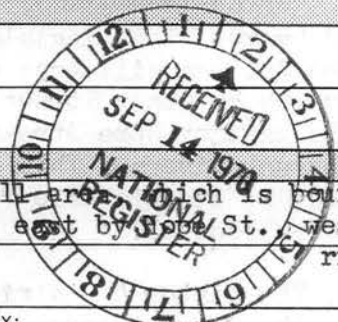


NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Rhode Island	
COUNTY: Providence	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER 70.11.44.0016	DATE 11/10/70



1. NAME
COMMON: College Hill Historic District
AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION
STREET AND NUMBER: contained within the College Hill area north by Olney Street, south by Cohan Blvd., east by Hope St. west by
CITY OR TOWN: Providence
STATE: Rhode Island, 02903, 02904, 02906 CODE: COUNTY: Providence CODE: 007

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/>	Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both <input type="checkbox"/>	Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes: Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No: <input type="checkbox"/>
Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input type="checkbox"/>	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered <input type="checkbox"/>		

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/>	Government <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Transportation <input type="checkbox"/>	Comments <input type="checkbox"/>
Commercial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Industrial <input type="checkbox"/>	Private Residence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Educational <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Military <input type="checkbox"/>	Religious <input type="checkbox"/>		
Entertainment <input type="checkbox"/>	Museum <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Scientific <input type="checkbox"/>		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY
OWNERS NAME: Various owners, public and private
STREET AND NUMBER:
CITY OR TOWN: Providence STATE: Rhode Island CODE: 007

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: City Clerk's Office, City Hall
STREET AND NUMBER: Dorrance and Washington Streets
CITY OR TOWN: Providence STATE: Rhode Island CODE: 007
APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 100(?)

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS
TITLE OF SURVEY: College Hill Demonstration Grant Study. Project R. I., D--1.
DATE OF SURVEY: 1959 Federal State County Local
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Providence Redevelopment Agency
STREET AND NUMBER: 10, Dorrance Street
CITY OR TOWN: Providence STATE: Rhode Island CODE: 007

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: R.I.
COUNTY: PROVIDENCE
ENTRY NUMBER: 70.11.44.0016
DATE: 11/10/70
FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input type="checkbox"/>	Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/>	Ruins <input type="checkbox"/>	Unexposed <input type="checkbox"/>
INTEGRITY	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	Altered <input type="checkbox"/>	Unaltered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Moved <input type="checkbox"/>	Original Site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The College Hill Historic District in Providence was so designated by municipal legislation in August, 1960. It is contained within the College Hill area or section, of 381 acres, which is bounded on the north by Olney Street, on the south by George M. Cohan Boulevard, on the east by Hope Street and on the west by the Providence and Moshassuck Rivers. This area came under detailed study in 1958 in respect to its historic value, the possibilities of preservation and of urban renewal.

The Historic District is that portion of College Hill which contains the largest concentration of historically and architecturally valuable structures. Having the entire length of Benefit Street as its spine, it spreads east and west from that street in irregular form--sometimes for one block on either side, sometimes more, sometimes less. Overall, it occupies about one quarter to one third of the total College Hill area. The Historic District is under the supervision of an appointed commission whose purpose is to maintain the integrity of its whole and to preserve, maintain and improve the architectural and visual qualities of its parts or contents.

The District stretches along the slope of a steep hillside overlooking the largely more modern commercial centre of the city. Because of this steep slope, business interests and business structures have never been attracted to or erected on College Hill. This area includes nearly all of the original XVII Century settlement of Providence and contains 300 XVIII and early XIX Century buildings. Of these, nearly all--and particularly the most important ones--are within the Historic District. Some of these buildings have always served public uses, a very few commercial ones, but the greater number were constructed as private residences and have remained such or are being returned to that status. Ownership is diversified, some properties being owned by the state, others by churches or educational institutions, and most by individuals.

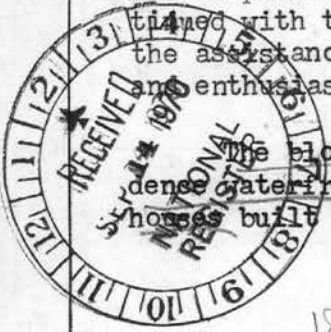
Over the years certain parts of the Historic District--mainly at its northern and southern ends--had suffered from blight, though fortunately this was seldom accompanied by the disappearance of structures. Much improvement has taken place in these portions and is being continued with the advice and control of the Historic District Commission, the assistance of the Providence Preservation Society and the funds and enthusiasm of the property-owners themselves.

The blocks in the south-west section are part of the old Providence waterfront, with some of the warehouses and combined shops and houses built in the early XIX Century during the hey-day of Providence

*18th century frame houses
some brick*

(See Continuation Sheet)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Rhode Island	
COUNTY Providence	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER 70.11.44.0016	DATE 11/10/70

(Number all entries)

7. Description.

shipping activity. Current plans call for restoration of seventeen of the old structures and construction of some new housing, a luxury apartment building and an office building in this area.

8. Significance.

Also throughout the District can be seen planned, careful work of preservation, restoration and urban renewal being carried on in combination. Beginning in 1958, an intensive study was made of all of College Hill, with an emphasis on the Historic District: all structures were mapped, listed, studied, evaluated, classified. They were also placed on priority lists based on historical and/or architectural significance, current state of authenticity and maintenance, potential for restoration etc. These lists are periodically reviewed; and each time, because of restoration and improvement, a number of buildings may advance from second to first priority. An important work in the near future will be the South Main Street--South Water Street project at the western edge of the District, where new buildings are planned in among those of the existing old residence and loft structures which can feasibly be retained. The District not only gives an historical, cultural and aesthetic display, but also presents an example and lesson in the treatment of current municipal, community, area and land-use problems. All that is within the District and all that is going on within it are parts of a whole, but as one architectural critic has said, the College Hill Historic District may soon achieve a situation in which "the whole will be even greater than the sum of its parts."



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) C. 1730-1880

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Aboriginal	Education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Political	<input type="checkbox"/>	Urban Planning	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Prehistoric	Engineering	<input type="checkbox"/>	Religion/Phi-		Other (Specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Historic	Industry	<input type="checkbox"/>	losophy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Agriculture	Invention	<input type="checkbox"/>	Science	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Art	Landscape	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sculpture	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Commerce	Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Social/Human-			
Communications	Literature	<input type="checkbox"/>	itarian	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Conservation	Military	<input type="checkbox"/>	Theater	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Music	<input type="checkbox"/>	Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/>		



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Include Personages, Dates, Events, Etc.)

The College Hill Historic District has significance and importance because of its historical contents, because of its architectural treasures, because of its cohesiveness coming from its long-continuing status of being lived in and used. A new importance is added by the outstanding work of preservation and restoration now being carried on here. This last has been, with the sponsorship of the federal government, a pioneer project of its kind.

College Hill has always been an historical and picturesque feature of the city, a tourist attraction. In close proximity, following the "Benefit Street Historic Trail," are Roger Williams Spring Park; the Old State House (1762); the First Baptist Meeting House in America (1775); University Hall at Brown University (1770), a National Historic Place; the house (c. 1740) of Stephen Hopkins, a Signer of the Declaration of Independence; the John Brown House (1786), a National Historic Place.

Landmark

There are very many other buildings which have not housed historic events or personalities but which are highly important architecturally. Some of the more celebrated are the Sullivan Dorr house (1810) with its mural decoration, and the earlier houses stretching along Benefit Street near it; the "Gothick" Old Arsenal (1840); the Truman Beckwith house (1825); The Providence Athenaeum (1838); the First Unitarian Church (1816); the Nightingale house (1792); Ives house (1806); Carrington house (1810), Woods-Gerry house (1862), Corliss house (1875-1882). Numerous additional buildings of interest are on all streets in the District. Architects whose work can be seen include Joseph Brown, John Holden Greene, William Strickland, Richard Upjohn, Thomas Tefft, Alpheus Morse, Alfred Stone.

Throughout the District is found a greater concentration of intact early buildings than almost any other city in the country can display. They are not isolated, but remain in the same complementary relationships to each other as always, preserving the integrity of not only single streets and neighbourhoods but of an entire spreading locale.

(See Continuation Sheet)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Providence City Plan Commission: College Hill Demonstration Grant Study.
 Project R. I., D--1. (Providence, R. I., 1959, and 2nd ed., 1967.)

Cady, John Hutchins: The Civic and Architectural Development of Providence,
1636-1950. (Providence, R. I., 1957.)

Downing, Antoinette Forrester: Early Homes of Rhode Island. (Richmond,
 Va., 1937.)

Providence Preservation Society: First--Sixth Street Festivals (Guides).
 (Providence, R. I., 1958-1968.)

NW 19/299460/4633800 CD
 NE 19/299900/4634060
 SE 19/300900/4632380
 SW 19/300420/4632100

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 ONE ACRE		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	
NW	41° 49' 07" N	71° 23' 56" W	0			
NE	41° 49' 07" N	71° 24' 33" W				
SE	41° 50' 11" N	71° 23' 56" W				
SW	41° 50' 11" N	71° 24' 33" W				



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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
 Richard B. Harrington, Consultant

ORGANIZATION: Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission DATE: March 8, 1970

STREET AND NUMBER:
 State House, 90, Smith Street

CITY OR TOWN: Providence STATE: Rhode Island CODE: ~~38~~ ~~48~~

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION 44

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: Richard B. Harrington

Title: State Liaison Officer

Date: September 8, 1970

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

Albert Allen Connally
 Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

NOV 10 1970

Date: _____

ATTEST:

William J. Swartz
 Keeper of the National Register

Date: _____

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

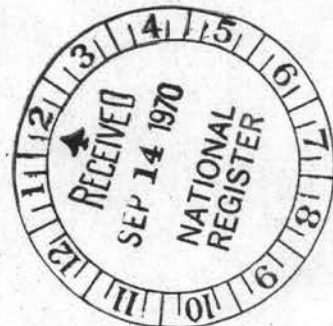
(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Rhode Island	
COUNTY Providence	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER 70.11.44.0016	DATE 11/10/70

(Number all entries)

8. Significance (Supplement).

PRIORITY LISTS
OF THE
HISTORIC DISTRICT COMMISSION,
1960--1967.



FIRST PRIORITY LIST 1960
(Within Zoning Area Only)

<u>Address</u>	<u>Plat/Lot</u>	<u>Score</u>		<u>Date</u>
64 Angell St.	10-255	(70+)	Capt. George Benson House	1792
109 Benefit St.	10-151	(79)	Sullivan Dorr House	1809
150 Benefit St.	10-80	(83)	Old Colony House	1763
176 Benefit St.	10-631	(75)	Armory, Providence Marine Corps Artillery	1839
251 Benefit St.	12-236	(95)	Athenaeum	1838
266 Benefit St.	12-141, 142	(96)	Stephen Hopkins House	1708, 1742
282 Benefit St.	12-139	(80)	John Larcher House	1819
285 Benefit St.	12-376	(100)	First Unitarian Church	1816
314 Benefit St.	12-305	(81)	Ambrose Burnside House	1866
357 Benefit St.	16-202	(86)	Joseph Nightingale- Brown House and Stable (1855)	1792
383 Benefit St.	16-239	(74)	Thomas Hoppin House	1851
389 Benefit St.	16-295	(80)	Tully Bowen House	1853
12 Benevolent St.	12-332	(85)	Candace Allen House and Carriage House	
30 Bowen St.	10-381	(70)	Dr. Jabez Bowen House	1739
Brown Campus	12-249	(71)	Hope College	1819
Brown Campus	12-249	(80)	Manning Hall	1833
Brown Campus	12-249	(96)	University Hall	1770
42 College St.	12-216	(90)	Truman Beckwith House	1827
14 John St.	16-241	(81)	Samuel Arnold-Green House	1810, 1855
40 North Court St.	10-84	(71)	Benjamin Cushing, Sr. House	1739 ?
75 North Main St.	12-78	(96)	First Baptist Church	1775
265 North Main St.	10-116	(96)	St. John's Cathedral Chapel, 1855	1810
21 Meeting St.	10-79	(80)	Shakespeare's Head	1772
24 Meeting St.	10-75	(71)	Meeting Street School	1769
52 Power St.	16-530	(96)	John Brown House	1786
66 Power St.	16-152	(86)	Thomas P. Ives House and Carriage House	1806
"50 South Main St."	12-122	(81)	Joseph Brown House	1774
112-114 South Main St.	12-124, 127, 130		Benoni Cooke House and Carriage Houses (76, 77)	1828
367-371 South Main St.	16-39	(69)	Christopher Sheldon's Warehouse, Blockmakers' Shop	1784
403 South Main St.	16-42	(72)	Capt. Joseph Tillinghast House	1767
41 Waterman St.	12-248	(71)	Gov. James Fenner House	1798, 1819
66 Williams St.	16-201	(86)	Edward Carrington House and Carriage Houses	1812



Reverts 1st = —

SECOND PRIORITY LIST 1960



ANGELL STREET

No.	Plat	Lot	524
2	10	"	260
100	10	"	261
106	10	"	

ARNOLD STREET

No.	Plat	Lot	296
7	16	"	343
8	16	"	342
10	16	"	341
12	16	"	340
14	16	"	298
15	16	"	339
16-16a	16	"	338
18	16	"	337
20	16	"	336
22	16	"	301
23	16	"	334
26-28	16	"	304, 305
27-29	16	"	332
32	16	"	309
33	16	"	303
34-34 1/2	16	"	331
36	16	"	

BENEFIT STREET

No.	Plat	Lot	498
9	9	"	167
11	9	"	206
20	3	"	209
24	3	"	170
27-29	9	"	215
30	3	"	171
31-33	9	"	172
35	9	"	223
42-44	3	"	174
43	9	"	224
48	3	"	635
49	10	"	226
50	3	"	463
52	3	"	227
56	3	"	140
61	10	"	132
62	10	"	130
66	10	"	144
69-73	10	"	121
74-76	10	"	145
75	10	"	120
78	10	"	119
80	10	"	146
81	10	"	118
84	10	"	78
87	10	"	117
88	10	"	150
93	10	"	

BENEFIT STREET

No.	Plat	Lot	101
94	10	"	110
98	10	"	562
101	10	"	109
102	10	"	104
106	10	"	103
110	10	"	102
112	10	"	100
118	10	"	522
122	10	"	198
123-127	10	"	205
129	10	"	200
133-135	10	"	90
134	10	"	81
136-138	10	"	82
144	10	"	202
145-147	10	"	592
187	10	"	55
188	10	"	428
219	12	"	237
257	12	"	278
261	12	"	279
263	12	"	280
267	12	"	140
270	12	"	133
274	12	"	134
276	12	"	328
277-279	12	"	329
281-283	12	"	138
286	12	"	126
296	12	"	303
306-310	12	"	369
309	12	"	423
312	12	"	71
322	16	"	74
326	16	"	76
336	16	"	90
344	16	"	91
350	16	"	100
364	16	"	238
367	16	"	101
368	16	"	115
392	16	"	344
395	16	"	121
400	16	"	345
401	16	"	409
405	16	"	133
406-408	16	"	576
407-409	16	"	142
410	16	"	134
414	16	"	135
418	16	"	501
419	16	"	

24

BENEFIT STREET

No.	420	Plat	16	Lot	529
"	424-426	"	16	"	137
"	433	"	16	"	461

BENEVOLENT STREET

No.	1	Plat	12	Lot	376
"	5	"	12	"	378

BOWEN STREET

No.	36	Plat	10	Lot	543
"	40	"	10	"	544

BROWN STREET

No.	10	Plat	16	Lot	151
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CADY STREET

No.	11	Plat	10	Lot	93
"	14	"	10	"	547

CHARLESFIELD STREET

No.	1	Plat	12	Lot	371
"	5-7	"	12	"	371
"	35	"	12	"	413
"	37	"	12	"	412
"	38	"	16	"	154

CHURCH STREET

No.	9	Plat	10	Lot	634
"	11	"	10	"	112

CONGDON STREET

No.	24	Plat	10	Lot	377
"	26	"	10	"	600
"	30	"	10	"	605
"	34	"	10	"	211
"	38	"	10	"	212
"	48	"	10	"	214
"	73	"	10	"	222
"	87	"	10	"	186
"	88	"	10	"	614
"	90	"	10	"	153
"	93	"	10	"	184
"	94	"	10	"	154
"	97	"	10	"	182
"	99-101	"	10	"	181
"	104	"	10	"	156

CUSHING STREET

No.	2	Plat	10	Lot	231
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GEORGE STREET

No.	2	Plat	12	Lot	238
"	18	"	12	"	240
"	21	"	12	"	342
"	37	"	12	"	336

HALSEY STREET

No.	17	Plat	9	Lot	184
"	23	"	9	"	183

JAMES STREET

No.	18	Plat	16	Lot	113
"	21-23	"	16	"	111,527

JENCKES STREET

No.	8	Plat	9	Lot	175
"	10	"	9	"	176

JOHN STREET

No.	7	Plat	16	Lot	294
"	9	"	16	"	293
"	11-13	"	16	"	291,292
"	16	"	16	"	242
"	20-22	"	16	"	211,560
"	21	"	16	"	289
"	23	"	16	"	288
"	25-27	"	16	"	286,287
"	26	"	16	"	246
"	28	"	16	"	247
"	30	"	16	"	248
"	31	"	16	"	285
"	32	"	16	"	248
"	34-36	"	16	"	249
"	38	"	16	"	250





NORTH COURT STREET

No.	38	Plat	10	Lot	84
"	42	"	10	"	83
"	46-48	"	10	"	601

NORTH MAIN STREET

No.	115-117	Plat	10	Lot	69
"	119-121	"	10	"	70
"	123-129	"	10	"	71
"	221-223	"	10	"	105
"	233-237	"	10	"	107
"	243-245	"	10	"	114
"	251-253	"	10	"	115
"	475	"	9	"	165

PLANET STREET

No.	21	Plat	12	"	132
"	28	"	16	"	71

POWER STREET

No.	80	Plat	16	Lot	469
"	81	"	16	"	571
"	85	"	16	"	199
"	89	"	16	"	198
"	93	"	16	"	197
"	99	"	16	"	196

PROSPECT STREET

No.	45	Plat	12	Lot	154
"	62	"	10	"	246
"	65	"	10	"	321
"	72	"	10	"	242

SHELDON STREET

No.	12	Plat	16	Lot	411
"	20	"	16	"	413
"	21	"	16	"	459
"	23	"	16	"	458
"	24	"	16	"	414
"	29-31	"	16	"	457, 508
"	40	"	16	"	417
"	41	"	16	"	455
"	46	"	16	"	418
"	47	"	16	"	454
"	48-50	"	16	"	419
"	56	"	16	"	421
"	57	"	16	"	453
"	62	"	16	"	422

SOUTH COURT STREET

No.	24	Plat	10	Lot	430
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SOUTH MAIN STREET

No.	231	Plat	16	Lot	27
"	245	"	16	"	29)
"	249	"	16	"	269)
"	255	"	16	"	378) 245-259
"	257-259	"	16	"	62)
"	254-258	"	16	"	117
"	262	"	16	"	79, 80
"	263	"	16	"	505)
"	267	"	16	"	506) 263-277
"	277	"	16	"	160)
"	283-297	"	16	"	31
"	316-320	"	16	"	85
"	328	"	16	"	86
"	379-381	"	16	"	40
"	404	"	16	"	112

SOUTH WATER STREET

No.	292-296	Plat	16	Lot	36
"	326-328	"	16	"	17

STAR STREET

No.	10	Plat	3	Lot	301
"	14	"	3	"	229

THAYER STREET

No.	1	Plat	16	Lot	357
"	2	"	16	"	353
"	6	"	16	"	354
"	7	"	16	"	356
"	10	"	16	"	355
"	24	"	16	"	306
"	29	"	16	"	308
"	51	"	16	"	229
"	55	"	16	"	228

THOMAS STREET

No.	5	Plat	10	Lot	535
"	7	"	10	"	481
"	9	"	10	"	52
"	10	"	10	"	53
"	11	"	10	"	53

TRANSIT STREET

No.	43	Plat	16	Lot	581
"	44-46	"	16	"	121
"	47	"	16	"	581
"	53	"	16	"	129
"	68	"	16	"	346
"	73	"	16	"	108

TRANSIT STREET

No.	Plat	Lot	
74-76	16	347	
" 78-80	" 16	" 348	
" 81	" 16	" 406	
" 82-84	" 16	" 349	
" 86-88	" 16	" 544	
" 87	" 16	" 212,	405
" 91	" 16	" 404	
" 95	" 16	" 403	
" 98	" 16	" 351	
" 101	" 16	" 401	
" 102	" 16	" 352	
" 109	" 16	" 400	
" 115	" 16	" 398	
" 116	" 16	" 358	
" 120	" 16	" 359	
" 123	" 16	" 397	
" 131	" 16	" 395	
" 132	" 16	" 361	
" 135	" 16	" 394	
" 136	" 16	" 362	
" 142	" 16	" 363	



WATERMAN STREET

No.	Plat	Lot
64	12	205

WILLIAMS STREET

No.	Plat	Lot	
3	16	103	
" 77-79	" 16	" 236	
" 87	" 16	" 235	
" 88	" 16	" 200	
" 91	" 16	" 234	
" 92	" 16	" 203	
" 97	" 16	" 233	
" 102	" 16	" 204	
" 106 -108	" 16	" 205,	180
" 123	" 16	" 227	
" 125	" 16	" 210	
" 129	" 16	" 572	

Recommended for inclusion in the FIRST PRIORITY LIST: Moved from Second Priority List 1966

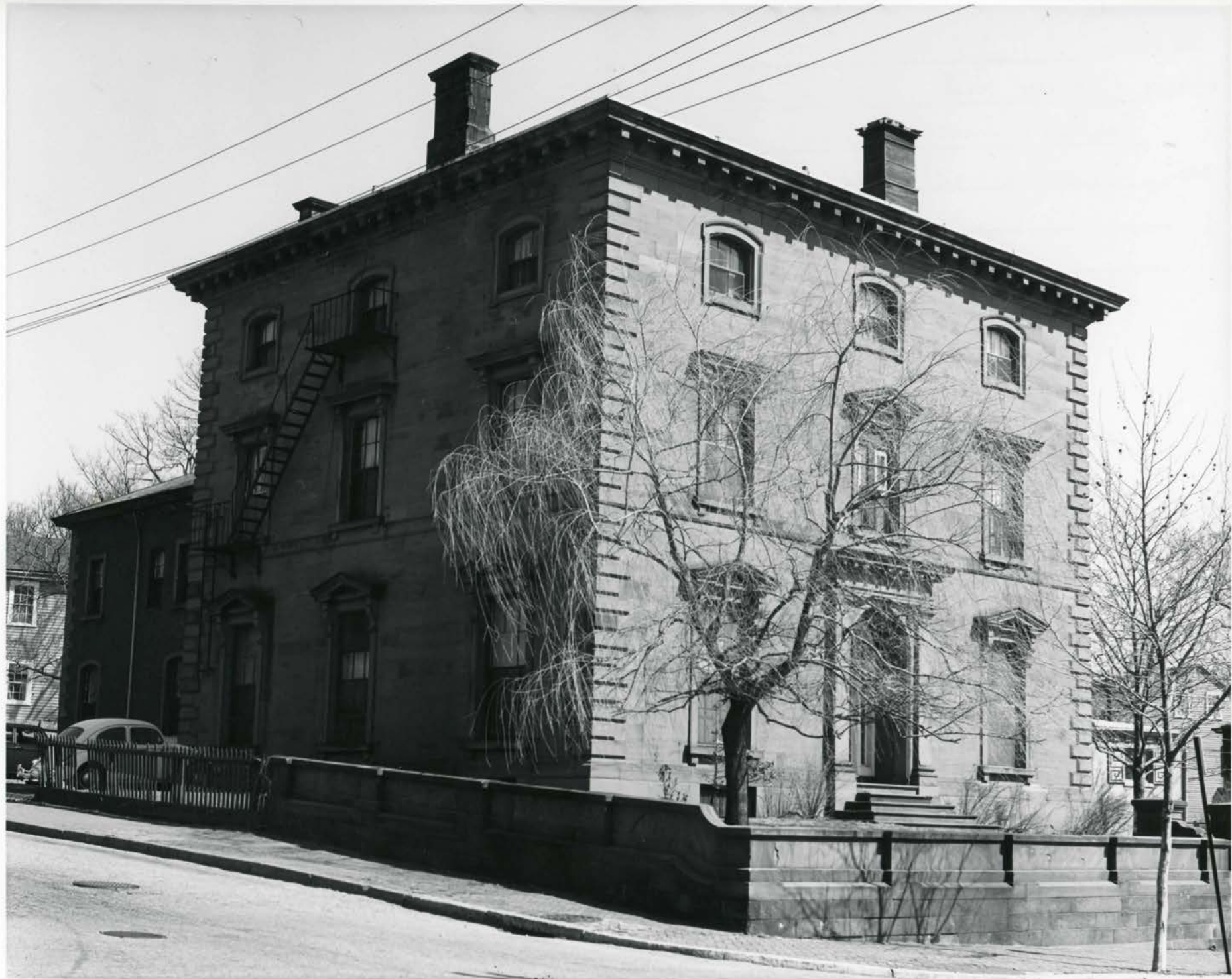


<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>PLAT/LOT</u>		
ARNOLD STREET			
8 Arnold St.	16/343	William Bucklin House)	1816-1821
10 Arnold St.	16/342	George Bucklin House)	1824
12 Arnold St.	16/341	Menzies Sweet House)	1850
14 Arnold St.	16/430	John Eathforth House) Row	1798
18 Arnold St.	16/338	Joseph Baker House)	1796-1798
20 Arnold St.	16/337	Zachariah Carpenter House)	1798-1813
22 Arnold St.	16/336	William Church House)	1801-1807
24 Arnold St.	16/335	John Gibbs House)	1853
BENEFIT STREET			
43 Benefit St.	9/174	Joseph Jenckes House)	Before 1790
48 Benefit St.	3/224	Elisha Angell House)	1799-1810
49 Benefit St.	10/136	David L. Barnes House)	
50 Benefit St.	3/226	Samuel Staples House) Row c	1760, 1810, 1840
52 Benefit St.	3/463	Samuel Staples House)	1795-1798
56 Benefit St.	3/227	Jabez Gorham House)	1792
62 Benefit St.	10/132	Abel Allen House)	c 1773
78 Benefit St.	10/120	Thomas Burgess House)	1844
80 Benefit St.	10/119	Peleg Brown House)	1784-1792
84 Benefit St.	10/118	Josiah Crooker House)	1837
88 Benefit St.	10/117	Benjamin Reynolds House,	1783-
		Home of S. Helen Whitman)	1792
94 Benefit St.	10/111	William Snow House) Row	1792
98 Benefit St.	10/110	James Burr House)	1786 ?
102 Benefit St.	10/109	John Howland House)	1784
106 Benefit St.	10/104	Nathaniel Smith House)	1795-1798
135 Benefit St.	10/200	Stephen Harris House	1764
257 Benefit St.	12/237-278)	"Athenaeum Row"	1845
263-267 Benefit St.	12/279-280)		
GEORGE STREET			
2 George St.	12/238	Eliza Ward House	1814-1823
PROSPECT STREET			
45 Prospect St.	12/154	George Corliss House	1875
THOMAS STREET			
5-6 Thomas St.	10/535	William Goddard House) c	1846
7 Thomas St.	10/481	Fleur-de-Lys Building)	1886
9 Thomas St.	10/52	Deacon Edward Taylor House)	1786 Important R
10 Thomas St.	10/53	Seril Dodge House #1)	1786-89
11 Thomas St.	10/53	Seril Dodge House #2)	1791
WILLIAMS STREET			
77-79 Williams St.	16/236	Edward Carrington	1816)
		addition	1875)
87 Williams St.	16/235	Samuel Carlile	1800) Row
91 Williams St.	16/234	Cromwell Barney	1800)
97 Williams St.	16/233	West Pope	1801)

REMOVE from SECOND PRIORITY LIST:

ADDRESS	PLAT/LOT	
119 Benefit St., rear	10/613	Demolished with ^{city} permission
226 Benefit St.	10/99	Outside district
432 Benefit St.	16/577	Not worthy (score 16)
39 Bowen St.	10/381	On first priority
6-8 De Foe Place	10/247	Demolished; permission granted by HDC
28 George Street	12/242	Demolished; permission granted by HDC
39 John Street	16/226	Burned 1963
52-54 Meeting Street	10/208	Demolished; permission granted by HDC
225-229 North Main St.	10/107	Burned May, 1967
282-284 South Main St.	16/81	Burned May, 1960
286-288 South Main St.	16/81	Burned May, 1960
296-302 South Main St.	16/82	Burned May, 1960





NPS Number 70.11.44.0016

Title: College Hill Historic District #1

Tully Bowen House

Loc. Providence, R. I.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM #1

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

STATE

Rhode Island

COUNTY

Providence

FOR NPS USE ONLY

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

70.11.44.0016

11/10/70

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: College Hill Historic District

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: contained within the College Hill area, which is bounded north by Olney Street, south by Cohan Blvd., east by Hope St., west by rivers

CITY OR TOWN:

Providence

STATE:

Rhode Island

CODE

COUNTY:

Providence

CODE

007

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: Providence Preservation Society

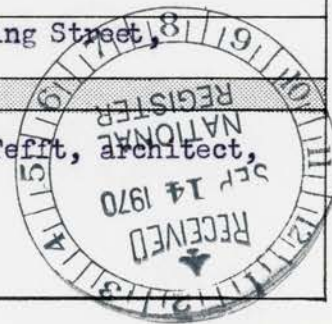
DATE OF PHOTO: c. 1960-1970

NEGATIVE FILED AT: Providence Preservation Society, 24, Meeting Street,
Providence, Rhode Island, 02903

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Tully Bowen House, 389, Benefit Street, Thomas A. Telft, architect,
1853: view from north-west.



PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



NPS Number 70-11-44-0016

Title: College Hill Historic District # 2
Providence Athenaeum

Loc. Prov

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

STATE

Rhode Island

COUNTY

Providence

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM # 2

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

70-11-44-0016

11/10/70

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: College Hill Historic District

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: contained within the College Hill area, which is bounded north by Olney Street, south by Cohan Blvd., east by Hope St., west by rivers

CITY OR TOWN:

Providence

STATE:

Rhode Island

CODE



COUNTY:

Providence

CODE

007

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: Providence Preservation Society

DATE OF PHOTO: c. 1965-1970

NEGATIVE FILED AT: Providence Preservation Society, 24, Meeting Street, Providence, Rhode Island, 02903

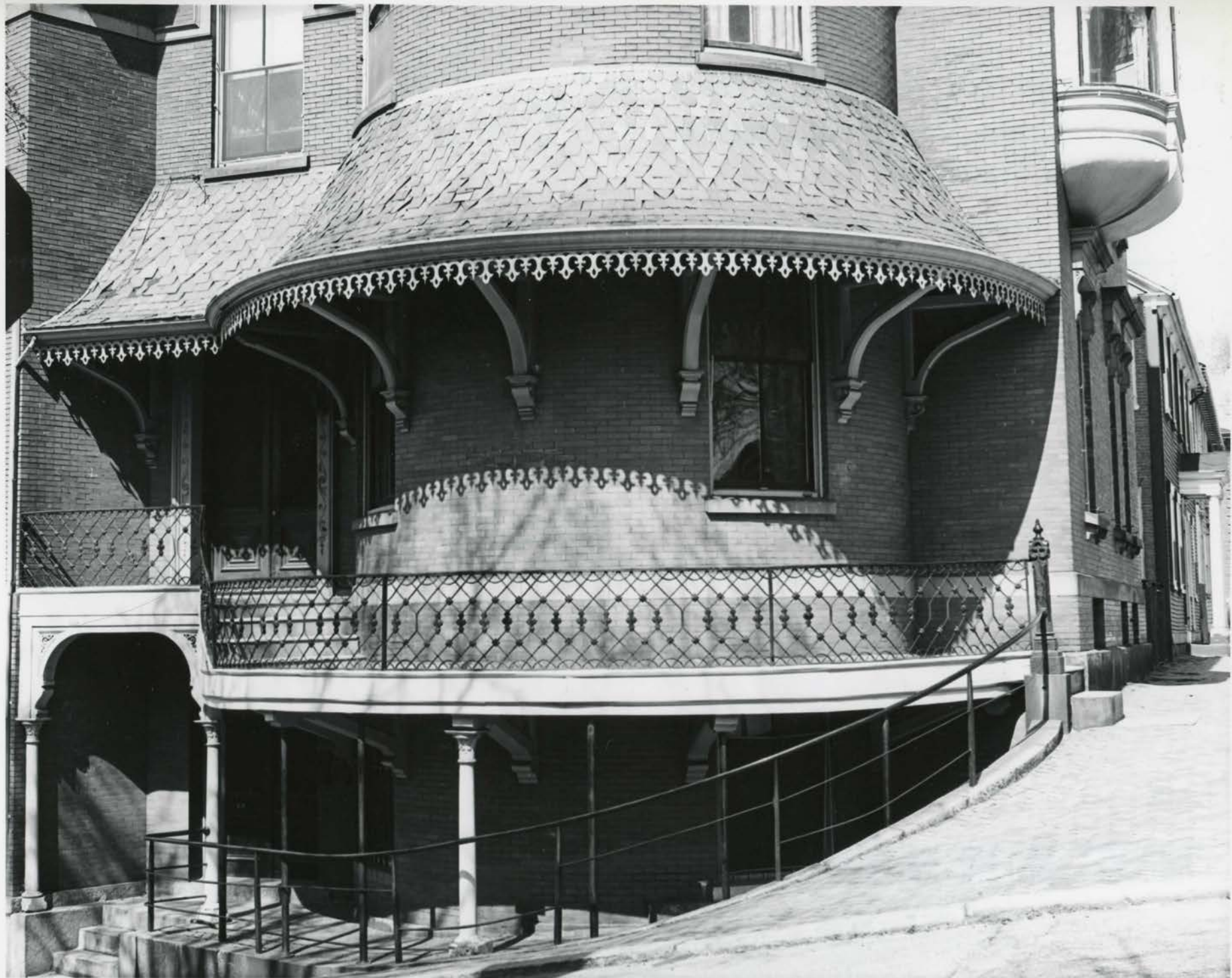
4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

The Providence Athenaeum, 251, Benefit Street, William Strickland, architect, 1836: view from north-west.



PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



NPS Number 70-11-44-0016

Title: College Hill Historic District # 3
Ambrose Burnside House

Loc. P. n - D - T

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM # 3

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

STATE

Rhode Island

COUNTY

Providence

FOR NPS USE ONLY

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

70.11.44.0016

11/10/70

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: College Hill Historic District

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: contained within the College Hill area, which is bounded north by Olney St., south by Cohan Blvd., east by Hope St., west by rivers

CITY OR TOWN:

Providence

STATE:

Rhode Island

CODE

111

COUNTY:

Providence

CODE

007

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: Providence Preservation Society

DATE OF PHOTO: c. 1960-1970

NEGATIVE FILED AT: Providence Preservation Society, 24, Meeting Street,
Providence, Rhode Island, 02903

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

General Ambrose Burnside house, 314, Benefit Street, by Alfred
Stone, 1866; entrance porch.



PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



NPS Number 70.11.44.0016

Title: College Hill Historic District #4
42 College St.

Loc.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM #4

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

STATE Rhode Island	
COUNTY Providence	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER 70.11.44.0016	DATE 11/10/70

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: College Hill Historic District

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: contained within the College Hill area, which is bounded north by Olney Street, south by Cohan Blvd., east by Hope St., west by rivers

CITY OR TOWN:

Providence

STATE:

Rhode Island

CODE

~~44~~

COUNTY:

Providence

CODE

007

3. PHOTO REFERENCE 44

PHOTO CREDIT: Providence Preservation Society

DATE OF PHOTO: c. 1960-1965

NEGATIVE FILED AT: Providence Preservation Society, 24, Meeting Street,
Providence, Rhode Island, 02903

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

House at 42, College Street (now The Handicraft Club), designed by Truman Beckwith by John Holden Greene, c. 1821-1825: view from south. Balustrades at the eaves and surmounting the monitor have been removed and stored since this photograph.



PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ANE



NPS Number 70.11.44.0016

Title: College Hill Historic District # 5

87 Williams St.

Loc. Pr

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

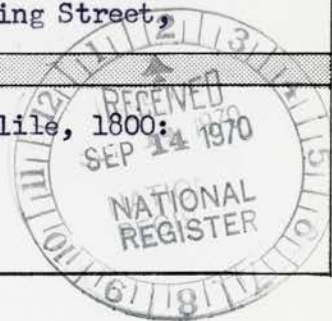
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM #5

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

STATE Rhode Island	
COUNTY Providence	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER 70.11.44.0016	DATE 11/10/70

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: <u>College Hill Historic District</u>			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: <u>contained within the College Hill area, which is bounded north by Olney Street, south by Cohan Blvd., east by Hope St., west by rivers</u>			
CITY OR TOWN: <u>Providence</u>			
STATE: <u>Rhode Island</u>	CODE <u>33</u>	COUNTY: <u>Providence</u>	CODE <u>007</u>
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: <u>Providence Preservation Society</u>			
DATE OF PHOTO: <u>c. 1960-1970</u>			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: <u>Providence Preservation Society, 24, Meeting Street, Providence, Rhode Island, 02903</u>			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. <u>House at 87, Williams Street, built by Samuel Carlile, 1800: exterior from north-west.</u>			



PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



NPS Number 70.11.44.0016

Title: College Hill Historic District # 6
Benefit St.

Loc.

⑦


UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

STATE	Rhode Island	
COUNTY	Providence	
FOR NPS USE ONLY		
ENTRY NUMBER	70.11.44.0016	DATE
		11/16/70

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM #6

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

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: <u>College Hill Historic District</u>			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: <u>contained within the College Hill area, which is bounded north by Olney St., south by Cohan Blvd., east by Hope St., west by rivers</u>			
CITY OR TOWN: <u>Providence</u>			
STATE:	Rhode Island	CODE	COUNTY:
			<u>Providence</u>
			CODE
			<u>007</u>
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: <u>Providence Preservation Society</u>			
DATE OF PHOTO: <u>c. 1960-1970</u>			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: <u>Providence Preservation Society, 24, Meeting Street, Providence, Rhode Island, 02903</u>			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.			
<u>View (towards north-west) of northern section of Benefit Street, showing recently restored XVIII and XIX Century houses.</u>			

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



GENERAL
MAYOR
1838

116

NPS Number 70.11.44.0016

Title: College Hill Historic District #7
Benefit St.

Loc. _____
View _____
of _____
xvii

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM #7

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

STATE Rhode Island	
COUNTY Providence	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER 70.11.44.0016	DATE 11/10/70

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: <u>College Hill Historic District</u>			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: <u>contained within the College Hill area, which is bounded north by Olney Street, south by Cohan Blvd., east by Hope St., west by rivers</u>			
CITY OR TOWN: <u>Providence</u>			
STATE: <u>Rhode Island</u>	CODE <u>54</u>	COUNTY: <u>Providence</u>	CODE <u>007</u>
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: <u>Providence Preservation Society</u>			
DATE OF PHOTO: <u>c. 1960-1970</u>			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: <u>Providence Preservation Society, 24, Meeting Street, Providence, Rhode Island, 02903</u>			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. <u>View along west side of northern portion of Benefit Street, showing XVIII Century houses restored and about to be restored.</u>			



PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



NPS Number 70-11-44-0016

Title: College Hill Historic District #8

Loc. I
P

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

STATE Rhode Island	
COUNTY Providence	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER 70-11-44-0016	DATE 11/10/70

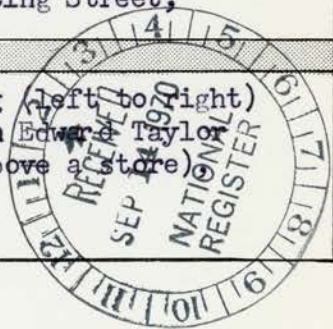
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM #8

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

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: <u>College Hill Historic District</u>			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: <u>contained within the College Hill area, which is bounded north by Olney Street, south by Cohan Blvd., east by Hope St., west by rivers</u>			
CITY OR TOWN: <u>Providence</u>			
STATE: <u>Rhode Island</u>	CODE <u>44</u>	COUNTY: <u>Providence</u>	CODE <u>007</u>
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
<u>5844</u>			
PHOTO CREDIT: <u>Providence Preservation Society</u>			
DATE OF PHOTO: <u>c. 1960-1970</u>			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: <u>Providence Preservation Society, 24, Meeting Street, Providence, Rhode Island, 02903</u>			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. <u>View towards north-east on Thomas Street, showing (left to right) Fleur de Lys Building (art studios), 1896; Deacon Edward Taylor house, c. 1784-1786; Seril Dodge house (raised above a store) 1789.</u>			



PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM #9

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

STATE Rhode Island	
COUNTY Providence	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER 70.11.44.0016	DATE 11/10/70

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: College Hill Historic District			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: contained within the College Hill area, which is bounded north by Olney Street, south by Cohan Blvd., east by Hope St., west by rivers			
CITY OR TOWN: Providence			
STATE: Rhode Island	CODE 004	COUNTY: Providence	CODE 007
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: Providence Preservation Society			
DATE OF PHOTO: c. 1960-1970			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Providence Preservation Society, 24, Meeting Street, Providence, Rhode Island, 02903			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. House at 66, Williams Street, built by John Corliss, 1810, and given third floor and two-storey porch by Edward Carrington, c. 1842: view from south-east.			



NPS Number 70.11.44.0016
Title: College Hill Historic District #9
66
Providence



NPS Number 70-11-44-0016

Title: College Hill Historic District #10

Nightingale - Brown House

Loc. Providence, R.I.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM #10

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

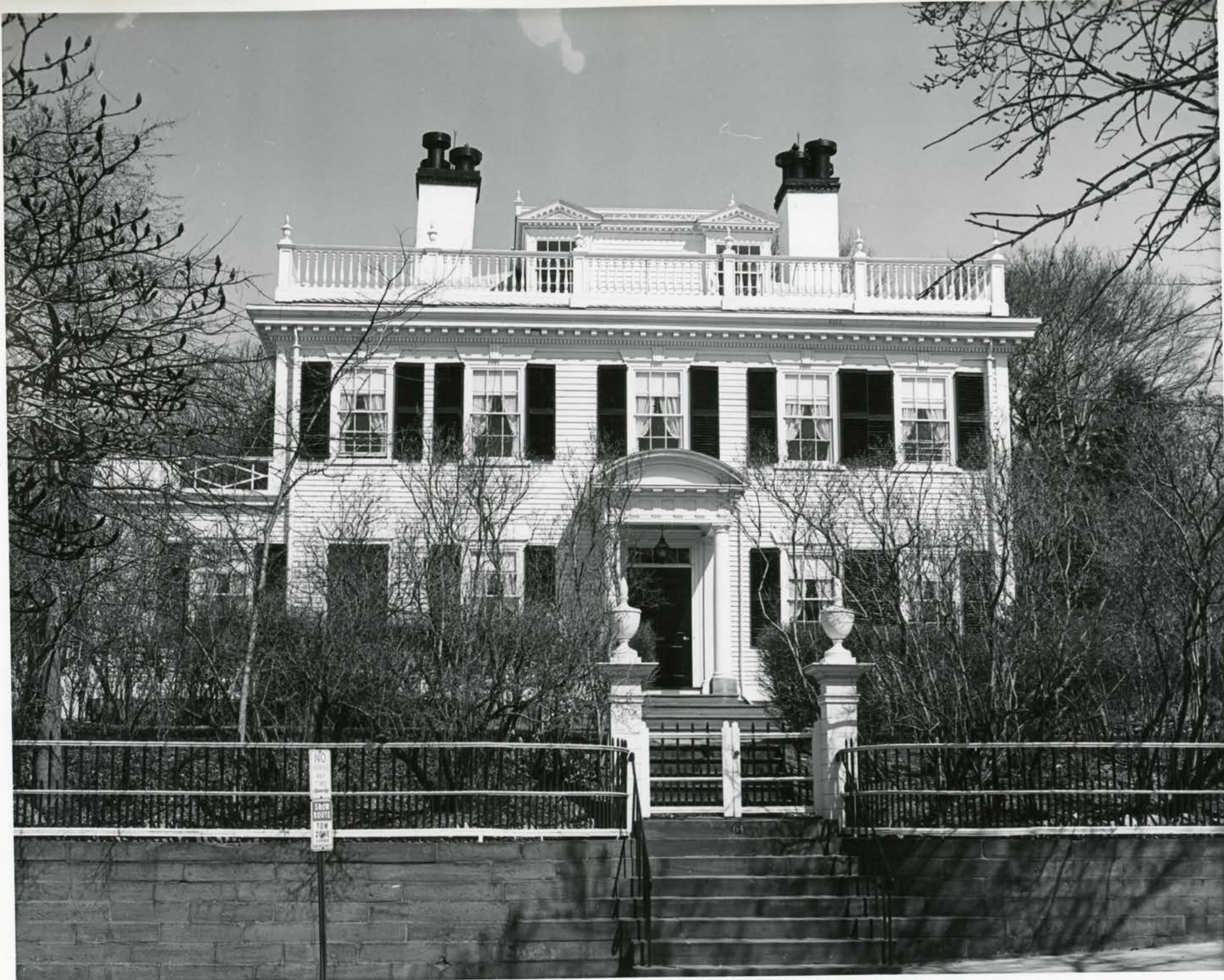
STATE Rhode Island	
COUNTY Providence	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER 70-11-44-0016	DATE 11/10/70

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: <u>College Hill Historic District</u>			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: <u>contained within the College Hill area, which is bounded north by Olney Street, south by Cohan Blvd., east by Hope St., west by rivers</u>			
CITY OR TOWN: <u>Providence</u>			
STATE: <u>Rhode Island</u>	CODE <u>004</u>	COUNTY: <u>Providence</u>	CODE <u>007</u>
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: <u>Providence Preservation Society</u>			
DATE OF PHOTO: <u>c. 1960-1970</u>			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: <u>Providence Preservation Society, 24, Meeting Street, Providence, Rhode Island, 02903</u>			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. <u>Nightingale-Brown House, 357, Benefit Street, designed by Caleb Ormsbee(?), 1791: west front.</u>			



PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



NO
PARKING
SABO ROUTE
TOW ZONE

NPS Number 70-11-44-0016

Title: College Hill Historic District #11

64 Angell St.

Loc. Providence, R.I.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

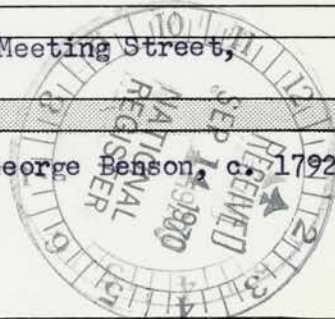
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM #11

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

STATE Rhode Island	
COUNTY Providence	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER 70-11-44-0016	DATE 11/10/70

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: <u>College Hill Historic District</u>			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: <u>contained within the College Hill area, which is bounded north by Olney Street, south by Cohan Blvd., east by Hope St., west by rivers</u>			
CITY OR TOWN: <u>Providence</u>			
STATE: <u>Rhode Island</u>	CODE: <u>44</u>	COUNTY: <u>Providence</u>	CODE: <u>007</u>
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: <u>Providence Preservation Society</u>			
DATE OF PHOTO: <u>c. 1960-1970</u>			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: <u>Providence Preservation Society, 24, Meeting Street, Providence, Rhode Island, 02903</u>			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. <u>House at 64, Angell Street, built by Captain George Benson, c. 1792: south front.</u>			



PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



NPS Number 70.11.44.0016

Title: College Hill Historic District #12
6th District Courthouse

Loc. Providence, R.I.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM #12

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

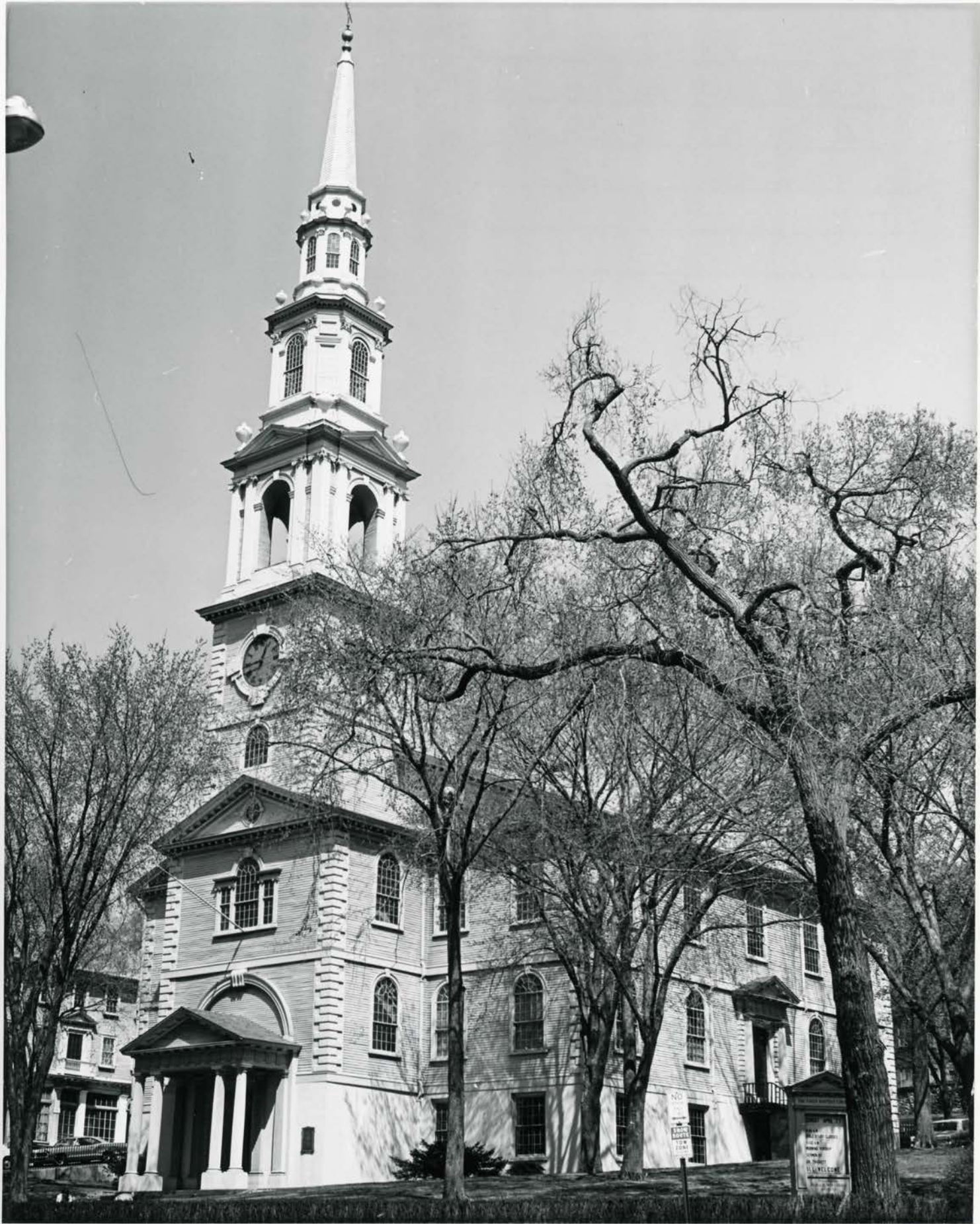
STATE Rhode Island	
COUNTY Providence	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER 70.11.44.0016	DATE 11/10/70

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: <u>College Hill Historic District</u>			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: <u>contained within the College Hill area, which is bounded north by Olney Street, south by Cohan Blvd., east by Hope St., west by rivers</u>			
CITY OR TOWN: <u>Providence</u>			
STATE: <u>Rhode Island</u>	CODE <u>0044</u>	COUNTY: <u>Providence</u>	CODE <u>007</u>
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: <u>Providence Preservation Society</u>			
DATE OF PHOTO: <u>C. 1960-1970</u>			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: <u>Providence Preservation Society, 24, Meeting Street, Providence, Rhode Island, 02903</u>			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. <u>Sixth District Court House (originally Colony House), 150, Benefit Street, built 1860-1862: exterior from south-west, showing XIX Century entrance pavilion and tower by Thomas A. Tefft.</u>			



PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



NPS Number 70.11.44.0016

Title: College Hill Historic District # 13

1st Baptist Meetinghouse

Loc. Providence, R.I.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM #13

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

STATE Rhode Island	
COUNTY Providence	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER 70,11,44,0016	DATE 11/10/70

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1. NAME

COMMON: College Hill Historic District

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: contained within the College Hill area, which is bounded north by Olney Street, south by Cohan Blvd., east by Hope St., west by rivers

CITY OR TOWN:
Providence

STATE: <u>Rhode Island</u>	CODE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	COUNTY: <u>Providence</u>	CODE <u>007</u>
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3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: Providence Preservation Society

DATE OF PHOTO: c. 1960-1970

NEGATIVE FILED AT: Providence Preservation Society, 24, Meeting Street, Providence, Rhode Island, 02903

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

First Baptist Meeting House, 75, North Main Street, by Joseph Brown, 1775: exterior from south-west.

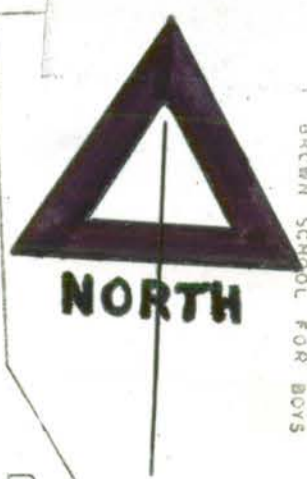


PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

National Register of Historic Places

Note to the record

Additional Documentation: 1973



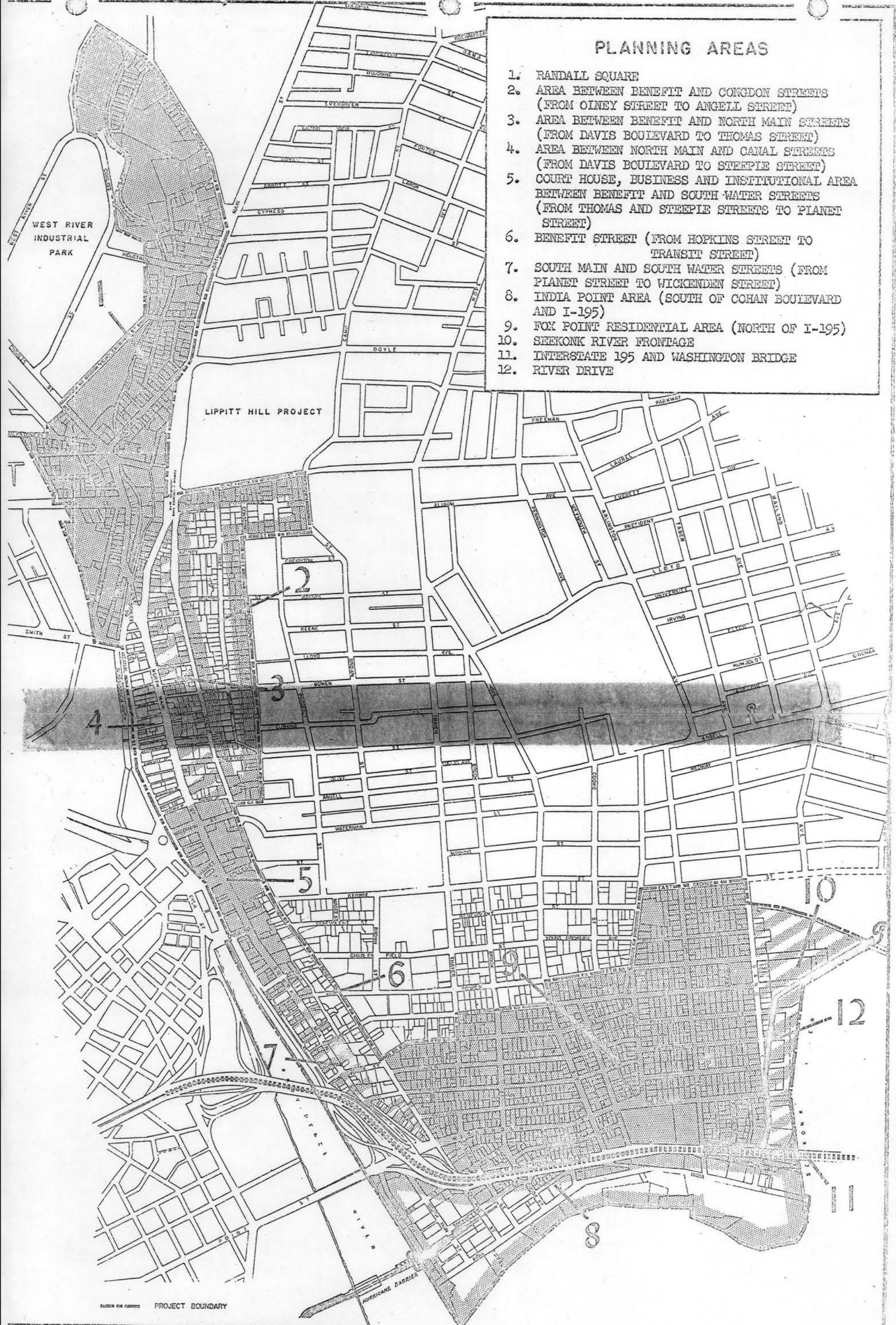
HISTORIC COLLEGE HILL DISTRICT - PROVIDENCE, R. I.



proposed boundaries,
National Historic District.
buildings restored, 1956-67.

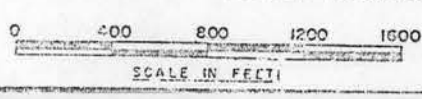
PLANNING AREAS

1. RANDALL SQUARE
2. AREA BETWEEN BENEFIT AND CONGDON STREETS
(FROM OLNEY STREET TO ANGELL STREET)
3. AREA BETWEEN BENEFIT AND NORTH MAIN STREETS
(FROM DAVIS BOULEVARD TO THOMAS STREET)
4. AREA BETWEEN NORTH MAIN AND CANAL STREETS
(FROM DAVIS BOULEVARD TO STEEPLE STREET)
5. COURT HOUSE, BUSINESS AND INSTITUTIONAL AREA
BETWEEN BENEFIT AND SOUTH WATER STREETS
(FROM THOMAS AND STEEPLE STREETS TO PLANET
STREET)
6. BENEFIT STREET (FROM HOPKINS STREET TO
TRANSIT STREET)
7. SOUTH MAIN AND SOUTH WATER STREETS (FROM
PLANET STREET TO WICKENDEN STREET)
8. INDIA POINT AREA (SOUTH OF COHAN BOULEVARD
AND I-195)
9. FOX POINT RESIDENTIAL AREA (NORTH OF I-195)
10. SEEKONK RIVER FRONTAGE
11. INTERSTATE 195 AND WASHINGTON BRIDGE
12. RIVER DRIVE



PROJECT BOUNDARY

EAST SIDE RENEWAL PROJECT
 PROVIDENCE REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY
 CITY OF PROVIDENCE RHODE ISLAND
 COUNTY OF



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM

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

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

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: College Hill Historic District			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: contained within the College Hill area, which is bounded north by Olney St., south by Cohan Blvd., east by Hope St., west by rivers			
CITY OR TOWN: Providence			
STATE: Rhode Island	CODE 44	COUNTY: Providence	CODE 007
3. MAP REFERENCE			
SOURCE: U.S. Geological Survey			
SCALE: 1: 24,000			
DATE: 1957			
4. REQUIREMENTS			
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS			
1. Property boundaries where required.			
2. North arrow.			
3. Latitude and longitude reference.			





----- PROJECT BOUNDARY

EAST SIDE RENEWAL PROJECT

PROVIDENCE REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY

CITY OF
COUNTY OF

PROVIDENCE RHODE ISLAND



North

0 400 800 1200 1600

SCALE IN FEET

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet) -- 2

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COUNTY Providence	
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AMENDMENTS TO ORIGINAL INVENTORY-NOMINATION
FORM FOR COLLEGE HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT



1. NAME

Same as on original nomination.

2. LOCATION

College Hill Historic District is shown in white on the accompanying large scale district map. The boundaries of the district are as follows:

Southern boundary begins at back lot lines of Sheldon Street, then east along back lot lines of the south side of Sheldon Street to the east side of Brook Street, thence north along the east side of Brook Street to the center of Williams Street. Then west along the center of Williams Street to the east side of Thayer Street, thence north on Thayer Street to the north side of Power Street. Then west along the north side of Power Street to approximately 1/2 the distance between Thayer Street and Brown Street where it turns north to Charlesfield Street on the north side of that street. It then turns west a very short distance where it turns north, then west, then south to include two houses on the north side of Charlesfield Street. It then proceeds west on the north side of Charlesfield Street to approximately 2/3 the distance between Brown Street and Benefit Street where it turns north across Benevolent Street along the west side of Magee Street to the back lot lines of Benevolent Street, thence west, about 1/3 the distance between Magee Street and Benefit Street on George Street along the back lot lines of George Street and Benevolent Street, thence north to the north side of George Street, then west 1/3 the distance from Prospect Street and Benefit Street. It turns north here to the back lot lines on the north side of George Street, thence west to the back lot lines on the east side of Benefit Street where it turns north crossing College Street to the north side of Waterman Street. It proceeds north around the corner of Waterman and Benefit Streets east on Angell Street on the south side to the back lot lines on the east side of Benefit Street, thence northerly approximately 1/2 the distance between Angell Street and Meeting Street, thence east across Congdon Street along the north back lot lines of Angell Street on Defoe Place, thence southerly along the west side of Defoe Place to the south side of Angell Street. Here it turns east along the south side of Angell Street to the west side of Prospect Street where it turns south across Waterman and College Streets to approximately 1/3 the distance between College and George Streets where it turns east into the Brown University Campus thence north to the north side of Waterman Street

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INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

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COUNTY Providence	
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REGISTER

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2. LOCATION (continued)

to include University, Manning and Hope College Halls. Here it turns west to the back lot line on the east side of Prospect Street at the corner of Waterman Street, then north along the east back lot lines of Prospect Street to the south side of Angell Street, thence east to the back lot line of the west side of Brown Street. Here it turns north to the north side of Olive Street, thence westerly to the back lot line of the east side of Prospect Street at the corner of Olive Street where it turns north to the north side of Meeting Street. Here it turns west to the corner of Prospect and Meeting Streets then north on Prospect Street to approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ the distance between Meeting and Cushing Streets where it turns west to the back lot lines on the west side of Prospect Street. Here it turns south to the north side of Meeting Street, thence westerly to the east side of Congdon Street, then north on Congdon Street to Cushing Street then east to the back lot lines on the east side of Congdon Street where it turns north, following these back lot lines on the east side of Congdon Street, across Bowen Street and Lloyd Avenue to a point approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ the distance between Lloyd Avenue and Jenckes Streets where it turns west across Congdon Street to the back lot lines on the west side of Congdon Street, thence south to the northern boundary of Prospect Terrace Park where it turns west along the back lot lines on the north side of Bowen Street to the back lot lines on the east side of Benefit Street. Here it turns north, following the back lot lines on the east side of Benefit Street, and it crosses Jenckes and Halsey Streets to the south side of Olney Street where it turns west and south along the west side of Benefit Street. This is the northern boundary of the district.

Starting south on the west side of Benefit Street, approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ the distance from the junction of North Main and Benefit Streets and Star Street, the line goes west to the back lot line on the west side of Benefit Street, then south along the back lot lines on the west side of Benefit Street to the corner of Benefit and Star Streets where it turns west along the back lot lines on the north side of Star Street to the back lot line on the east side of North Main Street where it turns south to the south side of Star Street, thence east to a point approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ way between Benefit and North Main Streets where it turns south to the back lot line on the south side of Star Street. Here it turns west to the west side of North Main Street at the north east corner of Smith and North Main Streets. Now it runs south on the west side of North Main Street to the south west corner of Waterman and North Main Streets where it turns east on the south side of Waterman Street to the south west corner of Benefit and Waterman Streets. Now the line runs south along the west side of Benefit Street across College Street to the south west corner of

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

(Continuation Sheet)-- 4

STATE Rhode Island	
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2. LOCATION (continued)

Benefit and Hopkins Streets where it turns west to the west side of South Main Street where it turns south along the west side of South Main Street to a point approximately 1/3 the distance between Hopkins Street and Planet Street where it turns east to the back lot lines along the west side of Benefit Street. It now turns south along the back lot lines on the west side of Benefit Street across Planet Street to Power Street. Here it turns west again to South Main Street on the east side, north on South Main Street approximately 1/2 the distance between Power and Planet Streets where it again turns west across South Main Street to the west side of South Water Street. Here it turns south on South Water Street to the south side of James Street where it again turns east on the south side of James Street to the back lot line of the house on the south west corner of James and South Main Streets, thence south along this back lot line to the south line of this corner property thence east across South Main Street following the back lot lines on the south side of James Street to a point where the back lot lines on the south side of James Street join the back lot lines on the west side of Benefit Street. The line then runs south along the back lot line on Benefit Street across Transit Street to the back lot lines on the south side of Transit Street, thence east to the back lot lines on the west side of Benefit Street where it turns south along these back lot lines on Benefit Street to the Southern Boundary or beginning approximately 1/2 way between Wickendon and Sheldon Streets on Benefit Street

3. CLASSIFICATION

Same as on original nomination.

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

Same as on original nomination.

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Same as on original nomination.

6. REPRESENTATION OF EXISTING SURVEYS

Same as on original nomination.

7. DESCRIPTION

Same as on original nomination.

8. SIGNIFICANCE

Same as on original nomination.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Same as on original nomination.



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INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

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COUNTY	Providence
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(Number all entries)

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Latitude and Longitude Coordinates Defining a Rectangle Locating the Property:

Corner	Latitude	Longitude
NW	41° 49' 57.03" N	71° 24' 55.18" W
NE	41° 50' 6.26" N	71° 24' 35.44" W
SE	41° 49' 13.19" N	71° 23' 50.26" W
SW	41° 49' 3.63" N	71° 24' 10.00" W

Approximate Acreage of Nominated Property: 130 acres

11. FORM PREPARED BY

Date: Form revised July 31, 1973.

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 is:

National State Local

Name Frederick C. Williamson

State Historic

Title Preservation Officer

Date August 21, 1973

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

Ernest Allen Connolly
Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date SEP 24 1973

ATTEST
William H. Hunt
Keeper of the National Register

Date 9.14.73



National Register of Historic Places

Note to the record

Additional Documentation: 1976

Boundary have approved 8/11/76

 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

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 SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
 TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS
1 NAME
 HISTORIC *nr* College Hill Historic District

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

*roughly bounded by Olney St, Hope St, the
 Harbor, and Providence River*
 See continuation sheet 1

CITY, TOWN

Providence

 VICINITY OF
 CODE

I

—NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

(Fernand St. Germain)

STATE

Rhode Island

44

COUNTY

Providence

CODE

007

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

 DISTRICT
 BUILDING(S)
 STRUCTURE
 SITE
 OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

 PUBLIC
 PRIVATE
 BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

 IN PROCESS
 BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

 OCCUPIED
 UNOCCUPIED
 WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

 YES: RESTRICTED
 YES: UNRESTRICTED
 NO

PRESENT USE

 AGRICULTURE
 COMMERCIAL
 EDUCATIONAL
 ENTERTAINMENT
 GOVERNMENT
 INDUSTRIAL
 MILITARY
 MUSEUM
 PARK
 PRIVATE RESIDENCE
 RELIGIOUS
 SCIENTIFIC
 TRANSPORTATION
 OTHER:
4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Various owners, public and private

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Providence

VICINITY OF

STATE

Rhode Island

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION
 COURTHOUSE,
 REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

City Hall

STREET & NUMBER

Dorrance and Washington Streets

CITY, TOWN

Providence

STATE

Rhode Island

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

College Hill Demonstration Grant Study. Project R.I., 0-1

DATE

1959

 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL
DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Providence Redevelopment Agency

CITY, TOWN

Providence

STATE

Rhode Island

7 DESCRIPTION

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

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The College Hill area has developed as distinct neighborhoods distinguished by affluence, land use, and architectural styles. This revised nomination is comprised of the 381 acres included in the College Hill study of 1956-1960 -- essentially the area first settled by Roger Williams in 1636. The area is adjacent to residential districts on the north and east, a small waterfront industrial-recreational area to the south, and the central business district to the west. The topography of a steep west-facing hillside has served as a barrier to commercial expansion from the center city. The area contains such a vast quantity of locally and nationally significant buildings that it will be necessary to identify not only visual characteristics and outstanding buildings but also the typical structures that help make up its character.

The western section along Main and Benefit Streets represents the oldest part of the city. Main Street, at the foot of College Hill, is primarily commercial, with the buildings close to each other and the street. Benefit Street, halfway up the hill, is a tree-lined residential area with the strongest concentration of fine domestic architecture from the level of the artisan to that of the merchant prince.

The section known as Fox Point lies at the southern end of the College Hill district, having Wickenden Street as its east-west commercial artery. The houses on narrow streets that parallel Wickenden, north as far as Arnold, are small or medium-sized dwellings that have sheltered several waves of immigrants to Providence.

Further to the north, between Arnold and Williams Streets, wealthier residents built handsome houses during the first half of the nineteenth century. Tree lined streets and small lots characterize this section. Through the center of College Hill runs an east-west corridor of institutional buildings from the Rhode Island School of Design, along Main and Benefit Street, to Brown University at the crest of the hill. The historic and picturesque campus of Brown University is the nucleus of this corridor. Outside of Brown's original fenced, four-block-square yard are modern academic buildings and houses that have been acquired by the university. North of the main campus, between Angell and Olney Streets, is a post 1850 residential neighborhood with middle and upper class houses set back on tree-lined streets. In the Description section of the nomination, these areas will be discussed in terms of their visual character. The historical implications will be discussed in the significance section.

See continuation sheet 3

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

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The boundary of the COLLEGE HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT follows the eastern bank of the Providence River north to Market Square where the boundary continues north along the west side of South Water Street and then north along the west side of Canal Street to the southern lot line of Plat 19, Lot 29; then west along the southern lot lines of Plat 19, Lots 29 and 4 to the western lot line of Plat 19, Lot 4; then north along the western lot line of Plat 19, Lot 4 and continuing north along the western lot line of Plat 4, Lot 224 to the south side of Smith Street; then east along the south side of Smith Street to the intersection of Smith Street and Canal Street; then continuing east along the center of Smith Street to its intersection with North Main; then north along the center of North Main Street to its intersection with Olney Street; then east along the center of Olney Street to its intersection with Camp Street; then north along the center of Camp Street to the northern lot line of 100 Olney Street (Plat 9, Lot 525); then east along the northern lot lines of the lots on the north side of Olney Street to the east lot line of 361 Hope Street (Plat 8, Lot 426); then south along the eastern lot lines of the lots on the east side of Hope Street to the center of Lloyd Avenue; then west along the center of Lloyd Avenue to the center of Hope Street; then south along the center of Hope Street to the center of Angell Street; then west along the center of Angell Street to the western lot line of Plat 13, Lot 60; then south along the western lot lines of the lots on the west side of Hope Street to the southern lot line of 190 Hope Street (Plat 13, Lot 85); then east along the southern lot line of 190 Hope Street to the center of Hope Street; then south along the center of Hope Street to the center of George Street; then west along the center of George Street to the western lot line of 195 George Street (Plat 13, Lot 125); then south along the western lot lines of the lots on the west side of Hope Street to the northern lot line of 144 Power Street (Plat 16, Lot 537); then west along the northern lot lines of the lots on the north side of Power Street to the western lot line of 134 Power Street (Plat 16, Lot 535); then south along the western lot lines of 134 Power Street and 127 Power Street (Plat 16, Lot 188) to the southern lot line of 127 Power Street; then east along the southern lot lines of the lots on the south side of Power Street to the center of the street which borders Corporal Frederic L. Dyer Memorial Square on the west; then north along the center of said street to the center of Power Street; then east along the center of Power Street to the eastern lot line of 95 Governor Street (Plat 17, Lot 322); then south along the eastern lot lines of the lots on the east side of Governor Street to the center of

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Wickenden Street; then west along the center of Wickenden Street to the center of East Street; then south along the line of the center of East Street to the harbor line of the City of Providence; then west along the harbor line of the City of Providence to the east bank of the Providence River.

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The original town was laid out along the eastern shore of the Providence and Moshassuck rivers. Following an Indian path, the Town Street (now North and South Main Streets) served as the main community axis. Fifty-two long, narrow house lots, fronting on the mile-long Town Street, extended east over the hill to Ferry Road, known as Hope Street since 1807. Commercial and residential structures were mixed along the Town Street, with the lands to the east used for agriculture and the waterfront used for commerce. Built upon for the longest period of time, this area is now characterized by a mix of structures dating from the early eighteenth century to the present.

In general, the earliest remaining structures on College Hill are a few dwellings from the 1730's located on the narrow lanes that climb the hill from Town Street. The Benjamin Cushing house of 1737 at 38 North Court Street is a good example. It is two stories high with a central chimney and a gable roof which overhangs at one gable end, a type of construction found on houses of this period. The central doorway is pedimented and is finished with Doric pilasters set on high pedestals; a carved shell decorates the frieze above the pilaster cap. On the interior, the parlor is distinguished by a paneled and pilastered chimney breast with recessed shell-carved cupboard over the fireplace. Characteristic of Rhode Island, a similar decorative mantel treatment also appears in the 1742-43 section of the Stephen Hopkins house, 15 Hopkins Street. This two-story gable-roofed dwelling is built on a two-room center-hall plan with the original one-room gabled house, (possibly 1707), now the ell, extending to the rear. Moved twice to avoid demolition, the building has been designated a National Historic Landmark.

A new neighborhood was created in 1756 when Benefit Street was laid out midway up the hill paralleling the Town Street. It was the first highway to disrupt the pattern of the original proprietors' lots. Known at first as the Back Street, this area has the best remaining concentration of historic residential architecture in the city. Containing primarily houses from the end of the eighteenth through the end of the nineteenth centuries, the street boasts several structures of national significance.

(See continuation sheet 4)

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The mid-eighteenth century focus of the city was the old Providence County Court House, a building which served as one of Rhode Island's two State Houses from 1788 to 1900. Erected in 1760-62 on a parade between Town and Benefit streets, it is a five-bay, two-story brick structure set on a stone basement, with quoining and rusticated window surrounds of brown sandstone. The west (main) facade was altered in 1850-51 by the addition of an Italianate stair tower and clock cupola, designed by Thomas A. Tefft, and in 1867 James C. Bucklin extended the building to Benefit Street on the east. A second major colonial landmark is the "College Edifice" of Rhode Island College (now Brown University). Sited on the crest of College Hill, the building was designed in 1770 by Robert Smith, a Philadelphia architect and designer of the very similar but earlier Nassau Hall at Princeton. The structure is a four-story brick building; rectangular, with a central pedimented projection on each of its long sides. It has a balustraded hipped roof and a central bell tower. The interior was redesigned by Perry, Shaw and Hepburn in the 1940's. The building is now a National Historic Landmark.

Providence's first architect of note was the gentleman-amateur, Joseph Brown (1733-1785), a member of the nationally prominent Brown family, a merchant, philosopher, and amateur astronomer. Brown designed his own house (1774) on South Main Street; the Providence Market House (1773), seat of city government until the third quarter of the nineteenth century; and the first Baptist Meeting House (1774-75). He relied heavily on English design books, owning James Gibbs' Book of Architecture and Abraham Swan's Designs (1745). From the former he selected a rejected design for the spire of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London, as a model for the tower of the First Baptist Meeting House. Conservative in flavor, his buildings represent the apex of Colonial architecture in Providence.

College Hill residential expansion during the Federal and Early Republican periods continued along Main and Benefit streets, but was most concentrated in the newly-developing neighborhood east of Benefit Street at the southern end of the College Hill district. This development corresponds to the commercial activity centered along the wharves of India Point and South Main Street; the area of intensive Federal-era construction stretches north from Wickenden Street, an

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old thoroughfare, to John Street. Impressive mansions on extensive lots were erected on Power and Williams Streets near Benefit.

The period immediately following the Revolution, which marked the emergence of Providence as the principal city of the state, produced some of the city's most notable buildings. In 1786, Joseph Brown designed for his brother, John, a three-story brick residence with central pedimented pavillion and a balustraded one-story Doric portico.* The interior followed a four-room plan with central stair hall, and featured carved woodwork and elaborate double-level pilastered mantels. This mansion established a standard of size and elegance that was emulated by four nearby houses, three of which still stand: the Joseph Nightingale house (359 Benefit Street) of 1792; the Thomas Poynton Ives house (66 Power Street) of 1807; and the Edward Carrington house (66 Williams Street), built in 1811 and enlarged the following year. The house Caleb Ormsbee built for Joseph Nightingale repeated in wood the general scheme of the John Brown house, but the exterior is somewhat heavier, with large quoins and rusticated window caps. The Ives house is built of smooth brick walls with a semi-circular entrance portico and a fanlight ornamenting the central second-story window. It is strikingly similar to contemporary houses in Salem, Massachusetts. Showing generally lighter proportions characteristic of the early 19th century this mansion maintains the palatial scale of the adjacent John Brown house. In 1811, John Corliss, Jr., built a two-story brick house at 66 Williams Street which was purchased the following year by Edward Carrington who added a third story and a double-level Corinthian entrance porch. This house completes the quartet of turn-of-the-nineteenth century merchant mansions for which College Hill is well known.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, the practice of architecture turned from the domain of the amateur to that of men who made their living designing and erecting buildings. John Holden Greene, active from 1809 to c. 1835, was trained essentially as a carpenter-builder, relying heavily upon design and pattern books. Greene's earliest known commission is the house he designed for Sullivan Dorr at the corner of Benefit and Bowen streets in 1809. Using colonial elements -- Palladian window, gothic detailed door and portico, handled in a Federal manner -- he broke from the colonial block, to compose a house with a raised, three-bay, three-story central section flanked by single-bay, two-story wings.

*At 52 Power Street

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Here and in several later houses, Greene solved the problem of College Hill's steep topography and narrow house lots by facing the house onto a side street and placing the service wing at right angles to form a forecourt. The houses that Greene built during the second and third decades of the century exerted a strong influence on domestic design in Providence. Characterized by a reduced scale, monitor roof and carved window caps, these houses were constructed in both wood and brick. Three prominent examples in brick are the houses for Candace Allen (12 Benevolent Street) of 1819, Truman Beckwith (42 College Street) of 1826, and Benoni Cooke (112 South Main Street) of 1828. In public buildings, Greene left his stamp on College Hill with the Cathedral of St. John (1810, North Main Street), a structure of Colonial form with gothic details, modeled on Charles Bullfinch's Federal Street Church in Boston; and the First Congregational Church (1816, corner of Benefit and Benevolent Streets), again inspired by a Bullfinch building, New South Church in Boston.

Construction in Providence during the second quarter of the nineteenth century began to pull the College Hill district to the east. Greek Revival houses were erected at the north end of Benefit Street, along Halsey and Pratt streets climbing the hill, and on Congdon Street near its crest. In the center of College Hill, a number of institutional structures reflect the national interest in antiquity and the Greek Wars of Independence. The John-Arnold-Wickenden Street area at the southern end of the district continued to develop with Greek Revival structures constructed between earlier Colonial (along Wickenden) and Federal houses, while the area between Brook and Governor, from John to Wickenden, filled up during this period with simple carpenter-Greek-Revival houses.

While widely used for domestic architecture, the Greek Revival was better represented in Providence by several public buildings. Following plans of Russell Warren, Manning Hall, Brown University's third building, was erected in 1833 to serve as a chapel and library. Fronted by a tetra-style Doric portico, the building was constructed of brick and stuccoed and scored to resemble stone, a solution also used for Rhode Island Hall (by Bucklin and Tallman, 1840, front campus, Brown University) and the Rhode Island Historical Society Cabinet (by James Bucklin, 1844, 68 Waterman Street). Sited between University Hall and the similar Hope College (1822), Manning Hall dramatically displays the new scale and institutional

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character of the Greek Revival style. Another important monument from this period is the Providence Athenaeum (corner of Benefit and College Streets), a granite Doric temple in antis designed by William Strickland in 1838.

For domestic architecture, College Hill houses of the Greek Revival period generally did not include a full temple portico. Most are gable-roofed structures, set end to the street, with the line of the eaves and cornice carried across the gable end to suggest a portico treatment. The typical carpenter-Greek-Revival house is three bays wide with the doorway to one side; the doorway is commonly framed by an unpedimented columned portico, or recessed with pilasters and entablature surround. Square hipped-roofed houses with Greek-Revival detailing are also common.

The picturesque esthetic, which dominated so much of nineteenth century architecture, appeared on College Hill in the 1840's with the erection of several Gothic Revival structures. In 1840 the Providence Marine Corps of Artillery constructed an armory designed by Russell Warren (now located at the corner of Benefit and Meeting streets) which, although still symmetrical, has square castellated corner towers and a monumental pointed-arch entrance portal. In ecclesiastical architecture, St. Joseph's Church (corner of Arnold and Hope streets) of 1853 by P. C. Keeley was the first archeological Pugin-inspired Gothic structure in the district, followed by Richard Upjohn's St. Stephen's Church of 1860 (George Street). The Gothic Revival cottage, more popular for suburban or country residences, can be seen in only a few College Hill houses, 336 Benefit Street being the finest example.

It was during the second half of the nineteenth century, especially after the Civil War, that the largest number of buildings within the College Hill district was erected. The northern section (from the Brown University area to Olney Street), and the eastern section of the district (where the Hope Street, Stimson Avenue, and Cooke-Power Street historic districts are located) were developed in this period. Especially along the northern streets, Bowen to Olney, the College Hill district shows almost intact Civil War and post-Civil-War neighborhoods built by Providence's middle and upper class. This period also shows the marked change from scattered construction to large-scale development.

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The Italianate style, preferred for city dwellings by A. J. Downing, America's leading arbiter of taste at mid-century, was quickly accepted in Providence. Two prominent examples from 1853 -- the Thomas Hoppin house, by Alpheus C. Morse (383 Benefit Street), and the Tully Bowen house, by Thomas A. Tefft (389 Benefit Street) -- illustrate well this style. Derived from the Italian Renaissance palazzo, these houses are generally block-like in massing, constructed of dark brick or smooth ashlar brownstone, and with quoining and aedicular window surrounds. A notable group of large Italianate mansions lines Prospect Street, including the William Binney house (1860, 72 Prospect) and the Smith Owen house (1861, 79 Prospect) -- both by Alpheus C. Morse -- and the Woods-Gerry house (1860-63, 62 Prospect), designed by Richard Upjohn. The most monumental house of the group is the George Corliss residence (1875, 45 Prospect), designed by its owner on an asymmetrical scheme, with a four-story corner tower. Many smaller wooden structures were modeled on the Italian-villa prototype. The use of low hipped roofs with wide overhangs supported on brackets, windows and doors with entablatures or pediments, and occasionally, an asymmetrically-placed tower or arcaded porch, characterize this style.

Paralleling Italianate forms from the 1850's to the 1870's is the architecture inspired by France's Second Empire. Among the few high-style domestic examples on College Hill is the George R. Drowne house of 1864-66 at 119 Benefit Street. Set on a high platform, the two-and-a-half story house rises from a tall rusticated basement with a double flight of steps to the main floor. The house has projecting end pavillions, flat boarded walls, elaborate quoining, pedimented windows, and a slate mansard roof. General Ambrose Burnside built an asymmetrical mansarded structure (314 Benefit Street) in 1866 following designs of Stone and Carpenter. The curved corner projection and shingle second-story bay window show the less academic nature of Second Empire design after the Civil War. Among smaller examples, the mansard roof, appealing because it provided another story without raising the cornice line (and the taxes on the house), was commonly combined with symmetrical forms characteristic of the Italianate style. Three good examples are number 208, 214, and 238 Bowen Street.

There are few domestic examples of the Victorian Gothic and Romanesque styles in the College Hill area. The influence of the writings of John Ruskin and of the architecture of H. H. Richardson

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appears mainly in buildings constructed by Brown University from the 1870's through the 1890's. Robinson Hall (corner of Waterman and Prospect streets), built as a library by Walker and Gould in 1878, is a good example of the Venetian-inspired Victorian Gothic, characterized by constructional polychroming, pointed arches, and cast-iron crestings. Cruciform in plan, the building is surmounted by an octagonal lantern dome.

The Richardson Romanesque is also well illustrated by several Brown University buildings. Sayles Hall, erected in 1881 following designs by Alpheus C. Morse, has a symmetrical T-shaped plan which inhibits the picturesque roughness of its rockface granite walls with brownstone trim. The building contains three floors of classrooms facing the College Green and a gable-roofed auditorium extending to the rear. Adjacent to Sayles Hall is Wilson Hall, designed as a laboratory for the study of natural science by Gould and Angell in 1891. Behind Sayles Hall, Lyman Gymnasium (Stone, Carpenter and Willson, 1896), completes the inventory of major Brown University structures inspired generally by the work of H. H. Richardson. Pembroke College, founded in 1892 and eventually incorporated by Brown University, opened in 1897 its first building (172 Meeting Street), a sixteenth-century English Gothic style structure by Stone, Carpenter and Willson. Similarly, the Waterman Building (Hoppin, Reid and Hoppin, 1892), the Rhode Island School of Design's first College Hill building, was constructed in a Renaissance-derived style.

In domestic architecture, the influence of the English architect, Richard Norman Shaw, can be seen in several Providence Queen Anne houses. Although the largest number of excellent examples is located in the Stimson Avenue and Hope Street districts, a representative house is at 134 Brown Street, possibly by Stone Carpenter and Willson. The two-and-a-half-story, cross-gabled house has a brick first story, a red tiled second story, and carved wooden decorative panels. A second, even more picturesque, example of this style is the Dr. George W. Carr house (29 Waterman Street), designed by Edward I. Nickerson about 1885. This wood-framed double house rises from a basement of coursed ashlar to a second story of scalloped and plain shingles, and is capped by half-timbered and paneled gables. The nearby Fleur-de-Lys building (7 Thomas Street) was planned in 1885 by the painter, Sydney Burleigh, as his studio. More overtly romantic and deliberately medieval in appearance, the structure features half

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timbering with inset stucco decoration, overhangs in the second and third floor fronts, and the use of diamond-paned sash.

Having always retained a feeling for the past, Providence architects and clients readily accepted the new interest in Colonial architecture which emerged in the 1880's. The lingering Victorian penchant for vertical massing influenced the adoption or re-use of early Colonial styles with high-pitched gable and gambrel roof forms. More truly Colonial were the forms used to ornament these buildings -- Palladian windows, cork-screw balusters, scroll pediments -- which were mixed with later, even Federal and Early Republican, forms like fan lights, swags, urns and sun bursts. The Metcalf house at 132 Bowen Street, built about 1890 by Andrews, Jacques and Rantoul of Boston, is a good example of Colonial-revival design. It has a gambrel roof and a central entrance portico which is finished with a balustrade of twisted balusters, ramped railings and posts topped by flame finials. Another interesting Colonial-revival example is the Nancy Bishop residence (141 George Street) of 1894, loosely modeled on the late-eighteenth-century Jumel Mansion in New York City.

Although a certain number of twentieth-century houses dots almost every section of the College Hill district, the primary building thrust in this century has been institutional. Brown University, the Rhode Island School of Design, two secondary schools, the Providence County Courthouse, and two insurance companies head the list, the buildings being generally located in an east-west corridor through the center of the district. Substantial residential architecture has been localized along Charlesfield Street (on land held by the Brown family until this century) and in the Manning-Cooke Street area. Triple deckers, a common Rhode Island form in developing industrial towns, have filled in vacant lots or replaced older buildings throughout the district.

Beaux-Arts classicism, introduced to the United States by the Chicago World's Columbian Exposition of 1893, was quickly accepted in Providence. The Hope, Stimson, and Cooke-Power districts contain major examples of Beaux-Arts design from the 1890's. The John Carter Brown Library of 1904 and the John Hay Library of 1910, both designed for Brown University by Shepley, Rutan and College of Boston, are representative examples of this formalistic approach to design using various classical sources. During the first three decades of this

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century, Beaux-Arts trained architects provided College Hill clients with handsome residences in a variety of styles. The Colonial revival remained a constant force but incorporated elements of Federal and Early Republican architecture, especially the forms of John Holden Greene. Although consciously archeological because it was planned as a museum for American decorative arts, Pendleton House, part of the Rhode Island School of Design Museum, was designed in 1904 by Stone, Carpenter and Willson as an imitation of a typical Greene house, such as the nearby residence for Truman Beckwith. Of red brick with light stone trim, this "early Republican" house form includes flat incised window lintels, a fan light at the doorway, fan and bat wings over the central second-story window, and a parapet of alternating panels and turned balusters. This loosely interpreted colonial-federal-republican revival continued into the 1930's with the houses at 155, 159, and 163 George Street representing an intact block of good late examples.

Despite the romantic associations of the Colonial past, other styles also appeared. The pair of houses on Prospect Street designed by Parker, Thomas and Rice for the Sharpe family are notable examples. The Ellen D. Sharpe house (No. 87) of 1912 is Elizabethan in flavor with vertical cross-gable massing and pilastered chimney piles. Across the street at No. 84, Henry D. Sharpe built a two-and-a-half story brick residence of French eighteenth-century design in 1928. The entrance door is flanked by two pink marble columns and the walled garden behind is landscaped in a formal French manner.

Among the public buildings of note from the early twentieth century, the Colonial/Republican revival predominates. Rockefeller Hall (enlarged and renamed Faunce House in 1931), designed by McKim, Mead and White of New York in 1904, is one of Brown's earliest buildings in the Colonial revival idiom that was used by the school through mid century. The Philadelphia firm of Day and Klauder designed a group of buildings in Middle States Colonial style to fill out the remaining space on the west end of Brown's original four-block campus: Metcalf Laboratory (1923), Hegeman Hall (1926), and Littlefield Hall (1930). Pembroke College was further developed by the erection of two buildings of Colonial design on Cushing Street: Metcalf Hall (Andrews, Rantoul and Jones, 1919) and Alumnae Hall (Andrews, Jones, Briscoe and Whitmore, 1926). A new Court House was erected in 1928-33 on the site bounded by College, Benefit, Hopkins and South Main Streets.

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Designed by Jackson, Robertson and Adams, the brick structure with stone trim climbs the hill in a series of gabled units with Adam-inspired decoration. The building directly across College Street, built by the Rhode Island School of Design in 1940, demonstrates a similar statement by the same firm trying to duplicate the massing of smaller individual connected buildings. Even through the 1940's and into the 1950's, a diluted Georgian style was used commonly. Perry, Shaw and Hepburn of Williamsburg fame designed two complexes for Brown -- Wriston Quadrangle (1949-1950) and West Quadrangle (1956-1957) -- and the headquarters of the Providence Washington Insurance Company (1949).

Except for a handful of houses and a few commercial structures, all construction on College Hill since mid century has been institutional. Restoration and adaptive re-use have been the essence of domestic architecture. Most recently, townhouse apartments have been erected in the urban-renewal areas along South Main Street. The Medical Arts Building (Thayer and Waterman Streets) designed by B. S. D. Martin in 1938, is almost unique as an early example of modern design, showing an all-glass first story and continuous steel casements set in the limestone second story. The dormitory complex designed for the Rhode Island School of Design (between Waterman and Angell east of Benefit) by Robinson, Green and Beretta (Warren Peterson, consultant) in 1958 is still in red brick but without specific Colonial detail. Two buildings by Philip Johnson for Brown University -- the Computing Laboratory (corner of Brook and George), 1959-60, and the List Art Building (College Street), 1967-71 -- are among the modern structures built in the last two decades. The five-story height and poured concrete exterior of the List Building represent a new scale and image for academic buildings on College Hill, its most extreme statement being the Sciences' Library, a fourteen-story concrete and glass tower, designed by Warner, Burns, Toan and Lund, 1967-71. The same firm designed the John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Library in 1962-64; sited on the crest of College Hill, it is a prominent landmark of the district.

In 1959, College Hill -- a demonstration study of historic area renewal saw two basic goals or problems for the College Hill district: 1) urban renewal and 2) compatible development of the two major institutions within an otherwise residential community. During the

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past decade and a half, great advances have been made in urban renewal and restoration throughout the College Hill district. A continuing concern will be the growth of Brown University and the Rhode Island School of Design. To maintain the vitality and integrity of this area, it will be essential to sustain the excellence of these institutions while not sacrificing the quality of the larger residential environment.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

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

SPECIFIC DATES 1636 - present

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The College Hill Historic District is significant for many reasons. As the site of the original settlement of Providence Plantations in 1636, College Hill has witnessed the transformation of the region's economy from agriculture to commerce to industry. The political, governmental, scholarly, and artistic life of Providence and of Rhode Island has often centered in public buildings on College Hill, and leaders in all areas of city and state affairs have erected many fine houses in College Hill neighborhoods. Beyond any specific event, person, or building, however, the College Hill Historic District embodies several crucial stages of American social development. A progression of architectural styles and intact historic neighborhoods reveals the physical growth of Providence from a colonial town to a modern city. During the nineteenth century the residential demands of emerging social classes and of periodic influxes of foreign immigrants vastly expanded the original area of settlement. During the twentieth century, on the other hand, pressures for expanding institutional development have threatened the survival of the historic College Hill neighborhoods. Thus, the district is significant not only for its major role in American architectural, political, economic, and cultural history, but as an extraordinary example of the richness and complexity of all of these factors as they have interacted from the original colonial settlements until the present day. A new importance is added to the district by the outstanding work of preservation and restoration now being carried on. This last has been, with the sponsorship of the federal government, a pioneer project of its kind.

