quoins. Similar cornice detail and quoining appear on the hip-roofed house at 43 Miller Street, which also displays an unusual wooden fan above the door.

Numerous Greek Revival buildings remain in the Waterfront Historic District, among which two churches are outstanding. St. Mark's Episcopal Church, built in 1829 on Lyndon Street, was designed by the architect Russell Warren and is distinguished by its massive Ionic portico and the canted enframements of its double doors. The First Methodist Church (1844) at 24 Church Street is a landmark for the town, the bay and all of New England. Its three-level tower and spire, still typically Georgian

(See Continuation Sheet 3.)

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)-3

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

(Number all entries)

7. Description.

in scheme but decorated with vernacular Greek Revival detail, rise to a height of 130 feet over a handsome temple portico.

South of Church Street, along Manning, Lyndon, Broad, and Wheaton Streets, are numerous small-scale wooden houses set with gable-end to the street and detailed with Greek Revival corner pilasters, doorways and mouldings, which reflect the architectural influence of the two churches. The Hoar house at 50 Washington Street is an excellent representative of these small dwellings. Larger houses in the style are ranged along parts of Church and northern Water Streets. The two noteworthy Greek Revival mansions are the John Wheaton house (1833) at 90 Union Street and the Bosworth house (c. 1840) at 21 Federal Street. Three fine stone warehouses stand on Water Street as evidence of Greek Revival commercial buildings: 329, built for the storage of whale oil; 383, built in 1842 and known as "Gladding's Sail Loft;" and 405, "F. Marble's Blacksmith Shop."

As whaling and shipping declined in Warren prior to the Civil War, moneyed interests turned to textile manufacturing. The pioneer firm of Warren Manufacturing Company built its first stone cotton-mill in 1847 at the north end of Water Street. Two other brick mills followed; but all three burned in the fire of 1895. The Warren Manufacturing Company rebuilt in 1896 a brick mill which features a handsome Italianate tower with open belfry and drip-mouldings, and the building shows a repeated pattern of pier-spandrel-and-arch construction (this structure now houses the American Tourister Company). The Manufacturing Company built many houses for its workers in the northern section of this Historic District. Westminster, Company, Sisson, Davis, Bowen, Brown, Park, and Nohert Streets, as well as Warren Avenue and nearby portions of Main Street, are lined with variations on the theme of the simple, rectangular multiple dwelling. Early mill houses, such as the one at 62-66 Union Street (1868) are very plain, clapboarded, two-story, gable-roofed buildings. Later houses display such variations as single or double cross-gables, ornamental porches, and fish-scale shingling. The latest mill houses, from the turn of the century or after, are often three-story flat-roofed tenements redeemed from boxy ugliness only by their porches and meagre sawn ornamentation.

When commercial interests changed their focus in the middle of the nineteenth century, so also did architectural tastes. Gothic was the earliest of the new styles and eclectic combinations to appear in Warren buildings of 1840 or later. The Baptist Church on Main Street, designed by Russell Warren and built in 1844, reflects the interest in mediaeval themes which was then emerging in American architecture. While the massing and layout of the church are basically Georgian, the details and trim are Gothic. A slightly later experiment in the Gothic style, this time com-

(See Continuation Sheet 4.)

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)-4

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

(Number all entries)

7. Description.

bined with Italian elements, is the Dow-Starr house of 1860.

This last combination of styles is significant, for the "Italianate" style succeeded the Gothic one. Strictly speaking, the Italianate style involved primarily a change in massing from regularity and balance to asymmetry and taller proportions; but the "bracketted style" of ornamentation became popular at the same time and is often confused with, and spoken of as part of, the Italianate style although there is nothing specifically Italian about brackets. At any rate, Italianate and/or bracketted architectural treatments remained dominant for most of the Victorian period in Warren. Many older houses were given new Italianate porches or new cornice brackets. New buildings sometimes used the Italianate style for both massing and detail (such as the house at 27 Church Street and the Liberty Street School). More often, details of this style--usually the cornice overhang and brackets--were used on a more conservative plan, such as rectangular houses with low hipped roofs or those with simple gable or cross-gable roofs. Many such houses still retained their corner pilasters and other Greek Revival details. The Smith-Winslow mansion (1850) at 612 Main Street uses Italianate massing and high proportions with a roof monitor, English baroque window surrounds, and Egyptian portico and porch details. Of note also are the house at 4 Cherry Street, which uses Italianate proportions and highly imaginative scrolled cornice brackets, and the small, steeply-gabled, asymmetrically-massed houses at 16 and 18 Hope Street.

By the late 1890's Warren was a solid manufacturing community not distinguished by exceptional wealth or prosperous merchant families. Consequently, the Warren Waterfront Historic District contains few private homes designed in either the Queen Anne or Colonial Revival styles. Some public buildings of the period display academic detail, either Italianate or Colonial Revival; but the two most noteworthy public buildings, the George Hail Free Library (1889) and the Warren Town Hall (1890-1894), both designed by William R. Walker & Son of Providence, reflect the heavy influence of Richardsonian design. The twentieth century has brought economic depression to Warren and, with it, commercial eyesores. A few "modern" buildings have been erected but do not merit inclusion in the Warren Waterfront Historic District.

8. Significance.

host to Revolutionary heroes George Washington and Lafayette.

Warren's prosperity following the Revolutionary War was reflected in her social and architectural development. By 1792 Warren had her first newspaper, the Herald of the United States. The Masonic Temple on Baker

(See Continuation Sheet 5.)

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet) -5

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

(Number all entries)

8. Significance.

Street, timbered with oak beams from British frigates sunk in Newport Harbor during the war, was built in 1796 and chartered in 1798. In 1829 St. Mark's Episcopal Church was built, and in 1844, the First Methodist Church in Rhode Island (the second in New England) was erected. 1844 also saw the rebuilding of the Baptist Church on the site of the original Meeting House. In 1842 the Warren Artillery built its squat, turretted "Gothic" Armory Hall which for years was the center of social activity in the town. In 1847 Warren built its first public high school, a fine brick building designed by Thomas A. Tefft. Liberty Street School was the third public high school in Rhode Island, built only four years after Providence and Newport erected theirs, and is still in use today.

As mercantile activities declined prior to the Civil War and textile manufacturing took commercial precedence, local social and architectural growth changed direction. Warren, once glorious in her ship-building and whaling days and resplendent with fine houses built by sea-made fortunes, gradually became a mill town. Mills and millworkers' housing soon comprised the majority of new buildings. Civic development slowed somewhat until a surge at the turn of the century produced a new town hall and Warren's first public library.

The twentieth century has seen further economic depression and depreciation of the Warren Waterfront Historic District. Commercial eyesores have taken over much of Main Street. Many of the fine sea captains' houses on Water Street have been shamelessly desecrated, subdivided and stripped by slum landlords unaware of either the historic or true economic value of their properties.

Within the District stand close to 300 buildings which reflect the town's social and architectural development from its earliest days onward. The many wooden and brick colonial and federal houses testify to Warren shipwrights' and carpenters' skill in the fine execution and originality of their architectural detail. Mansions in the federal, Greek Revival, and Victorian styles reflect the sea-gotten wealth of shipbuilders, sea captains, merchants, and ship- and wharf-owners. Commercial buildings from all periods are extant within the District: stone quays dating from the Revolution; the old stone pier built in 1830 at the height of the coastal trade and of whaling; stone "mills" used for various purposes connected with the whaling industry; two turn-of-the-century oyster houses; brick textile mills; and a vast number of mill houses built from the 1860's through the early 1900's. Architects and architect-builders represented include James Maxwell, a local leading citizen whose architectural achievements counted mansions for his nine daughters, five of which buildings still stand; Russell Warren, who designed St. Mark's Episcopal Church, the Baptist Church, and probably the Bosworth mansion; Thomas A.

(See Continuation Sheet 6.)

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)-6

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

(Number all entries)

8. Significance.

Tefft, responsible for the Liberty Street School; and the turn-of-the-century Providence firm of William R. Walker & Son, which designed both the Town Hall and the George Hail Free Library.

Despite modern encroachments, the Warren Waterfront Historic District still presents a telling image of a typically dense-built wooden seaport town, made all the more interesting by the late architectural and social influences of the mills. The District is an architectural treasure and an unique social and hisoric record worthy of commendation and of preservation from the depredations of present-day commerce, industry and slum-landlordism.

9. Major Bibliographical References.

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- Tustin, Josiah P.: A Discourse Delivered at the Dedication of ... the Baptist Church ... in Warren, R. I., May 8, 1845 (Providence, Rhode Island, 1845).
- Warren, Elizabeth W.: Statewide Preservation Report, B-W-1, Warren, Rhode Island, Draft revision, May, 1973 (Unpublished, Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission, Providence, Rhode Island, 1973).
- Warren, Rhode Island. Chamber of Commerce: About the Hub of Bristol County, Warren, Rhode Island (N. p., c. 1950).
- Warren, Rhode Island. Tourist Committee: This is Warren in Rhode Island (Warren, Rhode Island, 1965).