Providence had its origin when Roger Williams, freethinker, religious leader, and Indian trader, was exiled from Massachusetts Bay Colony for repeatedly preaching unorthodox opinions which the magistrates considered seditious. Williams and his followers settled around a spring located on the west side of what is now North Main Street, and at town meeting on August 20, 1637 this band of freemen signed a "civil Compact" which guaranteed religious liberty for the first time in the new world. Ironically, this tolerance of free-thinking fostered the growth of widely divergent religious beliefs, and since no single church dominated

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9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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Cady, John Hutchins. The Civic and Architectural Development of Providence 1636-1950. Providence, Rhode Island: The Book Shop, 1957. (see continuation sheet (23))

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 486

UTM REFERENCES

		460			820			540			490						
A	1,9	2,9	5,8	2	4,6	3,3	7,2	0	B	1,9	3,0	0,6	5,0	4,6	3,4	3,3	0
	ZONE	EASTING			NORTHING					ZONE	EASTING			NORTHING			
C	1,9	3,0	1,4	3,5	4,6	3,2	0,0	0	D	1,9	3,0	0,7	8,0	4,6	3,1	6,3	3

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

(see continuation sheet 1)

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
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STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
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11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Edward F. Sanderson & Keith N. Morgan

ORGANIZATION

R. I. Historical Preservation Commission

DATE

January 26, 1976

STREET & NUMBER

150 Benefit Street

TELEPHONE

277-2678

CITY OR TOWN

Providence

STATE

Rhode Island

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

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

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

Frederick Williams

TITLE State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE March 2, 1976

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

Acting

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE

8/11/76

ATTEST:

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

D. 9. 76

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as in Massachusetts and Connecticut (indeed the first church building was not constructed until 1700) the town was not built around a church set in a village green. Instead, the proprietors laid out their house lots in a straggling line along the Towne Street at the foot of the steep hillside by the eastern bank of the Providence River. John Smith's mill, built in 1646 at the falls of the Moshassuck River, near the junction of Charles and Mill Streets, became the earliest "civic center" where town life centered for fifty years or more. By 1650 the settlement consisted of about fifty-one houses, the mill, and a tannery -- all but two of which were burned in King Phillip's War. Rebuilt on its original plan, by 1700 the town had some 1,200 inhabitants.

In spite of early poverty, Providence's location at the crossroads of two great Indian trails and on natural water highways at the head of Narragansett Bay and the confluence of two rivers assured the town's mercantile future. As early as the 1650's Providence settlers were already turning away from agriculture to trade with Barbados and Newfoundland, and by 1700 Providence's geographic position had begun to make her the entrepot of southeastern New England. Ships from the coastal, triangle, and European trade routes moored at wharves on the west side of Towne Street extending southward along the Providence River. Spermaceti works, rum distilleries, shops and warehouses added to the commercial activity of the port.

By mid-century a new civic center, south of John Smith's mill, was developing near Meeting at Main Street. Here in 1731 a court house was built where the legislature met for the sessions held in Providence. The Providence Library Company, formed in 1754, was housed in the building. Burned in 1759, it was replaced in 1762 by a new court house, erected across the street on Court House Parade, and here theatrical productions were occasionally presented. After the Revolution it served as the Providence State House until the new State House was dedicated in 1900. A town jail was also built on Meeting Street, as was the first Friends Meeting House (1725). The Brick School House was erected at No. 24 Meeting Street as a private school in 1767, and John Carter's house at No. 21 Meeting served as the home of the Providence Gazette (printed at the sign of "Shakespeare's Head") and as the Providence Post Office, where Benjamin Franklin visited as Postmaster General.

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In the 1770's Providence merchants, still lagging behind their commercial rivals in Newport, made a major effort to establish their town's commercial dominance. Among other merchants, the four Brown brothers, sons of James and nephews of Obadiah Brown -- the founders of the family fortune, played a leading role in all of Providence's civic projects. Of the four, John and Nicholas were most absorbed by commercial pursuits. Moses, who helped to found the textile industry in Rhode Island, became a nationally prominent Quaker leader; and Joseph was a scientist, college professor, and Providence's first architect of note. The alliance of the Browns with another Providence merchant Stephen Hopkins (ten times Governor of Rhode Island Colony and a signer of the Declaration of Independence) merged politics with the mercantile rivalry between Providence and Newport. When the new Baptist College (established in Warren, Rhode Island in 1765), now Brown University, was permanently seated in Providence over Newporters adamant objections, the future of Providence as the intellectual center of the state was assured. The College Edifice of 1770, designed by Robert Smith of Philadelphia, was located high on the hilltop in lonely isolation above the built-up section of the town. The Market House (1773) was constructed as part of the town's new commercial center in Market Square south of the Old State House at the eastern end of the Weybosset Bridge. The First Baptist Meeting House (1774-1775) was built just north of Market Square, and merchants like Joseph Brown whose house (1774) still stands at 50 South Main Street were building north and south of the Market House along Main Street.

College Hill was a center of Revolutionary War activity during the ensuing war years. Stephen Hopkins' pamphlet, "The Rights of Colonies Examined" (1764), was an early defense of the American cause. The burning of the British revenue schooner Gaspee was plotted on the evening of June 9, 1772 at James Sabin's tavern on South Main Street. British tea was burned near the Market House, March 2, 1775. And two months before the Continental Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence, the Rhode Island legislature, meeting at the Old Court House in Providence on May 4, 1776, voted a "Repeal of Allegiance" to King George. After hostilities commenced, the College Edifice was appropriated as a barracks and hospital for troops, the Brick School House was converted into an arsenal, and a beacon was erected on Prospect Hill (near the present corner of Prospect and Meeting Streets) to warn the inhabitants in case of an enemy's approach. Generals George Washington and Rochambeau visited the town several times during the 1780's; they were entertained at the homes of Stephen Hopkins, John Brown, and Joseph Russell -- all still standing today.

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Providence's success as a seaport was assured when Newport's trade was destroyed during the American Revolution. By 1800 the population of Providence numbered 7,500, and the town's commercial wealth increased steadily as the port became the undisputed center of southeastern New England's economic activity. John Brown led Providence merchants' entry into the lucrative trade with China when he sent his ship "George Washington" to Canton in 1787. Profits from the China trade financed development at India Point (named for the Indiamen docking at deep-water wharves there) and along Main Street, and built the Benefit Street area residences of merchants and sea-captains. Still surviving along Benefit Street are the Federal mansions of merchant princes like John Brown, Edward Carrington, Joseph Nightingale, Thomas Poynton Ives, and Sullivan Dorr.

President Jefferson's 1807 embargo shattered New England's maritime economy. Providence merchants were also hurt, but many were already diversifying, and led by Moses Brown some now began to invest in textile mills. Once more geography served Providence well. During the nineteenth century the town continued to be a transportation center, the hub of an expanding network of toll-roads, railroads, and shipping, while the Moshassuck and other rivers were supplying power to new factories. Seril and Nehemiah Dodge, whose houses and shops were on College Hill, were working in silver by 1796, and by 1803 there were thirty establishments for manufacturing in precious metals--among them Jabez Gorham's jewelry and silver factory on North Main Street, an industry which continues as the Gorham Company in Providence today. Finally, with the development of steam-power, the Providence Steam Engine Company (1834), the Fuller Iron Works (1840), the Providence Tool Company (1844), and other manufacturies located near India Point because of easy access to shipping and to the Boston & Providence Railroad waterfront terminus.

Although the majority of Providence's factories were on the west side of the city, College Hill remained important to Providence's economy throughout this period of industrialization. Banks which financed the factories were located on South Main Street; the Providence Bank (1791) took over the Joseph Brown house in 1801, and the Providence Institution for Savings (1819) erected its own building in 1854 (enlarged in 1898). After a fire swept South Main Street in 1801, Providence's chief commercial district shifted to the west side of the Providence River. Nonetheless, Market Square continued to be an important commercial district, as evidenced by the still extant

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Cheapside and Hope Block buildings. Other Victorian commercial buildings were erected along North and South Main Streets.

Meanwhile, public building kept pace with the commercial development of College Hill. Anglican King's Chapel, unused during the Revolution because of its association with Toryism, was replaced by the Episcopal Church of St. John (now the Cathedral of St. John) in 1810. It was designed by John Holden Greene, who in 1816 designed the First Congregational Church at the corner of Benefit and Benevolent Streets. The African Union Meeting on Meeting Street was founded in 1819 with the help of Moses Brown and served the black community which lived nearby. Since 1875 the congregation has been housed in the Congdon Street Baptist Church. Brown University expanded during this period with the addition of Hope College (1822), Manning Hall (1834), and Rhode Island Hall (1840). Nearby, the Providence Athenaeum built a handsome Greek Revival temple-in-antis granite structure, designed in 1838 by William Strickland to house Athenaeum collections and the private library begun by the Providence Library Company. The Rhode Island Historical Society, founded in 1822, constructed its "Cabinet" opposite the university campus in 1844. The Providence Corps of Artillery, a chartered command incorporated in 1801, erected an arsenal on Benefit Street in 1840. Later acquired by the state, it served as the State Armory until 1908.

The social history of College Hill can be followed in the development of its several neighborhoods. The first of these, chiefly along Main and Benefit Streets, is the original compact part of Providence where public and commercial building has been concentrated near the waterfront and where the eighteenth and early nineteenth-century residential area survives almost intact. This is the area in which Providence architects Joseph Brown, John Holden Greene, and later, Russell Warren, Thomas A. Tefft and Alpheus Morse worked. This area, following the bounds of the municipally-regulated Historic District, has been declared a registered National Historic Landmark, as have University Hall and the Stephen Hopkins, John Brown, Thomas Poynton Ives, and Edward Carrington houses. As Providence continued to grow, this original neighborhood expanded eastward up the hill from Benefit Street, gradually surrounding the university land with houses built in the Federal, Greek Revival, and Victorian periods.

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A second neighborhood located at the southern end of College Hill, south of Power Street, and known as Fox Point, began to develop soon after the Revolution. First settled along Wickenden Street during the eighteenth century, most streets in the area were opened after 1790 when pressures for residential expansion led to building on previously open lands. Well-to-do merchants and businessmen, following John Brown's example, built their large or medium-sized houses -- many displaying fine architectural detail -- on or near Benefit Street in the northern-most part of Fox Point. To the south and east smaller, more modest houses were occupied by tradesmen, artisans, and laborers. Many of those who lived in Fox Point followed maritime occupations connected with the India Point waterfront which hummed with activity from 1787 to 1807. After the heyday of the China trade, steamships continued to dock at India Point wharves serving the factories located nearby. About the middle of the nineteenth century the area south of Wickenden Street attracted several waves of immigrant residents.

Providence had a recognizable Irish community as early as 1814, but it was dramatically enlarged in the decades after 1847, and soon the waterfront section of Fox Point, boasting its Shamrock Street, was known locally as "Corky Hill." St. Joseph's Church (P. C. Keely, 1853) at Hope and Arnold Streets was built by Irish laborers to minister to an Irish congregation under the superintendance of the Rev. James K. O'Reilly.

A second wave of immigration to Fox Point began in 1890 when Portuguese and Cape Verdians fled poor conditions in their homeland. Portuguese sailors who shipped aboard Yankee whalers had occasionally settled in Fox Point earlier in the century and had already established the nucleus of the new immigrant community. At first confined to waterfront slums, after the turn of the century many Portuguese purchased homes from Irish owners. Our Lady of the Rosary, a Catholic Portuguese congregation organized in 1885, moved into its own church in 1905 at Benefit and Pike Streets. "Festas" (street celebrations) and "romarias" (religious pilgrimages) continue in Fox Point today. Although three-decker tenements were crowded in among the earlier houses to provide housing for a rapidly growing millworker population early in this century, the neighborhood has generally been well preserved, and many houses have recently been restored.

A third residential area located just east of the College Hill Historic District encompasses the Hope Street, Stimson Avenue, and

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Power-Cooke Street Historic Districts (previously entered on the National Register). Settled during the second half of the nineteenth century by men of recent community prominence and wealth, this is a semi-suburban neighborhood of large, landscaped lots and many distinguished houses in a rich variety of Victorian styles. At about the same time the northernmost section of the College Hill Historic District was built up largely in the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles.

The district's fourth neighborhood: the main campus of Brown University, lies in the center of College Hill. Founded with the help of Philadelphia Baptists who decided to establish a college in Rhode Island Colony where their religious beliefs would be freely tolerated, it was first known as Rhode Island College. From its first settlement in Warren in 1765, the college was moved to Providence in 1770 with the construction of the College Edifice, and it was named in 1803 in honor of Nicholas Brown (a son of one of the four Brown brothers -- Nicholas, Sr.) in gratitude for his gift of five thousand dollars to establish a professorship of oratory and belles-lettres. Among Nicholas Brown's many subsequent gifts were the Hope College building, Manning Hall, Rhode Island Hall, and a total of \$160,000 in university donations. Now surrounded by many extensions and new buildings, the old, fenced four-block campus has great architectural interest, beginning with University Hall (the "College Edifice" of 1770) and progressing through prevalent building styles into this century.

The College immediately became a center of Providence educational and cultural interests; today the University's eminent position as a major educational center is unquestioned. During the nineteenth century, as private residences encircled the campus, Brown was contained within a compact area with room for expansion. Early in the twentieth century a construction program filled this tract, and the University enlarged the campus to include blocks east, north and west of the main campus. Since the end of World War II Brown University has grown rapidly. Three major dormitory complexes (covering five square blocks) have been added as well as a number of large modern classroom, laboratory, and library buildings, which break the scale of the adjacent residential neighborhoods. Further expansion of Brown occurred in 1970 with the acquisition of the campus of the Bryant College of Business Administration, a several block area lying along Hope Street between Power and Benevolent Streets.

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The women's college in Brown University, Pembroke College, was established in 1892 as an outgrowth of the Rhode Island Women's Suffrage Association's agitation for a Rhode Island women's college. Pembroke Hall, located on Meeting Street north of the main Brown campus, was completed in 1897 to house Brown's female students. Today the Pembroke campus occupies the two blocks north of Meeting Street between Thayer and Brown Streets.

West of the Brown campus, the Rhode Island School of Design erected the first building of its present campus on Waterman Street in 1892. The school was founded by members of the Rhode Island Women's Centennial Commission in 1877 to provide instruction in industrial and fine arts and to advance public appreciation of the arts. In this century the school has expanded to include a three-block area along Benefit Street between College and Angell Streets, with dormitories extending up the hill between Waterman and Angell Streets.

The campuses of Brown University and the Rhode Island School of Design, together with the Providence County Courthouse, form a corridor of institutional structures through the middle of College Hill, covering twenty-six square blocks. They represent a great architectural and cultural resource in the area and are central to the district's history. Yet these institutions, some of which plan further growth, are also posing a major threat to the integrity of the Historic District. Beginning in 1950 when over forty buildings were destroyed and seven more were moved to make room for Brown University's Wriston Quadrangle, the erosion of adjacent neighborhoods has continued. The future of College Hill depends greatly upon the future development of its resident institutions.

The history of College Hill would be incomplete without taking into account the contributions of local residents who have added significantly to the crafts, the fine arts, literature, and music. For example, skilled artisans were represented locally in jewelry manufacturing, silversmithing, pewter making, and furniture joining. Murals by Michael Felice Corne' decorate the walls of Sullivan Dorr's 1809 mansion on Benefit Street, and works by Rhode Island-born Gilbert Stuart and Edward G. Malborne were displayed at the Old State House and the Atheneum. Later the Providence Art Club, established in 1880 and occupying the 1791 house of Providence silversmith Seril Dodge on Thomas Street, included among its founders the Club President

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Sydney R. Burliegh, Edward M. Bannister, a major American black landscape painter, George W. Whitaker, and portraitist James Lincoln. Other artists working or exhibiting in Providence include among others: members of the local Hoppin family, Martin Johnson Heade, William Morris Hunt, and John F. Wier. The Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design houses an internationally-known collection of American decorative arts, European and American paintings, and one of the finest classical collections in America.

In literature, Edgar Allen Poe worked for a while in Providence, where, in the Athenaeum, he wooed and lost the Providence poetess Sarah Helen Whitman (whose house stands at 88 Benefit Street). The poems "To Helen" and "Annabelle Lee" are supposed to have been written for Sarah Whitman. Howard Phillips Lovecraft (1890-1937), the author of numerous Gothic horror tales, was a lifetime resident on College Hill, and his works abound with local references. Later local literary luminaries include such figures as S. J. Perelman, Ben Bagdikian, and John Hawkes. George M. Cohan, the composer of songs like "Yankee Doodle Dandy," "Over There," and "Give My Regards to Broadway," was born July 4, 1878 in Fox Point, then an Irish neighborhood. John Phillip Sousa's band, the local American Band (organized in 1837) under the baton of D. W. Reeves, and the Boston Symphony Orchestra all performed in Infantry Hall (which stood on South Main Street until destroyed by fire in 1942). Lectures also were delivered at the Hall by Presidents McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, and Taft.

As the home of public men College Hill's history is equally impressive. The residence of Stephen Hopkins, Rhode Island colonial governor and a signer of the Declaration of Independence, stands at the corner of Hopkins and Benefit Streets. Mathematician and almanac-maker Benjamin West joined Joseph Brown to observe the transit of Venus on June 3, 1769. Their apparatus was a four-inch reflector telescope ordered especially from England and was later given to Brown University. Transit and Planet Streets, near the site of observation, were renamed in honor of the event. In the field of public education, John Howland (whose house still stands on Benefit Street) campaigned in the 1790's to establish tax-supported public schools in Providence and Rhode Island generally. In 1819 Moses Brown established the Friends School (today known as the Moses Brown School) east of Hope Street. An early Brown University President, Francis Wayland, was the author of several textbooks on moral philosophy,

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Moral Science and Political Economy, which were widely used on nineteenth-century campuses. Civil War general and Rhode Island governor Ambrose E. Burnside and George Thomas Downing, a prominent black businessman, abolitionist, and civil rights advocate, both lived on Benefit Street. Engineer and inventor George Corliss, whose Corliss Steam Engine powered the entire Machinery Hall at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, built and lived in a mansion now used by the Brown University Admissions Office, at the corner of Prospect and Angell Streets. More recently, the 1974 Nobel Prize-winning physicist, Leon Cooper, is but the latest in the distinguished roll of Brown University scientists.

The architecture of College Hill has been discussed in the descriptive section of this nomination. A number of nationally significant buildings of various periods accentuate the consistently high quality of design and compact unity of the area as a whole. Thanks to the efforts of many dedicated private individuals, inspired by the formation of the Providence Preservation Society, much of College Hill has been preserved and partially restored. The College Hill Study and Report (1959), a demonstration study of historic area renewal undertaken with a grant from the federal government by the City of Providence and the Providence Preservation Society, has served as a preservation guide for the revitalization of the historic neighborhoods of College Hill. The area has become a nationally-recognized model of historic area planning and restoration, and it represents the ongoing vitality of the College Hill community in its fourth century. The enlarged College Hill Historic District now being nominated to the National Register is a microcosm of American social, cultural, and architectural development from the earliest settlements to the present day -- a superb example of the urban development of a colonial town.

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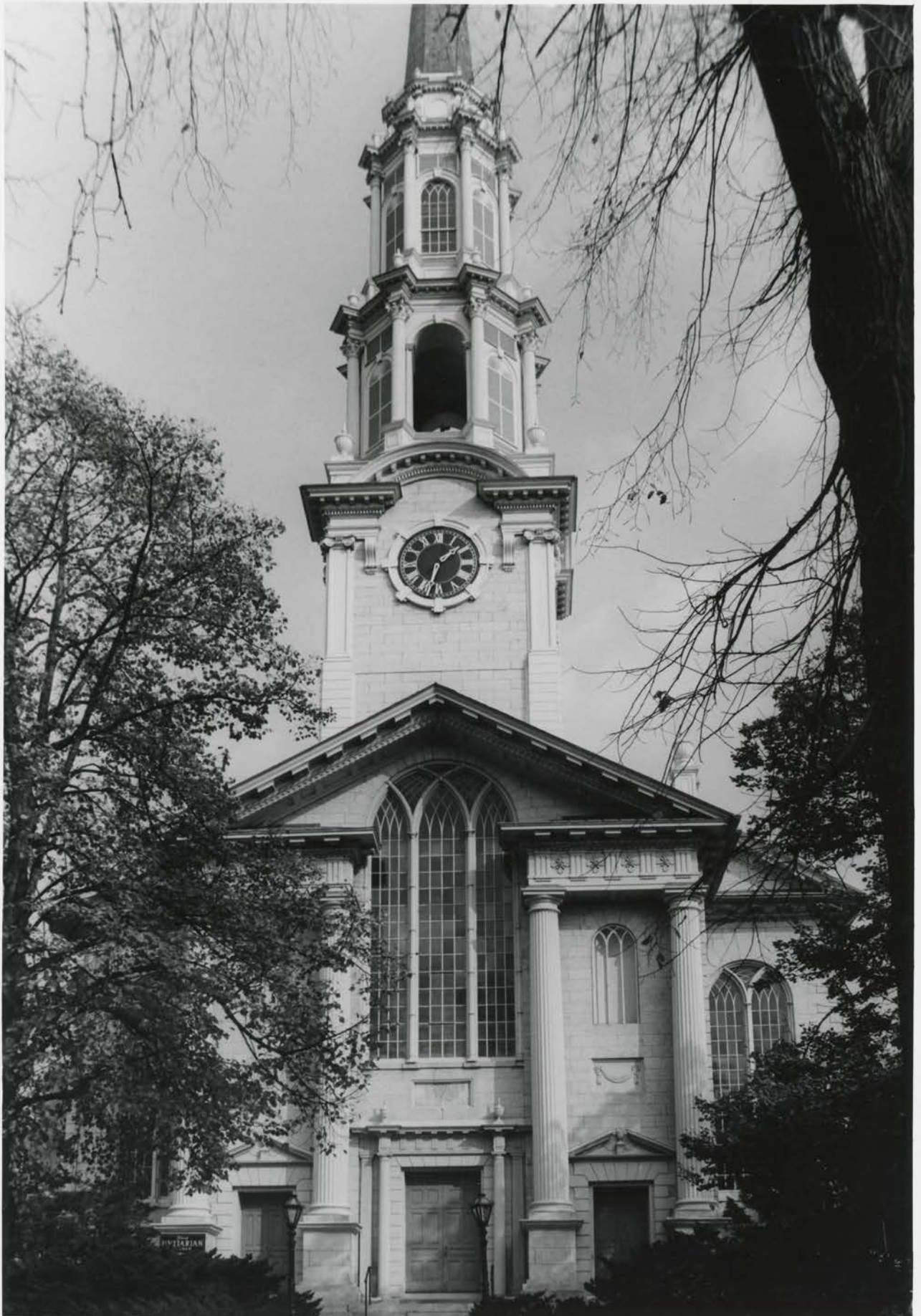
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PHOTO NO. 1

First Unitarian Church at 1 Benevolent Street, by John Holden Greene, 1816
(exterior from the west)



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Athenaeum Row, 257-267 Benefit Street, by Russell Warren, c.1845
(view from southwest)

PHOTO NO. 2

View from SW



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Thomas Street, 7, 9, 10, 11 Thomas (view from the west)

PHOTO NO. 3

Loc.

Thomas St. 7, 9, 10, 11
Thomas (view from west)



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Edward Brooks Hall house, c1864, 336 Benefit Street
(exterior view from the southeast)

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Edward F. Sanderson

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George H. Paddock house, 1868-1869; 63 Governor Street
(exterior view from the southwest)

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George R. Drowne house by J. Gridley Bryant, 1862, 119 Benefit Street,
(exterior view from the west)

PHOTO NO. 6

George R. Drowne
house - view from
west



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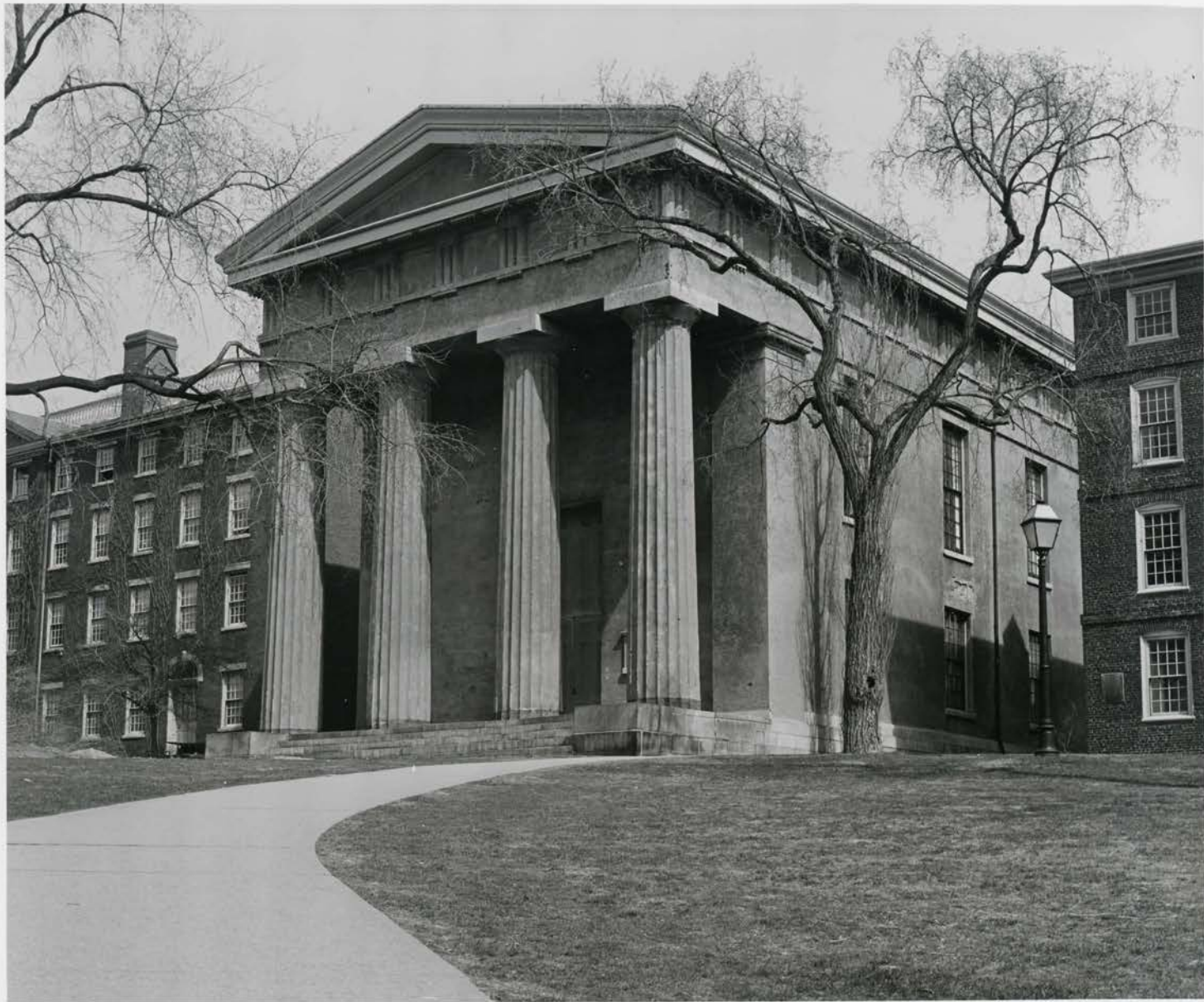
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Stephen O. Metcalf house by Andrews, Jacques and Rantoul, 132 Bowen Street,
1891 (exterior view from the south)

PHOTO NO. 7



West
View from
Manning Hall
Providence, R.I.
11/20

100
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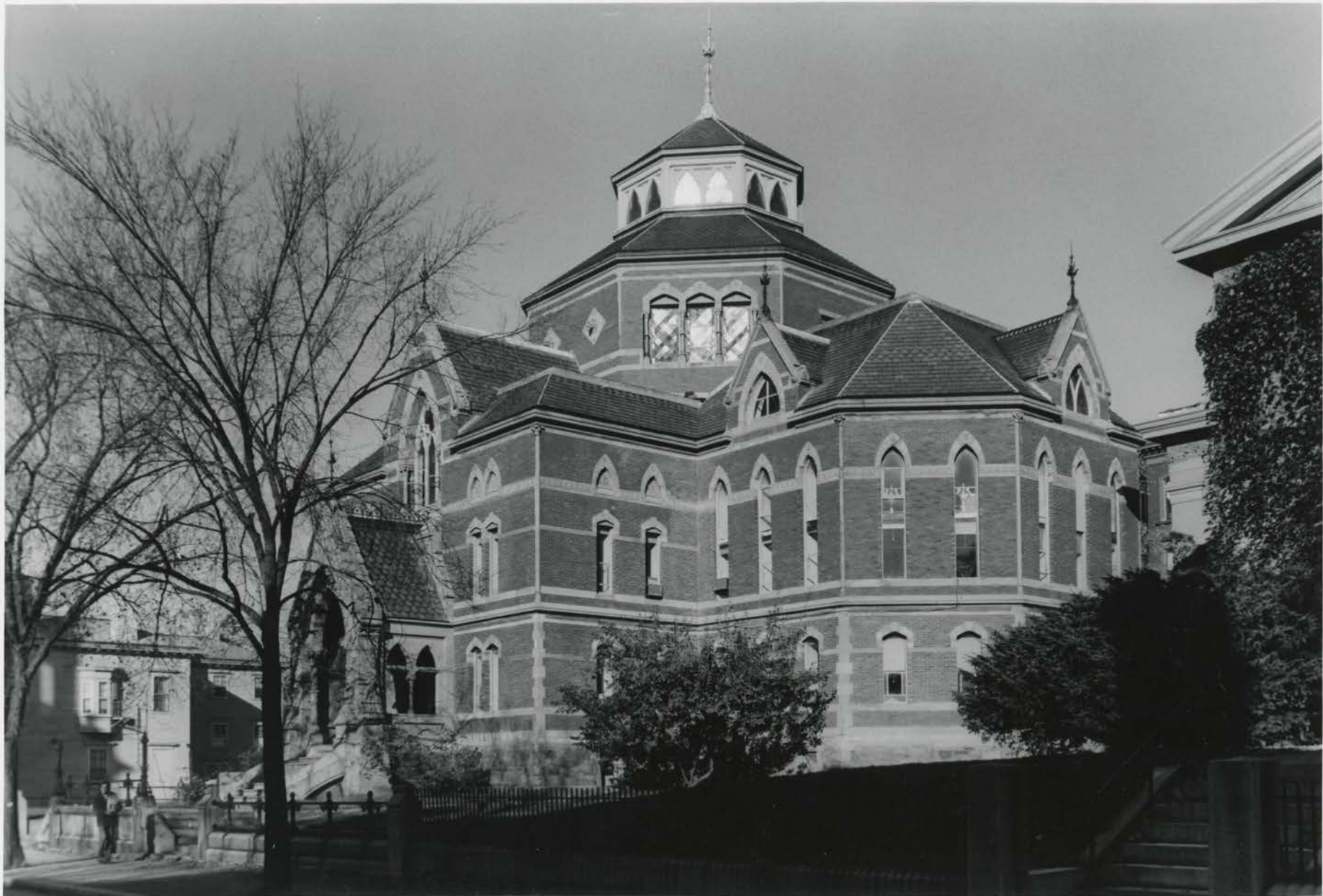
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Manning Hall, Brown University by Russell Warren, 1834
 (exterior view from the west)

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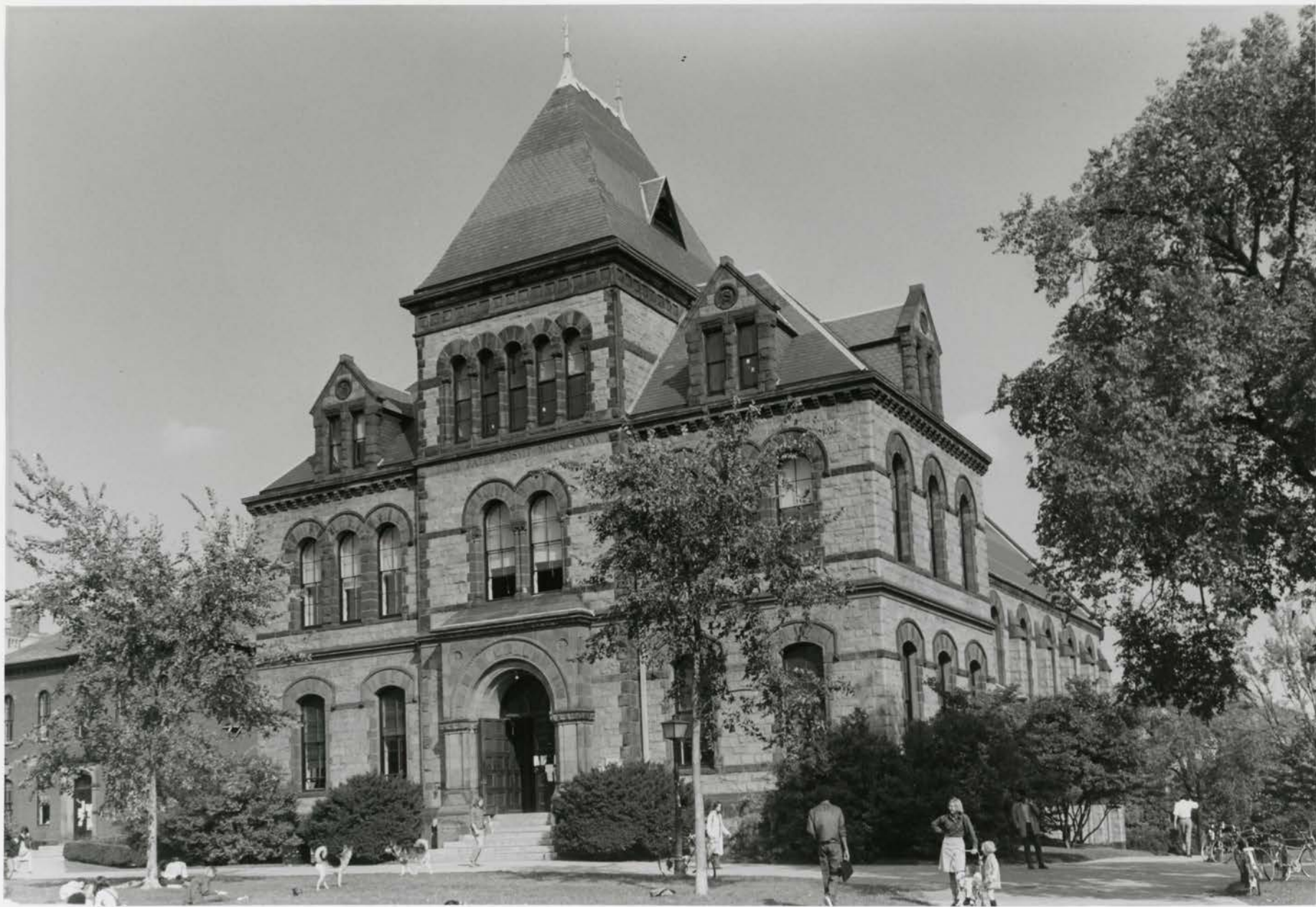
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Robinson Hall, Brown University by Walker & Gould, 1875-1878
(exterior view from the southeast)

PHOTO NO. 9



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Sayles Hall, Brown University by Alpheus C. Morse, 1879-1881
(exterior view from the southwest)

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Lyman Hall, Brown University by Stone, Carpenter & Willson,
1896 (exterior detail of entrance portal)

PHOTO NO. 11



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John Carter Brown Library, Brown University by Shepley, Rutan
& Coolidge, 1910 (exterior view from the west)

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List Art Building, Brown University by Philip Johnson, 1969-1971
(exterior view from the southwest)

PHOTO NO. 13



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Providence County Courthouse by Jackson, Robertson & Adams,
1930 (exterior view from the west)

PHOTO NO. 14

View from west

7 DESCRIPTION

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

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The College Hill area has developed as distinct neighborhoods distinguished by affluence, land use, and architectural styles. This revised nomination is comprised of the 381 acres included in the College Hill study of 1956-60 -- the area first settled by Roger Williams -- and additional acreage outside the 1956-60 study area on the west, south and east. The College Hill area is adjacent to the Providence harbor on the south, the Providence River and central business district on the west, and residential districts on the north and east (including the Stimson Avenue, Power-Cooke, and Hope Street Historic Districts). The topography of a steep west-facing hillside has served as a barrier to commercial expansion from the center city. The area contains such a vast quantity of locally and nationally significant buildings that it will be necessary to identify not only visual characteristics and outstanding buildings but also the typical structures that help make up its fabric.

The western section along Main and Benefit Streets represents the oldest part of the city. Main Street, at the foot of College Hill, is primarily commercial, with the buildings close to each other and the street. Benefit Street, halfway up the hill, is a tree-lined residential area with the strongest concentration of fine domestic architecture from the level of the artisan to that of the merchant prince.

The section known as Fox Point lies at the southern end of the College Hill district, having Wickenden Street as its east-west commercial artery. The houses on narrow streets that parallel Wickenden, north as far as Arnold, are small or medium-sized dwellings that have sheltered several waves of immigrants to Providence. Further to the north, between Arnold and Williams Streets, wealthier residents built handsome houses during the first half of the nineteenth century. Tree lined streets and small lots characterize this section.

Through the center of College Hill runs an east-west corridor of institutional buildings from the Rhode Island School of Design, along Main and Benefit Streets, to Brown University at the crest of the hill. The historic and picturesque campus of Brown University is the nucleus of this corridor. Outside of Brown's original fenced, four-block-square yard are modern academic buildings and houses that have been acquired by the university.

North of the Brown campus, between Angell and Olney Streets, is a post 1850 residential neighborhood with middle and upper class houses set back on tree-lined streets. In the description section of the nomination, these areas will be discussed in terms of their visual character. The historical implications will be discussed in the significance section.



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character of the Greek Revival style. Another important monument from this period is the Providence Athenaeum (corner of Benefit and College Streets), a granite Doric temple in antis designed by William Strickland in 1838.

For domestic architecture, College Hill houses of the Greek Revival period generally did not include a full temple portico. Most are gable-roofed structures, set end to the street, with the line of the eaves and cornice carried across the gable end to suggest a portico treatment. The typical carpenter-Greek-Revival house is three bays wide with the doorway to one side; the doorway is commonly framed by an unpedimented columned portico, or recessed with pilasters and entablature surround. Square hip-roofed houses with Greek-Revival detailing are also common.

The picturesque esthetic, which dominated so much of nineteenth-century architecture, appeared on College Hill in the 1840's with the erection of several Gothic Revival structures. In 1840 the Providence Marine Corps of Artillery constructed an armory designed by Russell Warren (now located at the corner of Benefit and Meeting Streets) which, although still symmetrical, has square castellated corner towers and a monumental pointed-arch entrance portal. In ecclesiastical architecture, St. Joseph's Church (corner of Arnold and Hope Streets) of 1853 by P. C. Keeley was the first archeological Pugin-inspired Gothic structure in the district, followed by Richard Upjohn's St. Stephen's Church of 1860 (George Street). The Gothic Revival cottage, more popular for suburban or country residences, can be seen in only a few College Hill houses, 336 Benefit Street being the finest example.

It was during the second half of the nineteenth century, especially after the Civil War, that the largest number of buildings within the College Hill district was erected. The northern section (from the Brown University area to Olney Street) was developed in this period and shows almost intact Civil War and post-Civil War neighborhoods built by Providence's middle and upper classes. This period also shows the marked change from scattered construction to large-scale development.

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timbering with inset stucco decoration, overhangs in the second and third floor fronts, and the use of diamond-paned sash.

Having always retained a feeling for the past, Providence architects and clients readily accepted the new interest in Colonial architecture which emerged in the 1880's. The lingering Victorian penchant for vertical massing influenced the adoption or re-use of early Colonial styles with high-pitched gable and gambrel roof forms. More truly Colonial were the forms used to ornament these buildings -- Palladian windows, cork-screw balusters, scroll pediments -- which were mixed with later, even Federal and Early Republican, forms like fanlights, swags, urns and sun bursts. The Metcalf house at 132 Bowen Street, built about 1890 by Andrews, Jacques and Rantoul of Boston, is a good example of Colonial-Revival design. It has a gambrel roof and a central entrance portico which is finished with a balustrade of twisted balusters, ramped railings and posts topped by flame finials. Another interesting Colonial-Revival example is the Nancy Bishop residence (141 George Street) of 1894, loosely modeled on the late-eighteenth-century Jumel Mansion in New York City.

Although a certain number of twentieth-century houses dots almost every section of the College Hill district, the primary building thrust in this century has been institutional. Brown University, the Rhode Island School of Design, two secondary schools, the Providence County Courthouse, and two insurance companies head the list, the buildings being generally located in an east-west corridor through the center of the district. Substantial residential architecture has been localized along Charles Field Street on land held by the Brown family until this century. Triple deckers, a common Rhode Island form in developing industrial towns, have filled in vacant lots or replaced older buildings throughout the district.

Beaux-Arts classicism, introduced to the United States by the Chicago World's Columbian Exposition of 1893, was quickly accepted in Providence. The John Carter Brown Library of 1904 and the John Hay Library of 1910, both designed for Brown University by Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge of Boston, are representative examples of this formalistic approach to design using various classical sources. During the first three decades of this

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A second neighborhood located at the southern end of College Hill, south of Power Street, and known as Fox Point, began to develop soon after the Revolution. First settled along Wickenden Street during the eighteenth century, most streets in the area were opened after 1790 when pressures for residential expansion led to building on previously open lands. Well-to-do merchants and businessmen, following John Brown's example, built their large or medium-sized houses -- many displaying fine architectural detail -- on or near Benefit Street in the northern-most part of Fox Point. To the south and east smaller, more modest houses were occupied by tradesmen, artisans, and laborers. Many of those who lived in Fox Point followed maritime occupations connected with the India Point waterfront which hummed with activity from 1787 to 1807. After the heyday of the China trade, steamships continued to dock at India Point wharves serving the factories located nearby. About the middle of the nineteenth century the area south of Wickenden Street attracted several waves of immigrant residents.

Providence had a recognizable Irish community as early as 1814, but it was dramatically enlarged in the decades after 1847, and soon the waterfront section of Fox Point, boasting its Shamrock Street, was known locally as "Corky Hill." St. Joseph's Church (P. C. Keely, 1853) at Hope and Arnold Streets was built by Irish laborers to minister to an Irish congregation under the superintendance of the Rev. James K. O'Reilly.

A second wave of immigration to Fox Point began in 1890 when Portuguese and Cape Verdéans fled poor conditions in their homeland. Portuguese sailors who shipped aboard Yankee whalers had occasionally settled in Fox Point earlier in the century and had already established the nucleus of the new immigrant community. At first confined to waterfront slums, after the turn of the century many Portuguese purchased homes from Irish owners. Our Lady of the Rosary, a Catholic Portuguese congregation organized in 1885, moved into its own church in 1905 at Benefit and Pike Streets. "Festas" (street celebrations) and "romarias" (religious pilgrimages) continue in Fox Point today. Although three-decker tenements were crowded in among the earlier houses to provide housing for a rapidly growing millworker population early in this century, the neighborhood has generally been well preserved, and many houses have recently been restored.

The district's third neighborhood: the main campus of Brown University lies in the center of College Hill. Founded with the help of

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Philadelphia Baptists who decided to establish a college in Rhode Island Colony where their religious beliefs would be freely tolerated, it was first known as Rhode Island College. From its first settlement in Warren in 1765, the college was moved to Providence in 1770 with the construction of the College Edifice, and it was named in 1803 in honor of Nicholas Brown (a son of one of the four Brown Brothers -- Nicholas, Sr.) in gratitude for his gift of five thousand dollars to establish a professorship of oratory and belles-lettres. Among Nicholas Brown's many subsequent gifts were the Hope College building, Manning Hall, Rhode Island Hall, and a total of \$160,000 in university donations. Now surrounded by many extensions and new buildings, the old, fenced, four-block campus has great architectural interest, beginning with University Hall (the "College Edifice" of 1770) and progressing through prevalent building styles into this century.

The College immediately became a center of Providence educational and cultural interests; today the University's eminent position as a major educational center is unquestioned. During the nineteenth century, as private residences encircled the campus, Brown was contained within a compact area with room for expansion. Early in the twentieth century a construction program filled this tract, and the University enlarged the campus to include blocks east, north and west of the main campus. Since the end of World War II Brown University has grown rapidly. Three major dormitory complexes (covering five square blocks) have been added as well as a number of large modern classroom, laboratory, and library buildings, which break the scale of the adjacent residential neighborhoods. Further expansion of Brown occurred in 1970 with the acquisition of the campus of the Bryant College of Business Administration, a several block area lying along Hope Street between Power and Benevolent Streets.

The women's college in Brown University, Pembroke College, was established in 1892 as an outgrowth of the Rhode Island Women's Suffrage Association's agitation for a Rhode Island women's college. Pembroke Hall, located on Meeting Street north of the main Brown campus, was completed in 1897 to house Brown's female students. Today the Pembroke campus occupies the two blocks north of Meeting Street between Thayer and Brown Streets.

West of the Brown campus, the Rhode Island School of Design erected the first building of its present campus on Waterman Street in 1892. The school was founded by members of the Rhode Island Women's

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Centennial Commission in 1877 to provide instruction in industrial and fine arts and to advance public appreciation of the arts. In this century the school has expanded to include a three-block area along Benefit Street between College and Angell Streets, with dormitories extending up the hill between Waterman and Angell Streets.

The campuses of Brown University and the Rhode Island School of Design, together with the Providence County Courthouse, form a corridor of institutional structures through the middle of College Hill, covering twenty-six square blocks. They represent a great architectural and cultural resource in the area and are central to the district's history. Yet these institutions, some of which plan further growth, are also posing a major threat to the integrity of the Historic District. Beginning in 1950 when over forty buildings were destroyed and seven more were moved to make room for Brown University's Wriston Quadrangle, the erosion of adjacent neighborhoods has continued. The future of College Hill depends greatly upon the future development of its resident institutions.

The fourth neighborhood on College Hill is a residential area located north of Brown University's campus between Prospect and Hope Streets which was built up during the second half of the nineteenth century. The neighborhood developed from west to east as settlement spread up College Hill from Benefit and Congdon Streets to Prospect Street around mid-century. Here large houses, predominately Italianate in style, were built for some of Providence's leading citizens by such architects as Alpheus C. Morse, Thomas Tefft, and Richard Upjohn. Among the earlier residents of Prospect Street were John Prescott Farnsworth and James M. Kimball, textile manufacturers and financiers; William F. Sayles, founder of the mill town Saylesville and owner of the largest bleachery in the world; and Dr. Marshall Woods, one of the United States' commissioners to the 1855 Paris Exposition. Prospect Street continued to be fashionable in the twentieth century, and some of Providence's more recent notables like Senator Peter Gerry and several members of the locally prominent Sharpe family located in old houses or built impressive new houses early in the century. The area east of Prospect Street was developed during the later decades of the nineteenth century after the areas closer to Providence's downtown had filled up. This became a middle class neighborhood for the families of professional men, businessmen, and tradesmen whose houses reflect the diversity of building styles popular at the end of the nineteenth century.

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The history of College Hill would be incomplete without taking into account the contributions of local residents who have added significantly to the crafts, the fine arts, literature, and music. For example, skilled artisans were represented locally in jewelry manufacturing, silversmithing, pewter making, and furniture joining. Murals by Michel Felice Corne' decorate the walls of Sullivan Dorr's 1809 mansion on Benefit Street, and works by Rhode Island-born Gilbert Stuart and Edward G. Malborne were displayed at the Old State House and the Athenæum. Later the Providence Art Club, established in 1880 and occupying the 1791 house of Providence silversmith Seril Dodge on Thomas Street, included among its founders the Club President Sydney R. Burliegh, Edward M. Bannister, a major American black landscape painter, George W. Whitaker, and portraitist James Lincoln. Other artists working or exhibiting in Providence include members of the local Hoppin family, Martin Johnson Heade, William Morris Hunt, and John F. Wier. The Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design houses an internationally-known collection of American decorative arts, European and American paintings, and one of the finest classical collections in America.

In literature, Edgar Allen Poe worked for a while in Providence, where, in the Athenæum, he wooed and lost the Providence poetess Sarah Helen Whitman (whose house stands at 88 Benefit Street). The poems "To Helen" and "Annabelle Lee" are supposed to have been written for Sarah Whitman. Howard Phillips Lovecraft (1890-1937), the author of numerous Gothic horror talks, was a lifetime resident on College Hill, and his works abound with local references. Later local literary luminaries include such figures as S. J. Perelman, Ben Bagdikian, and John Hawkes. George M. Cohan, the composer of songs like "Yankee Doodle Dandy," "Over There," and "Give My Regards to Broadway," was born July 4, 1878 in Fox Point, then an Irish neighborhood. John Phillip Sousa's band, the local American Band (organized in 1837) under the baton of D. W. Reeves, and the Boston Symphony Orchestra all performed in Infantry Hall (which stood on South Main Street until destroyed by fire in 1942). Lectures also were delivered at the Hall by Presidents McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, and Taft.

As the home of public men College Hill's history is equally impressive. The residence of Stephen Hopkins, Rhode Island colonial governor and a signer of the Declaration of Independence, stands at the corner of Hopkins and Benefit Streets. Mathematician and almanac-maker Benjamin West joined Joseph Brown to observe the transit of Venus on June 3, 1769. Their apparatus was a four-inch reflector telescope ordered especially from England and was later given to Brown University. Transit and Planet Streets, near the site of

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observation, were renamed in honor of the event. In the field of public education, John Howland (whose house still stands on Benefit Street) campaigned in the 1790's to establish tax-supported public schools in Providence and Rhode Island generally. In 1819 Moses Brown established the Friends School (today known as the Moses Brown School) east of Hope Street. An early Brown University President, Francis Wayland, was the author of several textbooks on moral philosophy, Moral Science and Political Economy, which were widely used on nineteenth-century campuses. Civil War general and Rhode Island governor Ambrose E. Burnside and George Thomas Downing, a prominent black businessman, abolitionist, and civil rights advocate, both lived on Benefit Street. Engineer and inventor George Corliss, whose Corliss Steam Engine powered the entire Machinery Hall at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, built and lived in a mansion now used by the Brown University Admissions Office, at the corner of Prospect and Angell Streets. More recently, the 1974 Nobel Prize-winning physicist, Leon Cooper, is but the latest in the distinguished roll of Brown University scientists.

The architecture of College Hill has been discussed in the descriptive section of this nomination. A number of nationally significant buildings of various periods accentuate the consistently high quality of design and compact unity of the area as a whole. Thanks to the efforts of many dedicated private individuals, inspired by the formation of the Providence Preservation Society, much of College Hill has been preserved and partially restored. The College Hill Study and Report (1959), a demonstration study of historic area renewal undertaken with a grant from the federal government by the City of Providence and the Providence Preservation Society, has served as a preservation guide for the revitalization of the historic neighborhoods of College Hill. The area has become a nationally-recognized model of historic area planning and restoration, and it represents the ongoing vitality of the College Hill community in its fourth century. The enlarged College Hill Historic District now being nominated to the National Register is a microcosm of American social, cultural, and architectural development from the earliest settlements to the present day -- a superb example of the urban development of a colonial town.

ENLARGED COLLEGE HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT

SELECTIVE INVENTORY

The buildings listed in the following inventory are included for architectural quality or historic importance, or as typical structures of the area. The entries are organized alphabetically by street and then numerically by house number; Brown University, however, is listed as a unit with buildings organized chronologically by date of construction. The entry format includes:

historic name, (common name), architect, date. style; description.

Angell Street

2-244

Angell Street

- 2 Thomas A. Jenckes house, c.1857. Italianate: Square, 3 stories; brick with wood and brownstone trim; hipped roof with modillion cornice; 5 bay facade, heavy window caps; central arcaded entrance porch reached by a double flight of curved steps; arcaded porch on exposed basement story on west.
- 64 Captain George Benson house, 1794. Federal: 2½ stories; clapboard; hipped roof and monitor each with balustrade with urn finials; dentil and modillion cornices; pedimented dormers; 5 bay facade with flared lintels and carved key-blocks; central segmental pedimented Doric entrance portico; one story ell on west; set on fine landscaped hillside site behind Federal style fence with urn finials.
- 94 house, c.1885. Shingle Style-Queen Anne: 3½ stories; clapboard and shingles; cross-gabled roof; asymmetrical vertical massing with receding entrance, second, and third story porches; 2 story square corner tower capped with circular belvedere and extinguisher roof.
- 97 Robert Watson house, 1870. Italianate: 3 stories; brick with brownstone and wood trim; low mansard roof with prominent bracket cornice; single and triple windows regularly spaced across 3 bay facade; 3 story central bay pavilion contains entrance under hood on large brackets. Stable in rear: 2 stories; brick; hipped roof; bracket cornice.

- 100 Samuel Eddy house, c.1797-1798. Federal: 2½ stories above a high basement; brick with stone and wood trim; low hipped roof; 5 bay facade with central pedimented fanlight doorway on a high stoop reached by a double flight of steps.
- 106 William Holroyd house, 1798. Federal: 2½ stories over a high basement; clapboard; gable roof with large dormers; 5 bay facade with central pedimented fanlight doorway on a high stoop reached by a double flight of steps.
- 107 L. M. Carr, Inc., caterers, c.1850-1860. Italianate: 2½ stories; brick with wood trim; hipped roof with small dormers; central entrance in front. Stable in rear: 2 stories; brick.
- 112 Froebel Hall (Hillel House), 1878. Late Victorian: 1 story plus basement story; clapboard; cross-gabled roof; some "Stick Style" ornamentation. Mrs. Caroline Alden opened the second kindergarten teacher's training school in America here in 1878.
- 142 Ella Kimball house (History Department, Brown University), c.1890. Italianate: mansard: 2½ stories clapboard; mansard roof with paired bracket cornice; 3 bay facade with central pavilion; central arcaded portico.
- 178/180 E. P. Anthony Drugs, 1895. Tudor Revival: 2½ stories; brick first story and half-timbered above; gable roof with large gable dormers; varied window treatments; entrance in southwestern corner.
- 210 house, c.1860. Italian Villa: 2½ stories; clapboard with quoining; hipped roof with dormers; asymmetrical plan with southwestern projection giving the effect of a square tower; varied regularly spaced windows; entrance within colonnaded porch across right front.

Ann Street

28-38

Armstrong Street

12-80

Arnold Street

5-115

Arnold Street

- 7 Christopher Arnold house, 1795. Federal: 2½ stories; clapboard; gabled roof; 5 bay facade with central fanlight doorway and rusticated surround; later Greek Revival Doric portico.
- 8-10 William and George Bucklin houses, by John Holden Greene, 1816-1825. Federal: double house: 2½ stories; clapboard; gabled roof; two 3 bay facades; twin side hall doorways with bracket caps and Gothic tracery in overhead lights.
- 12 Menzies Sweet house, T. A. Tefft, 1850. Italianate: 3 story square hipped roof townhouse; flush boarded to look like stone; 3 bay facade with pedimented doorway at right and pedimented first story windows; palazzo facade; wide modillion and dentil cornice; segmental headed third story windows breaking into architrave. Attached to two Federal style houses on west.
- 14 James Eatsforth house, c.1798. Federal: 2½ stories; clapboard; gable roof; 5 bay facade; central fanlight doorway with pediment on consoles.
- 15 Nathan Seamans house, c.1792. Federal: 2½ stories; clapboard; gabled roof; 5 bay facade with central pedimented fanlight doorway flanked by Ionic pilasters.
- 16/16a Joseph Baker house, c.1792-8. Federal: double house; 2½ stories; shingled (not original); gabled roof; 5 bay facade; Victorian central doorway.
- 18 Joseph Baker house, c.1798. Federal: 2½ stories; clapboard; gabled roof; 5 bay facade with elaborate central fanlight doorway: pedimented with Ionic pilasters, floral motive above capitals and fretted soffit.
- 20 Zachariah Carpenter house, c.1796. Federal: 2½ stories; clapboard; gabled roof; 4 bay facade with pedimented fanlight doorway flanked by Ionic pilasters.
- 22 William Church house, c.1810. Federal: 2½ stories; brick with belt courses above first and second stories; gambrel roof with dormers; modillion and dentil cornice; 5 bay facade with central entry under Victorian bracketed hood.

Arnold Street (cont)

- 23 Josiah Baker house, c.1800. Federal: 2½ stories; brick covered by stucco; gabled roof; 5 bay facade; first story window pediments; central pedimented fanlight doorway flanked by Ionic pilasters.
- 24 house, c.1845. Greek Revival: 2½ stories; clapboard; gabled roof set end-to-street; panelled corner pilasters; 3 bay facade with Italianate windows; off-center recessed entry with classical enframing.
- 25 Nathan Mason house, 1832. Federal: 2½ stories; clapboard; gabled roof set end to street; corner quoins; 4 bay facade; elliptical fanlight doorway reached by a flight of rusticated wood steps.
- 26/28 Samuel Pearsons house, 1806. Federal: double house; 2½ stories; brick; gabled roof; 5 bay facade with central double entry surmounted by elliptical fan and pediment.
- 27/29 William Church house, before 1820. Federal: double house; 2½ stories; clapboard; gabled roof; 6 bay facade with central double doorway flanked by sidelights and pilasters with fluted-bracket caps; double flight of wood steps.
- 33 Nathan Mason house, c.1835. Greek Revival: 2½ stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof; panelled corner pilasters; 7 bay facade; entrance set in classical enframing; set on a high terrace with stone retaining wall.
- 34 Nathan Mason house, 1842. Greek Revival: 2½ story; clapboard; pedimented gable roof; panelled corner pilasters; 5 bay facade with central doorway set in classical enframing.
- 48 house, c.1840. Greek Revival: 2½ stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof set end-to-street; panelled corner pilasters; 3 bay facade; off-center recessed entry in classical enframing.
- 52/54 house, before 1857. Greek Revival: 1½ stories; clapboard; gable roof; 5 bay facade with central recessed entry in classical enframing.
- 60 house, c.1840. Greek Revival: 2½ stories; asphalt shingles (probably covering original clapboarding); gable roof; 5 bay facade with central doorway in classical enframing.

Arnold Street (cont)

- 62 House, c.1845. Greek Revival: 1½ stories; asphalt shingles(probably originally clapboard); pedimented gable roof set end to street; 4 bay facade with panelled corner pilasters and doorway set in classical enframement.
- 68 Edward W. Sherman house, 1850-3. Greek Revival: 1½ stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof set end-to-street; corner pilasters; 4 bay facade with recessed entry in classical enframement.

Barnes Street

1A-81

Barnes Street

- 7 George T. Mitchell House, 1869. Mansard cottage: 1½ stories, clapboard; bracket cornice; large flat top dormer with scalloped barge board centered above first floor bay window; side entry with bracketed hood and rolling base in 2 story projection; window caps have scalloped and bracketed trim.
- 29 house, 1875-1895. Italianate: 2½ stories; clapboard; mansard roof with wide pedimented dormers and grooved and molded bracket cornice; central pillared entrance porch flanked by 1 story bay windows; arched 2nd story window with tracery.
- 48 Late Victorian house: 1875-95. 2½ stories; cross gable roof; Swiss Chalet cornice and detail; shaped shingles in gable ends and clapboard below; entrance porch set in arms of cross gable with turned columns and slight shed roof with a room above.
- 54 Victorian Colonial Revival house, 1875-1895. 2½ stories; clapboard; hip roof with cross gables; the gable ends have decorative bargeboard, cut fan detail, and shaped shingles; pedimented dormer also has gable-end detail; central circular Ionic entrance porch with balustrade; oriel on scroll brackets.

Benefit Street

2-508

Benefit Street

- 4-8 William P. Angell house, c.1865. Second Empire: 2½ stories; clapboard; flared mansard roof with dormers and modillion cornice; corner site dictates almost

Benefit Street (cont)

- triangular plan; paired Italianate windows on second story, shop windows on first; bracketed hood over recessed entry.
- 7 Franklin A. Steere house, 1871. Small Second Empire style: 2½ stories; clapboard; concave mansard roof with bracket cornice and 2 pedimented dormers; 1 story bay window on 2nd story overhangs doorway.
- 11 Joseph Veasie House, c.1844. Greek Revival: 2½ stories; clapboard; gable roof set end to street; corner pilasters; Doric entrance porch centered on 5 bay (southern) facade.
- 24 Samuel Staples, Jr. house, 1828. Greek Revival: small; 2½ stories; clapboard; pedimented gable end to street; paneled corner pilasters; 3 bay facade with off-center doorway with fanlight and sidelights.
- 25 Chapel, 1843; altered in 1871. Italianate: 1½ stories; clapboard; gable roof set end to street; dormers; bracketed window caps; paired windows and bay windows; doorways on front and north with heavy bracketed entrance hoods.
- 27/29 Joseph Veazie house, c.1844. Italianate: Square, symmetrical; 3 story; clapboard; flat roof; wide bracket cornice; paneled corner pilasters; 3 bay facade with paired windows; central entrance portico with acanthus capitals, fanlight doorway with rusticated surround. A common Providence form.
- 30 William G. Angell house, by Alpheus Morse, 1869. Italianate: 2½ stories; brick with brownstone trim, quoining; hipped roof, decked with gable dormers; somewhat severe palazzo facade; 3 bay, pedimented windows; Ionic entrance porch with balustrade; projecting pavillion on south; arcaded porches at rear of north and south sides; 2 story carriage house with cupola at north rear.
- 31/33 Duty Evans House, 1852. Italianate: square, symmetrical; 3 stories; clapboard; wide bracketed cornice; 3 bay facade with paired windows; corner quoining; central entrance portico with acanthus capitals. Virtually identical to 27/29 Benefit.
- 34 Earle D. Pearce house by Alpheus Morse, 1835. Italianate: 2½ stories; clapboard; hipped roof with gable dormers; classic cornice; 3 bay facade with Italianate windows and central Doric entrance porch; projecting pavillion on south.

Burr's Lane

1-3

Cabot Street

16-31

Cabot Street

29/31

house, 1875-1895. Queen Anne: 2½ stories; clapboard and shingle; cross-gabled roof with pedimented dormers; fine turned post porch runs across front with geometric pattern railing.

Cady Street

8-15

Cady Street

11

Nathan Packard house, before 1798. Colonial: 2½ stories; clapboard; gable roof; pedimented doorway flanked by Ionic pilasters on basement story at west end.

Canal Street

25-189

Canal Street

55

Arnold Hoffman building, 1848. Early Victorian commercial building: 4½ stories; brick with stone lintels; gable roof; stone facing on first story commercial facade.

Charlesfield Street

1-110

Charlesfield Street

5/7

Charles Lippitt house, 1845-1853. Italianate double house: 2½ stories; clapboard; gable roof with octagonal cupola and bracket cornice; corner pilasters; 6 bay facade with central, Ionic double entrance porch with bracket cornice.

Charlesfield Street (cont)

- 13 William R. Watson house, 1847. Originally 3 Greek Revival row houses: 2 stories; corner pilasters; classical portico entrances; mansard roof added 1870's and in 1936 the western-most house was removed and the structure was converted to a single house with 5 bay facade and central Ionic entrance portico.
- 35 Solomon Townsend house, 1827. Federal: 2½ stories; clapboard; gable roof with low balustraded monitor; corner quoins; 5 bay facade with central doorway in Ionic enframement with side lights.
- 37 Robert Purkis house, c.1825. Federal: 2½ stories; clapboard; gable roof; 5 bay facade; central, elliptical fan doorway with side lights.
- 38 Robert Purkis house, 1845. Greek Revival: 2½ stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof set end to street; panelled corner pilasters; 3 bay facade with off-center, pedimented recessed entry flanked by pilasters.
- 59 William D. Fuller house, 1877. Second Empire: 2½ stories; clapboard; mansard roof with dormers and bracket cornice; single and double windows under bracketed caps; one story arcaded entrance porch.
- 61 H. A. Horton house, 1857-1875. Gothic Revival cottage: 1½ stories; clapboard; cross-gable roof; single and double windows under Gothic labels; decorative sawn entrance porch set in arms of cross-gable.
- 71/73 Mill house, c.1870. Second Empire double house: 2½ stories; clapboard; mansard roof with paired bracket cornice; bracketed window caps; double entry in central arcaded porch.
- 79 Frederick Fuller house (Eldridge Hall, Brown University), 1869. Flamboyant Second Empire: 2½ stories; clapboard; flared mansard roof; three bay facade; central pavilion breaks roofline and contains arcaded entrance porch.

College Street

2-54

College Street

- 2 College Building, Rhode Island School of Design, by Jackson, Robertson & Adams, 1936. Georgian Revival: a series of 3½ story blocks ascending a steep hillside site between No. Main and Benefit streets; red brick with limestone and wood trim; At its western end on No. Main Street, the building incorporates the facade of the Franklin House Hotel by John Holden Greene, 1822.
- 42 Truman Beckwith house by John Holden Greene, 1828. (owned today by the Providence Handicraft Club). Federal: 2½ stories; brick with stone and wood trim; hipped roof and monitor with balustrades; 5 bay facade with central balustraded Ionic portico and elliptical leaded fanlight doorway with a Palladian type window above; sited on a hillside lot with a courtyard and stable complex running up the hill.
- 48 William J. King Estate, 1845. Greek Revival: 2½ stories; clapboard; hipped roof with monitor; panelled corner pilasters; 5 bay facade with central Ionic portico; sited on a high landscaped terrace behind an iron fence.
- 54 John Whipple house (Music Department, Brown University) 1838. Italianate: 3 stories; clapboard; hipped roof with modillion cornice; quoins; 3 bay facade with central balustraded Doric portico; sited on a landscaped terrace. House was enlarged by Alpheus Morse in 1867 for William S. Slater.

Congdon Street

1-180

Congdon Street

- 15 Congdon Street Baptist Church, 1874-75. Italianate: 2 stories; brick on first story and clapboard on second story; gable roof with corbel cornice; large round-headed triple window in southern gable end; regularly spaced arched windows along flank with wooden molded labels on second story; entrance in base of 3 story square tower. This church is the outgrowth of the congregation organized in 1819 as the African Union Meeting.

Congdon Street (cont)

- 24 house, before 1857. Italianate: 2½ stories; clapboard; gable roof set end to street; 3 bay facade with Italianate window caps; off-center doorway under bracketed hood.
- 26 Augustine F. DeCosta house, 1859-1860. Victorian-Greek Revival: 2½ stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof set end to street; 3 bay facade; off-center transom light doorway under bracketed hood.
- 30 A. Paine house, before 1857. Second Empire remodeling: 2½ stories; clapboard; mansard roof with dormer and bracket cornice; 2 bay facade with side entrance porch and ell; set behind a fine iron fence.
- 38 John Steib house, c.1850. Greek Revival: 2½ stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof; panelled corner pilasters; 5 bay facade with central doorway in classical enframingent.
- 48 Welcome Congdon house, 1822. Federal: 2½ stories; clapboard; gable roof; 5 bay facade with central fanlight doorway flanked by Doric pilasters supporting ogee entablature hood.
- 88 Albyn Dike house, 1832. (remodeled 1885) Federal: 2½ stories; clapboard; hipped roof with large monitor; corner pilasters; 5 bay facade with central portico with reeded columns and enclosed porch above; rear Doric porch with dentil cornice.
- 90 Richard Bush house, 1850. Victorian-Greek Revival: 2½ stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof set end-to-street; bracket cornice; panelled corner pilasters; 3 bay facade; off-center Ionic portico.
- 93 Samuel Austin house, 1846. Greek Revival: 2½ stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof set end-to-street; panelled corner pilasters; 3 bay facade with off-center Doric entrance portico; set on landscaped terrace.
- 97 Edward S. Lynn house, 1846. Early Victorian-Greek Revival: 1½ stories; clapboard; gable roof set end-to-street; panelled corner pilasters; 5 bay entrance facade on south side with central pillared portico.
- 98 Emma Smith house, 1854. Italianate: 2½ stories; clapboard; hipped roof with balustraded deck and dormers; bracket cornice; 3 bay facade with molded window caps; central doorway under Italianate entrance hood.

Benefit Street (cont)

- 35 Francis Smith house, 1850. Italianate, square, clapboard house; 2½ stories under decked hip roof approaching a mansard; 3 bay facade with paired windows; hooded central doorway with pendants.
- 42/44 Earl Pearce house, 1827. Federal: double house; 2½ stories; clapboard; gable roof with 4 exterior chimneys. Each townhouse is 3 bays wide and their flat-top Ionic entrances are paired and centered.
- 43 Joseph Jencks house, 1774. Colonial: gambrel roof with pedimented dormers; 2½ stories; clapboard; 5 bay facade with pedimented central doorway and overhead light.
- 48 Elisha Angell house, 1799-1810. Federal: 2½ stories; clapboard; gable roof with two interior chimneys; 5 bay facade with splayed lintels; central console capped doorway with traceried overhead light.
- 49 David L. Barnes house, 1798-1814. Colonial: 2½ stories; gable roof; rusticated 5 bay facade unusual for Providence; central Doric entrance porch.
- 50 Samuel Staples house, 1798-1812. Federal: 2½ stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof end to street; center chimney; paneled corner pilasters; 5 bay entrance facade on south with splayed lintels; central pedimented doorway with overhead light.
- 52 Samuel Staples house, 1795-8. Colonial: 2½ stories; clapboard; gable roof with center chimney; 5 bay facade with central pedimented doorway flanked by Ionic pilasters.
- 56 Jabey Gorham house, c.1792. Colonial: 2½ stories; clapboard; gable roof with center chimney; 5 bay facade with splayed lintels and carved keyblocks; central pedimented doorway flanked by Ionic pilasters.
- 61 Mawney Jastram house, 1814-19. Federal: 2½ stories; clapboard; hip roof with pedimented dormers; corner quoining; 5 bay facade with central columned entrance porch and balustrade.
- 62 Amos Allen house, 1773-1790. Colonial: 2½ stories; clapboard; gable roof with center chimney; 4 bay facade with pedimented doorway flanked by pilasters.

Benefit Street (cont)

- 66 John Slater homestead, 1833-35. Greek Revival: 2½ stories; brick with stone lintels; low hipped roof; 5 bay entrance facade on south with a large central tetra style Doric porch.
- 69-73 Nehemiah Dodge house, 1845. Greek Revival: 2½ stories plus full basement story in front; pedimented gable roof end to street; clapboard; paneled corner pilasters; Doric entrance porch in basement story.
- 74 Jacob Seagrave house, 1842. Greek Revival: 2½ stories; clapboard; gable roof end to street; paneled corner pilasters; 5 bay facade on north with central recessed entry and overhead light and sidelights flanked by paneled pilasters.
- 75 William R. Staples house, 1825-8. Greek Revival: 2½ stories; brick; gable roof pedimented end to street with modillion cornice; stone lintels; elliptical fanlight and sidelight doorway reached by a single flight of stone steps.
- 78 Thomas Burges house, 1844. Greek Revival: 2½ stories; clapboard; pedimented gable end to street; paneled corner pilasters; 3 bay facade with off-center pedimented recessed entry flanked by paneled pilasters.
- 80 Peleg Brown house, c.1790. Colonial: 2½ stories; clapboard; gable roof with center chimney; 5 bay facade with later Greek Revival doorway.
- 84 Josiah Crooker house, 1837. Greek Revival: 2½ stories clapboard; pedimented gable end to street; paneled corner pilasters; 3 bay facade with off-center recessed entrance flanked by paneled pilasters.
- 87 Josiah Draper house, c.1783. Colonial: 2½ stories; gable roof; clapboard; central chimney; 5 bay facade with pedimented central doorway reached by a double flight of steps.
- 88 Sarah Helen Whitman house, 1783-1792. Colonial: 2½ stories; clapboard; gable roof with 2 interior chimneys; 5 bay facade with central pedimented doorway flanked by Ionic pilasters. Victorian porch on southside.
- 93 Benevolent Congregational Society Parsonage, 1784. Colonial: 2½ stories; clapboard; gable roof; 2 interior chimneys; later Italianate entrance porch.

Benefit Street (cont)

- 94 William Snow house, 1792. Colonial: 2½ stories; clapboard; gable roof with center chimney; 5 bay facade with central pedimented doorway flanked by pilasters.
- 98 James Burr - Jabey Gorham house, c.1786. Colonial: 2½ stories; clapboard; gable roof with center chimney; 4 bay facade with pedimented doorway and flanking Ionic pilasters.
- 101 Henry Rhodes house, Alpheus Morse, 1860-62. Victorian Italianate: 2½ stories; brick; hip roof with dormers; classic cornice; corner quoining; symmetrical 3 bay facade with heavy window caps and central Doric entrance porch with balustrade. Sited on a hillside above the street.
- 102 Gershom Jones-John Howland house, 1784. Colonial: 2½ stories; clapboard; gable roof with center chimney; 5 bay facade with central pedimented doorway with flanking pilasters.
- 106 Nathaniel Smith house, 1795-8. Federal: 2½ stories; clapboard; gable roof with center chimney; 5 bay facade with central pedimented fanlight doorway flanked by pilasters.
- 108/110 Jabey Gorham house, c.1857. Italianate: 3 stories; brick with stone trim; low hipped roof, modillion and dentil cornice; entrance from side loggia with paired columns.
- 109 Sullivan Dorr house, John Holden Green, 1809. Clapboard; three story three bay center section flanked by two story one bay wings, all surmounted by paneled and turned balustrades. The cornices are coved and elaborated with a complicated running pattern of pointed arches which are repeated on the central entrance portico which is supported by clustered "Gothic" colonnettes. The Palladian window above the portico is also adorned with clustered colonnettes and tracery.
- 112 house, c.1843. Greek Revival: 2½ stories; clapboard; pedimented gable end to street; paneled corner pilasters; 3 bay facade with off-center pedimented recessed entry, overhead and side lights, paneled pilasters.
- 118 Thomas Holden house, 1814-1818. Federal: 2½ stories; brick with stone trim; gable roof; 2 exterior chimneys; 5 bay facade with recessed central fanlight doorway flanked by Corinthian pilasters; bay window on second story above entrance.

Benefit Street (cont)

- 119 George R. Drowne house, J. Gridley Bryant, 1862. High Second Empire "Parisian" town house in wood. 2½ stories; mansard roof; 3 bay facade with elaborate trim including quoining, window pediments, roof and stair balustrades; set on high retaining wall above street.
- 122 Jonah Steere house, 1867. Italianate: 2½ stories; clapboard; hipped roof with bracketed and pedimented dormers; bracket cornice; window caps over tall three-part windows; corner quoins. Asymmetrical plan with one story pillared entrance porch along south.
- 125/127 Henry B. Drowne house, 1851. Greek Revival type with Italianate detail. 2½ stories with exposed basement facing street; gable roof end to street; modillion cornice; paneled corner pilasters; 5 bay entrance facade on south with center columned portico reached by a single flight of steps.
- 132 house, c.1854. Italianate Cottage: 1½ stories; clapboard; cross gable roof ("T" plan) with cupola, bracketed cornice; Italianate window caps, round-headed windows, latticed porches filling arms of "T".
- 135 John Mawney house, c.1764. Colonial: 2½ stories; clapboard; exposed brick basement on street; gable roof; center chimney; 5 bay facade set sideways to street; pedimented doorway with fluted pilasters on south.
- 144 St. John's Church Rectory, Alpheus Morse, 1863-1866. Italianate: 3 stories; brick with brownstone trim; hipped roof with bracket cornice; symmetrical 3 bay facade with central entry with brownstone label.
- 145/147 James Humphreys house, Alpheus Morse, 1866. Italian Palazzo: full three story brownstone above rusticated basement; asymmetrical but stately facade with corner quoins; modillion and dentil cornice; entrance under classical portico at side above a single flight of steps.
- 149/155 Edward P. Knowles Block, 1862. Victorian Italianate: four narrow four story row houses; clapboard; flat roof with mutule block cornice; bracketed second-story bay windows; recessed entries containing steps from street; deviation from Victorian Italianate into "General Grant" style.

Benefit Street (cont)

- 150 Old State House, 1763. Colonial public building: 2½ stories; brick, with brownstone quoining and rusticated window surrounds; double hipped roof; 5 bay facade. Sympathetically enlarged and altered twice in the 19th century including a fine clock tower entrance on west (by Thomas Tefft) and Benefit Street addition (by James Bucklin) on east. Building housed sessions of the Rhode Island legislature 1763-1900 and Rhode Island courts.
- 161/167 George R. Earle building, 1875-7. Victorian Commercial block: 4 stories; flat roof; brick with stone window pediments with incised ornament; first story cast-iron store front.
- 176 Benefit Street Arsenal, Providence Marine Corps. of Artillery, Russell Warren, 1839. Victorian Gothic: traditional type for armories; gable roof set end to street with twin crenelated towers; lancet windows; handsome central Gothic doorway. Cement over rubble stone; moved from site just south.
- 187 Ebenezer Knight Dexter house, c.1817. Federal: 2½ stories; clapboard; hipped roof with drip cornice; quoining; 5 bay facade with central entry. Much altered by removal of original entry and addition of bay windows, porches, etc.
- 188 Rufus Waterman house, Alpheus Morse, 1863. Italianate: irregular block plan; 2½ story clapboard house; hipped roof with pedimented dormers; dentil and modillion cornice; quoins; irregular facade with Italianate window caps; one story Corinthian entrance porch.
- 193/195 Gamaliel Dwight house, 1879. late Victorian: double house; hard brick with contrasting stone trim with incised ornament; 2½ stories; mansard roof with truncated center gable; central Victorian columned double entrance porch.
- 219 Rufus Waterman house, 1830. Square Italian Palazzo: 3 story (third added 1864); hipped roof, modillion cornice; brick with stone lintels and window caps; symmetrical 3 bay facade with central entrance portico of paired Ionic columns reached by a double flight of steps; later one story wing on north.

Benefit Street (cont)

- 224 Pendleton House, Museum of Art, (Rhode Island School of Design), Stone, Carpenter & Willson, 1904. Federal Revival built to house Charles L. Pendleton Collection of American furniture: 2½ stories; brick with stone and wood trim; low hipped roof with monitor, balustrade, modillion cornice; 5 bay facade with Palladian window and central Corinthian entrance portico with balustrade, modillion cornice; elliptical fanlight and sidelights.
- 226 Memorial Hall, Rhode Island School of Design (originally Central Congregational Church), Thomas A. Tefft, 1853. Northern Italian Romanesque: gable roof set end to street with corbel cornice and three long round-headed windows; twin towers also corbeled with arched openings, spires removed; brownstone wall covering.
- 250 Providence County Courthouse, Jackson, Robertson & Adams, 1930. Neo-Georgian: 9 stories terraced on steep hillside site; brick with limestone trim; hipped roof with gables; a tower rises from the center to a height of 250 feet above South Main Street with clock faces on all 4 sides; fifth story entrance on Benefit Street; quoining, urn finials, palladian windows, etc.
- 251 Providence Athenaeum, William Strickland, 1838. Granite Doric temple in antis; recessed entrance in portico; grand flight of steps descends from entry to double flight of steps to iron gates at street. Houses private library begun in 1754 as Providence Library Company.
- 257-267 Athenaeum Row, Russell Warren, c.1845. Greek Revival row houses. Five four-story brick town houses, each 3 bays wide with side-hall Ionic entrance porticos.
- 270-276 Thomas Poynton Ives Block, 1814-1819. Federal: Four three story row houses; brick; low hipped roof. Each house has a 3 bay facade; paired pedimented fanlight doorways flanked by paneled pilasters; a later center archway leads to a rear courtyard.
- 282 John Larchar house, John Holden Greene, 1818-1820. Federal: 2½ stories; brick with stone trim; gable roof and 4 exterior chimneys, cupola, modillion cornice; 5 bay facade with central elliptical fanlight doorway and fan-carved molding; 2 story ell on south.
- 296 Earl P. Mason house, c.1857. Italianate: rectangular, 3 stories; clapboard; hipped roof with bracketed cornice; 3 bay facade with Italianate window caps, quoins; off-center Corinthian segmental pedimented doorway.
- 306-310 Heirs of Thomas Howard house, c.1804. Greek Revival: block of three 2½ story row houses; clapboard; gable roof with low monitor. Each house has a three bay facade with an off-center doorway flanked by paneled pilasters and surmounted by an overhead light and entablature.

Benefit Street (cont)

- 309 William Huston house, 1865. Victorian Second Empire: 2½ stories; concave mansard roof with paired bracket cornice; brick with stone trim; slight projecting center pavilion; elaborate Victorian entrance porch with pendants, brackets, and colonettes.
- 312 Isaac Bowen Jr. house, c.1804. Federal: 2½ stories; clapboard with brick ends; gable roof with three exterior chimneys; 5 bay facade with central fanlight doorway and later Doric portico; ell on south.
- 314 General Ambrose Burnside house, Alfred Stone, 1866. Second Empire: 2½ stories; concave mansard roof; brick with stone and wood trim; adapted to irregular hillside corner site; curved corner bay; fine iron lace work, hood roofed porch with iron work railings and brackets; continuous belt courses; varied materials: brick, stone, copper, iron, patterned slate; carriage house in rear.
- 322 Clark & Nightingale house, c.1795. Federal: 2½ stories; clapboard; gable roof with one interior and two exterior chimneys; 5 bay facade with later central Doric portico; one story addition on south has central Doric entrance and corner pilasters.
- 326 Benjamin Man house, c.1770 and much altered, Second Empire cottage: 2½ stories; clapboard; flared mansard roof with dormers; modillion cornice; 3 bay facade with off-center bracketed doorway.
- 336 Edward Brooks Hall house, c.1864. Gothic Cottage: gabled asymmetrical plan, high hipped roof; sawed and pierced trim; barge boards, brackets, pendants; off-center Tudor-arched doorway with oriel above; first story corner supporting bay above.
- 344 Austin Gurney house, 1826, remodeled c.1852. Italianate: brick; 3 stories; hipped roof; 3 bay facade with bracketed window pediments and entablatures; side-hall entry under bracketed pediment.
- 357 Colonel Joseph Nightingale house, Caleb Ormsbee, 1791. Federal: 3½ stories; low hipped roof hidden by turned balustrade; modillion cornice; 5 bay clapboard facade with corner quoins and rusticated window caps; center bay pavilion with double pediment, attic lights. Doric entrance portico with leaded fanlight and sidelights, balustrade, and 2nd story Palladian window. The house has been the residence of the Brown family since 1814.

Benefit Street (cont)

- 364 Esek Dexter house, c.1790. Colonial: 2½ stories; clapboard; gable roof, 2 interior chimneys; 5 bay facade with central pedimented doorway flanked by Ionic pilasters.
- 367 James T. Rhodes house, 1839-41. Originally a square Greek Revival house; clapboard with corner quoins and one story center Ionic porch. Remodeled in 1873 by adding a mansard roof, heavy modillion cornice; bracketed window caps; paneled chimneys.
- 368 William Ashton Homestead, c.1798. Federal: 2½ stories, gable roof, center chimney; clapboard; 5 bay facade with splayed lintels and carved keystones; central pedimented fanlight doorway flanked by Ionic pilasters; Palladian window added c.1910.
- 383 Thomas F. Hoppin house, Alpheus Morse, 1853. Italian palazzo type; 3 stories; brick (originally stuccoed) with brownstone trim; low hip roof, bracketed cornice; three-part side elevation, center recessed and originally with balustered balcony; similar treatment on courtyard side but with arcaded ground-floor entrance loggia; fine service wing and stable composition with arch between. Originally had cast iron fence on retaining wall around grounds.
- 388 John Eddy house, 1872. Second empire style: hard pressed brick, wooden trim; rope mouldings in window openings; a mechanically incised lintel ornament; bay window on south side and central entry porch with paired square pillars.
- 389 Tully Bowen house, Thomas A. Tefft, 1853. Italian Pallazzo Type: 3 stories; low hip roof; 3 bay exterior; smooth brownstone surface with quoins and classical modillion and dentil cornice; pedimented Italianate windows and recessed doorway.
- 392 Benjamin Clifford house, 1802-1814. Federal: 2½ stories; gable roof; brick, 5 bay facade. Altered c.1850 with round-headed entrance door and glass surround, bracketed entrance hood with pendants, octagonal cupola.
- 395 Thomas Peckham house, 1818-24. Italianate: small, square, 3 bay, 3 story house; brick under hip roof with monitor; modillion cornice; off-center entry with bracketed hood.

Benefit Street (cont)

- 400 Barker Playhouse (formerly St. Stephen's Church), 1840. Greek Revival: 1½ stories; stucco; pedimented gable roof end to street with a curved one story vestibule; corner pilasters; colossal pilasters flank central entry.
- 401 Jeremiah Tillinghast house, 1819. Originally a simple Federal style house; brick with stone lintels; 3 bay; 2½ stories; with off-center fanlight doorway. Mansard roof story added 1885.
- 410 Albert G. Stillwell house, c.1847. Greek Revival: 2½ stories; clapboard; pedimented gable end to street, paneled corner pilasters; 3 bay facade; off center recessed pedimented entry flanked by pilasters.
- 433 Jacob Morgan house, 1837-44. Greek R: 2½ stories; clapboard; hipped roof with monitor; paneled corner pilasters; 5 bay with recessed center doorway with overhead and side lights flanked by paneled pilasters, reached by double flight of steps.

Benevolent Street

1-101

Benevolent Street

- 1 First Unitarian Church, John Holden Greene, 1816. Federal: rectangular in plan with a wide front vestibule treated as a colossal Doric portico whose entablature is broken by a great arched window with tracery. A stone clock tower stands above the roof of the vestibule from which an octagonal steeple rises 200 feet above the ground. The main walls of the church are granite with Gothic windows.
- 5 Henry Anthony house, 1844. Greek Revival: 2½ stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof set end-to-street; paneled corner pilasters; 3 bay facade with off-center recessed entry in classical enframingent.
- 6 Hope Club, Gould and Angell, 1885. Queen Anne: large, 3½ stories; brick; cross-gabled roof with pilastered chimney; Queen Anne detail on gable ends; varied but regular window treatment; large 2 story semi-circular bay window flanks entrance; rear ell.

Benevolent Street (cont)

- 12 Candace Allen house, John Holden Greene, 1819. Federal: 2 stories; brick with stone trim; low hipped roof with monitor and modillion cornice; 5 bay facade with central Corinthian entrance portico; elliptical fanlight doorway with sidelights and elliptical fanlight second story hall window; ell on west. 2 story brick carriage house.
- 20 Jonathan Pike house, c.1820-1824. Federal; 2½ stories; asbestos shingling (probably originally clapboard); later mansard roof; 5 bay facade with heavy window caps; central pedimented doorway with elliptical fan reached by a double flight of steps.
- 22 Sylvanus and Samuel Tingley, Jr. house, 1816-1824. Federal: 2½ stories; clapboard; gable roof; quoins; 5 bay facade with recessed central doorway flanked by pilasters sheltered by curved iron porch above; curving stone steps from street.
- 26 Seth Adams house, c.1810. Federal: 2½ stories; clapboard; gable roof with pedimented dormers; 5 bay facade with central sidelights doorway under bracketed cap; double flight of stone steps; ell on west.
- 74-80 House, Queen Anne: large 2½ story, cross-gable house with cut fan detail in gable ends and shaped shingles on gable story; clapboard on 1st & 2nd stories; asymmetrical plan; entrance porch with shed roof set in arms of cross gable.
- 93 Edward Bannister house, before 1857. Probably originally a simple 2½ story, gable roofed cottage: the home of the prominent black artist Edward Bannister. The house was remodeled 1938-41 when the exterior was faced with brick and other alterations completely changed its character.
- 100 Robert H. I. Goddard stable, c.1885. 2½ stories; brick; hip roof with large off-center gable; elliptical attic light; cupola; rusticated brownstone quoining, window and entrance surrounds.

Bowen Street

22-273

Bowen Street

- 22 Samuel N. Richmond, "Mansion" house, 1818. Federal: 2½ stories; brick with stone trim; hip roof with small monitor; 2 exterior chimneys; 5 bay facade; central columned entrance porch with fanlight doorway reached by single flight of steps.
- 35 Thomas Merriweather house, 1857. Italianate: 3 stories; clapboard; flat roof with wide bracketed cornice; quoins; 5 bay facade with central recessed entry under bracketed hood.
- 36 Dexter Randall house, c.1820. Federal: 2½ stories; clapboard; hip roof with monitor and two pedimented dormers; modillion and dentil cornice; 5 bay facade with central paired column portico and fanlight and sidelight doorway; 3 part second story hall light.
- 39 Dr. Jabez Bowen house, c.1740. Colonial: 2½ stories; clapboard; gable roof house is set at right angle to street; 2 interior chimneys; 5 bay entrance facade with early pedimented doorway.
- 40 Jesse Howard house, 1857. Italianate: 3 stories; clapboard; flat roof with wide bracket cornice; paneled corner pilasters; 5 bay facade; central recessed entry under heavy bracketed hood. Similar to 35 Bowen.
- 77 House, 1857-75. Italianate cottage: 2½ stories; clapboard, cross gable roof; paired bracket cornice and bracketed entrance hood with pendants; rear ell and porch with sawn detail.
- 96-102 Four row houses, 1875-1895. Late Victorian: 4 stories (including high basements); brick; flat roof concealed behind low parapet and elaborate metal cornices; one story entrance porches with paneled piers.
- 104 John Helme Clark house, 1848-1852. Greek Revival: 2½ stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof set end-to-street; house was originally 3 bays wide with paneled corner pilasters and off-center Doric entrance portico. It has been extended one bay on the west.
- 115 Isaac Hale house, 1846. Greek Revival: 2½ stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof set end-to-street; corner pilasters; 5 bay facade; colossal portico above 3 central bays.

Bowen Street (cont)

- 132 Stephen O. Metcalf house, Andrews, Jacques and Rantoul, 1891 (Rhode Island School of Design Presidents House). Colonial Revival: 2½ stories; clapboard with brick ends; gambrel roof with pedimented dormers; 5 bay facade; central columned entrance porch with balustrade flanked by one story bay windows; gambrel ell on east.
- 147 John L. Noyes house, 1843-1847. Early Victorian: 2½ stories; clapboard; hipped roof with a steep central gable; pointed-arched attic light with Gothic tracery in gable; symmetrical 3 bay facade with Italianate window caps; central pillared entrance portico with open Gothic balustrade.
- 157 F. A. Whitaker house, Stephen C. Earle, 1857-1875. Late Victorian: 2½ stories; clapboard; hipped roof with modillion cornice; 2 bay facade with hipped-roofed portico.
- 158 house, 1875-1895. Queen Anne: 2½ stories; brick first story and shingle second story; hipped and gable roof with decorative panels on gable end; varied gable dormers; irregular plan and fenestration; columned entrance porch inset in southwestern corner.
- 178-184 4 row houses, 1875-1895. Italianate: 3 stories; clapboard; hipped roof with wide cornice; each house is 3 bays wide with bracketted window caps and an off-center Italianate entrance portico.
- 219 Andriette G. Pratt house, c.1896 (Plantations House, Brown University). Colonial Revival: 2½ stories; brick first story and shingle second; mansard roof with modillion cornice; stone quoins at first story corners and Ionic pilasters on second story corners; 3 bay facade with central Ionic portico and second story Palladian window.
- 234 House, 1875-1895. Second Empire: 2½ stories; clapboard; mansard roof with dormers and modillion cornice; 3 bay facade with bracketted window caps; central entrance portico reached by a flight of stone steps.
- 247 House, after 1895. Colonial Revival: 2½ stories; clapboard; high sloping mansard roof with pedimented dormers, modillion cornice; roof line is broken by large central gable with attic light above Corinthian pilasters; corner quoins; 3 bay facade with central Palladian window on second story above Ionic portico.

Bowen Street (cont)

- 248 House, 1857-1875. Second Empire: 2½ stories; clapboard; mansard roof with dormers and modillion cornice; 3 bay facade with off center pillared segmental pedimented entrance porch, 2 story octagonal projection to east.
- 260 House, 1875-1895. Colonial Revival: 1½ stories; clapboard; gambrel roof; 3 bay facade with central pedimented Ionic entrance portico with wreath and ribbons decoration.

Brook Street

65-470

Brook Street

- 134 Simeon Barker house, 1852. "Carpenter Gothic" style: 1½ stories; clapboard; gable roof end to street with later cross gable; 3 bays wide; off-center entry recessed between paneled pilasters; curving swan breetwork ornamenting frontal gable.
- 305 Nathaniel Pearce house, c.1800. Federal: 2½ stories; clapboard; gable roof with 2 interior chimneys and 3 pedimented dormers; 5 bay; quoins; splayed wooden lintels with keyblocks; central pedimented entrance flanked by Ionic pilasters and fanlight doorway.
- 341 House, after 1895. Colonial Revival: 2½ stories; cross gambrel roof; brick with stone keyblocks and sills; symmetrical fenestration with pedimented dormers flanking central gambrel bay; columned entrance porch.
- 406 House, after 1895. Colonial Revival: 2½ stories; clapboard; gambrel roof; 2 pedimented dormers flank colossal Doric entrance portico.

Brown Street

10-268

Brown Street

- 10 Moses Brown Ives house, 1835 (Bishop's House). Greek Revival: 2½ stories, pedimented gable roof; stucco; entrance is now on southern 5 bay facade; Ionic entrance porch extends across southern & western sides of house.

Brown Street (cont)

- 21 Annmary Brown Memorial (a library, museum and mansoleum now owned by Brown University), Norman M. Isham, 1907. Classical Revival style: 1½ story; granite ashlar; hipped roof; almost no windows; Renaissance entrance portal. A small building on a constricted site which is yet monumental.
- 38 Goddard-Iselin House (now Maddock Alumni Center, Brown University) c.1830-1837 late Federal style, with a large, sympathetic addition by Stone and Carpenter in 1881. Three stories; hipped roof with modillion cornice; brick with stone lintel trim; regularly spaced windows on main elevation except stained-glass windows of 1881 on stairway in addition; entrance (formerly on George St.) now in one story Roman Doric portico in angle between original house and southern addition; elliptical fanlight doorway flanked by banded Gothic colonnettes may be original George Street entrance; fine interior of 1830's and 1880's.
- 68 Abby G. Beckwith house, 1894 (Partridge Hall, Brown University) Queen Anne: 2½ stories; clapboard, brick, and slate; cross-gabled; Queen Anne and "Stick" style decoration.
- 131-135 Albert Dailey house, 1850. Victorian: stuccoed brick; concave mansard roof; porch, cornice, dormers ornamented with sawed wood trim; drip cornices.
- 134 House, 1875-1895. Queen Anne: 2½ stories; brick shingles; wood panels; stucco; cross-gabled roof; carved Queen Anne style decoration; varied window treatments; entrance in dark porch inset under projecting gabled unit; house is set at a right angle to the street.
- 164 House, after 1895. Early Republican Revival: 2½ stories; brick; hipped roof with balustrade; 2 story bay window; leaded fanlight doorway under columned pedimented portico; sited on a landscaped terrace.
- 183/185 House, after 1895. 2½ stories; shingled; a many gabled, "L" plan double house with pedimented and pillared entrance porches, overhangs in second and third stories.

Brown University

College Green

University Hall ("The College Edifice"), Robert Smith, 1770. Colonial public building: 4½ stories; brick with belt courses between stories; hipped roof with balustraded deck and cupola; pedimented central pavilion. The original building of Brown University, based on the design of Nassau Hall, Princeton College.

College Green

Hope College, 1823. Federal style: 4½ stories; brick; hipped roof with balustrade; pedimented central pavilion; three fanlight doorways on east and west elevations. An approximate copy of University Hall.

College Green

Manning Hall, Russell Warren, 1834. Greek Revival: Monumental Doric temple: 2½ stories; stucco; pedimented gable roof treated as colossal Doric portico.

College Green

Rhode Island Hall by Tallman & Bucklin, 1840. Greek Revival: 2½ stories; stucco; pedimented gable roof; 5 bay facade with pilasters between bays; central pavilion with pilasters and entablature containing entry.

College Green

Rogers Hall by Alpheus Morse, 1862. Italianate: 2½ stories; brick; hipped roof; 5 bay facade with round-headed windows and poly-chrome Victorian Gothic voussoirs; central recessed entry under bracketed Gothic detail.

Waterman Street

64

Robinson Hall (old Brown library) Walker & Gould, 1875-1878. Polychrome Victorian Gothic: 3½ stories; brick; hipped roof; cruciform plan surmounted by an octagonal dome and lantern; narrow pointed windows with voussoirs of alternating light and dark stone; central Gothic entrance porch.

College Green

Slater Hall, Stone & Carpenter, 1879. Late Victorian: 3½ stories; hard red brick with patterned brickwork and terra-cotta trim; hipped roof with major gables; regularly grouped windows; 2 front entrances in shallow Romanesque porches.

Brown University (cont)

College Green

Sayles Hall, Alpheus C. Morse, 1879-1881. Richardsonian Romanesque: 2½ stories; rough ashlar granite with brownstone trim; high hipped roof; central 3½ story square tower; varied symmetrical groupings of segmental headed windows; central recessed arched entry; T-shaped plan with large gabled auditorium extending to rear.

College Green

Wilson Hall, Gould and Angell, 1891. Richardsonian Romanesque: 2½ stories; hipped roof with projecting gabled bays; random ashlar sandstone with brownstone trim; regularly grouped windows; recessed entrance in central arched portal.

Lincoln Field

Lyman Hall, Stone, Carpenter, & Willson, 1896. Richardsonian Romanesque: 2½ stories; rough ashlar; hipped roof; paired windows on first story and triple windows on second; balustraded loggia across east elevation punctuated by heavy columns with foliate capitals; 2½ story tower flanks arched portal with carved radiating voussoirs.

Meeting Street

172

Pembroke Hall, Stone, Carpenter, & Willson, 1896-1897. Elizabethan Revival: 2½ stories; brick; gable roof with 2 large dormers; regularly spaced triple windows; central arched entry with recessed doorway under large oriel.

Campus Gates

Wrought iron fence surrounding main campus with several important gates, including: Van Wickle Gates, Hoppin & Ely, 1901; John Carter Brown Gate, Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge, 1904.

Waterman Street

75-81

Faunce House, McKim, Mead & White, 1903; Howe & Church, 1929-30. Georgian Revival: 3 stories; brick with limestone trim; two long central pavilioned units joined by 2½ story archway surmounted by Palladian window; hipped roofs with gabled projection; modillion cornice; occupies the north end of the Brown University campus green.

Brown University (cont)

College Green

Carrie Tower, Guy Lowell, 1904. Classical Revival; square free-standing bell tower; granite base with entrance to tower, pediment and swag decoration; red brick fluted shaft surmounted by carved granite clock faces on four sides; urn finial balustrade around open columned lantern with copper dome.

College Green

John Carter Brown library, Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, 1904. Beaux Arts-Neo Greque: 1½ stories; Indiana limestone; hipped roof; Ionic portico, in antis and enclosed vestibule; rich detail including palmettes, anthemions, and University crest carved into the tympanum.

Prospect Street

20

John Hay library, Shepley, Rutan, & Coolidge, 1910. Beaux Arts-English Renaissance: 2½ stories; smooth ashlar limestone; flat balustraded roof; symmetrical 7 bay facade with central pedimented entry; modillioned cornice and Ionic pilasters; sited on a low terrace with balustrades and double flight of marble steps.

Thayer at Manning Street

Richardson Soldiers' Arch, 1921. Classical Revival: colossal granite archway capped by modillion cornice, full entablature and carved eagle; names of Brown University alumni killed in World War I are inscribed on flanking wings.

Prospect Street

John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Library; Warner, Burns, Toan, & Lund, 1962-1964. Mid-twentieth-century: 7 stories (3 below grade); pre-cast concrete with exposed granite aggregate and glass infill; the facade is composed of concrete piers and spans which extend above the flat roof.

College Street

List Art Building, Philip Johnson, 1969-1971. Mid-twentieth-century: 5 stories; natural finish reinforced concrete; flat roof with jutting triangular skylights; projecting fifth story forms colossal portico on concrete piers.

Congdon Street (cont)

- 101 James E. Budlong house, c.1850. Greek Revival-Italianate: 2½ stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof set end to street; bracket cornice; 3 bay facade with off-center entrance in a columned portico with acanthus-leaf capitals; rear ell; set on a high landscaped terrace.
- 104 Parsonage estate for Benevolent Congregational Society, before 1833. Federal: 2½ stories; clapboard; gable roof; 5 bay facade with central capped doorway with overhead and side lights reached by a double flight of steps.
- 110 Dr. William Mauran house by Huygens and Tape, 1972-1975. Late twentieth century: one story; brick columns with steel spandrels; brick and glass infill; flat roof with full skylight; sited on steep hillside with terraced patio in rear.
- 119 John A. Parker house, 1851-1853. Greek Revival: 2½ stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof set end-to-street; panelled corner pilasters; 3 bay facade with off-center entrance in one story columned portico with acanthus capitals; set on a high landscaped terrace.
- 171 House, before 1857. Italianate villa: 2½ stories; 3 story square tower set between arms of cross-gable roof; 1 story pillared entrance porch projects from base of tower.
- 173 House, 1875-95. Victorian with stick style decoration: 2½ story; hip and cross gable roof with dormers; bay windows; pedimented stick style entrance porch.

Creighton Street

9-37

Creighton Street

- 17/19 House, 1875-1895. Late Victorian: 2½ stories; shingled; asymmetrical cross gabled roof with corner tower; gable partially overhangs a two story porch.
- 37 Richard Davis house, 1858. Italianate-cottage orne: 2 stories; clapboard; low hipped roof with tall corner tower; sawn pendants along cornice; round-topped and grouped windows; entrance in base of tower under bracketed hood.

Cushing Street

2-172

Cushing Street

- 2 Daniel C. Cushing house, 1817. Federal: square, 2½ stories; clapboard; hip roof; corner quoins; 3 bay facade with enclosed entrance porch; rear ell.
- 7 House, before 1857. Greek Revival: 2½ stories; clapboard; gabled roof set end to street; panelled corner pilasters; 5 bay entrance facade on west with heavy central Doric portico; 2½ story rear ell at right angle to house in same style.
- 8 House, before 1857. Greek Revival: 1½ stories; clapboard; wide, pedimented gable end to street; panelled corner pilasters; 3 bay facade with center entrance porch; bay window above.
- 10 Nelson S. Eddy house, 1845. Greek Revival: 2½ stories; clapboard; pedimented gable end-to-street; panelled corner pilasters; 3 bay facade with off-center Doric entrance portico with bay window above; ell on east.
- 13 House, before 1857. Italianate: 3½ stories; clapboard; gabled roof set end to street with paired-bracket cornice; 3 bay facade with heavy bracketed window caps off-center; Italianate arcaded entrance portico and arcaded porch along west side.
- 22 Smith Owen house by Thomas Tefft, 1852. Early Victorian: 2½ stories; clapboard; hipped roof with two dormers; 3 bay facade with columned front porch with latticed arches.
- 25 House, after 1895. Georgian Revival: 2½ stories; brick with wood and stone trim; gabled roof with pedimented dormers, modillion cornice, end chimneys; 5 bay facade; flat central bay flanked by curved bays on first story; central Ionic entrance, scroll pedimented second story hall window above.
- 172 House, 1875-1895. Queen Anne: 2½ stories; clapboard; hipped roof with large gable dormers and gabled turned post entrance porch; three tapering chimneys, irregular plan and massing contribute to picturesque appearance.

DeFoe Place

3-4

Dove Street

15-18

East Street

2-44

East Street

- 8 House, 1857-1875. Italianate: 2½ stories; clapboard; gable roof set end to street with modillion cornice; 2 story bay window with cornices; off-center bracketed and hooded entry.
- 10 Union Baptist Church, 1876. Late Gothic revival: brick; gable roof set end to street, corbel cornice; pointed arched windows with Gothic tracery; square tower on north side also has Gothic windows and a corbel cornice; vestibule with twin pointed-arch doorways under twin gables.
- 42 House, 1875-1895. Italianate: 2½ stories; shingle siding probably over clapboard; gable roof set end to street with paired bracket cornice; 2 story bay window with cornices, and off-center pillared entrance porch.

Euclid Street

2-18

Fones Alley

8-82

George Street

2-183

George Street

- 2 Eliza Ward house, 1814-1823. Federal: 2½ stories (plus exposed basement); brick; hipped roof; 5 bay facade - originally a central entrance was located between the first and second stories reached by a high double flight of steps; in 1892 Stone, Carpenter & Willson remodeled the house making the original

George Street

- 2 (cont) entrance into an oriel, removing the exterior stairs, and inserting a fine elliptical leaded fanlight door in the basement story.
- 18 Charles Coggeshall house, 1791-1798. Colonial: 2½ stories; clapboard; gable roof; 5 bay facade; central pedimented Ionic doorway on a high stoop reached by a double flight of steps.
- 21 Seth Davis Jr. and Malachi Green house, 1795-1797. Colonial: 2½ stories; clapboard; gable roof; 5 bay facade; central pedimented Ionic doorway reached by a double flight of steps.
- 25 House, 1875-1908. Colonial Revival: 2½ stories; clapboard; gambrel roof with three pedimented dormers; 5 bay facade with central columned entrance porch; double flight of stone steps.
- 37 Daniel Hale house, 1825. Federal: 2½ stories; stucco; gable roof with low monitor; 5 bay facade with central elliptical fanlight doorway with side lights reached by a double flight of stone steps.
- 47/49 Seth Adams house, (Horace Mann House, Brown University), 1854. Italianate double house: 3½ stories; brick; cross-gabled roof; pedimented end pavilions with semi-circular windows in peaks flank recessed central section containing twin arched doorways reached by flight of stone steps.
- 59 Irene Butler house, (Religious Studies Department, Brown University) Clarke & Howe, 1915. Colonial Revival: 2½ stories; brick; gambrel roof with segmental dormers; 5 bay facade with central pedimented Doric portico.
- 67 Thomas Whitaker house, John Holden Greene, 1821-1824 (now owned by Brown University). Federal: 2½ stories; clapboard; hipped roof with balustrade and monitor; quoins; 3 bay facade with off-center balustraded Ionic portico and elliptical fanlight doorway with a one story bay window above.
- 71 Francis W. Goddard house, c.1872. High Victorian: 2½ stories; brick; mansard roof cut by gables; 3 story tower; side entrance under arcaded porch.
- 106 Gardner House (Jospeh Haile house) 1806. Federal: 3½ stories; brick; hipped roof with monitor; 5 bay facade with central Ionic portico with balustrade and elliptical fanlight doorway on a high stoop reached by a double flight of stone steps.

George Street (cont)

- 114 St. Stephen's Church, Richard Upjohn, 1862. Gothic Revival: rectangular mass with gable-plus-shed roof; gray Smithfield stone in regular coursed ashlar; brownstone trim of belt courses, gable capings, pinnacles, and hood moldings of doors and windows; main entrance is framed by a brownstone Tudor arch and surmounted by a trefoil window; the unfinished square tower was capped with corner pinnacles and a copper-clad spire in 1900.
- 141 Nancy K. Bishop house, 1894. Colonial Revival: 2½ stories; clapboard; gambrel roof; 5 bay facade with pedimented central section flanked by Ionic pilasters; large arched recessed entry with fan-light doorway.
- 177 House, 1875-1895. Colonial Revival: 2½ stories; clapboard; gambrel roof with pedimented dormers, balustrade, modillion cornice; 3 bay facade with pedimented central section including Palladian window and semi-circular Doric entrance portico flanked by major order Ionic pilasters.
- 182 Elizabeth Pearce house, Angell and Swift, c.1885. Richardsonian Romanesque: 2½ stories; rough ashlar granite with brownstone trim around irregularly-placed and grouped windows; porte-cochère at NW; conservatory projecting at SW corner; entrance in large, low arched frontal porch. The carriage house stands at 21 Manning Street.
- 183 House, 1908-1926. Colonial Revival: 2½ stories; brick; gable roof with pedimented dormers and modillion cornice; 5 bay facade with central columned entrance porch.

George M. Cohen Blvd.

132-180

Goulding Street

5-7

Governor Street

1-95

Governor Street

- 49/47 House, 1875-95. Second Empire 2 family house, 2½ stories; clapboard; mansard roof with dormers and bracket cornice; a two story bay window flanks Italianate entrance porch with bracket cornice.
- 57 2 family house, 1857-1875. Bracketted Italianate: 2½ stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof set end to street with bracket cornice; 2 story bay window flanks Italianate entrance porch.
- 63 George H. Paddock house, 1868-1869. Bracketed Italianate: 2½ stories; clapboard; cross-gable roof with bracket cornice; 2 story bay window flanks one story Italianate entrance porch with bracket cornice.

Halsey Street

11-109

Halsey Street

- 11 Allen Greene House, 1857. Early Victorian-Italianate: 2½ stories; clapboard; 2 bay structure under hip roof with cupola; quoins, modillion cornice; Doric entrance porch with wide bracketed cornice; double windows and double door with glazing.
- 16/18 Mawney Carpenter house, 1846. Greek Revival: 2½ stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof set end to street; corner pilasters, off-center recessed entry.
- 17 George S. Hopkins House, 1854. Greek Revival type with Italianate trim: 2½ stories; clapboard; pedimented gable end to street; bracket cornice; paneled corner pilasters; off-center entry under heavy entrance hood.
- 22 Nathaniel G. Helme house, 1846-1850. Greek Revival: 2½ stories; clapboard; gable roof; panelled corner pilasters; 5 bay facade with central recessed entry in classical enframing.

Halsey Street (cont)

- 23 Joseph Durfee, Jr. house, 1848. Greek Revival: 2½ story; clapboard; pedimented gable end to street with paneled corner pilasters and paneled pilasters flanking recessed off-center entry.
- 26 House built in 1814 and altered in 1882 by John Heathcote. Late Victorian: gable roof set flank to street; gabled central pavilion with patterned shingles in gable end; much lattice-work and varied sawed and turned ornament applied to the earlier structure; gabled ell on west.
- 27 David A. Cleaveland house, 1846. Gothic cottage: 1½ stories; clapboard; steep gable roof broken by dormers and a gabled bay-window projection; sawn trim side entrance.

Hidden Street

3-44

Hidden Street

- 3 House, after 1908. Early twentieth-century shingled cottage: 1½ stories; gable roof extended in front to overhang entrance porch; 2 story tower at left of porch.
- 9 Franklin Smith house, 1828. Federal cottage: 1½ stories; shingle; gable roof.

Hope Street

34-349

Hope Street

- 66 William Porter house, 1870-1875. Italianate: 2½ stories; concave mansard roof, pedimented dormers; clapboard; paired bracket cornice and heavy window caps; 2 story bay window on front; off-center recessed entry under bracketed hood with pendants.
- 83/85 Abial Tripp house, 1830-1836. Greek Revival: 2½ stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof set end to street; 3 part electrical louvered vent in pediment; 3 bay facade with paneled corner pilasters and off-center Doric entrance portico; addition on south.

Hope Street (cont)

- 86 St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, Patrick C. Keeley, 1851-1853. Gothic Revival: long, gable-roofed rectangle with a tall crocketed square tower at center front; ashlar sandstone trimmed with dark brown sandstone; slate roof; central portal in base of tower beneath curved pointed archway; pointed and traceried windows ornament tower and main building; parish house on north.
- 87 House, 1875-1895. Italianate two decker: 2½ stories; clapboard; gable roof set end to street with modillion cornice; 2 story bay window; 1 story pillared entrance porch; 2 story sun porch on south.
- 91 House, c.1825. Federal: 2½ stories; clapboard; hipped roof with monitor; 3 bay facade with off-center elliptical fan doorway; quoins.
- 116 Abner Hall house, 1828. Federal: 2½ stories; clapboard; hip roof with monitor and rope-molding cornice; 3 bay facade; quoins; off-center fan and sidelight doorway flanked by colonnettes reached by a single flight of stone steps; rear ell.
- 216 Mary C. Wheeler School, F. W. Sawtelle, 1913. Elizabethan Revival: 3½ stories; brick; wide center section with central gable and flanking gabled pavilions; first story windows in pavilions are set in pointed-arch enframements and other windows are grouped under Gothic labels. This is the second and oldest extant building for the Mary C. Wheeler School.
- 249 House, after 1895. Colonial Revival: 2½ stories; clapboard; high hipped roof with segmental pedimented dormers and pilastered chimney; modillion cornice; symmetrical 3 bay facade with large central Ionic entrance porch with modillion cornice.
- 255 House, 1875-1895. Colonial Revival: 2½ stories; clapboard; high hipped roof with modillion cornice; hexagonal tower with conical roof in rear; 3 bay symmetrical facade with central segmental pedimented and columned entrance porch.
- 316-320 Hope High School, 1938. Georgian Revival: 4 stories; brick with limestone trim; gable roof and pedimented entrance pavilions, cupolas and tower. Built on site of Hope Reservoir.

Hope Street (cont)

- 321 house, after 1895. Queen Anne/Colonial Revival: 2½ stories; clapboard and brick; gable roof; central 3 story pedimented gable pavilion; one story hipped roof Doric entrance porch runs across the front with central pedimented gable.
- 349 house, after 1895. Queen Anne style: 2½ stories; clapboard & shingle; cross gabled and hipped roof; irregular fenestration; 2 story tower with high conical roof; entrance porch set in base of tower.

Hopkins Street

15

Hopkins Street

- 15 Stephen Hopkins house, 1707-1743. Colonial: original 1½ story, gable roofed structure built in 1707 by John Field; 2½ story 1743 addition by Stephen Hopkins clapboarded with gable roof; original interior includes a fine shell-carved cupboard in the parlor; the current pedimented entrance in the 1743 section was designed by Norman Isham in 1927. Stephen Hopkins was a merchant, ten times governor of Rhode Island Colony, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. George Washington was a house-guest in 1776. Today the house is operated as a museum by the Colonial Dames with a garden designed by Alden Hopkins of Colonial Williamsburg.

James Street

10-23

James Street

- 10 Joseph Tillinghast house, 1801. Federal: 2½ stories; brick; gable roof; 3 bay facade with a string course between first and second story windows; central fanlight doorway flanked by pilasters; store-front basement story on west faces South Main Street.
- 18 William Smith house, John Holden Greene, 1824-1828. Federal: 2½ stories; brick with brownstone & granite trim; hipped roof with monitor; 5 bay facade with central fanlight doorway.

James Street (cont)

- 21/23 Oliver Kane house, 1814. Federal double house; 2½ stories; clapboard; gable roof; 9 bay facade; two doorways under bracketed entablatures and overhead lights each reached by a flight of wooden steps.
- 22 William Woodward, Jr. house, John Holden Green, 1828. Federal: 2½ stories; brick; hipped roof with monitor; 5 bay facade with central elliptical fanlight doorway with side lights reached by a double flight of stone steps.

Jencks Street

3-43

Jencks Street

- 8 House, before 1857. Greek Revival: 2½ stories; clapboard; gable roof set end to street; 3 bay facade with off-center elliptical fan doorway with side lights.
- 10 Leonard Blodget house, 1830-1832. Greek Revival: 2½ stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof; paneled corner pilasters; 5 bay facade with recessed centered entry in classical enframement.
- 18 Sayles Wilbur house, 1826-1830. Federal: 2½ stories; clapboard; gable roof set end to street; 3 bay facade with off-center elliptical fan doorway with side lights; addition on west.

John Street

7-110

John Street

- 7 Tully Bowen house, 1851-1854. Greek Revival: 2½ stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof end to street; panelled corner pilasters; 3 bay facade with off-center Ionic portico.
- 9 Thomas Richardson house, 1849; Italianate-Late Greek Revival: 2½ stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof set end-to-street with bracket cornice; panelled corner pilasters; 3 bay facade with off-center bracketed and capped doorway with fanlight and sidelights; ell on west.

John Street (cont)

- 14 Moses Lippitt Mansion, 1803-1812. Federal: 3 stories; brick; low hipped roof with balustrade and heavy modillion and dentil cornice; quoins; stately 5 bay facade with belt courses above first and second stories; heavy bracketed balcony below central bay on third story; central paired-Ionic entrance portico with balustrade reached by a double flight of stone steps.
- 16 John D. Jones house, 1844. Greek Revival: 2½ stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof set end-to-street; paneled corner pilasters; 3 bay facade with off-center entry under Ionic portico; large hexagonal extension on east.
- 20/22 Menzies Sweet and James Rhodes house, 1823. Federal: double house; 2½ stories; clapboard; gabled roof; 6 bay facade with double doorway flanked by pilasters and sidelights and carved fan decoration above; rear extension.
- 21 Young Seamans house, 1798. Federal: 2½ stories; clapboard; gable roof with dormers; 5 bay facade with later central Doric portico.
- 23 William L. Brown house, 1795-1798. Federal: 2½ stories; clapboard; gable roof; 5 bay facade with central pedimented fanlight doorway flanked by pilasters.
- 25/27 John Church & Levi Pearce house, 1819-1823. Federal: double house: 2½ stories; clapboard; hipped roof with monitor; 5 bay facade; central double doorway with drip cap on fluted brackets.
- 26 Russell Potter house, 1810-1817. Federal: 2½ stories; clapboard; salt box roof; 2 interior chimneys; 5 bay facade with central doorway flanked by pilasters and sidelights with fan carved decoration above.
- 30 Elisha Wells house, 1824. Federal: 2½ stories; clapboard; gabled roof set end-to-street; 3 bay facade with off center elliptical fan doorway with sidelights and rusticated surround reached by a flight of stone steps.
- 31 Cyrus Ellis house, 1806. Federal: 2½ stories; clapboard; gable roof; 5 bay facade with central pedimented fanlight doorway flanked by pilasters; fine pedimented and rusticated garden gate; ell on east.

John Street (cont)

- 83 Mason Peckham house, 1836. Greek Revival: 2½ stories; clapboard; gable roof; 5 bay facade with central doorway in classical enframing.
- 85 James Barney house, attributed to John Holden Greene, 1832. Federal: 2½ stories; clapboard; hipped roof with monitor; 4 bay facade with elliptical fan doorway.
- 87 House, before 1857. Greek Revival: 2½ stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof set end to street; panelled corner pilasters; 3 bay facade with off-center Doric portico.
- 100 William H. Sabin house, 1846. Gothic revival cottage: 1½ stories; clapboard; "L" plan under steeply pitched cross gable roof; entrance porch set in arms of "L".
- 102 Joseph U. Parsons house, 1847. Nearly identical to 100 John Street.
- 106 Anthony Budlong house, 1843-1847. Greek Revival: 2½ stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof set end to street; wide 5 bay facade with central doorway in classical enframing.
- 110 George B. Horton house, 1852. Greek Revival: 2½ stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof set end to street; panelled corner pilasters; 3 bay facade with recessed off-center doorway and classical enframing.

Keene Street

2-115

Keene Street

- 12 Henry B. Metcalf house, 1855. Bracketed Italianate; 2½ stories; asymmetrical plan; hip roof with dormers; clapboard wall cover with quoins; regularly spaced and grouped windows; verandah and one story porch containing entrance.
- 15/17 House, 1875-95. Second Empire double house; 2½ stories, clapboard, mansard roof with dormers and modillion and dentil cornice; bracketed window caps; central pillared double entrance porch flanked by 1 story bay windows.

Keene Street (cont)

- 22 House, before 1857. Italianate: 2½ stories; clapboard; cross gabled roof with bracket cornice; heavy bracketed caps over single and double windows; "L" plan with Italianate portico set in angle of "L".
- 32 John J. Fry house, 1880. Italianate: 2½ stories; clapboard; hip roof with dormers and modillion cornice; 3 bay facade, quoining, bracketed window caps; center Doric entrance porch with balustrade.
- 67/69 House, 1895-1908. Late Victorian double house: 2½ stories, cross gable roof; vertical boarding in gables with bargeboard and bracket trim; shingles on 2nd story; clapboard 1st story; row of windows in center of first story flanked by twin pillared entrance porches set in arms of cross gable.
- 112 House, 1875-1895. Italianate Victorian: 2½ stories; clapboard; hip roof with dormers and a large central gable; modillion cornice; corner pilasters; central 2 story entrance porch (glazed on second story) with paired pillars and cut and turned railings and balustrade; various asymmetrical bays.

Lloyd Avenue

10-181

Lloyd Avenue

- 48 Edward Sutton house, 1851-54. Second Empire: 2½ stories; clapboard; mansard roof with dormers (round headed windows); modillion cornice; 3 bay facade with center pavilion; Italianate window caps: hood with drip cornice on center window; center Doric entrance porch with balustrade reached by a single flight of steps; barn in rear.
- 130 House, after 1895. Colonial Revival: 2½ stories; gambrel roof with pedimented dormers and modillion and dentil cornice; brick; Doric entrance porch with balustrade.
- 150 House, after 1895. Colonial Revival: 2½ stories; hip roof with pedimented dormers; yellow brick with stone quoins and pilasters; modillion and dentil cornice; 3 bay facade with central semi-circular Ionic entrance porch and Palladian window above.

Magee Street

1

Magee Street

- 1 Zachariah Allen house (Faculty Club, Brown University) c.1865. Italianate: 3 stories; brick with stone and wood trim; hipped roof with modillion cornice; 3 bay facade with slightly projecting central pavilion with pediment breaking the roof line; central Ionic entrance portico with balustrade.

Market Square

Market Square

Market House, Joseph Brown, 1773. Colonial Market: originally 2½ stories, third story added in 1797 for St. John's Lodge of Masons; brick; gable roof with balustrade. Arcaded first story vendors' stalls (now glazed) and belt courses above first and second stories. This was the commercial and town government center of Providence for almost a century.

Meeting Street

21-245

Meeting Street

- 21 John Carter house (Shakespeare's Head), 1772. Colonial: 3 story; clapboard; hipped roof with central chimney and modillion cornice; 5 bay facade with central pedimented doorway flanked by Doric pilasters; low double flight of stone steps. The Providence Gazette was printed here by Mrs. Sarah Goddard and John Carter.
- 24 Brick Schoolhouse, 1769. Colonial: 2½ stories; hip roof; brick; 5 bay facade; center bay projects containing pedimented doorway flanked by pilasters. Built as a private school.
- 144 Edward B. Aldrich house, Stone, Carpenter & Willson, 1901-3. Colonial Revival: 2½ stories; clapboard; gambrel roof with segmental pedimented dormers and modillion cornice; 5 bay facade with central segmental portico; rear ell.

Meeting Street (cont)

- 162 House, Greek Revival: 2½ stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof set end to street; panelled corner pilasters; three bay facade with off-center Doric entrance portico.

North Court Street

38-48

North Court Street

- 38 Benjamin Cushing, Jr. house, c.1772. Colonial: 3 stories; hip roof; clapboard; 5 bay facade with pedimented recessed entry flanked by Ionic pilasters; modillion cornice; bay in second story center.
- 40 Benjamin Cushing, Sr. house, 1737. Early Colonial: 2½ story, clapboard with gable roof; 5 bay facade; central chimney; pedimented doorway with broken back band; shell in capital of pilasters which are set on high pedestals; 5 room plan, end overhang at gables. Good interior stair and paneling.
- 42 Capt. Jonathan Treadwell house, c.1783. Colonial: 2½ stories; gable roof; clapboard; 5 bay facade; central pedimented doorway with modillions; Doric pilasters; cushion frieze; window caps break cornice; double flight of wooden steps.
- 46/48 House, c.1835. Greek Revival: 2½ stories; clapboard; pedimented gable set end to street; corner pilasters. Side entrance with overhead light and single flight of steps.

North Main Street

2-456

North Main Street

- 22-26 Hope Block, 1873. Second Empire: commercial block; 3 stories; brick with granite detail; cast iron and glass storefronts; slate mansard roof; five bay facade with projecting end pavilions of two windows each.
- 27 People's Savings Bank, Clarke & Howe, 1913. Beaux Arts: 2 stories; stone; flat roof; colossal portico facade; Ionic order of the Erechtheum.

North Main Street

- 28 Cheapside, Stone & Carpenter, 1880. Victorian Gothic commercial block: 4 stories; brick with stone, wood and tile trim; cast iron and glass store front; six windows per floor in groups of two or three; parapet cornice broken by central gable.
- 75 First Baptist Meeting House, Joseph Brown, 1774-5. Colonial: Square plan; gable roof and projecting gabled vestibule with classic cornices; clapboard; above the vestibule a steeple designed after a drawing in James Gibb's Book of Architecture (1728) rises 185 feet. The main auditorium, reached by a double stairway, has a central nave, side aisles, galleries supported by Doric columns. The nave is covered by an elliptical barrel vault, and the galleries by groined vaults.
- 100 Elizabeth Building, 1874-6. Second Empire: 4 stories; brick structure with cast iron facade; mansard roof; iron Corinthian columns in front of modern marble wall on first floor; run of segmental topped windows in iron frame for top three floors.
- 118 Joseph & William Russell house, 1772. Colonial Mansion: 3½ stories; hipped roof with modillion cornice; brick with belt courses; 5 bay facade with elaborate central Corinthian doorway under segmental pediment; now raised a full story and stripped of its interiors which are in the collection of the Brooklyn Museum.
- 128 Wayland Building, Charles P. Hartshorn, c.1877. Victorian Gothic: 5 stories; brick, stone, and cast iron; flat roof with deep cornice; arcaded and poly-chrome facade; original cast iron first floor is covered by an art deco store front.
- 265 Cathedral of St. John (Episcopal), John Holden Greene, 1810. Federal-Gothick; gable roofed church with walls of Smithfield stone, laid in random courses with brownstone trim, pierced by pointed windows with tracery; gabled vestibule projects at the front, above which rises a square clock tower and belfry of Gothic design. In front of the vestibule is a semi-circular porch with clustered columns and enriched Gothic cornice with battlements. The east end and interior have been altered.

North Main Street (cont)

- 294 William Antram house, 1738 and enlarged to south c.1790. Colonial: 2½ stories; clapboard; gable roof; 4 bay facade; clapboard north end has pedimented doorway; brick south end with string courses above first and second story windows; Greek Revival storefront across east.

Olive Street

6-74

Olney Street

11-232

Olney Street

- 49/51 Daniel Y. Stickney house, 1853. Italianate-late Greek Revival: 2½ stories (plus basement story on street side); clapboard; pedimented gable roof set end to street with bracket cornice; panelled corner pilasters; 5 bay entrance facade on west with central doorway in classical enframingent.
- 100 Olney Street Baptist Church, Johnson & Haynes, 1962-63. 2 story brick block with flat overhanging roof; cement trim; windows at roof line and corners; smaller brick block on E side contains entry.
- 120 House, 1875-1895. Queen Anne style: 2½ stories; clapboard; cross-gabled roof; dormers, bay windows; 1 story entrance porch set in arms of cross-gable with hipped roof and turned columns.
- 200 House, 1875-1895. Queen Anne-Colonial Revival: 2½ stories; brick; hipped roof with gable and dormer projections, pilastered chimneys; tower on east with conical roof; porte-cochere on west and columned entrance porch runs across front. 2½ story brick stable in rear with hipped roof and square cupola.
- 214 House, 1875-1895. Colonial Revival: 2½ stories; brick; steep hipped roof with scroll pedimented dormers and modillion cornice; one story entrance porch runs across front with paired Doric columns and modillion cornice. Cross gabled 1½ story brick stable in rear.

Pike Street

25-88

Planet Street

21-28

Power Street

33-126

Power Street

- 52 John Brown Mansion, Joseph Brown, 1786. Federal Mansion: 3 stories; brick with belt courses above first and second stories; hipped roof with balustrade and modillion cornice; 5 bay facade; central pedimented pavilion breaks cornice line and contains second story Palladian window and elliptical fanlight doorway under balustraded Doric portico. Sited on large landscaped lot.
- 55 Rush Sturges house (President's house, Brown University), William Aldrich, 1922. Early twentieth century Georgian Revival: 3 story, (3 bay facade); main block; brick; flat roof; flanking 2 story, 2 bay wings; main block has modillion cornice; central portico and elaborate fanlight doorway.
- 66 Thomas Poynton Ives house, 1806. Federal Mansion: 3 stories; brick with stone trim: hipped roof with balustrade and modillion cornice; 5 bay facade with central elliptical fanlight doorway under semi-circular Corinthian portico; elliptical fanlight second story hall window; fine stable complex and paved courtyard at rear. Stone, Carpenter & Willson, added a 3 story rear ell in 1885.
- 80 John Calder house, 1826-1832. Federal: 2½ stories; clapboard; gable roof with dormers; 4 bay facade; pedimented doorway with overhead light flanked by pilasters.
- 81 Caleb Earle house (John Reynolds house), 1808. Federal: 2½ stories; clapboard; gable roof; 4 bay facade with pedimented fanlight doorway flanked by pilasters and reached by a double flight of wooden steps.

Power Street (cont)

- 85 Hiram Hill house, 1852-4. Greek Revival: 2½ stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof set end to street; 3 bay facade with panelled pilasters at corners and between bays; heavy window caps; central Doric entrance portico.
- 89 Charles E. Tillinghast house, 1842. Greek Revival: 2½ stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof set end to street; panelled corner pilasters; 3 bay facade with off-center Doric entrance portico.
- 93 Samuel & William Foster house, 1843. Greek Revival: 2½ stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof; panelled corner pilasters; 4 bay facade; enclosed Ionic entrance porch.
- 99 Samuel Slocum house, 1846. Greek Revival: 2½ stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof set end to street; 3 bay facade with panelled pilasters at corners and between bays; off-center Ionic entrance portico; ell on west with hooded Palladian-type window on second story and bay window on first story.

Pratt Street

6-135

Pratt Street

- 15/17 Albert G. Angell house, 1852. Second Empire: 2½ story, clapboard; concave mansard roof with pedimented dormers; varied windows; off-center entry under heavy bracketed hood.
- 30 House, before 1857. Greek Revival: 1½ stories; clapboard; gable roof; panelled corner pilasters; 5 bay facade with entrance in classical enframing; reached by a flight of steps.

Prospect Street

2-172

Prospect Street

- 45 George Corliss house (Admissions Office, Brown University) 1877. Italian Villa mansion: 3 stories; brick with brownstone trim; low hipped roof with balustrade and dentil and modillion cornice; square 4 story tower at northwest corner; balustraded Tuscan portico is set into recessed central section

Prospect Street

- 45(cont) of the facade. Sited on a high terrace at the top of Angell Street, the house was built by George Corliss, nationally known engineer-inventor of the Corliss steam engine.
- 59 House, before 1857. Italian Villa: 2½ story main block; stucco; gable roof with bracket cornice; square 3 story hipped roof tower on southeast; 2½ story gable roof pavilion set perpendicular to main block on northwest; paired triple, and bay windows; entrance in Ionic porch on south set in angle of main block and tower.
- 62 Woods-Gerry house, Richard Upjohn, 1860-1863. Italianate: 3 stories; brick with belt courses above the first and second stories; low hipped roof with wide overhang and bracket cornice; a simple, smooth, almost square townhouse with segmentally arched French windows; 3 story curved bay on east containing 1931 entrance; porte-cochere on west; Renaissance triple-arcaded loggia extending almost the full width of the western elevation. Originally the home of Dr. Marshall Woods, it later became the home of John Carter Brown and after 1931 of Senator Peter Gerry. Today it houses the administrative offices of the Rhode Island School of Design as well as providing galleries for student and faculty exhibitions.
- 65 Howard Phillips Lovecraft house, 1823-8. Federal: 2½ stories; clapboard; hipped roof with monitor; 3 bay facade; off-center elliptical fan decorated doorway with side lights. Occupied by H.P. Lovecraft (1890-1937), author of Gothic horror tales.
- 72 William Binney house, Alpheus C. Morse, 1859. Italianate: 3 stories; brick with brownstone and wood trim; hipped roof with monitor and modillion cornice; 3 bay facade with heavy window caps; central balustraded entry with Tuscan columns; projecting ell on south.
- 73 First Church of Christ Scientist, Hoppin & Reid, 1908. Italian Renaissance: 3 stories; cream colored brick with stone and terra-cotta trim; pedimented cross-gable roof surmounted by a copper dome with bulls-eye windows and lantern; tall and round-headed windows; 3 classical entrances within a colossal Ionic portico. A compact yet monumental building on a high site.

Prospect Street (cont)

- 75 House, 1860-1875. Italianate: 2½ stories; flush wood siding; concave mansard roof with small dormers and bracket cornice; single and paired windows - round headed on second story and capped on first; pillared portico set in angle of ell reached by a flight of steps; 1 story bay on north.
- 79 Smith Owen house, Alpheus C. Morse, 1861. Italianate: 3 stories; brick; hipped roof with mutule-block cornice; 3 bay facade with heavy window caps on first and second stories and smaller, eared windows on third; central Doric portico and fanlight doorway; shallow pavilion on rear south corner. A counterpart to the Binney house across the street.
- 84 Henry D. Sharpe house, Parker, Thomas & Rice, 1928. French Eighteenth-century style: 2½ stories; brick with limestone trim; hipped roof with balustrade; wide facade with regular fenestration; corner pavilions flank pedimented central pavilion containing entrance under segmental pediment supported by pink marble columns; extensive, carefully landscaped gardens.
- 87 Ellen Dexter Sharpe house, Parker, Thomas & Rice, 1912. Elizabethan Revival Mansion: 2½ stories, brick; long gable roof set end to street punctuated by cross-gables and chimneys; regularly spaced windows; recessed side entrance under segmental portico with carved tympanum. Brown University dormitories, with new annex at rear.
- 100 Henry Sprague house, 1902-1905. Colonial Revival: 2½ stories; brick first story and shingle above; gambrel roof with three pedimented dormers and dentil cornice; 3 bay facade; 2 story Ionic pilasters flank central bay which includes a one story Ionic entrance porch.
- 101 Henry A. Dike House, Thomas Tefft, 1850-1852. Italianate: 2½ stories; hip roof with dormers and octagonal cupola; wall cover of horizontal grooved matched boarding; regularly spaced windows of varying form, some triple; one story bay windows on either side of entrance; entrance recessed in 2 story pedimented projection at center of facade.
- 102 H. A. Whitmarsh house, Clark and Howe, 1903. Colonial Revival: 2½ stories, clapboard; high decked hip roof with balustrade, scroll pedimented dormers, and dentil cornice. Ionic corner pilasters; 5 bay facade with central segmental pedimented portico.

Prospect Street (cont)

- 103 William F. Sayles house, 1878. Second Empire: 2½ stories; clapboard; mansard roof with floral decorated dormers; modillion and dentil cornice; 3 bay facade with central pavilion containing Tuscan portico.
- 104 J. P. Farnsworth house, Jackson, Robertson, & Adams, 1912. Georgian Revival: 2½ stories; brick with wood and stone trim; hipped roof; 5 bay facade with central portico; ell on south.
- 106 John S. Holbrook house, Jackson, Robertson & Adams, 1912. Georgian Revival: 2½ stories; brick; hipped roof with dormers; 5 bay facade with central balustraded portico.
- 108 James M. Kimball house, 1873. Italianate: 2½ stories; brick; hipped roof with segmental pedimented dormers and elaborate cornice with modillions and rosettes; 3 bay facade with either segmental pediments or heavy caps; entrance now within portecochere on north (a bay window replaces the original central entry); 2 story stable to the rear.
- 130 Ann Eliza Burgess house, 1852. Bracketed Greek Revival: 2½ stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof set end to street; bracket cornice; panelled corner pilasters; 3 bay facade; off-center portico with acanthus leaf capitals and bracket cornice.
- 140 Thomas Lloyd Halsey house, c.1800. Federal mansion: 2½ stories; brick with wood trim; low hipped and decked roof with balustrades, pedimented dormers, modillion and fret-work cornice; 5 bay facade composed of central balustraded Doric portico with Palladian window above flanked by projecting curved 2 story sections 2 bays wide; iron balconies and iron fence; house is set back from street on a well landscaped site; period brick carriage house to the south.
- 141 James Burdick house, 1876. Second Empire: 1½ stories with pedimented dormers; clapboard; asymmetrical plan; entrance in many columned 1 story hip roof porch with shed-roof verandah to its right.
- 164 House, 1875-1895. Queen Anne: 2½ stories; shingle with patterned shingles on second story; cross-gabled and hipped roof with pilastered chimney and iron cresting; regularly spaced double windows on asymmetrical plan; one story entrance porch runs across most of front with turned posts, shed roof and circular northern extension.

Prospect Street (cont)

- 165 John H. Cole house, 1857. Italianate: square 3 story block under hip roof; bracket cornice; 5 bay clapboard facade; center enclosed entrance porch, pillared with bracket cornice; 1 story bay window over entrance.
- 167 George W. Thayer house, 1858. Italianate: 3 story; clapboard; hipped roof with modillion and dentil cornice; 3 bay double-window facade; off-center pillared entrance porch with modillion and dentil cornice.

Sheldon Street

8-131

Sheldon Street

- 15 Nicholas Stillwell house, c.1828. Federal: 2½ stories; clapboard; gable roof; 5 bay facade; central doorway with side and overhead lights set in classical enframement.
- 20 Abraham & Isaac Wilkinson house, "half house", c.1825. Federal: 2½ stories; clapboard; gable roof; 3 bay facade with off-center elliptical fan doorway flanked by side lights, reached by a double flight of stone steps.
- 21 Nicholas Stillwell house, c.1806. Federal: small, 2½ stories; clapboard with brick ends; gable roof; 3 bay facade with central fanlight doorway reached by a flight of steps; rear ell.
- 24 Abraham Studley house, 1804-1816. "half house", Federal: 2½ stories; clapboard; gable roof; 3 bay facade with off-center doorway under cap on consoles and overhead light, reached by a flight of wooden steps.
- 46 William G. Budlong house, 1828. "half house", Federal: 2½ stories; shingled (probably over original clapboard); gable roof; 3 bay facade with off-center fan doorway.
- 50 David Hall house, William G. Budlong, 1828. Federal: 2½ stories; clapboard; gable roof set end to street; 3 bay facade with central capped doorway flanked by side lights reached by a double flight of stone steps, later 3 part windows on main facade.

Sheldon Street (cont)

- 57 John Justin house, 1828. Greek Revival: 2½ stories; clapboard; gable roof; 5 bay facade with central doorway in classical enframing.
- 107 Thomas A. Watson house, 1846. Greek Revival cottage: 1½ stories; clapboard; gable roof set end to street; 5 bay entrance facade with central doorway, overhead light and entablature.
- 110 Ebenezer Allen house, 1848. Greek Revival: 2½ stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof set end to street; panelled corner pilasters; 3 bay facade; off-center entry in classical enframing.
- 117 Joseph G. Matthews house, 1873. Second Empire cottage: 1½ stories; clapboard; mansard roof with dormers and wide bracket cornice; one story bay window flanks off-center doorway under bracketted hood.
- 131 Elwin Shaw house, 1863. Italicate: 2½ stories; clapboard; steep hipped roof with dormers and hexagonal cupola; modillion cornice; 5 bay facade with heavy window caps and quoining; central doorway under bracketted hood, reached by a flight of stone steps.

South Court

17-28

South Court

- 28 Duty Greene, (2nd house), 1847. Greek Revival: 2½ stories; asphalt shingles (probably over clapboard); gable roof set end to street; panelled corner pilasters; 3 bay facade with off-center entry in classical enframing.

South Main Street

66-614

South Main Street

- 50 Joseph Brown house, Joseph Brown, 1774. Colonial: 2½ stories (plus exposed basement); brick; unusual ogee gable roof end to street with double balustrade, finials, modillion cornice; 5 bay facade; entrance is now in basement story: pedimented and flanked with paired Ionic columns.

South Main Street (cont)

- 66-72 Joseph Mauran-Joseph Balch building, 1846. Early Victorian commercial and residential block: 4½ stories; brick with stone lintel trim; gable roof; first story columned commercial facade.
- 86 Old Stone Bank, Stone, Carpenter & Willson, 1898. Beaux Arts: severe two story, granite building with a colossal Corinthian entrance portico and copper & gold-leaf dome. The building was enlarged from an 1854 granite structure by C.E. and J.R. Hall of which the northern window was preserved and incorporated into the new building.
- 110 Benoni Cooke house, John Holden Green, 1828. Federal: 2½ stories (plus stone basement fronting on street); brick with stone lintels; hipped roof with monitor and exterior chimneys; modillion cornice; 5 bay facade set at a right angle to the street with an Ionic entrance portico reached by a flight of stone steps from the street; elliptical fanlight doorway and elliptical fanlight second story hall window.
- 201 John C. Corlis house, 1746-1750. Colonial: 2½ stories; clapboard; gambrel roof; three pedimented dormers; 5 bay facade. The building has been raised one story to make room for a ground-level shop.
- 220 Joseph Peck house, 1801-1805. Federal: 2½ stories; brick; hipped roof; set at right angle to street; street level basement adapted for commercial use.
- 231 Fall River Iron Works, 1848. Greek Revival industrial building: 3½ stories; brick with stone trim; pedimented gable roof set end to street; first story front has been remodeled.
- 245-257 Clarke & Nightingale Block, 1815-1825. Federal commercial-residential block; 3½ stories; brick; low hipped roof; 1st story store front.
- 263-273 Comstock Block (probably by John Holden Greene), 1824. Federal commercial-residential block: 3½ stories; brick; gable roof; two fanlight doorways and remodeled commercial first story.
- 283-297 Eddy-Bucklin Block, 1812. Federal commercial-residential block: 3½ stories; brick; hipped roof; two fanlight doorways and remodeled commercial first story.

South Main Street (cont)

- 303 Engine Company #2, 1892. Romanesque: 2 stories; brick with stone masonry on first story facade; flat roof with corbel cornice; round-headed second story windows; paired arched carriage entries on first story.
- 403 Capt. Joseph Tillinghast house, 1767. Colonial: 2½ stories; clapboard; gable roof; 5 bay facade with pedimented central doorway flanked by panelled pilasters.

South Water Street

160-528

Star Street

10

Star Street

- 10 Joseph Whipple house, 1720. Colonial: small; 2½ stories; clapboard; gable roof set end to street; large center chimney; present entrance is off-center in gable end.

Steeple Street

3-9

Steeple Street

- 9 George and Smith Owen building, c.1847. Mid-nineteenth century commercial building: 3½ stories; brick with stone trim; cleré story monitor roof.

Thayer Street

1-382

Thayer Street

- 1 William Church house, c.1826. Federal: 2½ stories; clapboard; gable roof; 4 bay facade with capped doorway and overhead light.

Thayer Street (cont)

- 7 William Church house, c.1840. Federal: 2½ stories; clapboard; gable roof (house is set end to street); 4 bay facade with capped doorway and overhead light; rear ell.
- 17 Hiram S. Read house, 1853. Palazzo: 3 stories; clapboard; hipped roof; bracket & dentil cornice; heavy window caps; recessed entrance with bracketed hood. The Read house adjoins the Thomas G. Northup house (1837) to the east.
- 24 William Greenman house, 1825. Federal: 2½ stories; clapboard; hipped roof with monitor; quoins; 3 bay facade with off-center elliptical fan doorway in rusticated surround.
- 29 Robert S. Burroughs house, 1806. Federal: 2½ stories; clapboard front and brick sides; gable roof; 4 bay facade; elliptical fanlight doorway.
- 33 John Holden Greene house, John Holden Greene, 1806. Federal: originally 2 stories but a third story and Victorian bracket cornice was added c.1894; rusticated wood facade (unusual for Providence); low hipped roof; quoins; central elliptical fanlight doorway flanked by Ionic pilasters and panelling.
- 51 John Holden Greene - Russell Potter house, 1813. Federal: 2½ stories; clapboard; gable end facing street; 3 bay facade; off-center pedimented doorway.
- 214-218 Medical Arts Building, B.S.D. Martin, 1938. Mid-twentieth century-modern: 2 story limestone and glass; curving around corner lot.
- 225-233 Commerical structure, c.1940. Early twentieth-century modern: 1 story; red brick with plate glass windows set in tan and black tiles surmounted by a red and tan tile belt; large red brick columns flank corner entrance, curves around corner lot.
- 328 William and Thomas F. Gilbane house, 1900. Colonial Revival: 2½ stories; clapboard; gambrel roof with pedimented dormers and balustrade; 3 bay facade with central pavilion; large Ionic entrance porch with dentil cornice and balustrade with urn finials; palladian type 2nd story hall window surmounted by broken pediment and urn finial.

Thayer Street (cont)

- 368/370 Double house, 1875-95. Late Victorian: 2½ stories; clapboard; mansard roof with two large frontal gables decorated with bargeboards surmounting 2 two story bay windows; bracket cornice; central pillared double entrance porch.
- 369 George L. Clarke carriage house, 1875-1895. Italianate: 2 stories; brick; low hipped roof with square cupola and corbel cornice; paired round-headed windows flank 2 story carriage entrance (now glazed); flanking one story wings.

Thomas Street

4-11

Thomas Street

- 7 Fleur-de-lys studio (built for Sidney Burleigh), Stone, Carpenter and Willson, 1885. Very elaborate Tudor Revival: 2½ stories; half-timbered; gable roof set end to street; casement windows; molded plaster decoration; off-center recessed entry.
- 9 Deacon Edward Taylor house, 1786. Colonial: 3½ stories; clapboard; gable roof; 5 bay facade with central pedimented Ionic doorway.
- 10 Seril Dodge House (Oaks on the Hill), 1786-1789. Colonial: originally 2½ stories; clapboard; gable roof; 5 bay facade with central pedimented Ionic doorway. House was raised one story in 1906 to create commercial story in sympathetic colonial revival style.
- 11 Seril Dodge House (Providence Art Club) 1791. Federal: 3 stories; brick with belt courses above first and second stories; hipped roof; 4 bay facade with flared wood lintels and carved key-blocks; later doorway; arcaded carriage entrance on west with palladian window above.

Thompson Street

1-15

Transit Street

38-265

Transit Street

- 43 William Blodget house, 1840-1845. Greek Revival: 2½ stories; clapboard; gable roof set end to street; corner pilasters; 4 bay entrance facade on west with Doric Portico; ell on rear.
- 47 William Blodget house, 1840-1845. Greek Revival: 2½ stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof set end to street; panelled corner pilasters; 3 bay facade with off-center entry in classical enframement.
- 53 Daniel Pearce house ("Lightning Splitter House") 1781. Originally a 1½ story gambrel-roofed house, converted to a "lightning splitter" house by Samuel Guild c.1850; set end to street.
- 68 Jeremiah Tillinghast house, 1808-1824. Federal: 2½ stories; clapboard; gable roof - house set end to street; 5 bay facade with central capped doorway; reached by a double flight of stone steps.
- 73 John Truman house, 1802. Federal: 2½ stories; clapboard; gable roof; 5 bay facade with flared lintels and key-blocks; central pedimented fanlight doorway flanked by pilasters; reached by a double flight of steps.
- 74 Esek Dexter house, 1788. Federal: 3½ stories; clapboard and brick; gable roof; 5 bay facade with central capped doorway in basement story.
- 78 Cyrus Joseph Cole house, 1788-1798. Federal: 3½ stories; clapboard; gable roof; 5 bay facade; central capped doorway reached by a double flight of stone steps.
- 84 Calvin Walker house, 1793. Federal: 3 stories; shingled (probably over clapboard); hipped roof with monitor; 5 bay facade with central pedimented fanlight doorway flanked by pilasters.
- 91 James Pitcher house, 1786-1798. Colonial: 2½ stories; clapboard; gable roof (house is set at right angle to street); 4 bay facade with pedimented doorway.

Transit Street (cont)

- 95 John & Amos Warner house, 1791-1798. Federal: 2½ stories; clapboard; gable roof (house is set at right angle to street); panelled corner pilasters: 5 bay facade with central Greek Revival doorway in classical enframingent.
- 98 John Warner house, 1798. Federal: 2½ stories; shingles (probably over clapboards); gable roof; 5 bay facade with central pedimented fanlight doorway.
- 101 William Franceville house, 1842-1851. Greek Revival: 2½ stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof set end to street; panelled corner pilasters; 3 bay facade with off-center recessed entry in classical enframingent.
- 109 Edward Luther house, 1803-1814. Federal: 2½ stories; shingles (probably over clapboards); gable roof; 4 bay facade; capped doorway.
- 115 William Chafee house, 1791-1795. Federal: 2½ stories; shingles (probably over clapboards); gable roof; 4 bay facade with an extension to the west; off-center capped doorway with overhead light.
- 116 Jotham Ham house, 1805-1814. Federal: 2½ stories; clapboard; gable roof; house is set end to street; 3 bay facade with central overhead light doorway.
- 120 Isaac Peck house, 1809-1825. Federal: 2½ stories; clapboard; gable roof; 4 bay facade; overhead light doorway reached by a double flight of steps.
- 123 William Mason house, 1829. Federal: 2 stories; shingles (probably over clapboards); gable roof; 4 bay facade and central capped doorway with overhead light.
- 127 Calvin Kent house, 1836-1841. Greek Revival: 1½ stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof set end to street; elliptical attic light in gable end; panelled corner pilasters; 4 bay facade; doorway set in classical enframingent with side lights and overhead light.
- 131 Nathan Kent house, 1840. Greek Revival: 2½ stories; clapboard; gable roof; 4 bay facade; doorway set in classical enframingent with side and overhead lights.

Transit Street (cont)

- 132 Isaac Peck house, 1825. Federal: 2½ stories; clapboard; gable roof; 4 bay facade; elliptical fan doorway with side lights.
- 135 William J. Tilley house, 1840-1847. Greek Revival: 2½ stories; asphalt shingles (probably over clapboard); pedimented gable roof set end to street; 3 bay facade with off-center Doric entrance portico.
- 136 William Mason house, 1812. Federal: 3 stories; brick; gable roof; 5 bay facade; central fan-light doorway.
- 142 Jabez Rounds house, 1810. Federal: 2½ stories; clapboard; gable roof; 4 bay facade with capped doorway.
- 162 Isaac Peck house, before 1809. Federal: 2½ stories; asphalt shingles (probably over clapboards); gable roof; 5 bay facade; altered central doorway.
- 167 Jared Dodge house, c.1849. Victorian-Greek Revival type: 2½ stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof set end to street; panelled corner pilasters; 3 bay facade with off-center recessed entry under bracketed hood.
- 177 Charles Lake house, 1854. Greek Revival: 2½ stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof set end to street; panelled corner pilasters; 3 bay facade with off-center pedimented recessed entry.
- 178 Hannah Bower-John Mosley house, 1830-1834. Federal: 2½ stories; asphalt shingles (probably over clapboards); gable roof with center chimney; 5 bay facade with central doorway reached by a flight of steps.
- 195 Ephriam Carpenter house, 1848. Greek Revival cottage: 1½ stories; clapboard; gable roof set end to street; panelled corner pilasters; recessed doorway set in classical enframingent.
- 201 Paul Capen house, 1843. Greek Revival: 2½ stories; clapboard; gable roof; panelled corner pilasters; 5 bay facade; central doorway in classical enframingent with side and overhead lights.

Transit Street (cont)

- 132 Isaac Peck house, 1825. Federal: 2½ stories; clapboard; gable roof; 4 bay facade; elliptical fan doorway with side lights.
- 135 William J. Tilley house, 1840-1847. Greek Revival: 2½ stories; asphalt shingles (probably over clapboard); pedimented gable roof set end to street; 3 bay facade with off-center Doric entrance portico.
- 136 William Mason house, 1812. Federal: 3 stories; brick; gable roof; 5 bay facade; central fan-light doorway.
- 142 Jabez Rounds house, 1810. Federal: 2½ stories; clapboard; gable roof; 4 bay facade with capped doorway.
- 162 Isaac Peck house, before 1809. Federal: 2½ stories; asphalt shingles (probably over clapboards); gable roof; 5 bay facade; altered central doorway.
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- 201 Paul Capen house, 1843. Greek Revival: 2½ stories; clapboard; gable roof; panelled corner pilasters; 5 bay facade; central doorway in classical enframement with side and overhead lights.

Traverse Street



Traverse Street

- 21 Holy Rosary Church, 1905. Gothic Revival: 2-story, gable nave fronted by two 3-story, crenellated towers; random ashlar; three pointed-arch entrances surmounted by colossal, pointed-arch window on east front.

Waterman Street

11-133

Waterman Street

- 11 Waterman Building (Rhode Island School of Design), Hoppin, Reid & Hoppin, 1892. Romanesque: 3 stories; brick; flat roof with corbel cornice; 5 round-headed bays across first story (including recessed central entry) and paired round-head windows above on second story; Diapering and other decorative brickwork. This is the original building of the school's College Hill campus.
- 29 Dr. George Carr house, Edwin I. Nickerson, 1885. Queen Anne Cottage: 2½ stories; cross gabled roof; irregular plan with corner tower with conical roof containing entry; mixture of materials: stone, half-timbering, brick, wood, copper bays, pilastered chimneys. Dense, crowded in design.
- 41 James Fenner house, 1780. Colonial: 2½ stories; clapboard; gable roof; 5 bay facade with central overhead light doorway. Home of R.I. Governor.
- 68 The Cabinet of the Rhode Island Historical Society, (now Classics Department, Brown University), James C. Bucklin, 1844. Greek Revival: 2½ stories; stucco; pedimented gable roof set end to street; windowless facade with corner pilasters and colossal central portal in classical enframing with a grilled transom; rear wings were added in 1891.
- 72 Edward Dexter house, 1799. Federal: 2½ stories; clapboard front and brick ends; balustraded and decked hip roof with dormers; quoins; 5 bay facade with pedimented first story windows; central bay is pedimented and flanked by Doric pilasters; central balustraded Doric portico and fanlight doorway with Palladian type window above; sited on a high landscaped terrace; several later additions at rear including stable, 1857-1875.
- 80 (Walter Hall, Brown University) Caroline Sabin house, 1857-1875. Italianate: 3 stories; brick; hipped roof with modillion and dentil cornices; 3 bay facade with heavy window caps; central portico with acanthus leaf capitals.



Traverse Street

21-3

Waterman Street

11-133

Waterman Street

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Waterman Street (cont)

- 98/100 House, 1857-1875. Second Empire: 2½ stories; clapboard; mansard roof with pedimented dormers and modillion cornice; 4 bay facade with 2½ story end pavilions; varied window and bay window treatments - most under heavy cap or cornice; side entrances.
- 108/110 Double house, 1875-1895. Queen Anne: 2½ stories; clapboard; mansard roof with dormers and paired-gable central pavilion which includes 2½ story bay windows flanking inset first and second story porches; symmetrical facade with some Queen Anne detailing and basement story commercial shops.
- 124 House, 1875-1895. Second Empire: 2½ stories; clapboard; mansard roof with pedimented dormers and bracket cornice; 3 bay facade with single and double windows under bracketed caps; one story bay windows flank central Italianate portico.
- 126 House, 1857-1875. Second Empire: 2½ stories; clapboard; concave mansard roof with dormers; 3 bay facade with central Doric portico.
- 129 Mrs. Ives house, (Brown University Press), 1857-1875. Italian Villa: 2½ stories; clapboard; cross-gabled roof ("L" plan); 4 story square tower set in angle of "L" contains arcaded entrance porch (enclosed).
- 131 House, before 1857. Italianate-Greek Revival type: 2½ stories; clapboard; gable roof set end to street with bracket cornice; panelled corner pilasters; round-headed attic lights; 3 bay facade with heavy window caps and off-center doorway in Italianate enframingent.

Wickenden Street

150-466

Wickenden Street

- 207 Portuguese Roman Catholic Church Rectory, 1875-1895. Second Empire cottage: 1½ stories; clapboard; high mansard roof with pedimented dormers and bay window at north-west corner; paired bracket cornice; partially glazed columned porch runs across most of first story.

Wickenden Street (cont)

- 227/231 House. Colonial: 2½ stories; shingle (probably over original clapboards); gable roof; 5 bay facade with central pedimented doorway flanked by pilasters; commercial ell on west.
- 285 House, before 1857. Greek Revival: 2½ stories; shingled (probably clapboard originally); pedimented gable roof set end to street; panelled corner pilasters; 3 bay facade with off-center recessed entry in classical enframingent.
- 289 House, c.1815. Federal: 2½ stories; clapboard; gable roof; 5 bay facade-unusual fenestration; central doorway in classical enframingent reached by a flight of stone steps.
- 297 House, after 1895. Mansard cottage: 1½ stories; asphalt shingles (probably over clapboard); high flared mansard roof; one story entrance porch flanked by bay window.
- 312 House, before 1857. Federal: 2½ stories; clapboard; gable roof; 5 bay facade with central doorway, overhead light, and cap carried on consoles.
- 323-329 Row houses, before 1857. Federal: 2½ stories; clapboard; later mansard roof; 6 pedimented dormers; modillion cornice; two houses: one is four bays wide with pedimented fanlight doorway flanked by Doric pilasters; the other is 5 bays wide with central pedimented fanlight doorway flanked by Ionic pilasters.
- 334 Charles Horton house, 1829-1832. Federal: 2½ stories; clapboard; gable roof; 4 bay facade; elliptical fan and sidelights doorway; rusticated surround.
- 354/356 Row houses, 1875-1895. Italianate: two town-houses; 3 stories; asphalt shingles (probably over clapboards); low hipped roof with modillion cornice; each house is three bays wide; paired central recessed entries under bracketed caps.

Williams Street

25-265

Williams Street

- 59 House, 1875-1895. Victorian Cottage: 1 story; clapboard; gabled roof with bracket cornice; 4 bays

Williams Street

- 59 (cont) wide with bracketed pediments above windows and doorway.
- 66 Edward Carrington Mansion, 1811-1812. Federal Mansion: 3 stories; brick; low hipped roof with balustrade and modillion cornice; 5 bay facade; double entrance porch composed of superimposed Corinthian and Doric orders; central elliptical fanlight doorway; set behind retaining wall; fine stable complex and paved courtyard at rear.
- 77/79 Edward Carrington house, c.1816. Federal: double house; 3½ stories; brick; hipped roof with large clapboard monitor and dentil cornice; 6 bay facade with John Holden Greene type fret lintels; paired central elliptical fanlight doorways capped by segmental lintels and key blocks reached by a flight of stone steps.
- 86/88 Cyrus Fisher house, 1826. Federal: 2½ stories; clapboard; gable roof with two large dormers; 5 bay facade with central capped doorway; reached by a flight of stone steps.
- 87 Samuel Carlile house, 1800. Federal; 2½ stories; brick with belt course above first and second stories; gable roof; 5 bay facade with brick lintels and pedimented fanlight doorway flanked by pilasters.
- 91 Cromwell Barney house, c.1800. Federal: 2½ stories; brick; gambrel roof with pedimented dormers and dentil cornice; 5 bay facade with brick lintels and wooden key blocks; central leaded fanlight doorway flanked by Ionic pilasters with flower detail impost and surmounted by a pediment with modillion cornice.
- 92 Caleb Roffee house, 1824. Federal: 2½ stories; clapboard; gable roof; 5 bay facade; central capped doorway reached by a double flight of wooden steps.
- 97 West Pope house, 1801. Federal: 3 stories; brick with belt courses above first and second stories; low hipped roof with mutule block and fret cornice; 5 bay facade with shallow center pavilion; brick lintels with key blocks; central Doric entrance portico.

Williams Street (cont)

- 101/103 John H. Clark house, 1851. Italianate: double house; 3 stories; flat roof; heavy Italianate detail: modillion and dentil cornice; bracketed window pediments and caps; 6 bay facade with central double entrance under bracketed pediment reached by a single flight of steps.
- 106/108 Asa W. Armington house, 1842. Greek Revival: 2½ stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof set end to street; panelled corner pilasters; 5 bay entrance facades on east and west with central Doric entrance porticos.
- 109 Menzies Sweet house, 1840. altered to Second Empire cottage: 1½ stories; clapboard; mansard roof with pedimented dormers; modillion cornice; "L" plan with one story pillared entrance porch set in arms of "L".
- 113 William Coleman house, 1849. Greek Revival: 2½ stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof set end to street; bracket cornice; panelled corner pilasters; 3 bay facade with off-center Ionic entrance portico.
- 118 Daniel Dailey house, 1844. Gothic Revival Cottage: 1½ stories; clapboard; steeply pitched cross gable roof ("L" plan); varied window treatments; one story entrance porch set in arms of cross-gable with turned posts and pierced bargeboard and sawn ornament on gable end.
- 123 Israel Wood house, before 1857. Early Victorian cottage: 1½ stories; clapboard; steep gable roof set end to street with large dormers; one story bay window flanked with simple pedimented doorway.
- 125 Israel Wood house, c.1838. Greek Revival: 1½ stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof set end to street; 3 bay facade; corner pilasters; off-center entry with classical enframement; extension on east.
- 129 Uriah Baker house, 1844. Greek Revival: 2½ stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof set end to street; 3 bay facade; panelled corner pilasters; off-center Doric entrance portico.
- 135 Ezra S. Allen house, 1868. Italianate two family dwelling: 2½ stories; clapboard; gable roof set end to street; round headed attic lights; 2 story bay window with bracket cornices; off-center entry with bracketed hood; 2 story columned porch on east side.

Williams Street (cont)

- 141 Stephen A. Coleman house, 1854. Italianate: 2½ stories; clapboard; hipped roof with dormers; bracket cornice; "L" plan; one story entrance porch set in arms of "L".
- 143 William Coleman house, 1858. Italianate: 2 stories; clapboard; low hipped roof; "L" plan; quoins; single and paired windows with Italianate caps; one story entrance porch set in arms of "L".
- 147 John J. Stimson house, 1847-1850. Simple Early Victorian worker's cottage: 1½ stories; clapboard; gabled roof set end to street; side entrance.
- 172 House, Federal: 2½ stories; clapboard; hipped roof with monitor; 5 bay facade with pedimented fan-light doorway flanked by pilasters and reached by a double flight of stone steps.
- 173/175 Elias Stoyles house, 1863. Italianate: simple; 2½ stories; clapboard; gable roof set end to street; 3 bays wide with 2 story extension one bay wide on west containing entrance with bracketed hood.
- 181 Thomas Greene house, c.1848-1850. Carpenter style Gothic: 1½ stories; clapboard; steep gabled roof set end to street with sawn "lace-work" and pendants in peak of gable; regularly spaced three bay facade with side-hall entrance under flat hood on brackets; one-bay two story extension to the east.
- 209 Dow-Hobart house, 1850. Greek Revival: double house; 2½ stories; clapboard; gable roof with pedimented central pavilion projecting on north side; regularly spaced windows in main house; panelled corner pilasters; entrances in Doric portico on pavilion. An ell to the east is under the supervision of the Daughters of the American Revolution and contains woodwork of the room in the Sabin Tavern, formerly on South Main Street, in which the burning of the British sloop-of-war "Gaspee" was planned June 9, 1772.
- 229 House, 1857-1875. Italianate: 2½ stories; clapboard; gable roof set end to street with modillion cornice; 2 story bay window and recessed entry with heavy bracketed hood.

Williams Street (cont)

- 243 Hugh Morrison house, 1840. Greek Revival:
 1½ stories; clapboard; gable roof set end to
 street; panelled corner pilasters; 5 bay
 entrance facade on west and central entrance
 with panelled and fretted enframingent.
- 247 Sherman S. Mars house, 1847. Simple Cottage:
 1½ stories; clapboard; gable roof; plain three
 bay facade with central capped doorway reached
 by a double flight of steps.



68, 72, and 76 Keene Street; College Hill
Historic District

Providence, Rhode Island

Keith N. Morgan

May 1976

Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission
150 Benefit Street, Providence, Rhode Island

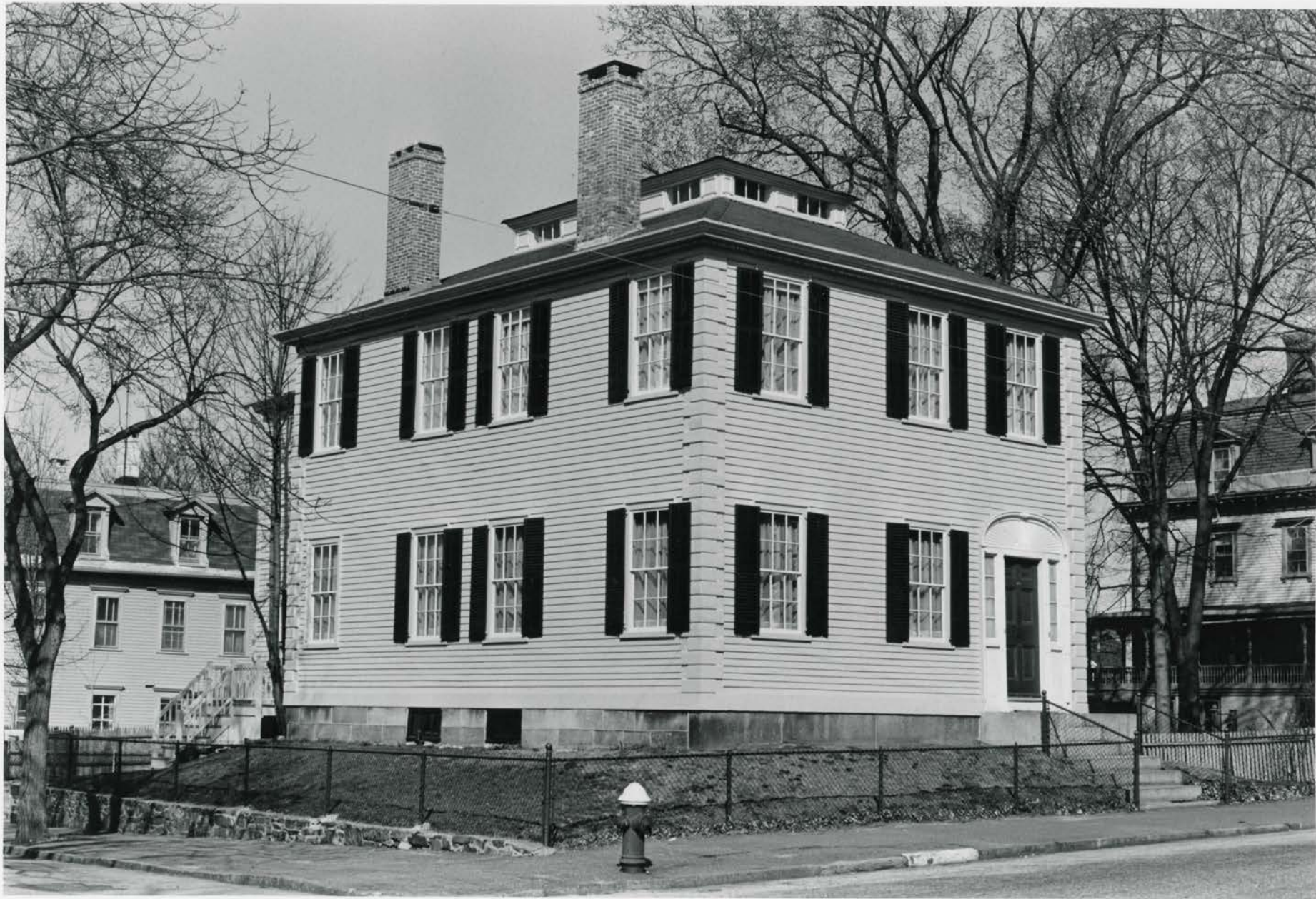
Streetscape looking east

Photograph #15

College Park Hist. Dist.
Providence Co. R.I. - AUG 11 1976

JUL 26 1976

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



116 Hope Street; College Hill Historic District
Providence, Rhode Island

Edward F. Sanderson

April, 1975

Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission
150 Benefit Street, Providence, Rhode Island

View from southeast

Photograph #16

*College Park Hist. Dist.
Providence Co. R.I.*

AUG 11 1976

JUL 26 1976

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



141 Prospect Street; College Hill Historic District
Providence, Rhode Island

Keith N. Morgan

May 1976

Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission
150 Benefit Street, Providence, Rhode Island

View from west

Photograph #17

JUL 26 1976

*College Hill Hist. Dist.
Providence Co. R.I.*

AUG 11 1976

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



83, 85, 87 John Street; College Hill Historic District
Providence, Rhode Island

Keith N. Morgan

May 1976

Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission
150 Benefit Street, Providence, Rhode Island

Streetscape from the west

Photograph #18

College Hill Hist. Dist. West AUG 11 1976
Providence Co., R.I.

JUL 26 1976

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



Christ Episcopal Church
Providence, Rhode Island

Photographer: Richard Longstreth

Date: April 1976

Negative: R.I. Historical Preservation Commission

View of the Sanctuary looking east toward the apse.

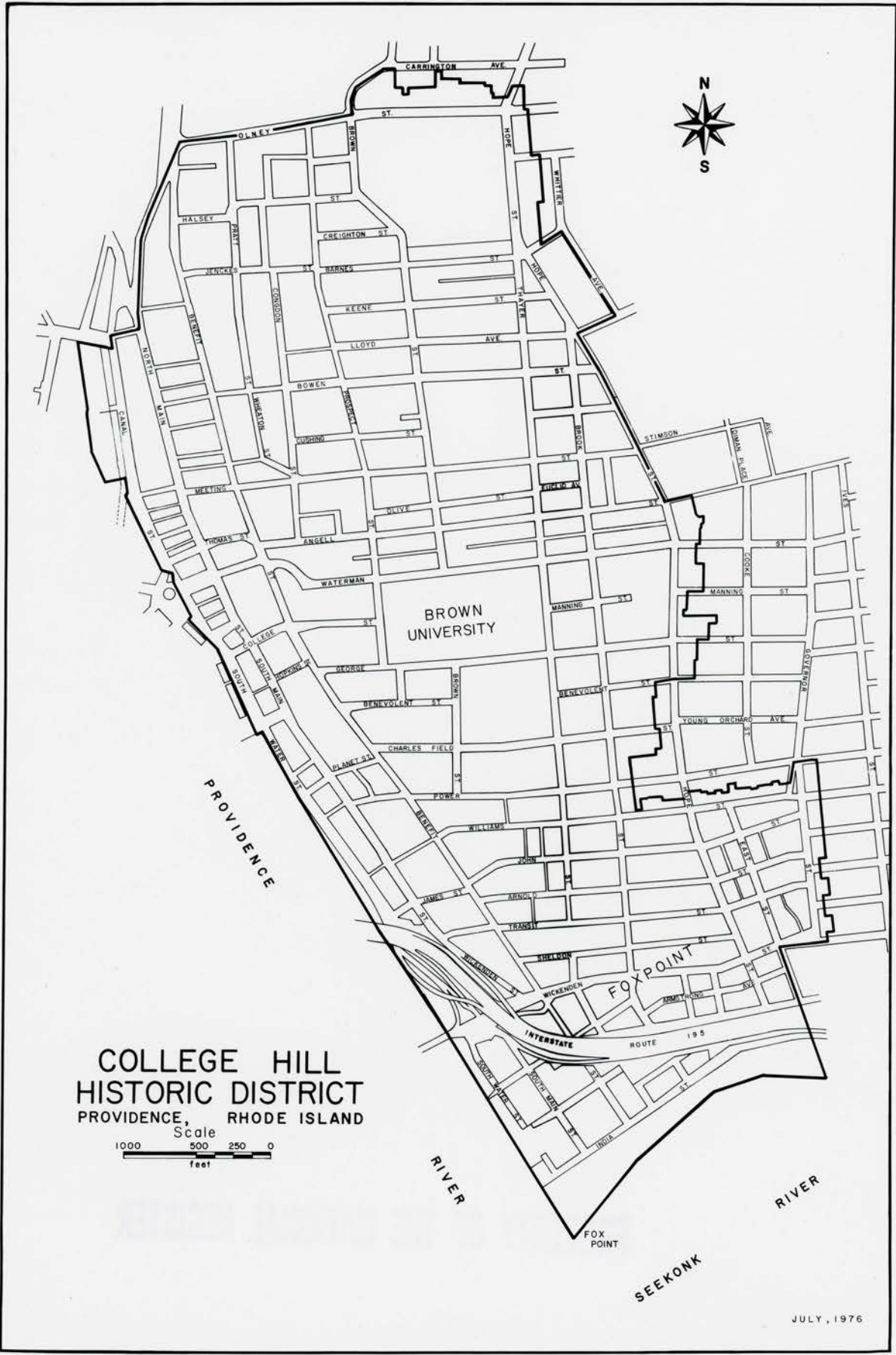
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JUL 26 1976

*College Park Hist. Dist.
Providence Co. R.I.*

AUG 11 1976

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

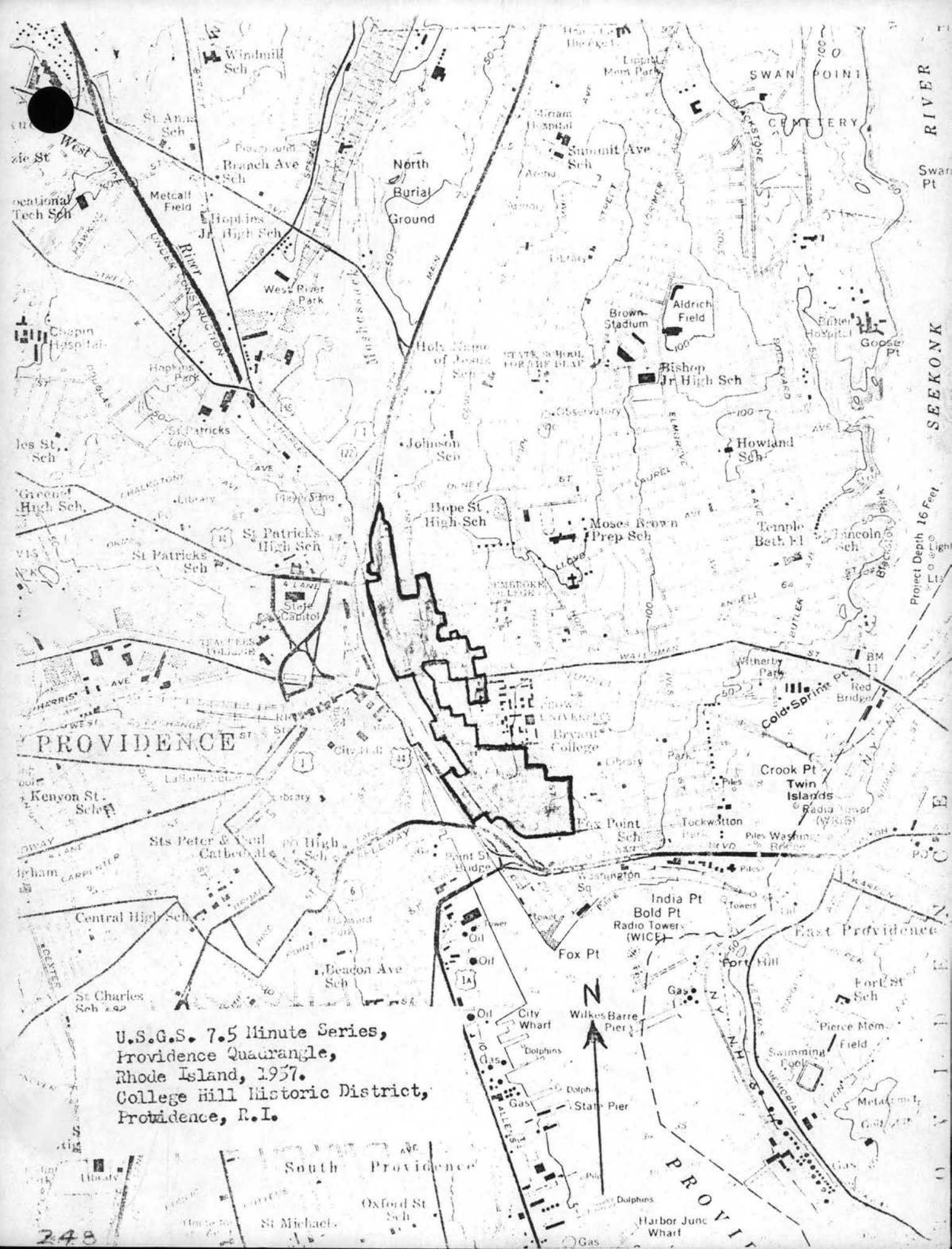


**COLLEGE HILL
HISTORIC DISTRICT**
PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND



JUL 26 1976

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



U.S.G.S. 7.5 Minute Series,
 Providence Quadrangle,
 Rhode Island, 1957.
 College Hill Historic District,
 Providence, R.I.

Project Depth 16 Feet

SEEKONK RIVER

PROVIDENCE

South Providence

East Providence

PROVIDENCE

SWAN POINT CEMETERY

North Burial Ground

Brown Stadium

Bishop Jr High Sch

Hope St. High Sch

St. Patrick's High Sch

Moses Brown Prep Sch

Howard Sch

Sts Peter & Paul Cathedral

India Pt Bold Pt Radio Towers (WICE)

Fox Pt

Swimming Pool

Wilkes Barre Pier

Oxford St Sch

St Michael

Harbor Junction Wharf

West

Occupational Tech Sch

Chapin Hospital

Greenwood High Sch

Kenyon St. Sch

Central High Sch

St Charles Sch

Windmill Sch

St. Ann's Sch

Branch Ave Sch

Hopkins Jr High Sch

West River Park

Hopkins Park

St. Patrick's Cen

Library

St. Patrick's Sch

State Capitol

HARRIS AVE

Kenyon St. Sch

Sts Peter & Paul Cathedral

Central High Sch

St Charles Sch

St. Peter's High Sch

Howard Park

Beacon Ave Sch

City Wharf

Dolphins

State Pier

Dolphins

Metcalf Field

Hopkins Jr High Sch

West River Park

Hopkins Park

St. Patrick's Cen

Library

St. Patrick's Sch

State Capitol

HARRIS AVE

Kenyon St. Sch

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Central High Sch

St Charles Sch

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City Wharf

Dolphins

State Pier

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Harbor Junction Wharf

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National Register of Historic Places

Note to the record

Additional Documentation: 1989

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

College Hill Historic District

Providence County, RHODE ISLAND

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION APPROVAL

Jr Keeper *W. J. Searse* 5/19/89

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

APR 5 1989

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 7.1i

This inventory is a comprehensive list of all properties in the College Hill National Historic Landmark District. Contributing properties are defined as those which reflect the district's establishment and evolution as a residential area and institutional, governmental, and cultural center for the town and city of Providence and colony and state of Rhode Island from the seventeenth through the twentieth century, including properties associated with broad patterns, events, and/or people significant in local, state, or national history; properties which embody the distinctive characteristics of a broad range of building types and architectural styles, many of which possess high artistic value and/or represent the work of master builders, architects, landscape architects, or other designers; and properties which may lack individual distinction but which add to College Hill's status as a significant and distinguishable sociocultural entity. The period of significance extends from 1636 to the present, but properties less than fifty years old, except for those documented as having exceptional value, have been identified as non-contributing, in accordance with the regulation that excludes buildings less than fifty years old from listing on the National Register.

Properties are listed by address, in alphabetical order by street name and numerical order by street number. Some properties or building complexes (e.g., Brown University, Pembroke Campus, Wriston Quadrangle, etc.) are listed by name among the street headings in the proper alphabetical sequence. Properties without address numbers are located under the proper street heading in the same sequence in which they appear on the street.

Brown University properties:

Properties in the university's main campus (bounded by Prospect, Waterman, Thayer, and George Streets) are listed under the heading Brown University, with subheadings for the College Green and Lincoln Field. Properties in Pembroke Campus (off Meeting Street) are listed under the heading Pembroke Campus. Buildings under the campus headings are listed in chronological order by construction date. Brown University buildings not in either campus are listed by their street address.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

APR 5 1989

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7.2i

Properties not constructed for Brown University but subsequently acquired by the university are identified first by historic name or use, then by the current name or use assigned by the university.

Rhode Island School of Design properties:

All properties are listed by street address.

Properties not constructed for RISD but subsequently acquired by the college are identified first by historic name or use, then by the current name or use assigned by the college.

ALL PROPERTIES ARE CONTRIBUTING except those marked with the code (NC) at the end of the entry. For entries that end with the notation "Garage...(NC)" or "Outbuilding...(NC)," the garage or outbuilding ONLY is non-contributing; the associated dwelling or building is to be considered contributing unless the entry for the primary structure is also coded (NC).

ANGELL STREET

- 2 Thomas A. Jenckes House, c. 1857. Italianate; 3 stories with high basement above grade on west end; hip roof; brick with wood and brownstone trim; set on steeply sloping corner lot; cubical mass; symmetrical 5-bay facade; central arcaded entrance portico reached by double curved flights of steps; arcaded porch fronting basement on west; modillion cornice.
- 15-59 odd Rhode Island School of Design Dormitory and Refectory Complex. See 30-62 Waterman Street.
- 16 William W. Dunnell House, 1884. Stone, Carpenter & Willson, architect. Modern Colonial/Queen Anne; 2-1/2 stories; complex gable and hip roofs with gable-end overhangs; plain and sawtooth shingle; asymmetrical mass with off-center 2-story front bay flanked by porch; glassed-in front porch with Colonial Revival detail including fluted colonettes and turned-up

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

APR 5 1989

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 7.3i

Angell Street (continued)

- backband; varied window treatments with some stained glass; large stair hall window on east; unusual plain Palladian-motif window without moldings or architrave in front gable. A very sophisticated design incorporating elements adapted from Medieval and American Colonial sources.
- 20-2 Jonathan Congdon House, 1818. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; flank gable with monitor; clapboard; 5-bay facade; central fanlight entrance and double entrance stairs; later Tuscan porch on west; large ell to rear along Congdon Street with recessed Colonial Revival entranceway; other additions to west.
- 40-2 Joseph H. Atwater House, 1852-6. Italianate; 3 stories; hip; stucco; greatly altered cubical mass double house now converted to apartments; main entrance now at basement level under bracketed hood; original entrances removed and picture windows inserted in door openings; molded window caps; deep bracketed eaves.
- 48 Pardon Miller House, 1822. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; end gable; clapboard; 3-bay facade; raised above street level with terraced yard and flight of entrance steps; side-hall entrance with sidelights, banded colonette trim, and ogee shelf cap with incised ornament; entrance under later Doric portico; 2-story ell at rear; basement entrance under portico; convex molding under eaves with drill hole pattern.
- 52 Judson Blake House, 1822. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; end gable; clapboard; 3-bay facade; side-hall entrance with banded colonette trim; later porch on west.
- 63 Eben Wade? House, c. 1849 with later alterations. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; pedimented end-gable roof; clapboard; 3-bay facade; side-hall entrance; corner pilasters; later hip-roof entrance porch and 2-story bow window on east.
- 64 Capt. George Benson House, 1794. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; hip roof with deck and roof balustrades;

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Angell Street (continued)

- clapboard; 5-bay facade; central entrance under Doric portico with segmental pedimented roof; splayed lintel window caps with carved keystones; pedimented dormers; set above street on lot fronted by stone retaining wall topped with Federal Revival fence. Originally owned by partner in the important Providence merchant firm Brown, Benson & Ives.
- 71 Collins House, 1845. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; pedimented end-gable roof; clapboard; original portion has 3-bay facade and side-hall entrance under Doric portico; wide entablature trim; extensive later additions on east include an additional facade bay with front bay window and a large, 3-story, hip-roof square tower.
- 83 Rear of 45 Prospect Street.
- 89 Benjamin Bliven House, 1849, extensively altered early 20th century. Regency Revival [as altered]; 3 stories; hip roof; stucco; 3-bay main block with recessed side-hall entrance framed by sidelights and fanlight trimmed with colonettes and large-scale ball molding; floor-to-ceiling parlor windows; modillion cornice with parapet above; recessed attic story with balustrade; small wing to east; original iron fence.
- 94 First Baptist Church Parsonage, now private residence, 1884. J. R. Thomas, architect. Queen Anne; 3-1/2 stories; complex hip and gable roofs; clapboard and shingle; complex asymmetrical massing; 3-story turned-post front porch with successively smaller stages; 3-story front corner tower with cater-corner 2-story square base topped by circular 3rd stage covered with tall ogee-profile "candle-snuffer" roof; various window shapes.
- 97 Robert Watson House, 1854. Italianate; 3 stories; mansard roof; brick with brownstone and wood trim; cubical mass with symmetrical 3-bay facade; projecting central entrance pavilion; double-leaf doorway with segmental transom under massive cantilevered hood with

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Angell Street (continued)

- turned drops and bracketed cornice; triple, paired, and single windows 1st and 2nd stories with heavy molded caps on brackets; smaller segmental-arch windows with drip molds on 3rd story; bracketed cornice. Original 2-story, hip-roof, brick, bracketed trim stable, now a residence, at rear facing Fones Alley.
- 100 Samuel Eddy House, 1797-8. Federal; 2-1/2 stories raised one full story above high brick basement; hip roof; brick; symmetrical 5-bay facade; central pedimented fanlight doorway; high stoop with double flights of steps; gabled front dormer; rear ell.
- 106 William Holroyd House, 1798. Federal; 2-1/2 stories raised above high brick basement; flank gable roof; clapboard and brick end walls; symmetrical 5-bay facade; central pedimented fanlight doorway; high stoop with double flights of steps; splayed lintel window caps; pair of gabled front dormers linked by connector.
- 107 Samuel B. Wheaton House, 1850. Italianate; 2-1/2 stories; hip roof; brick; asymmetrical villa-type plan with projecting corner block flanked by slightly projecting wood entrance vestibule topped with a balustrade; varied fenestration including rectangular bay windows, triple windows, and segmental-arch windows; deep bracketed eaves; gabled dormers. A 2-story hip-roof brick stable with corbeled cornice (and later additions) stands at the rear on Fones Alley.
- 112 Froebel Hall, now Hillel House, Brown University, 1878. Stone & Carpenter, architects. Modern Gothic; 1 story raised above Angell Street with terraced front yard, full 1-story brick basement along Brown Street frontage; cross gable roof; clapboard; set on corner lot; long ell at rear fronted by glassed-in porch facing Brown Street. Built for Mrs. Caroline Alden as a school for training kindergarten teachers in the Froebel method, the second such school in the United States.