WARREN WATERFRONT HISTORIC DISTRICT
WARREN, RHODE ISLAND

Selective Inventory of 156 Structures of Special
Historical and Architectural Significance

<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>STREET, NAME, DATE, DESCRIPTION</u>
15	<u>BAKER STREET</u> "W. Turner House", c.1798 (Georgian, wood clapboard)
--	"Masonic Hall", 1796 (Georgian, wood clapboard)
31	"Judge Randall House", c.1810 (Federal, aluminum clapboard)
42	"Narragansett Fire Engine #3 Station, 1846 (Early Victorian, wood clapboard)
--	"Massasoit's Spring", before 1621 (Indian Site, Memorial Plaque)
15	<u>BARNEY STREET</u> "James Gardner House", c.1836 (Greek Revival, wood clapboard)
33	"N. P. Cole House", c.1840 (Greek Revival, wood shingle)
14	<u>BROAD STREET</u> "J. Cole House", c.1780 (Colonial, wood shingle)
23	"Nicholas Campbell House", c.1750 (Colonial, wood shingle)
24	"Stockford House", c.1840 (Greek Revival, wood clapboard)
28	"Old Classical Institute", c.1820 (Greek Revival, wood clapboard)
32	"N. P. Smith House", c.1860 (Early Victorian - bracketed; clapboard)
46	"House", c.1800 (Federal, wood shingle; moved)
47	"T. Carr House", c.1760 (Colonial, composition shingle)
57	"Vance House", c.1760 (Colonial, wood shingle)
22	<u>BROWN STREET</u> "Williamine Lafrance House", c.1880 (Late Victorian - bracketed; brick and wood shingle)
1	<u>CHERRY STREET</u> "H. Child House", c.1850 (Early Victorian - bracketed, aluminum clapboards)
6	"W. Hall House", c.1880 (Late Victorian - eclectic, wood clapboard)

<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>STREET, NAME, DATE, DESCRIPTION</u>
17	<u>CHURCH STREET</u> "Easterbrooks House", c.1760 (Colonial, wood clapboard; altered)
--	"First Methodist Church", 1844 (Greek Revival with Georgian tower, wood board and wood clapboard)
26	"Dr. G. Clark House", c.1870 (Early Victorian, wood clapboard)
27	"First Methodist Church Parsonage", 1858 (Early Victorian - bracketed, wood clapboard)
36	"G. Thurber House", c.1780, c.1840 (Colonial with Greek Revival alterations; wood clapboard)
40	"C. Harding House", c.1840 (Greek Revival, wood shingles)
44	"P. Brayton House", c.1840 (Greek Revival, wood clapboard)
49	"D. K. Bowen House", c.1795 (Late Georgian, wood clapboard and wood shingle)
59	"James Maxwell Birthplace", 1743 (Colonial, brick and wood shingle)
11	<u>FEDERAL STREET</u> "Capt. C. R. Cutler House", c.1860 (Early Victorian, asphalt brick)
21	"Bosworth-Maxwell House", by Russell Warren (?), c.1840 (Greek Revival, wood board and wood clapboard)
31	"A. M. Brown House", c.1860 (Early Victorian, wood clapboard)
--	<u>FRANKLIN STREET</u> "Old Freight Depot", 1887 (Late Victorian, wood clapboard)
23	<u>GREENE STREET</u> "Rev. Sidney Dean House", c.1760 (Georgian, wood shingle; moved)
24	"Thomas C. Williams House", c.1780 (Colonial, enlarged c.1880, wood clapboard)
5	"William L. Collamore House", 1897 (Late Victorian - Queen Anne, imitation brick and wood shingle)
12	<u>HOPE STREET</u> "Brochu House", c.1880 (Late Victorian - Italianate, wood clapboard)
16	"Hubbard-Parker House", c.1876 (Late Victorian - Italianate, wood shingle)
18	"Hubbard-Speakman House", c.1876 (Late Victorian-Italianate, wood clapboard)

<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>STREET, NAME, DATE, DESCRIPTION</u>
	<u>HOPE STREET (Cont'd.)</u>
22	"James H. Maxwell House", c.1850 (Greek Revival, wood clapboard)
27	"Joseph Sawtelle House", c.1880 (Early Victorian, wood clapboard)
32	"B. Bowen House", c.1860 (Early Victorian transitional from Greek Revival, wood clapboard)
8	<u>JEFFERSON STREET</u>
	"Joanna Maxwell Simonds House", c.1820 (Federal, wood clapboard; moved)
10	"Armory", 1842 (Early Victorian-Gothic, stone; altered)
15	<u>LIBERTY STREET</u>
	"G. G. Hazard House", c.1800 (Federal, brick and wood clapboard)
--	"Liberty Street School", 1847, by Thomas A. Tefft (Early Victorian, brick and sandstone)
33	"Charles Wheaton House", 1809 (Federal, wood shingle)
37	"James W. Barton House", c.1848 (Early Victorian, wood clapboard)
4	<u>LYNDON STREET</u>
	"Lewis Hoar House", c.1845 (Early Victorian transitional from Federal, wood clapboard)
7	"Gotjen House", 1945 (Early 20th Century - Colonial Revival, wood clapboard and brick)
15	"Governor Lyndon House", 1751 (Colonial, wood clapboard)
--	"St. Mark's Church", by Russell Warren, 1829 (Greek Revival, wood board and wood clapboard)
20	"Old Cooper Shop", c.1800 (Colonial with Greek Revival alterations, wood board, wood shingle and wood clapboard)
28	"J. J. Bickner House", c.1850 (Early Victorian, wood clapboard)
39	"N. W. Sanders House", c.1850 (Early Victorian, composition shingle)
47	"W. H. Crawley House", 1881 (Late Victorian, wood shingle)
48	"J. Sanders House", c.1840 (Greek Revival, wood shingle)
53	"S. Maxwell House", c.1850 (Greek Revival, wood boards)

<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>STREET, NAME, DATE, DESCRIPTION</u>
229	<u>MAIN STREET</u> "W. L. Brown House", c.1750 (Colonial, wood clapboard and wood shingle)
--	"St. John-Baptiste Church", 1881 (Late Victorian, wood clapboard)
329	"C.H. Handy House", c. 1870 (Early Victorian - bracketed, wood shingle)
347	"N. Drown House", c.1845, c.1880 (Early Victorian transitional from Federal with Late Victorian wing, aluminum clapboard)
366	"Dow-Starr House", c.1860 (Early Victorian - Gothic, stone)
382	"Cromwell-Child House", 1803 (Federal, brick; altered)
390	"Polly Saunders House", 1802 (Federal, wood clapboard)
402	"Pashal Allen's Store", 1809 (Federal, brick; altered)
--	"Warren Baptist Church", 1844 (Early Victorian - Gothic, stone)
421	"DeWolf House", 1753, c.1860 (Colonial with Early Victorian additions, wood clapboard)
--	"Warren Town Hall", 1890, by William R. Walker & Son (of Providence) (Late Victorian - Academic, brick and sandstone)
--	"George Hail Free Library", by William R. Walker & Son, 1888-1889 (Late Victorian - Romanesque, stone)
542	"Hannah B. Thompson House", c.1760, c.1860 (Georgian with Early Victorian additions, asbestos brick and wood shingle)
560	"William Carr House", c.1840 (Greek Revival, wood clapboard and wood shingle; altered)
577	"Mary E. Pierce House", c.1880 (Late Victorian, wood clapboard)
582	"Eddy House", c.1770 (Georgian, wood shingle)
592	"Martin-Bowen House", 1760, c.1820 (Colonial with Greek Revival alterations, wood shingle and wood clapboard)
606	"Bliss-Ruisden House", c.1825 (Federal, wood clapboard)
605	"M. Ingraham House", c.1790 (Federal, asphalt shingle)
624	"Smith-Winslow House", c.1850 (Early Victorian - eclectic, stone)

<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>STREET, NAME, DATE, DESCRIPTION</u>
	<u>MAIN STREET (Cont'd.)</u>
673	"Hezekiah Munro House", 1793 (Georgian, aluminum clapboard)
701	"General Nathan Goff House", c.1770, c.1860 (Colonial with Early Victorian addition, wood clapboard)
49	<u>MANNING STREET</u>
	"Benjamin Cranston House", 1845 (Early Victorian, wood clapboard)
52	"W. H. Bowen House", c.1840 (Greek Revival, wood clapboard)
42	<u>MARKET STREET</u>
	"Chace House", c.1840 (Greek Revival, asbestos shingle)
48	"Bullock House", c.1780 (Colonial, wood clapboard)
7	<u>MILLER STREET</u>
	"Burt House", c.1870 (Early Victorian - bracketed Italianate, wood clapboard)
15	"James Batcheler House", c.1850 (Early Victorian--bracketed, wood clapboard)
21	"Luther-Turner House", c.1790 (Federal, altered; wood shingle)
22	"Henry F. Champlin House", 1883 (Late Victorian-Queen Anne, wood clapboard, wood shingle, fish-scale shingle)
33	"Miller-Abbott House", 1789, 1802 (Late Georgian, wood clapboard and wood shingle)
43	"R. B. Johnson House", before 1823 (Federal with Early Victorian additions, wood clapboard)
51	"W. T. Wheaton House", c.1790 (Late Georgian, wood clapboard and wood shingle, raised 1 story and altered)
18	<u>NOBERT STREET</u>
	"House", c.1790, c.1840 (Colonial with Greek Revival alterations, wood clapboard; moved)
7	<u>SCHOOL STREET</u>
	"Sherman House", 1784 (Colonial, wood shingle)
12	"S. Hoar House", c.1770, c.1860 (Colonial with Early Victorian alterations, wood clapboard)
15	"Moore-Cushing House", c.1750 (Colonial, wood clapboard; moved)
--	"St. Mark's Chapel", 1858 (Early Victorian, wood board)

<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>STREET, NAME, DATE, DESCRIPTION</u>
17	<u>STATE STREET</u> "E. E. Martin House", c.1800 (Federal, wood clapboard)
24	"Rebecca Maxwell Phillips House", 1804 (Federal, wood clapboard)
27	"Luther House", c.1780 (Colonial, wood clapboard)
30	"Eddy-Cutler House", c.1800 (Federal, brick and wood clapboard)
35	"Jason Coffin House", c.1825 (Federal, wood clapboard)
41	"S. Davol House", 1752 (Colonial, wood clapboard)
44	"G. Clarke House", c.1780 (Georgian, wood clapboard)
53	"C. Richmond House", c.1800 (Federal, composition shingle; altered)
62-66	<u>UNION STREET</u> "Warren Manufacturing Company mill housing", 1868 (Early Victorian, wood clapboard)
81	"Thomas Cole House", c.1850 (Early Victorian - Gothic bracketed, wood clapboard)
90	"John R. Wheaton House", 1833 (Greek Revival, wood board and wood clapboard)
95	"Luther House", c.1750 (Colonial, wood clapboard and wood shingle)
14	<u>WASHINGTON STREET</u> "Dora Swift House", 1902 (Late Victorian - Colonial Revival, wood clapboard and wood shingle)
18	"Betsy Burr House", c.1789 (Colonial, wood clapboard)
19	"G. T. Gardner House", c.1840 (Early Victorian - bracketed, wood clapboard)
35	"Buckingham House", c.1900 (Late Victorian - Shingle, wood shingle)
40	"F. Marble House", c.1840 (Early Victorian - bracketed, wood clapboard)
46	"S. Peck House", c.1770 (Georgian, wood clapboard)
47	"H. Champlin House", c.1810, c.1860 (Federal with Early Victorian alterations, wood clapboard)
50	"J. R. Hoar House, 1841 (Greek Revival, wood board)
55	"J. Hailes House", c.1750 (Colonial, composition shingle)
58	"Baptist Society House", c.1750 (Colonial, wood shingle)

NUMBER

STREET, NAME, DATE, DESCRIPTION

- 23 WATER STREET
"G. Lawless House", c.1760, c.1830 (Georgian with Greek Revival trim, wood shingle)
- 48 "Collamore House", c.1854 (Greek Revival, composition shingle; altered)
- 64 "Capt. J. C. Joyce House", c.1850 (Greek Revival, aluminum clapboard)
- 67 "Humphrey House", c.1830 (Federal, aluminum clapboard)
- 77 "S. Mason House", c.1770 (Georgian, asphalt shingle over wood clapboard)
- 82 "D. Foster House", c.1790 (Georgian, wood shingle; altered)
- 92 "J. E. Bowen House", c.1770 (Georgian, wood clapboard)
- 101 "Stillwell House", c.1800 (Georgian, wood shingle)
- 110 "Drown House", c.1840 (Greek Revival, wood clapboard)
- 125 "Driscoll House", c.1800 (Late Georgian, wood clapboard)
- "Drown House", c.1780, (Georgian, wood shingle; altered)
- 146 "Chocolate Shop", c.1890 (Late Victorian, wood board and wood clapboard)
- 154 "J. C. Hall House", c.1830 (Greek Revival, wood clapboard)
- 160 "D. B. Wheaton House", c.1760 (Colonial, brick and wood clapboard; altered)
- 165 "G. R. Kinnicutt House", c.1780 (Late Georgian, asphalt shingle)
- 172 "Hoar-Hall House", c.1770 (Georgian, asphalt brick)
- 184 "H. Child House", c.1800, (Federal, brick, wood shingle and wood clapboard)
- 193 "Mercier's Hardware Store", c.1870 (Late Victorian, wood clapboard)
- 203 "Gilbert Church House", c.1880 (Late Victorian - Queen Anne, aluminum clapboards)
- 211 "Barton House", c.1760 (Georgian, asbestos shingle)
- 228 "J. N. Tibbetts House", c.1840 (Greek Revival, wood clapboard)
- 236 "N. Wheaton House", c.1775 (Georgian, wood clapboard)

<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>STREET, NAME, DATE, DESCRIPTION</u>
	<u>WATER STREET (Cont'd.)</u>
242	"Haile Collins House", c.1760 (Georgian, asbestos shingle)
252	"Driscoll-Allen House", c.1800 (Federal, wood shingle and wood clapboard)
259	"Hope Bank Building", 1858 (Early Victorian, wood clapboard)
262	"William Maxwell House", c.1800 (Federal, asbestos siding)
277	"Old Carriage Shop", c.1790 (Colonial, wood clapboard and asphalt shingle)
296	"William Collins House", c.1780 (Georgian, wood shingle)
317	"Caleb Carr House", c.1770 (Georgian, aluminum clapboards)
321	"Carr's and Stubb's Wharf and Oyster House", c.1898 (Late Victorian, wood clapboard)
325	"Old Dye House", c.1870 (Late Victorian, brick)
329	"J. J. Smith's Oil Works", c.1840 (Greek Revival, stone)
350	"John Emery House", 1876 (Late Victorian - Tuscan, brick and wood clapboard)
353	"Greenwood-Carr House", c.1830, c.1860 (Late Georgian with Early Victorian additions, asbestos shingle)
383	"Gardner-Brown Mill", 1848 (also known as Gladding's Sail-Loft) (Greek Revival, stone)
405	"Marble's Hall", c.1840 (Greek Revival, stone)
11	<u>WHEATON STREET</u> "N. Kent House", c.1845 (Early Victorian transitional from Federal, wood clapboard)
15	<u>WOOD STREET</u> "Richmond House", c.1780 (Georgian, wood clapboard; moved)
18	"Brown-Hall House", 1858 (Early Victorian - bracketed, wood clapboard)
19	"Drown House", c.1850 (Early Victorian - Gothic, wood clapboard)

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

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received

date entered

Continuation sheet 7

Item number 7 & 8

Page

The expansion of Warren's industrial capacity in the late 19th century was paralleled by the town's growing population. As in many Rhode Island towns, such growth resulted from an influx of European and Canadian immigrants. Drawn by the opportunity to work in the town's mills--the Warren Manufacturing Company, the Cutler Manufacturing Company, the Inman Company, and the Parker Mill--large communities of Irish, Canadians, Italians, and Poles settled in Warren in the last half of the 19th century, where their presence in substantial numbers altered the town's social and political fabric.

Architecturally and historically, the significant legacy of these ethnic immigrant communities is best documented by the Catholic churches they built. For these immigrants, the parish church was the institutional center of neighborhood life since social and educational functions as well as religious functions took place there. For an immigrant community, at least temporarily isolated from the larger town by barriers of language and culture, the parish church was the social and cultural center of its civic life.

The addition of such auxilliary buildings as schools, convents, rectories, and parish halls, to the areas near these churches produced the characteristic church complex--the large church became the centerpiece of a collection of buildings representing the several roles of a Catholic parish in the lives of the ethnic community it served.

Warren's Irish population built their church, Saint Mary's, in 1851; this early structure has since been replaced by a modern (1972) church. In 1881, Saint Jean-Baptiste, a Victorian structure with Gothic details was constructed to serve the town's French Canadian populace; an 1891 fire necessitated a remodelling of its entrance. Saint Casimir's Church, which serves the Polish community, dates from 1908 and was partially rebuilt after 1913. Saint Alexander's Church, constructed c. 1920, was built by Warren's Italian Catholic community.