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Angell Street (continued)

- 127 Leonard M. Blodgett House, 1853. Italianate; 2-1/2 stories; end gable; clapboard; 3-bay facade; side-hall entrance under bracketed portico; molded and bracketed window caps; bracket cornice.
- 129 Edward J. Cushing House, c. 1849. Transitional Greek Revival-Italianate; 2-1/2 stories; pedimented end-gable roof; clapboard; 3-bay facade; side-hall entrance with sidelights and transom in recess framed by paneled pilasters and wide entablature; paneled corner pilasters; bracket cornice. Built by John B. Earle and sold to Edward J. Cushing.
- 130-2 Lucien Sharpe House, 1874. Alpheus Morse, architect. Second Empire; 2-1/2 stories; mansard with dormers; clapboard; double house with projecting end pavilions and paired central segmental-arch entries under a double portico; granite steps; bays and porches on sides. See 135 Angell for stable.
- 135 Lucien Sharpe Carriage House, 1885. Alpheus Morse, architect. Modern Gothic; 2-1/2 stories; complex cross gable, hip, and jerkin-head roof; clapboard and shingle, and flush board with mock half-timber; irregular "J" plan.
- 142 Lippitt-Guild House, now Brown University History Department, 1868. Second Empire; 2-1/2 stories; mansard; clapboard; cubical mass with symmetrical 3-bay facade; central arcaded entrance porch supports a polygonal bay window topped by a mansard projection containing a triple arched window; window caps on brackets; paired-bracket cornice trim; rectangular and polygonal bay windows on west side; arcaded porch on east side supports 2nd-story projecting bay and connects to a 1-story rear library pavilion covered by an elaborate ogee-profile roof with scalloped vergeboard trim and massive cap detailed as a classical cornice. Built by Francis P. Lippitt and first leased then sold to Nathaniel G. Guild, a cotton broker and manufacturer.

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Angell Street (continued)

- 155 Churchill House, 1907. Thornton & Thornton. Georgian Revival; 2 stories; flat roof; brick with stone trim; 3-bay facade with projecting end pavilions; center entrance under Doric porch with Palladian window above; paired windows with keystones; wide entablature. Originally the R.I. Women's Club.
- 160 East Side Service Station, mid-20th century. Modern neo-Colonial; 1 story; cross gable; brick veneer and glass; asymmetrical facade with 3 automobile service bays flanked by office with picture windows; cupola with seagull weather vane; later large metal canopy over service area. Possibly an extensive remodeling of an Art Moderne service station which stood on this site in the 1950s. (NC)
- 165 House, 1857-75. Second Empire; 2-1/2 stories; mansard; shingle; greatly altered for commercial use; original 1st floor porch now enclosed with bow windows and aluminum-frame glass entranceway (later remodeling of an earlier storefront conversion); bracketed cornice; gabled dormers with pilaster trim and incised ornamental panels.
- 167 McDonald's, c. 1975. Modern; 1; flat; brick; standard McDonald's fast-food restaurant, now abandoned. (NC)
- 178-80 E. P. Anthony Building, now commercial block, 1895. Franklin J. Sawtelle, architect. Tudor Revival; 2-1/2 stories; gable roof; brick and stucco and half-timber; rectangular block mass set on corner lot, with gable end to Angell Street and slight projection on Thayer Street side; 1st-story store entrance on corner of Angell and Thayer Streets; entrance to upper floors (originally residential) under columned porch on east side; varied fenestration including bay window for display on Angell Street front; gabled dormers. From completion until 1986 housed E. P. Anthony's drugstore on ground floor, with original elaborately detailed mahogany and glass display cases and stock shelves intact.

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Angell Street (continued)

- 182-4 Dr. Augustus W. Calder House, 1897. Franklin J. Sawtelle, architect. Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; flank gable; clapboard; altered for commercial use; glass-enclosed porch across front replaces original gabled entrance portico; original fanlighted entrance with bracketed hood at #184; dentil molding under cornice.
- 183 House, 1857-75. Italianate; 2-1/2 stories; cross gable roof; clapboards; shallow L plan with porch in west corner; original front door; large bay on front; molded window caps; stained glass window in stairhall on east; bracketed cornice; large addition to rear. Now in commercial use.
- 185 James R. Budlong House, 1844-7. Greek Revival and Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; pedimented end-gable roof; clapboard; L plan; porch removed in corner of L on west side; side-hall entrance with sidelights and transom under later Tuscan portico with bracketed cornice; panelled corner pilasters; molded window caps; off-center 2-story front bay window with Colonial Revival pilaster, stringcourse, and segmental pediment trim on 1st floor.
- 189 House?/Commercial Block?, c. 1910? Tudor Revival; 2-1/2 stories; flank gable roof; brick with some stucco and half-timbering; entrance on east under later awning; ell to rear in original condition with half-timbered dormer; later plate glass windows on front probably replace leaded casements. Now in commercial use.
- 189A House, ?. 1-1/2 story; end gable roof; aluminum siding; back-lot dwelling on Fones Alley; much altered. (NC)
- 190 House, 1875-95. Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; hip roof; clapboard; asymmetrical facade; off-center Tuscan entrance porch covering double-leaf doorway; 2-story conical-roof front bay window with copper finial flanks

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Angell Street (continued)

- porch; oriel above porch on opposite corner; elliptical center window above porch; broad faceted dormer.
- 192-4 House, after 1895. Colonial Revival; 3-1/2 stories; massive end-gambrel roof; brick and clapboard; asymmetrical facade; multi-unit dwelling; paired side-hall entrances covered by porch with paired Tuscan colonettes and pediment with relief ornament in tympanum; entrance unit flanked by 2-story bow window recessed under deep overhang of gambrel end; recessed window band with paneled trim in front gambrel.
- 195 Providence Telephone Company Building, 1902. Beaux Arts; 2 stories; flat roof; brick with stone trim; rusticated first story and quoin trim on second; central entrance under hood supported by consoles; second story has single large central window with architrave trim accented by keystone; modillion cornice.
- 198 House, after 1895. Late Victorian; 2-1/2 stories; hip roof; shingle; asymmetrical facade; off-center enclosed porch with later convex metal hood flanked by round bay with conical roof on southeast corner; curving stairs with original iron railings; varied bays on sides; deep eaves; hipped dormers.
- 199-203 Double House, now Apartment Building, before 1857, altered early 20th century. Italianate/neo-Colonial; 3 stories; flat roof; brick veneer; cross plan block with 1-story front corner infill (original porches now enclosed) and symmetrical facade; end-bay entrances and central entrance topped by broken scroll pediments; triple windows on 1st and 2nd stories; paired windows on 3rd; quoin trim; no cornice. Originally constructed as Italianate double house with twin entrance porches on each side.
- 209 House, 1857-75. Second Empire; 2-1/2 stories; mansard roof; siding; shallow L plan; side-hall entrance under Doric portico; bay window flanking entrance; gabled dormers retain detail; other detail stripped.

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Angell Street (continued)

- 210 Bullock-Harris House, c. 1850. Italianate; 2-1/2 stories; hip roof; clapboard; asymmetrical villa-type plan with projecting front wing flanking entrance porch with paired columns; quoin trim; single, paired, and triple windows with molded caps; deep bracketed eaves; prominent gabled dormers. One of the earliest and best designed villa type houses in Providence. Built for William P. Bullock, later owned by Sarah P. Harris and for many years by her descendants.
- 211 House, after 1895. Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; hip roof; siding; entrance in enclosed porch on east; bay window above entrance; large front dormer with pedimented gable; detail stripped.
- 217 House, 1892. Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; massive end-gambrel roof; clapboard; fine large-scale, compact dwelling; off-center entrance covered by central porch with paired Tuscan columns; bay window over porch contains stucco relief panel with foliate ornament and date; entablature trim between floors and 1st-story corner pilasters; bracketed side overhangs over 1st story and end overhangs over 2nd; side bays and dormers; chimney projects through dormer on west.
- 221 House, 1895-1908. Late Victorian; 2-1/2 stories; cross gable; siding; irregular cross plan with porch in one front corner, later enclosed; originally with Eastlake/Modern Gothic detailing stripped when siding was installed after 1975.
- 224 House, now Chapel of the Vedanta Society, 1857-75, altered early 20th century. 3 stories; flat roof; stucco; projecting side-hall entrance pavilion with fanlight doorway; blind arch detail over windows; cornice between 2nd and 3rd stories. Greatly altered for present use.
- 227 House, 1860-75. Late Victorian; 3 stories; flat roof; clapboard; symmetrical cubical block mass with 3rd floor treated as attic story above heavy classical

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Angell Street (continued)

cornice (probably replacing an original mansard roof); rusticated wood on basement; 3-bay facade; central fanlight entrance under Ionic portico topped with wrought-iron balustrade; quoin trim; heavy stringcourse between 1st and 2nd floors; windows with architrave trim and panels beneath; 3rd floor trimmed with narrow paneled pilasters and covered with fish scale shingles. Now in commercial use.

228 House, now Wheeler Gallery, 1859. Italianate; 2-1/2 stories; cross gable roof with pedimented gables; clapboard; L-plan main block with additional wings to west side and rear; 2-bay facade; side-hall entrance with sidelights and transom under ogee hood supported by massive brackets; bay window flanking entrance; paneled corner pilasters; modillion cornice; paired round headed windows in front gable.

238-44 Wheeler School addition, mid-20th century. Modern; 3 stories, flat roof; brick; rectangular block massing with projecting and receding elements; windows with deep concrete-framed reveals. Also 208 Hope Street.
(NC)
Original building 216 Hope Street (q.v.).

ANN STREET

28 George Dods House, 1794-7 with later alterations. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; steep flank gambrel roof with nearly vertical lower slopes; clapboard with brick ends; 4-bay facade; splayed lintel window caps; corner boards; prominent molded cornice; gabled dormers; roof and brick ends added late 19th century; present entranceway with transom, fluted pilasters, and pediment is a contemporary reconstruction.

29 House, before 1857. Greek Revival; 1-1/2 story; end gable roof with returns; clapboard; 3-bay facade; side-hall entrance with sidelights, transom, and trabeated trim; paneled corner pilasters, entablature trim at eaves; gabled dormer.

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Ann Street (continued)

- 38 House, before 1857. Mid-19th Century-Vernacular; 2-1/2 stories; flank gable roof with end returns; clapboard; 4-bay facade; main entrance with transom and deep molded cornice with small brackets; side entrance on south under bracketed shed-roof hood; narrow plain board corner and fascia trim; 1-story shed-roof modern addition to rear; some modern fenestration.

ARMSTRONG STREET

- 12 Tenement, before 1860. Late Victorian; 2-1/2 stories; flank gable roof with end returns; shingle; 5-bay facade; central entrance with transom under hip-roof hood supported by massive brackets; tiny 3rd floor windows under cornice.
- 14 House, 1857-75. Mid-19th Century; 2-1/2 stories; end gable roof; shingle; untrimmed side-hall entrance; fascia board trim.
- 15 Two-decker, 1875-95. Late Victorian; 2-1/2 stories; end gable roof with returns; shingle; 2-bay facade; side-hall entrance with transom under hip-roof hood carried by massive brackets; 2-story polygonal bay window flanking entrance; bracket trim on bay; corner brackets at eaves cornice; gabled dormer.
- 18 Two-decker, 1875-95. Late Victorian; 2-1/2 stories; end gable roof with returns; shingle; 2-bay facade; side-hall entrance with hip-roof hood carried by massive brackets; 2-story polygonal bay flanking entrance; gabled dormer.
- 19 Two-decker, 1875-95. Late Victorian; 2-1/2 stories; cross gable roof with returns; clapboard; 2-bay facade; side-hall entrance under hip-roof hood carried by brackets; 2-story polygonal bay flanking entrance; narrow corner boards; modillion trim on door hood, bay, and eaves cornice; modern picture window in front gable.

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Armstrong Street (continued)

- 21-3 Three-decker, 1875-95. Late Victorian; 3 stories; flat roof; shingle; atypical format; asymmetrical 2-bay facade; paired side-hall entrances with transoms under double hip-roof hood carried by massive brackets; 2-story polygonal bay flanking entrances.
- 22 Tenement, 1860-75. Mid-19th Century; 2-1/2 stories; flank gable roof with end returns; aluminum siding; set end to street; 3-bay facade; untrimmed central entrance.
Concrete block garage. (NC)
- 26-8 Tenement, 1875-95. Mid-19th Century; 2-1/2 stories; flank gable roof with end returns; clapboard and shingle; large rectangular block mass; 7-bay facade; paired central entrances under moldings arranged in gable pattern; paneled corner pilasters on 1st story; entablature trim at eaves; paired gabled front dormers.
Concrete block garage. (NC)
- 27-9 Two-decker, 1875-95. Late Victorian; 2-1/2 stories; cross gable roof with returns; shingle; 2-bay facade; paired side-hall entrances with transoms under double hip-roof hood carried by massive brackets; 2-story polygonal bay flanking entrance; wide fascia board trim; modillion cornice trim on door hood, bay, and eaves cornice.
- 32 Two-decker, 1875-95. Mid-19th Century; 2-1/2 stories; end gable roof; shingle; 2-bay facade; untrimmed side-hall entrance; plain board stringcourse and fascia trim.
- 33 House, 1855-7. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; pedimented end gable roof; asbestos shingle; 3-bay facade; side-hall entrance with sidelights, transom, and plain trabeated trim with gable-profile cornice; gabled side dormer.
- 36 Two-decker, 1875-95. Late Victorian; 2-1/2 stories; end gable roof with returns; aluminum siding; 2-bay

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Armstrong Street (continued)

- facade; side-hall entrance under hip-roof hood carried by massive brackets; modern picture windows installed in facade.
- 37 Two-decker, 1875-95. Late Victorian; 2-1/2 stories; end gable roof with returns; wood and asbestos shingle; 2-bay facade; side-hall entrance with transom under hip-roof hood carried by massive brackets; 2-story polygonal bay flanking entrance; corner brackets at eaves cornice.
- 39 Three-decker, 1875-95. Late Victorian-Colonial Revival; 3 stories; flat roof; vinyl siding; atypical format; asymmetrical facade; large-scale side-hall entrance with sidelights and transom framed by Corinthian pilasters, entablature, and pediment; triple window flanking entrance; 2-story polygonal bay over triple window; stringcourse molding between 1st and 2nd floors; deep eaves; other original trim elements, including cornice modillions, removed.
- 40 House, c. 1854. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; end gable roof with returns; shingle; 3-bay facade; side-hall entrance with sidelights, transom, and plain trabeated trim; fascia board trim.
- 44 House, c. 1854. Mid-19th Century-Vernacular; 2-1/2 stories; end gable roof with returns; shingle; 3-bay facade; side-hall entrance with 20th-century Georgian trim including a segmental pediment; fascia board trim.
- 46 Tenement, 1875-95. Late Victorian; 3-1/2 stories; end gable roof with returns; clapboard and shingle; large rectangular block mass; asymmetrical 3-bay facade; central entrance under hip-roof hood carried by massive brackets; 3-story polygonal bay flanking entrance; plain board corner and fascia trim; bracketed eaves cornice; modern casement picture window in front gable.
- 50 Two-decker, 1875-95. Late Victorian; 2-1/2 stories; end gable roof with returns; clapboard; 2-bay facade; side-hall entrance with transom under hip-roof hood

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Armstrong Street (continued)

- carried by massive brackets; 2-story polygonal bay flanking entrance; plain board corner and fascia trim; bracket trim on door hood, bay, and eaves cornice.
- 51-3 Two-decker, 1875-95. Late Victorian; 2-1/2 stories; cross gable roof with returns; clapboard and shingle; 2-bay facade; side-hall entrance with transom (sidelights infilled) under hip-roof hood supported by massive brackets; 2-story polygonal bay flanking entrance; modillion trim on door hood, bays, and eaves cornice.
- 52 House, 1875-95. Late Victorian; 2-1/2 stories; flank gable roof with end returns; aluminum siding; symmetrical 5-bay facade; central entrance with transom under hip-roof hood supported by massive brackets.
- 56 Two-decker, 1875-95. Late Victorian; 2-1/2 stories; end gable roof with returns; shingle; 2-bay facade; side-hall entrance with infilled sidelights and transom under hip-roof hood; 2-story polygonal bay flanking entrance; paired round-head windows in front gable; bracket trim on door hood, bay, and eaves cornice; modern concrete stoop and wrought iron supports for door hood.
- 57 Two-decker, 1875-95. Late Victorian; 2-1/2 stories; end gable roof with returns; 2-bay facade; side-hall entrance with sidelights and transom under hip-roof hood supported by massive brackets; 2-story polygonal bay flanking entrance; wide fascia trim; bracket trim on door hood, bay, and eaves cornice.
- 66 Two-decker, 1875-95. Late Victorian; 2-1/2 stories; cross gable roof; shingle; 2-bay facade; side-hall entrance with transom under hip-roof hood supported by massive brackets; 2-story polygonal bay flanking entrance; 2-1/2-story projecting rectangular bay with gable roof on west side; projecting rafter trim at eaves; corner eaves brackets.
Concrete block garage. (NC)

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Armstrong Street (continued)

- 73 House, before 1857. Greek Revival with later alterations; 2-1/2 stories; pedimented end gable roof; asphalt shingle; 3-bay facade; side-hall entrance with sidelights and transom under hip-roof hood supported by massive brackets (a later addition); entablature trim at eaves; corner pilasters covered or removed but their caps remain.
- 74 Two-decker, 1875-95. Late Victorian; 2-1/2 stories; cross gable roof; shingle; 2-bay facade; side-hall entrance with sidelights and transom under hip-roof hood supported by massive brackets; 2-story polygonal bay flanking entrance; projecting rafter trim at eaves; corner eaves brackets.
- 76 House, before 1857. Greek Revival/Italianate; 2-1/2 stories; pedimented end gable roof; clapboard and shingle; 3-bay facade; side-hall entrance with transom and paneled pilaster trim under hip-roof hood supported by massive brackets; paneled corner pilasters; fascia board trim; double round-head window in front gable.
- 80 Two-decker, 1875-95. Late Victorian; 2-1/2 stories; end gable roof with returns; shingle; 3-bay facade; side-hall entrance with transom under hip-roof hood supported by massive brackets; plain board fascia trim.

ARNOLD STREET

- 5 Tully Bowen Carriage House, 1853. Thomas A. Tefft, architect. 2 stories; flat roof; brick with brownstone facade; 3 wide carriage door openings 1st story; 2 bays 2nd story; corbel cornice; carriage door openings now infilled with multi-pane windows over chevron-pattern panels. Originally outbuilding of 389 Benefit Street [q.v.], now converted to apartments.
- 7 Christopher Arnold House, 1795. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; gable roof; clapboard; symmetrical 5-bay facade; central fanlight doorway with rusticated surround; later Greek Revival Doric portico.

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Arnold Street (continued)

- 8-10 William and George Bucklin Houses, 1816-25. John Holden Greene, architect. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; gable roof; clapboard; double house with symmetrical 6-bay facade and twin side-hall doorways topped by Gothic-tracery transoms and bracketed caps.
- 9-11 Three-decker, before 1908. Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories plus garret; massive flaring end gambrel roof; clapboard; side-hall entrances; 2-level porch and flanking 2-story polygonal bay window recessed under roof overhang in front; 2-story polygonal bay on side; entablature trim; lunette window in garret. Concrete block garage (NC).
- 12 Menzies Sweet House, 1850. Thomas A. Tefft, architect. Italianate; 3 stories; hip roof; flush board scored to look like stone; 3-bay facade; row house in palazzo mode with pedimented doorway at right and pedimented first story windows; wide modillion and dentil cornice; segmental headed third story windows breaking into architrave. Connected to numbers 8-10 [q.v.].
- 13 John Howland House, before 1840. Federal? and Late Victorian; 3-1/2 stories; flank gable roof with pedimented ends; clapboard; 5-bay facade; central entrance under hip-roof hood supported by massive brackets; 2-story polygonal bay windows flanking entrance; bracketed cornice. The bay windows, bracketed trim, 3rd story, and roof appear to be Victorian additions to a Federal house.
- 14 James Eatsforth House, c. 1798. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; gable roof; clapboard; 5-bay facade; central fanlight doorway with pediment on consoles.
- 15 Nathan Seamans House, c. 1792. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; gable roof; clapboard; 5-bay facade; central pedimented fanlight doorway flanked by Ionic pilasters.
- 16-16a Joseph Baker House, c. 1792-8. Federal; 2-1/2 stories;

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Arnold Street (continued)

gable roof; shingle (not original); double house with 5-bay facade; Victorian central doorway.

date?17-9

Three-decker, c. 1895. 3 stories; flat roof; clapboard; side-hall entrances; off-center 3-tier Tuscan porch; 3-story polygonal bay windows on front and side. [ca 1924?]

18

Joseph Baker House, c. 1798. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; gable roof; clapboard; 5-bay facade; elaborate central pedimented fanlight doorway with Ionic pilasters, floral bosses on impost blocks, and fret pattern soffit.

20

Zachariah Carpenter House, c. 1796. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; gable roof; clapboard; 4-bay facade with pedimented fanlight doorway flanked by Ionic pilasters.

22

William Church House, c. 1810. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; gambrel roof with dormers; brick with belt courses above 1st and 2nd stories; 5-bay facade; central entry under Victorian bracketed hood; modillion and dentil cornice.

23

Josiah Baker House, c. 1800. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; gable roof; brick covered with stucco; 5-bay facade; central pedimented fanlight doorway flanked by Ionic pilasters; 1st story window pediments.

24

Capt. John Gibbs House, c. 1845. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; end-gable roof; clapboard; 3-bay facade; side-hall entrance with sidelights and transom set in recess trimmed with paneled pilasters and entablature; paneled corner pilasters.

25

Nathan Mason House, 1832. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; end-gable roof; clapboard; 4-bay facade; off-center entrance with sidelights and elliptical fanlight; quoin trim.

26-8

Samuel Pearsons House, 1806. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; flank gable roof; brick; double house with 5-bay

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- facade; paired central entrances surmounted by blind elliptical fan and pediment.
- 27-9 William Church House, c. 1832. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; flank gable roof; clapboard; double house with symmetrical 6-bay facade; paired central entrances with sidelights framed by pilasters supporting a broad entablature punctuated with fluted consoles.
- 32 Nathan Mason House, 1838. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; end gable roof with returns; asbestos shingle; 3-bay facade; side-hall entrance with sidelights, entablature trim, and heavy cornice; early 20th century door.
- 33 Nathan Mason House, c. 1845. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; pedimented flank-gable roof; clapboard; 7-bay facade; off-center sidelight entrance set in classical enframement; paneled corner pilasters; deep cornices with mutule block detail; set on sloping corner lot with terrace fronted by stone retaining wall.
- 34 Nathan Mason House, 1842. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; pedimented flank-gable roof; clapboard; 5-bay facade; central doorway with sidelights and transom set in classical enframement; paneled corner pilasters.
- 36 Nathan Mason House, 1841. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; pedimented end gable roof; asphalt shingle; side-hall entrance with sidelights, leaded transom, and trabeated trim.
- 37 House, before 1857. 1-1/2 stories; flank gable roof; asbestos shingle; set end to street on a sloping lot with basement nearly a full story above grade on east; entrance now at basement level probably moved from 1st story.
- 40 House, mid-20th century. 1-1/2 stories; flank gambrel roof; clapboard; 5-bay facade; central entrance. Modern suburban tract house type in Colonial style.

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Arnold Street (continued)

- Built as low-income housing with aid of the Providence Redevelopment Authority. (NC)
- 44 House, mid-20th century. 1-1/2 stories; flank gambrel roof; clapboard; 5-bay facade; central entrance. MODern suburban tract house type in Colonial style. Built as low-income housing with aid of the Providence Redevelopment Authority. (NC)
- 48 House, c. 1840. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; pedimented end-gable roof; clapboard; 3-bay facade; side-hall entrance in recess trimmed with paneled pilasters and an entablature; panelled corner pilasters.
- 52-4 William Martin House, 1844. Greek Revival; 1-1/2 stories; flank gable roof; clapboard; gable roof; 5-bay facade with central recessed entry in classical enframement.
- 53 House, before 1857. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; pedimented end gable roof; aluminum siding; 3-bay facade; side-hall entrance with sidelights, transom, and Late Victorian gabled door hood [now altered] supported by massive brackets. Original trim obscured by siding.
Concrete block garage. (NC)
- 55 House, before 1857. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; end gable roof with returns; clapboard; 3-bay facade; side-hall entrance with sidelights and pilasters; early 20th century door; paneled corner pilasters; entablature trim. Original door entablature and entablature and cornice trim across front gable end removed; aluminum hood over entrance.
- 56 House, before 1857. Mid-19th Century-Vernacular; 1-1/2 stories; flank gable roof; shingle; 5-bay facade; central entrance with sidelights and a later gabled hood. 1-story flat roof addition with balustraded roof deck on east.
Concrete garage. (NC)

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Arnold Street (continued)

- 57 House, before 1857. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; eng gable roof with returns; shingle; 3-bay facade; side-hall entrance with sidelights and transom; mid-20th century Colonial door; flat board fascia trim. Trim altered when house was shingled; trabeated door trim, corner pilasters, part of entablature and cornice apparently removed.
- 59-61 Two-decker, 1875-95. Late Victorian; 2-1/2 stories; end gable roof with boxed returns; asphalt shingle; paired side-hall entrances with transoms and engaged turned-post trim set under a double hip-roof hood supported by massive brackets; unroofed front entrance porch with stickwork balustrade; entrances flanked by a 2-story polygonal bay window; plain vergeboard trim on gable ends (original Eastlake detailing removed).
- 60 House, c. 1840. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; asphalt shingles (probably covering original clapboarding); gable roof; 5-bay facade with central doorway in classical enframement.
- 62 House, c. 1845. Greek Revival; 1-1/2 stories; asphaltshingles (probably originally clapboard); pedimented gable roof set end-to-street; 4-bay facade with panelled corner pilasters and doorway set in classical enframement.
- 63 Two-decker, 1875-95. Late Victorian; 2-1/2 stories; cross gable roof with returns on front; vinyl siding; paired side-hall entrances sheltered by turned post entrance veranda with balustraded roof deck; 2-story polygonal side bay surmounted by large gabled dormer. Siding covers original detail including clapboard and patterned shingle wall cover. 1-story shed roof carport. (NC)
- 64 House, before 1857. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; pedimented end gable roof; asbestos shingle; 3-bay facade; side-hall entrance with sidelights and transom in recess with trabeated trim; other original trim covered or removed.

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Arnold Street (continued)

- 65 House, before 1857. Greek Revival and mid- to late 19th century; 2-1/2 stories; pedimented end gable roof; asbestos shingle; 3-bay facade; 2-story, flat roof, 1-bay addition on the east side contains a recessed entrance porch sheltering plain entrances into the main block and addition.
- 66 House, before 1857. Greek Revival; 1-1/2 stories; end gable roof with returns; shingle; off-center entrance with sidelights and trabeated trim and mid-20th century modern door; other original detail covered or removed.
- 68 Edward W. Sherman House, 1850-3. Greek Revival; 1-1/2 stories; pedimented end gable roof; clapboard; 4-bay facade; entrance in deep recess with plain trabeated trim; plain corner pilasters; entablature trim.
- 68-1/2 House, c. 1895. Late Victorian; 1-1/2 stories; cross gable roof; clapboard; 2-bay facade; side-hall entrance under shed-roof hood on brackets; molded window caps.
- 69 House, before 1857. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories on high basement; pedimented end gable roof; shingle; 3-bay facade; side-hall entrance with sidelights and transom set in recess with trabeated trim; high wooden stoop; narrow paneled corner pilasters; narrow fascia trim; triple window in front gable.
- 70-2 Two-decker, 1875-95. Late Victorian-Queen Anne; 2-1/2 stories; cross gable roof with returns; clapboard and patterned shingle; paired side-hall entrances with transoms set under a hip-roof, turned-post portico; off-center 2-story polygonal front bay window; eaves brackets at corners; shingle panels in gable peaks.
- * 71-3 Jacob/James Silloway House, 1844-6. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; pedimented end gable roof; shingle; 3-bay facade; side-hall entrance with sidelights and transom under a Doric portico; stickwork side porch.

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Arnold Street (continued)

- 74 Christopher Rhodes House, 1854. Mid-19th Century-Bracketed; 2-1/2 stories; end gable roof; aluminum siding; side-hall entrance with sidelights and transom set under a Tuscan front veranda with bracketed cornice and balustraded roof deck; molded window caps; bracketed cornice. Frame and concrete garage. (NC)
- 76 House, before 1857. 1-1/2 stories; end gable roof with returns; asbestos shingle; set side to street; central entrance under hip-roof hood supported by massive brackets; (a later addition). Concrete garage. (NC)
- 78 House, before 1857. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; end gable roof with returns; shingle; 3-bay facade; side-hall entrance with sidelights and transom set in recess with plain trabeated trim; narrow paneled corner pilasters; entablature trim; double window in front gable.
- 80 House, c. 1895. Late Victorian; 2-1/2 stories; end gable roof; aluminum siding; side-hall entrance under hood supported by massive brackets; off-center 2-story rectangular front bay with shed roof; shed side dormer.
- 82 William Peckham House, c. 1854. 1-1/2 story; flank gable roof with end returns; shingle; set end to street; later entrance vestibule with recessed stickwork entrance porch on west side.
- 85 Daniel Hale House, 1831-5. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; end gable roof; shingle; 3-bay facade; side-hall entrance with plain trabeated trim and early 20th century door. Current entranceway not original; installed between 1959 and 1975 to replace mid-19th century hip-roof hood on brackets.
- 91 House, before 1857. Low 2 stories; end gable roof with returns; aluminum siding; side-hall entrance with sidelights. Greatly altered.

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- 93 House, before 1857. 1-1/2 story; end gable roof with returns; shingle; side-hall entrance; roof partly raised to 2 full stories at rear. Greatly altered.
- 94 House, mid-19th century. 2-1/2 stories; end gable roof; vinyl siding; 3-bay facade; side-hall entrance set in recess. Greatly altered. Concrete block garage. (NC)
- 95 House, before 1857. 1-1/2 story; end gable roof with returns; shingle; 3-bay facade; side-hall entrance under aluminum hood; windows reduced in size and replaced; shed-roof rear addition; no trim. Greatly altered.
- 96 House, before 1857. 1-1/2 story; flank gable roof with end returns; shingle; set end to street; 5-bay entrance facade; central entrance; rear ell; no trim. Greatly altered.
- 97 Uriah Baker House, 1847. Mid-19th Century; 1-1/2 story; flank gable roof; vinyl siding; gabled central front projection flanked by porches; entrance with sidelights in east side of front projection; gabled dormers; paired chimneys. Concrete block garage. (NC)
- 98 House, before 1857 with later alterations. 2-1/2 stories; end gable roof with returns; shingle; 3-bay facade; side-hall entrance with sidelights and transom; Tuscan front veranda with balustraded roof deck; narrow fascia board trim. Appears to be a typical Greek Revival house altered to present form in early 20th century.
- 99 House, c. 1895. 1-1/2 story; end gable roof with returns; shingle; 2-bay facade; side-hall entrance; off-center front porch. Shed at rear. (NC)
- 100 House, mid-19th century? with later alterations. 2-1/2 stories; end gable roof with returns; shingle and vinyl

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- siding; 2-story, shed-roof side-hall projection with entrance under hip-roof hood supported by massive brackets; off-center, 2-story polygonal front bay window; hip-roof side projection. Greatly altered; possibly a standard Greek Revival house type with later alterations that give it its present two-decker appearance.
- 101 House, before 1857. 1-1/2 story; flank gable roof with end returns; shingle; set end to street; asymmetrical entrance facade; off-center entrance under gabled Tuscan column portico (added early 20th century); long shed-roof dormers breaking eaves. Greatly altered. Frame garage. (NC)
- 107-9 Three-decker, c. 1895. 3-1/2 stories; end gable roof with returns; shingle; paired side-hall entrances under gabled square-post portico; off-center 2-story polygonal front bay; 3-story, hip-roof polygonal side bay; lozenge window in garret. 2-story, concrete block garage. (NC)
- 113-5 Three-decker, c. 1895. 3-1/2 stories; cross gable roof with boxed returns; shingle; paired side-hall entrances under modern shed-roof porch; off-center 2-story polygonal front bay; 2-story polygonal side bay; small cornice brackets on bays. Concrete and frame garage. (NC)

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- 1 rear 125 Prospect Street.
- 2-4 House, after 1895. 2-1/2 stories; end gable roof with hip extensions across ends; shingle; multi-unit dwelling; symmetrical facade; central pedimented gable entrance portico; narrow polygonal bay over portico; triple windows in facade; gabled side entrance porch; deep eaves; large gabled dormers on sides.

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- 6 House, after 1895. Late Victorian-Modern Colonial; 2-1/2 stories; cross gable roof; shingle; very narrow asymmetrical L-plan house; gabled front wing with 2-story polygonal bay set under end gable overhang; entrance porch in corner covered by extended slope of the side gable.
- 7 George T. Mitchell House, 1869. Charles P. Hartshorn, architect. Mansard; 1-1/2 stories; clapboard; oriented end to street; symmetrical entrance facade on west with projecting central entrance pavilion; entranceway under hip-roof bracket-trimmed hood carried on massive brackets; off-center rectangular bay on street facade; truncated gable dormer with scalloped vergeboard trim over bay; window caps with scalloped vergeboard and bracketed trim; bracketed cornice.
- 8 House, c. 1895. Late Victorian; 2-1/2 stories; complex hip roof; clapboard; asymmetrical massing; off-center hip-roof front projection; Tuscan column entrance porch with modillion cornice on west side, surmounted by polygonal tower; 1-story polygonal bay on front projection; stringcourse detail between floors; deep eaves; gabled side dormer [original] and shed front dormer [probably later addition]; large porches to rear. A stylish house incorporating Medieval and Colonial design sources.
- 10-2 Double House, 1857-75. Late Victorian-Modern Gothic/Queen Anne; 2-1/2 stories; original complex roof now obscured by later large dormer additions; clapboard and shingle; symmetrical massing with central jerkin-head-roof front projection and shallow gable-roof projections at rear of each side; shed-roof, turned-post entrance porches set in corners on each side; varied window treatments; truncated corners on 1st floor of front projection; truncated front corners on 2nd floor of main block with cater-corner balconies and large brackets carrying roof overhangs; shallow bay window carried on small brackets set in jerkin-head.

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Barnes Street (continued)

- 11 House, before 1857. Italianate; 2-1/2 stories; hip roof; stucco; set on sloping lot with high basement; atypical L plan; main block with 3-bay facade; side-hall entranceway with sidelights and transom under bracket-trimmed hood supported by massive brackets; high stoop; tall windows on 1st floor with iron railings; long ell at rear of east side with square 2-story bay set cater-corner on front corner; porch fronting ell now enclosed with windows; bracketed cornice; gabled front dormer; later garage under ell and enclosed porch.
- 14 House, 1857-75. Italianate; 2-1/2 stories; pedimented end gable roof; clapboard; 3-bay facade; side-hall entrance with segmental transom under bracket-trimmed hood supported by massive brackets; 1-story polygonal bay flanking entrance; narrow plain board corner and fascia trim; bracketed cornices; paired arched windows in front gable, one now replaced with door; later iron fire escape on front.
- 15 House, c. 1950-60. Modern; 2 stories; flat; vertical board sheathing; asymmetrical massing; main block extends to rear; 2nd floor side overhang across street front forms carport and shelters entrance; casement windows; spare lines. (NC)
- 16 Garage. Modern; flat roof; 4 bays. (NC)
- 18-20 House, 1857-75. Italianate; 2-1/2 stories; end gable roof with returns; clapboard; asymmetrical L plan with shallow projection at rear of west side; entrance porch with bracketed trim in corner; secondary entrance in 1-story vestibule addition to side projection; molded window caps; plain board corner and fascia trim; bracketed cornice; paired round-headed windows in front gable.
- 19 House, 1857-75. Italianate; 2-1/2 stories; end gable roof; clapboard; asymmetrical L plan; 3-bay facade; side-hall entrance under bracket-trimmed hood carried on massive brackets; narrow plain board corner and

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Barnes Street (continued)

- fascia trim; molded window caps; 2-story square-post porch with bracketed cornices in corner on east side.
- 21 House, 1857-75. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; pedimented end gable roof; clapboard; asymmetrical massing; main block with 3-bay facade; side-hall entrance with sidelights and elliptical fanlight under square-post classical portico (later Colonial Revival alterations); narrow corner boards; entablature trim at eaves; triple window in front gable (later alteration); gabled dormers; large 2-story, flat-roof addition on east side with its facade aligned with main block.
- 22 House, 1857-75. Mid-19th Century; 2-1/2 stories; end gable roof with returns; clapboard; 3-bay facade; paired side-hall entrances; off-center, bracket-trimmed, Tuscan column entrance porch supports an enclosed 2nd level (porch and superstructure probably a later addition); molded window caps; narrow corner boards; entablature trim at eaves. Possibly built following a standard Greek Revival house type and later altered to its present two-decker appearance.
- 24 House, 1872. Late Victorian-Modern Gothic; 2-1/2 stories; complex hip and cross gable; clapboard; asymmetrical massing comprising L plan block with infilled corner; recessed corner entrance porch with stickwork and bracketed trim; 1-story polygonal bay window on front; paired windows above bay with molded lintel; front gable trimmed with brackets and vergeboards; side gable and gable side dormer trimmed with stickwork struts in peaks.
- 28-30 Apartment House, early 20th century. 2-1/2 stories; flank gable roof; brick and shingle; unusual dwelling with flats, designed as a pair of row houses; twin side-hall entrances under 2-story entrance porches covered by extensions of the front roof slope; porches have brick piers supporting upper levels with shingled piers and parapet walls; with projecting porch enclosures with 2nd story porch above; triple windows flanking porches; shed dormers.

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- 29 Benjamin H. Gladding House, 1868. George H. Brown, architect. Italianate; 2-1/2 stories; flaring low-pitch mansard roof; clapboard; symmetrical 3-bay facade; central fanlight entrance under square-pillar portico; 1-story polygonal bay windows flanking entrance; arched window with gothic-arch mullion pattern in center of 2nd story, set in rectangular surround with spandrel panels and molded cap.; molded window caps; bracketed cornice; prominent segmental arch dormer windows set under deep truncated gables with massive corner brackets.
- 34 Edward S. Aldrich House, c. 1884. Edward I. Nickerson, architect. Modern Gothic/High Victorian Gothic; 2-1/2 stories; hip with gables; clapboard, slate, and flush board with mock half-timber; very large double house set on corner lot; asymmetrical staggered rectangular-block massing; entrances on south and west under 1-story turned-post porches (reconstructed c. 1980 to replicate originals); entrances flanked by 2-story polygonal bays under overhanging gables supported by massive brackets; hip canopies over 1st story windows; slate 2nd floor framed by bands with flush boarding and mock half-timber; bracketed cornice; mock half-timber in gables; jerkin-head dormers with single and paired segmental arch windows. Now divided into condominiums. Also 199 Brown Street.
- 37 House, 1875-95. Modern Colonial/Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; cross gable roof; shingle; oriented end to street; complex asymmetrical mass; off-center square-post entrance porch on west facade; porch flanked by deep 2-story, flat-roof polygonal bay with roof balustrade; pedimented gable dormer containing door over bay; bay unit offset by prominent front gable projecting slightly over narrow polygonal bay over porch; 2-story polygonal bay on north flanked by exterior chimney; street-front gable contains shallow projection with brackets below and paired windows flanking central paneled section, set under a shallow projecting gable peak; later deck added to south end of

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- entrance porch; unusually large yard. A sophisticated house exhibiting an unusual and creative synthesis of elements derived from American Colonial domestic architecture.
- 38 House, 1857-75. 2-1/2 stories; end gable roof; clapboard; 2-bay facade; side-hall entrance under porch; 2-story bracket-trimmed polygonal bay on west side; large, later ell at rear of west side; molded window caps; bracketed cornice; later shed dormer.
- 43 House, 1875-95. Modern Colonial; 1-1/2 story plus garret; broad, massive end gambrel roof; shingle; oriented flank to street; off-center entrance on west end, set under overscaled shingled ogee hood supported by massive shingled brackets; asymmetrical fenestration; paired 1st story triangular bays on street facade set under deep roof overhang; pair of prominent gabled front dormers; some patterned shingle; prominent chimney; later skylight.
- 46 House, 1857-75. Late Victorian; 2-1/2 stories; hip on mansard; clapboard and shingle; 3-bay facade; side-hall entrance under bracket-trimmed turned-post portico; molded window caps; paneled corner pilasters; 2-story polygonal bay at rear of east side; original gabled dormers 2nd story and later hip dormers on top of roof; a heavily altered Mansard cottage with its original cornice between the 1st story and mansard roof removed and hip roof and hipped dormers added later.
- 47 House, 1875-95. Modern Colonial; 2-1/2 stories; massive end gambrel roof; clapboard and shingle; 2-bay facade; side-hall entrance sheltered by off-center Tuscan porch; ground-level side entrance on west surmounted by projecting, rectangular, hip-roof bay containing staircases; some bracket trim under overhangs; flared wall surface forms hoods over windows; shed-roof side dormers; later greenhouse addition on rear.

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- 48 George W. Whitford House, 1882. Edward I. Nickerson, architect. Modern Gothic; 2-1/2 stories; cross gable roof; clapboard and patterned shingle; cross plan; double-door entrance with transom in east flank of front wing sheltered by turned-post entrance porch in east corner; small extension over entrance porch covered by extended slope of gable roof; porch in west corner added 1987; 1-story rectangular bays on ends of side wings; mock half-timber wall articulation; vergeboard trim and boxed peaks with mock half-timber in gables; shaped shingles in gable ends. Concrete block garage. (NC)
- 50-2 Double House, 1875-95. Mansard; 2-1/2 stories; mansard; shingle (#50) and clapboard (#52); double house with paired central entrances under a double portico with square piers, bracketed cornice, and elaborate iron cresting; entrances flanked by 1-story rectangular bays with hip roofs topped with iron cresting; bracketed cornice; central jerkin-head dormer and additional gabled dormers on front and sides.
- 51 House, 1875-95. Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; end gable; clapboard and patterned shingle; entrance under recessed porch; 1 story bow on east.
- 54 George W. Whitford House, 1886. Edward I. Nickerson, architect. Modern Gothic/Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; complex hip and gable; clapboard and shingle; asymmetrical facade; central entrance with double-leaf door, sidelights, and transom; semicircular Ionic entrance portico with modillion cornice and classical roof balustrade; 2nd story facade has central double window topped by a pediment, flanked on one side by a triple window with "Eastlake" trim and on the other side by a triangular oriel supported by brackets; off-center front gable and gabled front dormer breaking through eaves, with vergeboard and peak trim.
- 57 Benjamin Adams House, 1912. Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; flank gable roof; shingle; symmetrical 5-bay facade; central entrance under an elliptical trellis;

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- large stair landing window above entrance; low shed front dormer.
- 58 Two-decker, 1875-95. Late Victorian; 2-1/2 stories; end gable roof; shingle; 2-bay facade; side-hall entrance with sidelights under a later square-post, gabled portico; 2-story, shed-roof rectangular bay flanking entrance; 2-story, gable-roof side projection on west; vergeboard trim and ornamental shingle panels and roundels in gable peaks.
- 60 Charlotte F. and Maude Dailey House, 1882. Late Victorian; 2-1/2 stories; steep end gable roof; clapboard and shingle; rectangular block mass; symmetrical facade; 1-story, shed-roof turned-post entrance porch on west side; narrow, plain board water table, corner, and stringcourse trim; thin cornice with small brackets across gable end; triple window in front gable; projecting purlin trim; later greenhouse window on front.
- 61-3 Two-decker, 1875-95. Late Victorian; 2-1/2 stories; cross gable roof with returns; clapboard and shingle; asymmetrical facade; paired side-hall entrances under Tuscan column mansard-roof portico with bracketed cornice; entrance flanked by 2-story, hip-roof polygonal bay with pent-roof detailing between floors; molded window caps; bracketed cornice.
- 64 House, after 1895. Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; hip roof; clapboard; contained rectangular block mass; asymmetrical facade; central entrance with single sidelight under off-center Tuscan column porch with bracketed cornice; porch roof balustrade removed; off-center polygonal oriel on 2nd floor facade; 2nd floor oriel on west side; deep eaves with rafter bracket trim; central hipped dormer.
- 67-9 Double House, 1875-95. Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; flank gable roof; clapboard and shingle; paired entrances under central Tuscan column porch; porch flanked by 2-story, flat-roof polygonal bays

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topped with wide entablature trim; bays surmounted by large pedimented-gable dormers; cornice trim across gable ends; triangular bay on west side.

- 68-70 Double House, after 1895. Late Victorian-Free Colonial; 2-1/2 stories; hip roof with off-center front gable; clapboard; asymmetrical facade; paired end-bay entrances with Tuscan column portico at #68 and slightly larger paired Tuscan column porch at #70; twin 1-story polybonal bay windows between entrance porches; larger porch (#70) surmounted by projecting rectangular bay under overhanging front gable; central hipped dormer on front and hipped side dormers.
- 71-3 Two-decker, after 1895. Late Victorian; 2-1/2 stories; steep cross gable roof; clapboard; paired side-hall entrances under Tuscan column porch; porch flanked by 2-story, hip-roof polygonal bay; 2-story polygonal bay on east side under overhanging gable; cornice across front gable; hipped side dormer.
- 72 House, 1915. 2-1/2 stories; flank and end gable roofs; stucco; asymmetrical massing and facade; shallow L plan with projecting, end gabled side-hall entrance pavilion; entrance in segmental arch recess trimmed with pilasters and segmental cornice with returns; window band across 1st floor facade; deep eaves overhang; shallow shed-roof front dormer. Picturesque English Cottage/American Colonial dwelling with Arts & Crafts flavor.
- 76-8 Two-decker, 1898. Queen Anne; 2-1/2 stories; cross gable with shallow returns and conical roofs; clapboard and shingle; paired side-hall entrances under turned-post porch with gazebo corner (roof balustrade removed); 2-story polygonal front bay treated as tower capped with tall conical roof; 2-story polygonal side bay; gabled dormer in tower roof; gabled side dormer; vergeboard and gable peak trim. Similar to 349- Hope Street (q.v.)

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Barnes Street (continued)

- 77 House, 1905. Modern Colonial; 1-1/2 story plus garret; massive cross gambrel and gable roof; siding; asymmetrical facade; main entrance with sidelights under deep hip-roof porch partly recessed under overhanging gambrel end; gambrel overhang also covers off-center polygonal front bay; projecting full-height gabled entrance and staircase pavilion on west side; side entrance under hipped hood supported by large brackets; molded window caps.
- 79-81 Two-decker, after 1895. Free Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; complex hip roofs; aluminum siding; dwelling with flats in very unusual format with asymmetrical facade and separate entrances; rectangular block massing with off-center front projection; side-hall entrance in front projection under a square-pillar portico, flanked by a 2-story polygonal bay set under a deep roof overhang; other entrance under a larger porch with square pillars and a roof balustrade, set in corner formed by the staggered-block massing; 1st floor windows have deep entablature trim with molded caps; hipped front dormer and gabled side dormers.

BENEFIT STREET

- 1 Zachariah Allen House, before 1779. Colonial; 2-1/2 stories on high basement; flank gable roof; clapboard; set end to street; 4-bay entrance facade on south; entrance trimmed with Ionic pilasters and pediment; later entrance in basement on street front. Moved to site from North Main Street c. 1972.
- 4-8 William P. Angell House, c. 1865. Second Empire; 2-1/2 stories; flaring mansard roof; clapboard; set on hillside corner site; triangular plan with truncated corner; asymmetrical facades; storefront on 1st story with recessed side entrance and corner entrance; cornice trim over storefronts; corner entrance surmounted by 2nd story bay window; end-bay entrance to 2nd story under bracketed hood; paired windows 2nd story; modillion cornice; segmental-arch dormers.

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Benefit Street (continued)

- 5 See 1 Burr's Lane.
- 7 Franklin A. Steere House, 1871. Second Empire; 2-1/2 stories on high brick basement; flaring mansard roof; clapboard; rectangular block mass set narrow end to street on sloping site; 2-bay street facade; 1-story projecting entrance vestibule on north; side-hall basement entrance on street front surmounted by 1-story rectangular bay window supported by brackets; drip mold trim on most windows; narrow corner and fascia boards; bracketed cornice; gabled dormers.
- 11 Joseph Veazie House, c. 1844. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; flank gable roof with end returns; clapboard; set end-to-street on terraced lot raised above street level; 5-bay facade on south; central entrance with sidelights and transom under Doric entrance portico; paneled corner pilasters and entablature trim. Joseph Veazie (1788-1863), a jewelry manufacturer, was an abolitionist and temperance advocate and supporter of Thomas W. Dorr's efforts to expand suffrage in Rhode Island in 1841-2.
- 12-4 Stephen B. Miller House, 1889-93. Mansard; 2-1/2 stories; mansard; clapboard; dwelling of flats following double house format; rectangular block mass; symmetrical 6-bay facade; paired central entrances under double hood supported by massive brackets; twin 2-story, rectangular bays flanking entrances; molded window caps; narrow corner boards; wide fascia; prominent molded cornice; gabled dormers; turned-post porches on rear added during rehabilitation c. 1980.
- 15 Elizabeth Helme House, 1882-9. Late Victorian; 1-1/2 stories on high basement; end gable roof; clapboard; set far from street behind #11; 2-bay facade on south; side-hall entrance with transom; 1-story off-center polygonal bay on facade and rectangular bay at rear of west side; corner boards; vergeboard trim and lattice screen in gable peak; gabled side dormers breaking eaves. Modern windows in basement and 1st story.

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Benefit Street (continued)

- 16-8 Christopher R. Drowne House, 1864-7. Italianate; 2-1/2 stories; end gable roof with returns; clapboard; 2-bay facade; 2-story flat-roof projection at rear of south side fronted by a 1-story enclosed entrance vestibule with side entrance (originally an open porch); early 20th century plate-glass storefront with central double-door entrance on 1st story; modillion eaves cornice.
- 17 Elizabeth Helme House, 1882-9. Mansard; 1-1/2 stories; mansard; shingle; set behind #s 11 and 15; 3-bay facade on south; central entrance with transom; polygonal bay flanking entrance; modillion cornice; gabled dormers.
- 19 Isaac Brooks House, c. 1849. Transitional Greek Revival/Italianate; 2-1/2 stories; cross gable roof with end returns; clapboard; set high above street with terraced front lawn and partly exposed stone-fronted basement; L plan; turned-post Queen Anne entrance porch in corner; side-hall basement entrance; rectangular bay window on south end; molded window caps; paneled corner pilasters; entablature trim; paired round-head windows in south gable. Moved from 174 Angell Street in 1975.
- 20 Christopher R. Drowne House, 1862-3. Italianate; 2-1/2 stories; flank gable; clapboard; entrance on north under Ionic porch, panelled corner posts; molded window caps; modillion cornice.
- 22 Matthew Ingraham House, 1867. Christopher Dexter, architect. 2-1/2 stories; hip; clapboard; L plan with entrance under porch on south; capped windows on 1st floor; modillion cornice; hooded dormers.
- 23 Theodore Taylor House, 1856. Italianate; 2-1/2 stories; end gable; clapboard; entrances on north and west under porches; panelled corner posts; wide entablature; paired windows on south end. Moved from 90 Waterman St.

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Benefit Street (continued)

- 24 Samuel Staples, Jr. House, 1828. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; pedimented gable end to street; paneled corner pilasters; 3-bay facade with side-hall doorway with fanlight and sidelights.
- 25 The Ministry-at-Large Free Unitarian Chapel, 1843, altered 1871. Italianate; 1-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof set ent-to-street; dormers; bracketed window caps; paired windows and bay windows; doorways on front and north with heavy bracketed entrance hoods. Converted to residences.
- 26 William G. Angell Carriage House, 1864-7. See #30.
- 27-9 Allen Greene House, 1854. Italianate; 3 stories; clapboard; flat roof; symmetrical square mass with 3-bay facade; central entrance portico with acanthus capitals; fanlight doorway with rusticated surround; paired windows; wide bracket cornice; paneled corner pilasters. A common Providence form.
- 30 William G. Angell House, 1864-7. Alpheus Morse, architect. Italianate; 2-1/2 stories; brick with brownstone trim, quoining; hip roof, decked with gable dormers; somewhat severe palazzo facade; 3-bay, pedimented windows; Ionic entrance porch with balustrade; projecting pavillion on south; arcaded porches at rear of north and south sides; 2 story carriage house with cupola at north rear.
- 31-3 Duty Evans House, 1852. Italianate; 3 stories; clapboard; symmetrical square mass; central entrance portico with acanthus capitals; wide bracketed cornice. Virtually identical to 27-9 Benefit.
- 34 Mrs. Mary M. Gorham House, 1863-5. Alpheus Morse, architect. Italianate; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; hip roof with gable dormers; classic cornice; 3-bay facade with Italianate windows and central Doric entrance porch; projecting pavilion on south.

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Benefit Street (continued)

- 35 Rev. Francis Smith House, 1850. Italianate; 2-1/2 stories; decked hip roof; clapboard; square mass with 3-bay facade containing paired windows; hooded central doorway with pendants.
- 40 Samuel Whelden House, c. 1830. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; flank gable; clapboard; 4-bay facade with shallow double flight of steps leading to entrance framed by sidelights and transom under a wide entablature. Moved from 46 Branch Avenue.
- 42-4 Earl Pearce House, 1827. James C. Bucklin, architect. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; flank gable roof; double house with symmetrical 6-bay facade; paired central entrances framed with Ionic pilasters and an entablature.
- 43 Joseph Jenckes House, 1774. Colonial; 2-1/2 stories; gambrel roof with pedimented dormers; clapboard; 5-bay facade; central doorway topped by transom and framed by fluted pilasters supporting a cushion-frieze entablature and triangular pediment.
- 48 Elisha Angell House, c. 1808. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof with two interior chimneys; 5-bay facade; splayed lintel window caps; central doorway with traceried transom and cap supported by consoles.
- 49 David L. Barnes House, c. 1790-8, altered 1866. Colonial; 2-1/2 stories; gable roof; rusticated flush-board wall cover unusual for Providence; 5-bay facade; central Doric entrance portico. (1866) Alpheus Morse.
- 50 Samuel Staples House II, c. 1805. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof end-to-street; center chimney; paneled corner pilasters; 5-bay entrance facade on south; splayed lintel window caps; central pedimented doorway with transom.
- 52 Samuel Staples House I, 1795-8. Colonial; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof with center chimney; 5-

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Benefit Street (continued)

- bay facade with central pedimented doorway flanked by Ionic pilasters.
- 55-7 Three-decker, after 1895. 3-1/2 stories; hip; clapboard and shingle; 3-decker with conical roofed tower on corner and porch with upper 2 stories missing.
- 56 Jabez Gorham House, c. 1792. Colonial; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof with center chimney; 5-bay facade; splayed lintel window caps with carved keystones; central pedimented doorway flanked by Ionic pilasters.
- 61 Mawney Jastram House, 1814-9. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; hip roof with pedimented dormers; quoin trim; 5-bay facade; central columned entrance porch topped with balustrade.
- 62 Amos Allen House, c. 1773. Colonial; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof with center chimney; 4-bay facade with pedimented doorway flanked by pilasters.
- 65 Dustin Lacey House, 1847. Greek Revival; 1-1/2 stories; end gable; clapboard; fluted Doric porch door; with panelled pilasters, transom and sidelights; panelled cornerposts; shed dormers north and south; original front door. Moved from Marshall Street in 1976.
- 66 John Slater House, now Hallworth House, 1828, 1904, 1967-8. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; brick with stone lintels; low hip roof; 5-bay entrance facade on south with a large central tetrastyle Doric porch. James C. Bucklin.
- 69-73 Nehemiah Dodge House, 1845. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories plus full basement story in front; pedimented gable roof end-to-street; clapboard; panelled corner pilasters; Doric entrance porch in basement story.
- 73 House, before 1857. 2-1/2 stories; flank gable; siding; worker's cottage set behind 69-73.

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Benefit Street (continued)

- 74 Jacob Seagrave House, 1842. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof ent-to-street; panelled corner pilasters; 5-bay facade on north with central recessed entry and overhead light and sidelights flanked by paneled pilasters. Moved from Star Street.
- 75 William R. Staples House, 1825-8. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; brick; pedimented end-gable roof with modillion cornice; stone lintels; side-hall entrance with sidelights and elliptical fanlight reached by a single flight of stone steps.
- 78 Thomas Burges House, 1844. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; pedimented end-gable roof; panelled corner pilasters; 3-bay facade with recessed side-hall entrance framed by panelled pilasters and a pediment.
- 80 Peleg Brown House, c. 1785. Colonial; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof with center chimney; 5-bay facade; later Greek Revival doorway.
- 81 Seth Wheaton house, 1786. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; flank gable; clapboard; 5-bay facade with center chimney and entrance; many later additions to south and rear; fine double flight of stairs with iron railing under hooded entrance.
- 81 House, 1857-75. 2-1/2 stories; flank gable; clapboard; Greek Revival cottage with transomed door and wide entablature; set behind #81.
- 83-5 George Owen House, c. 1843. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; flank gable; clapboard; 6-bay double house with paired center entrances under wide entablature. On back lot.
- 84 Josiah Crooker House, 1837. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; pedimented end-gable roof; panelled corner pilasters; 3-bay facade with recessed side-hall entrance flanked by panelled pilasters.

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Benefit Street (continued)

- 87 Josiah Draper House, c. 1783. Colonial; 2-1/2 stories; gable roof; clapboard; central chimney; 5-bay facade with pedimented central doorway reached by a double flight of steps.
- 88 John Reynolds House, 1785. Colonial; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof with 2 interior chimneys; 5-bay facade with central doorway trimmed with Ionic pilasters and a pediment. Victorian porch on south side.
- 93 Benevolent Congregational Society Parsonage, 1784. Colonial; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof; 2 interior chimneys; later Italianate entrance porch.
- 94 William Snow House, 1792. Colonial; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof with center chimney; 5-bay facade with central doorway framed by pilasters and a pediment.
- 98 James Burr House, c. 1786. Colonial; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; flank gable roof; center chimney; 4-bay facade with entranceway trimmed with Ionic pilasters and a pediment.
- 101 Henry Rhodes House, 1860-2. Alpheus Morse. Victorian Italianate; 2-1/2 stories; brick; hip roof with dormers; classic cornice; quoin trim; symmetrical 3-bay facade; central Doric entrance porch with balustrade; heavy window caps. Sited on a hillside above the street.
- 102 Gershom Jones-John Howland House, 1784. Colonial; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof; center chimney; 5-bay facade; central doorway trimmed with pilasters and a pediment.
- 106 Nathaniel Smith House, 1795-8. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; flank gable roof; center chimney; 5-bay facade; central pedimented fanlight doorway flanked by pilasters.

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Benefit Street (continued)

- 108-10 Jabez Gorham House, c. 1857. Italianate; 3 stories; brick with stone trim; low hip roof; L-plan on corner lot with entrance loggia in the angle; paired porch columns; modillion and dentil cornice.
- 109 Sullivan Dorr House, 1809. Federal; three-story, three-bay center section flanked by two-story, one-bay wings, all surmounted by panelled and turned balustrades; clapboard; central entrance portico supported by clustered "Gothick" colonnettes; coved cornices elaborated with a complicated running pattern of pointed arches which is repeated on the portico. Palladian window above the portico is also adorned with clustered colonnettes and tracery. Sited end to Benefit Street, facing Bowen Street, above street level on stone-walled terrace. L-plan service and carriage house wing borders front lawn on east. John Holden Greene.
- 112 Milo Mason House, c. 1843. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; pedimented end-gable roof; panelled corner pilasters; 3-bay facade; side-hall entry with transom and sidelights set in recess trimmed with paneled pilasters and a pediment.
- 115-7 Leand Realty Co. Three-decker, 1916. 3-1/2 stories; cross gable; clapboard and shingle; front gable projects forward over off-center 3-story bay window flanked by 3-level porch. One in a group of 6 extending around the corner up Bowen Street to Wheaton Street. See 57-9, 61-3, 65-7, 69-71 Bowen and 23-5 Wheaton.
- 118 Thomas Holden House, 1814-18 with later alterations. Federal and Federal Revival; 2-1/2 stories; brick with stone trim; gable roof; 2 exterior chimneys; 5-bay facade; central unit with recessed fanlight doorway, Corinthian pilasters, and second-story bay window added in late 19th century.
- 119 George R. Drowne House, 1862. Second Empire; 2-1/2 stories; mansard roof; 3-bay facade; flush board wall

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Benefit Street (continued)

- cover with elaborate trim including quoining, window pediments, roof and stair balustrades; set above street with a high brick retaining wall in front. One of very few fully realized high-style Second Empire residences in Providence. Arthur Gilman and Gridley J. F. Bryant.
- 122 Jonah Steere House, 1867. Italianate; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; hip roof with bracketed and pedimented dormers; bracket cornice; window caps over tall three-part windows; quoin trim. L-plan on corner lot with one-story pillared entrance porch in the angle.
- 125-7 Henry B. Drowne House, 1851. Greek Revival type with Italianate detail. 2-1/2 stories raised on high basement facing street; gable roof end-to-street; modillion cornice; panelled corner pilasters; 5-bay entrance facade on south with center columned portico reached by a single flight of steps; period storefronts on basement facade.
- 129 Stephen Harris House, 1824 with later alterations. Federal and Federal Revival; 2-1/2 stories above high basement; end gable; clapboard; 3-bay facade with very fine 20th-c. detail around recessed side-hall entry; paired bay windows on upper facade; leaded glass bow on 1st floor, north side; later deck on rear.
- 132 Israel J. Bullock, 1853. Italianate; 1-1/2 stories; clapboard; cross gable roof with cupola; T-plan with lattice-trimmed porches in the angles; bracketed cornice; Italianate window caps; round-headed windows.
- 134 Charles Shaw House, 1839-44. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; flank gable; asphalt shingles; entrance on south side under porch; pedimented gable end to street.
- 135 John Mawney House, c. 1764. Colonial; 2-1/2 stories; flank gable roof with end overhangs, turned end to street; clapboard; raised above street on high brick basement with period storefront on facade; center chimney; 5-bay facade; central pedimented doorway with

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Benefit Street (continued)

- center; label molds over windows. One of the earliest reinforced-concrete structures and one of earliest surviving commercial garages in Rhode Island. Martin & Hall.
- 170 What Cheer Garage Annex, c. 1923. Commercial style; 3 stories; flat roof; concrete post and lintel structure with brick and window infill; 4 bays with car entrance in 3rd; tall parapet. Martin & Hall.
- 161-7 George R. Earle Building, 1875-7. High Victorian; 4 stories; flat roof; brick with incised, projecting stone window lintels in pediment form; first story cast-iron storefronts; first floor commercial space with residential apartments above.
- 173 Colonial Commercial Block, c. 1931. One story; flat roof; brick; some cast-stone ornament derived from Georgian style. Small detached commercial building at street level in front of the Colonial Apartments. See 181-5 Benefit Street.
- 176 Benefit Street Arsenal, Providence Marine Corps of Artillery, 1839. James C. Bucklin, architect. Gothic Revival; end-gable roof flanked by twin crenelated towers; cement over rubblestone; central Gothic arch contains main entrance with portcullis trim above; lancet windows. Traditional type for armories. Moved from site one lot south in 1906.
- 181-5 Colonial Apartments, c. 1931. Eclectic Mediterranean and Colonial Revival; 3 stories on high basement; flat roof; brick; irregular U plan set well back from and above street around terraced courtyard; small casement windows with blank arches above on 1st floor; iron railings and balconies; copper fountain in court; pantiled mansard on street front and alternating pedimented dormers.
- 187 Ebenezer Knight Dexter House, c. 1817, 1865, 1867. Federal and Late Victorian; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; hip roof with drip cornice; quoin trim; 5-bay facade

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Benefit Street (continued)

- fluted pilasters on south.bays to south; bracketed door hood.
- 136-8 Henry Packard House, 1835. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; pedimented end gable; clapboard; 3-bay; recessed entrance with transom and sidelights; paneled corner pilasters; dormer to south.
- 144 St. John's Church Rectory, 1863-6. Alpheus Morse. Italianate; 3 stories; brick with brownstone trim; hip roof with bracket cornice; symmetrical 3-bay facade contains central entry with brownstone label mold.
- 145-7 James Humphreys House, 1864-6. Italian Palazzo; full three stories above high rusticated basement; flat roof; brownstone; asymmetrical but stately facade with quoin trim; modillion and dentil cornice; entrance under classical portico at side above a single flight of steps. Alpheus Morse.
- 149-55 Edward P. Knowles Block, 1862. Victorian Italianate; 4 stories; flat roof; clapboard; four narrow row houses with recessed side-hall entrances; mutule block cornice; bracketed second-story bay windows.
- 150 Old State House, 1762, 1850-1, 1867-8, 1906. Colonial; 2-1/2 stories; brick with brownstone quoins and rusticated window and door trim; double hip roof; 5-bay facade. Sympathetically enlarged and altered twice in the 19th century including a fine clock tower entrance on west (1850 Thomas A. Tefft) and Benefit Street addition on east (1867-8 James C. Bucklin). Building housed sessions of the Rhode Island legislature from 1763 to 1900 and county and Superior courts from 1763 to 1877. Remodeled for use by Sixth District Court in 1906 (Banning & Thornton). Remained in courthouse use until 1975.
- 156-60 What Cheer Garage, 1910. Commercial style; 2 stories; flat roof; reinforced concrete; 3-bay pier-and-panel facade (windows now partly infilled) with car entrance under large blind arch; high parapet with pediment-like

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Benefit Street (continued)

- roof with balustrade at perimeter; brick; entranceway with fanlight under pediment fronting the roof balustrade.
- 226 Central Congregational Church, now Memorial Hall, Rhode Island School of Design, 1853-6, 1903. Thomas A. Tefft, architect (1853). Early Romanesque Revival; end-gable roof flanked by twin towers without their original spires; brownstone facade and brick; triple arched entrances with three arched windows above; corbelled cornices.
- 235 Rhode Island College of Pharmacy, now Benson Hall, R.I.S.D., c. 1910. Beaux Arts; 3 stories; flat roof; brick with stone trim; limestone base and rusticated first floor with recessed entrance; 3-bay facade with central balcony and stone fan above entrance; Greek key stringcourse between 1 and 2; parapet.
- 250 Providence County Courthouse, 1924-33. Jackson, Robertson & Adams, architects. Neo-Georgian; 9 stories terraced on steep hillside site; brick with limestone trim; hip roof with gables; a tower rises from the center to a height of 250 feet above South Main Street with clock faces on all 4 sides; fifth story entrance on Benefit Street; quoins, urn finials, Palladian windows, etc.
- 251 Providence Athenaeum, 1836-8, 1868, 1917, 1977-9. Greek Revival; end gable; granite; Doric temple with portico in antis; set above street and reached by grand flight of steps; fine period cast-iron fence along street broken by fountain [see below]. Private library successor to Providence Library Company (1754). (1836-8) William Strickland; (1917) Norman M. Isham; (1977-9) Warren Platner & Associates.
- 251A Richmond Fountain, (1873). Ware & Van Brunt, architects. High Victorian Gothic; granite drinking fountain in form of gable-capped, buttressed wall with columns and molded arches framing recesses containing water spout and catch basins; elaborate carved ornament

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Benefit Street (continued)

- with central entry. Altered by changes to original entry and addition of bay windows, porches, etc. Alterations, Christopher Dexter.
- 188 Rufus Waterman House, 1863. Italianate; 2-1/2 story; hip roof with pedimented dormers; now sided with aluminum clapboard, retains wood quoin trim; irregular block plan; irregular facade with Italianate window caps; dentil and modillion cornice; one story Corinthian entrance porch. Alpheus Morse.
- 193-5 Gamaliel Dwight House, 1879. Late Victorian-Modern Gothic; 2-1/2 stories; pressed brick with contrasting stone trim with incised ornament; mansard roof with truncated center gable; central Victorian columned double entrance porch.
- 219 Rufus Waterman House, 1830, altered 1864 et seq. Federal, Italianate palazzo, and Classical Revival; 3 stories (3rd added 1864); hip roof; brick with stone lintels and window caps; symmetrical square block mass set above street on high basement; 3-bay facade (1864 remodeling); central entrance portico of paired Ionic columns reached by a double flight of steps; One story wing on north added c. 1905. Now houses the University Club. (1830) John Holden Greene; altered (1864) Alpheus Morse; Stone, Carpenter & Willson; (c. 1905) Clarke & Howe.
- 220 Pendleton House, Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design, 1904. Stone, Carpenter & Willson, architects; Edmund R. Willson, partner in charge. Federal Revival; 2-1/2 stories; brick with stone and wood trim; low hip roof with monitor and balustrade; modillion cornice; 5-bay facade with Palladian window and central Corinthian entrance portico with balustrade and modillion cornice; elliptical fanlight and sidelights.
- 224 Eliza G. Radeke Building, Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design, 1926. William T. Aldrich, architect. Georgian Revival; 1 story entrance block facing Benefit Street; building steps down the hill on the west; flat

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Benefit Street (continued)

- includes scallop shell catch basin, black-letter motto and date inscription, and both incised and relief floral motifs. Donated by Anna Richmond; only one of a planned series to be constructed throughout city.
- 257-67 Athenaeum Row, c. 1845. Greek Revival; 4 stories; flat roof; brick; row house with five units, each 3-bays wide with a side-hall Ionic entrance portico. Built for Thomas Poynton Ives heirs. Russell Warren.
- 270-6 Thomas Poynton Ives Block, 1814-9. Federal; 3 stories; low hip roof; brick. Row house with four units, each 3 bays wide, with side-hall entrances arranged in two pairs. Fanlight doorways framed by panelled pilasters and pediments; a later center archway is cut through one unit, leading to a rear courtyard.
- 277-9 House, 1975. Late 20th century building in Greek Revival style; 2-1/2 stories on high granite basement; flank gable; clapboard; set on corner lot with Doric entrance portico above street on south side; molded window caps; pedimented gables and shed dormers. Sympathetic infill reconstructed on original foundation of Isaac Cady House (1847), destroyed by fire in 1970. (NC)
- 280 House, after 1895. Regency Revival; 2-1/2 stories; hip; brick; 3-bay facade with center arched entrance, bay window to one side; front stoop spans light well.
- 281-3 Daniel Bush & Walter Updike House, 1854. Italianate; 3-1/2 stories; hip; brick with brownstone trim; square double house with entrance porches on north and south backed by bays; later dormer on west. Now condominiums.
- 282 John Larchar House, 1818-20. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; brick with stone trim; gable roof; 4 exterior chimneys; central cupola; modillion cornice; 5-bay facade with central elliptical fanlight doorway with fan-carved lintel; 2 story ell on south. John Holden Greene.

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Benefit Street (continued)

- 286 John P. Knowles House, 1839, altered 1875. Second Empire; 2-1/2 stories; mansard; clapboard; 3-bay facade; side-hall recessed entrance trimmed with pediment; molded window caps, modillion cornice, pedimented dormers; quoins; angled brick wing to north and oriel to south on 2nd floor. Alterations by Alpheus Morse.
- 296 Earl P. Mason House, c. 1857. Italianate; 3 stories; hip roof with bracketed cornice; clapboard; 3-bay facade, Italianate window caps, quoins; side-hall recessed entranceway with Corinthian column and segmental pediment enframingent (later addition).
- 302-4 Fred E. Horton? House, 1895-1908. 2-1/2 stories; mansard; clapboard; irregular rectangles with later iron porch trim; bay tower on southeast corner; modillion cornice and pedimented dormers.
- 306-10 Heirs of Thomas Howard House, c. 1835. Greek Revival; block of three 2-1/2 story row houses; clapboard; gable roof with low monitor. Each house has a three bay facade with an off-center doorway flanked by panelled pilasters and surmounted by an overhead light and entablature
- 309 Mrs. William R. Huston House, 1867. Victorian Second Empire; 2-1/2 stories; concave mansard roof with paired bracket cornice; brick with stone trim; slight projecting center pavilion; elaborate Victorian entrance porch with pendants, brackets, and colonettes.
- 312 Isaac Brown Jr., House, c. 1804. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard with brick ends; gable roof with three exterior chimneys; 5 bay facade with central fanlight doorway and later Doric portico, ell on south.
- 314 General Ambrose Burnside House, 1866. Second Empire; 2-1/2 stories; concave mansard roof; brick with stone and wood trim; adapted to irregular hillside corner site; curved corner bay; fine iron lace work, hood

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Benefit Street (continued)

- roofed porch with iron work railings and brackets; continuous belt courses; varied materials; brick, stone, copper, iron, patterned slate; carriage house in rear. Alfred Stone.
- 322 Benjamin Man House, c. 1795. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof with one interior and two exterior chimneys; 5 bay facade with later central Doric portico; one story addition on south has central Doric entrance and corner pilasters.
- 326 Mauran House, c. 1770, altered 1864. Colonial and Second Empire; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; flared mansard roof with dormers; modillion cornice; 3 bay facade with off-center bracketed doorway. Altered by Alfred Stone.
- 332-6 Mrs. Edward Brooks Hall House, 1866. Modern Gothic; gabled asymmetrical plan, high hipped roof, sawed and pierced trim; barge boards, brackets, pendants; off-center Tudor-arched doorway with oriel above; first story corner supporting bay above. Alfred Stone.
- 344 Austin Gurney House, 1826, remodeled c. 1852. Italianate; brick; 3 stories; hipped roof; 3 bay facade with bracketed window pediments and entablatures; side-hall entry under bracketed pediment.
- 350 Richard Low House, 1798. Federal; 3-1/2 stories; gable; graduated clapboard; entrances north and south; quoining; flared lintels on 1st and 2nd; 2 story L to rear; modillion cornice; exceptionally large house for this period.
- 357 Nightingale-Brown House, 1791, 1855, 1864. Federal; 3-1/2 stories; low hipped roof hidden by turned balustrade; modillion cornice; 5 bay clapboard facade with corner quoins and rusticated window caps; center bay pavilion with double pediment, attic lights. Doric entrance portico with leaded fanlight and sidelights. Doric entrance portico with leaded fanlight and sidelights, balustrade, and 2nd story Palladian windows. The house was the residence of the Brown

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Benefit Street (continued)

- family from 1814 to 1986. Caleb Ormsbee; south side addition and carriage house (1855) Thomas A. Tefft; northeast library wing (1864) Richard Upjohn.
- 362 Late 18th century. Colonial; 1-1/2 stories; flank gambrel; clapboard; 7 bay gambrel house with chimney and entrance in 3rd; transomed door and molded window caps; moved to site from Chalkstone Avenue c. 1983.
- 364 Esek Dexter House, c. 1790. Colonial; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof, 2 interior chimneys; 5 bay facade with central pedimented doorway flanked by Ionic pilasters.
- 367 James T. Rhodes House, 1839-41, 1873. Originally a square Greek Revival house; clapboard with corner quoins and one story center Ionic porch. Remodeled in 1873 by adding a mansard roof, heavy modillion cornice; bracketed window caps; paneled chimneys.
- 368 William Ashton, Jr. House, c. 1795, c. 1910. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; gable roof, center chimney; clapboard; 5 bay facade with splayed lintels and carved keystones; central pedimented fanlight doorway flanked by Ionic pilasters; Palladian window added c. 1910.
- 372 Louisa A. Ashton House, c. 1854. Italianate; 3; hip; clapboard; 2 bay square block with deep bracketed eaves and sawn porch trim; sidelighted entrance; wide entablature; 2 story hipped L to rear; panelled corner posts.
- 373-5 Two-decker, after 1895. 2-1/2 stories; end gable; clapboard; 2-family with bays and porches on front.
- 376 Three-decker, c. 1920s. 3; flat; brick and flush boarding; unusual 3-decker with concrete door surround and original lamps with pearlized windows in stairhall above; bays across front.
- 377 Three-decker, after 1895. 3-1/2 stories; hip; clapboard; 3-decker with porches and bays.

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Benefit Street (continued)

- 378-82 Three-decker, 1895-1908. 3-1/2 stories; hip; brick and shingle; 3-decker with single porch and bays.
- 383 Thomas F. Hoppin House, 1853-5, 1982-3. Italianate palazzo type; 3 stories; brick (originally stuccoed) with brownstone trim; low hip roof, bracketed cornice; three-part side elevation, center recessed and originally with balustered balcony; similar treatment on courtyard side but with arcaded ground-floor entrance loggia; fine service wing and stable composition with arch between. Originally had cast iron fence on retaining wall around grounds. Remodeled for office use; modern semi-cylindrical stair tower on north side. (1853-5) Alpheus Morse; (1982-3) Robinson Green Beretta.
- 384-6 Three-decker, after 1895. Colonial Revival; 3; flat; clapboard; square block with multiple bays, porches and projections.
- 388 John Eddy House, 1872. Second Empire; pressed brick, wooden trim; rope moldings in window openings; incised lintel ornament; bay window on south side and central entry porch with paired square pillars.
- 389 Tully Bowen House, 1853. Italian palazzo type; 3 stories; low hip roof; 3 bay exterior; smooth brownstone surface with quoins and classical modillion and dentil cornice; pedimented Italianate windows and recessed doorway. Thomas A. Tefft.
- 392 Benjamin Clifford House, 1802-14. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; gable roof; brick; 5 bay facade. Altered c. 1850 with round-headed entrance door and glass surround, bracketed entrance hood with pendants, octagonal cupola.
- 395 Thomas Peckham House, 1818-24. Federal and Italianate; small, square, 3 bay, 3 story house; brick under hip roof with monitor; modillion cornice; side-hall entry under massive bracketed hood.

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Benefit Street (continued)

- 400 St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, now Barker Playhouse, 1840. Greek Revival; 1-1/2 stories; stucco; pedimented gable roof end-to-street with a bow-front one-story vestibule; corner pilasters; colossal pilasters flank central entry.
- 401 Jeremiah Tillinghast House, 1819, 1885. Originally a simple Federal style house; brick with stone lintels; 3 bay; 2-1/2 stories; with off-center fanlight doorway. Mansard roof story added 1885.
- 404-6-8 Daniel Stillwell House, 1795-8. Federal; flank gable; clapboard; later storefront on 1st; flared lintels on 2nd; original chimney in 2nd of 6 bays.
- 405 John Ormsbee House, 1783-7. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; flank gable; clapboard; molded window caps; bracketed entry; 3 bay.
- 407-9 Caleb Ormsbee House, c. 1788. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; flank gable; asphalt shingles; double house with paired entrances under wide entablature; double flight of stairs.
- 410 Albert G. Stillwell House, c. 1847. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; pedimented gable end-to-street, panelled corner pilasters; 3 bay facade; off center recessed pedimented entry flanked by pilasters.
- 414 Daniel G. Wightman House, c. 1846. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; end gable; brick; unusual 3 bay brick with fanlighted entrance behind double flight of stairs.
- 418 Jenkins D. Jones House, 1846. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; end gable; clapboard with brick sides; 3 bay with recessed entrance with transom and sidelights; corner posts; pedimented gable above wide entablature; original 2 panel door.
- 419 William J. Doyle House, c. 1825. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; flank gable; brick; 6 bay with fanlighted

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Benefit Street (continued)

- entrance in 4; flat stone lintels; wooden L on rear; 1 room deep.
- 420 Jenkins D. Jones House, 1812-7. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; end gable; clapboard; simple 3 bay cottage with flared lintels over door and windows.
- 425 Henry Salisbury House, c. 1820, 1855, 1982. Federal; 1-1/2 stories; flank gable with monitor; clapboard; 5 bay with center entrance with reeded double pilasters; very fine detail. Moved to site in 1982 from South Street.
- 424-6 Ase Howard House, 1829-52. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; flank gable; clapboard; double house with paired recessed entries with sidelights and transoms; panelled pilasters and corner posts entablature. A 3 bay and a 4 bay house.
- 432 William Bradley House, 1840. Greek Revival; 1-1/2 stories; end gable; clapboard; cottage with new square
- 433 Jacob Morgan House, 1837-44. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; hipped roof with monitor; panelled corner pilasters; 5 bay with recessed center doorway with overhead and side lights flanked by panelled pilasters, reached by double flight of steps.
- 439 Two-decker, late 19th century. 2-1/2 stories; end gable; clapboard and shingles; 2-decker with square bays on front and shingles in gable end; hooded entrance. Moved to site c. 1983.
- 457 Fox Point Shell Station, c. 1960. Modern; 1-1/2 stories; flank gable; brick and glass commercial;; building; fronted by paved service area at southeast corner of Wickenden and Benefit Streets. (NC)
- 463 Holy Rosary Rectory, 1895-1908. Late Victorian; 2-1/2 stories; end gable roof; shingle; 3-bay facade; central entrance with 1-story, flat-roof vestibule; central bay window over vestibule; 3-story bay on southwest corner;

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Benefit Street (continued)

- 2-story turret-roof bay on southeast corner; stringcourse moldings; gable overhangs; deep eaves; quadruple window in gable peak; large hipped dormers; modern 1-story wing connects to church on south. Shingle garage. (NC)
- 480 Whiteco Metrocom Building, c. 1970. Modern; 1 and 1-1/2 story; flat roof; stucco and concrete block; commercial building. (NC)
- 508 Organic Dyestuffs Building, c. 1950. Modern; 1 story; flat roof; concrete block; warehouse. (NC)

BENEVOLENT STREET

- 1 First Congregational Church, now First Unitarian Church, 1816. John Holden Greene, architect. Federal; pedimented end gable roof; granite with wood trim; typical Wren-Gibbs church type of symmetrical design; 2-story rectangular block treated as a monumental single story with a single rank of arched windows with Gothic tracery; wide front entrance pavilion with triple entrances; central entrance trimmed with pilasters, engaged columns, entablature, and urns flanked by a pair of entrances with rusticated trim surmounted by broken pediments; entrance pavilion has an engaged colossal tetrastyle portico with fluted Tuscan columns on high pedestals, dentil and mutule cornice trim, urns on pedestals atop the roof, and a central large arched window with Gothic tracery breaking through a broad entablature ornamented with triglyphs and oak-leaf reliefs; vestibule surmounted by a clock tower trimmed with quoins, pilasters, urns, cornice modillions, and an entablature with breaks spanned by arched cornices; clock tower topped by an octagonal belfry and steeple trimmed with engaged columns, entablatures breaking out over the columns, cornice modillions, and urns. The third meeting house, second on this site, for a congregation gathered in 1720. Restored after a fire in 1966.

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Benevolent Street (continued)

- 1-3 First Unitarian Church Parish House, 1875, addition 1959. 2-1/2 stories; pedimented end gable roof; rock-face granite ashlar; 3-bay facade; central entrance; recessed entrance on west side. Modern L-plan flat- and gable-roof ell on east of grey brick with wood and glass infill. (NC)
- 5 Henry B. Anthony House, 1844. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof set end-to-street; panelled corner pilasters; 3 bay facade with off-center recessed entry in classical enframingent.
- 6 Hope Club, 1885. Queen Anne; large, 3-1/2 stories; brick; cross-gabled roof with pilastered chimney; Queen Anne detail on gable ends; varied but regular window treatment; large 2 story semi-circular bay window flanks entrance; rear ell. Gould & Angell.
- 12 Candace Allen House, 1819. Federal; 2 stories; brick with stone trim; low hipped roof with monitor and modillion cornice; 5 bay facade with central Corinthian entrance portico; elliptical fanlight doorway with sidelights and elliptical fanlight second story hall window; ell on west. 2 story brick carriage house. John Holden Greene.
- 20 Jonathan Pike House, c. 1820-4. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; asbestos shingling (probably originally clapboard); later mansard roof; 5 bay facade with heavy window caps; central pedimented doorway with elliptical fan reached by a double flight of steps.
- 22 Sylvanus and Samuel Tingley, Jr. House, 1816-24. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof; quoins; 5 bay facade with recessed central doorway flanked by pilasters sheltered by curved iron porch above; curving stone steps from street.
- 26 Seth Adams House, c. 1810. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof with pedimented dormers; 5 bay facade with central sidelights doorway under bracketed cap; double flight of steps; ell on west.

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Benevolent Street (continued)

- 62-4 House, 1875-95. 2-1/2 stories; end gable roof; clapboard and shingle; 3-bay facade; paired side-hall entrances under hip-roof hood supported by massive brackets; ornamental vergeboards with bull's-eye motifs.
Garage. corrugated steel. (NC)
- 65-7 Commercial Building, 1875-95. 1-1/2 story; end gable roof; asphalt shingle; central recessed entrances flanked by 20th-century aluminum-framed plate-glass display windows; vergeboards.
- 66-8 House, 1875-95. Queen Anne; 2-1/2 stories; end gable roof; clapboard; 3-bay facade; paired side-hall entries under deep cornice molding supported by massive brackets; molded window caps; ornamental vergeboards and fan-motif screens in gable peak.
- 70-2 See manuscript.
- 74-80 House. Queen Anne; large 2-1/2 story, cross-gable house with cut fan detail in gable ends and shaped shingles on gable story; clapboard on 1st and 2nd stories; asymmetrical plan; entrance porch with shed roof set in arms of cross gable.
- 75 See manuscript.
- 77 See manuscript.
- 79 See manuscript.
- 81 See manuscript.
- 83-5 See manuscript.
- 84 See manuscript.
- 86 See manuscript.
- 88 See manuscript.

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Benevolent Street (continued)

- 89 See manuscript.
- 90 See manuscript.
- 93 Edward Bannister House, before 1857. Probably originally a simple 2-1/2 story, gable roofed cottage; the home of the prominent black artist Edward Bannister. The house was remodeled 1938-41 when the exterior was faced with brick and other alterations completely changed its character.
- 95 See manuscript.
- 97 See manuscript.
- 99 See manuscript.
- 100 Robert H. I. Goddard stable, c. 1885. 2-1/2 stories; brick; hip roof with large off-center gable; elliptical attic light; cupola; rusticated brownstone quoining, window and entrance surrounds.

BOWEN STREET

- 22 Samuel N. Richmond House, 1818. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; brick with stone trim; hip roof with small monitor; 2 exterior chimneys; 5 bay facade; central columned entrance porch with fanlight doorway reached by single flight of steps. Also 221-3 North Main Street.
- 25 See 187 North Main Street. (NC)
- 35 Thomas Merriweather House, 1857. Italianate; 3 stories; clapboard; flat roof with wide bracketed cornice; quoins; 5 bay facade with central recessed entry under bracketed hood.
- 36 Dexter Randall House, 1819. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; hip roof with monitor and two pedimented

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Bowen Street (continued)

- dormers; modillion and dentil cornice; 5 bay facade with central paired column portico and fanlight and sidelight doorway; 3 part second story hall light.
- 39 Dr. Jabez Bowen House, 1739. Colonial; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof house is set at right angle to street; 2 interior chimneys; 5 bay entrance facade with early pedimented doorway.
- 40 Jesse Howard House, 1857. Italianate; 3 stories; clapboard; flat roof with wide bracket cornice; panelled corner pilasters; 5 bay facade; central recessed entry under heavy bracketed hood. Similar to 35 Bowen.
- 57-9 Three-decker, 1920-25. 3-1/2 stories; end gable; clapboard and shingle; 3-decker with Doric porches flanked by bay; overhanging gable on 3rd; elongated diamond mullions in upper sash; banded shingles on 3rd and in gable; In a group of 6.
- 61-3 Three-decker. See 57-9.
- 65-7 Three-decker. See 57-9.
- 69-71 Three-decker. See 57-9.
- 77 House, 1857-75. Italianate cottage; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard, cross gable roof; paired bracket cornice and bracketed entrance hood with pendants; rear ell and porch with sawn detail.
- 96-102 Colwell Row, 1878. Italianate; 3 stories; brick; flat roof concealed behind low parapet and elaborate metal cornices; 4 row houses; one story entrance porches with panelled piers; tall 1st floor windows.
- 104 John Helme Clark House, 1848-1852. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof set end-to-street; house was originally 3 bays wide with panelled corner pilasters and off-center Doric entrance portico. It has been extended one bay on the west.

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Bowen Street (continued)

- 107 William Whittaker House, 1870s. 2-1/2 stories; cross gable; clapboard; 2 bay Doric porch flanked by 1st floor bay window; deep eaves with sawn rafter ends. Stephen C. Earle.
- 109 House, 1875-95. 2-1/2 stories; end gambrel; siding; 2 bay with enclosed recessed porch; 2 story bay and shingled dormers on east.
- 115 Isaac Hale House, 1846. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof set end-to-street; corner pilasters; 5 bay facade; colossal portico above 3 central bays.
- 132 Stephen O. Metcalf House, 1891. Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard with brick ends; gambrel roof with pedimented dormers; 5 bay facade; central columned entrance porch with balustrade flanked by one story bay windows; gambrel ell on east. Andrews, Jacques & Rantoul.
- 147 John L. Noyes House, c. 1847. Early Victorian; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; hipped roof with a steep central gable; pointed-arched attic light with Gothic tracery in gable; symmetrical 3 bay facade with Italianate window caps; central pillared entrance portico with open Gothic balustrade.
- 153 Marion M. Burges House, c. 1897. Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; hip; clapboard and shingle; Doric porch flanked by bay on west and bow on east; square turret springing from 2nd floor on west; deep eaves; broad slated dormer on front. W. H. Colwell.
- 157 Frances A. and Mary A. Whitaker House, 1857-75. Late Victorian; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; hipped roof with modillion cornice; 2 bay facade with hipped-roofed portico. Stephen C. Earle.
- 158 Stephen A. Cooke, Jr. House, 1889. Queen Anne; 2-1/2 stories; brick first story and slate second story;

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Bowen Street (continued)

- hipped and gable roof with decorative panels on gable end; varied gable dormers; irregular plan and fenestration; columned entrance porch inset in southwestern corner.
- 161-3 House, 1875-93. Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; cross gable; clapboard; large duplex with entrances on west and north; Doric door surrounds with fanlights; possibly original iron railings; triangular bay on west.
- 168 Henry W. Wilkinson, 1871-3. Second Empire; 2-1/2 stories; mansard; clapboard; square posts and turned balusters on porch with enclosure above; 2 story square bay on west; bays on east probably were once porches; fine double doors; high mansard with bracketed hood dormers.
- 178-84 Crawford Allen Row Houses, 1863-7. E. I. Nickerson, architect. Italianate; 3 stories; clapboard; hipped roof with wide cornice; 4 row houses; each 3 bays wide with bracketed window caps and an off-center Italianate entrance portico.
- 188 House, after 1895. 2-1/2 stories; hip; clapboard; 3 bay with Doric porch; side gables and dormers.
- 190-2 Thomas C. Gushee House, 1894. Colonial Revival; 2 1/2 stories; end gambrel; clapboard; entrance on east side under balustraded and double-columned porch; bay above porch; triple window in gambrel end; pedimented dormers.
- 196 House, 1894-1900. H. K. Hilton, architect. Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; multiple hip; shingle; stressed brick foundation; L plan with pedimented entrance in arms of L; original iron railing; 2 story bay with leaded glass windows to east; deep eaves; original copperwork along roof ridges.
- 204 House, 1875-95. Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; cross gable; clapboard and shingle; recessed entrance under

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Bowen Street (continued)

- curved porch with turned balustrades; stained glass stairhall window on east; 2 story bay on front; panel and baluster detail in gable end.
- 208 House, 1875-95. Italianate; 2-1/2 stories; mansard; clapboard; L plan with porch on west in arms of L; molded lintels; modillion cornice; pedimented gables.
- 214 House, 1875-95. Italianate; 2-1/2 stories; mansard; clapboard; 3 bay with central bracketed entrance with transom; molded window caps; modillion cornice; recessed dormers.
- 219 George W. Harris House, 1900-01. Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; brick first story and shingle second; mansard roof with modillion cornice; stone quoins at first story corners and Ionic pilasters on second story corners; 3 bay facade with central Ionic portico and second story Palladian window.
- 223-33 Pembroke Dormitory, 1974-5. See 300-8 Thayer Street.
- 224 Frank M. Mathewson House, 1884. William R. Walker & Son, architects. Queen Anne; 2-1/2 stories; cross gable and hips; clapboard and shingle; irregular plan; cut corners; varied windows; clapboard below with shingled upper stories; varied gable detail.
- 234 House, 1875-95. Second Empire; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; mansard roof with dormers and modillion cornice; 3 bay facade with bracketed window caps; central entrance portico reached by a flight of stone steps.
- 240 House, 1875-95. Queen Anne; 2-1/2 stories; end gable; clapboard and shingle; simple house with octagonal turned post porch; multi-paned windows; projecting bays; slightly overhanging gable ends.
- 244 House, 1875-95. 2-1/2 stories; end gable; siding; probably a Queen Anne house with clipped gables, cut corners, and a cross gable to rear; greatly altered.