Inventory (Addenda); Contributing Structures

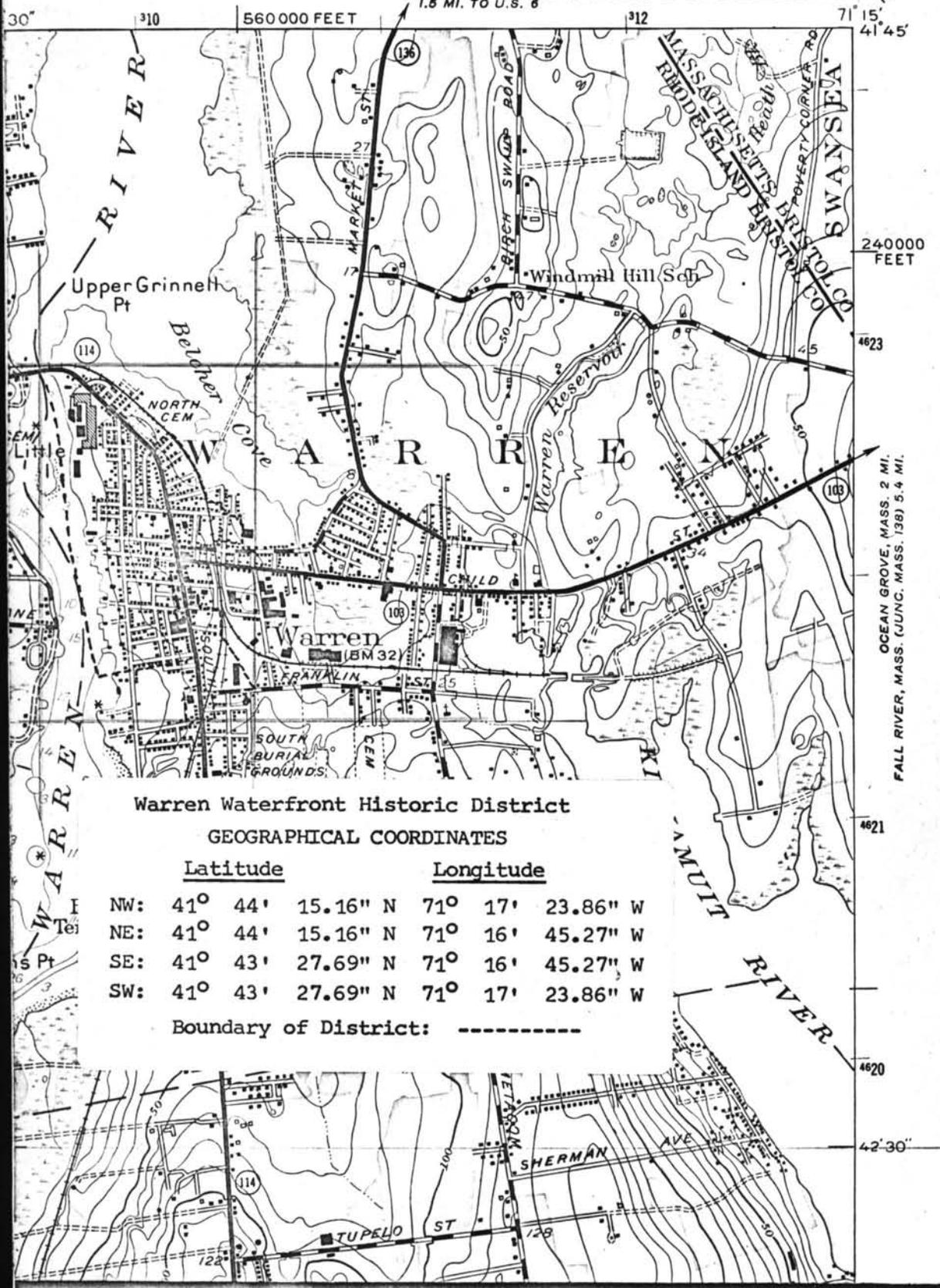
MAIN STREET

- 328 Saint Jean-Baptiste Church (1881, 1912): 1-story, gable-roofed, Late Victorian church with Gothic windows; built for the French Canadian parish organized by Rev. E.E. Nobert of Somerset, MA, in 1877; partially destroyed by fire in 1891; the triple portico was added to the original facade in 1912, and remodelled in 1978; now sided with vinyl.

(See Continuation Sheet #8)

BRISTOL QUADRANGLE
 RHODE ISLAND - MASSACHUSETTS
 7.5-MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
 1.5 MI. TO U.S. 6

87671 SW
 (Somerset)



Warren Waterfront Historic District
 GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES

	Latitude	Longitude
NW:	41° 44' 15.16" N	71° 17' 23.86" W
NE:	41° 44' 15.16" N	71° 16' 45.27" W
SE:	41° 43' 27.69" N	71° 16' 45.27" W
SW:	41° 43' 27.69" N	71° 17' 23.86" W

Boundary of District: - - - - -

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM

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

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

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Warren Waterfront Historic District
AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
See Continuation Sheet 1

CITY OR TOWN:
Warren

STATE:
Rhode Island

CODE
44

COUNTY:
Bristol

CODE
001

3. MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE: U. S. Geological Survey

SCALE: 1: 24,000

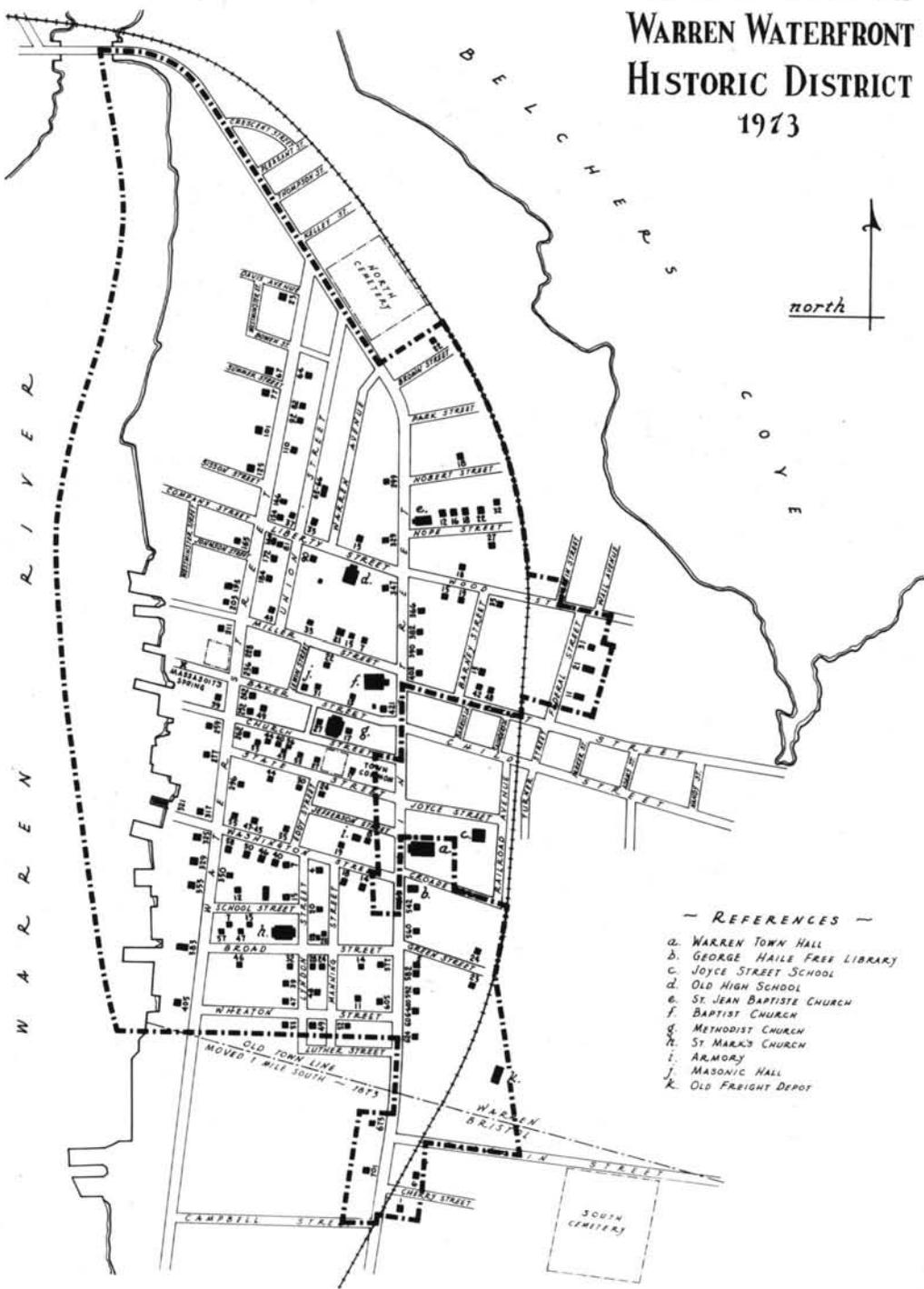
DATE: 1955

4. REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

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

NATIONAL REGISTER WARREN WATERFRONT HISTORIC DISTRICT 1973



- REFERENCES —
- a. WARREN TOWN HALL
 - b. GEORGE HAILE FREE LIBRARY
 - c. JOYCE STREET SCHOOL
 - d. OLD HIGH SCHOOL
 - e. ST. JEAN BAPTISTE CHURCH
 - f. BAPTIST CHURCH
 - g. METHODIST CHURCH
 - h. ST. MARK'S CHURCH
 - i. ARMORY
 - j. MASONIC HALL
 - k. OLD FREIGHT DEPOT

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM

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

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

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Warren Waterfront Historic District

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

See Continuation Sheet 1

CITY OR TOWN:

Warren

STATE:

Rhode Island

CODE

44

COUNTY:

Bristol

CODE

001

3. MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE:

Lombard J. Pozzi

SCALE: None given

DATE: October, 1973

4. REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

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



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM*(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)*