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Bowen Street (continued)

- 247 Francis A. Cranston House, c. 1900. Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; high sloping mansard roof with pedimented dormers, modillion cornice; roof line is broken by large central gable with attic light above Corinthian pilasters; corner quoins; 3 bay facade with central Palladian window on second story above Ionic portico.
- 248 Hollis Chaffin House, 1868. Second Empire; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; mansard roof with dormers and modillion cornice; 3 bay facade with off center pillared segmental entrance porch, 2 story octagonal projection to east.
- 251 House, after 1895. Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; hip; brick and shingle; square block with projections to west; 3 bays with keystone windows on 1st; Ionic porch and original iron railings; modillion cornice; steeply pitched roof; connected dormers.
- 252 House, after 1895. Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; flank gable; brick; 5 bay, center entrance with recessed entry; transom and sidelights; segmental-arched window surrounds; Doric porch to west and extension on rear to east; segmental-arched dormers; shallow bay above entrance.
- 260 James Griffin House, 1894. Colonial Revival; 1-1/2 stories; clapboard; gambrel roof; 3 bay facade with central pedimented Ionic entrance portico with wreath and ribbons decoration. Sold immediately to Charles Moulton Stone.
- 264 Horatio Rogers House, 1887. Alpheus Morse, architect. Queen Anne; 2-1/2 stories; cross gable; clapboard and shingle; irregular plan with entrance under turned and latticed porch which wraps around southwest corner; paired windows; varied gable treatment; dormers; new entrance at 236 Hope Street.

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Bowen Street (continued)

- 265 House, 1875-95. Queen Anne; 2-1/2 stories; cross gable; clapboard and shingle; conical roofed entrance porch at northeast corner; slightly overhanging gable ends; broad windows.
- 273 Mrs. E. D. Williams House, 1894. Martin & Hall, architect. Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; hip and flank gable; clapboard; central semi-circular Ionic porch with balustrade missing above; triple windows above porch; paired windows in stairhall to right of porch; extension to west; pedimented dormers.

BROOK STREET

- 65 See manuscript.
- 75 See manuscript.
- 83 See manuscript.
- 115-7 See manuscript.
- 118 See manuscript.
- 122 See manuscript.
- 123 See manuscript.
- 126-8 See manuscript.
- 127 See manuscript.
- 134 Simeon Barker House, 1852. "Carpenter Gothic" style; 1-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof end-to-street with later cross gable; 3 bays wide; off-center entry recessed between panelled pilasters; curving swan bretnwork ornamenting frontal globe.
- 135 See manuscript.
- 138-40 See manuscript.

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- 139 See manuscript.
- 144 See manuscript.
- 151 See manuscript.
- 154 See manuscript.
- 158 See manuscript.
- 159 See manuscript.
- 163 See manuscript.
- 171-3 See manuscript.
- 175-7 See manuscript.
- 181 See manuscript.
- 208 See manuscript.
- 237 See manuscript.
- 245-7 See manuscript.
- 250 See manuscript.
- 276-8 See manuscript.
- 277 See manuscript.
- 281-3 See manuscript.
- 280-4 See manuscript.
- 286 See manuscript.
- 287 See manuscript.
- 291 See manuscript.

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Brook Street (continued)

- 305 Nathaniel Pearce House, c. 1800. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof with 2 interior chimneys and 3 pedimented dormers; 5 bay; quoins; splayed wooden lintels with keyblocks; central pedimented entrance flanked by Ionic pilasters and fanlight doorway. Moved here.
- 307 See manuscript.
- 333 See manuscript.
- 341 House, after 1895. Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; cross gambrel roof; brick with stone keyblocks and sills; symmetrical fenestration with pedimented dormers flanking central gambrel bay; columned entrance porch.
- 355 Prince Engineering Laboratory, 1959-62. Sherwood, Mills and Smith, architects. 2 stories; flat; brick; transoms and punched square windows in a series of low gabled bays set on a high basement.
- 382 House, after 1895. 2-1/2 stories; hip; shingle; entrance recessed under porch at southeast corner; balustrades missing; 2 story bay window on front; dormers.
- 402 House, after 1895. Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; cross gable; clapboard; entrance under multi-columned off-center porch flanked by 2 story bay; large bay to south; recessed window band in gable end with vertical elliptical window above, modillion cornice; remnants of quoining.
- 406 Dewey F. Adams House, 1896. Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gambrel roof; 2 pedimented dormers flank colossal Doric entrance portico.
- 407-19 Madden Field House, Wheeler School, 1980. 1; flat; brick and fiberglass; brick base with fiberglass panels above. (NC)

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Brook Street (continued)

- 416 House, after 1895. 2-1/2 stories; hip; siding; recessed entrance under arched porch at southeast corner; fanlight and sidelights (now blocked) on front door; 2 story bay on front; small diamond window in center of 2nd floor front, dormer.
- 426 House, after 1895. 2-1/2 stories; flank gable; shingle; arched and faceted porch on north; round-headed window on north in stairhall; bay on 1st floor east; overhanging gable ends.
- 434 House, 1875-95. 2-1/2 stories; end gable; clapboard; entrance on south under columned porch; oriel at southeast corner; bay on northeast; overhanging gable end; identical to #444.

BROWN STREET

- 10 Moses Brown Ives House, 1835, 1867, 1898. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; pedimented gable roof; stucco; entrance is now on southern 5 bay facade; Ionic entrance porch extends across southern and western sides of house. Bishop's House of Episcopal Diocese of Rhode Island since 1898. alterations (1867) Alpheus Morse.
- 12 See manuscript.
- 21 Annmary Brown Memorial, Brown University, 1907. Norman M. Isham. Classical Revival; 1-1/2 story; granite ashlar; hipped roof; almost no windows; Renaissance entrance portal. A small building containing a library, museum, and mansoleum, on a constricted site but monumental in appearance.
- 38 Goddard-Iselin House, now Maddock Alumni Center, Brown University, c. 1830-7, altered 1881. Late Federal and Federal Revival; three stories; hip roof with modillion cornice; brick with stone lintel trim; regularly spaced windows on original main elevation;

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Brown Street (continued)

- stained-glass windows on stairway in addition; entrance (formerly on George Street) now under one-story Roman Doric porch in angle between original house and southern addition; elliptical fanlight doorway flanked by banded Gothic colonnettes may be original George Street entrance; fine interior of 1830's and 1880's. Addition (1881) Stone & Carpenter.
- 68 Henry T. Beckwith House, now Partridge Hall, 1882. Queen Anne; 2-1/2 stories; cross gable; brick; clapboard and slate; multi-gabled with entrance on east under turned post porch; slate hung 2nd floor; varied windows and wall treatments; porch on rear as well. Alpheus Morse.
- 69-77 J. Walter Wilson Laboratory, 1961, and Sol Koffler Wing, c. 1985. Robinson Green Beretta, architects. 6 stories; flat; brick and concrete; rectangular block with paired smoky glass fixed panes with ventilating grilles under; set on high brick terrace; Koffler Wing at south corner set diagonally with entrance from paired multi-flights of stairs at 2nd level under dramatic vertical strip of windows; flanked by two towers. Also 78 Waterman Street. (NC)
- 81-9 Brown University Bio-Medical Center. See 161-71 Meeting Street. (NC)
- 86 Howard Hoppin House, 1875-95. Howard Hoppin, architect. 2-1/2 stories; cross gable; brick and shingle; narrow house with entrance under a faceted tower on south in arms of L plan; round-headed openings on lower part of tower with scrolled brackets supporting entablature; overhanging 2nd story above shallow bay on front.
- 90 House, 1875-95. 2-1/2 stories; hip; shingle; entrance on south under deep porch; some windows have tracery in upper sash; large stairhall window with tracery on north; stone chimney passes through 2nd story overhang on east front; deep bracketed eaves.

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Brown Street (continued)

- 91 West House, 1875-95. 2-1/2 stories; end gable; shingle; 3 bay with central hipped porch and pedimented gable.
- 93 House, 1875-95. Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; hip with cross gable; clapboard; semicircular porch with Ionic columns, turned balusters and panelled newels on stairs to south side; double doors; wide entablature; modillion cornice.
- 95 House, 1875-95. Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; end gambrel; clapboard and shingle; faceted porch with turned balusters, Doric columns; Palladian window in gambrel end; overhanging gambrel end.
- 100 Howard K. Hilton House, 1902. Hilton & Jackson, architects. Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; hip; brick; entrance on north under segmental-arched hood with trellises; 3 bays with marble lintels, sills and keystones; projecting bay on east; modillion cornice; dormers; high retaining wall.
- 109 House, 1895-1908. Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; hip; clapboard and shingle; 3 bay with center entrance under Doric porch; deep flaring eaves; segmental-arched dormer.
- 111 Jeannie O. Arnold House, c. 1900. Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; end gambrel; shingle; entrance on south under Doric porch; many dormers and projections; overhanging gambrel.
- 114 House, after 1895. Queen Anne; 2-1/2 stories; flank gable; clapboard; single narrow gable with recessed entrance under porch with round extension on southeast corner; double entrance doors with leaded glass transom; faceted dormer; round-headed stairhall windows on north.
- 117 Barn/Carriage House, late 19th century. 1-1/2 stories; hip with cross gable; shingle; barn with apartment

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Brown Street (continued)

- above; central gable crosses hip roof to south; new deck on southeast corner.
- 120 Mary Dexter Hill House, 1921. Georgian Revival; 2-1/2 stories; hip with cross gables; clapboard; 5 bay with central Ionic portico with triple window above; modillion cornice; pedimented dormers.
- 129 House, after 1908. Colonial Revival; 1-1/2 stories; end gambrel; shingle; recessed entrance on north under porch with round-headed window above in shed dormer; shall square bay on west front; shed dormer to south.
- 131-5 Albert Dailey House, 1850. Early Victorian; 2-1/2 stories; mansard; stucco and brick; mansard block with porches front and rear and 2 extensions to the south and rear; double entrance doors under porch with colonnettes and sawn edgnis; sawnwork along eaves; hooded dormers; fine brick garden wall on Bowen Street.
- 134 Sophie & John Lewis House, 1891. Queen Anne; 2-1/2 stories; brick shingles; wood panels; stucco; cross-gabled roof; carved Queen Anne style decoration; varied window treatments; entrance in dark porch inset under projecting gable unit; house is set at a right angle to the street.
- 140 House, 1875-95. Queen Anne; 2-1/2 stories; flank gambrel; shingle; recessed entry with "solarium" to south and pointed tower springing from base of gambrel to north; sweeping entrance steps wrap around solarium.
- 155 Abby Mauran Martin House, 1884. 2-1/2 stories; cross gable; shingle; deep panelled entry with leaded glass sidelights under shed roof; bay above; 2 story porch to south with 1st floor enclosed; eyebrow window in gable end under overhanging gable peak.
- 159 Nathaniel F. Davis House, 1897-8. Franklin J. Sawtelle, architect. 2-1/2 stories; hip with cross gable; clapboard; entrance under columned porch with

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Brown Street (continued)

- double doors; ogee oriel at southwest corner; drip cornice; Palladian window in south cross gable.
- 160-2 House, after 1895. 2-1/2 stories; hip; shingle; broad Doric porch with leaded glass oriel next to door and balustraded projection on porch in front of door to #162.
- 164 House, after 1895. Early Republican Revival; 2-1/2 stories; brick; hipped roof with balustrade; 2 story bay window; leaded fanlight doorway under columned pedimented portico; sited on a landscaped terrace.
- 165 House, 1875-95. 2-1/2 stories; end gable; clapboard; recessed entry under porch with curved corners; overhanging 2nd floor; large 2 story bay on south.
- 169 House, 1896? Franklin J. Sawtelle, architect?. 2-1/2 stories; hip with cross gable; shingle; fine porch with panelling and ogee oriel next to entrance, curved extension to north; bay above porch; pedimented dormer; probably originally a mirror of #173.
- 170 House, 1875-95. 2-1/2 stories; end gable; clapboard; parking under entrance porch; porch now enclosed; 2nd floor bay; ogee bay in overhanging gable end.
- 173 Mrs. Frances R. Trowbridge House, 1896. Franklin J. Sawtelle, architect. 2-1/2 stories; hip with cross gable; shingle; porch with panelling and ogee oriel next to door; bay above porch; pedimented dormer; originally a mirror of #169 but porch extension removed.
- 177 House, 1875-95. 2-1/2 stories; hip; stone and shingle; rubble walls on 1st floor with shingle above; entrance on south side under rubble porch; multiple dormers.
- 180 House, after 1895. Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; hip; brick; central round-headed entrance under pergola-like porch; entrance flanked by 2 story bows;

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Brown Street (continued)

- stone lintels and keystones; screened porch to south and open porch to north; dormer.
- 183-5 John N. Schoot House, 1905. Murphy & Hindle. 2-1/2 stories; shingled; a many gable, "L" plan double house with pedimented and pillared entrance porches, overhangs in second and third stories.
- 193-5 Double House, 1899. Howard K. Hilton, architect. 2-1/2 stories; cross gable; shingle; multi-gabled duplex with roof sweeping down over porches on north and south; multiple overhangs.
- 216 Walter S. Budlong House, 1886-7. 2-1/2 stories; cross gable and hip; clapboard and shingle; T plan with full round conical-roofed porch on front with copper finial; paired windows; Queen Anne detail in gable ends.
- 230-2 House, after 1895. 2-1/2 stories; hip; clapboard and shingle; 2-family with roofless new porch; Doric pilasters from original porch still in situ; 2 story bay on corner; deep eaves; broad dormer.
- 234-6 House. 2-1/2 stories; cross gable; asphalt shingle; simple 2-family with 2 story square bay next to porch, new vestibule extended into porch for #234. sawtooth shingles in gable end.
- 238-40 House, 1875-95. 2-1/2 stories; cross gable; shingle; 2 family with turned and bracketed porch with stuccoed pediment; stained glass window in broad bay above porch; modillion cornice.
- 260-2 House, 1875-95. 2-1/2 stories; cross gable; shingle; 2-family with faceted porch with new balustrade above; multiple bays on south; overhanging gable end; dormers.
- 266-8 House, 1895-1908. 2-1/2 stories; cross gable; asphalt shingles; 2-family with turned post porch flanked by 2 story bay; bay on south; iron porch railings.

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Brown Street (continued)

BROWN UNIVERSITY

* N.B. Properties in the university's main campus are listed under this heading. Properties in Pembroke Campus (off Meeting Street) are listed under Pembroke Campus (q.v.). Brown University buildings not in either campus are listed by street address.

This entry for the main campus is divided into listings for buildings in the College Green, followed by listings for buildings in Lincoln Field. Buildings are listed in chronological order by construction date.

COLLEGE GREEN

The College Edifice, now University Hall, 1770. Robert Smith. Colonial; 4-1/2 stories; brick with belt courses between stories; hip roof with balustraded deck and cupola; pedimented central pavilion. The original building of Brown University, based on the design of Nassau Hall, Princeton College.

Hope College, 1823. Federal; 4-1/2 stories; brick; hip roof with balustrade; pedimented central pavilion; three fanlight doorways on east and west elevations.

Manning Hall, 1834. James Bucklin. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; stucco; monumental temple form building with pedimented end-gable roof supported by colossal tetrastyle Doric portico.

Rhode Island Hall, 1840. James Bucklin. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; stucco; pedimented gable roof; 5-bay facade with pilasters between bays; central entrance pavilion trimmed with pilasters and entablature.

Rogers Hall, 1862. Alpheus Morse. Venetian Gothic; 2-1/2 stories; brick; hipped roof; 5-bay facade with round-headed windows and polychrome Gothic voussoirs; central recessed entry under bracketed Gothic detail.

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Brown University--College Green (continued)

Slater Hall, 1879. Stone & Carpenter. Late Victorian; 3-1/2 stories; hard red brick with patterned brickwork and terra-cotta trim; hipped roof with major gables; regularly grouped windows; 2 front entrances in shallow Romanesque porches.

Sayles Hall, 1879-81. Alpheus C. Morse. Richardsonian Romanesque; 2-1/2 stories; rough ashlar granite with brownstone trim; high hipped roof; central 3 1/2 story square tower; varied symmetrical groupings of segmental headed windows; central recessed arched entry; T-shaped plan with large gabled auditorium extending to rear.

Wilson Hall, 1891. Gould and Angell. Richardsonian Romanesque; 2-1/2 stories; hipped roof with projecting gabled bays; random ashlar sandstone with brownstone trim; regularly grouped windows; recessed entrance in central arched portal.

Campus Fence and Gates, 1901 et seq. Fence composed of finial-topped brick piers supporting iron rails and pales. Each iron grill is embellished with a medallion bearing the date of the class that sponsored its erection. The fence is punctuated by several gates, the most elaborate being:

Van Wickle Gates, 1901. Brick gateway with elaborate wrought-iron arches and gates and built-in benches, containing a central tall, wide opening flanked by lower, narrower openings. The ceremonial main entrance to the campus, located on the Prospect Street front on axis with College Street. Erected with funds from a bequest from Augustus S. Van Wickle (Brown 1876). Hoppin & Ely and Hoppin & Koen.

John Carter Brown Memorial Gate, 1904. Set on George Street front opposite Brown Street. Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge.

Rockefeller Hall/Faunce House, 1903, enlarged 1929-30. McKim, Mead, & White; addition by Howe & Church.

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Brown University--College Green (continued)

Georgian Revival; 3 stories; brick with limestone trim; two long central pavilioned units joined by 2 1/2 story archway surmounted by Palladian window; hipped roofs with gabled projection; modillion cornice; occupies the north end of the Brown University campus green. [75-81 Waterman Street]

Carrie Tower, 19094. Guy Lowell. Classical Revival; square free-standing bell tower; granite base with entrance to tower, pediment and swag decoration; red brick fluted shaft surmounted by carved granite clock faces on four sides; urn finial balustrade around open columned lantern with copper dome.

John Carter Brown Library, 1904. Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge. Beaux Arts-Neo Grec; 1-1/2 stories; Indiana limestone; hipped roof; Ionic portico in antis and enclosed vestibule; rich detail including palmettes, anthemions, and university crest carved into the tympanum.

LINCOLN FIELD

Lyman Hall, 1890-1. Stone, Carpenter, & Willson. Richardsonian Romanesque; 2-1/2 stories; rough ashlar; hipped roof; paired windows on first story and triple windows on second; balustraded loggia across east elevation punctuated by heavy columns with foliate capitals; 2 1/-story tower flanks arched portal with carved radiating voussoirs.

Maxcy Hall, 1894-5, remodeled 1970. 4-1/2 stories; hip; brick with stone trim; entrance on north through brick pillared porch; full basement on east; vertical strips of bays east and west; round-headed windows on 1st floor; granite sills; drip and dentil cornice. Originally a dormitory. Hoppin, Read & Hoppin.

Lincoln Field Building, 1903. Beaux Arts; 3 stories; flat; brick with stone trim; 7 bays with central entrance under round-headed window; round-headed windows on 1st; sills and keystones of stone; stone

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Brown University--Lincoln Field (continued)

stringcourse between 2nd and 3rd; dentil cornice; balustrade. Originally the Engineering Department.

Caswell Hall, 1903-4. Colonial Revival; 4-1/2 stories; hip with cross gable; brick with stone trim; 3 dormitory towers with heavy Doric porticoed entries east and west; slightly projecting central pedimented pavillion with fanlight in gable end; modillion cornice; fine Colonial Revival detail. Hoppin & Ely.

Arnold Biological Laboratory, 1915. Beaux Arts; 3; flat; brick with concrete trim; lab and classroom block set parallel to Waterman Street; arcaded first floor with monumental pilasters on upper floors; scroll supported entablature over central entrance; parapet on modillion cornice; later clerestory behind parapet. Clark & Howe.

Richardson Soldier's Arch, 1921. Classical Revival; colossal granite archway capped by modillion cornice, full entablature and carved eagle; names of Brown University alumni killed in World War I are inscribed on flanking wings. Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge.

Metcalf Chemistry Laboratory, 1923, altered 1938. Colonial Revival; 2 1/2 - 3-1/2 stories; hip with monitor; brick; rectangular block with low circular "monitor"; lower portion at north end has projecting bowed end under circular top. Day & Klauder.

Littlefield Hall, 1925. Colonial Revival; 3-1/2 stories; decked flank gambrel; brick; 10 bays with round-headed entrances in 2nd and 9th bay; segmental-arched windows on 1st; brick beltcourses; pedimented dormers. Day & Klauder.

John Rogers Hegeman Dormitory, 1926. Colonial Revival; 1 1/2 - 5-1/2 stories; hip and flank gable; brick; group of block both low and high around corner and east-facing courtyard; Caswell Dorm. on north side of court; smallest block faces Lincoln Field; pedimented dormers. Day & Klauder.

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Brown University--Lincoln Field (continued)

Walter S. Huntington Psychology Laboratory, 1958. 3-1/2 stories; false mansard; brick with stone trim; 9 bays with central pedimented Doric entrance and double stairs; no windows on 1st; 8/8 windows on 2nd and 3rd; brick balustrade and parapet; spare. Perry, Shaw, Hepburn & Dean. (NC)

Plant and Environment Laboratory, 1964-5. Greenhouse, 1-1/2 stories; flank gable; glass and concrete. Donald Prout. (NC)

Bio-Medical Research Unit, 1965. 4; hip; brick; set at right angles behind Arnold Biology Lab; recessed entrance under Romanesque arch in sunken terrace; vertical strips of narrow, round-headed windows; corbelled brick cornice on truncated hip. William Warner. (NC)

BURR'S LANE

- 1 House, 1820-40 with addition c. 1980. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; flank gable; clapboard; entrance on south up high flight of steps under flat-roofed porch; 5 bay with molded window caps and panelled pilasters; L to east with porch across front; wide entablature. Formerly 483-7 North Main. Now also 1 Benefit Street.
- 2 Shed, c. 1985. 1; shed; flush and vertical sheathing. (NC)
- 3 House, c. 1870. 2-1/2 stories; end gable; clapboard; flat-roofed porch with 2 story bay beside it; square bay on rear west; modillion cornice. Moved from Hope Street.
- 4-6 Albert G. Angell House, c. 1882. 2-1/2 stories; flank gable; clapboard; duplex worker's cottage with bracketed door hood over paired center entries; bracketed window caps.

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Burr's Lane (continued)

- 5 William Rea House, c. 1885. 2-1/2 stories; flank gable; clapboard; entrance on east side; 6 bays with off center entrance; Greek Revival door with transom; molded window caps.
- 10 Joseph Whipple House, c. 1720. Colonial; 2 1/2 stories; end gable; clapboard; simple 2 bay house with prominent molded window casings and a lean-to on rear. Moved from Star Street.

CABOT STREET

- 29-31 James Hammond House, 1887. Queen Anne; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard and shingle; cross-gabled roof with pedimented dormers; fine turned post porch runs across front with geometric pattern railing. E. I. Nickerson.

CADY STREET

- 6 See 187 North Main Street. (NC)
- 8 Amos D. Yeomans House, 1836. 2-1/2 stories; mansard; clapboard; 5 bay, center recessed entrance with wide entablature and sidelights; molded window caps; corner boards; pedimented dormers on later mansard.
- 10-2 Lorenzo B. Makepeace House, 1866. 2-1/2 stories; mansard; clapboard; 2 bay with bracketed hood over door and 2 story bay beside it; flat-topped dormers above heavy cornice; L on rear.
- 11 Nathan Packard House, before 1798. Colonial; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof; pedimented doorway flanked by Ionic pilasters on basement story at west end.
- 14 Charles Shaw House, c. 1846. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; end gable; clapboard; 3 bay with recessed entrance under wide, peaked entablature; sidelights on entrance; molded window surrounds; corner boards and wide entablature; pedimented gable.

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Cady Street (continued)

- 15 James Mumford House, 1828. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; flank gable; clapboard; 4 bay with off center entrance with pilasters and wide entrablature; heavily molded window casings; bracketed eaves probably added c. 1853 when moved; high stoop.

CANAL STREET

- 1 Rhode Island School of Design Auditorium, 1940. Philip D. Creer, architect. 2-1/2 stories; cross gable; brick; entrance under suspended overhangs west and south; service tower to east, including flys; cross gable with vertical strips of windows on west front. Also 2-16 North Main Street.
- 25 Morris Plan Building, now R.I.S.D. Store, 1926. Jackson, Robertson & Adams, architects. Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; cross gable; brick with limestone trim; echoes nearby Market House; 3 bays under main gable; round-headed windows on 1st; round and diamond windows in gable end; round-headed door with scrolled pediment to left of main block; balustraded window above door; urn finials.
- 31 Cheapside Land Co. Building, 1929. Howe & Church, architects. Regency Revival; 8 stories; flat roof; concrete; office tower with a polished granite base containing high round-headed windows with iron tracery; windows with iron balconies above main floor; segmental-arch parapet contains relief of 19th-century Providence riverfront scene and R.I. state seal; urn finials.
- 55 Arnold-Hoffman Building, now R.I.S.D., 1849. Early Victorian; 4-1/2 stories; brick with stone lintels; flank gable roof; stone facing on first story commercial facade.
- 189 Massachusetts Mutual Building, ? altered c. 1976. 3 stories; flat roof; stone and brick; recessed central

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Canal Street (continued)

entrance under broad overhang; elevator tower on back; greatly altered 19th- or early 20th-century warehouse converted to offices.

CHARLESFIELD STREET

- 1 See manuscript.
- 5-7 Charles Lippitt House, 1845-53. Italianate double house; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof with octagonal cupola and bracket cornice; corner pilasters; 6 bay facade with central, Ionic double entrance porch with bracket cornice.
- 13 William R. Watson House, 1847, altered c. 1870s and 1936. Originally 3 Greek Revival row houses; 2 stories; corner pilasters; classical portico entrances; mansard roof added 1870's and in 1936 the western-most house was removed and the structure was converted to a single house with a 5 bay facade and central Ionic entrance portico.
- 35 Solomon Townsend House, 1827. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof with low balustraded monitor; corner quoins; 5 bay facade with central doorway in Ionic enframement with side lights.
- 37 Robert Purkis House, c. 1825. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof; 5 bay facade; central elliptical gan doorway with side lights.
- 38 Robert Purkis House, 1845. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof set end-to-street; panelled corner pilasters; 3 bay facade with off center, pedimented, recessed entry flanked by pilasters.
- 51-3 See manuscript.
- 55 See manuscript.

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Charlesfield Street (continued)

- 59 William D. Fuller House, 1877. Second Empire; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; mansard roof with dormers and bracket cornice; single and double windows under bracketed caps; one story arcaded entrance porch.
- 61 H. A. Horton House, 1857-1875. Gothic Revival; 1-1/2 stories; clapboard; cross-gable roof; single and double windows under Gothic labels; decorative sawn entrance porch set in arms of cross-gable.
- 63-5 See manuscript.
- 66-8 See manuscript.
- 70-2 See manuscript.
- 71-3 George Fuller Double House, 1872. Second Empire; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; mansard roof with paired bracket cornice; bracketed window caps; double entry in central arcaded porch.
- 74-6 See manuscript.
- 75 See manuscript.
- 78 See manuscript.
- 79 Frederick Fuller House, now Eldridge Hall, Brown University, 1869. Second Empire; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; flared mansard roof; three bay facade; central pavilion breaks roofline and contains arcaded entrance porch.
- 100 See manuscript.
- 108-10 See manuscript.

CHURCH STREET

- 9 Benjamin Allen House, 1787. Colonial; 2-1/2 stories; mansard; clapboard; double stairs to entrance; 5 bay

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Church Street (continued)

- with central pedimented entrance; molded window caps; later mansard with pedimented dormers and modillion cornice.
- 11 Abel Allen House, 1775-9. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; flank gable; clapboard; 4 bay with off-center entrance on west side; flared lintels on 1st floor windows and entrance; transom on entrance; high stoop; deep eaves.
- 15 Ezekiel Owen House, 1850-4. 2-1/2 stories; flank gable; clapboard; entrance on east side under bracketed porch; heavily molded window caps; corner boards; modillion cornice; pedimented gable ends.

COLLEGE STREET

- 2 Rhode Island School of Design College Building/Helen Adelia Rowe Metcalf Building, 1936 with elements from 1822. Jackson, Robertson & Adams. Georgian Revival; a series of 3-1/2 story blocks ascending a steep hillside between North Main and Benefit Streets; red brick with limestone and wood trim; at its western end on North Main Street, the building incorporates the facade of the Franklin House Hotel (1822) by John Holden Greene.
- 42 Truman Beckwith House, now the Providence Handicraft Club, 1828. John Holden Greene. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; brick with stone and wood trim; hipped roof and monitor with balustrades; 5 bay facade with central balustraded Ionic portico and elliptical leaded fanlight doorway with a Palladian type window above; sited on a hillside lot with a courtyard and stable complex running up the hill.
- 48 William J. King House, 1845. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; hipped roof with monitor; panelled corner pilasters; 5 bay facade with central Ionic portico; sited on a high landscaped terrace behind an iron fence.

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College Street (continued)

- 54 John Whipple House, 1838. Italianate; 3 stories; clapboard; hipped roof with modillion cornice; quoins; 3 bay facade with central balustraded Doric portico; sited on a landscaped terrace. House was enlarged by Alpheus Morse in 1867 for William S. Slater.
- 62-4 List Art Building, Brown University, 1969-71. Philip Johnson, architect. Modern; 5-story main block set end to street, with asymmetrically placed 2-story lecture hall projecting from west facade; flat roof with jutting triangular skylights in sawtooth pattern; natural finish reinforced concrete; colossal entrance portico on west recessed under projecting 5th story supported by tall concrete piers.

CONGDON STREET

- 1 House, before 1857. 2-1/2 stories; mansard; clapboard with brick firewall on rear; irregular plan with flat-roofed entrance porch; 2 story bay next to porch; double bays on south; all bays panelled; panelled pilasters; modillion cornice; hooded dormers. Also 30 Angell Street.
- 5-7 Apartment Building, early 20th century. Mission Revival; 3 stories; flat roof behind shaped parapet pierced by arches; stucco; projecting end pavilions.
- 14-20 Apartment Building, now Farnum Hall, R.I.S.D. c. 1920. 3 stories; flat; brick; U plan with multiple entrances around courtyard; yellow-brown tapestry brick with red brick trim; bracketed; pitched overhang.
- 17 Congdon Street Baptist Church, 1874-5. Italianate; 2 stories; brick on first story and clapboard on second story; gable roof with corbel cornice; large round-headed triple window in southern gable end; regularly spaced arched windows along flank with wooden molded labels on second story; entrance in base of 3 story square tower. This church is the outgrowth of the

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Congdon Street (continued)

- congregation organized in 1819 as the African Union Meeting. C. F. Wilcox.
- 19 House, before 1857. 2-1/2 stories; cross gable; clapboard and shingle; panelled pilasters on bottom, entered by long flight of stairs in arms of cross gables. A mid-19th-century building altered in the early 20th century.
- 26 Augustine F. DeCosta House, 1859-60. Victorian-Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof set end to street; 3 bay facade; off-center transom light doorway under bracketed hood.
- 29 House, before 1857. 2-1/2 stories; end gable; clapboard; 3 bay with sidelighted entrance under bracketed hood; heavily molded window lintels.
- 30 Amasa Paine House, c. 1856. Early Victorian; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; mansard roof with dormer and bracket cornice; 2 bay facade with side entrance porch and ell; set behind a fine iron fence. Thomas Tefft?
- 34 Samuel Morgan House, 1822-4. 2-1/2 stories; end gable; clapboard; Federal house with many additions; entrance under flat-topped portico; square oriel on south; many additions to north rear.
- 38 John Steib House, c. 1853. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof; panelled corner pilasters; 5 bay facade with central doorway in classical enframement.
- 43 Isaac M. Cheseborough House, 1857-75. 3-1/2 stories; hip; clapboard; 3 bay with fine octagonal columned porch; addition with garage under to south; molded window caps; dormer.
- 48 Welcome Congdon House, 1822. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof; 5 bay facade with central fanlight doorway flanked by Doric pilasters supporting ogee entablature hood.

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Congdon Street (continued)

- 54-76
even Prospect Terrace, 1867, 1877, 1920s, 1939.
A long, narrow hillside park set on a terrace on the west side of Congdon Street, planted with grass lawns and informally sited trees and groups of shrubbery. The terrace's massive stone retaining walls are topped with a wrought-iron pale fence edging a perimeter walkway with benches. The park offers a spectacular panoramic vista of central and western Providence. At its center, overlooking the city, is the Roger Williams Monument (1939. Ralph Walker, architect; Lee Friedlander, sculptor), comprising an abstract, modernistic, trabeated triumphal arch fronted by a large-scale statue of Roger Williams, the founder of Providence, executed in Social Realist style. Isaac Hale and a group of private citizens who appreciated the area's value as a scenic overlook purchased the southern portion of the present property in the 1860s, and donated it to the city for public park purposes. Park improvements in the 1870s included erection of the terrace retaining wall and iron fence. Property to the north (#s 60-76 Congdon) was added in the 1920s, and the park was selected as the site of the Williams Monument at the time of Providence's Tercentenary in 1936.
- 55 See 2 Cushing Street.
- 65 Carl Haffenreffer House, 1950s. Regency Revival; 2-1/2 stories; hip; brick; rectangular block set on high basement with garage under and entrance on north side; brick quoining; bow window, delicate iron railing and urns on west front; Chippendale balustrade around low ventilating roof gable.
- 67 Samuel Lincoln House, 1844-7. 3; mansard; clapboard; 3 bay block with entrance on south side on high stoop under flat-roofed porch; bay window on front overlook Prospect Park; hooded dormers; L to rear with similar cornice but later Queen Anne details.

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Congdon Street (continued)

- 73 House, before 1857. Greek Revival; 1-1/2 stories; flank gable; clapboard; entrance on south side in large yard under semi-circular porch; panelled corner pilasters; double bays overlooking Prospect Park from 2nd floor; cross gable and ogee oriel on north; shed dormer on south.
- 85-7 Samuel Austin House, 1850-3. 2-1/2 stories; flank gable; clapboard; double house with paired center entrances under Colonial Revival pedimented porch; each house has 3 bays with molded window caps.
- 88 Dike-Willson House, 1832, remodeled 1885. Federal and Federal Revival; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; hipped roof with large monitor; corner pilasters; 5 bay facade with central portico with reeded columns and enclosed porch above; rear Doric porch with dentil cornice. Built for Albyn Dike at 110 Bowen Street. Moved here and altered by Edmund Willson of Stone, Carpenter & Willson in 1885.
- 78 Chase House, 1987-8. Kite-Palmer, architects. Postmodern; 2 stories; hip roof; clapboard; asymmetrical massing; large contemporary dwelling with traditional styling. (NC)
- 90 Richard Bush House, 1850. Victorian-Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof set end to street; bracket cornice; panelled corner pilasters; 3 bay facade; off center Ionic portico.
- 93 Samuel Austin House, 1846. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof set end to street; panelled corner pilasters; 3 bay facade with off center Doric entrance portico; set on landscaped terrace.
- 97 Benjamin Baker House, 1840. Early Victorian-Greek Revival; 1-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof set end to street; panelled corner pilasters; 5 bay entrance facade on south side with central pillared portico.

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Congdon Street (continued)

- 98 Emma Smith House, 1854. Italianate; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; hipped roof with balustraded deck and dormers; bracket cornice; 3 bay facade with molded window caps; central doorway under Italianate entrance hood.
- 101 James E. Budlong House, c. 1850. Greek Revival-Italianate; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof set end to street bracket cornice; 3 bay facade with off-center entrance in a columned portico with acanthus-leaf capitals; rear ell; set on a high landscaped terrace.
- 104 Benevolent Congregational Society Parsonage Estate, before 1833. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof; 5 bay facade with central capped doorway with overhead and side lights reached by a double flight of steps.
- 110 Dr. William Mauran House, 1972-75. Huygens & Tape. Modern; one story; brick columns and steel beams with brick and glass infill; flat roof with full skylight; sited on declining slope of steep hillside with terraced patio in rear.
- 112 After 1895. Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; flank gable; shingle; entrance on south side under enclosed entrance porch; mullioned square bay on 1st floor front; 2nd floor overhangs 1st; shed dormer on north; small dormers on south.
- 116 Before 1857. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; end gable; shingle; 3 bays with off-center Doric portico with flat roof and sidelighted door; panelled pilasters; new rear entry to south; pedimented gable.
- 119 John A. Parker House, 1851-53. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof set end to street; panelled corner pilasters; 3 bay facade with off center entrance in one story columned portico with acanthus capitals; set on a high landscaped terrace.

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Congdon Street (continued)

- 120 William E. Haskins House, 1851. Greek Revival; 2 1/2-stories; end gable; clapboard; 3 bay with porch across front and floor-to-ceiling parlor windows; molded window caps; L to south; pedimented gable with modillion cornice; corner boards.
- 124 After 1908. 2-1/2 stories; hip; shingle; possibly a 2-family originally; porch with later iron railing above; 2 story bay next to porch; new porch on rear; greenhouse window on 2nd floor north; dormer on front.
- 125 After 1908. Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; hip; shingle; entrance on south into large yard; porch with large "solarium" above it; faceted oriel at southwest corner of 2nd floor; deep eaves; solar panels on south; outbuilding to rear which may be studio.
- 126-8 After 1908. 3-1/2 stories; hip and cross gable; shingle; 3-decker with later porch on 1st floor only and bays on east and south; porches on rear.
- 130 Stewart C. Cruikshank House, 1933. Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; flank gable; shingle; 5 bay with center entrance under arched pediment; modern, angular, multi-level addition to rear.
- 131 After 1895. 1-1/2 stories; end gable; asphalt shingles; cottage with entrance porch to south; 2nd story windows cut through the eaves; deep eaves with sawn rafter ends.
- 134 1895-1908. 2-1/2 stories; end gable; clapboard and shingle; 2-family with single entrance, shallow bays and overhanging gables.
- 138 Stephen Atwater House, 1853. 2-1/2 stories; flank gable stucco; 4 bays with L to north; entrance under flat roofed porch with iron balustrade above; entrance has round-arched sidelights and door panels; bracketed Italianate eaves.

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Congdon Street (continued)

- 141 James Ide? House, 1845. 2-1/2 stories; flank gable; clapboard; 5 bay with center entrance on south side; high basement; simple.
- 144 Before 1857. 1-1/2 stories; end gable; asphalt shingles; original entry porch on south now enclosed; truncated gable dormers on north and south; large flat-roofed addition to north; greatly altered.
- 148 Arthur M. Clarke House, 1870. 2-1/2 stories; end gable; clapboard; 3 bay with hooded and transomed entrance; segmental-arched glass in doubl doors; corner pilasters; 2 story bay to south; bracketed eaves; shed entrance on north rear.
- 152 House, 1857-75. 2-1/2 stories; flank gable; clapboard and shingle; 5 bay center entry with bracketed hood and eaves; entrance on south side; bay window on south; porches on west. Same door hood as #148.
- 153-5 House, 1911. 2-1/2 stories; cross gable; shingle; 2-family with balustraded front porches on high lot; bays on front and sides under broad overhanging gables. Built by the R. I. Guild.
- 156 House, after 1895. 2-1/2 stories; end gambrel; clapboard and shingle; broad gambrel with porch and bay under its front overhang; dormers on sides.
- 163 House, 1857-75. Second Empire; 2-1/2 stories; mansard; clapboard; block set on large lot; shed-roofed double entrance; panelled bays; molded window caps; modillion cornice; hooded dormers.
- 168 House, after 1895. Colonial Revival; 1-1/2 stories; flank gable; siding; 3 bay with center fnalighted and sidelighted entrance.
- 169 House, 1857-75. Second Empire; 2-1/2 stories; mansard; shingle; 3 bay block with flaring mansard; front entrance has small 2 story enclosure; paired windows with molded caps; flat headed dormers.

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Congdon Street (continued)

- 170 House, 1857-75. 2-1/2 stories; hip; siding; stable converted to house; 3 bays with 1 large door remaining; modillion cornice; original ventilator; openings greatly altered.
- 171 Ephraim Martin House, 1856. Italianate villa; 2-1/2 stories; 3 story square tower set between arms of cross-gable roof; 1 story pillared entrance porch projects from base of tower.
- 172 House, 1857-75. 2-1/2 stories; flank gable; clapboard; 5 bay with central entrance on south side under pedimented vestibule; L to west with porch across it; possibly a 1-1/2 story with its roof raised; windows on 2nd floor altered.
- 173 Sanford C. Hovey House, 1881. Victorian with stick style decoration; 2-1/2 story; hip and cross gable roof with dormers; bay windows; pedimented stick style entrance porch. William R. Walker and Son.
- 174-6 Two-decker, 1875-95. 2-1/2 stories; end gable; shingle; 2-family with recessed entries under overhanging gable; large bay tower to south; railings altered.
- 180 House, 1857-75. 1-1/2 stories; end gable; asphalt shingles; cottage with Queen Anne porch; bay window on front and side; bracketed eaves.

CONSTITUTION HILL

- 1-15 Kates Condominiums, 1979. Michael Ertel, architect. 3 stories; sloping roof; clapboard?; row of townhouses on sloping site with projecting balconies; garages under; basement entrances. (NC)

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CREIGHTON STREET

- 9-11 1875-95. 2-1/2 stories; cross gable; clapboard; duplex with wrap around porch; 2nd floor porch enclosed; pedimented gable with slight overhang.
- 10-2 After 1895. 2-1/2 stories; end gable; clapboard; duplex with wrap-around porch with faceted corner projection; later shed dormer to east.
- 13-5 James F. Cottrell House, 1894. Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; end gable; shingle; duplex with balustraded porch with cut corners flanked by 2 story bay. Norman Isham.
- 16 After 1895. 2-1/2 stories; end gable; clapboard; duplex with large 2-story porch on front; bay on southwest corner.
- 17-9 Charles P. Olney House, 1888. 2-1/2 stories; shingled; asymmetrical cross gabled roof with corner tower; gable partially overhangs a two story porch.
- 20 After 1895. Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; end gable; clapboard; broad porch flanked by 1 story bay; bay above porch too; slightly overhanging gambrel peak; tall chimney on west.
- 21-3 After 1895. 2-1/2 stories; end gable; shingle; simple duplex with porches on west; triple windows.
- 22 1875-95. 1-1/2 stories; end gable; clapboard; simple 2 bay cottage with square bay and alter pediment applied over entrance.
- 25 Nelson Brown House, 1855. Italianate; 2 stories; flat; clapboard; L plan with later Colonial Revival porch across front and extending into arms of L where entrance is; molded window caps; deep bracketed eaves; corner boards.
- 28 1875-95. 1-1/2 stories; end gable; clapboard (?); simple cottage.

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Creighton Street (continued)

- 29-31 1875-95. 2-1/2 stories; end gable; shingle; duplex with 2nd floor porch enclosed.
- 32 After 1895. Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; cross gambrel; clapboard and shingle; porch across front under narrow gambrel; simple.
- 35 1875-95. 2-1/2 stories; end gable; clapboard and shingle; obscured by trees.
- 37 Richard Davis House, 1858. Italianate-cottage orne; 2 stories; clapboard; low hipped roof with tall corner tower; sawn pendants along cornice; round-topped and grouped windows; entrance in base of tower under bracketed hood.

CUSHING STREET

- 2 Daniel C. Cushing House, 1817. Federal; square; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; hip roof; corner quoins; 3 bay facade with enclosed entrance porch; rear ell. Also 55 Congdon Street.
- 7 Eaton W. Maxcy House, 1844. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gabled roof set end to street; panelled corner pilasters; 5 bay entrance facade on west with heavy central Doric portico; 2-1/2 story rear ell at right angle to house in same style.
- 8 Susan L. Cushing House, c.1838. Greek Revival; 1-1/2 stories; clapboard; wide, pedimented gable end to street; panelled corner pilasters; 3 bay facade with center entrance porch; bay window above; later cupola; new balcony and dormer with round-headed window on west; 1-1/2 story ell behind.
- 10 Nelson S. Eddy House, 1845. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; pedimented gable end to street; panelled corner pilasters; 3 bay facade with off-center Doric entrance portico with bay window above; ell on east.

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Cushing Street (continued)

- 13 Mumford-Brown House, c.1845, c.1874. 3-1/2 stories; clapboard; gabled roof set end to street with paired bracket cornice; 3 bay facade with heavy bracketed window caps off-center; Italianate arcaded entrance portico and arcaded porch along west side.
- 22 Smith Owen House, by Thomas Tefft, 1852. Early Victorian; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; hipped roof with two dormers; 3 bay facade with columned front porch with latticed arches.
- 24 1875-95. Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; end gable; stucco; extremely narrow with shallow L plan and clipped gable on front; entrance on west; projecting square bay on 1st floor with band of windows; shed dormers.
- 25 Samuel W. Kilvert House, 1903. Georgian Revival; 2-1/2 stories; brick with wood and stone trim; gabled roof with pedimented dormers, modillion cornice, end chimneys; 5 bay facade; flat central bay flanked by curved bays on first story; central Ionic entrance, scroll pedimented second story hall window above.
- 27 The Powder House, before 1776, alt. and moved 1857. 2-1/2 stories; hip with monitor; clapboard; entrance on west under porch with round-headed latticed openings; door has sidelights and bracketed 18th-c. cap; later enclosure above porch; later L to west with blank walls and skylights. Built for Henry L. Aldrich, used as a powder house and coachman's house, moved to site. Possibly altered by Thomas Tefft.
- 28 After 1895. Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; hip; clapboard; entrance on east under enclosed porch with fluted Doric columns; broad windows; deep bracketed eaves; dormers.
- 30/32 After 1895. Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; cross gable; clapboard; entrances on east and west under overhanging 2nd floor; porches have rounded "balconies"

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Cushing Street (continued)

- to side; paired bays on south front; panelled window band in gable end; bracketed eaves.
- 33 After 1895. Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; end gable; brick; bowed vestibule with pedimented entrance on east side; paired oriels on north front; iron railings; steeply pitched roof with end chimneys and modillion cornice.
- 34 Laouisianna Fish House, 1896. 2-1/2 stories; end gable; clapboard and shingle; entrance on east under Doric porch; triangular bay on south front; 1 story L on rear; simple. Hilton and Jackson.
- 37 Rose C. Hilton House, 1900. Tudor Revival; 2-1/2 stories; cross gable; brick with half-timbering; entrance on west through projecting porch; leaded casements on 1st floor; half-timbered overhanging 2nd floor; gargoyles downspouts. H. K. Hilton.
- 38 F. W. Matteson House, 1896. Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; hip; clapboard; entrance on south under faceted porch with panelled ceiling; balustrade above porch missing; fanlighted entrance flanked by bay with tower; bay on east end. Stone, Carpenters, & Willson.
- 84-6 After 1895. 2-1/2 stories; hip; shingle; 2-family with porches under deep flaring eaves; garages under on east.
- 154 After 1895. 2-1/2 stories; end gable; shingle; 4 bay with balustraded entry porch; porch to east in yard; pedimented gable; dormers.
- 166 1875-95. 2-1/2 stories; cross gable; clapboard and patterned shingle; entrance under enclosed porch; square oriel on 2nd floor west.
- 167 c.1900. 2-1/2 stories; hip; clapboard and shingle; square block with entrance under recessed porch; bay on front; dormer.

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Cushing Street (continued)

- 169 c.1890. 2-1/2 stories; flank gable; shingle; unusual small building set in middle of block; entrance on north end with pergola on east side; sweeping roof with shed dormers breaking through eaves; casement in gable end.
- 172 Mrs. Sullivan D. Ames House, 1886. Queen Anne; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; hipped roof with large gable dormers and gabled turned post entrance porch; three tapering chimneys; irregular plan and massing contribute to picturesque appearance.

DEFOE PLACE

3-4

DOVE STREET

15-18 See manuscript.

EAST STREET

- 2 See manuscript.
- 4-4-1/2 See manuscript.
- 5 See manuscript.
- 6 See manuscript.
- 7 See manuscript.
- 8 House, 1857-1875. Italianate; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof set end to street with modillion cornice; 2 story bay window with cornices; off-center bracketed and hooded entry.
- 10 Union Baptist Church, 1876. Late Gothic Revival; brick; gable roof set end to street, corbel cornice;

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East Street (continued)

pointed arched windows with Gothic tracery; square tower on north side also has Gothic windows and a corbel cornice; vestibule with twin pointed-arch doorways under twin gables.12 See manuscript.

13 See manuscript.

15 See manuscript.

18 See manuscript.

19 See manuscript.

20 See manuscript.

21 See manuscript.

22 See manuscript.

23 See manuscript.

24 See manuscript.

25 See manuscript.

27 See manuscript.

36 See manuscript.

38 See manuscript.

40 See manuscript.

42 John R. Kiernan House, c. 1877. Italianate; 2-1/2 stories; shingle siding probably over clapboard; gable roof set end to street with paired bracket cornice; 2 story bay window with cornices, and off-center pillared entrance porch.

43 See manuscript.

44 See manuscript.

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EUCLID AVENUE

- 2 After 1895. Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; end gable; shingle; "shell" door hood carried on brackets; enclosed porch on east with later balustrade above; plate glass windows with rear entrance on west for commercial use; deep eaves on sides; gable end overhangs.
- 5/7 1875-95. Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; hip; clapboard; broad porch with paired Doric columns; 2 entrances set at angles under porch; later iron stair railings; balustrade above porch missing; pilastered, pedimented window in stairhall to left of porch; pedimented dormers; deep eaves.
- 9/11 After 1895. Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; hip; clapboard and shingle; entrance porches on sides; bay on 1st floor front and unusual bracketed ogee lintel; east stairhall has elliptical window with original porch under; west stairhall has Palladian window with later porch; panelled corner posts; modillion cornice.
- 10 After 1895. 2-1/2 stories; hip; shingle; house converted to commercial use; all 1st floor windows replaced and new entrance put in sloping projection on west side; triangular bay on 1st floor front; 1st overhangs 2nd; deep eaves.
- 14 After 1895. 1-1/2 stories; end gambrel; shingle; entrance under porch with stout Doric columns; gambrel deeply overhangs 1st; side dormers.
- 15 After 1895. Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; hip; shingle; central porch has paired Doric columns and Ionic pilasters with elliptical window above; scroll neck pediments on 1st floor front windows; Doric side porch with round headed window in stairhall above; wide entablature; dormers with shell casting in pediment.

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Euclid Avenue (continued)

- 18 1875-95. Colonial Revival; 1-1/2 stories; flank gambrel; shingle; broad porch with deeply overhanging gambrel; unevenly sized dormers.

FONES ALLEY

- 10 Carriage House, 1857-75. 1-1/2 stories; hip; brick; stable converted to residential use; segmental arched entrance and carriage doors with later window at 2nd floor level; bracketed eaves; ventilator with weather vane. Rear of 97 Angell.
- 15 Carriage House, 1857-75. 1-1/2 stories; flank gable; brick and clapboard; stable converted to residential use; bracketed overhang; truncated gable end; shed dormers. Rear of 72 Waterman.
- 82 Mid-20 th century. 1 story; flank gable; concrete block and glass; saltbox with glass storefront.

GEORGE STREET

- 2 Eliza Ward House, 1814-1823. Federal; 2-1/2 stories (plus exposed basement); brick; hipped roof; 5 bay facade - originally a central entrance was located between the first and second stories reached by a high double flight of steps; in 1892 Stone, Carpenter & Willson remodeled the house making the original entrance into an oriel, removing the exterior stairs, and inserting a fine elliptical leaded fanlight door in the basement story.
- 12 See manuscript.
- 18 Charles Coggeshall House, 1791-1798. Colonial; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof; 5 bay facade; central pedimented Ionic doorway on a high stoop reached by a double flight of steps.
- 19 See manuscript.

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George Street (continued)

- 21 Seth Davis Jr. and Malachi Green House, 1795-1797. Colonial; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof; 5 bay facade; central pedimented Ionic doorway reached by a double flight of steps.
- 25 House, 1875-1908. Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gambrel roof with three pedimented dormers; 5 bay facade with central columned entrance porch; double flight of stone steps.
- 37 Daniel Hale House, 1825. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; stucco; gable roof with low monitor; 5 bay facade with central elliptical fanlight doorway with side lights reached by a double flight of stone steps.
- 47-9 Seth Adams Double House (Horace Mann House, Brown University), 1854. Richard Upjohn, architect. Italianate double house; 3-1/2 stories; brick; cross-gabled roof; pedimented end pavilions with semi-circular windows in peaks flank recessed central section containing twin arched doorways reached by a flight of stone steps.
- 59 Irene Butler House (Religious Studies Department, Brown University), 1915. Clarke & Howe, architects. Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; brick; gambrel roof with segmental dormers; 5 bay facade with central pedimented Doric portico.
- 67 Thomas Whitaker House (now owned by Brown University), 1821-4. John Holden Greene, architect. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; hipped roof with balustrade and monitor; quoins; 3 bay facade with off-center balustraded Ionic portico and elliptical fanlight doorway with a one story bay window above.
- 71 Francis W. Goddard House (Brown University), c. 1872. High Victorian; 2-1/2 stories; brick; mansard roof cut by gables; 3 story tower; side entrance under arcaded porch.

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George Street (continued)

- 106 Joseph Haile House (Gardner House, Brown University), 1806. Federal; 3-1/2 stories; brick; hipped roof with monitor; 5 bay facade with central Ionic portico with balustrade and elliptical fanlight doorway on a high stoop reached by a double flight of stone steps.
- 114 St. Stephen's Guild House, 1890s. See manuscript.
- 122 St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, 1862. Richard Upjohn, architect. Gothic Revival; rectangular mass with gable-plus-shed roof; gray Smithfield stone in regular coursed ashlar; brownstone trim of belt courses, gable capings; pinnacles, and hood moldings of doors and windows; main entrance is framed by a brownstone Tudor arch and surmounted by a trefoil window; the unfinished square tower was capped with corner pinnacles and a copper-clad spire in 1900.
- 141 Nancy K. Bishop House, 1894. Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gambrel roof; 5 bay facade with pedimented central section flanked by Ionic pilasters; large arched recessed entry with fanlight doorway. Also 151 Thayer Street.
- 155 See manuscript.
- 159 See manuscript.
- 163 See manuscript.
- 170 See manuscript.
- 173 See manuscript.
- 177 Frederick M. Sackett House, 1894. Stone, carpenter & Willson, architects. Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gambrel roof with pedimented dormers, balustrade, modillion cornice; 3 bay facade with pedimented central section including Palladian window and semi-circular Doric entrance portico flanked by major order Ionic pilasters.

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George Street (continued)

- 180 Brown University Computer Laboratory, 1959-60. Philip Johnson, architect. 2 stories; flat roof; reinforced concrete piers with truss pattern at top backed by glass curtain wall. (NC)
- 182 Elizabeth Pearce House, 1898. Angell and Swift, architects. Richardsonian Romanesque; 2-1/2 stories; rough ashlar granite with brownstone trim around irregularly-placed and grouped windows; porte-cochere at NW; conservatory projecting at SW corner; entrance in large, low arched frontal porch. The carriage house stands at 21 Manning Street.
- 183 Joseph O'Connell House, 1924. Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; brick; gable roof with pedimented dormers and modillion cornice; 5 bay facade with central columned entrance porch.

GEORGE M. COHAN BOULEVARD

132-180 See manuscript.

GOULDING STREET

5-7 See manuscript.

GOVERNOR STREET

3 See manuscript.

7 See manuscript.

7A See manuscript.

11-11-1/2 See manuscript.

12-12A See manuscript.

16 See manuscript.

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Governor Street (continued)

- 20 See manuscript.
- 22 See manuscript.
- 27-9 See manuscript.
- 31 See manuscript.
- 34-6 See manuscript.
- 35 See manuscript.
- 40 See manuscript.
- 43 See manuscript.
- 44 See manuscript.
- 46 See manuscript.
- 47-9 James O. Sullivan House, 1878. Second Empire; 2-family house; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; mansard roof with dormers and bracket cornice; a two story bay window flanks Italianate entrance porch with bracket cornice.
- 53 See manuscript.
- 57 2 family house, 1857-1875. Bracketed Italianate; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof set end-to-street with bracket cornice; 2 story bay window flanks Italianate entrance porch.
- 63 George H. Paddock House, 1868-1869. Bracketed Italianate; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; cross-gable roof with bracket cornice; 2 story bay window flanks one story Italianate entrance porch with bracket cornice.
- 64 See manuscript.
- 67-9 See manuscript.

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Governor Street (continued)

- 68 See manuscript.
- 73 See manuscript.
- 75-7 See manuscript.
- 81-3 See manuscript.
- 85 See manuscript.
- 91-3 See manuscript.
- 95 See manuscript.

HALSEY STREET

- 11 Allen Green House, 1857. Early Victorian-Italianate; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; 2 bay structure under hip roof with cupola; quoins, modillion cornice; Doric entrance porch with wide bracketed cornice; double windows and double door with glazing.
- 16-8 Mawney Carpenter House, 1846. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof set end-to-street; corner pilasters, off-center recessed entry. Moved from 710 North Main in 1973.
- 17 George S. Hopkins House, 1854. Greek Revival type with Italianate trim; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; pedimented gable end-to-street; bracket cornice; panelled corner pilasters; off-center entry under heavy entrance hood.
- 22 Nathaniel G. Helme House, 1846-1850. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof; panelled corner pilasters; 5 bay facade with central recessed entry in classical enframement.
- 23 Joseph Durfee, Jr. House, 1848. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; pedimented gable end-to-street with

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Halsey Street (continued)

- panelled corner pilasters and panelled pilasters flanking recessed off-center entry.
- 26 William G. Helme House, built in 1814 and altered in 1882 by John Heathcote. Late Victorian; gable roof set flank to street; gabled central pavilion with patterned shingles in gable end; much lattice-work and varied sawed and turned ornament applied to the earlier structure; gabled ell on west.
- 27 David A. Cleaveland House, 1846. Gothic cottage; 1-1/2 stories; clapboard; steep gable roof broken by dormers and a gabled bay-window projection; sawn trim side entrance.
- 30 1875-95. 2-1/2 stories; hip, clapboard and shingle; duplex with balustraded porch across front; paired bays; deep eaves; dormer.
- 35 Nathan M. Briggs House, c.1841. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; end gable; clapboard; simple 3 bay house with sidelighted door under wide entablature; corner boards; pedimented gable; molded window caps; extensive additions to rear.
- 43-5 Three-decker, 1908-24. 3-1/2 stories; end gable; clapboard and shingle; 3-decker with porches across front flanked by bays; gable end has shingled arch containing recessed windows.
- 44 Row Houses, c.1980. Paul Kelly, architect. Postmodern; 2-1/2 stories; cross gable; clapboard; on prominent corner lot with high retaining wall; designed in simplified version of 19th-century vernacular Victorian; entrance from Halsey into rear court of L plan; varied porches, balconies, bays, and gables.
(NC)
- 47-9 Two-decker, 1895-1908. 2-1/2 stories; hip; clapboard and shingle; 2-family with porches flanked by bays; central dormer.

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Halsey Street (continued)

- 50 Two-decker, 1908-26. 2-1/2 stories; end gable; brick and shingle; 2-family with recessed porches and triple windows.
- 54 House, 1857-75. Second Empire; 2-1/2 stories; mansard; clapboard; L plan with entrance on west under porch; iron fencing; molded window caps; modillion cornice; segmental arched dormers; large square projection on south front.
- 59 Two-decker, 1875-95. Queen Anne; 2-1/2 stories; cross gable; clapboard and shingle; very fine duplex with L plan, panelled bays, molded window caps and gable trim; rear porches now enclosed, set high on corner.
- 61-3 Three-decker, after 1908. 3-1/2 stories; end gable; clapboard and shingle; 3-decker with porches with later iron railings flanked by bays; deep eaves.
- 65 House, after 1957. Contemporary; 1; flat; vertical sheathing; L plan with garage under; bands of windows; entrance in arms of L under cantilevered overhang.
(NC)
- 66 1875-95. 2-1/2 stories; cross gable; clapboard; shingle and siding; porch on west partially enclosed; broad gables overhang 2nd floor; bands of shingles.
- 86 After 1908. Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; hip; clapboard; 3 bay with slightly projecting center bay with pedimented porch; sunporch on west end; shed dormers; deep eaves; very side clapboard.
- 89 1895-1908. 2-1/2 stories; hip; clapboard; simple block with bay flanking porch and deep eaves with large pedimented gable above; later garage under.
- 95 After 1908. Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; end gable; shingle; entrance on east under enclosed porch; square bay on north front; shingles shaped above windows; shed dormer; flaring eaves.

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Halsey Street (continued)

- 100-2 1908-26. 2-1/2 stories; hip; brick and clapboard; duplex with entrances on front and west; enclosed sleeping porches on southwest corner; bracketed eaves; dormers; nice example of its type.
- 101 Mid-20th-c. 2-1/2 stories; hip; brick and clapboard; simple block with garage under and triple windows in enter of facade.
- 107 1908-26. Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; end gambrel; shingle; broad porch with large faceted bay above; 2 story bay to east; panelled window in gambrel end.
- 109 1875-95. 2-1/2 stories; cross gable; stucco; entrance under porch with extension to east; molded window caps; decorated gable ends.

HIDDEN STREET

- 2 Charles H. Jefferds Carriage House, 1886. Queen Anne; 1 1/2 stories; flank gable; clapboard and shingle; clapboard with narrow band of patterned shingles above; large skylights and sliding glass doors. Carriage house for 164 Prospect Street.
- 3 House, after 1908. Early twentieth-century shingled cottage; 1-1/2 stories; gable roof extended in front to overhang entrance porch; 2 story tower at left of porch.
- 5 1895-1908. 2-1/2 stories; end gable; shingle; 2 bay with jalousied porch across front; flaring eaves.
- 7 1857-75. 1-1/2 stories; end gable; fiberglass? shingles; cottage with entrance on east under porch with dormer above.
- 9 Franklin Smith House, 1828. Federal; 1-1/2 stories; flank gable; shingle; 4 bay with off-center entrance.

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Hidden Street (continued)

- 42 Simeon Klein House, 1912-13. Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; flank gable; clapboard and shingle; broad block with porch across front with central square bay above; central dormer.
- 44 1895-1908. 2-1/2 stories; end gable; brick and shingle; entrance on west under porch; slightly overhanging gable.

HOPE STREET

- 34-65 See manuscript.
- 66 William Porter House, 1870-1875. Italianate; 2-1/2 stories; concave mansard roof, pedimented dormers; clapboard; paired bracket cornice and heavy window caps; 2 story bay window on front; off-center recessed entry under bracketed hood with pendants.
- 67-82 See manuscript.
- 83/85 Abial Tripp House, 1830-1836. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof set end-to-street; 3 part electrical louvered vent in pediment; 3 bay facade with panelled corner pilasters and off-center Dorci entrance portico; addition on south.
- 84 See manuscript.
- 86 St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, Patrick C. Keeley, 1851-1853. Gothic Revival; long, gable-roofed rectangle with a tall crocketed square tower at center front; ashlar sandstone trimmed with dark brown sandstone; slate roof; central portal in base of tower beneath curved pointed archway; pointed and traceried windows ornament tower and main building; parish house on north.
- 87 House, 1875-1895. Italianate two decker; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof set end-to-street with modillion cornice; 2 story bay window; 1 story pillared entrance porch; 2 story sun porch on south.

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Hope Street (continued)

- 91 House, c. 1825. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; hipped roof with monitor; 3 bay facade with off-center elliptical fan doorway; quoins.
- 92-111 See manuscript.
- 116 Abner Hall House, 1828. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; hip roof with monitor and rope-molding cornice; 3 bay facade; quoins; off-center fan and sidelight doorway flanked by colonnettes reached by a single flight of stone steps; rear ell.
- 170-80 Barus-Holley Building, Brown University, 1965. Sherwood, Mills and Smith, architects. 7 stories; flat roof; concrete, tile and glass; L plan block with white panels, fixed windows and recessed entrance with through-lobby off George and Manning Streets. (NC)
- 208 Wheeler School, 1964. 3; flat; brick with concrete trim; windows set in canted concrete reveals with aluminum vent grilles beneath; concrete "sunscreen" on west; connecting glass bridge to #210. Robinson, Green & Beretta.
- 210 Wheeler School, 1920. 2; flat; brick; designed to resemble original building at #215; very high wooden parapet. F. W. Sawtelle?
- 216 Wheeler School, F. W. Sawtelle, 1913. Elizabethan Revival; 3-1/2 stories; brick; wide center section with central gable and flanking gabled pavilions; first story windows in pavilions are set in pointed-arch enframements and other windows are grouped under Gothic labels. This is the second and oldest extant building for the Mary C. Wheeler School.
- 236 See 264 Bowen Street.
- 240 Rufus R. Wilson House, 1884. Stone, Carpenter & Willson, architects. Queen Anne; 2-1/2 stories; hip; clapboard and shingle; conical-roofed tower on

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Hope Street (continued)

- northeast corner; 2nd floor shingled wall sweeps down to become porch roof; turned post porch.
- 248 Edmund & Martha Moulton House, 1891. Queen Anne; 2-1/2 stories; hip; shingle; main entrance on south (Lloyd) under columned porch; tower with attic "solarium" on southeast corner; 3 full facades because of exposed site; fine rear entrance facing north with bracketed ogee overhang; many Queen Anne details. Also 170 Lloyd.
- 249 Walter L. Preston, 1900. Martin & Hall, architects. Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; high hipped roof with segmental pedimented dormers and pilastered chimney; modillion cornice; symmetrical 3 bay facade with large central Ionic entrance porch with modillion cornice.
- 250-2 c. 1890. 2-1/2 stories; hip; shingle; duplex with entrances at north and south ends under porches; bays on front; deep eaves; pedimented dormers.
- 254 After 1895. Queen Anne; 2-1/2 stories; cross gable; clapboard and shingle; central entrance with panelling above porch; overhanging gable with mock fan in it above entrance bay; octagonal tower on southeast corner.
- 255 Francis M. Pond House, 1894. 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; high hipped roof with modillion cornice; hexagonal tower with conical roof in rear; 3 bay symmetrical facade with central segmental pedimented and columned entrance porch.
- 259 After 1895. 2-1/2 stories; end gable; clapboard and shingle; 2 bay with entrance porch and shallow bay flanking it; simple.
- 261-3 After 1895. 2-1/2 stories; end gable; clapboard and shingle; bracketed entrance hood; L behind.

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Hope Street (continued)

- 298 T. O'Connor House, 1867. 1-1/2 stories; flank gable; clapboard; on triangular lot with entrance on north side under porch; worker's cottage; pedimented dormers; bay on east.
- 300-2 After 1895. 2-1/2 stories; cross gable; siding; 2-family with porches and bay across front; later iron porch railings and cement blocks under porch.
- 305 Josephine Rathbone House, 1889. Stone, Carpenter & Willson, architects. Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; cross gable; shingle; entrance under front porch; tracery in stairhall windows; many dormers and roof projections and shaping of shingles in gable end.
- 306-8 1875-95. Queen Anne; 2-1/2 stories; cross gable; clapboard; turned post porch with conical roofed extension to north; fretwork and carving in gable ends and on barge boards; 2-story bay to left of porch.
- 307 c. 1900. 2-1/2 stories; hip; clapboard and shingle; set on foundation of thin buff brick; entrance under broad porch with shallow bay flanking it; leaded glass windows under porch; bay in center above it; deep bracketed eaves; pedimented dormers.
- 313-5 c. 1870. Second Empire; 2-1/2 stories; mansard; clapboard; central entrance porch; tall windows with bracketed caps; bracketed eaves; flat-topped dormers; large addition to south with octagonal bay and later entrance.
- 316-20 Hope High School, 1938. Office of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, architect. Georgian Revival; 4 stories; brick with limestone trim; gable roof and pedimented entrance pavilions, cupolas and tower. Built on site of Hope Reservoir to replace the original Hope High School (1898-9, now demolished) which stood at 331 Hope Street.
- 317-9 After 1895. 2-1/2 stories; cross gable; shingle; 2

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Hope Street (continued)

- family with multi-arched porch openings; cross gable with bay; bay to north of porches.
- 321 House, 1909. Queen Anne/Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard and brick; gable roof; central 3 story pedimented gable pavilion; one story hipped roof Doric entrance porch runs across the front with central pedimented gable.
- 331 Alumni East Apartments, c. 1970. 3 stories; ; flat roof; brick, stone, and wood; L-plan apartment building. (NC)
- 335 After 1895. 2-1/2 stories; end gable; shingle; 2-family converted to commercial use; porches enclosed i lattice; greatly altered.
- 345 After 1895. Queen Anne; 2-1/2 stories; cross gable and hip; clapboard; irregular plan with conical-roofed tower on northwest corner; turned post porch enclosed; new deck to south; turned post porches on rear.
- 349 John E. Camfield House, 1896-7. Queen Anne style; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard and shingle; cross gabled and hipped roof; irregular fenestration; 2 story tower with high conical roof; entrance porch set in base of tower.
- 351-1 Engine Co. No. 5, Hook and Ladder No. 7, 1892. Hoppin, Read & Hoppin, architects. Queen Anne; 2-1/2 stories; hip with cross gables; brick with various facings below; stepped gable on south with bullseye window in and glass-bricked bay under; cross gable with loading doors and pulley beam at north end; flat overhang around 1st; many entrances. Also 240 Olney Street.

HOPKINS STREET

- 15 Stephen Hopkins House, 1707, 1743. Colonial; original 1-1/2 story, gable roofed structure built in 1707 by John Field; 2-1/2 story 1743 addition by Stephen Hopkins clapboarded with gable roof; original interior

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Hidden Street (continued)

- 42 Simeon Klein House, 1912-13. Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; flank gable; clapboard and shingle; broad block with porch across front with central square bay above; central dormer.
- 44 1895-1908. 2-1/2 stories; end gable; brick and shingle; entrance on west under porch; slightly overhanging gable.

HOPE STREET

- 34-65 See manuscript.
- 66 William Porter House, 1870-1875. Italianate; 2-1/2 stories; concave mansard roof, pedimented dormers; clapboard; paired bracket cornice and heavy window caps; 2 story bay window on front; off-center recessed entry under bracketed hood with pendants.
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Hope Street (continued)

- 91 House, c. 1825. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; hipped roof with monitor; 3 bay facade with off-center elliptical fan doorway; quoins.
- 92-111 See manuscript.
- 116 Abner Hall House, 1828. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; hip roof with monitor and rope-molding cornice; 3 bay facade; quoins; off-center fan and sidelight doorway flanked by colonnettes reached by a single flight of stone steps; rear ell.
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Hope Street (continued)

- northeast corner; 2nd floor shingled wall sweeps down to become porch roof; turned post porch.
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- 249 Walter L. Preston, 1900. Martin & Hall, architects. Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; high hipped roof with segmental pedimented dormers and pilastered chimney; modillion cornice; symmetrical 3 bay facade with large central Ionic entrance porch with modillion cornice.
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- 254 After 1895. Queen Anne; 2-1/2 stories; cross gable; clapboard and shingle; central entrance with panelling above porch; overhanging gable with mock fan in it above entrance bay; octagonal tower on southeast corner.
- 255 Francis M. Pond House, 1894. 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; high hipped roof with modillion cornice; hexagonal tower with conical roof in rear; 3 bay symmetrical facade with central segmental pedimented and columned entrance porch.
- 259 After 1895. 2-1/2 stories; end gable; clapboard and shingle; 2 bay with entrance porch and shallow bay flanking it; simple.
- 261-3 After 1895. 2-1/2 stories; end gable; clapboard and shingle; bracketed entrance hood; L behind.

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Hope Street (continued)

- 298 T. O'Connor House, 1867. 1-1/2 stories; flank gable; clapboard; on triangular lot with entrance on north side under porch; worker's cottage; pedimented dormers; bay on east.
- 300-2 After 1895. 2-1/2 stories; cross gable; siding; 2-family with porches and bay across front; later iron porch railings and cement blocks under porch.
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- 316-20 Hope High School, 1938. Office of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, architect. Georgian Revival; 4 stories; brick with limestone trim; gable roof and pedimented entrance pavilions, cupolas and tower. Built on site of Hope Reservoir to replace the original Hope High School (1898-9, now demolished) which stood at 331 Hope Street.
- 317-9 After 1895. 2-1/2 stories; cross gable; shingle; 2

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Hope Street (continued)

- family with multi-arched porch openings; cross gable with bay; bay to north of porches.
- 321 House, 1909. Queen Anne/Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard and brick; gable roof; central 3 story pedimented gable pavilion; one story hipped roof Doric entrance porch runs across the front with central pedimented gable.
- 331 Alumni East Apartments, c. 1970. 3 stories; ; flat roof; brick, stone, and wood; L-plan apartment building. (NC)
- 335 After 1895. 2-1/2 stories; end gable; shingle; 2-family converted to commercial use; porches enclosed i lattice; greatly altered.
- 345 After 1895. Queen Anne; 2-1/2 stories; cross gable and hip; clapboard; irregular plan with conical-roofed tower on northwest corner; turned post porch enclosed; new deck to south; turned post porches on rear.
- 349 John E. Camfield House, 1896-7. Queen Anne style; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard and shingle; cross gabled and hipped roof; irregular fenestration; 2 story tower with high conical roof; entrance porch set in base of tower.
- 351-1 Engine Co. No. 5, Hook and Ladder No. 7, 1892. Hoppin, Read & Hoppin, architects. Queen Anne; 2-1/2 stories; hip with cross gables; brick with various facings below; stepped gable on south with bullseye window in and glass-bricked bay under; cross gable with loading doors and pulley beam at north end; flat overhang around 1st; many entrances. Also 240 Olney Street.

HOPKINS STREET

- 15 Stephen Hopkins House, 1707, 1743. Colonial; original 1-1/2 story, gable roofed structure built in 1707 by John Field; 2-1/2 story 1743 addition by Stephen Hopkins clapboarded with gable roof; original interior

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Hopkins Street (continued)

includes a fine shell-carved cupboard in the parlor; the current pedimented entrance in the 1743 section was designed by Norman Isham in 1927. Stephen Hopkins was a merchant, ten times governor of Rhode Island Colony, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. George Washington was a house-guest in 1776. Today the house is operated as a museum by the Colonial Dames with a garden designed by Alden Hopkins of Colonial Williamsburg.

INDIA STREET

1-110 See manuscript.

JAMES STREET

- 10 Joseph Tillinghast House, 1801. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; brick; gable roof; 3 bay facade with a string course between first and second story windows; central fanlight doorway flanked by pilasters; store-front basement story on west faces South Main Street.
- 18 William Smith House, John Holden Greene, 1824-1828. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; brick with brownstone and granite trim; hipped roof with monitor; 5 bay facade with central fanlight doorway.
- 21/23 Oliver Kane House, 1814. Federal double house; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof; 9 bay facade; two doorways under bracketed entablatures and overhead lights each reached by a flight of wooden steps.
- 22 William Woodward, Jr. House, John Holden Green, 1828. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; brick; hipped roof with monitor; 5 bay with central elliptical fanlight doorway with side lights reached by a double flight of stone steps.

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JENCKES STREET

- 3/5 After 1895. 3-1/2 stories; end gable; clapboard and shingle; 3-decker with porches and bay on front; gable contains windows in recessed arch.
- 7/9 After 1895. 3-1/2 stories; end gable; clapboard and shingle; 3-decker with porches across front; overhanging gable end.
- 8 Nicholas Brown House, c. 1838. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof set end-to-street; 3 bay facade with off-center elliptical fan doorway with side lights.
- 10 Leonard Blodget House, 1830-1832. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof; panelled corner pilasters; 5 bay facade with recessed centered entry in classical enframingent.
- 11 1986. 2-1/2 stories; cross gable; clapboard and brick; narrow house with entrance in arms of L plan; square windows in gable end; trellis treatment on some walls.
- 18 Sayles Wilbur House, 1826-1830. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof set end-to-street; 3 bay facade with off-center elliptical fan doorway with side lights; addition on west.
- 21-3 c. 1900. 3-1/2 stories; cross gable; asphalt shingle; 3-decker with porches and bay across front.
- 22 Samuel Staples House, c. 1827. Federal; 1-1/2 stories; end gable; clapboard; 3 bay cottage with entrance on west side.
- 26 Walter Updike? House, before 1854. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; end gable; clapboard; 3 bay cottage with entrance on west side.
- 32 Walter Updike House, 1854. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; end gable; shingle; 3 bay with sidelighted entrance; L to rear.

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Jenckes Street (continued)

- 38 Stephen O. Metcalf Carriage House, 1901-2. alt.1985. 2; flat; brick and stucco; L plan with detached stucco garage; segmental-arched window openings on 1st floor.
- 41 Anna Nightingale Carriage House, c. 1881. 2; flat; brick; converted carriage house on high basement; central entrance with round-headed window above.
- 43 c. 1960. Contemporary; 1; flat; vertical sheathing; sloping roof with recessed entrance and triple garage in front; opens widely to the east through a bank of windows.

JOHN STREET

- 7 Tully Bowen House, 1851-4. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof end-to-street; panelled corner pilasters; 3 bay facade with off-center Ionic portico.
- 9 Thomas Richardson House, 1849. Italianate-Late Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof set end-to-street with bracket cornice; panelled corner pilasters; 3 bay facade with off-center bracketed and capped doorway with fanlight and sidelights; all on west.
- 14 Lippitt-Green House, 1803-12, c. 1865. Federal; 3 stories; brick; low hipped roof with balustrade and heavy modillion and dentil cornice; quoins; stately 5 bay facade with belt courses above first and second stories; heavy bracketed balcony above below central bay on third story; central paired-Ionic entrance portico with balustrade reached by a double flight of stone steps. 2-story dwelling built for Moses Lippitt, a cotton manufacturer, 1803-12; 3rd story added and other alterations made after purchase by Cornelia Burges Green in 1865. Green's son Theodore Francis Green (1867-1961), an important Rhode Island political figure who served as a state representative (1907-),

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John Street (continued)

governor (1933-7), and U.S. Senator (1937-61), lived here through most of his life.

- 16 John D. Jones House, 1844. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof set end-to-street; panelled corner pilasters; 3 bay facade with off-center entry under Ionic portico; large hexagonal extension on east.
- 20-2 Menzies Sweet and James Rhodes House, 1823. Federal; double house; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof; 6 bay facade with double doorway flanked by pilasters and sidelights and carved fan decoration above; rear extension.
- 21 Young Seamans House, 1798. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof with dormers; 5 bay facade with later central Doric portico.
- 23 William L. Brown House, 1795-1798. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof; 5 bay facade with central pedimented fanlight doorway flanked by pilasters.
- 25-7 John Church and Levi Pearce house, 1819-1823. Federal; double house; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; hippped roof with monitor; 5 bay facade; central double foorway with drip cap on fluted brackets.
- 26 Russell Potter House, 1810-1817. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; salt box roof; 2 interior chimneys; 5 bay facade with central doorway flanked by pilasters and sidelights with fan carved decoration above.
- 30 Elisha Wells House, 1824. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gabled roof set end-to-street; 3 bay facade with off center elliptical fan doorway with sidelights and rusticated surround reached by a flight of stone steps.
- 31 Cyrus Ellis House, 1806. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof; 5 bay facade with central

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John Street (continued)

- pedimented fanlight doorway flanked by pilasters; fine pedimented and rusticated garden gate; ell on east.
- 83 Mason Peckham house, 1836. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof; 5 bay facade with central doorway in classical enframing.
- 85 James Barney House, attributed to John Holden Greene, 1832. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; hipped roof with monitor; 4 bay facade with elliptical fan doorway.
- 87 House, before 1857. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof set end-to-street; panelled corner pilasters; 3 bay facade with off-center Doric portico.
- 100 William H. Sabin House, 1846. Gothic Revival cottage; 1-1/2 stories; clapboard; "L" plan under steeply pitched cross gable roof; entrance porch set in arms of "L".
- 102 Joseph U. Parsons House, 1847. Nearly identical to 100 John Street.
- 106 Anthony Budlong House, 1843-7. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof set end-to-street; wide 5 bay facade with central doorway in classical enframing.
- 110 George B. Horton House, 1852. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof set end-to-street; panelled corner pilasters; 3 bay facade with recessed off-center doorway and classical enframing.

KEENE STREET

- 2 c. 1960. Contemporary; 1-2; flat; brick and vertical sheathing; L plan with sloping roof; multiple windows north and south; enclosed east and west; fine stone wall and landscaping.

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Keene Street (continued)

- 12 Henry B. Metcalf House, 1855. Bracketed Italianate; 2-1/2 stories; asymmetrical plan; hip roof with dormers; clapboard wall cover with quoins; regularly spaced and grouped windows; verandah and one story porch containing entrance.
- 15-7 Thomas Beck House, 1879. Second Empire double house; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; mansard roof with dormers and modillion and dentil cornice; bracketed window caps; central pillared double entrance porch flanked by 1-story bay windows.
- 22 Luther H. Martin House, 1854. Italianate; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; cross gabled roof with bracket cornice; heavy bracketed caps over single and double windows; "L" plan with Italianate portico set in angle of "L". Built by Nathan H. Baker.
- 24 1875-95. Italianate; 2-1/2 stories; end gable; stucco; 2 story bay on front; entrance on west side under porch; shed dormer to west; greatly altered.
- 25 1875-95. 2-1/2 stories; cross gable; clapboard; porch and bay window paired on front; porch to east now enclosed; fine Eastlake cutwork around porch and windows; deep bracketed cornice.
- 29 1875-95. 2-1/2 stories; hip with cross gable; shingle; 3 bay block with recessed porch with arched openings; overhanging cross gable on west; dormer on front; bracketed cornice.
- 32 John J. Fry House, 1880. Italianate; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; hip roof with dormers and modillion cornice; 3 bay facade, quoining, bracketed window caps; center Doric entrance porch with balustrade.
- 33 After 1895. Tudor Revival; 2-1/2 stories; flank gable; stucco; entrance on west side; chimney end to street with shallow overhang; casement-like windows; half-timbering in gable end; later skylight on east.

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Keene Street (continued)

- 38 1875-95. 2-1/2 stories; flank gable; clapboard and patterned shingle; 3 bay with center projecting slightly and rising into hipped tower; oak double doors; stickwork porch with shed roof; truncated gable end; stickwork in tower entablature.
- 43 After 1895. 2-1/2 stories; flank gable; shingle; 3 bay main block with semi-elliptical entrance hood echoed by semi-elliptical dormer above; triple and paired windows; sidelights on entrance; 2 story addition to west; screened porch to east.
- 55 After 1895. Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; flank gambrel; clapboard; 3 bay with center entrance under pedimented Doric porch with semi-elliptical tripartite window above; dormers.
- 58 After 1895. Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; cross gable; siding; entrance on west under hipped overhang; double cross gables extend to west from rear block; oriel on 1st floor wouth front; greatly altered.
- 59-61 Hiram E. Perry House, 1901. Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; hip; clapboard and shingle; entrance under porch flanked by 2 story bay; sidelighted door; deep eaves; broad dormer.
- 64 Allen Greene House, 1881. Italianate; 2-1/2 stories; mansard; clapboard; 3 bay with center entrance with panelled post, flat-topped portico; 2 story bay to left of entrance with panelling; cutwork around windows and on pedimented dormers; modillion cornice.
- 65 John Flanagan House, c. 1871. 2-1/2 stories; end gable; clapboard; 3 bay cottage with pedimented porch.
- 67-9 John N. Schott House, 1907. Late Victorian double house; 2-1/2 stories; cross gable roof; vertical boarding in gables with bargeboard and bracket trim; shingles on 2nd story; clapboard 1st story; row of windows in center of first story flanked by twin

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Keene Street (continued)

- pillared entrance porches set in arms of cross gable. Murphy and Hindle.
- 68 Samuel N. Smith House, 1894. Queen Anne/Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; end gambrel; clapboard; bolection molding above fluted Doric porch with panelling on porch wall under leaded glass bay; beadwork over 2nd floor triangular bays; gambrel peak has recessed window band and overhangs 2nd floor; flaring eaves overhang 1st floor; porch enclosed on 2nd floor west.
- 71-3 Charles H. Smith House, 1902. 2-1/2 stories; end gable; clapboard and shingle; broad porch with balustrade and double columns; turret on southwest corner; overhanging gable end; recessed band of windows in gable end.
- 72 Frederick L. Lothrop House, 1894. 2-1/2 stories; end gable; clapboard and shingle; broad porch with balustrade and double columns; turret on southwest corner; overhanging gable end; recessed band of windows in gable end.
- 76 1875-95. 2-1/2 stories; flank gambrel with cross gable; clapboard and shingle; roof sweeps down over porch with broad cross gable projecting like a dormer above it; octagonal tower on southwest corner.
- 77-9 After 1895. Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; hip; siding; 2-family with central entrance under heavy Doric porch; 2-story bay to right of entrance; stripped for siding; twin to #83-5.
- 82 Arthur Kimball House, c. 1895. Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; hip; clapboard; 3 bay with elliptical fanlight and sidelighted entry; deep eaves with rudimentary modillions; probably once had a porch; dormers.
- 83-5 After 1895. Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; hip; siding; 2-family with central entrance under heavy Doric portico; 2-story bay to right of porch; retains

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Keene Street (continued)

- original porch balustrade and heavy modillion cornice. Twin to #77/79.
- 84 Charles V. Chapin House, 1892. 2-1/2 stories; end gable; brick and shingle; simple house with central hipped porch on brick 1st floor.
- 89 1895-1908. 2-1/2 stories; hip; shingle; entrance porch with 2-story bay to left of it; deep eaves; single dormer.
- 90 Joel Metcalf? House, 1895-1908. 2-1/2 stories; hip; clapboard; 3 bay with central Doric porch; single, paired, and triple windows; broad, faceted dormer.
- 91 1875-95. 2-1/2 stories; cross gable; clapboard and single; turned post porch on front; wholly concealed by trees.
- 92 1875-95. Queen Anne; 2-1/2 stories; hip with cross gable; clapboard and shingle; porch across front with later balustrades; door above porch suggests upper balustrade missing; turret on southwest corner; broad dormer above.
- 95 After 1895. 2-1/2 stories; hip; siding; porch across front with later iron railing; vestibule with curved leaded glass sidelights; various 2-story bays; broad dormer on front.
- 101 John Coleman House, 1875-95. 2-1/2 stories; end gable; clapboard and shingle; pedimented, turned post porch flanked by 2-story bay; peak of gable has slight overhang.
- 103-5 1875-95. 2-1/2 stories; hip; siding; 2-family with balustraded porch flanked by bay tower; semi-elliptical dormer on front.
- 112 George L. Clarke House, c. 1872. Italianate Victorian; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; hip roof with dormers and a large central gable; modillion cornice; corner

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Lloyd Lane/Lloyd Avenue (continued)

- 111-5 After 1895. 2-1/2 stories; cross gable; clapboard; entrance on east under double-columned porch; bay window on north front; entablature above 2nd floor.
- 125 Lindsay T. Damon House, 1904. Tudor Revival; 2-1/2 stories; flank gable; shingle; entrance on east under semi-circular bracketed hood; pedimented projection to right of entrance contains band of casement-like windows; another band of casement-like windows is on the north front; slight overhangs at each floor; steep gable; pedimented dormers. Norman Isham.
- 127 Henry L. Fowler House, 1903. Tudor Revival; 2-1/2 stories; cross gable; shingle; entrance under ogee porch next to cross gable; slight overhangs at each floor; pedimented window projections on 1st and 2nd floor east; steeply pitched gables. Martin and Hall.
- 130 Jules H. Preston House, 1906. Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; gambrel roof with pedimented dormers and modillion and dentil cornice; brick; Doric entrance porch with balustrade. B. S. D. Martin.
- 134 Forrest Greene house, 1902. Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; hip with end gable; clapboard; broad Ionic porch with panelled corner tower next to it; iron stair railing; deep eaves; end gable with modillion cornice.
- 135 After 1895. 2-1/2 stories; cross gable; shingle; entrance on west side in vestibule set at angle in arms of cross gable; round tower on northeast corner; shed dormer to west.
- 136 After 1895. 2-1/2 stories; hip with gables; clapboard and shingles; unusual porch with vestibule within it; small bay window beside it overhung by 2nd floor projection; irregular plan; pedimented dormer.
- 144-6 Julian L. Herreshoff House, 1905. 2-1/2 stories; hip; clapboard; entrances on east and west under porches; paired 2-story bays on south front; deep eaves; broad central dormer.

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Lloyd Lane/Lloyd Avenue (continued)

- 145 After 1895. Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; end gambrel; shingle; porch and bay contained in slight hip-roofed projection; pedimented dormer to west.
- 147 c.1907. 2-1/2 stories; hip; clapboard; porch across entire front; bay window above; central dormer. Frederick E. Field.
- 150 J. W. Tillinghast House, after 1903. Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; hip; yellow brick with stone? trim; 3 bay with elaborate semi-circular porch with balustrade above; porch flanked by Palladian windows in round-headed reveals; a similar window in an elliptical reveal is above the porch; quoining; pedimented dormers; new deck on west.
- 159 After 1895. 2-1/2 stories; end gable; shingle; porch across front with beaded posts and extension to west; double entrance doors and later iron stair railings; bay window above porch; beading under eaves.
- 165-7 After 1895. Colonial Revival; 3; flat; brick; double brick apartment building with monumental Doric porches and modillion cornices under high wooden parapet; bricks lintels and keystones; limestone sills and beltcourse between 2nd and 3rd floor.
- 168 After 1895. 2-1/2 stories; cross gable; clapboard; porch with paired Doric columns; cantilevered overhang on west side entrance; panelled bay on 2nd floor front set on brackets; Palladian window in stairhall; tracery in attic windows; bullseye ventilator in gable end.
- 170 See 248 Hope Street.
- 173-5 After 1895. Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; end gambrel; siding; 3 bays with cut corners and central entrance under balustraded porch with bay above; broad overhanging gambrel with Palladian window in center and vertical ellipse in peak; porch for #173 on west side.

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Lloyd Lane/Lloyd Avenue (continued)

- 181 Stephen O. Edwards House, 1896. Franklin J. Sawtelle, architect. 2-1/2 stories; hip with cross gable; brick and clapboard; Doric entrance porch with double urn balusters; turret next to it; irregular plan; steeply pitched dormers.

MAGEE STREET

- 1 Zachariah Allen House (Faculty Club, Brown University), 1864. Alfred Stone, architect. Italianate; 3 stories; brick with stone and wood trim; hipped roof with modillion cornice; 3 bay facade with slightly projecting central pavilion with pediment breaking the roof line; central Ionic entrance portico with balustrade.

MANNING STREET

- 15 Kerr Gordon House, 1875-95. 2-1/2 stories; end gable; clapboard; 3 bay house with bracketed hood entrance and L with porch behind.
- 20-6 Marston Hall, Brown University, 1926. Welles Bosworth, architect. Beaux Arts; 2 stories; flat roof; stone; 7 bay with central entrance in Palladian motif recess; large metal frame casements; parapet.
- 21 Henry Pearce Carriage House, 1898. Angell & Swift, architects. Richardsonian Romanesque; 1-1/2 stories; end gable; stone; bands of rusticated stone and heavy dark window frames; original entrance on north end; tower on southeast corner; copper weathervane and cresting. Also 336 Brook Street.
- 29 J. Peter Geddes House, 1938. J. Peter Geddes, architect. Modern; 2-1/2 stories; hip; brick; 3 bay square block with central entrance under flat overhang; metal frame casements; very open on rear (south); attached garage.

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Manning Street (continued)

- 37 Stephen A. Cooke House, 1904. Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; hip; brick; 5 bay center entrance with Doric portico and fanlighted and sidelighted door; limestone sills, lintels and keystones; modillion cornice; bow on east; oriel on west; dormers.

MARKET SQUARE

Market House (now part of R.I.S.D.), 1773, 1797, 1865, 1950. Joseph Brown, architect (1773); James C. Bucklin, architect (1865 alterations); John Hutchins Cady, architect (1950 rehabilitation). Colonial; originally 2-1/2 stories, 3rd story added in 1797; gable roof; brick; arcaded 1st story (glazed with multi-plane arched windows added mid-20th century); stringcourses between stories; projecting entrance pavilion on east with pier-and-panel articulation and paneled roof parapet (added 1865); roof balustrade. Long an important commercial center, with open stalls on the 1st story and a meeting hall for St. John's Lodge of Masons on the 3rd floor, this structure served as the Providence City Building (with alterations by Bucklin) for a number of years before the erection of the present City Hall in 1874-8, then housed the Providence Board of Trade at the turn of the twentieth century. The Providence produce market continued to assemble in Market Square and on the adjoining Crawford Street Bridge until the late 1920s.

- 28 People's Savings Bank, now Bank Building, R.I.S.D., 1913. Clarke and Howe, architects. Beaux Arts; 2 stories; flat roof; stone and brick; colossal distyle Ionic portico in antis.

MEETING STREET

- 1 John Updike House, 1799. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; hip; clapboard; rear of 123-9 N. Main with truncated gable; stairs to high stoop on north.

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Meeting Street (continued)

- 9-15 c.1975. Modern; 2; flat; precast panels; modified u-plan at 2nd floor level with terrace in center; angled stair tower to west; black window frames in white walls.
- 21 John Carter House (Shakespeare's Head), 1772. Colonial; 3 story; clapboard; hipped roof with central chimney and modillion cornice; 5 bay facade with central pedimented doorway flanked by Doric pilasters; low double flight of stone steps. The Providence Gazette was printed here by Mrs. Sarah Goddard and John Carter.
- 24 Brick Schoolhouse, 1767. Colonial; 2-1/2 stories; hip roof; brick; 5 bay facade; center bay projects containing pedimented doorway flanked by pilasters. Built as a private school.
- 58 Before 1857. Italianate; 2-1/2 stories; end gable; siding; entrance on west side; flat-topped bay window on front.
- 60-6 1875-95. Queen Anne; tenement with recessed entrance under bracketed shed overhang; 5 bays with 2nd a bay window from basement to roof; stone lintels and sills on sides and in basement; shingled window overhangs.
- 72 Before 1857; Federal; 2-1/2 stories; end gable; clapboard; 3 bay with Italianate bracketed overhang; 1 story L on rear.
- 88 Mary Kimball Hail House, now Music Mansion, Brown University, 1928. Albert Harkness, architect. Georgian Revival; 2-1/2 stories; hip; brick; irregular plan with entrance on east through arched stone and brick gates on south and west sides of lot; set high on a corner lot; parapet above stringcourse.
- 94 1841-50. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; end gable; shingle; 3 bay with sidelighted entrance reached by double steps to high stoop; triangular vent in gable end; L on rear with porch in arms.