1. NAME

COMMON

Warren Waterfront Historic
District

AND/OR HISTORIC

NUMERIC CODE *(Assigned by NPS)*

2. LOCATION

STATE

Rhode Island

COUNTY

Bristol

TOWN

Warren

STREET AND NUMBER

See Continuation Sheet 1

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT

Elizabeth S. Warren

DATE

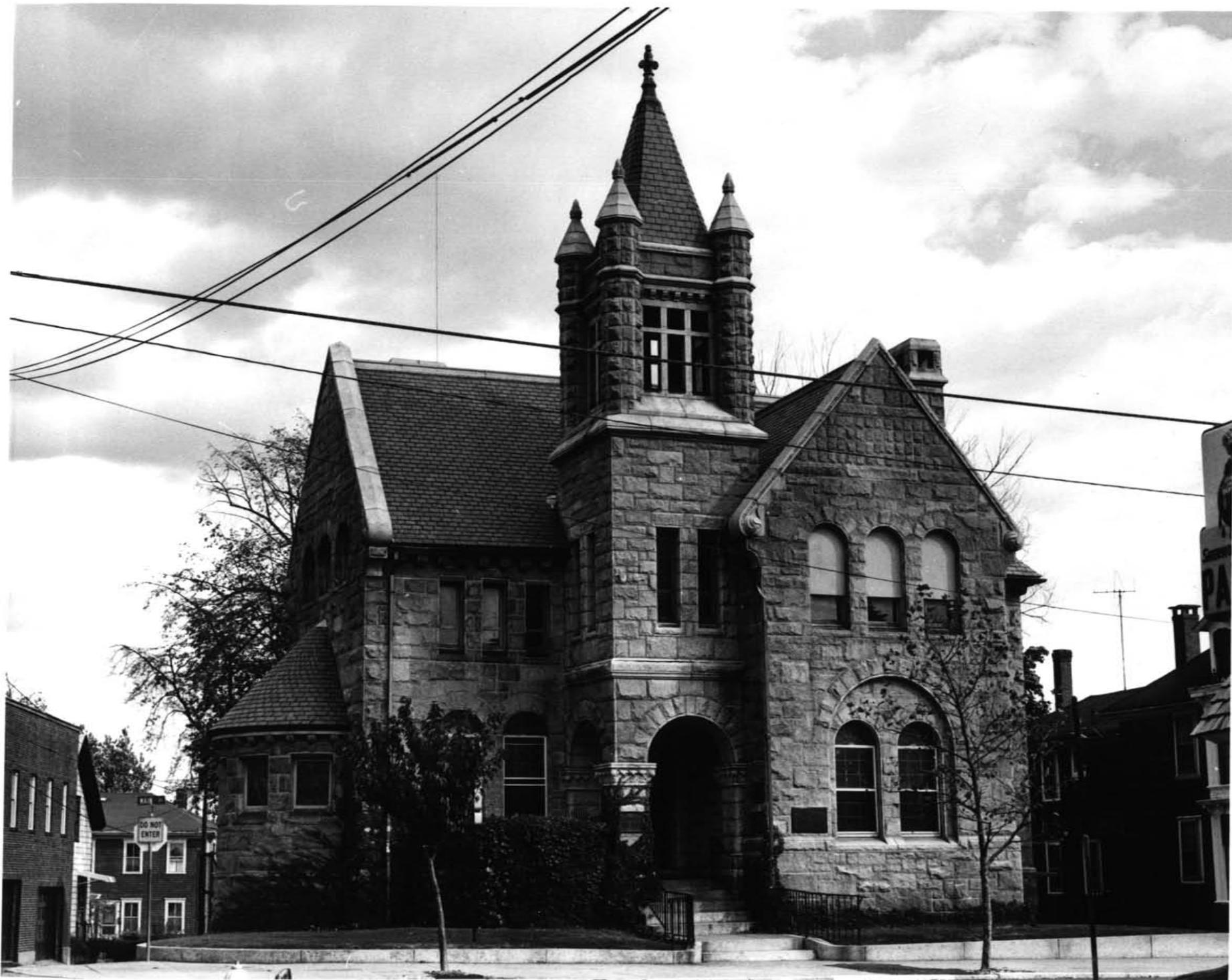
1973

NEGATIVE FILED AT Rhode Island
Historical Preservation Com-
mission, John Brown House,
52 Power Street, Providence
Rhode Island, 02906

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Main Street, looking south along its east side, showing (left to right) the Martin-Bowen house (1760, and altered c. 1820), the Bliss Ruisden house (c. 1825) and the Smith-Winslow house (c. 1850); these are numbered 592, 600 and 624 on the street.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

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

1. NAME

COMMON

Warren Waterfront Historic
District

AND/OR HISTORIC

NUMERIC CODE (Assigned by NPS)

2. LOCATION

STATE

Rhode Island

COUNTY

Eristol

TOWN

Warren

STREET AND NUMBER

See Continuation Sheet 1

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT

Elizabeth S. Warren

DATE

1973

NEGATIVE FILED AT Rhode Island

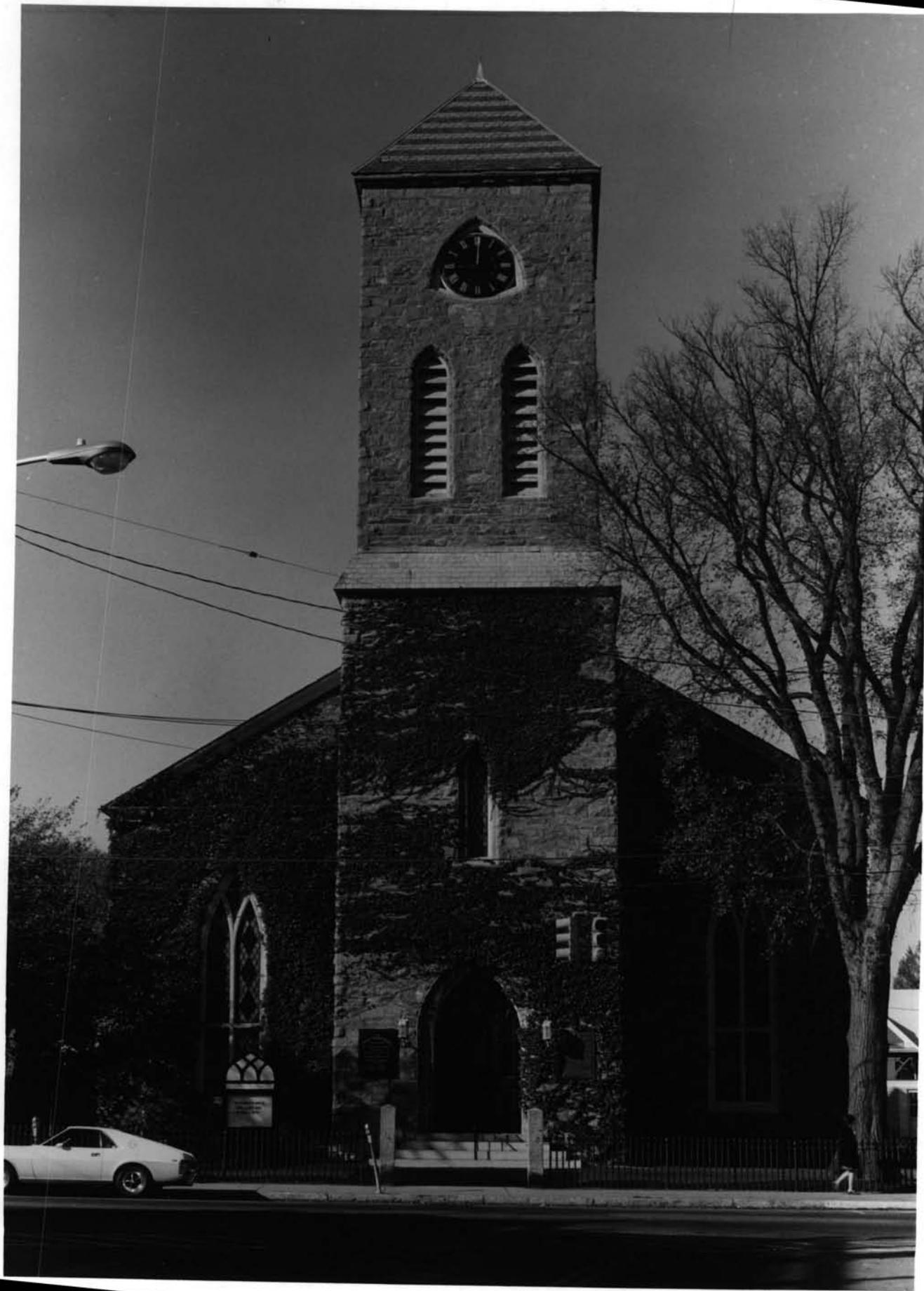
Historical Preservation Com-
mission, John Brown House,

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

52 Power Street, Providence,
Rhode Island, 02906

George Hail Library, Main and Greene Streets, designed by William R. Walker &
Son, 1888-1889: view from west.



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

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

1. NAME

COMMON

Warren Historic Waterfront
District

AND/OR HISTORIC

NUMERIC CODE (Assigned by NPS)

2. LOCATION

STATE

Rhode Island

COUNTY

Bristol

TOWN

Warren

STREET AND NUMBER

See Continuation Sheet 1

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT

Elizabeth S. Warren

DATE

1973

NEGATIVE FILED AT

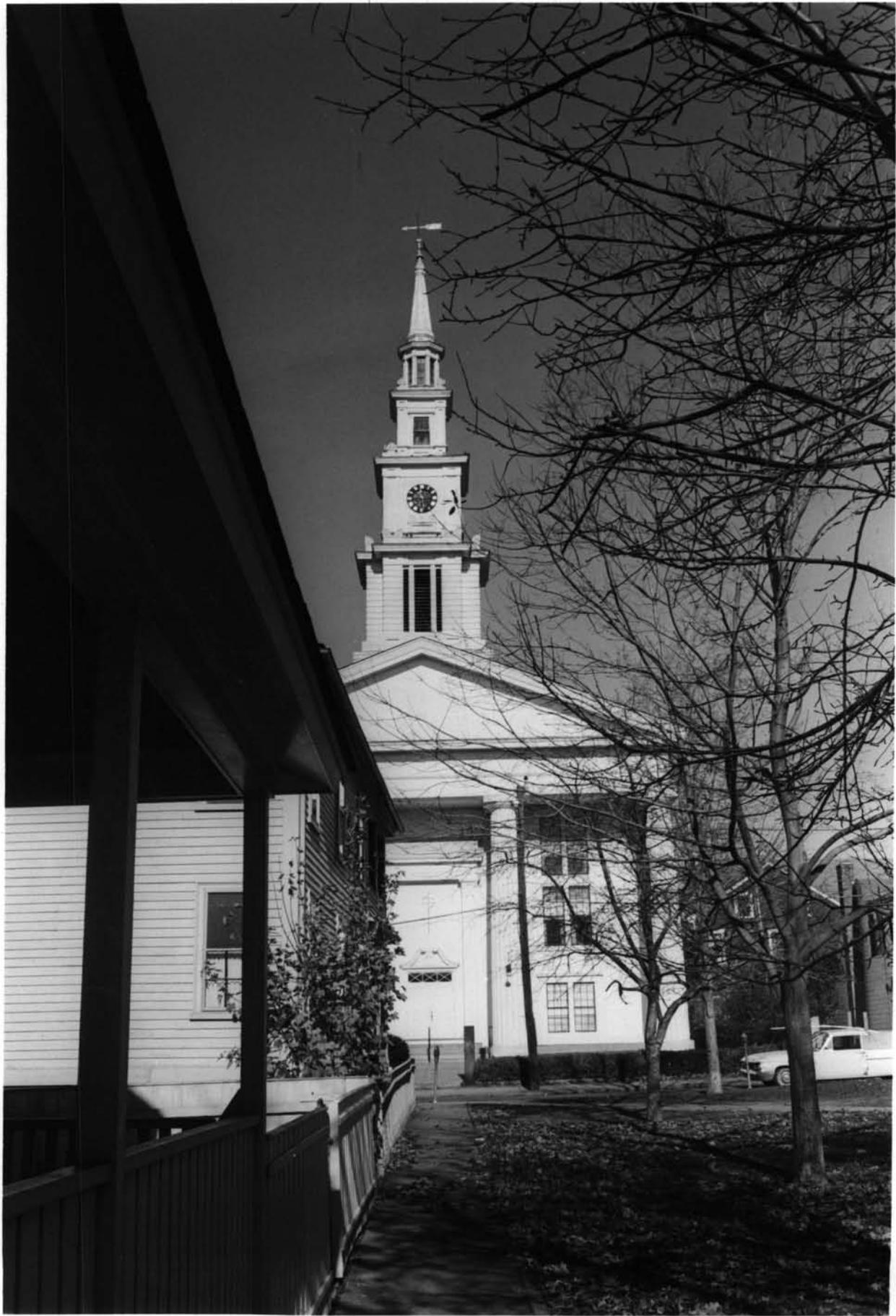
Rhode Island
Historical Preservation Com-
mission, John Brown House,
52 Power Street, Providence,
Rhode Island, 02906

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Warren Baptist Church, Main and Miller Streets, by Russell Warren, 1844: principal
(east) elevation.

Warren, Map Plate E, p. 21



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

COUNTY

Bristol

FOR NPS USE ONLY

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

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

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Warren United Methodist Church

AND/OR HISTORIC: First Methodist Church

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

27 Church Street

CITY OR TOWN:

Warren

STATE:

Rhode Island, 02885

CODE

111

COUNTY:

Bristol

CODE

001

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: E. S. Warren

DATE OF PHOTO: April 8, 1970

NEGATIVE FILED AT: Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission,
State House, 90 Smith Street, Providence, R. I., 02903

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

South front, showing main entrance as remodelled, but showing
steeple before removal of acroteria.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

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

1. NAME

<p>COMMON Warren Waterfront Historic District</p>	<p>AND/OR HISTORIC</p>	<p>NUMERIC CODE (Assigned by NPS)</p>
---	------------------------	---------------------------------------

2. LOCATION

<p>STATE Rhode Island</p>	<p>COUNTY Bristol</p>	<p>TOWN Warren</p>
-------------------------------	---------------------------	------------------------

STREET AND NUMBER

See Continuation Sheet 1

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

<p>PHOTO CREDIT Elizabeth S. Warren</p>	<p>DATE 1973</p>	<p>NEGATIVE FILED AT Rhode Island Historical Preservation Com- mission, John Brown House, 52 Power Street, Providence, Rhode Island, 02906</p>
---	----------------------	--

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

R. B. Johnson House, 43 Miller Street, built before 1823: principal entrance,



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM*(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)*

1. NAME

COMMON

Warren Waterfront Historic
District

AND/OR HISTORIC

NUMERIC CODE *(Assigned by NPS)*

2. LOCATION

STATE

Rhode Island

COUNTY

Pristol

TOWN

Warren

STREET AND NUMBER

See Continuation Sheet 1

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT

Elizabeth S. Warren

DATE

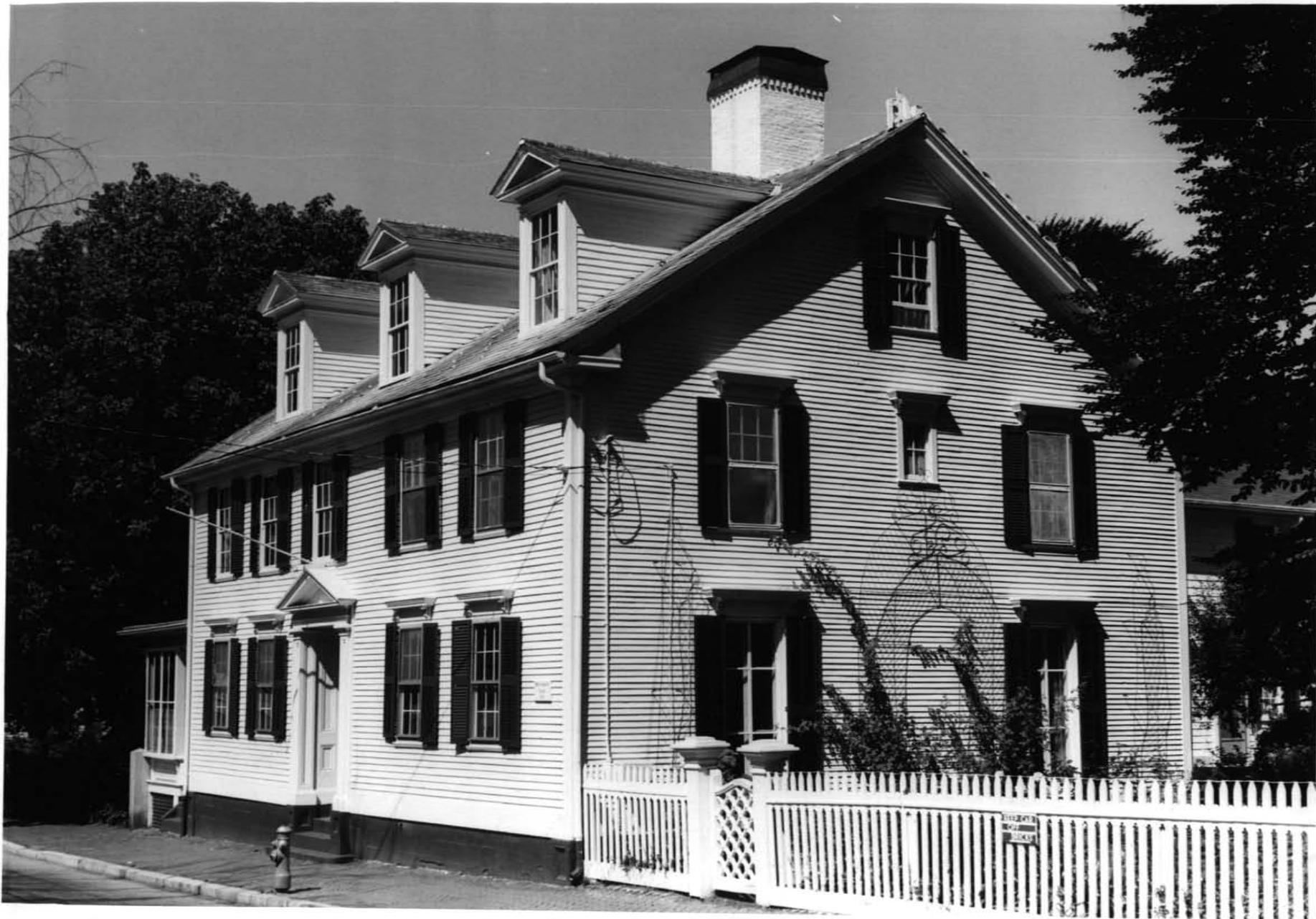
1973

NEGATIVE FILED AT Rhode Island
Historical Preservation Com-
mission, John Brown House,
52 Power Street, Providence,
Rhode Island, 02906

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Posworth-Maxwell house, 21 Federal Street, perhaps designed by Russell Warren,
c. 1840: exterior seen from the south-west.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

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

1. NAME		
COMMON Warren Waterfront Historic District	AND/OR HISTORIC	NUMERIC CODE (Assigned by NPS)
2. LOCATION		
STATE Rhode Island	COUNTY Bristol	TOWN Warren
STREET AND NUMBER See Continuation Sheet 1		
3. PHOTO REFERENCE		
PHOTO CREDIT Elizabeth S. Warren	DATE 1973	NEGATIVE FILED AT Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission, John Brown House, 52 Power Street, Providence, Rhode Island, 02906
4. IDENTIFICATION		
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. Miller-Abbot house, 33 Miller Street, 1789-1802: exterior.		