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Meeting Street (continued)

- 98 1875-95. Colonial Revival; 1-1/2 stories; flank gable; shingle; enclosed porch across front with double pedimented dormers above; dormers connected; deep setback.
- 100 After 1895. 2-1/2 stories; hip; shingle; entrance on east side; T plan; deep eaves; dormer on south.
- 102 After 1895. Colonial Revival; 1-1/2 stories; end gambrel; shingle; broad gambrel with overhanging eaves enclosing porch on south; small bay under eaves next to porch; shed dormers east and west; deep setback.
- 143 Eugene and Pauline Drake House, 1909. Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; cross gable; brick; 3 bay with bold scrolled pediment with urn and bolection molding set against rusticated back; iron railing on double stairs; keystones on windows; steeply pitched end gable.
- 144 Edmund B. Aldrich House, Stone, Carpenter and Willson, 1902. Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gambrel roof with segmental pedimented dormers and modillion cornice; 5 bay facade with central segmental portico; rear ell.
- 145 After 1895. Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; hip; clapboard; square block with elliptical vestibule projecting into balustraded porch with rounded corners; entry has fanlight and thin Corinthian pilasters; 3 bay with wide windows; drip molding on cornice; pedimented dormers.
- 150 Walter and Kate Hidden House, c.1901. Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; hip; brick; 5 bay with center entrance under hollow pediment hood; entry has fanlight, sidelights and rusticated backing; wide pseudo-Palladian bay window above entrance; pedimented dormers. Wallis Eastburn Howe.

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Meeting Street (continued)

- 151 Prof. F. P. Gorham House, 1904. Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; flank gable; brick; entrance on east side under broken segmental-arched pediment; steeply pitched roof with end chimneys and interior chimney; small casement windows with stone sills and lintels. Norman M. Isham.
- 156 1856. 2-1/2 stories; cross gable; clapboard; originally an L plan with many later additions on east; porch wraps around east side and has octagonal columns and arcaded balustrade; door has transom and sidelights; bay over porch; windows paired in gable end; sloped window caps; stair tower on east.
- 161-81 Brown University Bio-Medical Center, 1966, altered c. 1980. Shepley, Bulfinch, Richardson & Abbott, architects. 5 stories; flat roof with end gabled addition; brick; main block with stair towers; end gabled lecture hall on southwest corner of lot; 2nd end gabled lecture hall on Olive Street with large block behind it. Also 81-9 Brown Street and 24-44 Olive Street. (NC)
- 162 William M. Read House, 1849. 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof set end-to-street; panelled corner pilasters; three bay facade with off-center Doric entrance portico.
- 185 Mary H. Parsons House, now Sarah Doyle Women's Center, Brown University, 1926. Jackson, Robertson & Adams, architects. Regency Revival; 2-1/2 stories; flank gable; stucco; 5 bay house with round-headed door; bamboo trim on trellised porch; exterior chimney on front of L to west; porch in rear on 2nd floor; high stucco wall across front.
- 201 U. S. Post Office, mid-20th-c. 1; flat; brick; storefront in 2 uneven bays with entrance in westerly bay; frosted glass multi-paned factory windows on rear; loading dock in projection to west.

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Meeting Street (continued)

- 205 Gas Station, now Wendy's, 1960's. 1 story; mansard; brick; L plan; gas station converted to franchise fast-food restaurant. (NC)
- 215 Jackson House, c. 1850. 1-1/2 stories; flank gable; asphalt shingle; cottage with entrance on west side.
- 228-34 International House of Pancakes Restaurant, c. 1971. 1-1/2 stories; cross gable roof; brick base with steep half-timbered gables; standardized design for national chain, now in new ownership and undergoing renovation. (NC)
- 235 1896. 2-1/2 stories; end gable; clapboard; 2-family converted to commercial use; carved panel in porch pediment; new plate glass windows on 1st and 2nd floor front; many windows blocked on sides; scalloped shingles in gable end.
- 237 After 1895. 2-1/2 stories; end gable; shingle; balustraded porch enclosed; 2-story bay on front under deep eaves; multiple gables.
- 236 Garage, early 20th century. 2 stories; flat roof; brick; former auto service station and garage now converted to miniature enclosed shopping mall; center entrance and tall round-headed windows in pairs on southwest corner. (NC)
- 241 After 1895. 2-1/2 stories; hip; siding; 3 bay with central hipped porch; triangular bay on 2nd floor front; pedimented dormers; yellow brick chimneys.
- 242 Before 1857. 1-1/2 stories; end gable; siding; cottage with turned post porch across front; projecting cross gable on east.
- 245 1875-95. 2-1/2 stories; end gable; siding and shingles; 3 bay with central hipped porch; porch has scrolled capitals on columns; same capitals on columns in recessed band of windows in gable end; deep eaves on sides.

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Meeting Street (continued)

NORTH COURT STREET

- 38 Benjamin Cushing, Jr. House, c.1772. Colonial; 3 stories; hip roof; clapboard; 5 bay facade with pedimented recessed entry flanked by Ionic pilasters; modillion cornice; bay in second story center.
- 40 Benjamin Cushing, Sr. House, 1737. Early Colonial; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard with gable roof; 5 bay facade; central chimney; pedimented doorway with broken back band; shell in capital of pilasters which are set on high pedestals; 5 room plan, end overhang at gables. Good interior stair and panelling. Moved from N. Main Street.
- 44 Capt. Jonathan Treadwell House, c.1783. Colonial; 2-1/2 stories; gable roof; clapboard; 5 bay facade; central pedimented doorway with modillions; Doric pilasters; cushion frieze; window caps break cornice; double flight of wooden steps.
- 46-8 Isaac H. Pinckney House, c.1835. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; pedimented gable set end-to-street; corner pilasters. Side entrance with overhead light and single flight of steps.

NORTH MAIN STREET

- 2-16 R.I.S.D. Auditorium. See 1 Canal Street.
- 9 Metcalf Building, 1915. William T. Aldrich, architect. 4; flat; brick with iron panels; decorated factory with tall round-headed entrances at either end of west facade; modillion cornice and secondary cornice between 2nd and 3rd floors.
- 30 Hope Block, 1873. Second Empire; commercial block; 3 stories; brick with granite detail; cast iron and glass

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North Main Street (continued)

- storefronts; slate mansard roof; five bay facade with projecting end pavilions of two windows each.
- 32 Cheapside Block, 1880. Stone and Carpenter, architects. High Victorian Gothic; 4 stories; brick with stone, wood, and tile trim; cast iron and glass store front; six windows per floor in groups of two or three; parapet cornice broken by central gable.
- 75 First Baptist Meeting House, 1774-5. Joseph Brown, architect. Colonial; 2-1/2 stories on high basement plus steeple; end gable roof; clapboard; amalgamation of meeting house and Wren-Gibbs church types; square plan with projecting central foretower; symmetrical 5-bay facades on west, south, and north; two ranks of arched windows on main block; central pedimented entrances to sanctuary on south and north; basement-level entrance under Doric portico at base of foretower, surmounted by blind arch and Palladian window; stringcourse and quoin trim on main block; clock in tower surmounted by arcaded square belfry and octagonal steeple, trimmed with quoins, pilasters, pediments, urns, and modillion cornices; steeple copied after a rejected design for St. Martins-in-the-Fields, London, pictured in James Gibb's Book of Architecture (1728).
- 99 c.1920? 1; flat; brick and glass; low plate glass storefront.
- 100 Elizabeth Building, 1874-6. Second Empire; 4 stories; brick structure with cast iron facade; mansard roof; iron Corinthian columns in front of modern marble wall on first floor; run of segmental topped windows in iron frame for top three floors. Stone and Carpenter.
- 101-9 Proctor Block, 1907-8. 4; flat; brick; storefronts on 1st floor; beltcourse above 1st; quadruple windows on 2nd floor; 3rd floor added; north side faced with concrete.

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North Main Street (continued)

- 106-8 c.1940? 3; flat; brick; greatly altered storefront on 1st floor; beltcourse above 1st; quadruple windows on 2nd floor; 3rd floor added; north side faced with concrete.
- 115-7 John Lawrence House, before 1760. Colonial; 3-1/2 stories; hip with flank gable; clapboard; fine 19th-century storefront on 5 bay colonial.
- 118 Joseph and William Russell House, 1772. Colonial; 3-1/2 stories; hipped roof with modillion cornice; brick with belt courses; 5 bay facade with elaborate central Corinthian doorway under segmental pediment; now raised a full story and stripped of its interiors which are in the collection of the Brooklyn Museum.
- 121 Before 1857. 3; stepped; brick; fine Queen Anne storefront on Greek Revival? building with roofline stepped in 3 stages to south; brownstone lintels.
- 125 John Updike House, 1799. Federal; 3; hip?; brick with clapboard; storefront on 5 bay Federal house; modillion cornice; large L to rear.
- 128 Wayland Building, 1874. Charles P. Hartshorn, architect. High Victorian Italianate; 5 stories; brick; stone, and cast iron; flat roof with deep cornice; arcaded and poly-chrome facade; original cast iron first floor is covered by an Art Deco store front.
- 149 North Main Street Fire Station, 1952. Jackson, Robertson & Adams, architects. 2 stories; flat roof; brick with concrete trim; 4 bays with living quarters above; set into hill. (NC) brick with concrete trim; 4 bays with living quarters above; set into hill. (NC)
- 187 c. 1980. 3; hip; brick; 3 back-to-back duplexes; square blocks with cast concrete trim have "Federal" feel; sidelights and transoms on entries; double stairs; also see 6 Cady and 25 Bowen. (NC)

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North Main Street (continued)

- 199 See 187. (NC)
- 201 See 187. (NC)
- 235-7 James Hazard Building, 1840. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; end gable; stone; 4 bay granite block on high basement with rubble sides; pedimented gable; modillion cornice.
- 243-5 Wheeler Martin Block, 1798-1824. Federal; 3; flat; brick with stone trim; 5 bay block with later storefront; brick stringcourses and dentil cornice; L behind.
- 265 Cathedral of St. John (Episcopal), 1810. John Holden Greene, architect. Federal-Gothic; gable roofed church with walls of Smithfield stone, laid in random courses with brownstone trim, pierced by pointed windows with tracery; gabled vestibule projects at the front, above which rises a square clock tower and belfry of Gothic design. In front of the vestibule is a semi-circular porch with clustered columns and enriched Gothic cornice with battlements. The east end and interior have been altered.
- 275 Cathedral House, c. 1974. Millman & Sturges, architects. Modern; 2; hip with monitor; cast stone; square block with cast exterior frame; arcade connecting to church on south; arched windows. (NC)
- 294 William Antram House, 1738 and enlarged to south c. 1790. Colonial; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof; 4 bay facade; clapboard north end has pedimented doorway; brick south end with string courses above first and second story windows; Greek Revival storefront across east.
- 305 Cathedral Bookstore, c. 1920, remodeled 1976. 1; flat; cast stone and glass; broad pointed windows to resemble those on Cathedral House to south. (NC)

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OLIVE STREET

- 6 Rev. William Douglas House, 1852. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; end gable; clapboard; 3 bay with flat topped portico; sidelighted door; panelled corner posts; large addition to east with multiple bays; fine iron fence.
- 8 After 1895. Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; cross gable; shingle; entrance on west under gable with Palladian window; steeply pitched roof with overhang at gable end sweeps down over enclosed porch on east with garage under.
- 9 Seth Adams Carriage House, c. 1854. Richard Upjohn, architect. 1-1/2 stories; hip with cross gables; brick; main entrance under gable in round-headed opening; round-headed windows; bracketed eaves; brownstone trim. Built as carriage house and stable for original 51 Prospect Street, now demolished; converted to residence.
- 12-4 After 1895. Tudor Revival; 2-1/2 stories; brick; shingle and stucco; entrance on west in arms of large L plan; terrace with brick wall on south front; clipped front gable with stucco on upper floors.
- 20 Colored Children's Home, 1875-95. 2-1/2 stories; end gable; siding; broad 5 bay house with center entry with transom; 2 story L behind; stripped. Built as an orphanage for black children.
- 60 Brown University Physical Plant Building, 1955? 2 stories; flat; brick and concrete block; garage converted to storage and workshop use.

OLNEY STREET

- 15 A-E c. 1980. 2-1/2 stories; flank gable; clapboard; 5 townhouses in a stepped arrangement; entrances on west under simple pediments; 2 and 3 bays wide. (NC)
- 31 Before 1857. 2-1/2 stories; end gable; brick, shingle,

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Olney Street (continued)

- and glass; first floor storefront with balcony and bay window above; additions to rear.
- 45 Before 1857 et seq. 3; flat; clapboard; large, blocky 3-decker with turned post porches on front; evolved through early part of the 20th century from a much earlier building.
- 49-51 Daniel Y. Stickney House, 1853. Italianate-late Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories (plus basement story on street side); clapboard pedimented gable roof set end-to-street with bracket cornice; panelled corner pilasters; 5 bay entrance facade on west with central doorway in classical enframement.
- 53 1857-75. Picturesque; 1-1/2 stories; cross gable; clapboard; narrow cross gables on an L plan with porch in arms; paired windows on front with molded window caps; narrow pedimented dormers.
- 57-9 c. 1890. Queen Anne; 3-1/2 stories; cross gable; clapboard and shingle; 3-decker with single porch remaining on front; 3-story bays with fans of shingles under windows; pedimented gables.
- 71-3 After 1895. 3-1/2 stories; cross gable; clapboard; 3-decker with porches with later iron railings; 3-story bay on front; pedimented gables.
- 77 1857-75. 2-1/2 stories; end gable; asphalt shingles; 3 bay with flat-roofed, Queen Anne porch with enclosed bay above; bracketed eaves; bay on east.
- 100 Olney Street Baptist Church, 1962-3. Johnson and Haynes, architects. Modern; 2 story brick block with flat overhanging roof; cement trim; windows at roof line and corners; smaller brick block on E side contains entry. (NC)
- 104-6 After 1895. 2-1/2 stories; cross gable; shingle; large duplex with irregular plan; many bays, gables and dormers.

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Olney Street (continued)

- 108-10 After 1895. 2-1/2 stories; cross gable; brick, shingle, and siding; duplex with entrance to east and on front; porch to #108 enclosed with lattice mullioned windows; porch to #110 has enclosure above; broad overhanging gable end.
- 120 Charles D. Rogers House, c. 1880. Queen Anne style; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; cross-gabled roof; dormers, bay windows; 1 story entrance porch set in arms of cross-gable with hipped roof and turned columns.
- 200 J. Milton Hall House, 1895-6. Queen Anne-Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; brick; hipped roof with gable and dormer projections, pilastered chimneys; tower on east with conical roof; porte-cochere on west and columned entrance porch runs across front. 2-1/2 story brick stable in rear with hipped roof and square cupola.
- 214 Elbert E. White House, 1895-6. Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; brick; steep hipped roof with scroll pedimented dormers and modillion cornice; one story entrance porch runs across front with paired Doric columns and modillion cornice. Cross gabled 1-1/2 story brick stable in rear. See #216.
- 216 Elbert E. White Carriage House, 1895-6. Colonial Revival; 1-1/2 stories; cross gable; brick; original center entrance with Doric pilasters is now windows; scroll neck pediment on window above entrance; copper-roofed ventilator with weather vane.
- 220-2 1857-75. 2-1/2 stories; mansard; clapboard; 3 bays with porch across front; balustrade missing above porch; flaring mansard with flaring hoods on dormers; bracketed eaves.
- 224-6 After 1895. 2-1/2 stories; cross gable; clapboard and shingle; 2-family with 2-story bay flanking bracketed hood porch; patterned shingles in gable end.

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PEMBROKE CAMPUS, Brown University

Buildings in Pembroke Campus are listed under this heading in chronological order by construction date.

Pembroke Hall, 1896-7. Stone, Carpenter & Willson, architects. Elizabethan Revival; 2-1/2 stories; brick; gable roof with 3 large dormers; regularly spaced triple windows; central arched entry with recessed doorway under large oriel. The first building constructed for the Women's College in Brown University, named for Pembroke College, Cambridge University, the alma mater of Roger Williams.

Sayles Gym, 1907. Stone, Carpenter & Willson, architects. Jacobean Revival; 2 stories; cross gable roof; brick with stone trim; main entrance projects from angle of arms on Cushing Street; windows in multiples, often under segmental arches; gym block crosses on east.

Metcalf Hall, 1919. Andrews, Jacques & Rantoul, architects. Colonial Revival; 3-1/2 stories; hip; brick and concrete; rectangular block with projecting end pavillion on south and door in projecting center pavillion with pediment; pedimented portico; brick quoining; keystones; segmental-arched and round-headed windows on 1st floor; modillion cornice; hipped dormers.

Miller Hall, 1919. Andrews, Jacques & Rantoul, architects. Colonial Revival; 3-1/2 stories; hip; brick and concrete; identical to Metcalf Hall; Miller and Metcalf connect at north with Andrews to form a U.

Alumnae Hall, 1926. Andrews, Jacques & Rantoul, architects. English Baroque Revival; 2-1/2 stories; hip; brick with stone trim; hall to north facing Pembroke Green on west; large round headed windows under belfry; office block on steeply sloping site to south with entrances on main floor on west and in basement on south; tall, segmental-arched windows on 1st; stone beltcourse; dormers.

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Pembroke Campue (continued)

Andrews Hall, 1945-7. Perry, Shaw & Hepburn, architects. Colonial Revival; 4-5 stories; hip with cross gable and flat; brick and stone; 9 bays with central 3 in light stone with pedimented above; set on high terrace over dining hall with round-headed windows; terrace reached by side stairs.

Morris-Champlin Dormitories, 1959-60. Perry, Shaw & Hepburn, architects. Modern; 4 stories; flat roof; brick and concrete; two contained rectangular blocks set at right angles and connected by glassed bridge.

Emery-Woolley Dormitories, 1962-3. Perry, Shaw & Hepburn, architects. Modern; 5 stories; flat roof; brick; two contained rectangular blocks in parallel orientation, connected by glassed corridor.

Pembroke Dormitories. See 300-8 Thayer Street.

PIKE STREET

25 - 88

PLANET STREET

21 - 28

POWER STREET

52 John Brown House, 1786. Joseph Brown, architect. Federal; 3 stories; brick with belt courses above first and second stories; hipped roof with balustrade and modillion cornice; 5 bay facade; central pedimented pavilion breaks cornice line and contains second story Palladian window and elliptical fanlight doorway under balustraded Doric portico. Sited on large landscaped lot.

55 Rush Sturges House (President's House, Brown University), 1922. William T. Aldrich, architect. Early twentieth century Georgian Revival; 3 story, (3

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Power Street (continued)

- bay facade); main block; brick; flat roof; flanking 2 story, 2 bay wings; main block has modillion cornice; central portico and elaborate fanlight doorway.
- 66 Thomas Poynton Ives House, 1806. Federal Mansion; 3 stories; brick with stone trim; hipped roof with balustrade and modillion cornice; 5 bay facade with central elliptical fanlight doorway under semicircular Corinthian portico; elliptical fanlight second story hall window; fine stable complex and paved courtyard at rear. Stone, Carpenter and Willson, added a 3 story rear ell in 1885.
- 80 John Calder House, 1826-32. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof with dormers; 4 bay facade; pedimented doorway with overhead light flanked by pilasters.
- 81 Caleb Earle House (John Reynolds House), 1808. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof; 4 bay facade with pedimented fanlight doorway flanked by pilasters and reached by a double flight of wooden steps.
- 85 Hiram Hill House, 1852-4. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof set end-to-street; 3 bay facade with panelled pilasters at corners and between bays; heavy window caps; central Doric entrance portico.
- 89 Charles E. Tillinghast House, 1842. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof set end-to-street; panelled corner pilasters; 3 bay facade with off-center Doric entrance portico.
- 93 Samuel and William Foster House, 1843. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof; panelled corner pilasters; 4 bay facade; enclosed Ionic entrance porch.
- 99 Samuel Slocum House, 1846. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof set end-to-

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Power Street (continued)

street; 3 bay facade with panelled pilasters at corners and between bays; off-center Ionic entrance portico; ell on west with hooded Palladian-type window on second story and bay window on first story.

PRATT STREET

- 6-8-1/2 After 1895. 3; flat; clapboard and shingle; blocky 3-decker with double-width porches across center flanked by bays at corners; deep bracketed eaves.
- 9-11 c. 1870. Picturesque; 1-1/2 stories; cross gable; clapboard; cottage with center entrance under flat-topped portico with square bay beside it; Queen Anne shed-roof side entrance with stickwork brackets. Moved to site.
- 10-10-1/2 After 1895. 3-1/2 stories; cross gable; clapboard and shingle; 3-decker with porches flanked by bay; pedimented gables; bands of shingles under bays.
- 12-4 After 1895. 3-1/2 stories; cross gable; clapboard and shingle; twin to 10/12 1/2; 3-decker with porches across front flanked by bays; pedimented gables.
- 13 Charles Hodges House, 1849. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; entrance on south side; 5 bay with center sidelight and transom entrance; corner posts; wide entablatures over windows.
- 15 Albert G. Angell, 1849-52. Italianate; 3; mansard; clapboard; 2 bay block with fine bracketed entry hood flanked by pedimented triple window; bow window on 1st floor south; heavy modillion cornice; pedimented dormers.
- 16 Granville Wood House, c. 1852. Greek Revival/Italianate; 2-1/2 stories; end gable; clapboard; transition style with 3 bays and corner posts; recessed entrance under bracketed hood; iron

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Pratt Street (continued)

- railing and long granite steps lead up to high site. Built by George G. Vallet.
- 19-21 Charles Hodges House, c. 1848. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; flank gable; clapboard; double house with paired entrances with sidelights and transoms under wide entablature; panelled pilasters on corners and entry; 3 bays per house; wide entablature; end chimneys.
- 23-25 After 1895. 3-1/2 stories; hip with cross gable; clapboard; 3-decker with later porch; 3-story bay under pedimented gable. Twin to #27-9.
- 27-9 After 1895. 3-1/2 stories; hip with cross gable; clapboard; 3-decker with single hipped and bracketed overhang; 3-story bay under pedimented gable; twin to #23-5.
- 30 Stephen R. Weeden House, c. 1845. Greek Revival; 1-1/2 stories; flank gable; clapboard; 5 bay cottage with slightly recessed entry with transom, sidelights and wide entablature; panelled pilasters; oriel window on 2nd floor south; wide entablature; set on full story basement on high site.
- 34 George Capron House, 1850-2. Greek Revival/Italianate; 2-1/2 stories; end gable; clapboard; 3 bay with transom and sidelight entry with bracketed hood; small squared bay on front with surrounding porch; wide entablature under pedimented gable; set on high site.
- 36-8 1895-1908. 2-1/2 stories; clapboard and shingle; 3-decker -with porches flanked by bay; overhanging gable peak; set on high site.
- 38-1/2-
40 1/2 1908-26. 3-1/2 stories; end gable; clapboard and shingle; 3-decker with single remaining porch flanked by bay; shingles shaped around recessed windows in gable end.

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Pratt Street (continued)

- 40-2 1908-26. 3-1/2 stories; end gable; clapboard and shingle; 3-decker with porches flanked by gable.
- 31-5 c. 1975. 2-1/2 stories; cross gable; clapboard; row of townhouses set back behind paired shed garages; recessed entries; skylights; very little street facade due to siting on downward slope of hill.
- 41-51 (NC)
odd
- 44 c. 1800, c. 1840. Federal/Greek Revival; 1-1/2 stories; flank gable; clapboard; entrance on south side through 2 panel front door in center of 5 bay facade; street entrance in full basement.
- 50 c. 1900. 3-1/2 stories; cross gable; siding; 3-decker with porches flanked by bay; pedimented gable; set high on site.
- 54 Before 1857. 1-1/2 stories; flank gable; clapboard; set into hill with full basement on street front with center entrance; windows greatly altered throughout; cap shape with 3 bays and central dormer.
- 56 1857-75. 2-1/2 stories; end gable; clapboard; set into hill so full basement on street front; entrance on north side; greenhouse room on south side; some paired windows; attached garage.
- 91-107 Row Houses, 1986. Estes Burgin Partners, architects. 3-1/2 stories; cross gable; clapboard and brick; row of townhouses with narrow gables, recessed entries, and secured parking on street front; extremely tall balconied facades facing west over sloping lawn. (NC)
- 100-2 Double House, 1987. Estes Burgin Partnership, architects. 2-1/2 stories; cross gable; clapboard; part of development at 91-107; pair of townhouses set into hillside with garages in basement on front; entrances north and south up flights of stairs; varied plan with large windows opening west, north and

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Pratt Street (continued)

- south; semi-circular window in gable end; small cross gable to rear. (NC)
- 109-11 After 1895. 3-1/2 stories; cross gable; clapboard and shingle; 3-decker with porches flanked by bay; pedimented gables.
- 117-9 After 1895. 3-1/2 stories; end gable; clapboard; 3-decker with porches flanked by bay; pedimented gable.
- 135 c. 1960? 1 story; hip roof; siding?; Modern; ranch type suburban tract house with carport on front and many additions; hangs on hillside above Benefit Street. Moved from 110 Congdon Street. (NC)
- 151 Pond-Billy House, c. 1829. Federal; 1-1/2 stories; flank gable; clapboard; long house with transomed door and small end chimney. Moved here from Sandown, N. H.

PROSPECT STREET

- 2 Samuel R. Dorrance House, now Wilbour Hall, Brown University, 1888. Stone, Carpenter & Willson, architects. Queen Anne; 2-1/2 stories; cross gable; brick and stone; brownstone trim; recessed entrance with panelling and tiles in vestibule; windows in corbelled projections above 1st floor which extend into dormers; strapwork in central pediment over entrance.
- 6-10 John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Library, Brown University, 1962-64. Warner, Burns, Toan & Lund, architects. Modern; 4 stories above street level (plus 3 below grade); pre-cast exposed-aggregate concrete and glass; contained rectangular block massing. Building stands in a "moat" on a sloping site, with a stepped and terraced "flying bridge" and a wheelchair ramp leading from Prospect Street to a broad entrance bay faced with polished black marble. A transparent basement story enclosed with a glass curtain wall underlays a massive facade of shallow concave, rib-edged concrete panels

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Prospect Street (continued)

- pierced by narrow slit windows, with ribs and lintels extending upward to form a grid above the roofline.
(NC)
- 20 John Hay Library, Brown University, 1910, 1938. Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, architects. Beaux Arts-English Renaissance; 2-1/2 stories; smooth ashlar limestone; flat balustraded roof; symmetrical 7 bay facade with central pedimented entry; modillioned cornice and Ionic pilasters; sited on a low terrace with balustrades and double flight of marble steps.
- 36 J. W. C. Ely House, now Prospect House, Brown University, 1871. Second Empire; 2-1/2 stories; mansard; clapboard; 3 bay with recessed center entrance under bracketed hood; modillion cornice; pedimented dormers; bay on side.
- 45 George Corliss House (Admissions Office, Brown University), 1875. Italianate Villa; 3 stories; brick with brownstone trim; low hipped roof with balustrade and dentil and modillion cornice; square 4 story tower at northwest corner; balustraded Tuscan portico is set into recessed central section of the facade. Sited on a high terrace at the top of Angell Street, the house was built by George Corliss, nationally known engineer-inventor of the Corliss steam engine.
- 51 House, c. 1980. 2-1/2 stories; flank gable with paired front gables; vertical wood sheathing; strips of windows run through height of building into dormers; large chimney on south end; 3 car garage on Olive Street facade (north). Lot with original granite wall and scrolled ironwork was site of Seth Adams House (1854, demolished; Richard Upjohn, architect). (NC)
- 59 George L. Nightingale House, 1854. Italian Villa; 2-1/2 story main block; stucco; gable roof with bracket cornice; square 3 story hipped roof tower on southeast; 2-1/2 story gable roof pavilion set perpendicular to main block on northwest; paired triple, and bay

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Prospect Street (continued)

- windows; entrance in Ionic porch on south set in angle of main block and tower.
- 61 c. 1930? 2-1/2 stories; cross gable; shingle; late Colonial Revival with overhang and pendants on front over shallow bay windows; entrance in arms of L plan next to single garage; shed dormer over garage; fanlight in gable end.
- 62 Woods-Gerry House, 1860-3. Richard Upjohn, architect. Italianate; 3 stories; brick with belt courses above the first and second stories; low hipped roof with wide overhang and bracket cornice; a simple, smooth, almost square townhouse with segmentally arched French windows; 3 story curved bay on east containing 1931 entrance; porte-cochere on west; Renaissance triple-arcaded loggia extending almost the full width of the western elevation. Originally the home of Dr. Marshall Woods, it later became the home of John Carter Brown and after 1931 of Senator Peter Gerry. Today it houses the administrative offices of the Rhode Island School of Design as well as providing galleries for student and faculty exhibitions.
- 63 F. D. Simmons Carriage House and Stable, c. 1903. Fred E. Field, architect. 2-1/2 stories; hip; brick and slate; bowed bay where stable doors were; vertical strip windows in base of capped tower with weathervane. Now converted to a residence.
- 65 Samuel Mumford House, 1823-8. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; hipped roof with monitor; 3 bay facade; off-center elliptical fan decorated doorway with side lights. Occupied by H. P. Lovecraft (1890-1937), author of Gothic horror tales. Moved from College Street.
- 71 First Church of Christ Scientist, 1906-13. Hoppin and Field, architects. Italian Renaissance; 3 stories; cream colored brick with stone and terra-cotta trim; pedimented cross-gable roof surmounted by a copper dome with bulls-eye windows and lantern; tall and round-

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Prospect Street (continued)

- headed windows; 3 classical entrances within a colossal Ionic portico. A compact yet monumental building on a high site.
- 72 William Binney House, 1857-9. Alpheus C. Morse, architect. Italianate; 3 stories; brick with brownstone and wood trim; hipped roof with monitor and modillion cornice; 3 bay facade with heavy window caps; central balustraded entry with Tuscan columns; projecting ell on south.
- 75 Sampson and Eliza F. House, 1859. Italianate; 2-1/2 stories; flush wood siding; concave mansard roof with small dormers and bracket cornice; single and paired windows - round headed on second story and capped on first; pillared portico set in angle of ell reached by a flight of steps; 1 story bay on north.
- 76 George F. Gladding House, 1845. Greek Revival; 1-1/2 stories; multi-gabled; clapboard; 3 bay cottage with sidelight and transom recessed entrance under wide entablature; multiple additions to rear including a rear cross structure with corner pilasters which match those of the original house.
- 79 Smith Owen House, 1861. Alpheus C. Morse and Alfred Stone, architects. Italianate; 3 stories; brick; hipped roof with mutule-block cornice; 3 bay facade with heavy window caps on first and second stories and smaller, eared windows on third; central Doric portico and fanlight doorway; shallow pavilion on rear south corner. A counterpart to the Binney house across the street.
- 84 Henry D. Sharpe House, 1928. Parker, Thomas & Rice, architects. French Baroque Revival; 2-1/2 stories; brick with limestone trim; hipped roof with balustrade; wide facade with regular fenestration; corner pavilions flank pedimented central pavilion containing entrance under segmental pediment supported by pink marble columns; extensive, carefully landscaped gardens.

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Prospect Street (continued)

- 87 Ellen Dexter Sharpe House, 1912, enlarged 1975. Parker, Thomas & Rice, architects (1912); Steven Lerner, architect (1975). Elizabethan Revival; 2-1/2 stories; brick; long gable roof set end-to-street punctuated by cross-gables and chimneys; regularly spaced windows; recessed side entrance under segmental portico with carved tympanum. Now a Brown University dormitory, with modern annex at rear.
- 91 Richard E. Edwards House, 1981-2. St. Florian & Howes, architects. Federal Revival; 2; flat; brick; 5 bay with projecting central bay; recessed entrance; tall windows on 1st floor have iron railings; concrete lintels; end chimneys; parapet; tall and large cupola with round-headed windows. (NC)
- 92 Thomas B. Fenner House, 1839-41. Greek Revival/Italianate; 2-1/2 stories; end gable; clapboard; 2 bay with flat-topped portico flanked by bay; bay above portico; flat-roofed extension to north; brick stable with cupola in rear.
- 100 Henry S. Sprague House, 1902-5. Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; brick first story and shingle above; gambrel roof with three pedimented dormers and dentil cornice; 3 bay facade; 2 story Ionic pilasters flank central bay which includes a one story Ionic entrance porch.
- 101 Henry A. Dike House, 1854. Italianate; 2-1/2 stories; hip roof with dormers and octagonal cupola; wall cover of horizontal grooved matched boarding; regularly spaced windows of varying form, some triple; one story bay windows on either side of entrance; entrance recessed in 2 story pedimented projection at center of facade.
- 102 H. A. Whitmarsh House, 1903. Clark & Howe, architects. Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; high decked hip roof with balustrade; scroll pedimented dormers and dentil cornice. Ionic corner pilasters; 5 bay facade with central segmental pedimented portico.

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Prospect Street (continued)

- 103 William F. Sayles House, 1878. Second Empire; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; mansard roof with floral decorated dormers; modillion and dentil cornice; 3 bay facade with central pavilion containing Tuscan portico. Alpheus Morse?
- 104 John P. Farnsworth House, 1912. Jackson, Robertson & Adams, architects. Georgian Revival; 2-1/2 stories; brick with wood and stone trim; hipped roof; 5 bay facade with central portico; ell on south.
- 105-7 William Douglas House, 1872-6. Alpheus Morse, architect. Second Empire; 2-1/2 stories; mansard; clapboard; duplex with entrances on north and south sides in arms of T plan under porches; projecting end pavilions; 1-story bay on #104; 2-story bay on #107; pedimented dormers.
- 106 John S. Holbrook House, 1912. Jackson, Robertson & Adams, architects. Georgian Revival; 2-1/2 stories; brick; hipped roof with dormers; 5 bay facade with central balustraded portico.
- 108 James M. Kimball House, 1873. Italianate; 2-1/2 stories; brick; hipped roof with segmental pedimented dormers and elaborate cornice with modillions and rosettes; 3 bay facade with either segmental pediments or heavy caps; entrance now within porte-cochere on north (a bay window replaces the original central entry); 2 story stable to the rear. Alpheus Morse?
- 112 Charles Matteson House, 1882. Queen Anne; 2-1/2 stories; hip with cross gables; clapboard; irregular plan with recessed double door entrance next to enclosed front porch; multiple gables, dormers, overhangs; iron gate and fence.
- 120 James Byers III House, 1974. William D. Warner, architect. 1-1/2 stories; gable on hip; clapboard; sweeping roof extends into pergola-like corner over

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Prospect Street (continued)

- carport and south side entrance; broad windows to south; high fence; shed dormer on front.
- 125 Nightingale House, 1857-75, et seq. Italianate; 3-1/2 stories; hip with monitor; clapboard; 3 bay block with bracketed window caps; enclosed porch across front; modillion cornice; 2 story L on rear; 2 story townhouse outbuildings with hipped roofs and center entrances. Rear additions also 1 Barnes Street. New additions (NC).
- 130 Ann Eliza Burgess House, 1852. Bracketed Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof set end-to-street; bracket cornice; panelled corner pilasters; 3 bay facade; off-center portico with acanthus leaf capitals and bracket cornice.
- 133 Peter Pratt? house, c. 1775 et seq. 1-1/2 stories; cross gable; clapboard; small farmhouse on south with entrance in vestibule with bullseye window; pergola'd terrace on south; glass studio roof to north; attached garage with large shed dormer.
- 135 After 1908. 2-1/2 stories; hip; brick and clapboard; balustraded porch across front and entrance to south side; stained glass in front bays on 1st and 2nd floor; leaded glass in large window under porch; large window on 2nd has later sliding glass doors; shed dormer.
- 140 Thomas Lloyd Halsey house, c. 1800, c. 1825. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; brick with wood trim; low hipped and decked roof with balustrades, pedimented dormers, modillion and fret-work cornice; 5 bay facade composed of central balustraded Doric portico with Palladian window above flanked by projecting curved 2 story sections 2 bays wide; iron balconies and iron fence; house is set back from street on a well landscaped site; period brick carriage house to the south.
- 141 James Burdick House, 1876. Second Empire; 1-1/2 stories with pedimented dormers; clapboard; asymmetrical

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Prospect Street (continued)

- plan; entrance in many columned 1 story hip roof porch with shed-roof verandah to its right.
- 142 After 1908. 2-1/2 stories; hip with cross gable; clapboard; cottage with porch and bay across front under small cross gable. Behind 144/144 1/2.
- 144/144 1/2 After 1908. 2-1/2 stories; hip; clapboard and shingle; 2-family with entrances north and south; 2-story bay on front; large central dormer. Mirror of #146/148.
- 145-7 1895-1908. 2-1/2 stories; cross gable; clapboard; 2-family with 2-story bay with tower projecting through gable with copper finial; single porch; pedimented gable.
- 146-8 After 1908. 2-1/2 stories; hip; siding; 2-family with entrances north and south; 2-story bay under deep eaves; large central dormer. Mirror of #144/144 1/2.
- 149 After 1895. 2-1/2 stories; hip; clapboard; porch with flanking bay and bay above; square block; deep eaves; pedimented central dormer.
- 150 Ruth T. Scott House, 1867. Italianate; 2-1/2 stories; end gable; clapboard; 3 bay with recessed and hooded entrance with double doors and transom, molded window caps, corner boards; modillion cornice.
- 152-4 1875-95. 2-1/2 stories; cross gable; clapboard; 2-family with single porch flanked by 2-story bay; pedimented gables.
- 156-8 1875-95. 2-1/2 stories; cross gable; clapboard; 2-family with single porch with octagonal extension to northeast; 2-story bay; pedimented gable.
- 159 1857-75. Second Empire; 2-1/2 stories; mansard; clapboard; 3 bay with modillion corniced porch across front with Ionic-columned projection in center; porch enclosed to south; another large porch on south with solarium-type bay under it with leaded glass; bay above

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Prospect Street (continued)

- front porch; concave mansard with hooded dormers and tripartite pedimented dormer in center; panelled corner pilasters; 1 story bay with leaded glass on north; molded window caps.
- 160-2 1875-95. 2-1/2 stories; end gable; clapboard; 2-family with single turned-post porch and 2-story bay; pedimented gable; dormers to south.
- 163 After 1926. 2-1/2 stories; end gable; clapboard; 2-family with recessed porches, sidelighted door; paired windows in gable end.
- 164 Charles H. Jefferds House, 1886. Queen Anne; 2-1/2 stories; shingle with patterned shingles on second story; cross-gabled and hipped roof with pilastered chimney and iron cresting; regularly spaced double windows on asymmetrical plan; one story entrance porch runs across most of front with turned posts, shed roof and circular northern extension.
- 165 John H. Cole House, 1857. Italianate; square 3 story block under hip roof; bracket cornice; 5 bay clapboard facade; center enclosed entrance porch, pillared with bracket cornice; 1 story bay window over entrance.
- 166 1857-75. Second Empire; 2-1/2 stories; mansard; siding; 3 bay with heavily hooded entrance; flat-capped dormers.
- 167 George W. Thayer House, 1858. Italianate; 3 story; clapboard; hipped roof with modillion and dentil cornice; 3 bay double-window facade; off-center pillared entrance porch with modillion and dentil cornice.
- 168 1895-1908. 3-1/2 stories; cross gable; siding; 3-decker with single new porch and flanking bays; modillion cornice; stripped for siding.
- 170 1875-95. 2-1/2 stories; mansard; clapboard; L plan with entrance under porch with turned posts and incised

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Prospect Street (continued)

trim; panels under windows; molded window caps; 2-story bay on front with paired windows next to it; modillion cornice; pedimented dormers.

- 171-3 1895-1908. 3-1/2 stories; cross gable; clapboard; 3-decker with porches and bays under pedimented gable.
- 172 The Windsor Apartments, 1857-75. Second Empire; 2-1/2 stories; mansard; clapboard with brick facing; 3 bay with flat-topped portico; pedimented gables; front greatly altered.

SHELDON STREET

- 15 Nicholas Stillwell House, c. 1828. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof; 5 bay facade; central doorway with side and overhead lights set in classical enframement.
- 20 Abraham and Isaac Wilkinson House, "half house", c. 1825. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof; 3 bay facade with off-center elliptical fan doorway flanked by side lights, reached by a double flight of stone steps.
- 21 Nicholas Stillwell House, c. 1806. Federal; small, 2-1/2 stories; clapboard with brick ends; gable roof; 3 bay facade with central fanlight doorway reached by a flight of steps; rear ell.
- 24 Abraham Studley House, 1804-1816. "half house"; Federal; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof; 3 bay facade with off-center doorway under cap on consoles and overhead light, reached by a flight of wooden steps.
- 46 William G. Budlong House, 1828. "half house"; Federal; 2-1/2 stories; shingled (probably over original clapboard); gable roof; 3 bay facade with off-center fan doorway.

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Sheldon Street (continued)

- 50 David Hall House, William G. Budlong, 1828. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof set end-to-street; 3 bay facade with central capped doorway flanked by side lights reached by a double flight of stone steps; later 3 part windows on main facade.
- 57 John Justin House, 1828. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof; 5 bay facade with central doorway in classica enframement.
- 107 Thomas A. Watson House, 1846. Greek Revival cottage; 1-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof set end-to-street; 5 bay entrance facade with central doorway, overhead light and entablature.
- 110 Ebenezer Allen House, 1848. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof set end-to-street; panelled corner pilasters; 3 bay facade; off-center entry in classical enframement.
- 117 Joseph G. Matthews House, 1873. Second Empire cottage; 1-1/2 stories; clapboard; mansard roof with dormers and wide bracket cornice; one story bay window flanks off-center doorway under bracketed hood.
- 131 Elwin Shaw House, 1863. Italianate; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; steep hipped roof with dormers and hexagonal cupola; modillion cornice; 5 bay facade with heavy window caps and quoining; central doorway under bracketed hood, reached by a flight of stone steps.

SOUTH COURT STREET

- 17-23 Golden Ball Inn (rear), 1785. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; flank gable; clapboard; rear L of Inn set on sloping site with entrances in basement; bay window above door to #17; fine Queen Anne porches across rear.
- 24 House, c. 1765, and c. 1865. Colonial; 3-1/2 stories; flank gambrel; clapboard; 5 bay with center entrance on west in 2-story vestibule addition; later

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South Court Street (continued)

- bracketed window caps on 1st floor. Moved to site c. 1865.
- 25-27 1875-95. 2-3; flat; siding; tenement set on sloping site with irregular plan to fill up lot at curve of street; turned post porch set into corner.
- 28 Duty Greene, 2nd house, 1847. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; asphalt shingles (probably over clapboard); gable roof set end-to-street; panelled corner pilasters; 3 bay facade with off-center entry in classical enframingent.

SOUTH MAIN STREET

- 50 Joseph Brown House, Joseph Brown, 1774. Colonial; 2-1/2 stories (plus exposed basement); brick; unusual ogee gable roof end-to-street with double balustrade, finials, modillion cornice; 5 bay facade; entrance is now in basement story; pedimented and flanked with paired Ionic columns.
- 66-72 Joseph Mauran-Joseph Balch Building, 1846. Early Victorian commercial and residential block; 4-1/2 stories; brick with stone lintel trim; gable roof; first story columned commercial facade.
- 86 Old Stone Bank, Stone, Carpentr, and Willson, 1898. Beaux Arts; severe two story, granite building with a colossal Corinthian entrance portico and copper and gold-leaf dome. The building was enlarged from an 1854 granite structure by C. E. and J. R. Hall of which the northern window was preserved and incorporated into the new building.
- 110 Benoni Cooke House, John Holden Green, 1828. Federal; 2-1/2 stories (plus stone basement fronting on street); brick with stone lintels; hipped roof with monitor and exterior chimneys; modillion cornice; 5 bay facade set at a right angle to the street with an Ionic entrance portico reached by a flight of stone steps from the

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South Main Street (continued)

- street; elliptical fanlight doorway and elliptical fanlight second story hall window.
- 201 John C. Corlis House, 1746-1750. Colonial; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gambrel roof; three pedimented dormers; 5 bay facade. The building has been raised one story to make room for a ground-level shop.
- 220 Joseph Peck House, 1801-1805. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; brick; hipped roof; set at right angle to street; street level basement adapted for commercial use.
- 231 Fall River Iron Works, 1848. Greek Revival industrial building; 3-1/2 stories; brick with stone trim; pedimented gable roof set end-to-street; first story front has been remodeled.
- 245-257 Clarke and Nightingale Block, 1815-1825. Federal; commercial-residential block; 3-1/2 stories; brick; low hipped roof; 1st story store front.
- 263-273 Comstock Block (probably by John Holden Greene), 1824. Federal commercial-residential block; 3-1/2 stories; brick; gable roof; two fanlight doorways and remodeled commercial first story.
- 283-297 Eddy-Bucklin Block, 1812. Federal commercial-residential block; 3-1/2 stories; brick; hipped roof; two fanlight doorways and remodeled commercial first story.
- 303 Engine Company #2, 1892. Romanesque; 2 stories; brick with stone masonry on first story facade; flat roof with corbel cornice; round-headed second story windows; paired arched carriage entries on first story.
- 403 Capt. Joseph Tillinghast House, 1767. Colonial; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof; 5 bay facade with pedimented central doorway flanked by panelled pilasters.

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SOUTH WATER STREET

160-528 See manuscript.

STAR STREET

10 Joseph Whipple House, 1720. Colonial; small; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof set end-to-street; large center chimney; present entrance is off-center in gable end.

STEEPLE STREET

3 c. 1793. Federal; 3-1/2 stories; hip with monitor; brick; 5 bay brick warehouse with granite sills and lintels; central bay is loading area; modillion cornice; monitor/ventilator; 4 bays on canal with new windows and 4th story added to north. Congdon and Carpenter warehouse.

5/7 Before 1857. 2-1/2 stories; flank gable; brick with stone trim; 4 bays with cast iron storefront and recessed entries; modillion cornice; wide loading bays in 1st and 3rd bays.

9 George and Smith Owen building, c. 1847. Mid-nineteenth century commercial building; 3-1/2 stories; brick with stone trim; clerestory monitor roof.

THAYER STREET

1 William Church House, c. 1826. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof; 4 bay facade with capped doorway and overhead light.

7 William Church House, c. 1840. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof (house is set end-to-street); 4 bay facade with capped doorway and overhead light; rear ell.

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Thayer Street (continued)

- 17 Hiram S. Read House, 1853. Palazzo; 3 stories; clapboard; hipped roof; bracket and dentil cornice; heavy window caps; recessed entrance with bracketed hood. The Read house adjoins the Thomas G. Northup House (1837) to the east.
- 24 William Greenman House, 1825. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; hipped roof with monitor; quoins; 3 bay facade with off-center elliptical fan doorway in rusticated surround.
- 29 Robert S. Burroughs House, 1806. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard front and brick sides; gable roof; 4 bay facade; elliptical fanlight doorway.
- 33 John Holden Greene House, John Holden Greene, 1806. Federal; originally 2 stories but a third story and Victorian bracket cornice was added c. 1894; rusticated wood facade (unusual for Providence); low hipped roof; quoins; central elliptical fanlight doorway flanked by Ionic pilasters and panelling.
- 51 John Holden Greene - Russell Potter House, 1813. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable end facing street; 3 bay facade; off-center pedimented doorway.
- 214-8 Medical Arts Building, B. S. D. Martin, 1938. Mid-twentieth century-modern; 2 story limestone and glass; curving around corner lot.
- 215-21 Mid-twentieth c. 1; flat; concrete and glass; commercial strip with plate glass storefronts.
- 223 1857-75. 2-1/2 stories; hip with cross gable; brick and glass; stable converted to commercial use with storefronts on 1st floor; shaped lintels and stone sills on 2nd floor; bracketed cornice; ventilator; round-headed windows in gable to north.
- 224-6 c. 1940? 2; flat; brick and glass; former medical

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Thayer Street (continued)

- office building converted to commercial use; storefronts on 1st turning corner; shaped parapet.
- 225-233 Commercial structure, c. 1940. Early twentieth-century modern; 1 story; red brick with plate glass windows set in tan and black tiles surmounted by a red and tan tile belt; large red brick columns flank corner entrance, curves around corner lot.
- 240-8 Brown University Commercial and Office Building, 1968-70. Kent, Cruise & Partners, architects. 4 stories; flat; concrete and tile; corner site with 5 bays per side; 3 windows per bay in concrete reveals with concrete frame to each bay; high arcade across east front; recessed entrance to office building off Angell Street.
- 249 Commercial Block, c. 1975. 1; flat; brick, glass and modern comp.; central entrance with bands of windows under half-timbered parapet. (NC)
- 252 Commercial Block, 1930's? 1; flat; brick and glass; storefront with corner entrance and polished granite facing on base.
- 260 Toy Theatre, 1915, remodeled 1938. 2 stories; flat roof; brick; recessed entrance under triangular marquee to L-plan theater; shaped parapets.
- 261 After 1895. 2-1/2 stories; end gable; shingle; 2nd overhangs 1st on deep brackets above recessed entrances; shaped bargeboards; greatly altered for commercial use.
- 263 After 1895. 2 stories; hipped; stucco; entrances under capped turret; greatly altered for commercial use.
- 262-8 After 1895. 1 story; flat; brick and glass; corner commercial block with parapet.
- 269 After 1895. 2-1/2 stories; hip; clapboard; plate glass

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Thayer Street (continued)

- windows in broad shallow bay; dormer; greatly altered for commercial use.
- 271-9 After 1895. 1 story; flat; brick and glass; commercial strip with patterned brick and a variety of storefronts; 4 small stores with paired recessed entrances.
- 272 Anjoorian Block, c. 1980. 2 stories; flat roof; brick and glass; corner commercial block with recessed entrances to 1st floor shops under tall stoops leading to 2nd floor shops; scalloped shingle overhang; truncated corners north and south; more stores in rear all set back from Meeting Street. (NC)
- 281 1875-95. 2-1/2 stories; end gable; shingle; 2-family house converted to commercial use; greatly altered; storefront on 1st and in basement; recent Colonial Revival door frame on 1st floor door; iron railings; fish scale shingles in gable end.
- 278-86 1875-95. 2 stories; flat; brick with stone trim; 4 bay commercial block with storefronts on 1st and stone pilasters running up through 2nd floor; keystone windows on 2nd; pantile overhang; fine details.
- 285-9 After 1895. 2 stories; flat; brick with stone trim; 4 bay commercial block similar to but not as fine as 278-86; various storefronts; tripe windows above under stone lintels; parapet.
- 291 After 1895. 1 story; flat; brick; corner commercial block with windows bricked up; shaped parapet; corner entrance.
- 292-6 After 1895. 1-2 stories; flat; brick and glass; multiple storefronts under shaped parapet; slightly set back 2nd floor added above end store.
- 300-8 Pembroke Dormitories, 1974-5. Moore, Lyndon, Turnbull, architects; Donlyn Lyndon, partner in charge. Modern; 3 to 4 stories; flat roof; brick;

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Thayer Street (continued)

- asymmetrical grouping of asymmetrically massed rectilinear blocks with internal courtyard connecting to Pembroke Campus; mixed use with residences over storefronts on Thayer Street, residential space on Bowen Street; distinguished by bands of multi-color glazed brick; courtyard contains a large, playful, tower-archway assembled from steel pipes. Winner of Progressive Architecture's First Design Award in 1970, it is a classic example of the ordinary, inclusive, "new vernacular" architecture of the late 1960s and early 1970s. Also 223-33 Bowen Street. (NC)
- 307 1857-75. 2-1/2 stories; end gable; asphalt shingle; 3 bay house with transom and sidelight entry; simple.
- 311-5 The Cushing Apartments, 1902. Hilton & Jackson, architects. Tudor Revival; 3-1/2 stories; cross gable; brick; irregular u-plan around courtyard with multiple entrances under chain-hung flat hoods; round-headed doors; modillion cornice; segmental-arched dormers; black and red brick retaining wall with stone trim and wrought iron archway with suspended light.
- 328 William and Thomas F. Gilbane House, 1900. Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gambrel roof with pedimented dormers and balustrade; 3 bay facade with central pavilion; large Ionic entrance porch with dentil cornice and balustrade with urn finials; palladian type 2nd story hall window surmounted by broken pediment and urn finial.
- 339-43 1875-95. 2-1/2 stories; mansard; clapboard; 3 townhouses with recessed entrances under flat-topped porticos; square bays on front; pedimented dormers; balustrades missing above entrances; rear porches (some jalousied).
- 347-353 After 1895. Queen Anne; 2-1/2 stories; hip; clapboard and shingle; duplex with paired recessed entrances under arched 2-story porches; capped 2-story bays flank porches; iron stair railings; floral paterae under deep eaves; pedimented dormers; fine detail.

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Thayer Street (continued)

- 355 After 1895. 2-1/2 stories; hip; clapboard; porch with later iron railings; 2-story bay window flanks porch; deep eaves; broad dormers.
- 364-6 1857-75. 2-1/2 stories; end gable; siding; 2-family greatly altered; office in basement with new side entrance on south; bay window above front door; molded window caps on paired windows; 2 story L on rear.
- 368-70 Allen and Forrest Greene House, 1878. Late Victorian; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; mansard roof with two large frontal gables decorated with bargeboards surmounting 2 two story bay windows; bracket cornice; central pillared double entrance porch.
- 369 George L. Clarke Carriage House, 1872. Italianate; 2 stories; brick; low hipped roof with square cupola and corbel cornice; paired round-headed windows flank 2 story carriage entrance (now glazed); flanking one story wings.
- 373 1875-95. 3; flat; clapboard; 3 bay blocky tenement with bracketed entry hood and deep eaves.
- 382 1875-95. 2-1/2 stories; cross gable; brick and siding; greatly altered for office use.

THOMAS STREET

- 2 1960's? 2; flat; glass and brick; office block set on sloping site with broad areas of glass and black glass around central entrance. (NC)
- 5-6 1840's? Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; end gable; clapboard; 3 bay with double transomed entrance; corner boards and pedimented gable; new entrance in L to west; attached warehouse to rear.
- 7 Fleur-de-lys Studio, 1885. Stone, Carpenter & Willson, architects. Tudor Revival; 2-1/2 stories;

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Thomas Street (continued)

- half-timbered; gable roof set end-to-street; casement windows; molded plaster decoration; off-center recessed entry. Built for Sydney Burleigh, a prominent Providence artist, and modeled after the medieval half-timber commercial-residential blocks of Chester, England.
- 9 Deacon Edward Taylor House, 1786. Colonial; 3-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof; 5 bay facade with central pedimented Ionic doorway.
- 10 Seril Dodge House I, 1786-9, 1906, 1983-4. Colonial; originally 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof; 5 bay facade with central pedimented Ionic doorway. House was raised one story in 1906 to create commercial story in sympathetic colonial revival style.
- 11 Seril Dodge House II, 1791, 1886. Federal; 3 stories; brick with belt courses above first and second stories; hipped roof; 4 bay facade with flared wood lintels and carved keyblocks; later doorway; arcaded carriage entrance on west with palladian window above.

THOMPSON STREET

- 1 - 15. See manuscript.

TRANSIT STREET

- 43 William Blodget House, 1840-1845. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof set end-to-street; corner pilasters; 4 bay entrance facade on west with Doric portico; ell on rear.
- 47 William Blodget House, 1840-1845. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof set end-to-street; panelled corner pilasters; 3 bay facade with off-center entry in classical enframement.

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Transit Street (continued)

- 53 Daniel Pearce House ("Lightning Splitter House"), 1781. Originally a 1-1/2 story gambrel-roofed house, converted to a "lightning splitter" house by Samuel Guild c. 1850; set end-to-street.
- 68 Jeremiah Tillinghast House, 1808-1824. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof - house set end-to-street; 5 bay facade with central capped doorway; reached by a double flight of stone steps.
- 73 John Truman House, 1802. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof; 5 bay facade with flared lintels and key-blocks; central pedimented fanlight doorway flanked by pilasters; reached by a double flight of steps.
- 74 Esek Dexter House, 1788. Federal; 3-1/2 stories; clapboard and brick; gable roof; 5 bay facade with central capped doorway in basement story.
- 78 Cyrus Joseph Cole House, 1788-1798. Federal; 3-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof; 5 bay facade; central capped doorway reached by a double flight of stone steps.
- 84 Calvin Walker House, 1793. Federal; 3 stories; shingled (probably over clapboard); hipped roof with monitor; 5 bay facade with central pedimented fanlight doorway flanked by pilasters.
- 91 James Pitcher House, 1786-1798. Colonial; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof (house is set at right angle to street); 4 bay facade with pedimented doorway.
- 95 demolished
John and Amos Warner House, 1791-1798. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof (house is set at right angle to street); panelled corner pilasters; 5 bay facade with central Greek Revival doorway in classical enframement.

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Transit Street (continued)

- 98 John Warner House, 1798. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; shingles (probably over clapboards); gable roof; 5 bay facade with central pedimented fanlight doorway.
- 101 William Franceville House, 1842-1851. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof set end-to-street; panelled corner pilasters; 3 bay facade with off-center recessed entry in classical enframement.
- 109 Edward Luther House, 1803-1814. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; shingles (probably over clapboards); gable roof; 4 bay facade; capped doorway.
- 115 William Chafee House, 1791-1795. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; shingles (probably over clapboards); gable roof; 4 bay facade with an extension to the west; off-center capped doorway with overhead light.
- 116 Jotham Ham House, 1805-1814. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof; house is set end-to-street; 3 bay facade with central overhead light doorway.
- 120 Isaac Peck house, 1809-1825. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof; 4 bay facade; overhead light doorway reached by a double flight of steps.
- 123 William Mason house, 1829. Federal; 2 stories; shingles (probably over clapboards); gable roof; 4 bay facade and central capped doorway with overhead light.
- 127 Calvin Kent House, 1836-1841. Greek Revival; 1-1/2 stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof set end-to-street; elliptical attic light in gable end; panelled corner pilasters; 4 bay facade; doorway set in classical enframement with side lights and overhead light.
- 131 Nathan Kent House, 1840. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof; 4 bay facade; doorway set in classical enframement with side and overhead lights.

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Transit Street (continued)

- 98 John Warner House, 1798. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; shingles (probably over clapboards); gable roof; 5 bay facade with central pedimented fanlight doorway.
- 101 William Franceville House, 1842-1851. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof set end-to-street; panelled corner pilasters; 3 bay facade with off-center recessed entry in classical enframement.
- 109 Edward Luther House, 1803-1814. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; shingles (probably over clapboards); gable roof; 4 bay facade; capped doorway.
- 115 William Chafee House, 1791-1795. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; shingles (probably over clapboards); gable roof; 4 bay facade with an extension to the west; off-center capped doorway with overhead light.
- 116 Jotham Ham House, 1805-1814. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof; house is set end-to-street; 3 bay facade with central overhead light doorway.
- 120 Isaac Peck house, 1809-1825. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof; 4 bay facade; overhead light doorway reached by a double flight of steps.
- 123 William Mason house, 1829. Federal; 2 stories; shingles (probably over clapboards); gable roof; 4 bay facade and central capped doorway with overhead light.
- 127 Calvin Kent House, 1836-1841. Greek Revival; 1-1/2 stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof set end-to-street; elliptical attic light in gable end; panelled corner pilasters; 4 bay facade; doorway set in classical enframement with side lights and overhead light.
- 131 Nathan Kent House, 1840. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof; 4 bay facade; doorway set in classical enframement with side and overhead lights.

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Transit Street (continued)

- 132 Isaac Peck House, 1825. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof; 4 bay facade; elliptical fan doorway with side lights.
- 135 William J. Tilley House, 1840-1847. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; asphalt shingles (probably over clapboard); pedimented gable roof set end-to-street; 3 bay facade with off-center Doric entrance portico.
- 136 William Mason House, 1812. Federal; 3 stories; brick; gable roof; 5 bay facade; central fanlight doorway.
- 142 Jabez Rounds House, 1810. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof; 4 bay facade with capped doorway.
- 162 Isaac Peck House, before 1809. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; asphalt shingles (probably over clapboards); gable roof; 5 bay facade; altered central doorway.
- 167 Jared Dodge House, c. 1849. Victorian-Greek Revival type; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof set end-to-street; panelled corner pilasters; 3 bay facade with off-center recessed entry under bracketed hood.
- 177 Charles Lake House, 1854. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof set end-to-street; panelled corner pilasters; 3 bay facade with off-center pedimented recessed entry.
- 178 Hannah Bower-John Mosley House, 1830-1834. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; asphalt shingles (probably over clapboards); gable roof with center chimney; 5 bay facade with central doorway reached by a flight of steps.
- 195 Ephriam Carpenter House, 1848. Greek Revival cottage; 1-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof set end-to-street; panelled corner pilasters; recessed doorway set in classical enframement.

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Transit Street (continued)

- 201 Paul Capen House, 1843. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof; panelled corner pilasters; 5 bay facade; central doorway in classical enframing with side and overhead lights.

TRAVERSE STREET

- 21 Holy Rosary Church, 1905. Gothic Revival; 2-story, gable nave fronted by two 3-story, crenellated towers; random ashlar; three pointed-arch entrances surmounted by colossal, pointed-arch window on east front.

WATERMAN STREET

- 11 Waterman Building, Rhode Island School of Design, 1892-3, 1897. Hoppin, Reid & Hoppin, architects. Romanesque Revival; 3 stories; brick; flat roof with corbel cornice; 5 round-headed bays across first story (including recessed central entry) and paired round-head windows above on second story; diapering and other decorative brickwork. This is the school's original building on College Hill.
- 29 Dr. George Wheaton Carr House, 1885. Edward I. Nickerson, architect. Queen Anne; 2-1/2 stories; cross gabled roof; irregular plan with cylindrical corner tower capped with conical roof; mixture of materials: stone, half-timbering, brick, wood, copper bays, pilastered chimneys. Dense, crowded in design. Also 210 Benefit Street.
- 41 James Fenner House, 1780, addition 1972. Colonial; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof; 5 bay facade with central overhead light doorway. Home of Rhode Island governor.
- 30-62 Rhode Island School of Design Dormitory and Refectory Complex (Homer and Nickerson Halls, Metcalf Refectory), 1955-7, 1986. Robinson Green Beretta, architects; Warren A. Peterson, designer; Pietro Belluschi, consulting architect; Sasaki Associates, landscape

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Waterman Street (continued)

architects (1955); William D. Warner, architect of additions (1986). Modern; 2, 3, and 4 stories; gable roofs; brick; originally composed of separate rectangular block units connected by open terraces, well sited on an irregular sloping parcel bounded by a broad curve in Waterman Street. This complex, probably the best example of 1950s Modern architecture in Providence, was noted at the time of its completion for its contextual design, and received a citation from Progressive Architecture in 1959. The extensive Postmodern additions of the 1980s have eradicated the original design concept and turned the complex into an enclosed superblock. (NC)

- 57 Waterman House, 1867. 2-1/2 stories; hip on mansard; clapboard; 3 bay with recessed entry with square bay set on flat-topped portico; bracketed window hoods and dormers.
- 62 Before 1857. 2-1/2 stories; hip; siding; 5 bay with central entrance under Ionic flat-topped portico with squared bay above it; 5th bay is a capped tower at the southeast corner.
- 64 Brown University Library, now Robinson Hall, 1875-8. Walker & Gould, architects. High Victorian Gothic; 3-1/2 stories; brick; hip roof; cruciform plan surmounted by an octagonal dome and lantern; narrow pointed windows with voussoirs of alternating light and dark stone; central Gothic entrance porch.
- 68 The Cabinet of the Rhode Island Historical Society, now Brown University Graphic Services, 1844, 1891. James C. Bucklin, architect (1844); Stone, Carpenter & Willson, architects of alterations. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; stucco; pedimented gable roof set end-to-street; windowless facade with corner pilasters and colossal central portal in classical enframing with a grilled transom; rear wings were added in 1891.
- 70 Francis E. Cross House, 1859. 2-1/2 stories; mansard; clapboard; 3 bay with recessed entry under bracketed

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Waterman Street (continued)

- hood with square posts; molded window caps; panelled pilasters with trefoil bosses at centers; L in rear; new 4-light window on west looks onto open terrace between this and the Cabinet; modillion cornice.
- 72 Edward Dexter House, 1799, 1860, c. 1925. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard front and brick ends; balustraded and decked hip roof with dormers; quoins; 5 bay facade with pedimented first story windows; central bay is pedimented and flanked by Doric pilasters; central balustraded Doric portico and fanlight doorway with Palladian type window above; sited on a high landscaped terrace; several later additions at rear including stable. (See Fones Alley).
- 80 John F. Chaplin House, now Walter Hall, Brown University, 1857. Italianate; 3 stories; brick; hipped roof with modillion and dentil cornices; 3 bay facade with heavy window caps; central portico with acanthus leaf capitals.
- 82 Benjamin Stevens House, 1857. 2-1/2 stories; mansard; clapboard; L plan with 3 bays on front; bracketed entrance hood; bracketed window caps; porch to east; pedimented dormers; modillion cornice.
- 86 1857-75. 2-1/2 stories; end gable; brick; 3 bay with recessed sidelighted and transomed entry; stressed brick facing has arched reveals over windows; shed dormers all around.
- 94 James W. C. Ely House, c. 1810, alt. 1860. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; flank gable; clapboard; 4 bay with later bracketed entrance hood over transomed door; molded window caps; secondary Greek Revival entrance in basement to east. Alterations by Alpheus Morse.
- 96 John P. Campbell House, 1857-75. Second Empire; 2-1/2 stories; mansard; clapboard; 2 bays with entrance on east side; bay window on front; quoining; modillion cornice; segmental-arched dormers.

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Waterman Street (continued)

- 98-100 Charles Dorrance House, 1871. Second Empire; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; mansard roof with pedimented dormers and modillion cornice; 4 bay facade with 2-1/2 story end pavilions; varied window and bay window treatments - most under heavy cap or cornice; side entrances.
- 108-10 Rufus Waterman House, 1877. Queen Anne; 2-1/2 stories; mansard; clapboard; double house with dormers and paired-gable central pavilion which includes 2-1/2 story bay windows flanking inset first and second story porches; symmetrical facade with some Queen Anne detailing and basement story commercial shops.
- 112 After 1895. 2-1/2 stories; end gable; siding; 2-family with porch on east; 2-story flat-topped bay; basement shop.
- 114 1/2 Harvey's, 1940's? 1 story; flat; brick and glass; storefront with recessed center entry; fluted corner posts and applied dentil cornice.
- 116 1857-75. 2-1/2 stories; hip; siding; 3 bays with recessed double entrance under Ionic pilastered porch with arched opening and central cartouche; cut corners; deep eaves; central dormer.
- 120-2 Citizen's Bank, 1960's? 2 stories; mansard; brick; prominent overhanging mansard with recessed windows. (NC)
- 123 The Minden Apartments, 1912. Frank W. Woods, architect. Tudor Revival; 8 stories; flat; brick, stucco and terra cotta; shallow u-plan with center entrance under bay that runs full height of building; Jacobean detail in vertical strips of windows; iron balconies on 2nd floor; high brick base.
- 124 Richard W. Comstock House, 1876. Second Empire; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; mansard roof with pedimented dormers and bracket cornice; 3 bay facade with single

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Waterman Street (continued)

- and double windows under bracketed caps; one story bay windows flank central Italianate portico.
- 125-7 Hope G. Russell House, 1857-75. Second Empire; 2-1/2 stories; mansard; clapboard; duplex with east and west entrances and slightly projecting pavilions on front; each side is an L-plan with porch in arms and bay on L projection; incised and panel detail; granite retaining wall.
- 126 William G. R. Mowry House, 1870. Second Empire; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; concave mansard roof with dormers; 3 bay facade with central Doric portico.
- 126 1/2 William G. R. Mowry stable, 1870. 2 stories; mansard; clapboard; garages on 1st and apartment above; semicircular-arched dormers on Fones Alley.
- 129 Hope Russell and Anna Ives House, 1871-2. Italian Villa; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; cross-gabled roof ("L" plan); 4 story square tower set in angle of "L" contains arcaded entrance porch (enclosed).
- 130 1960's? 2 stories; flat; brick; medical office building with slate mansard overhang.
- 131 Levi Salisbury house, 1852. Italianate-Greek Revival type; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof set end-to-street with bracket cornice; panelled corner pilasters; round-headed attic lights; 3 bay facade with heavy window caps and off-center doorway in Italianate enframing.
- 133 1875-95. Second Empire; 2-1/2 stories; mansard; clapboard; L plan with Doric porch in arms; porch enclosed; projecting bays; incised trim; modillion cornice.

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WICKENDEN STREET

- 207 Portuguese Roman Catholic Church Rectory, 1875-1895. Second Empire cottage; 1-1/2 stories; clapboard; high mansard roof with pedimented dormers and bay window at north-west corner; paired bracket cornice; partially glazed columned porch runs across most of first story.
- 227-31 House. Colonial; 2-1/2 stories; shingle (probably over original clapboards); gable roof; 5 bay facade with central pedimented doorway flanked by pilasters; commercial ell on west.
- 285 House, before 1857. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; shingled (probably clapboard originally); pedimented gable roof set end-to-street; panelled corner pilasters; 3 bay facade with off-center recessed entry in classical enframingent.
- 289 House, c. 1815. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof; 5 bay facade - unusual fenestration; central doorway in classical enframingent reached by a flight of stone steps.
- 297 House, after 1895. Mansard cottage; 1-1/2 stories; asphalt shingles (probably over clapboard); high flared mansard roof; one story entrance porch flanked by bay window.
- 312 House, before 1857. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof; 5 bay facade with central doorway, overhead light, and cap carried on consoles.
- 323-9 Row houses, before 1857. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; later mansard roof; 6 pedimented dormers; modillion cornice; two houses; one is four bays wide with pedimented fanlight doorway flanked by Doric pilasters; the other is 5 bays wide with central pedimented fanlight doorway flanked by Ionic pilasters.
- 334 Charles Horton House, 1829-1832. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof; 4 bay facade; elliptical fan and sidelights doorway; rusticated surround.

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Wickenden Street (continued)

- 354-6 Row houses, 1875-1895. Italianate; two town-houses; 3 stories; asphalt shingles (probably over clapboards); low hipped roof with modillion cornice; each house is three bays wide; paired central recessed entries under bracketed caps.

WILLIAMS STREET

- 59 House, 1875-1895. Victorian Cottage; 1 story; clapboard; gabled roof with bracket cornice; 4 bays wide with bracketed pediments above windows and doorway.
- 66 Edward Carrington House, 1810, 1811-2. Federal; 3 stories; brick; low hipped roof with balustrade and modillion cornice; 5-bay facade; 2-story entrance porch composed of superimposed Corinthian and Doric orders; central elliptical fanlight doorway; set behind retaining wall; fine stable complex and paved courtyard at rear. House built for John Corliss in 1810; its 3rd story and front porch were added by Carrington after he purchased the property in 1811. Edward Carrington () was one of Providence's most successful China trade merchants and served as U.S. consul in Canton from 1808 to 1811.
- 77-9 Edward Carrington Double House, c. 1816. Federal; 3-1/2 stories; brick; hipped roof with large clapboard monitor and dentil cornice; double house with symmetrical 6-bay facade; paired central elliptical fanlight doorways capped by segmental lintels and key blocks; John Holden Greene type fret lintels over windows.
- 86-8 Cyrus Fisher House, 1826. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof with two large dormers; 5 bay facade with central capped doorway; reached by a flight of stone steps.

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Williams Street (continued)

- 87 Samuel Carlile House, 1800. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; brick with belt courses above first and second stories; gable roof; 5 bay facade with brick lintels and pedimented fanlight doorway flanked by pilasters.
- 91 Cromwell Barney House, c. 1800. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; brick; gambrel roof with pedimented dormers and dentil cornice; 5 bay facade with brick lintels and wooden key blocks; central leaded fanlight doorway flanked by Ionic pilasters with flower detail impost and surmounted by a pediment with modillion cornice.
- 92 Caleb Roffee House, 1824. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof; 5 bay facade; central capped doorway reached by a double flight of wooden steps.
- 97 West Pope House, 1801. Federal; 3 stories; brick with belt courses above first and second stories; low hipped roof with mutule block and fret cornice; 5 bay facade with shallow center pavilion; brick lintels with key blocks; central Doric entrance portico.
- 101-3 John H. Clark House, 1851. Italianate; double house; 3 stories; flat roof; heavy Italianate detail; modillion and dentil cornice; bracketed window pediments and caps; 6 bay facade with central double entrance under bracketed pediment reached by a single flight of steps.
- 106-8 Asa W. Armington House, 1842. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof set end-to-street; panelled corner pilasters; 5 bay entrance facades on east and west with central Doric entrance porticos.
- 109 Menzies Sweet House, 1840. altered to Second Empire cottage; 1-1/2 stories; clapboard; mansard roof with pedimented dormers; modillion cornice; "L" plan with one story pillared entrance porch set in arms of "L".
- 113 William Coleman House, 1849. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof set end-to-

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Williams Street (continued)

- street; bracket cornice; panelled corner pilasters; 3 bay facade with off-center Ionic entrance porch.
- 118 Daniel Dailey House, 1844. Gothic Revival Cottage; 1-1/2 stories; clapboard; steeply pitched cross gable roof ("L" plan); varied window treatments; one story entrance porch set in arms of cross-gable with turned posts and pierced bargeboard and sawn ornament on gable end.
- 123 Israel Wood House, before 1857. Early Victorian cottage; 1-1/2 stories; clapboard; steep gable roof set end-to-street with large dormers; one story bay window flanked with simple pedimented doorway.
- 125 Israel Wood House, c. 1838. Greek Revival; 1-1/2 stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof set end-to-street; 3 bay facade; corner pilasters; off-center entry with classical enframement; extension on east.
- 129 Uriah Baker House, 1844. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof set end-to-street; 3 bay facade; panelled corner pilasters; off-center Doric entrance portico.
- 135 Ezra S. Allen House, 1868. Italianate two family dwelling; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof set end-to-street; round headed attic lights; 2 story bay window with bracket cornices; off-center entry with bracketed hood; 2 story columned porch on east side.
- 141 Stephen A. Coleman House, 1854. Italianate; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; hipped roof with dormers; bracket cornice; "L" plan; one story entrance porch set in arms of "L".
- 143 William Coleman House, 1858. Italianate; 2 stories; clapboard; low hipped roof; "L" plan; quoins; single and paired windows with Italianate caps; one story entrance porch set in arms of "L".

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Williams Street (continued)

- 147 John J. Stimson House, 1847-1850. Simple Early Victorian worker's cottage; 1-1/2 stories; clapboard; gabled roof set end-to-street; side entrance.
- 172 House. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; hipped roof with monitor; 5 bay facade with pedimented fanlight doorway flanked by pilasters and reached by a double flight of stone steps.
- 173-5 Elias Stoyles House, 1863. Italianate; simple; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof set end-to-street; 3 bays wide with 2 story extension one bay wide on west containing entrance with bracketed hood.
- 181 Thomas Greene House, c. 1848-50. Carpenter Gothic; 1-1/2 stories; clapboard; steep gabled roof set end-to-street with sawn "lace-work" and pendants in peak of gable; regularly spaced three bay facade with side-hall entrance under flat hood on brackets; one-bay two story extension to the east.
- 209 Dow-Hobart House, 1850. Greek Revival; double house; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof with pedimented central pavilion projecting on north side; regularly spaced windows in main house; panelled corner pilasters; entrances in Doric portico on pavilion. An ell to the east contains woodwork from the room in the Sabin Tavern, formerly on South Main Street, in which the burning of the British sloop-of-war Gaspee was planned June 9, 1772.
- 229 House, 1857-1875. Italianate; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof set end-to-street with modillion cornice; 2 story bay window and recessed entry with heavy bracketed hood.
- 243 Hugh Morrison House, 1840. Greek Revival; 1-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof set end-to-street; panelled corner pilasters; 5 bay entrance facade on west and central entrance with panelled and fretted enframement.

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Williams Street (continued)

247 Sherman S. Mars House, 1847. 1-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof; plain three bay facade with central capped doorway reached by a double flight of steps.



R.I.

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

NPS Number _____

Title: BENEFIT ST, COLLEGE HILL
BEFORE RESTORATION

Loc. PROVIDENCE COUNTY, RHODE ISLAND
PROVIDENCE (BEFORE RESTORATION)
(#1)



PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

NPS Number _____

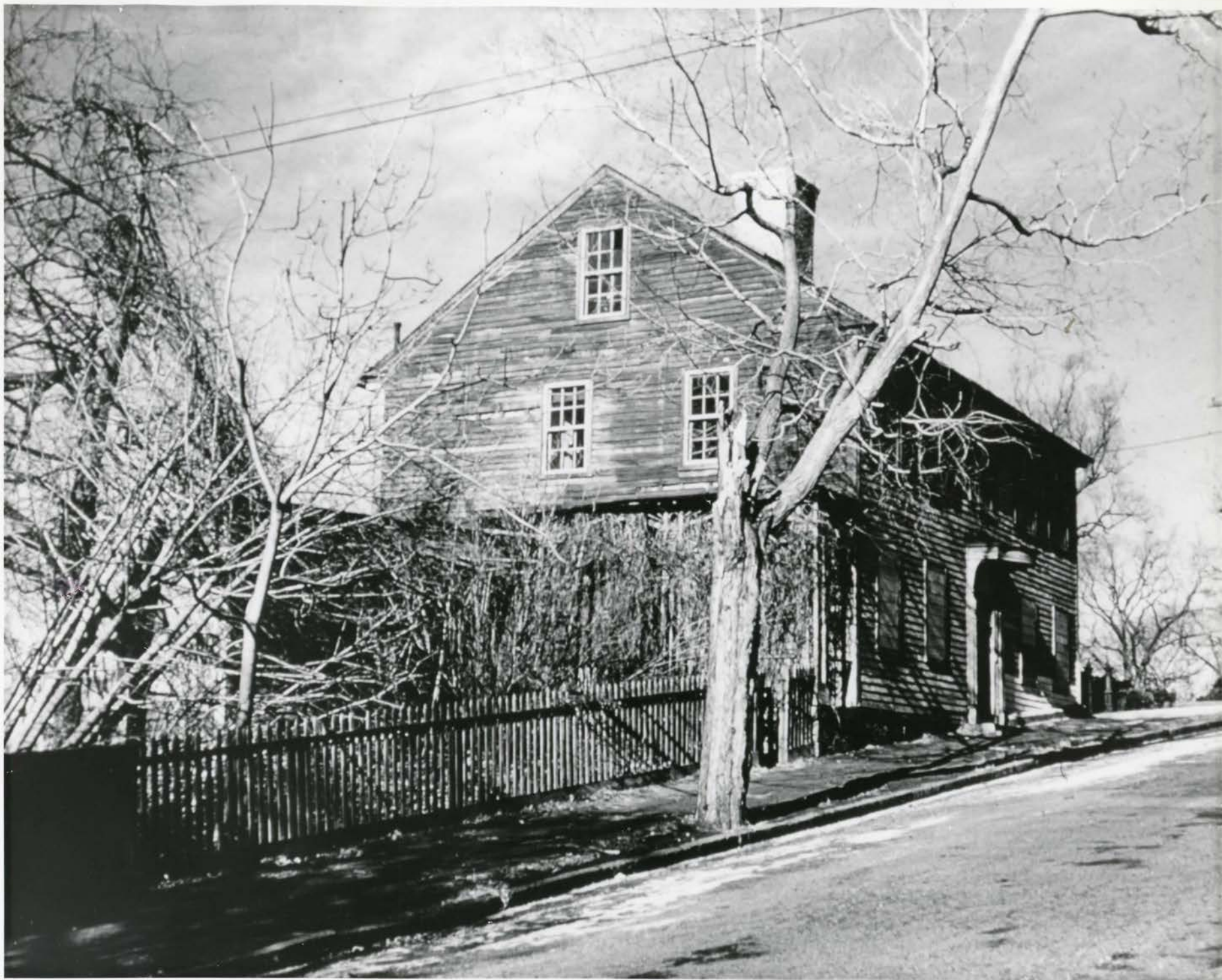
Title: BENEFIT ST., COLLEGE HILL

AFTER RESTORATION

Loc. PROVIDENCE COUNTY, RHODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE (AFTER RESTORATION)

(# 2)



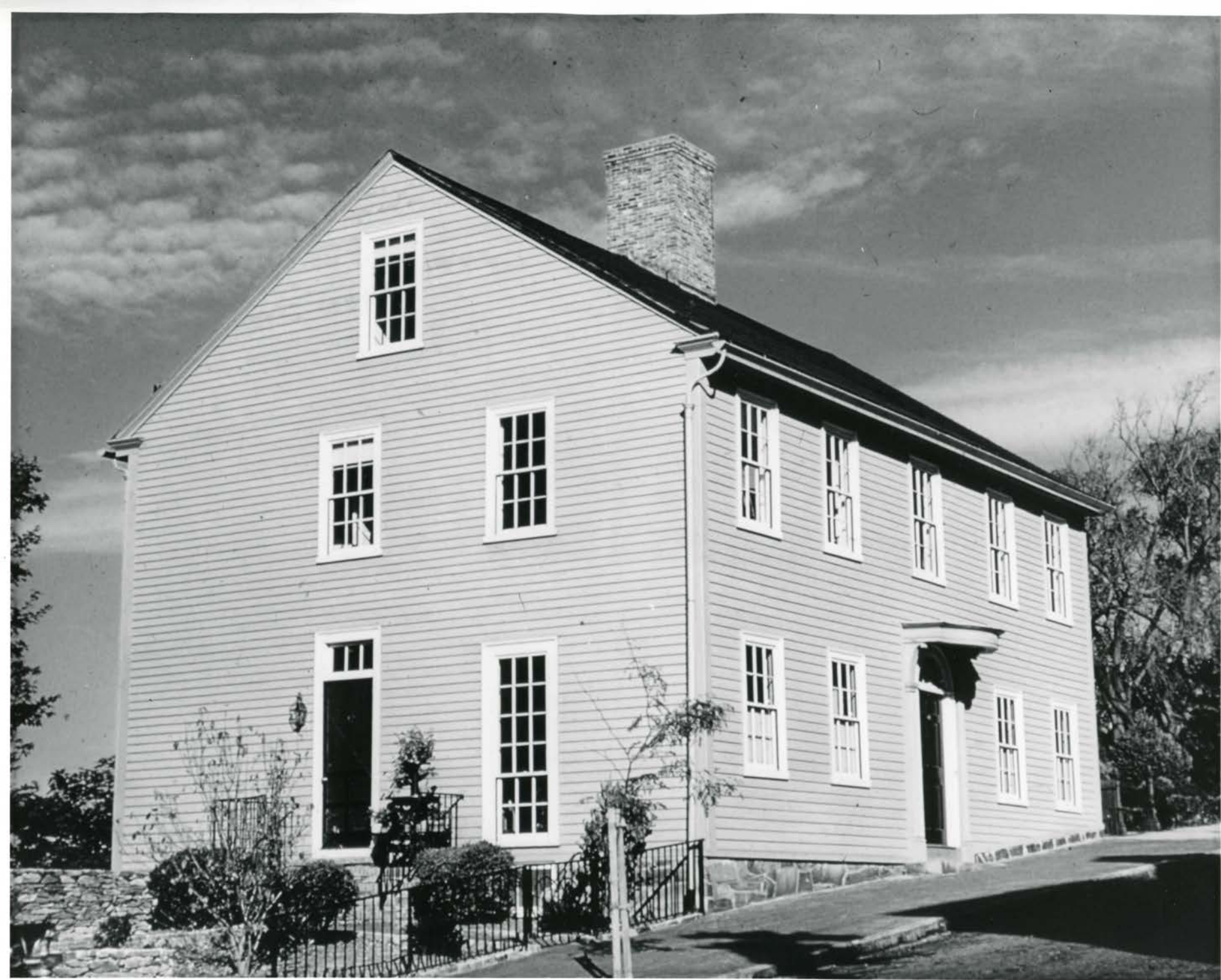
R.I.
48 Congdon St

before Restoration

Joseph Dove House (1821-1824)

Newport or Prov?

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



K.I.

48 Croydon St - After Restoration

~~Demol~~ Joseph Dorr House - (1821-1824)

See p 21 Second St Festival Booklet

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Newport?

DT



NO
PARKING
ANY TIME

11

1 Burr's Lane Commons / 5 Burr's Lane
Providence, Rhode Island

College Hill H.P.

View from the southeast.

March, 1977

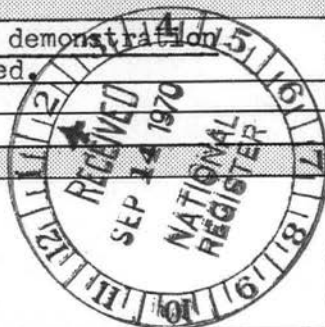
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM

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

STATE Rhode Island	
COUNTY Providence	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER 10,11,44,0016	DATE 11/10/70

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: College Hill Historic District			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: contained within the College Hill area, which is bounded north by Olney St., south by Cohan Blvd., east by Hope St., west by rivers			
CITY OR TOWN: Providence			
STATE: Rhode Island	CODE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	COUNTY: Providence	CODE 007
3. MAP REFERENCE			
SOURCE: Providence City Plan Commission: <u>College Hill, a demonstration study ..., 2nd ed.</u> ²⁸⁴⁴			
SCALE: 1" = 400 feet			
DATE: 1967			
4. REQUIREMENTS			
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS			
1. Property boundaries where required.			
2. North arrow.			
3. Latitude and longitude reference.			



Older Hill Historic District

containing within its limits all land, which is located north of Olive St., south of ... and east of ...