MARINE
CUSHION
CANVAS CO.
LIGHT CANVAS
Fabrication
ON REAR

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

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

1. NAME		
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2. LOCATION		
STATE Rhode Island	COUNTY Bristol	TOWN Warren
STREET AND NUMBER See Continuation Sheet 1		
3. PHOTO REFERENCE		
PHOTO CREDIT Elizabeth S. Warren	DATE 1973	NEGATIVE FILED AT Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission, John Brown House, 52 Power Street, Providence, Rhode Island, 02906
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DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.		

James Maxwell birthplace, 59, Church Street, 1743: exterior.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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COMMON Warren Waterfront Historic District	AND/OR HISTORIC	NUMERIC CODE (Assigned by NPS)
2. LOCATION		
STATE Rhode Island	COUNTY Bristol	TOWN Warren
STREET AND NUMBER See Continuation Sheet 1		
3. PHOTO REFERENCE		
PHOTO CREDIT Eliza'eth S. Warren	DATE 1973	NEGATIVE FILED AT Rhode Island Historical Preservation Com- mission, John Brown House, 52 Power Street, Providence Rhode Island, 02906
4. IDENTIFICATION		
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.		

J. J. Smith's Oil Works, 329 Water Street, c. 1840: street (east) front.



BLOUNT SEAFOOD CORP.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

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

1. NAME		
COMMON Warren Waterfront Historic District	AND/OR HISTORIC	NUMERIC CODE (Assigned by NPS)
2. LOCATION		
STATE Rhode Island	COUNTY Bristol	TOWN Warren
STREET AND NUMBER See Continuation Sheet 1		
3. PHOTO REFERENCE		
PHOTO CREDIT Elizabeth S. Warren	DATE 1973	NEGATIVE FILED AT Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission, John Brown House, 52 Power Street, Providence, Rhode Island, 02906
4. IDENTIFICATION		
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. Gardner Gardner Brown Mill, 383 Water Street: street (east) front.		



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

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

1. NAME

COMMON

Warren Waterfront Historic
District

AND/OR HISTORIC

NUMERIC CODE (Assigned by NPS)

2. LOCATION

STATE

Rhode Island

COUNTY

Bristol

TOWN

Warren

STREET AND NUMBER

See Continuation Sheet 1

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT

Elizabeth S. Warren

DATE

1973

NEGATIVE FILED AT Rhode Island
Historical Preservation Com-
mission, John Brown House,
52 Power Street, Providence,
Rhode Island, 02906

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Eddy house, 582 Main Street, c. 1770: entrance.

1895 - EVERTS & RICHARDS
PHILADELPHIA

Warren, Map Plate G, p. 26

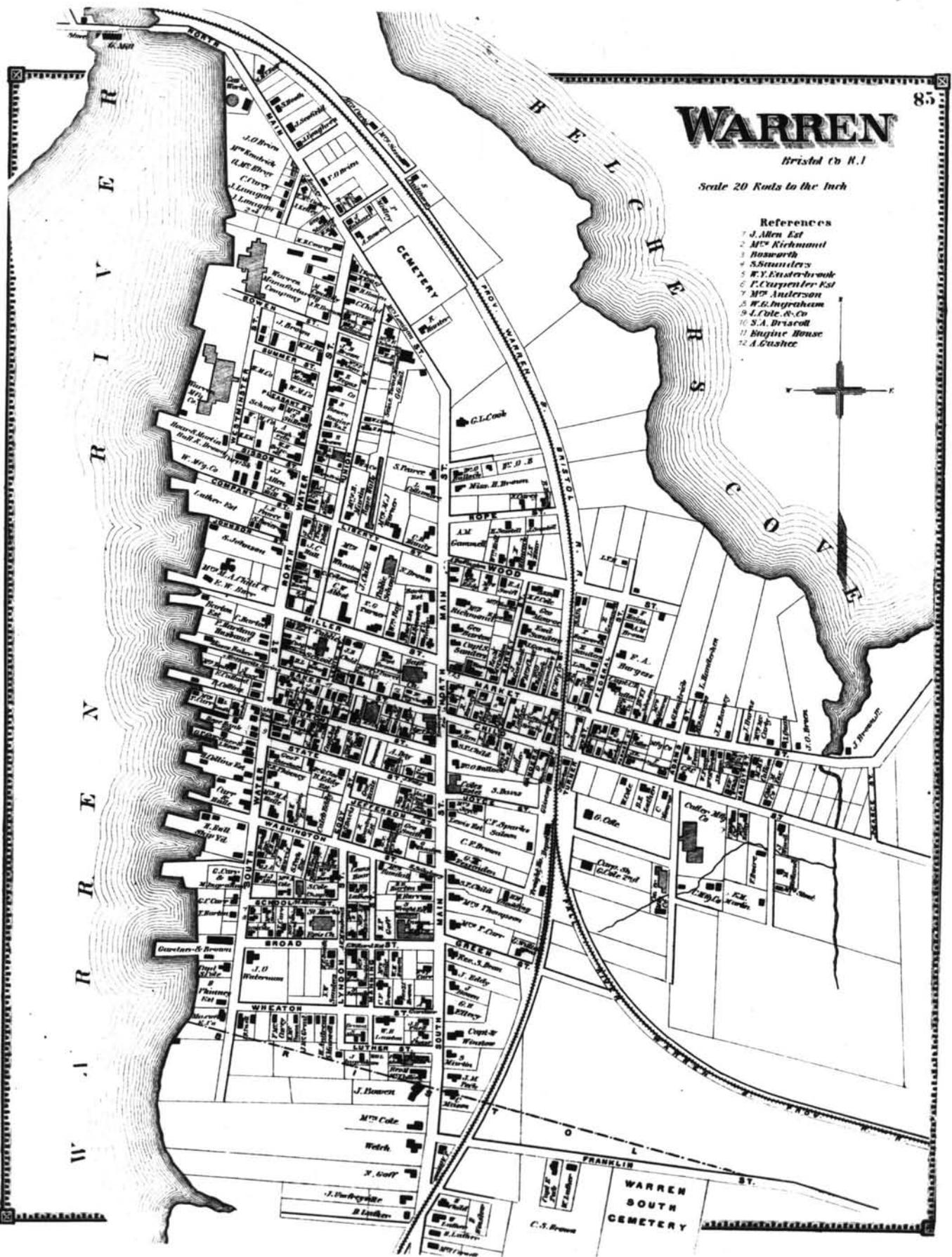
WARREN

Bristol Co N.I.

Scale 20 Rods to the Inch

References

- 1 J. Allen East
- 2 M^{rs} Richmond
- 3 Rowworth
- 4 S. Sturtevant
- 5 F. Y. Knickerbocker
- 6 F. Carpenter East
- 7 M^{rs} Anderson
- 8 W. G. Ingraham
- 9 J. Cole & Co
- 10 S. A. Driscoll
- 11 Bugine House
- 12 A. Gushoe