Providence

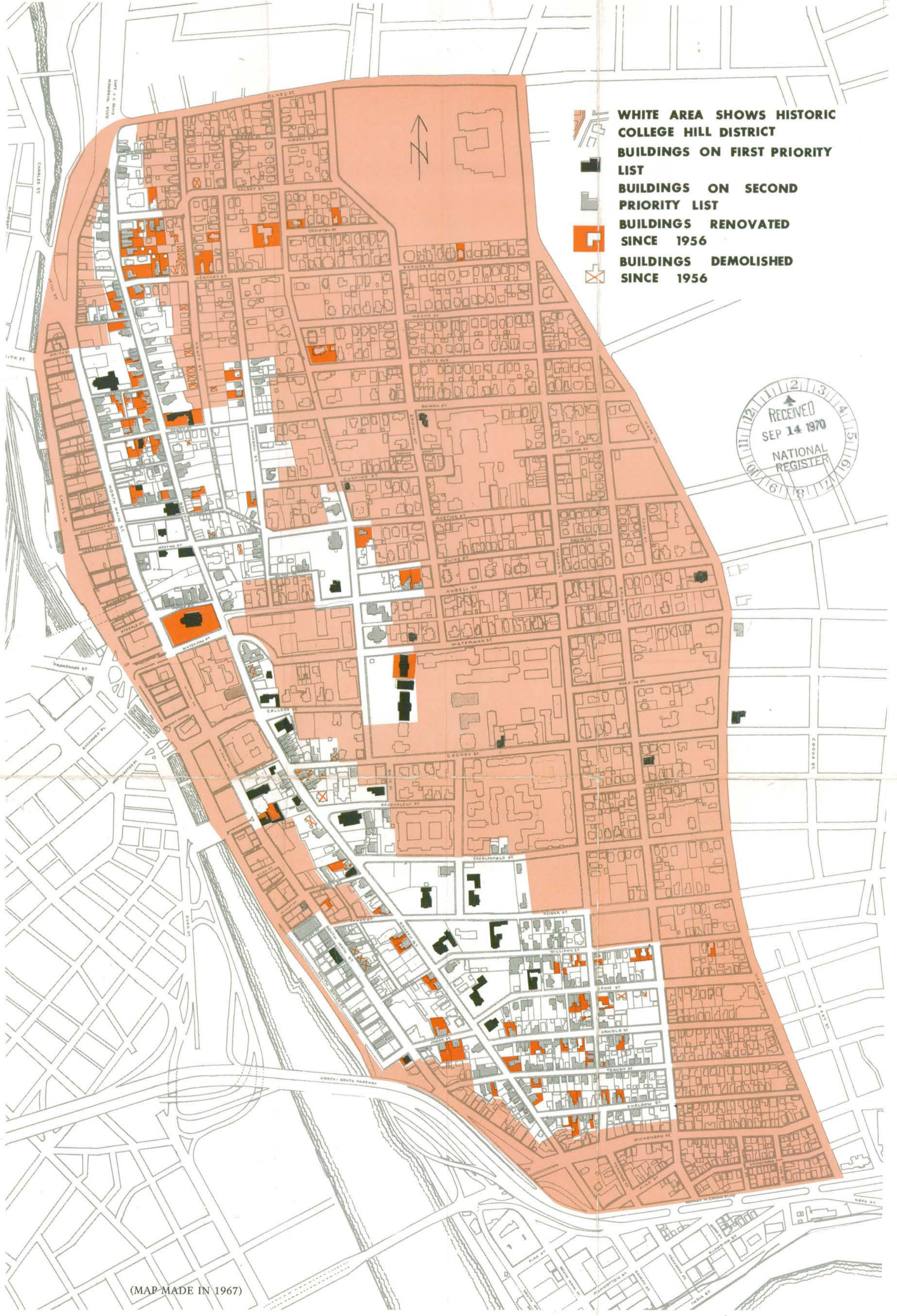
Rhode Island

Providence City Plan Commission: Volume 11, Historic Districts

1" = 100 feet

1917

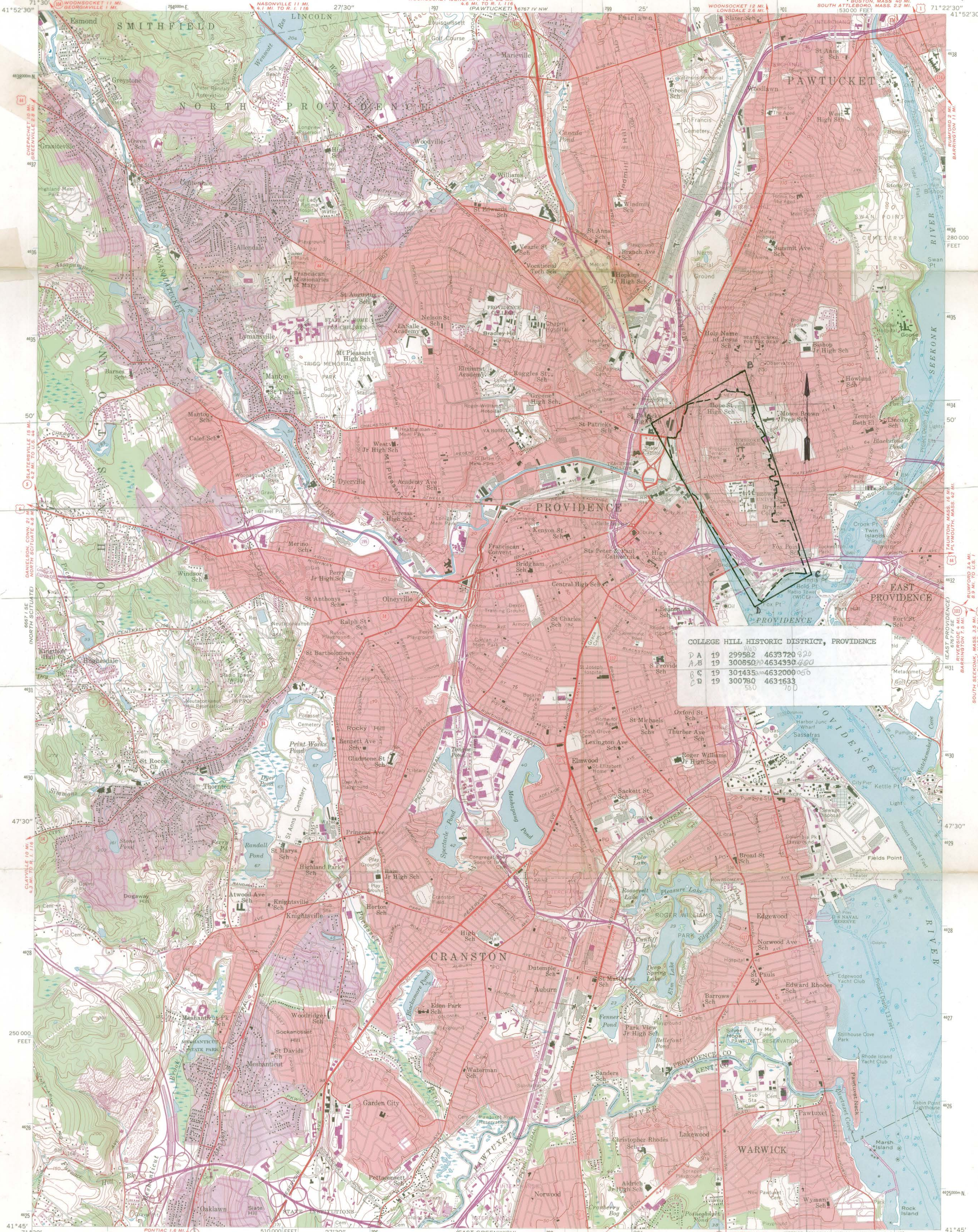




-  **WHITE AREA SHOWS HISTORIC COLLEGE HILL DISTRICT**
-  **BUILDINGS ON FIRST PRIORITY LIST**
-  **BUILDINGS ON SECOND PRIORITY LIST**
-  **BUILDINGS RENOVATED SINCE 1956**
-  **BUILDINGS DEMOLISHED SINCE 1956**



(MAP MADE IN 1967)

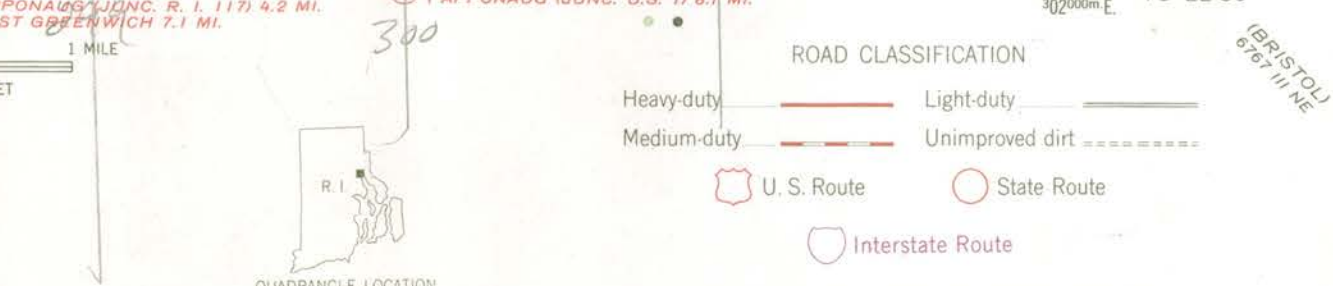
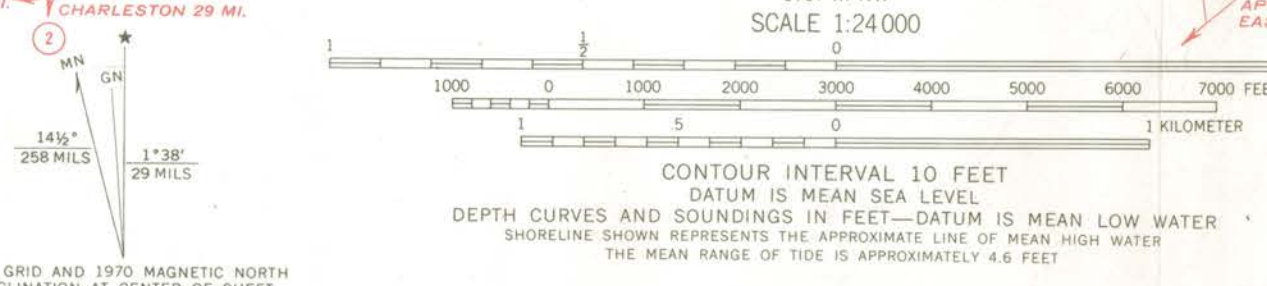


COLLEGE HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT, PROVIDENCE

DA	19	299522	4633720	920
AB	19	300650	4634330	480
BC	19	301435	4632000	000
CD	19	300780	4631633	700

SORRY

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and USCE
Culture and drainage in part compiled from aerial photographs
taken 1955. Topography taken from 1:31 680 scale map of
Providence 7.5 minute quadrangle, surveyed 1934-1935. Revised 1957
Hydrography compiled from USC&GS charts 278 (1954) and
352 (1957)
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Rhode Island coordinate system
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 19, shown in blue
Red tint indicates areas in which only
landmark buildings are shown
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines
visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

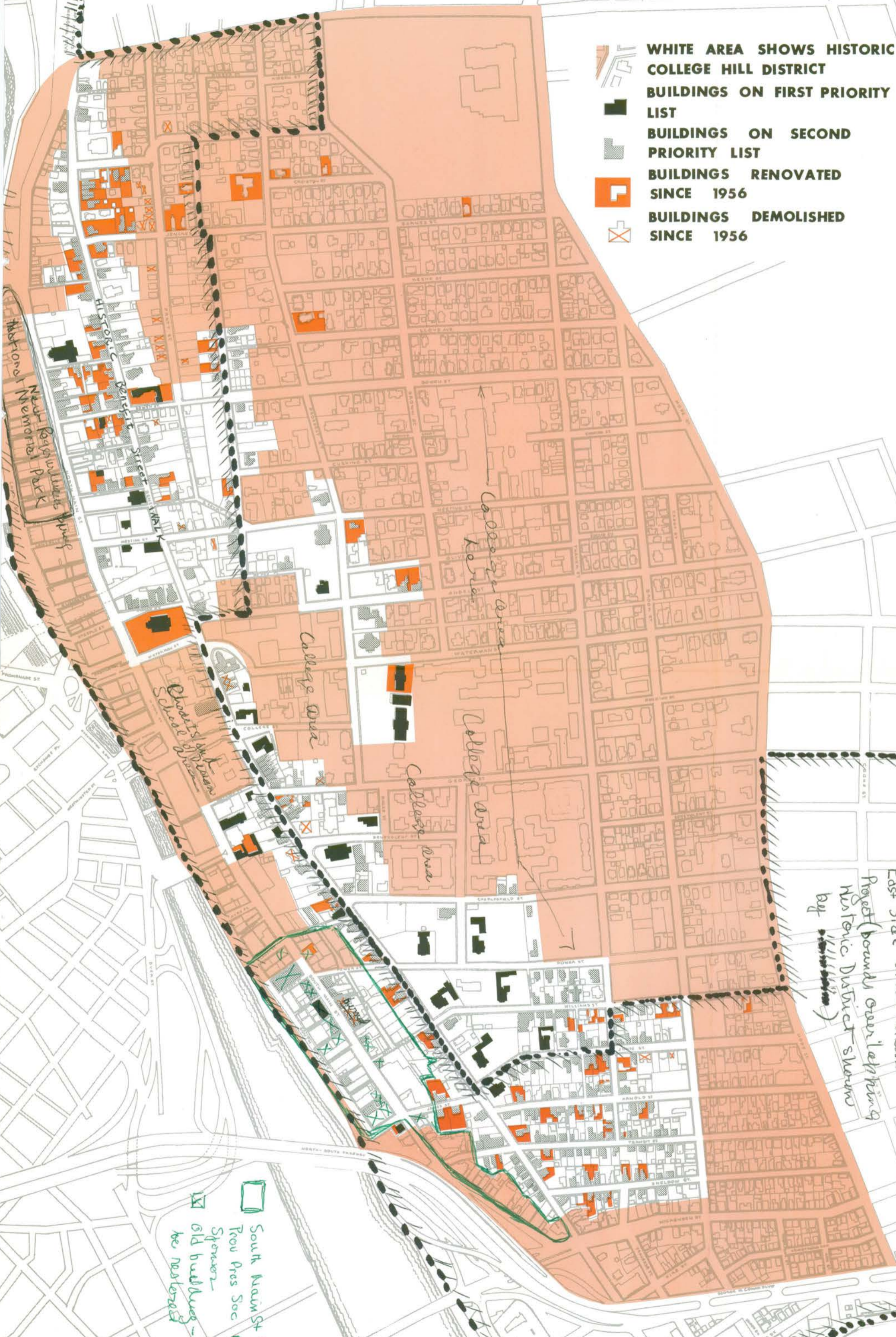


VILLAGE GREEN ASSOCIATES, INC.
LAND SURVEYING ENGINEERS - TECH SERVICES
11 North Road
Peace Dale, Rhode Island 02883
THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20242
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial
photographs taken 1970. This information not
field checked
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
N4145-W7122.5/7.5
1957
PHOTOREVISED 1970
AMS 6767 IV SW-SERIES V815

13
1001910

-  WHITE AREA SHOWS HISTORIC COLLEGE HILL DISTRICT
-  BUILDINGS ON FIRST PRIORITY LIST
-  BUILDINGS ON SECOND PRIORITY LIST
-  BUILDINGS RENOVATED SINCE 1956
-  BUILDINGS DEMOLISHED SINCE 1956



*Historic Neighborhood
Neuman Regional Park*

Historic District

Charles S. Johnson School

College Ave

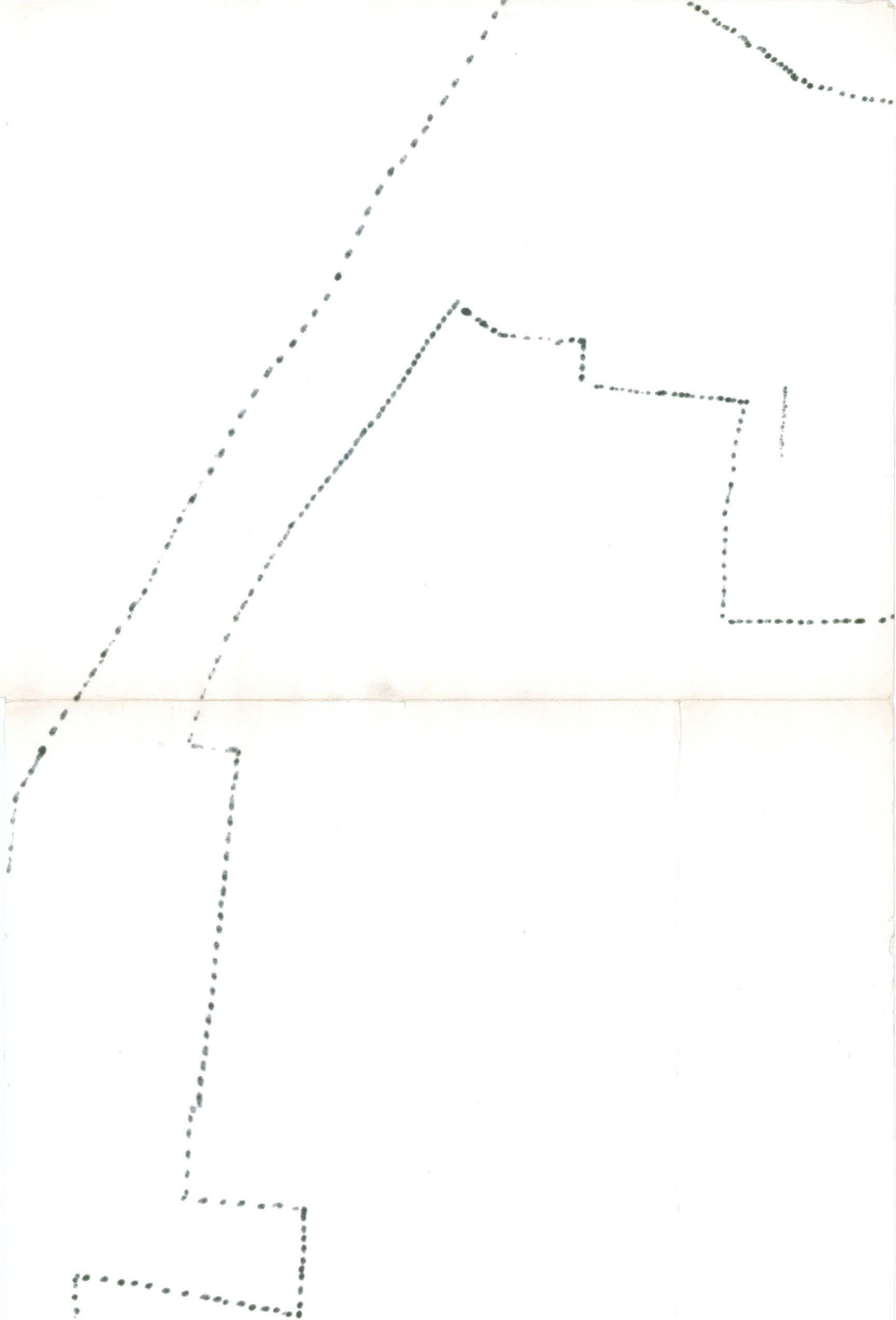
College Ave

College Ave

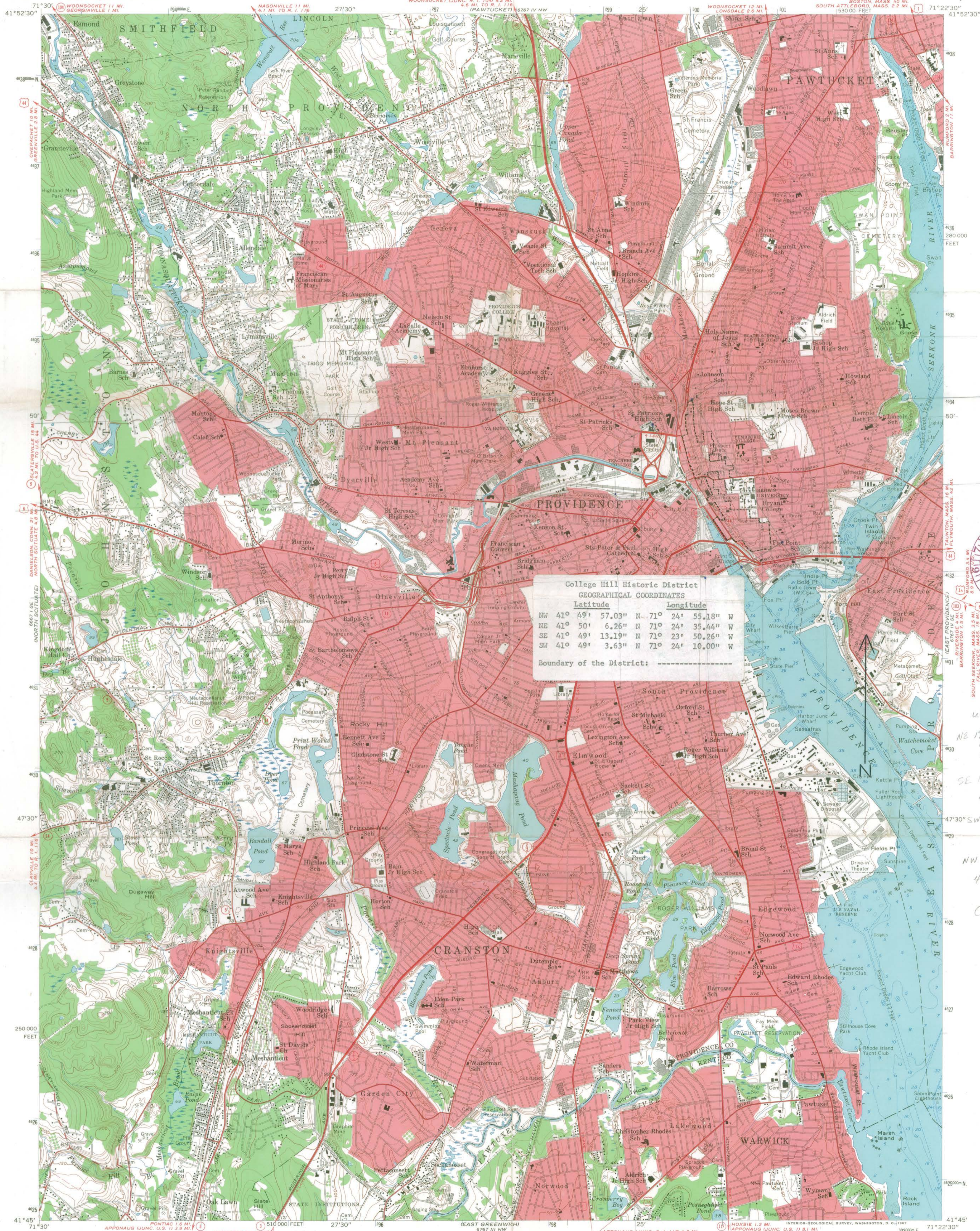
College Ave

East Side Urban Renewal Project (boundary overlapping Historic District shown by ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~)

South Main St Project Row Pres Soc preferred Spomer - Old buildings - to be restored



RESTORATION ACTIVITY 1956-1965



College Hill Historic District
GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES

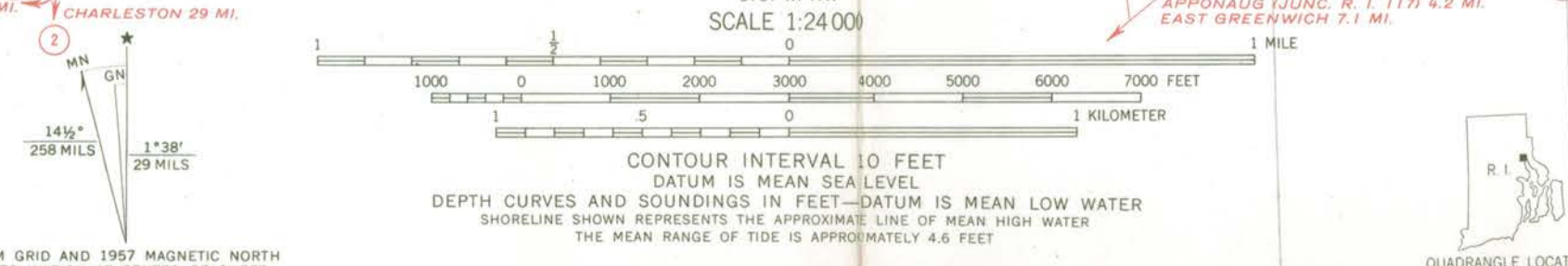
	Latitude	Longitude
NW	41° 49' 57.03" N	71° 24' 55.18" W
NE	41° 50' 6.26" N	71° 24' 35.44" W
SE	41° 49' 13.19" N	71° 23' 50.26" W
SW	41° 49' 3.63" N	71° 24' 10.00" W

Boundary of the District: _____



47M
NE 19/299 900
4634 060
SE 19/300 900
4632 380
47°30' SW 19/300 920
4632 100
NW 19/299 460
4635 800
CD

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and USCE
Culture and drainage in part compiled from aerial photographs taken 1955. Topography taken from 1:31 680 scale map of Providence 7.5 minute quadrangle, surveyed 1934-1935. Revised 1957
Hydrography compiled from USC&GS charts 278 (1954) and 352 (1957)
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum 10,000-foot grid based on Rhode Island coordinate system 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 19, shown in blue
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty ——— Light-duty ———
Medium-duty ——— Unimproved dirt ———
U.S. Route ——— State Route ———

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

PROVIDENCE, R. I.
N4145—W7122.5/7.5
1957

AMS 6767 IV SW—SERIES V815

National Register of Historic Places

Note to the record

Additional Documentation: 2018

AD 70000019

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: College Hill Historic District (Additional Documentation)
Other names/site number: _____
Name of related multiple property listing: _____
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: Roughly bounded by Olney St., Canal St., South Water St.,
the Providence River, the Providence Harbor, Governor St., Williams St. and Hope St.
City or town: Providence State: RI County: Providence
Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification


As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

	6/15/18
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission</u>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

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

Signature of commenting official: _____ **Date** _____

Title : _____ **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government** _____


College Hill Historic District (Additional Documentation)
Name of Property

Providence, Rhode Island
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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): Accept Addit. Doc.


Signature of the Keeper

8/6/2018
Date of Action

5. Classification

- *Ownership of Property and Category of Property* are not changing.
- *Number of Resources within Property*: The existing nomination (1976) does not include a resource count. One property is changing from noncontributing to contributing, the Olney Street Baptist Church at 100 Olney Street; see Section 7 for more information.

6. Function or Use

- *Historic Functions and Current Functions* are not changing.

7. Description

- *Narrative Description* is being amended; see continuation sheets.

8. Statement of Significance

- *Areas of Significance*: The existing nomination (1976) identifies several areas of significance, all of which still apply. Another area of significance is being added (Ethnic Heritage – Black); see continuation sheets for more information.
- *Period of Significance* is not changing.
- *Narrative Statement of Significance* is being amended; see continuation sheets.

9. Major Bibliographic References

- *Bibliography* is being amended; see continuation sheets.

10. Geographical Data

- The boundaries of the district are not changing.

11. Form Prepared By

- See continuation sheets.

College Hill Historic District (Additional Documentation)
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Additional Documentation

- *Maps*: The boundaries of the district are not changing, and this Additional Documentation does not include a USGS Map or equivalent.
- *Sketch Map and Photographs*: Photographs of selected properties discussed in this Additional Documentation are attached. Photographs have been keyed to a sketch map; see attached.
- *Photo Log*: See continuation sheets.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

College Hill Historic District (Additional Documentation)
Name of Property
Providence, Rhode Island
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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

INTRODUCTION

The College Hill Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1970, and its boundaries were significantly expanded in 1976.¹ This Additional Documentation document is specifically intended to augment the existing National Register nomination (1976) to reflect the presence and contributions of people of African descent.² While the historic buildings and places of the College Hill neighborhood are widely recognized for their association with people and events related to over 300 years of history, the role of African Americans in the historical development of the area has largely been overlooked. Given the prevalence of west African ancestry among Cape Verdeans, this Additional Documentation also includes information about places in the district with historical associations with the Cape Verdean community. Beginning in the late 19th century, College Hill (particularly the southern part of the district in the neighborhood now known as Fox Point) was a locus for settlement among people from the Cape Verde Islands.³

Preparing this Additional Documentation did not involve surveying all of the properties in the College Hill Historic District, but, rather, focused on properties with significant historical associations with people of African descent. Changes that have occurred to those properties since they were last surveyed for the National Register are noted (see Inventory, below). This Additional Documentation does not alter the district's boundaries nor change its period of significance. One property, the Olney Street Baptist Church at 100 Olney Street (1962-63; Photo 34), which was identified as non-contributing in the existing nomination is now considered contributing. The existing nomination identifies several areas of significance, including Architecture, Community Planning, and Exploration/Settlement, among others, all of which still apply; an additional area of significance, Ethnic Heritage—Black, has been added (see Section 8 for more information).

Historical information presented in Section 7 and Section 8 is based on research with primary sources, including census records, city directories, historical atlases and manuscript collections, biographies, and personal narratives. Secondary sources on the history of Providence's African American and Cape Verdean communities were also consulted.

¹ In 1989, a comprehensive list of all properties in the College Hill Historic District, including brief architectural descriptions for most properties, was incorporated into the National Register nomination as Additional Documentation.

² In addition to people of African heritage, the College Hill Historic District has been home to significant numbers of Irish and Irish-Americans, Jews from Eastern Europe, and people from the Azorean archipelago (colonized by Portugal in the 16th century, the Azores have been an autonomous region of Portugal since 1976), among others. Additional research is required to gain a more complete understanding of the district's historical development and significance in relation to these communities.

³ The Cape Verde Islands are located about 300 miles west of Senegal. Colonized by the Portuguese in the 15th century, Cape Verde has been an independent nation since 1975; its official name is the Republic of Cabo Verde. People of the Cape Verde Islands represent African, European, Moorish and Jewish cultures, and, consequently, racial identity among Cape Verdeans may be complex. Waltraud Berger Coli and Richard A. Lobban, *The Cape Verdeans in Rhode Island: A Brief History* (Providence, RI: The Rhode Island Heritage Commission and the Rhode Island Publications Society, 1990), 2-3.

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National Park Service

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College Hill Historic District (Additional Documentation)
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SECTION 7: NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Property Types Associated with African Americans and Cape Verdeans on College Hill

The College Hill Historic District contains a variety of property types associated with African American and Cape Verdean life in the neighborhood, though by far the most prevalent is domestic – homes where people of African descent lived as well as those in which they worked. Institutions – religious, educational, and civic – are also present in the district. A few properties associated with African American businesses are also extant; most commonly, these were residences used for commercial pursuits rather than buildings designed for commerce.

Domestic Spaces

African Americans have resided on College Hill since at least the mid-18th century; by the last quarter of the century they made up a higher share of the neighborhood's population than they did in the city as a whole. Some African Americans living in College Hill in the Colonial period were free and lived in their own households, but many were servants – enslaved, indentured or free – living in white-headed households.

The Browns were one of Providence's most prominent 18th century families, involved in mercantile and shipping pursuits that included the West Indies trade, the slave trade, the China trade, as well as manufacturing. The houses associated with the family on College Hill represent Georgian and Federal-style architecture, and are considered some of the best examples of the residences of Providence's elite. The street façade of Joseph Brown's house at 50 South Main Street (1774; Photo 4), which he designed himself, provided access to commercial and service areas in its basement level. Entrance to Brown's residence was made on the second story using external stairs bypassing the basement door; the current arrangement was created in the 1790s when the house was renovated for use as a bank. In its original configuration, the house probably also had a service wing on the rear, which has since been altered and enlarged in what appears to have been numerous stages. At least one enslaved person, Phillis, has been documented to have lived in the house. Joseph's brother John Brown built a large three-story house on the hill at 52 Power Street (1786-88; Photo 5) in which servants may have occupied the third floor, when space was available, and the small second-floor areas in outbuildings. However, despite extensive research, very little documentation has been found regarding the people of color who lived and worked at 52 Power Street and where, exactly, they resided. The current wing is a mid-19th-century addition, but it may have replaced a smaller annex. The census notes that as many as four African Americans were living in the household in 1800, and all of them are listed as free.

College Hill was home to many people of means during this period, and the homes they occupied, while smaller and far less elaborate than the Brown family mansions, exhibited the forms and architectural details that are characteristic of the Georgian and Federal periods. The Dr. Jabez Bowen House at 39 Bowen St. (1739; Photo 3), in which African Americans resided, is typical: it is 2½ stories tall, with a gable roof, interior chimneys, a

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College Hill Historic District (Additional Documentation)
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symmetrical 5-bay façade with center entry, and second-story windows at the eaves line.⁴ The Benjamin Cushing Sr. House at 40 North Court Street (ca. 1737) has a central chimney, a gable roof with an overhang at one end, and a pedimented central doorway. It, too, was occupied by African Americans; in 1770, Cushing manumitted his enslaved man Cesar, and the 1776 census shows him with two people of African descent in his home. *Providence Gazette* publisher John Carter enslaved African Americans at his center-chimney house at 21 Meeting Street (1772; Photo 7), since enlarged with a third story, before manumitting them in 1789.

It was not just the elite class who enslaved African Americans on College Hill. The merchant Joseph Whipple lived in a small center chimney house on Star Street – since moved to 8 Burr's Lane (ca. 1720; Photo 2) – in 1790 when he was recorded in the census as owning one slave. Shortly after, Whipple relocated to Smithfield, at which time the house was said to have been occupied by black tenants.⁵ The front-gable, center-chimney house is a rare surviving example of a simple, once common 18th-century house type.⁶

In a shift from the Colonial period, by 1790 more African Americans in Providence were living in households headed by black people (278) than in households headed by white people (148). An 1822 list of “colored heads of families and the owners of their residences” provides an intriguing glimpse into the types of rental properties available to African Americans at the time (only one of the “colored heads of families” listed was a property owner).⁷ The list did not provide specific addresses, but it is possible to match names of property owners against other sources to determine likely addresses. Some were located on the north end of Benefit Street where several slaveholders had resided, but many more were in the southern part of the district. There appears to have been a high concentration of rental properties with African American tenants on Thayer, Transit, Arnold, Sheldon and Wickenden Streets. Two houses owned by the architect John Holden Greene (1777-1850)⁸ contained spaces rented to seven black households. Greene’s rental properties included a three-story double house or tenement at 33 Thayer Street (1806), a two-story, side-hall front-gable house at 51 Thayer Street (1813), and a story-and-a-half front-gable cottage at 55 Thayer Street (1817). “T. Peck” had three houses in which seven black households resided. No one named Peck with that first initial has been identified in public records, but the teamster Isaac Peck (1765-1833) owned five houses in Fox Point at that time, including three simple homes with four-bay facades that were likely rental properties: 120 Transit Street (1809-25), 132 Transit Street (1825), and 162 Transit Street (pre-1809). Two African American households resided in a house owned by white manufacturer William H. Mason (1795-1878) either at 123 Transit Street (1829) or 136 Transit Street (1812), both small, two-story, four-bays-wide, wood-frame houses.

⁴ Oriented with its gable end facing the street, this house may have been sited to face North Main Street, with its original lot subdivided as the hillside urbanized.

⁵ Henry R. Chace, *Owners and Occupants of the Lots, Houses and Shops in the Town of Providence Rhode Island in 1798* (1914).

⁶ The ca. 1720 construction date for the house should be verified by further examination and research.

⁷ Providence RI, Rhode Island Historical Society Library, Providence Town Papers (Mss 214), SG 1, Ser. 3, Vol. 112, Doc. #0039155. This was done in compliance with an ordinance forbidding householders to board transients.

⁸ Greene is credited with designing many notable buildings on College Hill, including the Sullivan Dorr House at 109 Benefit Street, the Candace Allen House at 301 Benefit Street, the Thomas Peckham House at 395 Benefit Street, St. John’s Church at 271 North Main Street, and the First Congregational Church at the corner of Benefit and Benevolent Streets.

http://www.brown.edu/cis/sta/dev/providence_architecture/architects/greene_john/.

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College Hill Historic District (Additional Documentation)

Name of Property

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Some African Americans on College Hill in the early 19th century were able to purchase, rather than rent, their homes; a typical surviving example is the two-story, wood-frame, gable-end house at 10 Thayer Street (1817-25; Photo 12) that African American mariner William S. Nichols purchased in 1835. Built between 1817 and 1825, the center-chimney house has its entrance on the south wall (perpendicular to the street) in a traditional 18th-century urban fashion. Gable-end houses were a popular house form in small-lot, narrow-frontage subdivisions in eastern New England cities. A gable-end house at 5 Burr's Lane (ca. 1855; Photo 26) shows the evolution of the type in the mid-19th century. Although its name plaque associates it with William Rea, a mariner living at 5 Benefit Street, it was owned—and possibly built—by Edwin Gorham Angell and occupied by his African American coachman, Doctor B. Jones, who later bought the property. It is larger and more commodious than its earlier counterparts, but exhibits less elaborate corner, cornice and entrance details – perhaps a reflection of its later construction date, or of a more modest budget. Farther up on the north end of College Hill, a house was built at 54 Pratt St. (before 1857) for African American coachman Lorin Jackson. The hillside site exposed the brick-fronted basement at street level, with a trabeated entry centered on it. (Though much altered and enlarged since its initial construction, the house retains some Greek Revival-style features, most notably gable-end cornice returns.)

In the second half of the 19th century, College Hill saw the construction of two-family houses with flats on each floor – a progressive development in the plan and quality of urban housing that became ubiquitous in New England cities. Since the west side of College Hill was essentially built out by this period, “two-families” appear more commonly in the eastern half of the district. Examples include the house at 4-6 Burr's Lane (ca. 1882), which was built for Albert G. Angell and was rented to African American families. It retains the wide corner boards and frieze along the roof edge of the Greek Revival style, combined with entrance hood, window cornices and arched attic windows in the Italianate taste. Mansard-roofed examples are found at 42 John St. (ca. 1875), where African Americans William and Josephine Heath lived in 1878, and 287 and 291 Brook St. (ca. 1890; Photo 23), which were built by an African American real estate developer, Alexander Gorham. The dentist Andrew L. Jackson, a co-founder of the Providence chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, owned 150 Prospect Street (1867; Photo 32) in the 1930s and 1940s. Two of the four attached townhouses at 149-155 Benefit Street (1862; Photo 29) opposite the Old State House, which were constructed by Edward P. Knowles, a former mayor of Providence, were bought by African American Thomas Crowder in 1919. He and his wife, Jane, rented space to African American lodgers into the late 1950s. By the turn of the century, the triple-decker had emerged as a distinct urban house type in Providence and southern New England: a three-story wood structure containing three identical dwelling units, one per floor, each with its own front porch stacked one above the other across the façade. Tall and narrow, triple-deckers could be squeezed into tight spaces next to or even behind existing houses in built-up areas like College Hill. They were primarily intended for lower-income families, although some triple-deckers with extra amenities were marketed to middle-income renters. Examples of triple-deckers in the district include 50 Pratt Street (ca. 1900) and 21-23 Jenckes Street (ca. 1900), which appear to have been built on land belonging to the African American Lorin Jackson, who lived next door at 54 Pratt Street.

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Although there were exceptions, the majority of black householders on College Hill in the early 20th century were renters; in fact, this period saw a decline in homeownership rates among African Americans as compared to a century before. Whether buying or renting, black residents generally found only older houses to be within their means. Examples in the northern part of the district include the mid-18th-century house at 50 Benefit Street (ca. 1805; Photo 27), rented from about 1903 until about 1935 by teamster and driver Walter Williams. In 1915, Annie Moore, who worked as a hotel maid, rented part of the 18th-century house at 43 Benefit Street (1774; Photo 6), along with her mother Lucy Henry and two male boarders. The residence at 58 Meeting Street (before 1857) features a bracketed cornice, doors and windows embellished with projecting cornices and hoods, bay windows, and ornate porches; in the 1940s, it was a boarding house operated by African Americans Frank and Martha Greene. In the southern part of the district, the Greek Revival-style house at 43 Transit Street (1840-45; Photo 24) was home to both African American and Cape Verdean families in the 1930s and 1940s.

In the second half of the 20th century, College Hill's African American community found itself increasingly living in old, often poorly-maintained dwellings owned by absentee landlords, many in the northern end of the district. Some Cape Verdean Americans also lived in the blocks off northern Benefit Street, but the heart of the community was the area called "Fox Point" in the southern end of the district. Construction by Brown University in the 1940s and 1950s obliterated a predominantly black neighborhood along Benevolent Street, much as the development of Brown's women's college, Pembroke, had in the area of Cushing and Meeting Streets in the 1910s and 1920s. Urban renewal and "slum" clearance efforts claimed a historically black residential neighborhood called Lippitt Hill, just north of the district, and an organized gentrification effort on College Hill, particularly on Benefit Street, displaced many African American residents – either directly, by encouraging them to relocate, or by increasing real estate values, making homes unaffordable.

Institutions

Religious

Several churches on College Hill are associated with African Americans and Cape Verdeans. Slaveholders and enslaved people worshipped at the Episcopal King's Church, later St. John's Church and the Cathedral of St. John, at 265 North Main Street (1810); its burial ground contains a slate marker "in memory of three respectable Black Persons, Phillis, Rose and Fannie Chace, who served in the Family of Samuel Chace Esq." The First Baptist Meetinghouse at 75 North Main Street (1774-75) had African American members as early as 1764, though they would have been restricted to the "Negroes Gallery" until it was dismantled in 1818.⁹ Members of First Baptist helped fund the construction of the African Union Meeting House and School, built between 1819 and 1821 at the northeast corner of Congdon and Meeting Streets (not extant), which in turn led to the formation of the Congdon Street Baptist Church at 17 Congdon Street (1874-75; Photo 33), the oldest and

⁹ John Wood Sweet, *Bodies Politic: Negotiating Race in the American North, 1730-1830* (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2003), 347.

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College Hill Historic District (Additional Documentation)

Name of Property

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most significant surviving African American institution of College Hill's post-Civil War period. Designed by the architect Charles F. Wilcox, the wood-frame building is elevated on a tall brick basement in response to its steep hillside location on the east side of Congdon Street. Economically built with a clapboard exterior, it is distinguished by arched windows and arcaded friezes and belts in an up-to-date Romanesque style. A four-story tower (counting the basement) is fenestrated on the lower levels and topped by section with large round openings intended to be blind, filled with clocks or open for bell soundings. Centered on the south-facing gable façade is a large triple-arched window; windows appear to have contained common glazed sash. While showing desired (expected) restraint, the Congdon Street Baptist Church projects a sense of dignity and permanence for its congregation.

In the 1890s the congregation of the Congdon Street Baptist Church split over the pastorate of Rev. J. A. Presley, who left with his followers to form the Olney Street Baptist Church, which assembled in the former Olney Street Congregational Church at 28 Olney Street (not extant). When that church was lost to Urban Renewal, the congregation built a new building at 100 Olney Street (1962-63; Photo 34). The Modernist brick church was designed by Johnson & Haynes, architects of Pawtucket. Carl F. Johnson, the elder partner, had worked with Pawtucket architect R.C.N. Monahan until his retirement in 1962, at which time Johnson entered into partnership with Irving B. Haynes, who had obtained his architectural degree from the Rhode Island School of Design in 1953. The Olney Street Baptist Church was one of their earliest commissions, followed by other new churches in Rhode Island and Massachusetts and the restoration of the First Unitarian Church on Benefit Street in the College Hill Historic District.

The Portuguese Chapel and Parish House/Sheldon Street Mission, now known as the Sheldon Street Church, was constructed at 51 Sheldon Street (1904; Photo 35) in 1904 and is reputed to be the first Cape Verdean Protestant church in America. At the time, Sheldon Street – and Fox Point in general – was developing into a locus for the Cape Verdean community, who had begun immigrating to the United States in the late 19th century. The low, brick building with prominent hipped roof and dormers reflects the eclecticism of the period, inspired by Queen Anne and Arts & Crafts design. Given that the majority of the Cape Verdean community was Catholic, they also worshipped at churches established by other ethnic groups in Fox Point. These included the Gothic Revival-style St. Joseph's Church at 86 Hope Street (1851-53), designed by Irish-American architect Patrick C. Keeley and built by Irish laborers, and Our Lady of the Rosary Church at 21 Traverse Street (1905) erected for a Portuguese parish that had been founded in 1885. The Greek Revival-style St. Stephen's Church at 400 Benefit Street (1840) housed the St. Augustine's Episcopal Mission, which had been organized to serve African American Episcopalians on the city's west side in 1913, from the 1910s through approximately 1932.

Educational

The College Hill Historic District contains a property with significant associations with the education of African American children in Providence: the Brick Schoolhouse at 24 Meeting Street (1769-70, Photo 16). Built in 1769, the two-story, brick building with a central entrance pavilion served as a school for African American children from 1828 to 1865, when Providence's public schools were integrated. Located in a neighborhood with

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a large black population, the school continued to serve a primarily African American population even after integration.¹⁰

Civic/Community Service

College Hill includes properties associated with civic matters significant to the neighborhood's African Americans population, as well as institutions founded to provide service to the black community. It was in the Old State House at 150 Benefit Street (1760-62 et seq.) that the General Assembly passed the Gradual Emancipation Act of 1784 (also known as the act "authorizing the manumission of negroes, mulattoes, and others, and for the gradual abolition of slavery"). In 1839, a group of Quaker women founded the Providence Shelter for Colored Children; ten years later, the organization constructed the building at 20 Olive Street (1849-50; photo 17). The large two-story wood-frame building, while domestic in appearance is larger in scale than most of the single-family dwellings comprising the immediate neighborhood. A wide, gabled five-bay front façade has widely-spaced windows and a central entrance with a common Greek architrave. The square plan accommodated numerous rooms and open dormitories; windows and dormers in attic story expanded the plan into the attic. A two-story service wing was expanded with a two-story addition with a mansard roof, all of which reflects the demand for beds in the facility. Nearly a century later, in 1941, the John Hope Community Center moved into the Albert G. Angell House at 15 Pratt Street (1849-52; Photo 36), offering recreational activities, skills training and a nursery for working mothers. The Community Center remained at this address until 1946. The Salvation Army Social Settlement and Day Nursery operated at 183-185 Transit Street (before 1857) from 1926 to 1960; located in the heart of the Fox Point neighborhood, the Salvation Army was an important institution for the neighborhood's Cape Verdean community.

Workplaces and Commercial Spaces

As detailed in Section 8 of this Additional Documentation, African Americans worked as live-in domestic servants in College Hill's wealthy white households from the 18th century well into the 20th century. Thus, for many black residents of the district, the stately homes of College Hill were places of work as well as places of residence. Others in the domestic service industry lived in households of their own, away from their workplaces.

At least five African American men, probably all but one held in servitude helped construct Brown University's first building: The College Edifice (1770), now known as University Hall. Several African American vendors kept stalls at the Market House (1773 et seq.), as evidenced by records of licenses issued in 1815. Several African American businesses operated on College Hill in the first half of the 20th century: there were black boarding houses and tourist homes at 72 Meeting Street (before 1857), 164 Prospect Street (1886) and 12 Benefit Street (1889-93; Photo 31), and a beauty shop at 18 Benefit Street (1864-67). Dr. Carl Gross, an African

¹⁰ *Report of the School Committee for the Year 1899-1900* (Providence, RI: Snow & Farnham, 1901), 131-133.

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American physician, kept his medical practice at 51 Olney Street (1853; Photo 30) from 1916 to 1942. The wharves that lined the east bank of the Providence River – now gone – were an important source of employment for Cape Verdeans in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

INVENTORY

The following inventory includes approximately 75 properties in the College Hill Historic District that have associations with events, people and institutions significant to the neighborhood's African American heritage, or that are particularly good examples of broad demographic trends in the district.¹¹ The inventory follows the format of the original nomination: properties are listed by address, in alphabetical order by street name and numerical order by street number. Physical descriptions of the properties are copied from the original nomination; bracketed text represents corrections or additions. Information about the property's African American or Cape Verdean association is provided after the physical description (more may be found in Section 8). All properties included in the inventory are contributing to the significance of the historic district. Photo numbers, where applicable, are provided below the addresses.

ANGELL STREET

48 Pardon Miller House, 1822. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; end gable; clapboard; 3-bay facade; raised above street level with terraced yard and flight of entrance steps; side-hall entrance with sidelights, banded colonette trim, and ogee shelf cap with incised ornament; entrance under later Doric portico; 2-story ell at rear; basement entrance under portico; convex molding under eaves with drill hole pattern.

African American James S. Singleton, born in North Carolina in 1882, lived and worked as a cook in the house of manufacturer David C. Scott at 48 Angell Street from about 1930 to 1942.

64 Photo 11 Capt. George Benson House, 1794. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; hip roof with deck and roof balustrades; clapboard; 5-bay facade; central entrance under Doric portico with segmental pedimented roof; splayed lintel window caps with carved keystones; pedimented dormers; set above street on lot fronted by stone retaining wall topped with Federal Revival fence/ Originally owned by partner in important Providence merchant firm Brown, Benson & Ives.

¹¹ Not every property identified through this project that has a historical association with African Americans or Cape Verdeans is included in the inventory. Properties were selected for inclusion in the inventory based on, for example, an association with a significant individual, a particularly lengthy association with a black family, or an ability to illustrate broader historical themes. The narrative portion of Section 7 and the Statement of Significance in Section 8 contain information about additional properties.

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George Benson (1752-1836), who had come to Providence in 1767 to work as a clerk at Nicholas Brown and Company, was an abolitionist. He was among the founders of the Providence Society for the Abolition of the Slave Trade in 1789, and may have been involved in the establishment of the African Union Meetinghouse and School in 1819.¹² The property was sold to Seth Wheaton in 1826; his daughter, Abby, and her husband Matthew Watson lived here with African American domestics from the 1840s to the 1870s. Abby Watson's 1872 will included bequests to her servants Francis Jackson and Susan Roberts, and to the Providence Association for the Benefit of Colored Children.

ARNOLD STREET

12 Menzies Sweet House, 1850. Thomas A. Tefft, architect. Italianate; 3 stories; hip roof; flush board scored to look like stone; 3-bay façade; row house in palazzo mode with pedimented doorway to right and pedimented first-story windows; wide modillion and dentil cornice; segmental headed third story windows breaking into architrave. Connected to numbers 8-10 [q.v.].

13 John Howland House, before 1840. Federal? and Late Victorian; 3-1/2 stories; flank gable roof with pedimented ends; clapboard; 5-bay facade; central entrance under hip-roof hood supported by massive brackets; 2-story polygonal bay windows flanking entrance; bracketed cornice. The bay windows, bracketed trim, 3rd story, and roof appear to be Victorian additions to a Federal house.

Julius L. Mitchell, an African American attorney and prominent member of the Rhode Island bar who often argued cases involving racial discrimination, rented living quarters at 13 Arnold Street in 1908 and 1909, and at 12 Arnold Street in 1910 and 1911. Mitchell was a founder of the Providence branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in 1913, by which time he had moved outside the district.

BENEFIT STREET

12-14 Stephen B. Miller House, 1889-93. Mansard; 2-1/2 stories; mansard; clapboard; dwelling of flats following double house format; rectangular block mass; symmetrical 6-bay facade; paired central entrances under double hood supported by massive brackets; twin 2-story, rectangular bays

¹² [Moses Brown], *A Short History of the African Union Meeting and School-House, Erected in Providence (R.I.) in the Years 1819, '20, '21; with Rules for its Future Government* (Providence: Brown & Danforth, 1821), 28.

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flanking entrances; molded window caps; narrow corner boards; wide fascia; prominent molded cornice; gabled dormers; turned-post porches on rear added during rehabilitation ca. 1980.

The property at 12 Benefit Street was listed as a tourist home in the 1947 edition of *The Negro Motorist Green Book*. It was operated by Walter W. Joyce, a Maryland native who had moved to Providence with his Virginia-born wife Emma by 1928. Joyce worked at various times as a laborer, a butler, and a “houseman.” By 1942 he had moved to 12 Benefit Street; the city directory from that year lists him as a “helper.”

16-18 Christopher R. Drowne House, 1864-7. Italianate; 2-1/2 stories; end gable roof with returns; clapboard; 2-bay facade; 2-story flat-roof projection at rear of south side fronted by a 1-story enclosed entrance vestibule with side entrance (originally an open porch); early 20th century plate-glass storefront with central double-door entrance on 1st story; modillion eaves cornice.

According to *The Negro Motorist Green Book*, the Marie Wells Beauty Shop operated out of 18 Benefit Street as of 1947. The city directory from that year gives the name of the business as the Marinello Beauty Shop, with Mary Ingham Young its proprietor; the similarity between the two names suggests the businesses were one and the same. Young was a native of Bermuda who had married Providence native Raymond Profitt Young in 1927. She was listed as a hairdresser in her 1942 naturalization record, but had earlier done household domestic work. Marinello Beauty Shop remained in business at 18 Benefit Street until at least 1964.

24 Samuel Staples, Jr. House, 1828. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; pedimented gable end to street; paneled corner pilasters; 3-bay facade with side-hall doorway with fanlight and sidelights.

In 1905, the Samuel Staples Jr. House was being rented to six African Americans—Martha A. Cummings, a department store stock clerk; her adult son George, also a store stock clerk; her adult son Frank, an ash team driver, a ten-year-old granddaughter, and two boarders. By 1917 African American carpenter James A. Cooper, born in North Carolina in 1858, rented the house; by 1920, the Cooper family owned the house. The Coopers remained at 24 Benefit through the late 1950s.

30 William G. Angell House, 1864-7. Alpheus Morse, architect. Italianate; 2-1/2 stories; brick with brownstone trim, quoining; hip roof, decked with gable dormers; somewhat severe palazzo facade; 3-bay, pedimented windows; Ionic entrance porch with balustrade; projecting pavilion on south; arcaded porches at rear of north and south sides; 2 story carriage house with cupola at north rear.

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Edwin Gorham Angell employed seven African American servants in his 30 Benefit Street home. His coachman, Doctor B. Jones, had come from Virginia first to Warwick, where the 1875 state census shows him as a farm worker, but by 1880 he was living in Angell's household with his wife Jennie, born in North Carolina, and their two children. By 1895 Jones had acquired the house at 5 Burr's Lane (see below).

43
Photo 6 Joseph Jencks House, 1774. Colonial; 2-1/2 stories; gambrel roof with pedimented dormers; clapboard; 5-bay façade; central doorway topped by transom and framed by fluted pilasters supporting a cushion-frieze entablature and triangular pediment.

The original owner of this house, Joseph Jenckes, had people of color in his household through 1810. By the early 20th century it was a rental property, owned by realtor Israel Levy and leased to a series of African American tenants. In 1915, part of the house was rented to hotel maid Annie Moore, her mother Lucy Henry, and two male boarders, one a store porter and the other a restaurant cook. By 1935 that part of the house was occupied by laundress Catherine Fuqua; she stayed until at least 1940.

50
Photo 27 Samuel Staples House II, ca. 1805.¹³ Federal; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof end-to-street; center chimney; paneled corner pilasters; 5-bay entrance façade on south; splayed lintel window caps; central pedimented doorway with transom.

African American teamster and driver Walter Williams rented this house from about 1903 until about 1935. Williams was born in the District of Columbia and was living in Providence by 1885; he worked for several city caterers, including Henry W. Potter at 16 College Street (not extant) in the first decade of the 1900s and the L. M. Carr Company at 107 Angell Street through at least the early 1940s. George Mitchell, an African American porter at the W. T. Grant Company and library janitor, occupied the property from the late 1940s through 1959.

62 Amos Allen House, ca. 1773. Colonial; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof with center chimney; 4-bay façade with pedimented doorway flanked by pilasters.

The house at 62 Benefit Street was occupied by the painter and sculptor Nancy Elizabeth Prophet (1890-1960) in 1920. The census from that year shows her living there (with her occupation given as "Painting") with her then-husband, Francis Ford (they later divorced) and her father William H. Prophet. Born in Warwick to an African American mother and a Narragansett Indian father,¹⁴ Prophet graduated from RISD in 1918, the school's first graduate of color. She left Providence for Paris in 1922, returned to the United States in 1932 and to Providence in the mid-

¹³ The Providence Preservation Society historic house marker states that the house was built ca. 1760 and moved to the site ca. 1805.

¹⁴ Some sources state that her parents were of mixed African American and Narragansett descent.

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1940s.¹⁵ In 1945 the Rhode Island Episcopal Convention acquired the house at 62 Benefit Street, and in 1959 it was purchased by the Diocese of Rhode Island; still owned by the Diocese, whose Cathedral of St. John is located in the same city block, the building houses a rehabilitation and nursing facility.

81
Photo 38 Seth Wheaton House, 1786. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; flank gable; clapboard; 5-bay façade with center chimney and entrance; many later additions to south and rear; fine double flight of stairs with iron railing under hooded entrance.

81[R]
Photo 38 House, 1857-75. 2-1/2 stories; flank gable; clapboard; Greek Revival cottage with transomed door and wide entablature; set behind #81.

African Americans Jesse and Willie Edwards Chapman were living in the house at 81 Benefit Street by 1940; in 1944, they bought the property. (They had previously lived at 31 Olney Street [see below]). Jesse Chapman worked as a houseman for the Phi Delta Theta fraternity at Brown. The Chapmans rented part of the house to another African American family, headed by John Soares, a stevedore, and rented the house at the rear of the lot to three African American households: James Thomas, his wife, and their two children; janitor James Tuchson and his wife Mary Jane; and the widow Eliza Jane Hooper.

94 William Snow House, 1792. Colonial; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof with center chimney; 5-bay façade with central doorway framed by pilasters and a pediment.

The nationally prominent African American opera and musical comedy singer Matilda Sissieretta Joyner Jones (1869-1933) is said to have owned the house at 94 Benefit Street and/or the adjacent property at 15 Church Street in the 1920s, but this cannot be confirmed by city directory listings or census records. Reviews so often compared Jones' voice to that of Italian diva Adelina Patti that she became known as "the Black Patti." She was the first African American to perform at Carnegie Hall, in 1892. Three years later she founded Black Patti Troubadours, which traveled the country performing through 1915, when the group disbanded and Jones returned to Providence.

102
Photo 37 Gershom Jones-John Howland House, 1784. Colonial; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof; center chimney; 5-bay facade; central doorway trimmed with pilasters and a pediment.

Augustus and Bertha Montiero, who were of Cape Verdean descent, acquired the house at 102 Benefit Street in 1943 and remained there until 1959. One of their children, Clifford (b. 1938), grew up to become the first black police officer in Providence as well as a prominent civil rights

¹⁵ Steven Otfinoski, *African Americans in the Visual Arts* (New York: Facts on File, Inc., 2003):161-162.

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activist, joining the 1965 Selma to Montgomery March and serving as the President of the Providence chapter of the NAACP from 2000-2010.¹⁶

109
Photo 9 Sullivan Dorr House, 1809. Federal; three-story, three-bay center section flanked by two-story, one bay wings, all surmounted by paneled and turned balustrades; clapboard; central entrance portico supported by clustered "Gothick" colonnettes; coved cornices elaborated with a complicated running pattern of pointed arches which is repeated on the portico. Palladian window above the portico is also adorned with clustered colonnettes and tracery. Sited end to Benefit Street, facing Bowen Street, above street level on stone-walled terrace. L-plan service and carriage house wing borders front lawn on east. John Holden Greene.

Three generations of the African American Lippitt family worked as domestic servants in the house at 109 Benefit Street, for the family of cotton manufacturer Sullivan Dorr. Dorcas Lippitt appears to have come from Warwick to Providence to work for the family, probably in the 1810s. When she died in 1845, her granddaughter Patience and Patience's daughter Ann Celia Lippitt continued to work in the household, now headed by Sullivan Dorr Jr., into the 1880s. Other African American servants worked for the Dorrns, as well, including Marquis, who lived in the household in the late 1810s and early 1820s, and four servants of color who appear in both the 1840 and 1850 census.¹⁷

132 Israel J. Bullock, 1853. Italianate; 1-1/2 stories; clapboard; cross gable roof with cupola; T-plan with lattice-trimmed porches in the angles; bracketed cornice; Italianate window caps; round-headed windows.

The Hiram Lodge No. 3 of Prince Hall Masons, founded in 1797 and the second oldest African American Masonic chapter in the nation, used 132 Benefit Street as its lodge between 1927 and 1938.

149-155
Photo 29 Edward P. Knowles Block, 1862. Victorian Italianate; 4 stories; flat roof; clapboard; four narrow row houses with recessed side-hall entrances; mutule block cornice; bracketed second-story bay windows.

Thomas Crowder, an African American born in Virginia around 1865, bought two of the rowhouses in the four-unit Edward P. Knowles Block in 1919. By 1920, he was living at 153 Benefit Street with his children, Hope and Thomas, and four African American lodgers. The 1925 state census shows him at 155 Benefit Street, with his second wife, Jane, and thirteen

¹⁶ "Civil Rights Icon Montiero Honored," *The Providence Journal*, 1 March 2018.

¹⁷ On Marquis, see William J. Brown, *The Life of William J. Brown, of Providence, R.I.; With Personal Recollections of Incidents in Rhode Island* (Providence: Angel & Co., Printers, 1883), 28-29.

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lodgers, all African American. Thomas Crowder died in 1956, but Jane continued to run a lodging house in the Knowles Block until her death two years later.

- 150 Old State House, 1760-62, 1850-1, 1867-8, 1906. Colonial; 2-1/2 stories; brick with brownstone quoins and rusticated window and door trim; double hip roof; 5-bay facade. Sympathetically enlarged and altered twice in the 19th century including a fine clock tower entrance on west (1850 Thomas A. Tefft) and Benefit Street addition on east (1867-8 James C. Bucklin). Building housed sessions of the Rhode Island legislature from 1763 to 1900 and county and Superior courts from 1763 to 1877. Remodeled for use by Sixth District Court in 1906 (Banning & Thornton). Remained in courthouse use until 1975.

It was in the Old State House that the Rhode Island General Assembly passed the 1784 act "authorizing the manumission of negroes, mulattoes, and others, and for the gradual abolition of slavery." The act freed enslaved people born on or after 1 March 1784 but required towns to reimburse those who enslaved the mothers of these children for their support and education until they came of age. The act also permitted enslavers to free any person up to the age of forty if town councils certified that they were healthy. In the same building, legislators convened in October 1785 to amend the gradual abolition law, changing some of its provisions. Manumissions of enslaved people of color are believed to have increased because of the complex legislation.¹⁸

- 314 General Ambrose Burnside House, 1866. Second Empire; 2-1/2 stories; concave mansard roof; brick with stone and wood trim; adapted to irregular hillside corner site; curved corner bay; fine iron lace work, hood roofed porch with iron work railings and brackets; continuous belt courses; varied materials; brick, stone, copper, iron, patterned slate; carriage house in rear. Alfred Stone.

Ambrose E. Burnside (1824-1881), a Major General in the United States Army and Governor of Rhode Island from 1866 to 1869, built this house in 1866. African American Robert Holloway (about 1819-1877), who was born in Virginia, worked for Burnside for nearly three decades, including time in New Mexico, at Fort Adams in Newport, in the District of Columbia, and in Providence. Holloway worked for Burnside as a coachman at this address, likely from 1866 until Holloway's death in 1877.¹⁹

- 400 St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, now Barker Playhouse, 1840. Greek Revival; 1-1/2 stories; stucco; pedimented gable roof end-to-street with a bow front one-story vestibule; corner pilasters; colossal pilasters flank central entry.

¹⁸ Robert J. Cottrol, *The Afro-Yankees: Providence's Black Community in the Antebellum Era* (Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1982), 31-33; Joanne Pope Melish, *Disowning Slavery: Gradual Emancipation and "Race" in New England, 1780-1860* (Ithaca, NY, and London: Cornell University Press, 1998), 71-73.

¹⁹ Ronald S. Coddington, "The Capture of Ambrose Burnside's Valet," *New York Times*, 21 July 2011.

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St. Augustine's Episcopal Mission was organized for African American Episcopalians in a building on Broad and Fenner Streets (outside the district) in 1913, and moved to St. Stephen's Church at 400 Benefit Street soon after. The mission had ceased to operate at this location by 1932, when Barker Playhouse bought the property.

BENEVOLENT STREET

5
Photo 15 Henry B. Anthony House, 1844. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof set end-to-street; panelled corner pilasters; 3 bay facade with off-center recessed entry in classical enframingent.

Henry B. Anthony was the editor of the *Providence Journal*. His household at 5 Benevolent Street included Julianna Freeman, who lived and worked there from at least 1850 until she died in 1872. Born in Maryland about 1803, Freeman may have escaped slavery; she was one of forty-one Providence people of color who signed a petition urging state legislators to work for the immediate repeal of the 1850 Fugitive Slave Act and to establish "safeguards of our rights and liberties" to thwart the act's intention.²⁰

93
Photo 21 Edward [& Christiana Carteaux] Bannister House, before 1857. Probably originally a simple 2-1/2 story, gable roofed cottage; the home of the prominent black artist Edward Bannister. The house was remodeled 1938-41 when the exterior was faced with brick and other alterations completely changed its character. [Rehabilitation completed in 2016. 2-1/2 stories; clapboard at first story, wood shingle above; pedimented gable roof set end-to-street; 3 bay façade with recessed entry in first bay.]

In 1883, the African American artist Edward Mitchell Bannister (1828-1901) and his wife, the well-known hairdresser Christiana Carteaux Bannister (1819-1902), moved into the house at 93 Benevolent Street. Edward Mitchell Bannister (1828-1901) was born in New Brunswick, Canada and moved to Boston in 1848, where he worked as a barber and learned to paint. He married wigmaker and hairdresser Christiana Babcock Carteaux, a Narragansett Indian born in North Kingstown, in 1857. The couple moved to Providence in 1870. After winning a bronze medal at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition of 1876, Bannister quickly became identified as one of the city's leading painters. In 1880 he and fifteen others founded the Providence Art Club. Christiana Bannister continued working as a hairdresser, and she is believed to have used her

²⁰ *Creative Survival: The Providence Black Community in the 19th Century* (Providence, RI: Rhode Island Black Heritage Society, n.d.), 66.

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connections with white clients to help found and support the Home for Aged Colored Women at 45 East Transit Street – later renamed Bannister House and relocated to Dodge Street.²¹

BOWEN STREET

39
Photo 3 Dr. Jabez Bowen House, 1739. Colonial; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof house is set at right angle to street; 2 interior chimneys; 5 bay entrance facade with early pedimented doorway. [2-story addition off south elevation.]

Dr. Jabez Bowen (1696-1770), who lived at 39 Bowen Street until his death, enslaved several African Americans. In his 1767 will, he left his second wife Hannah “one Cow, also my Negroe Woman Named Jenny, with her Child named Dina” but bequeathed “Full and compleat freedom” to his “faithful Negroe Man named Fortune,” to whom he also left a twenty-acre tract on his farm in Glocester, Rhode Island.²²

BROOK STREET

287
Photo 23 [Alexander Gorham House, ca. 1890. Second Empire; 3 stories; vinyl clapboard; mansard roof with 2 gable dormers on front and side elevations, one on rear; bracketed cornice; 2-bay façade with hooded doorway and 2-story box bay windows.]

291
Photo 23 [Alexander Gorham House, ca. 1890. Second Empire; 3 stories; vinyl clapboard; mansard roof with 2 gable dormers on front and side elevations, one on rear; bracketed cornice; 2-bay façade with hooded doorway and 2-story box bay windows.]

The houses at 287 and 291 Brook Street were built between 1882 and 1895 for Alexander Gorham (1836-1914), an African American real estate developer. They replaced two earlier homes owned by Gorham’s father, William J. Gorham (1810-78). After Alexander Gorham died in 1914, his widow, Caroline, remained at 287 Brook Street with roomers or boarders until her own death in 1925. By 1930, the house was leased to Townsend Derrick Solomon, a jewelry factory shipping clerk who was born in Virginia; he remained there until he died in 1943. His widow Ella Louise Johnson Solomon ran her dressmaking business from the house until at least 1964.

²¹ “Edward Mitchell Bannister,” Rhode Island College website, https://www.ric.edu/bannister/about_emb.php.

²² This Jabez Bowen was the great-uncle of jurist and lieutenant governor Jabez Bowen (1739-1815), whose Market Square house has not survived.

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BROWN UNIVERSITY

The College Edifice, now University Hall, 1770. Robert Smith. Colonial; 4-1/2 stories; brick with belt courses between stories; hip roof with balustraded deck and cupola; pedimented central pavilion. The original building of Brown University, based on the design of Nassau Hall, Princeton College.

This, the first building of what would become Brown University, was built in part by enslaved laborers. At least five African American men are documented to have worked on the construction: Pero (enslaved to Henry Paget), "Mary Young's Negro Man," "Earle's Negro," "Abraham," and "Mingow Negro." All but the last were probably held in servitude.²³

BURR'S LANE

4-6 Albert G. Angell House, ca. 1882. 2-1/2 stories; flank gable; clapboard; duplex workers cottage with bracketed door hood over paired center entries; bracketed window caps.

African American Emily Dyer, who worked as a laundress, and her brother, longshoreman Collin Cox, were living at 4 Burr's Lane by 1897; by 1900 they owned the property. African American Robert Diggs, a longshoreman, rented 6 Burr's Lane and lived there with his wife and two daughters in 1900.

5 Photo 26 William Rea House, ca. 1855. 2-1/2 stories; flank gable; clapboard; entrance on east side; 6 bays with off-center entrance; Greek Revival door with transom; molded window caps. [2-story addition at rear.]

The property at 5 Burr's Lane was occupied by people of color for decades, beginning when Doctor B. Jones, an African American coachman, purchased the property around 1895. Jones died in 1904, and his widow remained there through at least 1910; the house was occupied by African American and Cape Verdean tenants through at least 1940. These include the families of Howard Lewis and James Viall in 1930 and the family of Cape Verdean immigrant dock laborer Richard Morris and of Virginia-born longshoreman John D. Hill in 1940.

²³ *Slavery and Justice: Report of the Brown University Steering Committee on Slavery and Justice* (Providence: Brown University, n.d.), 25.

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CONGDON STREET

- 17
Photo 33
- Congdon Street Baptist Church, 1874-5. Italianate; 2 stories; brick on first story and clapboard on second story; gable roof with corbel cornice; large round-headed triple window in southern gable end; regularly spaced arched windows along flank with wooden molded labels on second story; entrance in base of 3 story square tower. This church is the outgrowth of the congregation organized in 1819 as the African Union Meeting. C.F. Wilcox. [Charles F. Wilcox, architect.]

The oldest surviving African American religious property in Providence, the Congdon Street Baptist Church is the city's most significant surviving black institution of the Post-Civil War period. The congregation was established in 1840 as an outgrowth of the African Union Meeting; it in turn gave rise to the formation of the Ebenezer Baptist Church (on the West Side of Providence) and the Olney Street Baptist Church (see 100 Olney Street, below). The Congdon Street Baptist Church has had an enduring role as a sanctuary for Providence's black community; in 1968, the Afro-American Student Society of Brown University sought shelter at the church for three nights, after a walk-out protesting the lack of diversity in Brown's student body and faculty, among other issues. The Congdon Street Baptist Church houses an active congregation to this day.

- 131
- [William Henry Johnson House, ca. 1920]. 1-1/2 stories; end gable; asphalt shingles; cottage with entrance porch to south; 2nd story windows cut through the eaves; deep eaves with sawn rafter ends.

The property at 131 Congdon Street is said to have been built in the 1920s by Horatio R. Nightingale Jr. for his African American coachman, William Henry Johnson (1851-1936). Born enslaved in Virginia, Johnson was living here with his wife and son in 1930. His widow appears to have sold the house shortly after Johnson's death in 1936.²⁴

CUSHING STREET

- 10
- Nelson S. Eddy House, 1845. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; pedimented gable end to street; paneled corner pilasters; 3 bay façade with off-center Doric entrance portico with bay window above; ell on east.

George J. Adams (1813-89), a cotton broker and abolitionist, moved into this house around 1865. He had been secretary of the Union (Fiskville) Anti-Slavery Society, an officer and director of

²⁴ See William Henry Johnson's obituary in the *Providence Journal*, 25 June 1936.

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the Rhode Island Anti-Slavery Society, and a *Liberator* supporter in the 1830s. In 1858 he purchased the freedom of Bethany Veney and her son in Virginia and brought them back to his home in Providence, then on Charlesfield Street (not extant). After living in Worcester, Massachusetts for a period, Veney returned to the Adams household at 10 Cushing Street in 1873. Veney's story, and her involvement with the Adams family, is documented in her narrative, published in 1889.

HOPKINS STREET

15
Photo 1 Stephen Hopkins House, 1707, 1743. Colonial; original 1 ½ story, gable roofed structure built in 1707 by John Field; 2-1/2 story 1743 addition by Stephen Hopkins, clapboarded with gable roof; original interior includes a fine shell-carved cupboard in the parlor; the current pedimented entrance in the 1743 section was designed by Norman Isham in 1927. Stephen Hopkins was a merchant, ten times governor of Rhode Island Colony, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. George Washington was a house-guest in 1776. Today the house is operated as a museum by the Colonial Dames with a garden designed by Alden Hopkins of Colonial Williamsburg.

Stephen Hopkins' enslavement of African Americans in his household is well documented. His 1760 will referenced five enslaved people, including "a certain Negro Man named Saint Jago" who had lived with Hopkins "in the Quality of a Servant, or Slave, from his infancy til now." Hopkins manumitted Saint Jago in 1772, but in 1774 six other enslaved people were living in Hopkins's household, including Primus, Adam, Prince, Bonner and Fibbo. Hopkins continued to enslave people until his death in 1785.

JENCKES STREET

8 Nicholas Brown House, ca. 1838. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof set end-to-street; 3 bay façade with off-center elliptical fan doorway with side lights.

The property at 8 Jenckes Street became a rental property in the early 20th century, often with African American tenants. In 1935 it was occupied by Mary L. Diggs, an African American laundress and housekeeper, and African American cook Edward F. Queen.

10
Photo 28 Leonard Blodget House, 1830-32. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof; paneled corner pilasters; 5 bay façade with recessed centered entry in classical enframingent.

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The property at 10 Jenckes Street became a rental property in the early 20th century, often with African American tenants. In 1935 and 1940 a portion of the dwelling was occupied by seamstress Bertha Milbourne. The other part was rented to the family of Archibald and Dolly Green Royster; the Royster family remained in the property until at least 1960.

JOHN STREET

11 [Before 1857. 2 stories; clapboard; likely originally a 3-bay-wide, side-gable-roof house; 2-story, 1-bay-wide addition built off west side ca.1900; paired entries beneath shallow, bracketed hood in easternmost bay.]

John F. Lopez and his wife, Florence, lived at 11 John Street in 1932. Born in New Bedford, Massachusetts in 1888, Lopez was a leader in Fox Point's Cape Verdean community. He helped organize Local Chapter 1329 of the International Longshoremen's Association, the first union in New England to have a predominantly Cape Verdean membership, in 1933; served as president of the Providence chapter of the NAACP in the 1940s; and was appointed to Rhode Island's Fair Employment Practices Commission in 1948. Lopez ran a funeral home on South Main Street (not extant).²⁵

72 [John W. Richmond House (?), before 1850. Greek Revival; 2 stories with basement exposed at grade on street front; clapboard; gable roof; 3 bay façade; basement level with center entrance flanked by separate store entrances and windows (alteration).]
Photo 18

African American Sylvia Offee and her daughter Mary bought and moved to 72 John Street around 1880, part of which they rented to other people of color. Sylvia Offee died in 1890, and Mary remained in the house until she died in 1910. Sylvia and her husband David had worked in the household of Joseph and Eliza Gano Rogers at 1 George Street (not extant).²⁶

85 James Barney House, attributed to John Holden Greene, 1832. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; hipped roof with monitor; 4 bay façade with elliptical fan doorway.

African American Walter Calvert Occomy (1864-1937) purchased the house at 85 John Street around 1915. Born in Maryland, Occomy worked in Providence at times as a carpenter and also as a waiter and butler for Providence families. The Occomy family retained ownership of 85 John Street until at least 1940.

²⁵ Sam Beck, *Manny Almeida's Ringside Lounge: The Cape Verdeans' Struggle for Their Neighborhood* (Providence, RI: Gavea-Brown, 1992), 53. Coli and Lobban, *The Cape Verdeans in Rhode Island*, 11-12. Norma LaSalle Daoust, "Building the Democratic Party: Black Voting in Providence in the 1930s." (*Rhode Island History* vol. 44, no. 3, 81-88.

²⁶ *Life of William J. Brown*, 24, 127; *Creative Survival*, 61.

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MARKET SQUARE

Photo 8 Market House (now part of R.I.S.D.), 1773, 1797, 1865, 1950. Joseph Brown, architect (1773); James C. Bucklin, architect (1865 alterations); John Hutchins Cady, architect (1950 rehabilitation). Colonial; originally 2-1/2 stories, 3rd story added in 1797; gable roof; brick; arcaded 1st story (glazed with multi-plane arched windows added mid-20th century); stringcourses between stories; projecting entrance pavilion on east with pier-and-panel articulation and paneled roof parapet (added 1865); roof balustrade. Long an important commercial center, with open stalls on the 1st story and a meeting hall for St. John's Lodge of Masons on the 3rd floor, this structure served as the Providence City Building (with alterations by Bucklin) for a number of years before the erection of the present City Hall in 1874-8, then housed the Providence Board of Trade at the turn of the twentieth century. The Providence produce market continued to assemble in Market Square and on the adjoining Crawford Street Bridge until the late 1920s.

Several vendors of African descent had stalls in the Market House. George McCarty (1774-1863), a native of Montserrat, had a refreshment stand in the northwest corner of the Market House from 1805 until at least 1815.²⁷ McCarty was among the most accomplished people of color in antebellum Providence; he owned property on Meeting and Cushing Streets and on present-day South Court Street, and petitioned for the right of property-owning people of color to vote and of children of color to attend integrated public schools.²⁸ An African American butcher, George Thomas, also kept a stall inside the Market House before the Civil War,²⁹ as did Simon Manuel, Abraham Gibbs and Peter Waters. Manuel is said to have come to Providence from Boston, is listed as head of a household of eight people of color in the 1820 census, was among those who incorporated the African American Christ's Church on the West Side in 1841-42, and died in Providence in 1848.

²⁷ McCarty's grave marker in North Burial Ground is inscribed, "George McCarty, An Accreole, was born on the Island of Mount Sarat, Town of Plymouth, West Indies, Sept. 8, 1774, Died Sept 27, 1863." *Rhode-Island American*, 2 May 1815, 3. *Rhode-Island American*, 28 December 1832, 1.

²⁸ *Creative Survival*, 47, 63; *Providence Republican Herald*, 25 January 1840, 3, and 10 February 1841, 3; *Liberator*, 27 April and 11 May 1833 and 15 August 1835; see also Julian S. Rammelkamp, "The Providence Negro Community, 1820-1842," *Rhode Island History* 7, 1 (January 1948): 23.

²⁹ *Creative Survival*, 47. Thomas Christ Church (Episcopal) Records (Mss 9001-C), RIHS.

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MEETING STREET

21 Photo 7 John Carter House (Shakespeare's Head), 1772. Colonial; 3 story; clapboard; hipped roof with central chimney and modillion cornice; 5 bay facade with central pedimented doorway flanked by Doric pilasters; low double flight of stone steps. *The Providence Gazette* was printed here by Mrs. Sarah Goddard and John Carter.

The pro- and antislavery views of brothers John and Moses Brown were published in *The Providence Gazette* and John Carter, at the behest of Moses Brown, issued antislavery pamphlets from his print shop. Carter manumitted two enslaved African Americans, Ingow and Fanny in 1789.³⁰ Nonetheless, according to census records, one enslaved person remained in the Carter household in 1790.

24 Photo 16 Brick Schoolhouse, 1767 [1769-70].³¹ Colonial; 2-1/2 stories; hip roof; brick; 5 bay façade; center bay projects containing pedimented doorway flanked by pilasters. Built as private school. [Initially, a free, public school was operated on the first floor while a private school occupied the second floor. The city of Providence purchased the Brick School House outright in 1800, when plans for a free school system had been ratified by the Rhode Island Senate.]³²

In 1828, the city's first public school for African American students was established at the Brick Schoolhouse (a second was opened on Pond Street in 1837). It operated until 1865, when the city's public schools were integrated, though it continued to serve primarily black children. The schoolhouse ceased operating as a public school in 1887.³³ Currently occupied by the Providence Preservation Society.

58 Before 1857. Italianate; 2-1/2 stories; end gable; siding [clapboard]; entrance on west side; flat topped bay window on front.

William Page Hyde Freeman was a boarder at 58 Meeting Street from 1925 into the late 1950s. Freeman at one time worked as a glass cutter but later become a realtor, and was one of the founders of the Providence chapter of the NAACP (est. 1913).³⁴ In the 1940s, this property was

³⁰ Charles Rappleye, *Sons of Providence: The Brown Brothers, the Slave Trade, and the American Revolution* (New York: Simon and Schuster, 2006), 260; Sweet, *Bodies Politic*, 444 n. 24.

³¹ The 1976 National Register nomination for the College Hill Historic District provides a construction date of 1767 for the Brick Schoolhouse. A more recent research report completed for the Providence Preservation Society states that the building was constructed in 1769-70. Myron O. Stachiw, "Historic Structure Report, Phase I, The Old Brick School House," March 2014.

³² Robert A. Kesack, *The Old Brick School House (1769)* (May 2013), 2.

³³ *Report of the School Committee for the Year 1899-1900* (Providence, RI: Snow & Farnham, 1901):131-133.

³⁴ Freeman lent money to Sissieretta Joyner Jones to pay property taxes and utility bills and to assure that she was not interred in a pauper's grave. See Maureen D. Lee, *Sissieretta Jones: "The Greatest Singer of Her Race," 1866-1933* (Columbia, SC: University of South Carolina Press, 2012).

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owned by Frank William Greene and his wife, Martha, who operated it as a tourist home catering to African American travelers.

72 Before 1857; Federal; 2-1/2 stories; end gable; clapboard; 3 bay with Italianate bracketed overhang; 1 story L on rear.

The property at 72 Benefit Street was listed as a hotel, called the Hill Top, in the 1938 edition of *The Negro Motorist Green Book*. Directories suggest it was operated by Milton H. Phillips, a Virginia-born porter who worked for fruit dealer J. H. Preston Company and later at Weybossett Market. Phillips lived at 72 Meeting Street from at least 1903 through at least 1946; censuses often showed lodgers in his household.³⁵

OLIVE STREET

20 Colored Children's Home, 1875-95 [1849-50]. 2-1/2 stories; end gable; siding; broad 5 bay
Photo 17 house with center entry with transom; 2 story L behind; stripped. Built as an orphanage for black children.

The Providence Shelter for Colored Children, also known as the Colored Children's Home or the colored orphans shelter, was established at a different location in 1839 by a group of white Quaker women led by Anna Almy Jenkins. Black women began serving on the organization's Board in the 1940s. This building was purpose-built in 1849-50 and is the only existing building from the antebellum period in the district known to have housed an institution oriented to people of color. The shelter housed not only African American orphans, but also children whose parents were alive but temporarily unable to care for them, in many cases because they worked as live-in domestics. The building continued to house children until 1941. In 1951, the Shelter became a grant-making foundation that supports organizations focused on Providence's African American children.³⁶

OLNEY STREET

31[-33] Before 1857. 2-1/2 stories; end gable; brick, shingle, and glass; first floor storefront with balcony
Photo 20 and bay window above; additions to rear.

³⁵ See Catherine W. Zipf, "A Haven for African-Americans in R. I.," *Providence Journal*, 25 February 2016.

³⁶ <http://www.providenceshelter.org/>

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By 1875 (and possibly earlier), the property at 31-33 Olney Street was owned by John A. Creighton, who lived there with his wife Martha, and their three sons. Born in Providence about 1823, Creighton ran an "intelligence office" on South Main Street from about 1865 to about 1880; the office was probably a clearinghouse for African Americans looking for work and employers wishing to hire them. In 1862, Creighton was secretary of a committee of African American citizens who met with Governor William Sprague about recruiting the Sixth Regiment of Rhode Island Volunteers.³⁷ In the late 1930s, part of the building at 31-33 Olney Street was rented by the family of Jesse Chapman, who worked as a houseman, and his wife, Willie Edwards Chapman. Married in North Carolina in 1932, the couple had moved to Providence by 1938. A grocery store run by Max Talun occupied the main part of the house; in the 1960s, Ruth Correia operated a store in that space, called "Ruth's Market."

49-51
Photo 30

Daniel Y. Stickney House, 1853. Italianate-late Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories (plus basement story on street side); clapboard; pedimented gable roof set end-to-street with bracket cornice; paneled corner pilasters; 5 bay entrance façade on west with central doorway in classical enframing.

By 1916 this house had been acquired by African American janitor William H. Gross and his son Carl (1888-1971), a physician. The Gross family lived in 49 Olney Street, while Carl, a graduate of Howard University School of Medicine, set up his medical practice in the other half of the dwelling, where it remained until 1942.

77

1857-75. 2-1/2 stories; end gable; asphalt shingles; 3 bay with flat-roofed Queen Anne porch with enclosed bay above; bracketed eaves; bay on east.

The house at 77 Olney Street was occupied by people of color for decades, beginning in the 1920s. The family of Philip C. and Henrietta Coleman lived there in 1925, along with two other African American families. Denard James (often James D.) Pinderhughes and his wife Florence bought the house in 1927, renting half to African American chauffeur Walter E. Gladding, whose family remained there through 1949. The Pinderhuges' son Alfred was still living in the house in 1999.³⁸

100
Photo 34

Olney Street Baptist Church, 1962-3. Johnson & Haynes, architects. Modern; 2 story brick block with flat overhanging roof; cement trim; windows at roof line and corners; smaller brick block on E side contains entry. [The design originally included a freestanding campanile, or bell tower, and a parish house; neither was built.]

³⁷ The 1865 census shows the family at 25 Olney Street, the 1875 census shows them at 33 Olney Street, and the 1880 census at 31 Olney. The 1875 map shows John A. Creighton as owning 33 Olney Street, the house now labeled as 31-33 Olney.

³⁸ *African Americans on College Hill: 1950-1979* (Providence, RI: Urban League of Rhode Island, 1999), 7.

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The Olney Street Baptist Church congregation was incorporated in 1901, after splitting off from the Congdon Street Baptist Church, under the pastorate of J. H. Presley. They first met in the former Olney Street Congregational Church at 28 Olney Street (not extant), but built this new edifice in 1962-63. The congregation remains active in this location.³⁹

POWER STREET

52
Photo 5 John Brown House, 1786[-88]. Joseph Brown, architect. Federal; 3 stories; brick with belt courses above first and second stories; hipped roof with balustrade and modillion cornice; 5 bay façade; central pedimented pavilion breaks cornice line and contains second story Palladian window and elliptical fanlight doorway under balustraded Doric portico. Sited on large landscaped lot.

John Brown (1736-1803) was a member of Providence's most prominent 18th-century merchant family, and an adamant supporter of slavery who actively participated in the slave trade. His household on Power Street included African American servants; two are shown in the 1790 census and four in 1800. The censuses indicate that these persons were free. A service wing containing a butler's pantry, service hall, and servants' chambers was added about 1850. While William and Elizabeth Ives Gammell owned and occupied the house, from 1854 to 1897, the household was staffed in most years by white servants, but in 1880 three of the eight domestics listed there were African American.

66
Photo 10 Thomas Poynton Ives House, 1806. Federal Mansion; 3 stories; brick with stone trim; hipped roof with balustrade and modillion cornice; 5 bay façade with central elliptical fanlight doorway under semicircular Corinthian portico; elliptical fanlight second story hall window; fine stable complex and paved courtyard at rear. Stone, Carpenter & Willson added a 3 story rear ell in 1885.

Thomas Poynton Ives (1769-1835), partner in the prominent firm Brown and Ives, built his mansion in 1806, along with an outbuilding to house servants. The 1810 census shows four of Ives' servants were people of color; among these may have been Richard Cozzens and Cudge Brown. By 1830 three people of color were living and working in the household. James W. Gaines lived and worked at 66 Power Street for Ives' widow in the 1850s, as did Rebecca Spicer. As of 1880, when the house was occupied by the widow of Moses Brown Ives, two of the seven servants working there were black.

³⁹ <https://www.olneystreet.com/our-history>

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PRATT STREET

15
Photo 36 Albert G. Angell House, 1849-52. Italianate; 3 stories; mansard; clapboard; 2 bay block with fine bracketed entry hood flanked by pedimented triple window; bow window on 1st floor south; heavy modillion cornice; pedimented dormers.

The dwelling at 15 Pratt Street served as the John Hope Community Center from 1941 to 1946. Named in honor of John Hope, president of Morehouse College and an 1894 graduate of Brown University, the Center offered programs in sports, arts and crafts, mechanical arts, metal and woodworking, clerical skills, and citizenship, and the WPA opened a nursery school here for working mothers.

54 Before 1857. 1½ stories; flank gable; clapboard; set into hill with full basement on street front with center entrance; windows greatly altered throughout; cape shape with 3 bays and central dormer.

This house was probably built for African American coachman Lorin Jackson and his family between 1850 and 1860, though it may be earlier. Jackson was living here with his wife Mehitable Finch Smith Jackson by 1860 but had apparently moved to 56 Pratt Street by 1865 (see below). It was a rental property occupied by African American families in the early 20th century.

56 [Mehitable Finch Smith Jackson House], 1857-75 [ca. 1860]; 2-1/2 stories; end gable; clapboard; set into hill so full basement on street front; entrance on north side; greenhouse room on south side; some paired windows; attached garage.

By 1865 Lorin Jackson, an African American, was working as a church sexton, and it appears that he and his family were living in the house at 56 Pratt Street. (A map published in that year attaches his wife's name to the house.) Lorin Jackson died in 1888, and his widow Mehitable Finch Smith Jackson remained here with their son George and various African American boarders until she died in 1906.

PROSPECT STREET

125 Nightingale House, 1857-75, et seq. Italianate; 3-1/2 stories; hip with monitor; clapboard; 3 bay block with bracketed window caps; enclosed porch across front; modillion cornice; 2 story L on rear; 2 story townhouse outbuildings with hipped roofs and center entrances. Rear additions also 1 Barnes Street. New additions (NC).

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Iron and steel merchant Horatio Rogers Nightingale Sr. employed an African American coachman, William Henry Johnson, at his home at 125 Prospect Street. Johnson was born enslaved in Virginia in 1851 and moved with his parents to Providence by 1870. He probably began working for Nightingale in the late 1870s and remained there until Nightingale's death in 1885.⁴⁰

150 Ruth T. Scott House, 1867. Italianate; 2-1/2 stories; end gable; clapboard; 3 bay with recessed
Photo 32 and hooded entrance with double doors and transom, molded window caps, corner boards; modillion cornice.

African American dentist Andrew L. Jackson, one of the founders of the Providence chapter of the NAACP (est. 1913), acquired this house around 1919 and was living here by the mid-1930s. After he died in 1949, his widow Constance and son Andrew L. Jr., also a dentist, remained in the house.

164 Charles H. Jefferds House, 1886. Queen Anne; 2-1/2 stories; shingle with patterned shingles on second story; cross-gabled and hipped roof with pilastered chimney and iron cresting; regularly spaced double windows on asymmetrical plan; one story entrance porch runs across most of front with turned posts, shed roof and circular northern extension.

In 1944 the property at 164 Prospect Street was purchased by Ida Hairston Bynum who lived there with her husband, Clarence. The Bynumns were African Americans who moved to Rhode Island from North Carolina, finding work in domestic service – Clarence as, at various times, a butler, houseman and chauffeur and Ida as a cook. The Bynumns ran a boardinghouse or lodging house at this address in the late 1940s.

SHELDON STREET

20 Abraham and Isaac Wilkinson House, "half house", ca. 1825. Federal; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof; 3 bay facade with off-center elliptical fan doorway flanked by side lights, reached by a double flight of stone steps.

The dwelling at 20 Sheldon Street was purchased by African American Robert J. Craig around 1904. Born in the District of Columbia around 1853, Craig had come to Providence by 1870. He and his wife, a Norwegian immigrant named Georgine Hansen, lived at 20 Sheldon Street with their five children. As of 1910, Craig was working as a janitor and his eldest son Roscoe was a

⁴⁰ Johnson might not have begun work there until after 1875, when the state census show Nightingale's coachman as George W. Peters, an African American native of Westerly.

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chauffeur; the family also had income from renting part of their house to African American chauffeur Frank Hall and his wife. Members of the Craig family continued to live at 20 Sheldon Street until at least 1940.

51
Photo 35 [Central Congregational Church Mission/Portuguese Chapel, 1904. Queen Anne; 1-story; hip roof; brick and asphalt shingle; entrance and small porch on east end of façade, five-part window in center, pent roof surmounted by triple-window dormer; wall dormers on side elevations.]

The Portuguese Chapel is reputed to be the first Cape Verdean Protestant church in America. It grew out of a mission founded in 1886 in the home of Cape Verdean immigrant Manuel Martin (1837-1905), which was brought under the wing of the Central Congregational Church in 1891. The Church built this structure in 1904 to serve Fox Point's growing Cape Verdean population. The mission remained active until 1949, when it became the independent Sheldon Street Congregational Church. It merged with the Union Baptist Church in 1967 and operates as the Sheldon Street Church today.

57
Photo 25 John Justin House, 1828. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof; 5 bay façade with central doorway in classical enframing.

John and Justina Sant Ana Delgado, who emigrated from Cape Verde, were living at 57 Sheldon Street with their three children by 1935 and remained here until at least 1962. They often shared the residence with boarders, typically also of Cape Verdean descent.

SOUTH COURT STREET

24 House, ca. 1765, and ca. 1865. Colonial; 3-1/2 stories; flank gambrel; clapboard; 5 bay with center entrance on west in 2-story vestibule addition; later bracketed window caps on 1st floor. Moved to site ca. 1865.

The house at 24 South Court Street became a rental property in the early 20th century. In 1920, there were eleven tenants, including African American chauffeur Richard James Loudon (who lived here until about 1935) and Virginia-born black freight handler William Smith. In 1940 three African American families were living in the house, those of teamster Chester Jackson, pipe layer Joseph Wilcox, and street laborer Howard Russell.

28 Duty Greene, 2nd House, 1847. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; asphalt shingles (probably over clapboard) [clapboard restored]; gable roof set end-to-street; paneled corner pilasters; 3 bay façade with off-center entry in classical enframing.

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The house at 28 South Court Street became a rental property in the early 20th century. By 1930 part of the house was being leased to African Americans William C. and Ida L. Foster and their two sons, William and Andrew. Widowed by 1940, Ida Foster had left South Court Street by 1945.

SOUTH MAIN STREET

50
Photo 4 Joseph Brown House, Joseph Brown, 1774. Colonial; 2-1/2 stories (plus exposed basement); brick; unusual ogee gable roof end-to-street with double balustrade, finials, modillion cornice; 5 bay façade; entrance is now in basement story; pedimented and flanked with paired Ionic columns.

Joseph Brown (1733-85) was a member of Providence's most prominent 18th-century merchant family. He enslaved at least one woman, named Phillis, whom his heirs freed in 1799.

THAYER STREET

6
Photo 19 [Luther Pearson House, 1825-29. Federal; 1-1/2 stories; gable roof end-to-street; clapboard; 5 bay with center entrance on south, center chimney.]

African American laborer Armstead Johnson lived in this house from 1903 until the mid-1940s. He and his wife, Laura Jones Johnson, hailed from Virginia. In 1910 Nathaniel L. Morgan, a steamship porter who had previously worked in domestic service, was lodging with them.

10
Photo 12 [Harding Stoddard House, 1817-25. Federal; 2 stories; gable roof end-to-street; clapboard; 3 bay with center entrance on south, center chimney.]

In 1835 African American mariner William S. Nichols bought the dwelling at 10 Thayer Street. Nichols died in 1840, but his widow Anstis and then their children, Benjamin and Harriet, retained ownership of the house until 1885. As of 1897, the house was rented to African American Robert J. Craig and his wife, Georgine Hansen. From 1909 through at least 1925, the house was occupied by African American Caroline Hall Johnson, along with another black family.

307 [Washington & Harriet Jackson House], 1857-75. 2-1/2 stories; end gable; asphalt shingle; 3 bay house with transom and sidelight entry; simple. [Asphalt shingle siding has been replaced with clapboard; transom and sidelight entry has been replaced with steel-and-glass door with one

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sidelight; plate-glass window on façade, next to entry; secondary entry on south elevation, comprised of steel-and-glass door.]

Washington Jackson, born about 1830 in Virginia, began living here with his wife Harriet and their son, George, around 1874. Jackson worked as a laborer and later as a nurse, while Harriet was a laundress. By 1900 the Jacksons owned the property, renting space to other people of color. Washington Jackson died in 1907, his widow Harriet in 1920.

TRANSIT STREET

43
Photo 24 William Blodget House, 1840-1845. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof set end-to-street; corner pilasters; 4 bay entrance façade on west with Doric portico; ell on rear.

The property at 43 Transit Street was consistently occupied by people of color in the 1930s and 1940s. Joseph Santos, who was of Cape Verdean descent, lived here with his wife Rose and their eight children beginning around 1935. They shared the house with the family of longshoreman Alfred Augustus Walker, who was from Jamaica, from 1935 to 1940, when the Lopes family moved in. William Manuel Lopes and his wife Antonia had emigrated from Cape Verde in the 1910s. They had seven children.

47 William Blodget House, 1840-1845. Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof set end-to-street; paneled corner pilasters; 3 bay façade with off-center entry in classical enframing.

From 1932 to 1943, the house at 47 Transit Street was home to Manuel Querino Ledo and his wife, Rose. Manuel Q. Ledo, also known as "Chief" or "the Rooster," was born in 1894 on the island of Brava. In 1900, he came to the United States with his father, who had worked on whaling ships, and his sister. Ledo was a co-founder of Local Chapter 1329 of the International Longshoremen's Association, which received its charter in 1933. It was the first union in New England to have a predominantly Cape Verdean membership.⁴¹

53 Daniel Pearce House ("Lightning Splitter House"), 1781. Originally a 1-1/2 story gambrel-roofed house, converted to a "lightning splitter" house by Samuel Guild ca. 1850; set end-to-street.

By 1922 the house at 53 Transit Street had been acquired by janitor and watchman William O'Connor, who is shown as a man of color in censuses. The 1940 census shows him in the house

⁴¹ Beck, *Manny Almeida's Ringside Lounge*, 29, 48-53. Coli and Lobban, *The Cape Verdeans in Rhode Island*, 9-12, 25.

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with his sons Thomas, a lumber boat longshoreman, and James, a National Youth Administration project carpenter. His family owned the property into the early 1950s.

183-185 [Nathan C. Case House/Salvation Army Social Settlement and Day Nursery, before 1857. Greek Revival; 2 stories; clapboard; side-gable roof with cornice returns; corner pilasters; 6 bay façade with two entrances paired with transoms and sidelights in center bays, beneath 2nd-floor box-bay window with brackets.]

This building served as the Salvation Army Social Settlement and Day Nursery, an important source of support to the Cape Verdean community of Fox Point, from 1926 to 1960, when the mission moved to South Providence.

TRAVERSE STREET

21 Holy Rosary Church, 1905. Gothic Revival; 2-story, gable nave fronted by two 3-story, crenellated towers; random ashlar; three pointed-arch entrances surmounted by colossal, pointed-arch window on east front.

Our Lady of the Rosary Church, also known as Holy Rosary Church, served the local Catholic Portuguese-speaking community at large, including some people of Cape Verdean descent.

WICKENDEN STREET

244 [Before 1875. 3 stories; clapboard; side-gable roof; 6 bay façade; entries in first, third and sixth bays; originally a 2-story house that was raised at an unknown date to insert commercial space at street level.]

From 1964 to 1980, Manny Almeida, who operated a gym in Fox Point (just outside the district), also ran a bar that served as a gathering place for Cape Verdeans. Manny Almeida's Ringside Lounge was a landmark for Cape Verdeans living in Fox Point, as well as those residing elsewhere.⁴²

⁴² See Beck, *Manny Almeida's Ringside Lounge*.