1870 - D.G. BEERS & CO.
PHILADELPHIA

Warren, map Plate A, p. VI

MAP OF BRISTOL COUNTY

RHODE ISLAND

from original Surveys under the direction of
HENRY F. WALLING CIVIL ENGINEER

1851

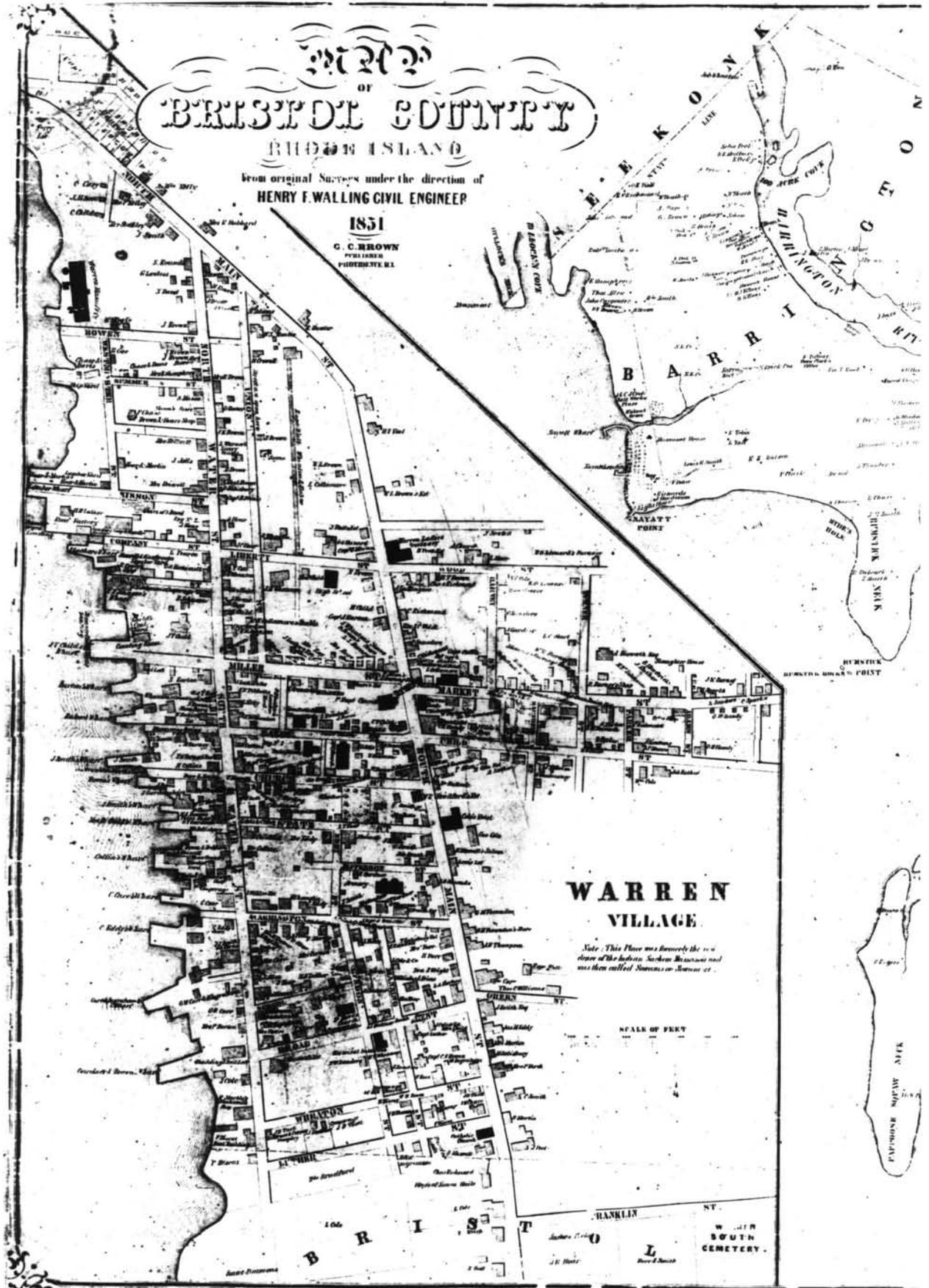
G. C. BROWN
PROPRIETOR
PUBLISHED BY H. I.

WARREN VILLAGE

*Note: This Place was formerly the 11th
degre of the Indian Sachem Mianox and
was then called Mianox or Mianox et.*

SCALE OF FEET

PAPPOUSE SQUARE MARK



1851. HENRY F. WALLING
C.C. BROWN, PROV., R.I.

Warren, Map Plate D, p. 16



Warren Waterfront Historic District

Warren, Rhode Island

Intersection of Main or Market Streets, view to southeast

by McKenzie Woodward, Photographer

July 2003

No 1 of 6

Negative RHPHC



Warren Waterfront Historic District

Warren, Rhode Island

Intersection of Main and Church Streets, view to southwest

Wm McKenzie Woodward, Photographer

July 2003

No 2 of 6

Negative E1HPHC



Warren Waterfront Historic District
Warren, Rhode Island
~~Main~~ Street, view to north from intersection of Joyce Street
Wm McKenzie Woodward, Photographer
July 2003
No 3 of 6
Negative, RHPHC



Warren Waterfront Historic District

Warren, Rhode Island

North Burial ground, view to northeast

Wm McKenzie Woodward, Photographer

JULY 2003

NO 4 of 6

Negative, EHPHC



IN Memory of
Maj. ROBERT CARR,
who departed this Life
on the 15th of August,
A.D. 1789.
Aged 48 Years,
and 3 Months.

How low'd how Valued once avails thee not,
To whom related, or by whom begot;
A heap of dust alone remains of thee,
Tis all that's left, and all the proud shall be.

Warren Waterfront Historic District

Warren, Rhode Island

Major Robert Carr Stone, North Burial Ground

Wm McKenzie Woodford, Photographer

July 2005

No 5 of 6

Negative, RHPHC

2005 JUL 14 11:41 AM AC+BT GREEN



Warren Waterfront Historic District

Warren, Rhode Island

St. Anthony's Church, 645 Main Street, view to southwest

Via McKenzie Woodward, Photographer

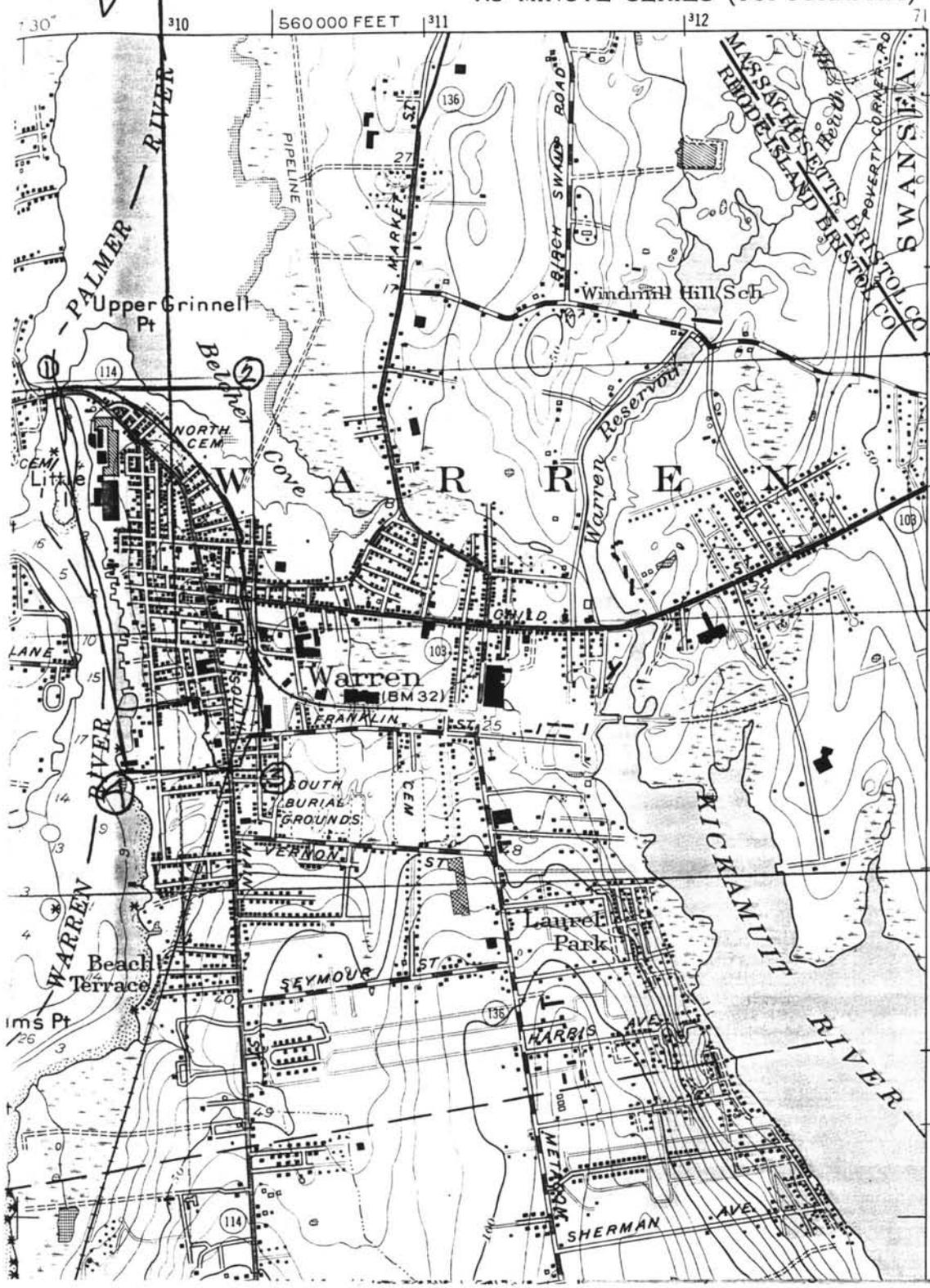
July 2003

No 6 of 6

Negative, RIHPHC

BRISTOL QUADRANGLE
 RHODE ISLAND - MASSACHUSETTS
 7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

6767 1 SW
 (Sullivan/Smith)



Warren Waterfront
 Historic District
 Town of Warren
 Bristol County
 Rhode Island

- 240000
 FEET
- ① 309580
 4622960
 - ② 310300
 4622950
 - ③ 310310
 4621470
 - ④ 309800
 4621480

OCEAN GROVE, MASS.
 FALL RIVER, MASS. (UNCL. MASS. 138) 5