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WILLIAMS STREET

66 Edward Carrington House, 1810, 1811-2. Federal; 3 stories; brick; low hipped roof with balustrade and modillion cornice; 5 bay façade; 2 story entrance porch composed of superimposed Corinthian and Doric orders; central elliptical fanlight doorway; set behind retaining wall; fine stable complex and paved courtyard at rear. House built for John Corliss in 1810; its third story and front porch were added by Carrington after he purchased the property in 1811. Edward Carrington was one of Providence's most successful China trade merchants and served as U.S. consul in Canton from 1808 to 1811.

Edward Carrington (1775-1843) employed George Waterman as his coachman for decades, beginning around 1821. Waterman was born into slavery and is said to have come to Providence from New Bedford specifically to work in Carrington's household. The 1850 census shows the property occupied by Carrington's namesake son, his wife, mother, infant daughter, and eight domestic servants, six of them African American. Waterman is listed among the servants in the 1850 census and again in 1860 and 1870, though there is evidence that he was maintaining his own household on Benevolent Street (not extant) by that time. In his 1882 obituary, Waterman is described as the "body servant" of Edward Carrington Jr. His wife Lucy (1801-1880) was a well-known cake maker.

123 Israel Wood House, before 1857. Early Victorian cottage; 1-1/2 stories; clapboard; steep gable roof set end-to-street with large dormers; one story bay window flanked with simple pedimented doorway.

Barber Edward B. Hebrew, who was born in Maryland around 1826, purchased the house at 123 Williams Street in 1886. He died in 1897, leaving the house to his son William and the rest of his estate to his widow, Annie, who died in 1903. African American clergyman Solomon Hammond and his family rented a part of the house in 1900.

125 Israel Wood House, ca. 1838. Greek Revival; 1-1/2 stories; clapboard; pedimented gable roof set end-to-street; 3 bay façade; corner pilasters; off-center entry with classical enframement; extension on east.

Joseph Dunn, a cofounder of the Providence chapter of the NAACP (est. 1913), was a lodger here from around 1909 to 1912.

242 [George Henry House, ca. 1865. 2-1/2 stories; vinyl siding; side-gable roof with cornice
Photo 14 returns; 3 bay façade with center entry with transom and sidelights; alterations include one-story entrance porch and large, shed-roof dormers on front and rear roof slopes.]

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The house at 242 Williams Street was occupied by George Henry from around 1872 until his death in 1900; his widow continued to live there until she died eleven years later. Henry had been born enslaved in Virginia in 1819, escaped to Philadelphia, shipped on another vessel to Providence, and decided to settle in the city about 1840. For some years Henry did maritime work (as he had in the south) and, in winter, served as sexton for St. Stephen's Church at 400 Benefit Street. Henry repeatedly tried and failed to organize men of color into cooperative business ventures. He was a member of various African American benefit societies and fought school segregation. At his death in 1900 a Boston newspaper referred to Henry as "the richest colored man in Rhode Island."⁴³

247 [251] Sherman S. Mars House, 1847. 1-1/2 stories; clapboard; gable roof; plain three bay façade with Photo 13 central capped doorway reached by a double flight of steps.

The house at 247 Williams Street was built by African American laborer and engineer Sherman Sanford Mars. Mars, who married Hannah Sampson in 1841, was one of the men of color who organized the Rhode Island Committee of Vigilance in 1848 and was elected secretary of the group. On his 1841 seaman's protection paper Sherman Mars claimed to have been born about 1790 in Litchfield, Connecticut; in the 1860 census he stated that he was born about 1810 in Africa. He may have been a son of Jupiter Mars, whose life story – including fleeing from slavery – is recounted in *Life of James Mars, A Slave Born and Sold in Connecticut, Written by Himself* (1864). Sherman Mars died in 1860, and his widow remained in the Williams Street house until her own death in 1883. The house at 247 Williams continued to be occupied by people of color through at least 1947.

265 [John E. Church House, 1867. 2 stories; clapboard; gable roof set end-to-street; 2 bay façade; Photo 22 off-center entry with ornate hood, balustrade added.]

John E. Church, born in Maryland, and his wife Catherine Waterman, daughter of George Waterman, built the house at 265 Williams Street in 1867. The 1870 census shows the family in the house, then valued at three thousand dollars, with boarder Ann M. Morris, a dressmaker from New York. Church was working as the janitor at Providence Institution for Savings. He died in 1894, and his widow and daughter Lucy, a music teacher, remained at 265 Williams Street until they died. (Catherine Church's date of death is unknown; Lucy died in 1924.)

⁴³ George Henry, *Life of George Henry: Together with a Brief History of the Colored People in America* (Providence: H. I. Gould and Co., 1894); "George Henry's Will," *Providence Journal*, 17 February 1900; "Wealth Estimated at \$100,000," *Boston Herald*, 25 January 1900, 3.

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SECTION 8: NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The National Register nomination for the College Hill Historic District identifies several areas of significance, including but not limited to Architecture, Community Planning, and Exploration/Settlement. This Additional Documentation adds another area of significance: Ethnic Heritage–Black. College Hill was the site of a notable African American settlement in the city’s early history and continued to serve as a residential, religious, institutional, social, and cultural focus for people of African descent into the latter half of the 20th century. The history of the district, as manifest in its buildings, reflects national themes in African American history, including: enslavement as well as freedom through manumission and escape; the creation of community institutions; entrepreneurship and education in the face of limited opportunities and discrimination; achievements in arts and design; the migration of African Americans from the south and of people from the Cape Verde Islands off the west coast of Africa; displacement due to urban renewal and gentrification; and the struggle for equal rights. By analyzing the district’s historic resources through the lens of African American history, this Additional Documentation presents a more inclusive and historically accurate interpretation of the College Hill Historic District’s significance.

Introduction

The College Hill Historic District in Providence has a long and rich association with the city’s African American community. For the two centuries between 1770 and 1970, the College Hill neighborhood had a proportionately greater concentration of African Americans in its population than prevailed in the city as a whole. The oldest extant properties on College Hill have strong associations with people of African descent, both enslaved and free. Beginning in the late 18th century, Providence’s rapid urban and industrial growth attracted African American migrants from the declining commercial and maritime center of Newport, from the increasingly less viable agricultural communities in southern Rhode Island, and from the American South and the Caribbean. People of African descent within the district formed families, established religious and mutual aid organizations, and rented and owned their own properties. They worked in a range of jobs, including self-employment, though their presence as servants in the homes of College Hill’s well-to-do white residents was remarkably long-lived, coupled as it has historically been with a lack of industrial opportunity for people of color in a heavily industrialized city. Despite the recurring encroachment on historic African American settlement areas, buildings survive in the College Hill Historic District that attest to their domestic and working lives, as well as their spiritual and civic engagement, from the mid-18th century forward.

People of African descent have lived and worked on College Hill since at least 1730, when the state’s first census documented 128 in the city of Providence. They were almost certainly in the city before 1730, though no firm statistics exist to document it. There must have been people of color in either perpetual or indentured servitude in Rhode Island by 1652, when the colonial assembly passed a never-enforced law that all servants, white or black, be freed after ten years of their arrival in Rhode Island. Though early 18th century records indicate greater numbers on the plantations of the so-called

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Narragansett Country and in Newport than in Providence, it is likely that Providence merchants also enslaved Africans.¹

By the last quarter of the 18th century, College Hill had become a center of African American life in Providence. As of 1776, people of African descent comprised 7.7% of the city's overall population, and 9.5% of the population on the East Side—which substantially conforms to what is now delineated as College Hill. By 1830, more than 70% of the city's African American population lived east of the Providence River. Though over time the center of black residence and property ownership shifted both to the west side of the river and to the Lippitt Hill area north of Olney Street (the northern boundary of College Hill), people of color continued to live both in a handful of residential enclaves and dispersed in both white- and black-headed households throughout the district. By the late 1960s the number of “nonwhite” College Hill residents was estimated at roughly two thousand, and they composed more than 15% of the district's population.²

While numerous properties associated with the city's African Americans are extant on College Hill, many have not survived. The expansion of Brown University and the development of its Women's College (Pembroke), highway construction and urban renewal, displacement by other ethnic populations, and waves of gentrification undermined – and in some cases erased evidence of – the African American presence on College Hill. Still, buildings associated in significant ways with people of African descent over the entire historic period exist on College Hill. Houses have survived in which both enslaved and free African Americans lived and worked as cooks, maids, nurses, coachmen, and gardeners from the late 18th century to the mid-20th century. The homes that African American and Cape Verdean people built, owned, and occupied and many more consistently rented to people of color are also relatively prevalent in the district. In fewer numbers are buildings in which African American entrepreneurs worked; they include the 1773 Market House and the houses and businesses that welcomed tourists of color in the 1930s and 1940s. Buildings related to the development of African American institutions, including the Brick Schoolhouse at 24 Meeting Street (1769-70), the Congdon Street Baptist Church (1874-75) and the Portuguese Chapel and Parish House/Sheldon Street Mission (1904), still stand on College Hill. As a group, these properties are a testament to the enduring presence of people of African descent in the neighborhood, and their contributions to its historical development.

¹ Robert J. Cottrol, *The Afro-Yankeers: Providence's Black Community in the Antebellum Era* (Westport, CT, and London: Greenwood Press, 1982): 16; Lorenzo Johnston Greene, *The Negro in Colonial New England, 1620-1776* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1942): 30 n., 129, cited in Douglas Harper, “Slavery in the North” website, <http://slavenorth.com/rhodeisland.htm>.

² Providence City Plan Commission with Providence Preservation Society and Department of Housing and Urban Development, *College Hill: A Demonstration Study of Historic Area Renewal*, 2d ed. (Providence: City Plan Commission, 1967): 86 (hereafter cited as *College Hill*).

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African Americans on College Hill before 1800

Rhode Islanders engaged extensively in the economy built around slavery, participating in the slave trade, profiting from plantation-based slavery, and, later, manufacturing goods that sourced materials produced by slaves and that catered to slave markets. Rhode Island merchants had engaged in the triangular trade since the early years of the 18th century: after learning that rum distilled in Rhode Island was valuable currency on the African coast, they sent vessels laden with it to Africa, exchanged rum for Africans, and sold them into slavery in the Caribbean in exchange for slave-produced molasses, the chief ingredient of rum. Rhode Island vessels undertook nearly six hundred slaving voyages between 1709 and 1807, constituting about 60% of all such voyages from North American ports. The trade from Rhode Island peaked between 1797 and 1807, when the U.S. Congress abolished the transatlantic slave trade; of 202 slaving voyages in that decade, fifty-nine left from Bristol, Newport, and Providence.³

Rhode Island not only supplied enslaved Africans to the West Indies but also served as “the commissary of the Atlantic plantation complex.” The massive plantations of the Narragansett region, including North Kingstown, South Kingstown, and Charlestown, supplied all manner of commodities to planters in the Caribbean and the American South, in particular livestock, hay, dairy products, beef, barrel parts, and salt cod, “the staple protein sources of West Indian slaves.”⁴ Within this coastal region up to thirty-five families operated at least twenty-five plantations that ranged up to 5,760 acres, all of which were worked by enslaved Africans and Native Americans. At least twenty-two Rhode Island planters had ten or more enslaved persons each.⁵ Because of this provisioning economy, people of African descent were more prevalent in Rhode Island than anywhere else in the region: while they were 2% to 3% of the population of other New England states between 1730 and 1750, they were 10% of Rhode Island’s population. The 1784 passage of Rhode Island’s gradual emancipation act and the Revolutionary War’s effect on coastal trade combined to trigger a decline in enslaved people in the Narragansett region from a peak of 703 in 1774 to 283 by 1790.⁶ Many newly freed people and fugitives moved north to Providence, either to work in the urbanizing economy or on whaling or trading vessels. Moreover, through the colonial period Newport had been not only a hub of the slave trade but the favorite summer resort of planters from the American South. Through these economic and social connections, Providence merchants forged an intimacy with the southern plantation economy that persisted in the industrial era as cotton textile manufacturing came to dominate Rhode Island business activity.

³ William H. Robinson Jr., “Blacks in Rhode Island: A Brief Historical Record” (manuscript prepared for Ethnic Rhode Island pamphlet series): 4; Jay Coughtry, *The Notorious Triangle: Rhode Island and the African Slave Trade, 1700-1807* (Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1981): 89, 241-85.

⁴ *Slavery and Justice: Report of the Brown University Steering Committee on Slavery and Justice* (Providence: Brown University, 2006): 11.

⁵ Robert K. Fitts, *Inventing New England’s Slave Paradise: Master/Slave Relations in Eighteenth-Century Narragansett, Rhode Island* (New York and London: Garland Publishing, 1998): 13, 25, 73, 85.

⁶ Cottrol, *Afro-Yankees*: 16; Christian M. McBurney, “Cato Pearce’s Memoir: A Rhode Island Slave Narrative,” *Rhode Island History* 67, 1 (Winter/Spring 2009): 4. See also Joanne Pope Melish, introduction to William J. Brown, *The Life of William J. Brown of Providence, R. I., with Personal Recollections of Incidents in Rhode Island* (1883; reprint, Lebanon, NH: University Press of New England, 2006): xix.

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By 1774, when the population of people of color in the Narragansett region began to drop, Providence was home to 303 people of African descent and sixty-eight Native Americans. Only forty-six of the 303 African Americans lived in households of their own; the rest lived in the households of whites.⁷ In 1776, people of African descent were 9.5% of the total population of the East Side of Providence and 5.0% of the West Side population. Almost a quarter of all East Side families (101 of 431, or 23.4%) had people of color in their households, almost certainly working as enslaved, indentured, or free domestic servants. Providence's 1776 census counted eleven households headed by African Americans and one Native American household.⁸ The 1800 census lists 117 African American households and 173 white households in which people of color were living in Providence; at least 107 of those white households were on College Hill.

Of the seventy-four surviving dwellings on College Hill built before 1800, at least twenty-two are associated with the city's African American population, and these twenty-two were all households headed by whites. Thus, for most of the colonial and early Federal periods, the presence of African Americans on College Hill is manifest largely in the households of whites for whom they worked. The earliest known record of African Americans in white Providence households dates to around 1740, by which time Stephen Hopkins—ten-time governor of Rhode Island, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and chief justice of the colonial superior court in the 1750s—had begun to acquire people for slaves. When he manumitted “a certain Negro Man named Saint Jago” in 1772, Hopkins stated that the 33-year-old man had lived with him “in the Quality of a Servant, or Slave, from his infancy til now.” Saint Jago was probably living with Hopkins in 1742-43 when he bought and moved into a home at the base of Hopkins Street. Built in 1707 and the oldest surviving dwelling in the district, the house was moved twice after Hopkins's death and now stands at 15 Hopkins Street (1707, 1743; Photo 1). Saint Jago was one of five enslaved people in Hopkins's household when he made his first will, in 1760. He was freed by 1772, yet in 1774 six other enslaved people were living in Hopkins's household. Among them were Primus, Adam, Prince, Bonner, and Fibbo. (Fibbo was probably the Phebe Hopkins who married Bonner Brown, enslaved to Moses Brown, in 1762. Bonner was their son.) A birthright Quaker, Hopkins was disowned by his Smithfield Monthly Meeting after he refused to manumit an unnamed African American woman in his household, and his second will of 1781 calls for freeing the people he enslaved when they came of age. Hopkins died in 1785, and his heirs freed Bonner and Primus in 1788.⁹

⁷ Cottrol, *Afro-Yankees*: 18, 28.

⁸ The location of only one of these households is known, that of William Cesar. A free man of color in 1774, Cesar lived in a house at the corner of Hewes and North Main Street, just west of the College Hill district; it has not survived. An unattributed drawing of the gambrel-roofed frame house is included in *Creative Survival: The Providence Black Community in the 19th Century* (Providence: Rhode Island Black Heritage Society, n.d.): 38. Cesar's house is listed with at least four others owned by people of color in *Houses of Providence, 1779* (Mss 9001-H), Rhode Island Historical Society (hereafter cited as RIHS).

⁹ Cherry Fletcher Bamberg and Donald R. Hopkins, “The Slaves of Gov. Stephen Hopkins,” *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* 166 (January 2012): 11-27 and (April 2012): 135-48. St. Jago often went by Sant or Santealger Hopkins.

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The second oldest house on College Hill, 8 Burr's Lane (ca. 1720; Photo 2), stood on the north side of Star Street until it was moved to its current site at some point in the mid-20th century. The house was built for Joseph Whipple (1662-1746) and ultimately descended to his grandson Joseph (ca. 1734-1816), whose household in 1790 included one slave. (Whipple's wife, Susan Mawney, had inherited an enslaved girl named Rhoda.) By 1798, according to Providence historian Henry Chace, Joseph Whipple owned a house on the north side of Star Street that was tenanted by unnamed "Negroes."¹⁰

The third oldest surviving dwelling in the district, the Benjamin Cushing Sr. house at 40 North Court Street (ca. 1737), also had African American occupants. Cushing (1706-85) bought a lot at the corner of North Main and North Court Streets in 1737, three years after his marriage to Elizabeth Antrum (1708-61), and built his house soon after; the dwelling was moved a short distance to its current location around 1869.¹¹ In 1770 Cushing manumitted his enslaved man Cesar, and the 1776 census shows him with two people of African descent in his home. Cushing's 1773 will bequeathed the property to his son Nathaniel. His namesake son, Benjamin Cushing Jr. (1735-86), had probably just completed his house next door at 38 North Court Street (ca. 1771). Cushing willed to his married daughter Ann Rawson "my Negro Woman that now lives with her" and to his son Benjamin an enslaved man named Prince. In 1778 Benjamin Cushing Jr. freed an enslaved man named Prime, possibly the same man his father left to him, and his 1790s account book documents payments to at least three men of color—including William Cesar, who may have been the Cesar his father had freed in 1770. In 1790 Nathaniel Cushing is shown with one person of color in his household, and the 1800 census shows Benjamin Jr.'s widow next door with one person of color in her household.¹² African Americans also lived in the house of physician Jabez Bowen (1696-1770) at 39 Bowen Street (1739; Photo 3). In his 1767 will Bowen left to his second wife Hannah "one Cow, also my Negroe Woman Named Jenny, with her Child named Dina" but bequeathed "Full and compleat freedom" to his "faithful Negroe Man named Fortune," to whom he also left a twenty-acre tract on Bowen's farm in Gloucester, Rhode Island.¹³

There were conflicting views of slavery among whites in 18th-century Providence, however, as illustrated by the prominent Brown family. In 1736, James Brown (1698-1739) became the first Providence merchant to undertake an African slaving voyage, and at the time of his death, four enslaved

¹⁰ Henry R. Chace, *Owners and Occupants of the Lots, Houses and Shops in the Town of Providence Rhode Island in 1798 Located on the Maps of the Highways of that Date / Also Owners or Occupants of Houses in the Compact Part of Providence in 1759 Showing the Location and in Whose Names They are to be Found on the Map of 1798* (Providence: Livermore & Knight Co. for the author, 1914).

¹¹ On the house at 40 North Court Street see the Mary A. Gowdey Library of House Histories, Providence Preservation Society website, <http://gowdey.ppsri.org>.

¹² Cushing's manumissions are in Providence Town Records 19:181, 19:329, and the Benjamin Cushing Jr. account book is in Mss 9001-C, RIHS. His will is online at Ancestry.com. The estate administration accounts for his widow list payments of two months to Amariah Lilly for boarding "Mingo," who might have been the sole African American occupant of the house shown in the 1800 census; Mingo was a common name among both enslaved and free African Americans in the colonial era.

¹³ This Jabez Bowen was the great-uncle of jurist and lieutenant governor Jabez Bowen (1739-1815), whose Market Square house has not survived.

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people were part of his household on Main Street (not extant).¹⁴ James Brown's sons Nicholas (1729-91), Joseph (1733-85), John (1736-1803) and Moses (1738-1836), were business partners and through their firm, Nicholas Brown & Company, jointly owned three enslaved Africans, who were named Yarrow, Tom and Newport. Joseph, who lived at 50 South Main Street (1774; Photo 4), enslaved at least one woman, named Phillis, whom his heirs freed in 1799. John had two people of color in his household in 1776, ten years before his 52 Power Street house (1786-88; Photo 5) was built, two in his 1790 household, and four in his 1800 household. While the censuses show that these people of color were not enslaved by Brown, it is nonetheless true that he adamantly supported the slave trade and slavery. In 1795, a year after the passage of the Slave Trade Act, which outlawed the transport of slaves from the United States to any foreign country and made it illegal for American citizens to outfit a ship for the purpose of importing slaves, John Brown sent a ship, the *Hope*, to West Africa, to pick up human cargo. The *Hope* then sailed to Cuba, where all 198 Africans who survived the journey were sold. John Brown was tried for the crime; the ship was impounded, but Brown was acquitted.¹⁵ He was also accused of illegally holding men in bondage, though no evidence has been found that charges were ever brought.¹⁶

In 1773, after the death of his wife, a deeply mournful Moses Brown began attending Quaker meeting and changed his view of servitude. From his uncle Obadiah he had inherited the enslaved man Benno (probably Bonner), and his household included Cudge (or Cudjo, also once in his uncle's household), Cesar, and Eve, whom Obadiah had left to his daughter Mary, Moses Brown's sister-in-law and a resident of his Main Street home (not extant). In November 1773, Moses Brown manumitted Bonner, Cudge, and Cesar as well as Prime, Pero, Pegg, and Phillis, the last "born in my family," and he surrendered his share of the three enslaved people whom he jointly owned with his brothers. At the same time Mary Brown freed Eve.¹⁷ In 1789, Moses Brown helped found the Providence Abolition Society.¹⁸

Moses Brown's slaves Cudge and Phillis had married in 1768, and lived in a house "towards the north end of Olney Street, owned by Mr. Brown, where he kept his teams." After Cudge was freed he bought land on Olney Street from Brown and another man and began to build a house that was destroyed in a gale before it was finished. When Cudge Brown died about 1810, Moses Brown had not made out or recorded the deed for the land and subsequently sold almost all of it to another party. Cudge Brown's son Noah prevailed upon Moses Brown, who gave a strip of land ten feet wide between what he sold and

¹⁴ Charles Rappleye, *Sons of Providence: The Brown Brothers, the Slave Trade, and the American Revolution* (New York: Simon and Schuster, 2006): 10.

¹⁵ John Brown's venture with the slaving ship *Hope* is amply documented in numerous sources. For a brief summary, see *Slavery and Justice*: 22.

¹⁶ See David Howell to Moses Brown, 14 May 1789: "Liverpool, claimed as a slave by your Brother John will hand you this He says he was taken & carried into Bedford in a prize & from there brought into this State as a Slave Since the Law prohibiting the importation of slaves. If this be true he is entitled to his freedom. I pray you to write to your Brother & enquire why he hold him & to inform him of the complaint[.]" Moses Brown Papers, ser. 1, Mss 313, RIHS. The 1790 census shows a Liverpool Brown in Providence with one white and seven people of color in his household.

¹⁷ See John Wood Sweet, *Bodies Politic: Negotiating Race in the American North, 1730-1830* (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2003): 73-74; Rappleye, *Sons of Providence*: 131-33.

¹⁸ The organization's full name was the Providence Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery, for the relief of Persons unlawfully held in Bondage, and for Improving the Conditions of the African Race. *Slavery and Justice*: 21.

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the second parcel Cudge had acquired. Here, at 62 (later 74) Olney Street (not extant), Noah Brown and his sons William J. and George U. Brown lived until both sons died, in 1885 and 1889 respectively.¹⁹

Other manumissions came after the war. In his 1790 will, John Jenckes, who lived on College Street, freed “my black Servant Woman, named Sophia,” who had been enslaved by Jenckes since at least 1776; at that time Jenckes had six people of color in his household of seventeen persons. The 1790 census shows one enslaved person, probably Sophia, in Jenckes’s household. In his will Jenckes left his son Joseph the lot and house at 43 Benefit Street (1774; Photo 6), which John had built and in which Joseph was then living. Joseph Jenckes had people of color in his household through 1810.²⁰

In 1789, during the same week that the Providence Society for the Abolition of the Slave Trade was formally organized, printer and *Providence Gazette* publisher John Carter, who had issued antislavery pamphlets at the behest of Moses Brown and had aired the slavery dispute between Moses and his brother John in his newspaper, manumitted Ingow and Fanny, who lived and worked in his household and print shop at 21 Meeting Street (1772; Photo 7).²¹ Nonetheless, according to census records, one enslaved person remained in the Carter household in 1790.

By 1790, 475 people of color lived Providence, 427 of them free people and 48 enslaved, the majority living in two census districts on the East Side: the district north of present-day College Street included 93 free and 11 enslaved people of color, while the district to the south included 208 free and 20 enslaved people. Throughout Providence, 278 people of color lived in households headed by black people in 1790, while 148 lived in households headed by white people.²² Clearly many more free than enslaved people were living in white households. Their names are largely lost to researchers—censuses provided names only for heads of household before 1850—though wills and family histories identify some of these live-in domestic servants. Many free people of color whom censuses show in their own households may well have begun their working lives as residents in the households of whites. Richard Cozzens (ca. 1749-1829) may have acquired property on the south side of Benevolent Street around 1790; Chace’s map of householders shows him there in 1798. Cozzens is known to have worked as a cook for Thomas Poynton Ives around this time; it is possible he lived in the Ives household for some years before acquiring his own home. Cozzens was free when he enlisted for Revolutionary service in 1778; he served as a drummer and fifer in the First, Eighth, and Fifth Rhode Island Regiments until he was mustered out at Saratoga in 1783.²³ Soon after returning to Providence Cozzens married Hannah Robinson, who had previously been enslaved.²⁴ By 1801, Hannah had died, and Cozzens married Julia

¹⁹ *Life of William J. Brown*: 2, 16.

²⁰ William B. Browne, comp., *Genealogy of the Jenks Family of America* (Concord, NH: Rumford Press, 1952): 61-62, 119.

²¹ Rappleye, *Sons of Providence*: 260; Sweet, *Bodies Politic*: 444 n. 24.

²² The count of people of color undertaken for this survey totaled 426; Snow’s count was 428.

²³ See *An Historical Inquiry Concerning the Attempt to Raise a Regiment of Slaves in Rhode Island during the War of the Revolution*. Rhode Island Historical Tracts No. 10 (Providence: Sidney S. Rider, 1880): ix-xix, v, 63-64, 68; Robinson, “Blacks in Rhode Island”: 20-25; and Sweet, *Bodies Politic*: 208, 220.

²⁴ Ruth Wallis Herndon, *Unwelcome Americans: Living on the Margin in Early New England* (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2001): 125-29.

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Kinnicutt Spears. At his death Cozzens left his 57 Benevolent Street property (not extant) to his five sons and to the use of his wife, who lived there until she died in 1859.

Other people of color—Anthony Kinnicutt (the father of Julia Cozzens), Bristol Olney, London Spear, Henry Taber, and Prime Hopkins among them—owned property on College Hill by the end of the 18th century. Olney was taxed on property on the south side of Olney Street in 1782 and, according to Chace, rented a house on the north side of the same street in 1798. Spear and Taber lived on Benevolent Street, and Kinnicutt is said to have owned a house and lot on Power Street in 1764. None of these early houses has survived.²⁵ The 117 black households listed in the 1800 census contained 406 persons, about 62% of the 656 African Americans in the city.

Before 1800, people of African descent were employed not only in and around the homes of Providence's white elite but also on the wharves, ships, and businesses they owned. In the 1770s, Joseph Congdon hired men of color for his saltworks, while Stephen Hopkins hired men to work in his shipyard and paid African American women for boarding some of these workers. Both Obadiah Brown and Edward White employed black men in their spermaceti works in the 1760s and 1770s. Beginning in the early 1790s, the firm of Almy and Brown hired people of color to spin yarn and make baskets.²⁶ Anthony Kinnicutt managed an eating establishment on an unnamed wharf, while Lucy McKenzie ran a catering shop on Meeting Street between Canal and North Main Streets (not extant).²⁷ In 1770 at least five men—Pero, enslaved to Henry Paget; “Mary Young’s Negro Man,” “Earle’s Negro,” “Abraham,” and “Mingow Negro,” probably all but the last held in servitude—helped build the College Edifice (1770) (now University Hall), the first building of what became Brown University.²⁸ The only other known African American work site that has survived from this period is the Market House (1773 et seq.; Photo 8), though their presence cannot be documented before 1815, when stall licenses were first issued.²⁹

African Americans in late-18th-century Providence created institutions to serve their community. The Providence Free African Union Society, a mutual aid organization, was organized in 1794, and at least five men who lived on College Hill—London Spear, William Stober, Bonner Brown, Cudge Brown, and Bristol Olney—were members. The society’s effort to finance an expedition to resettle people of color in Sierra Leone failed because the Providence Abolition Society declined to provide the requisite letters of

²⁵ See Henry C. Dorr, “The Planting and Growth of Providence,” *Rhode Island Historical Tracts* 15 (Providence: Stanley S. Rider, 1882): 177-78. On Bonner Brown’s house, see Nicholas Brown to Moses Brown, 7 August 1809, Moses Brown Papers, Box 8C, RIHS. On Kinnicutt see *Creative Survival*: 29.

²⁶ See Joseph Congdon Accounts (Mss 9001-C); Obadiah Brown Papers (Mss 315); and Almy and Brown Records (Mss 29), RIHS; *Slavery and Justice*: 12-13.

²⁷ McKenzie is said to have specialized in oyster stew and making cakes for Brown students and the city’s elite; her shop was at what was called Vinton’s Corner, the granite block at the corner of Market Square and North Main Street. Chace stated that her house and shop were owned by Patience Page. See “Report of Librarian and Cabinet Keeper,” in *Proceedings of the Rhode Island Historical Society, 1892-93* (Providence, 1893): 68, and *Providence Journal*, 3 January 1870, 2.

²⁸ *Slavery and Justice*: 25.

²⁹ *Creative Survival*: 47. See also Accounts with African Americans, 1774-1805, Moses Brown Papers (Mss 930), Special Collections and University Archives, University of Massachusetts Amherst Libraries, Amherst, MA.

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endorsement.³⁰ No building associated with the Providence Free African Union Society is known to survive. Similarly, no building associated with the 1797 founding of Providence's Hiram Lodge Number Three, the second oldest African American Masonic chapter in the nation, founded with the assistance of Boston's Prince Hall Masons, is known to survive (though the residence at 132 Benefit Street [1853], which is extant, was occupied by the group from 1927 to 1938).

Two early Providence churches, founded and patronized principally by white people yet also associated with African Americans, survive on College Hill. One is the First Baptist Meetinghouse at 75 North Main Street (1774-75). First Baptist might have been unusual in the extent to which it welcomed African American congregants and members, though, as in most churches organized by whites, black congregants sat in a separate area until 1818, when the church dismantled its "Negroes Gallery."³¹ First Baptist records document African American members in 1764, the year its first membership roll was compiled, and after a religious revival in 1774-75 seventeen of the 123 new members of the church were of African descent. During the pastorate of Stephen Gano (1792-1828), First Baptist helped fund the construction of the African Union Meeting House and School, built between 1819 and 1821 at the northeast corner of Congdon and Meeting Streets (not extant), provided Sunday School teachers for the new church, and later supported the ministry of black Freewill Baptist John W. Lewis. Another church, the Episcopal King's Church, later St. John's Church and the Cathedral of St. John, at 265 North Main Street (1810), also carries an association with people of color: slaveholders and enslaved people worshipped here, and its burial ground contains a slate marker "in memory of three respectable Black Persons, Phillis, Rose and Fannie Chace, who served in the Family of Samuel Chace Esq." No dates of death are inscribed on the marker, but Rose, "negro servant of Samuel Chace," is shown in vital records as having died on 19 December 1801. Their enslaver was probably the Samuel Chace (1722-1802) buried in the same cemetery, who is shown with five people of color in his household in 1774, three enslaved persons in 1790, and one person of color in 1800.

Another colonial building with an institutional association to Providence African Americans is the former State House at 150 Benefit Street (1760-62, 1850-51, 1867-68, 1906). This building was the site of numerous debates among the General Assembly on the moral and practical questions about ending slavery and the slave trade. It was in this building that legislators passed the 1784 act "authorizing the manumission of negroes, mulattoes, and others, and for the gradual abolition of slavery." The act freed enslaved people of color born on or after 1 March 1784 but obliged town councils to reimburse those who enslaved the mothers of these children for their support and education until they came of age—women at eighteen, according to the law, and men at twenty-one. The act also permitted enslavers to free any person up to the age of forty if town councils certified that they were healthy. In the same building, legislators convened in October 1785 to amend the gradual abolition law by absolving town councils of financial responsibility, thereby placing the obligation of support of newly freed children on those who enslaved their mothers; increasing the age of females' ultimate freedom to twenty-one; and

³⁰ *Creative Survival*: 53; James Oliver Horton and Lois E. Horton, *In Hope of Liberty: Culture, Community and Protest among Northern Free Blacks, 1700-1860* (Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press, 1997): 180-81.

³¹ Sweet, *Bodies Politic*: 347.

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lowering the age at which enslavers might manumit enslaved people to thirty. Only by freeing enslaved mothers could an enslaver remove his financial responsibility, and the amendment effectively ended oversight of the disposition of the children seemingly freed by the 1784 act. Manumissions of enslaved people of color are believed to have increased because of the complex legislation.³²

Late Federal and Antebellum College Hill

In the first half of the 19th century, the institution of slavery remained intertwined with Rhode Island’s economy, despite the passage of the Gradual Emancipation Act in 1784. African Americans on College Hill continued to be employed in large numbers in white households, due in part to employment discrimination, though there were notable examples of entrepreneurship. Three African American residential enclaves emerged on College Hill in this period, and numerous households headed by black people – some property owners, some renters – were scattered throughout the district. Between 1825 and 1855 the population of color in Providence remained about the same in terms of absolute numbers, but fell in terms of share of population; there were 1,414 African Americans in the city in 1825 (8.9% of the city’s population) and 1,390 in 1855 (2.9%). Between 1855 and 1865, though, the number of African Americans counted in the city rose from 1,390 to 1,711.³³ Many African Americans born in southern states moved to College Hill in this period, marking the beginnings of the so-called Great Migration. As in the 18th century, African Americans on College Hill founded organizations, established churches, and created institutions to support their community.

In the early 1800s, the Providence economy shifted away from trade with the East and West Indies, irreparably hurt by the embargo of 1809 and the ensuing War of 1812, toward the production of textiles, mostly of cotton. By 1815, there were 100 mills in the State; while few were located in Providence, which lacked water privileges, Providence investors provided capital, technical knowledge, and managerial oversight.³⁴ The city continued to carry on a robust coastal trade – and, through the success of the mills, continued to benefit economically from slavery. According to at least one account, Moses Brown founded the cotton goods firm of Almy and Brown in 1789 to “wean” Rhode Island merchants from the slave trade,³⁵ but the firm used slave-produced cotton first from Surinam and then from the American South, an irony not lost on Brown’s brother John. “In effect, Moses Brown, in seeking to disentangle Rhode Islanders from one aspect of slavery, ensured their more thorough entanglement in another,” John wrote in a newspaper that year. “. . . I can recollect no one place at present from whence the cotton can come, but from the labour of the slaves.”³⁶ Moreover, most of the cotton purchased for

³² Cottrol, *Afro-Yankees*: 31-33; Joanne Pope Melish, *Disowning Slavery: Gradual Emancipation and “Race” in New England, 1780-1860* (Ithaca, NY, and London: Cornell University Press, 1998): 71-73.

³³ In 1855 Snow stated that 431 of Providence’s 33,682 native-born residents had been born in the South, 193 in Maryland, 70 in Virginia, 46 in Delaware, 39 in Georgia, and 29 in the District of Columbia. He did not analyze these figures by race.

³⁴ Wm McKenzie Woodward and Edward F. Sanderson, *Providence: A Citywide Survey of Historic Resources* (Providence, RI: Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission, 1986): 49.

³⁵ *Slavery and Justice*: 26.

³⁶ *Slavery and Justice*: 32.

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Rhode Island mills was made into “negro cloth,” a coarse and inexpensive cotton or cotton-wool fabric that plantation owners made into pants, coats, and gowns to clothe enslaved people.³⁷ By the time Frederick Law Olmsted visited the South in 1853, he noted that the cloth was “mostly made, especially for this purpose, in Providence, R. I.”³⁸ Rhode Island textile mills also produced blankets for enslaved people and bags to hold the cotton they picked. By 1850, nearly 80% of all Rhode Island woolen production was negro cloth, and between 1800 and 1870 nearly a third of all textile mills that ever operated in the state manufactured it. This persistent reliance on slavery, abolitionist Theodore Weld argued, was reason enough to form an antislavery society in Rhode Island, which might “cleanse” its past connection to “the guilt and infamy of the African slave trade,” the use of slave-grown cotton, and the customary welcome it extended to southern slaveholders each summer.³⁹

Rhode Island’s economy was transformed by industrialization in the 19th century, but African Americans were largely excluded from factory work both before and after the Civil War. Consequently, the same occupations open to them in the colonial and early Federal periods were the ones they occupied in large measure in the antebellum decades—barbering, teaming, catering and cooking, laboring on the wharves, shipping as crew on coastal vessels, and service in homes, stores, and eating establishments.

There were some notable exceptions, including the people of color who had stalls inside, outside, and around the Market House (1773 et seq.; Photo 8). In May 1815, George McCarty (1774-1863), a native of Montserrat, placed an advertisement in the *Rhode-Island American* thanking those who had patronized his refreshment stand “since he had resided here” and those who intervened to restore to him “his former stand in the Market-Place,” in the northwest corner of the Market House. McCarty, who lived on Meeting Street from 1832 to about 1841, was among the most prominent people of color in antebellum Providence.⁴⁰ He petitioned for the right of property-owning people of color to vote and of children of color to attend integrated public schools.⁴¹ McCarty was not the only African American managing a business in this area: African American butcher George Thomas – said to have been manumitted before 1800 by Jeremiah Olney, commander of the African American companies of the First Rhode Island Regiment during the Revolution – kept a stall,⁴² and Charles G. Brown ran a

³⁷ The production of negro cloth is believed to have begun at Peace Dale Manufacturing Company in South Kingstown, owned by the Quaker and abolitionist Hazard family.

³⁸ Frederick Law Olmsted, *A Journey in the Seaboard Slave States; with Remarks on Their Economy* (London: Sampson Low, Son and Co.; New York: Dix and Edwards, 1856): 112.

³⁹ *Slavery and Justice: 27-28*; Myron O. Stachiw, “‘For the Sake of Commerce’: Slavery, Antislavery, and Northern Industry,” in David Roediger and Martin H. Blatt, eds., *The Meaning of Slavery in the North* (New York and London: Garland Publishing, 1998): 35-36, 39.

⁴⁰ In 1844 McCarty lived in an unnumbered house on Star Street.

⁴¹ *Rhode-Island American*, 2 May 1815: 3; *Creative Survival*: 47, 63; *Providence Republican Herald*, 25 January 1840: 3, and 10 February 1841: 3; *Liberator*, 27 April and 11 May 1833 and 15 August 1835; see also Julian S. Rammelkamp, “The Providence Negro Community, 1820-1842,” *Rhode Island History* 7, 1 (January 1948): 23. What McCarty meant by having been restored to the Market House is unclear, but in 1832 his “shop,” where he then sold second-hand clothing, was vandalized. Both incidents hint at racial animus. See *Rhode-Island American*: 28 December 1832, 1.

⁴² *Creative Survival*: 47. Thomas married Hannah Hammond in Providence in 1811; she had been a member of First Baptist Church at various times since 1805. Both had died by 1830. Less is known about other African Americans with Market

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confectionary and bathing-house out of his residence at 11 College Street (not extant), just east of the market, from 1852 to 1863. In August 1862, he hosted a meeting at his home at which men of color discussed recruiting African Americans to serve in the Sixth Regiment of Rhode Island Volunteers.⁴³

Most men and women of color on College Hill in this period, however, did domestic work in white households. Some lived in those households while others maintained their own homes, in some cases acquiring property after years of domestic work. In 1855, 2,194 servants worked in the City of Providence, the largest number of them—633, or 28.8%—in Ward 2, which included the area east of the Providence River and south of Church and Lloyd Streets. Statistician Edwin Snow determined that a total of 1,510 Providence households included servants: more than 76% of those had one servant, almost 15% employed two, and 9% employed three or more. Snow counted 309 families in Ward 2 and 163 families in Ward 1 (east of the Providence River and north of Church and Lloyd Streets) with servants—cooks, maids, nurses, coachmen, gardeners, and housemen—in their households. Most, he stated, were “of foreign parentage,” but an appreciable number were African American, some of whom remained in certain families for remarkably long periods.⁴⁴

The longest record of service among free African Americans on College Hill was surely that compiled by three generations of the Lippitt family—Dorcas, Patience, and Ann Celia—who worked alongside other African American servants at cotton manufacturer Sullivan Dorr’s 109 Benefit Street (1809; Photo 9) home. According to her obituary, Dorcas Lippitt (1758-1845) came to Providence around 1808 to work for a family in whose service she remained for thirty-seven years.⁴⁵ The obituary does not name the family, but it was almost certainly that of Sullivan Dorr. Sullivan Dorr Jr. and Thomas Wilson Dorr witnessed Dorcas’s will; when she died, most of her personal estate had been invested in shares of the Blackstone Canal Bank, of which Sullivan Dorr was an owner. Born about 1811, Patience Lippitt (Dorcas’s granddaughter) is shown in the Dorr household in censuses between 1850 and 1880 and was surely working there earlier; an 1884 obituary for Sullivan Dorr Jr. noted that one of the family’s servants was an “old lady” who had come to work there sixty years earlier. In his 1869 will, Sullivan Dorr Jr. left \$1,000 to Patience Lippitt, “now in my service if she shall be living at my decease.” Ann Celia (Patience’s daughter) appears in the Dorr household in census records from 1850 to 1870. By 1867, but possibly as early as 1850, Patience and Ann Celia Lippitt had acquired a house on Vermont

House stalls before the war, including Abraham Gibbs, Simon Manuel, and Peter Waters. Manuel, listed as head of a household of eight people of color in the 1820 census, was among those who incorporated the African American Christ’s Church on the West Side in 1841-42. See Christ Church (Episcopal) Records (Mss 9001-C), RIHS.

⁴³ *Life of Brown*: 109. Born about 1810 in Rhode Island, Charles G. Brown lived on Benevolent Street in the 1830s, in the rear of 94 Benefit Street in 1841, on Arsenal Street in the 1840s, and at 11 College Street from at least 1852 through 1863. He is listed as running a bath-house at an unnumbered location on College Street in the 1836 directory; from 1841 to 1847 he worked as a confectioner and cake maker at his homes at 94 rear Benefit Street and on Arsenal Street and at 63 South Main Street. Directories in 1852 and 1854 show Brown as both a bathing-house proprietor and a cake baker.

⁴⁴ Edwin M. Snow, comp., *Census of the City of Providence Taken in July, 1855*. 2d ed. City Document No. 6 (Providence: Knowles, Anthony & Co., 1856): 5.

⁴⁵ Warwick was the place of origin of most Providence African Americans bearing this surname: in 1774 five white Lippitt households held twenty-nine of the 189 enslaved people living in that town.

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Street, north of College Hill, and lived there at least part of the time.⁴⁶ When she died in 1890, Patience Lippitt left her estate to Ann Celia, but by 1900 Ann Celia was boarding in the family of African American waiter Herbert Ballou, first on Transit Street and then at 424-426 Benefit Street (1829-52), where Lippitt was living when she died in 1916.

Just as the Lippitts managed to become property owners through long-term service to one family, so too did George Waterman (ca. 1799-1882). George Waterman is said to have come to Providence in 1821 to work as a coachman for Edward Carrington (1775-1843) at the recommendation of Carrington's "old colored cook," apparently related to Waterman. Carrington owned more than twenty trading vessels, had been prominent in the China trade since 1801, and was the first American consul in Canton, China. He returned to Providence before the War of 1812, married, and moved into a newly built house at 66 Williams Street (1810, 1811-12). The 1850 census shows Carrington's namesake son in the house with his family and eight domestic servants, six of them African American. George Waterman was listed among them in both 1850 and 1860, as well as in his own household at 56 (earlier 50) Benevolent Street (not extant), a property associated with him from 1832 forward in city directories. Waterman married Lucy Martin about 1825, and a Providence newspaper article asserted that Carrington Jr. built the Benevolent Street house for Waterman at that time. Waterman's obituary described the nature of his work:

He was the body servant of Mr. Carrington; he was even more than that—he was his trusted agent on many important occasions. He was constantly with Mr. Carrington during his herculean labors, lasting through so many years, in building the Blackstone Canal. If Mr. Carrington had a contractor or gang of men to be paid off between here and Worcester, George was started off on horseback with the money in his pocket; if a note was to be paid at bank, George took a check or the funds and did it; if one of Mr. Carrington's ships was signaled down the Bay, George was started off on horseback to Warwick Neck to bring the dispatches; if one of those famous social entertainments was given by Mr. Carrington which his friends enjoyed so much, George's genial face was seen and pleasantly recognized by all the guests, and whenever any hour of trial came to Mr. Carrington, George was sure to be near his person.⁴⁷

One newspaper account states that Waterman retired from Carrington's service in 1862, but the 1870 census still lists him as a coachman with \$1,800 in real property. Lucy Waterman (1801-80) was known in Providence as "the famous cake maker, and it used to be thought that a fashionable wedding could not take place without [her] services."

⁴⁶ In the 1850 census Patience is listed in both the Dorr household and in her own. Comparing the order of enumeration in that census to the 1852 city directory indicates that this second household was in the Nash's Lane/North Main Street section, north of College Hill. Thus the Lippitt house might have been on what was later Vermont Street by 1850, and the two women might have moved to Vermont Street permanently after Sullivan Dorr's death in 1858.

⁴⁷ *Providence Journal* quoted in Jan Armstrong, "A Community of Spirit: People of Color in Providence, Rhode Island, 1870-1950" (Manuscript, RIBHS, 1998), unpaginated. See also Waterman's obituary in *Providence Evening Bulletin*, 4 March 1882.

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The household of Thomas Poynton Ives (1769-1835) also employed people of color. Ives came to Providence in 1782 as a clerk for Nicholas Brown and Company and in 1792 married Nicholas's daughter, Hope. In the same year, he became a partner in the firm, which soon became known as Brown and Ives. In 1806, Ives built a mansion at 66 Power Street (1806; Photo 10) with an outbuilding that housed servants, horses, harness, and a laundry. By 1810 Ives's household included four people of color (in 1880, his widowed daughter-in-law employed and housed seven servants at this home, two of them African American). Among them may have been Revolutionary War veteran Richard Cozzens, a cook in Ives's family in 1799, and Cudge Brown, the grandfather of memoirist William J. Brown. Cozzens and Brown maintained their own households while in Ives's service, as did James W. Gaines, in service as a coachman to Ives's widow and son Moses Brown Ives between 1844 and 1860. Gaines lived at 66 Power Street until about 1857, and by 1860 he had acquired his own house and lot at 54 Benevolent Street (not extant), where he and his family remained until he died in 1898.⁴⁸

Similarly, Francis Jackson was listed in the 1850 census both within a group of black households on Meeting Street (none extant) and as a waiter in the 64 Angell Street (1794; Photo 11) home of Matthew and Abby Wheaton Watson. In 1850 and 1860 the Watson household included three African American domestics. In her 1872 will, Abby Watson directed her estate to provide an annual allowance to Jackson and his wife and left individual bequests to Jackson; to Susan Roberts (another African American domestic in her employ); and to the Providence Association for the Benefit of Colored Children at 20 Olive Street (1849-50; Photo 17) (see below).

Another notable career in service was that of Virginia-born Robert Holloway (about 1819-1877), who worked for General Ambrose E. Burnside (1824-1881) over the course of nearly three decades, including at Burnside's house at 314 Benefit Street (1866). According to one newspaper account, the two men met in New Mexico in 1850, where Burnside, a recent West Point graduate, had been assigned to protect mail routes. Holloway accompanied Burnside when he was sent east in 1852 to serve at Fort Adams in Newport and when he reenlisted after the attack on Fort Sumter in 1861, organizing the First Rhode Island Infantry. Burnside took Holloway with him when he and the regiment moved to the District of Columbia. At the first Battle of Bull Run in late July 1861, Confederate troops captured Holloway and put him to work as a prison cook. Burnside appealed to Confederate officials to release

⁴⁸ A few instances of people of color having been brought from the South to work in Providence have been documented, though the houses in which they lived and worked are not extant. William R. Forrest (ca 1815-1879) is said to have been brought north as a "servant" for Tristram Burges who was married to Mary Arnold (1774-1851). Mary's nephew Richard James Arnold (1798-1826) married the daughter of a Georgia planter in 1823 and became owner of two plantations, and by the eve of the Civil War owned eleven thousand acres and enslaved 175 people. Arnold spent part of the year in Providence and Newport and part in Georgia, and it seems at least possible that Burges had come to know and hire William Forrest through Arnold. Regardless, Forrest was shown as a coachman living in Richard J. Arnold's 124 South Main Street household in 1850, and by 1865 was working as a coachman and living in the household of Richard's son-in-law, at 59 Power Street, though he also maintained households on Cushing, South Court, and Camp Streets through the 1860s. He worked for the Arnolds for thirty years. Frances Rogers Arnold Papers (Mss 862), RIHS. On Richard J. Arnold's Georgia holdings see Richmond Hill Historical Society website, <http://www.richmondhillhistoricalsociety.com>. See also the story of Bethany Veney, later in this narrative.

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him, but they would not until Burnside arranged to return four captured Confederate officers in exchange. Holloway stayed with Burnside, appointed commander of the Army of the Potomac in November 1862, through the end of the war, and they returned together to Providence. Holloway described himself as an engineer in the 1860 Providence census, and the directory for that year shows him and his family at 57 Benevolent Street (not extant). Between 1861 and 1865 the family lived at 93 Sheldon Street (1855-58). Holloway is listed as “Gen. Burnside’s bodyguard” in the 1863 city directory and as a servant in the 1865 state census. Burnside served as governor of Rhode Island from 1866 to 1869; he built his house at 314 Benefit Street in 1866. The 1868 and 1875 city directories show Holloway living there, working as a coachman.⁴⁹

The 19th century saw the emergence of several black enclaves in Providence, as well as racially mixed areas, despite the threat of intimidation and violence. In 1824 and 1831, two racially integrated Providence neighborhoods were substantially damaged in riots whose specific triggers have never been clear. The Hardscrabble riot of 1824 took place northwest of College Hill in a part of town also known as Addison’s Hollow. In 1831, three nights of rioting and police action ended in the loss of four lives and the destruction of or damage to nearly twenty dwellings, eight of them on Olney Street (the northern boundary of the district) and the rest in Snowtown, west of College Hill. Most of these buildings appear to have been owned by whites but tenanted by people of color.⁵⁰ Still, Olney Street continued to be an African American enclave, at least for a time. There were three “coloured” property owners on Olney Street in 1843, though none ten years later; it would become a locus of black settlement again in the early twentieth century.

Research shows there were at least three African American neighborhoods on College Hill in the early 19th century; though little survives of them today, their historical presence illuminates the African American experience in Providence in this period. The earliest appears to have been concentrated along Benevolent Street, where African Americans Richard Cozzens, London Spear, Henry Taber, and others are documented to have lived as early as 1798. The 1830 census (which does not include street addresses) lists sixteen families of color consecutively, all of whom are known from directories to have lived on Benevolent Street.⁵¹ By 1837 the city directory lists eighteen African American heads of family on Benevolent Street, more than on any other street except for North Main Street, where there were twenty-two.⁵² By 1840, twenty-nine families of color and two white families are enumerated consecutively here. Fifteen “coloured” property owners are shown on Benevolent Street in the 1843 tax records, all located between Brown and Hope Streets; this accounted for nearly half of the black-owned properties on College Hill (which totaled thirty-four) and over 20% of the properties owned by African

⁴⁹ Ronald S. Coddington, “The Capture of Ambrose Burnside’s Valet,” *New York Times*: 21 July 2011.
⁵⁰ For more on these riots see *Hardscrabble Calendar: Report of the Trials of Oliver Cummins, Nathaniel G. Metcalf, Gilbert Hines and Arthur Farrier* (Providence, RI, 1824); *History of the Providence Riots, from Sept. 21 to Sept. 24, 1831* (Providence: H. H. Brown, 1831), Cottrol, *Afro-Yankees*: 51-57; Melish, *Disowning Slavery*: xxvii; *Creative Survival*: 59; *Life of William J. Brown*: 50-54.
⁵¹ This strongly suggests that the fifteen householders of color listed consecutively in the 1810 census were also located on Benevolent Street, though this could not be corroborated through directory research.
⁵² <https://www.netris.org/RIToolmakers/1836-37ProvDir/1836-37ProvDir-A-A.html>.

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Americans throughout Providence (which totaled seventy-one).⁵³ By 1853 exactly half of the city's sixty-six property owners of color were on College Hill, twelve of whom lived on Benevolent Street. Black residents of Benevolent Street included George Waterman, who, according to directories, lived at number 56 (earlier 50; not extant) beginning in 1832. In 1882, his eulogist stated, "I presume to say that for fifty years no dwelling in Providence was more universally known or resorted to by our best people than that of Mr. Waterman."⁵⁴ African Americans remained in this area, though in lesser numbers, into the 1940s.⁵⁵ The mid-20th-century expansion of Brown University destroyed much of this historically African American neighborhood.

In his 1883 memoir, William J. Brown stated that "the area near the intersection of Meeting and Congdon Streets served as one of the town's first black neighborhoods." The African Union Meeting House and School (1819-21) was set back from that intersection; its presence likely reflected the neighborhood's demographics and/or encouraged blacks to settle nearby. In 1850, the families of Ichabod Northup (1794-1884), John Allen, Benjamin Manning, John Henson, William H. Murray, John Brown, and Lewis Figurado lived on Cushing Street; Northup's house at 15 Cushing might have been the earliest. Northup, son of the Revolutionary War veteran for whom he was named, had moved to Providence by 1830, working as a porter in a store on South Main Street from 1824 to at least 1840. A leader in the long mid-19th-century fight to desegregate Rhode Island schools, Northup remained at 15 Cushing Street through at least 1865.⁵⁶ Another school-integration advocate, George McCarty, lived in this neighborhood beginning in the early 1830s. He owned houses and house lots on Meeting and Cushing Streets and "in Green-lane, in the rear of the Mansion House" (what is now South Court Street), and advertised his properties in the abolitionist *Liberator* newspaper, suggesting his interest in populating the area with other people of color or, at least, abolitionist-leaning whites.

Probably emerging later than both the Congdon-Meeting and Benevolent Street enclaves was the neighborhood including parts of Meeting and Cushing Streets west of Thayer Street and the block of Thayer between them; however, none of the houses built before the Civil War remain. The neighborhood included the Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church (f. 1839) (not extant) on Meeting Street, between Thayer and Brown streets. Daniel N. Morse (ca. 1792-1869), who by 1875 owned five dwellings on two lots at the southwest corner of Meeting and Thayer Streets, just east of the church, was among its fifteen founders; by the time of the Civil War the church had eighty members.⁵⁷

⁵³ Providence Tax Records, Providence City Archives.

⁵⁴ *Providence Evening Bulletin*, 4 March 1882.

⁵⁵ Briann Greenfield, "Marketing the Past: Historic Preservation in Providence, Rhode Island" in Max Page and Randall Mason, ed., *Giving Preservation a History: Histories of Historic Preservation in the United States* (New York and London: Routledge, 2004): 167. The construction of Wriston and later Keeney Quadrangles by Brown University in the 1950s involved moving or razing more than sixty dwellings, but papers related to the construction of these complexes document the addresses and disposition of only a handful of houses. Wriston and Keeney Quads Photograph Collections (which includes documents), John Hay Library, Brown University.

⁵⁶ In 1859 Northup wrote *An Appeal from a Colored Man Whose Father Fought in the Revolution*, one of numerous tracts published to advance the cause of desegregating schools. See Armstrong, "Community of Spirit."

⁵⁷ *Creative Survival*: 57; Robert Glenn Sherer Jr., "Negro Churches in Rhode Island before 1860," *Rhode Island History* 25, 1 (January 1966): 19.

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Morse was in Providence by 1832 and living on Meeting Street by 1841; the 1861 directory shows him as running a grocery at what was then 115 Meeting Street and living at 117 Meeting, at the corner of Thayer. Francis Jackson (1808-97) owned at least one house and lot to the west, at what was then 111 Meeting, and lived there from about 1850 to his death; as noted above, he worked as a waiter in the Watson household at 64 Angell Street (1794; Photo 11). Ransom Parker (1806-1887) and his family owned and occupied 67 (later 125) Cushing (not extant) from at least 1844 until about 1915. Along with George McCarty, George C. Willis, and Alfred Niger, Parker was among the most politically active of Providence's 19th-century people of color. He was prominent in the Rhode Island Anti-Slavery Society, the colored people's temperance movement, the fight for African American suffrage during the 1840s Dorr Rebellion, and school integration. Parker's tenants included artist Edward Bannister and hairdresser Christiana Bannister, the budding African American architect William Augustus Hazel, and the daughter of black activist George T. Downing.⁵⁸ The neighborhood remained African American in some measure into the 1940s, though the gradual development of the Pembroke College campus caused the demolition of houses on Cushing Street beginning about 1910, and the block of Meeting Street between Brown and Thayer is now dominated by Brown University buildings.

African American families lived outside these enclaves, as well. Tax records from 1843 show four black-owned households on Williams Street, three each on Meeting and Olney Streets, two each on North Main and Benefit Streets, and others on South Water, South Main, rear of Congdon, Prospect, and Cushing Streets. By 1853, three black-owned households were on Williams, two each on Cushing and North Main Streets, and single households were located on Congdon, Angell Court, Power, South Main, Thayer, Transit, and Wickenden Streets.⁵⁹ In 1835 African American mariner William S. Nichols (1798-1840) bought the dwelling at 10 Thayer Street (1817-25; Photo 12). The 1860 census shows the property occupied by Nichols's widow, Anstis, and son Benjamin, who was a hairdresser. In 1865 the household also included Anstis's daughter, Harriet, who taught music. In 1885 Anstis and Benjamin sold the Thayer Street property to Hiram S. Read, a white building contractor. The property at 10 Thayer Street was leased to African American Caroline Hall Johnson from 1909 through at least 1925. The 1910 census shows Johnson there with her twenty-one-year-old son Edwin. She worked as a boat stewardess, while he was a boat waiter; they shared the house with another African American family.

In the southern part of the district, Charles Potter leased one of the "Rope Walk lots" on Williams Street to African American laborer and engineer Sherman Sanford Mars on the condition that he construct a "complete dwelling house or other valuable building" on it within two years. Mars built 251 Williams Street (1847; Photo 13) on the lot. He had married Hannah Sampson in Providence in 1841, and they

⁵⁸ Downing lived on Benefit Street in the 1850s, but is more strongly associated with the city of Newport, where he owned the Sea Girt Hotel and ran a successful catering business. From 1865-1877, Downing served as the manager of the Members' Dining Room for the U.S. House of Representatives in Washington, D.C. He worked with Parker and others to integrate Rhode Island's schools. Richard C. Youngken, *African Americans in Newport: An Introduction to the Heritage of African Americans in Newport, Rhode Island, 1700-1945* (Providence, RI: Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission and Rhode Island Black Heritage Society, 1998): 31, 52. May Wijaya, "The World was His Oyster," *Rhode Tour*, <http://rhodetour.org/items/show/41>.

⁵⁹ Providence Tax Records, Providence City Archives.

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lived on John Street before building the Williams Street house. Mars was one of the men of color who organized the Rhode Island Committee of Vigilance in 1848 and was elected secretary of the group. Mars was married a second time in 1851, to Providence native and cook Anna Maria Hannah Lee.⁶⁰ Sherman Mars died in 1860, and his widow remained in the Williams Street house until her own death in 1883. Like 10 Thayer Street, the house at 251 Williams continued to be occupied by people of color—the family of janitor Merity Macklin in the late 1890s and Nelson and Mary Pincham, who rented part of the house to numerous families at different times, from 1900 through at least 1947; Pincham owned the house by 1910.

Across from the Sherman Mars house, the formerly enslaved George Henry resided in a dwelling at 242 Williams Street (ca. 1865; Photo 14) by 1872. Henry worked as a skilled mariner in the southern coastwise trade before he escaped to Philadelphia, shipped on another vessel to Providence, and decided to settle here about 1840. He joined the Bethel AME Church on Meeting Street, but soon left to join St. Stephen's Church at 400 Benefit Street (1840). For some years Henry continued in maritime work and, in winter, served as sexton for St. Stephen's, a position he held for twenty-five years. He also worked watering the streets, as a gardener and a whitewasher, and for twenty years (1847-67) as a general laborer for the 46 Williams Street household of Harriet Brown. Henry repeatedly tried and failed to organize men of color in various trades—grocers, caterers, waiters, street waterers—into cooperative business ventures. He was a member of various African American benefit societies, formed the Burnside National Guards with Leonard Phenix, fought school segregation, and after the war was elected a juror for a case before the state Supreme Court. At his death in 1900 a Boston newspaper referred to Henry as “the richest colored man in Rhode Island.” He left 242 Williams Street to the Home for Aged Colored Women (just outside the district) on the condition that they admit men, which the home evidently declined to do. His widow, Martha, lived at 242 Williams Street until she died in February 1911.⁶¹

The house at 54 Pratt Street (before 1857), a bit south of the intersection of Pratt and Jenckes Streets, was probably built for African American coachman Lorin Jackson and his family by 1860. Born in 1808 in Connecticut, Jackson was living in Providence by 1841, when he was listed in the city directory as a laborer living on Jenckes Street; this Pratt Street house was very likely the one described as 17 Jenckes

⁶⁰ Mars stated that his father was Jupiter Mars, probably the same Jupiter Mars who had been enslaved by Henry Kiliaen Van Rensselaer in New York and fought with him in the Revolution. Jupiter Mars was afterwards sold into Connecticut, ultimately to Presbyterian cleric Amos Thompson of North Canaan. Around 1791, Jupiter Mars and his family escaped, though two sons, Joseph and James, were sold back into service until they came of age. James recounted his family's life in *Life of James Mars, A Slave Born and Sold in Connecticut, Written by Himself*, published in 1864. No son named Sherman is mentioned in any account of the family; it is possible that he had escaped further—to maritime service—at some point after the family went into hiding at Norfolk. On the Mars family see Joseph Eldridge, *History of Norfolk, Litchfield County, Connecticut, 1744-1900* (Everett, MA: Massachusetts Publishing Co., 1900): 370-71; Henry Louis Gates Jr. and Evelyn Brooks Higginbotham, eds., *African American Lives* (Oxford, Eng., and New York: Oxford University Press, 2004): 557-58; *Proceedings of the North and South Consociations of Litchfield County, Ct., in Convention at Litchfield, July 7 and 8, 1852* (Hartford: Case, Tiffany and Co., 1852): 18; and *Life of James Mars, A Slave Born and Sold in Connecticut, Written by Himself* (Hartford, CT: Case, Lockwood & Co., 1864).

⁶¹ *Life of George Henry* (Providence: H. I. Gould and Co., 1894); “George Henry's Will,” *Providence Journal*, 17 February 1900; “Wealth Estimated at \$100,000,” *Boston Herald*, 25 January 1900, 3.

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in the 1847 city directory and “opposite 18 Jenckes” in the 1860 directory. In 1850 the census shows Jackson living in the home of municipal court judge Thomas Burgess (1778-1856), located around the corner at 33 (later 63) Benefit Street, but by 1860 he and his wife Mehitable Finch Smith Jackson were living in the 54 Pratt Street house. By 1865 Lorin Jackson was a church sexton, and he and his family appear to have moved next door to 56 Pratt Street (1857-75) by 1875. Lorin Jackson died in 1888, and his widow Mehitable remained at 56 Pratt with their son George and various African American boarders until she died in 1906. The 54 Pratt Street house, owned in 1875 by Thomas Burgess’s widow Anne Eliza Burgess (who lived just to the east at 130 Prospect Street [1852]), was rented to African American families until about 1912.⁶² The Burgess family had other servants of color. The 1850 census shows the household with a live-in servant, Maria Robinson; Anne Burgess also had a black female domestic servant (first Mary Casey, then Sophia Wilcox) in her Prospect Street household in 1860 and 1865. Their son Thomas Mackie Burgess, the mayor of Providence from 1841 to 1852, left cash to his African American servants John E. Church and Mary Freeman upon his death in 1856; the two went to work for Burgess’s married sister Elizabeth and her husband Ezra W. Howard at 108 South Main Street by 1860.

In the antebellum years African Americans in Providence created fraternal groups and mutual aid societies, established organizations to combat inequality, and formed congregations. These included a United African Society to commemorate the abolition of the slave trade (1810); the African Union Meeting House and School (1819); Harmony Lodge Number 1, the second African American Masonic lodge in Providence (1826); the Providence Temperance Society (1832); and New England Union Academy, a tuition-based private school founded by Freewill Baptist minister John W. Lewis in 1835. Three African Methodist Episcopal congregations—Bethel, Zion, and Abyssinian—were offshoots of the original African Union congregation by 1840. None of the buildings in which these organizations were formed, if they have been identified at all, are known to have survived.

College Hill’s African American community was actively engaged in the protection of people who had escaped enslavement. In 1848, the Rhode Island Committee of Vigilance was established; across the North, vigilance committees assisted fugitives from slavery with money, goods, fares, and protection from agents hired to capture them. In 1851, forty-one Providence people of color signed a petition urging state legislators to work for the immediate repeal of the 1850 Fugitive Slave Act and to establish “safeguards of our rights and liberties” to thwart the act’s intention. Among the petitioners was Julianna Freeman, who was born in 1803 and lived and worked in the household of *Providence Journal* editor Henry B. Anthony at 5 Benevolent Street (1844; Photo 15) from at least 1850 until she died in 1872. Other signatories from College Hill included James Johnson, born about 1804 in Virginia, who owned property and was living on Defoe Place by mid-century; Henry Brown, born in Maryland, who lived for a time in Ransom Parker’s home on Cushing Street; John Walker, a Maryland-born boot and shoe maker who lived at 21 Olney Street; William Jefferson, born in Maryland in 1818, who lived at 105 Meeting Street; and Anna Jackson, who claimed a New Jersey birthplace and lived at 105 Meeting Street with her

⁶² Thomas Burgess built 78 Benefit Street (1844) but did not live there; in the year he bought the lot he deeded half of the property to his son-in-law, naval officer Amasa Paine, and deeded the other half in 1846 in to his daughter Sarah Ann Paine, who are shown at this address (then 68 Benefit) from 1847.

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husband Charles; and three native Rhode Islanders—Samuel Tweedy, a longtime Benevolent Street resident; Nancy Nokey, who lived in the 47 College Street home of Brown University president Francis Wayland; and Angeline Richmond, who also lived at 105 Meeting Street. Another, Thomas P. Chambers lived on Meeting Street at that time.⁶³

College Hill was also home to whites who were active in the abolition movement or other efforts to improve the lives of African Americans. The home at 64 Angell Street (1794; Photo 11) was built in the 1790s and occupied until 1825 by George Benson (1752-1836) who, along with Moses Brown, was among the founders of the Providence Society for the Abolition of the Slave Trade. Benson may also have had a hand in founding the African Union Meetinghouse and School in 1819: a pamphlet issued at the building's 1821 dedication noted, "It is a tribute of respect due to Messrs. Obadiah Brown and George Benson, to remark, that for a number of years, this degraded people have been accustomed to look to them, for aid and directions, and always found that they were willing and anxious to relieve and advise them."⁶⁴ One of George Benson's daughters, Helen Eliza (1811-76), heard abolitionist and *Liberator* editor William Lloyd Garrison speak at the African Union Meeting House in 1832, and married him in September 1834.⁶⁵ One of his sons, Henry Egbert (1814-37), was a frequent contributor to and one of two subscription agents in Providence for the *Liberator* (African American Alfred Niger was the other) from its early years and attended the founding convention of the Rhode Island Anti-Slavery Society in February 1836.

George J. Adams (1813-89) moved to 10 Cushing Street (1845) around 1865. Adams was a cotton broker but also a major figure in antislavery work; he had been secretary of the Union (Fiskeville) Anti-Slavery Society in central Rhode Island, an officer and director of the Rhode Island Anti-Slavery Society, and a *Liberator* supporter in the 1830s. On a trip to Virginia in 1858, Adams met Bethany Veney, a forty-three-year-old African American enslaved by David McCoy. Veney confided to Adams her fear that she was soon to be sold to cover McCoy's gambling debts. After consulting with his wife, Mary Hodges Brown Adams (1814-73) and her sister Sarah, Adams purchased the freedom of Veney and her son Joseph for \$775 on 27 December 1858. Veney is shown as a domestic servant in the Adams's home on Charlesfield Street (not extant) in 1860. After relocating to Worcester, Massachusetts, the family returned to Providence around 1865, living at 10 Cushing Street. Veney remained in

⁶³ *Creative Survival*: 66.

⁶⁴ *A Short History of the African Union Meeting and School-House, Erected in Providence (R.I.) in the Years 1819, '20, '21; with Rules for its Future Government* (Providence: Brown & Danforth, 1821): 28.

⁶⁵ This encounter probably occurred on 16 September 1832. See "Tour of the Editor. Letter II," *Liberator*, 13 October 1832, 2. Garrison noted here that he was in Providence on 13 September 1832 and that he visited Moses Brown and then, on Sunday afternoon, gave an address "to the colored inhabitants of this place, on the motives which should induce them to strive after knowledge, and particularly urging them to be industrial, economical and temperate in their habits. Their meeting house is large and commodious, but unhappily was built in such a manner as to create division which prevent the settlement of a minister, and which probably will never be healed until it is owned by a particular denomination. The audience was large, and highly respectable in appearance." Garrison meant that it was a "union," or nondenominational, meeting house and was bound to experience division on that account, a prediction realized numerous times. Garrison also met with the men of color in Providence then forming a temperance society.

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Worcester, but returned to Providence in 1873 to care for Mary Adams.⁶⁶ Veney later returned to Worcester, where she died in 1916.⁶⁷

Two buildings that housed institutions for people of color during the antebellum period survive on College Hill. The Brick Schoolhouse at 24 Meeting Street (1769-70; Photo 16) served as a school for African American children from 1828 to 1865, when the city's public schools were integrated. The school apparently continued to serve a primarily black population even after integration; according to a school committee report, due to "the considerable number of colored people living in the vicinity of Meeting Street" the school was "practically given over to colored children by the withdrawal of the white children."⁶⁸

The Providence Shelter for Colored Children at 20 Olive Street (1849-50; Photo 17) was founded in 1839, by one account in a house at the corner of Benefit and Wickenden Streets (not extant). The shelter was the brainchild of Anna A. Jenkins "and other Quaker women with abolitionist ties" including Rebecca C. Pitman, Phebe Jackson, Rebecca Wild, and Lydia Congdon.⁶⁹ Widely known as a preacher within the Society of Friends, Anna Almy Jenkins (1790-1849) was the wife of Quaker merchant William Jenkins and the granddaughter of Moses Brown. She had either acquired the property at 20 Olive Street as a new site for the shelter before she died, or the executors of her estate used the income from the \$20,000 she left to the Providence Association for the Benefit of Colored Children to buy the lot and build the shelter.

Admissions records exist for the shelter from 1839; coupled with census and directory data, they make clear that many of the children housed there were not orphans but instead young children whose parents were temporarily unable to care for them but often returned for them when their situations improved. Mothers who worked as live-in domestics were especially in need of such a shelter, as most white households were disinclined to support servants' children. African American Baptist minister Jacob

⁶⁶ See *Aunt Betty's Story: The Narrative of Bethany Veney A Slave Woman* (Worcester, Mass., 1889); *Liberator*, 17 November 1837, 3; 24 June 1842, 19 January 1855, 17 June 1864. Veney's narrative states that she returned to Providence in 1873 to care for George Adams until he died, but she must have meant Mary; Mary died in 1873, while George lived until 1889.

⁶⁷ Veazie (1788-1863) was an elector from Rhode Island to the national Free Soil Party convention in 1848 and received attention in numerous newspapers across the country for proposing to contribute \$1000 "if nineteen others will subscribe a like sum, to try the experiment of raising cotton in Central America" on the eve of the Civil War; see *Baltimore Sun*, 2 October 1848, 1; *Philadelphia Inquirer*, 19 February 1861, 4; *Cincinnati Daily Press*, 21 February 1861. See Gowdey house histories. The College Hill homes of other documented abolitionists—among them Joseph and Eliza Gano Rogers at 1 George Street, Isaac Hale at 37 Bowen Street, George James Adams at 39 Charlesfield Street, and Joseph Veazie at 413 North Main Street—have not survived.

⁶⁸ *Report of the School Committee for the Year 1899-1900* (Providence, RI: Snow & Farnham, 1901): 131-133.

⁶⁹ Finding Aid, Providence Shelter for Colored Children (Mss 653), RIHS. The statement about the Taplin home as the original site is in the "Records of the Family at the 'Shelter,'" which lists and describes admissions between 1839 and 1844; Folder 2, Providence Shelter records. The Providence Shelter website states that the shelter opened first on North Main Street and moved to 11 Wickenden Street in 1846, the year it was incorporated; the site also states that Jenkins gave the shelter the Olive Street plot before she died. See www.providenceshelter.org.

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Perry enrolled two of his sons at the shelter after his first wife Elizabeth died in 1840. Perry was a Rhode Island native who had taught at the African Union School in Providence, served as minister of the African Christian Church in New Bedford, Massachusetts, and led that town’s African American antislavery society. Jacob Perry retrieved his son Edward in 1844 after four years at the shelter and took him to Newport, where Jacob might have been preaching. Edward later returned to Providence and worked as a servant in the George Street home of tailor John F. Jolls in 1860.

By 1850, when the facility moved to 20 Olive Street, the “colored orphans shelter,” as it was sometimes called, housed twenty-nine children between the ages of two and twelve and was staffed by white matron Sophia Van Doorn, two assistants, and an Irish-born domestic. Twenty-six children lived at the shelter in 1865, and while the children were all shown as Rhode Island natives in 1850 and 1860, fourteen of the children there in 1865 had been born in Virginia.

African Americans and Cape Verdeans on College Hill, 1865-1940

The African American population in Providence increased significantly in the years following the Civil War, due principally to migration from the South; the rate of growth slowed in the early 20th century. The late 19th and early 20th centuries also saw the arrival of a new immigrant group in Providence: people from the Cape Verde Islands. The Cape Verde Islands had been a Portuguese colony since the 15th century (Cape Verde became an independent nation in 1975), and due to Portuguese involvement in the African slave trade, many of its residents had West African ancestry. While College Hill continued to be a locus of settlement for Providence’s existing African American community and for African Americans newly arrived from the South, it also became as a destination for immigrants from the Cape Verde Islands, and several institutions serving these populations were established during this time. Homeownership rates among African Americans in Providence declined in these years, though there were notable exceptions and some families, whether owners or renters, occupied their College Hill homes for generations. Domestic service remained a common form of labor well into the 20th century, while other lines of work – notably industry – were largely unavailable to people of color.

In the decade following the Civil War, the number of African Americans in Providence more than doubled, from 1,711 in 1865 to 3,487 in 1875. By 1900, 4,817 people of African descent lived in Providence. At the time, Providence was the twentieth largest city in the United States, with a population of 175,597 people, and the city continued to grow through 1940, when its population peaked at 253,504. The black population grew more slowly than the population as a whole, though, over the course of these four decades and its rate of growth was less than it had been in the post-Civil War years; between 1860 and 1900, the African American population of Providence grew by 213% while between 1900 and 1940, it grew by 33%.⁷⁰

⁷⁰ For data on Providence’s population by race over time, see Campbell Gibson and Kay Jung, *Historical Census Statistics on Population Totals by Race, 1790 to 1900* (U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, February 2005): Table 40.

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Most contemporary and later analysts credited migration from the American South with forming the greatest part of the post-Civil War increase in Providence’s black population. Nineteenth-century statistician Edwin Snow attributed the increase to “immigration from other States, and mostly from the southern States, and not to natural increase.” Deaths among the African American population of the state had slightly outpaced births between 1853 and 1875, and the death rate was more than twice as high among them as among the state’s white population. Snow observed that migration from the south had begun before the end of the Civil War; antebellum censuses document clearly that it had begun decades before that time. In 1860, according to historian Julian Rammelkamp, 300 of the 1,500 African Americans in Providence were born in the South, or 20%. No such citywide analysis has been compiled for postwar censuses, but in one enumeration district in Ward 2 that included parts of Meeting, Cushing, and Benevolent Streets, 107 of 262 people of color claimed southern birthplaces, or 40.8% of the district.⁷¹ It seems likely that this proportion applied to the city’s population of color generally. One sample of 643 African American adults who moved to Rhode Island later in the period, between 1890 and 1900, found 358, or more than 55%, had come from Maryland and Virginia alone.⁷² The move to the North represents the relatively unnoticed beginnings of the so-called Great Migration, the first notable transfer of African American populations between regions in the nation’s history. Historians tend to date the origin of this movement to 1915-16, when the First World War demanded more laborers in northern factories; by the time it subsided about 1970, more than six million African Americans had left the South for the North, the Midwest, and the West.⁷³

Among those who came from the South to Providence after the Civil War was Robert J. Craig, who hailed from the District of Columbia. He was working as a coachman as of 1870 and living with his family at 10 Thayer Street (1817-25; Photo 12), the former home of William and Anstis Nichols, as of 1897. By 1904, the Craigs had purchased the home at 20 Sheldon Street (ca. 1825). In 1886, Maryland-born barber Edward B. Hebrew purchased the Israel Wood House at 123 Williams Street (before 1857). Washington Jackson, who was from Virginia, came to Providence about 1866. In 1870 he was boarding at 113 Meeting Street (not extant), a multifamily dwelling, and working as a laborer, but by 1874 Jackson had work as a mason, and he and his wife, Harriet, and their son, George, had moved to 307 Thayer Street (1857-75). By 1900, they owned the property, renting space to three other people of color.

⁷¹ Rammelkamp, “Providence Negro Community”: 21. Our birthplace analysis of enumeration district 011 found 98 of 262 people of color (37.4 percent) to be Rhode Island natives (many of them children) and 107 from southern states—54 of them from Virginia, 27 from Maryland, ten from the District of Columbia, four each from Delaware and North Carolina, and eight from South Carolina, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, and Georgia. Three birthplaces were shown only as “U.S.” Four were African-born, three of them the children of Ransom Parker’s daughter Anna Laing; one was West Indian, and two were from the Canadian maritime provinces.

⁷² Edward K. Hooks, *The Formation of the NAACP Providence Branch* (Providence: Rhode Island Black Historical Society, 5 November 2013): 2-3.

⁷³ Much has been written about this migration. See in particular Nicholas Lemann, *The Promised Land: The Great Black Migration and How It Changed America* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1991), and Isabel Wilkerson, *The Warmth of Other Suns: The Epic Story of America’s Great Migration* (New York: Random House, 2010).

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African Americans living in and moving to Providence found limited employment opportunities, despite the city’s generally booming economy. Jobs in industry continued to be mostly closed to people of color. In 1900, Providence was home to the largest textile manufacturer, the largest precision tool factory, the largest producers of steam engines and silverware, and the largest screw factory in the United States.⁷⁴ African Americans here, as in other northern cities, were systematically excluded from almost all factory jobs, however, except as janitors. In 1910, one survey found, only thirty-six of the seventeen thousand women employed in Rhode Island textile mills were African American; of 1,276 male carpenters and machinists, only three were people of color. In 1918, six African American women were refused employment at the Gorham Company silverware factories on Eddy Street in Providence and at Phillipsdale in East Providence because of their race.⁷⁵ The few exceptions that existed proved the rule: one Providence department store, the Outlet, and the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company chain hired people of color, and at least one of the city’s many jewelry manufacturers hired African Americans. Indeed, 20th-century census data suggest that far more people of color worked in Providence jewelry firms than in all other industrial jobs combined.

Well into the 20th century, employment among African American men remained profoundly restricted to janitorial work; barbering; teaming, delivering, and later driving both for companies and residents; working as porters in stores and hotels; working on commercial vessels; and working as stevedores and longshoremen on the Providence wharves and dockside warehouses. Dockside jobs were particularly common among recent immigrants from the Cape Verde Islands. Most black women during this period worked as dressmakers, laundresses, housekeepers, and cooks. In 1910, almost three-quarters of all employed African American women in Providence were laundresses (1,526 of 2,059 women).⁷⁶ By 1920, almost 80% of 1,745 African American women in the Providence labor force were in domestic or service jobs. 697 of these 1,383 women were household servants, and 411 were laundresses in their own homes. In 1920, 14% of the city’s 3,009 domestic servants aged ten and older and 58.3% of its laundresses were people of color.⁷⁷

In late-19th-century College Hill, African Americans continued to live and work in well-to-do white households, though in smaller numbers than before the Civil War, due in part to increasing competition not only from the continuing immigration of Irish people but also from newer immigrants, in particular Scandinavians and Canadians. The family of David Offee lived and worked in the household of Joseph and Eliza Gano Rogers at 1 George Street (not extant) from 1850 until 1878.⁷⁸ Born in Africa, David

⁷⁴ These were, respectively, B. B. & R. Knight (later Fruit of the Loom), founded in 1851; Brown and Sharpe, founded in 1833; Bancroft, Nightingale and Company (later the Corliss Steam Engine Company), established in 1846; Gorham Silver, founded in 1831; and American Screw, organized in 1860. See Matthew Jerzyk, “Gentrification’s Third Way: An Analysis of Housing Policy & Gentrification in Providence” in *Harvard Law and Policy Review* (Summer 2009): 416.

⁷⁵ Armstrong, “Community of Spirit.”

⁷⁶ Hooks, *NAACP Providence Branch*: 11.

⁷⁷ Armstrong, “Community of Spirit.”

⁷⁸ Eliza Rogers had been a teacher at a “free school for colored youth” founded in the mid-1810s on the city’s West Side by the Female Society for the Education of Colored Children (comprised of members of the First Baptist Church). The school operated until the African Union Meeting House and School opened in 1821. Eliza Rogers was also on the board of managers

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Offee (1794-1860) married Rhode Island native Sylvia Church, and they had three daughters. Joseph Rogers died in 1873 and his wife in 1877. Sylvia Offee and her daughter Mary bought and moved to 72 John Street (before 1850; Photo 18), part of which they rented to other people of color. Sylvia Offee died in 1890, and her daughter Mary remained in the house until she died in 1910.⁷⁹

Providence native Nathaniel Long Morgan also spent 1878-1891 in service in the Rogers household on Gano Street. By 1897 he had begun to work as a waiter in the home of Marsden J. Perry (1850-1935), who had purchased the home at 2 George Street (1814-23) in 1880. The 1900 census shows Perry at this address with Nathaniel L. Morgan listed as his “attendant.” Perry bought the John Brown House at 52 Power Street (1786-88; Photo 5) in 1901. The house’s service wing – containing a butler’s pantry, service hall, and servants’ chambers – had been added about 1850. Perry built a carriage house at 33 Power Street (1902) and a coachman’s house at 25 Power Street (ca. 1905), but at 52 Power Street his servants were white.⁸⁰ By 1910 Nathaniel L. Morgan was working as a steamship porter. He lodged at 6 Thayer Street (1825-29; Photo 19) in the household of African American laborer Armstead Johnson.

Twentieth-century censuses document the presence of African Americans in the homes of whites through 1940, the last census schedules publicly accessible. In 1900, Emma Martin and her daughter Mattie were live-in domestics in the home of Mary F. Greene and her daughter Mary, a Providence attorney, at 55 Keene Street (after 1895).⁸¹ In 1920, Albert and Edith Craig worked as the chauffeur and housekeeper in the home of lumber merchant Louis H. Talbot at 67 Congdon Street (1844-47), though both were also shown in the 20 Sheldon Street home of Albert’s parents Robert and Georgina Craig. By 1930, James S. Singleton was living in and working as a cook in the house of manufacturer David C. Scott at 48 Angell Street (1822); he remained there through at least 1942. From about 1920 to 1925, Mary E. Johnson worked and lived in the home of grain merchant Henry Sprague at 100 Prospect Street (1902-5); by 1930 Johnson was living next door at 102 Prospect Street (1903), the home of surgeon Henry Whitmarsh. Priscilla Loring worked as a chamber maid in the home of Harriet W. Harris at 210 Angell Street (ca. 1850) in 1910.⁸²

There were, of course, African Americans who worked outside the jobs to which they had historically been confined. Some African Americans on College Hill ran their own businesses that catered to the black community. John A. Creighton operated an “intelligence office” on South Main Street from about

of the Shelter for Colored Children in the 1860s while her husband served as its auditor, and both had been instrumental in the creation of Congdon Street Baptist Church. *Life of William J. Brown*: 24, 127; *Creative Survival*: 61.

⁷⁹ Maria Benedict’s will did not describe real property. Maria Benedict replaced Eliza Rogers as matron of Providence’s Home for Aged Women.

⁸⁰ Textile manufacturer and *Providence Journal* publisher Stephen O. Metcalf also built a carriage house and servants’ quarters at 38-42 Jenckes Street (1901-2) about this time; his longtime chauffeur Angus W. Jefferson, who was white, lived here through at least 1940.

⁸¹ By 1910 the Martins were living in their own household at 474 North Main Street (not extant); Emma Martin was a laundress there, while Mattie, by then widowed, was a cook in a private household. Another widowed daughter, Josephine, was also a cook for a family, while her eleven-year-old daughter Carrie was working as a private nurse.

⁸² An African American woman of the same age named Priscilla Young was in the household in 1915; possibly Loring had married.

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1865 to about 1885; the office was probably a clearinghouse for African Americans looking for work and employers wishing to hire them. Creighton began his working life as a porter, and in 1862 he was secretary of a committee of African American citizens who met with Governor William Sprague about recruiting the African American Sixth Regiment of Rhode Island Volunteers. By 1875 Creighton, his wife Martha, and their three sons were living at 31-33 Olney Street (before 1857; Photo 20).⁸³ The Creightons' son Thomas Hamilton Creighton ran a barber shop in Market Square probably by 1900.⁸⁴

The postbellum period also saw the rise of three nationally prominent African American artists associated with College Hill. The opera and musical comedy singer Matilda Sissieretta Joyner Jones (1869-1933) was born in Virginia to Jeremiah and Henrietta Joyner. The family moved to Providence in 1876 when her father, a preacher, accepted a position at the Pond Street Baptist Church (outside the district). The 1878 directory shows the family boarding at 20 Congdon Street, a house that once stood across from Congdon Street Baptist Church; her father, who supplemented his income from the church with odd jobs, is listed as a carpenter.⁸⁵ By 1880 Henrietta Joyner had left her husband and was living with Sissieretta. Soon after having been accepted to the Providence School of Music at the age of fifteen, Sissieretta married Narragansett Hotel bellman and gambler David Richard Jones. He began to manage her singing career, and in 1886 she joined the touring African American troupe Bergen Star Concerts. Reviews so often compared her voice to that of Italian diva Adelina Patti that she became known as "the Black Patti." Sissieretta Joyner Jones toured often and performed both for foreign royalty and American presidents; she was the first African American to perform at Carnegie Hall, in 1892. Three years later she founded Black Patti Troubadours, which traveled the country through 1915, when the group disbanded and Jones returned to Providence. By then her mother was living at 7 Wheaton Street (not extant) with her second husband and two boys identified as nephews, John and Arthur Colden, whom Jones and her mother raised. Directories and censuses show her and her mother at 7 Wheaton Street from 1910 through 1920. Jones is said to have owned 94 Benefit Street (1792), the adjacent property at 15 Church Street (1850-54), or both, but directory and census research cannot confirm this claim.

Edward Mitchell Bannister (1828-1901) was born in New Brunswick, Canada, to parents who died when he was young. In 1848 he moved to Boston, worked as a barber, and learned to paint; there he married wigmaker and hairdresser Christiana Babcock Carteaux, a Narragansett Indian born in North Kingstown. In 1870, the couple moved to Providence, where the directory shows them on B Street on the West Side; Bannister's painting studio was at 14 Westminster Street and by 1875 at 2 College Street; a portion of that building was incorporated into the 1936 RISD building currently bearing this address. From about 1875 to 1882 the Bannisters lived in the 67 Cushing Street home of Ransom Parker (not extant); it was during this time that one of Bannister's landscape paintings, "Under the Oaks," won a

⁸³ The 1865 census shows the family at 25 Olney Street, the 1875 census shows them at 33 Olney Street, and the 1880 census at 31 Olney. The 1875 map does not show a house numbered 25 (an outbuilding stands on its lot) and shows John A. Creighton as owning 33 Olney Street, the house now labeled as 31-33 Olney.

⁸⁴ On Creighton's barber shop, see Hooks, *NAACP Providence Branch: 5*.

⁸⁵ Rosalyn M. Story, *And So I Sing: African-American Divas of Opera and Concert* (New York: Warner Books, 1990): 6.

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bronze medal at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition of 1876. He quickly became identified as one of the city's leading painters, and in 1880 he and fifteen others founded the Providence Art Club at 9 Thomas Street (1786). In 1883 the Bannisters moved to the house at 93 Benevolent Street (before 1857; Photo 21). Christiana Bannister continued working as a hairdresser, and she is believed to have used her connections with white clients to help found and support the Home for Aged Colored Women at 45 East Transit Street, just outside the district. (The facility moved to Dodge Street in 1977, was renamed Bannister House, and opened to elderly male residents for the first time.) Edward Bannister died in 1901, and Christiana Carteaux Bannister died the following year.⁸⁶

William Augustus Hazel (1854-1929), who was born in Wilmington, North Carolina, moved north with his family in the late 1860s, settling in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Following two years in household service, he was apprenticed to artist John LaFarge, who was designing the stained-glass windows for Boston's Trinity Church, designed by architect Henry Hobson Richardson. By 1875, Hazel had relocated to Providence and was living at Ransom Parker's home at 67 Cushing Street (not extant) and working as a draftsman for Boston architect Samuel F.J. Thayer, who had won the competition to design Providence City Hall (1875-78). Relocated to New York to apprentice with architect Charles Dexter Gambrill (Richardson's business partner), Hazel married Rosa Elizabeth Grosvenor Hazard (1852-1932) of Providence in 1882.⁸⁷ William Augustus Hazel achieved success as a designer of stained glass windows, first at Tiffany & Company of New York and then in private practice in Saint Paul, Minnesota. In 1909, he was hired to teach at Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. A decade later, Howard University invited him to organize their new architecture program. While in Washington, D.C., Hazel designed buildings at Howard and restored Cedar Hill, Frederick Douglass's home; this reputed to be the first historic preservation project completed by a black architect. Hazel died in Maryland in 1929.⁸⁸

The painter and sculptor Nancy Elizabeth Prophet (1890-1960) lived at 62 Benefit Street (ca. 1773) in 1920, where the census shows her with her then-husband, Francis Ford (they later divorced) and her father William H. Prophet. Born in Warwick to an African American mother and a Narragansett Indian father, Prophet graduated from RISD in 1918, the school's first graduate of color. She moved to Paris in 1922, where she studied at L'Ecole des Beaux-Arts; she did not permanently return to the United States until 1932, when she was invited by John Hope, president of Atlanta University (and a Brown graduate; see below) to teach sculpture at Spelman College. Prophet experienced some success in France and in the United States; she exhibited at the Whitney Museum of American Art's Sculpture Biennial in 1935 and 1937, she was one of the first African American artists to be included in the Whitney's permanent

⁸⁶ "Edward Mitchell Bannister," Rhode Island College website, https://www.ric.edu/bannister/about_emb.php

⁸⁷ Rosa was first person of color to graduate from the Rhode Island Normal School (now Rhode Island College) in 1872, and she had a distinguished career in education, as the first African American to teach at the Hampton Institute's Butler School, as a public school teacher in New York City, and in other endeavors. Census records indicate that Rosa's family lived in the 6th ward of Providence, outside the district.

⁸⁸ Louise Daniel Hutchinson, "William Augustus Hazel (1854-1929)," in *African American Architects: A Biographical Dictionary 1865-1945*, ed. Dreck Spurlock Wilson (New York: Routledge, 2004): 195-98; *New York Age*, 3 December 1932: 1.

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collection, and her work was acquired by private collectors, as well.⁸⁹ According to art historian Lisa E. Farrington, “By the early 1940s, however, the dwindling of private fortunes and changing attitudes toward minority artists” harmed Prophet’s career. She returned to Providence in the mid-1940s, where she was forced to obtain work as a housekeeper and is said to have died in poverty.⁹⁰

As before the war, it was possible to work one’s way into property ownership from a beginning in domestic service. John E. Church (1830-1894) lived and worked at 108 South Main Street (not extant) for Providence mayor Thomas M. Burgess in 1850 and for his brother-in-law Ezra W. Howard at 110 South Main (1828) in 1860. By 1855 Church had married Catherine Waterman, a daughter of George Waterman of Benevolent Street. Ten years later, the couple was living at 134 Williams Street (not extant) with their children Sarah Maria and Lucy, and Church was working as a sexton. In 1867, they bought an empty lot and built the house at 265 Williams Street (1867; Photo 22). William Henry Johnson (1851-1936) was born enslaved in Virginia and moved with his parents to Providence by 1870. He worked as a coachman for iron and steel merchant Horatio Rogers Nightingale Sr. at 125 Prospect Street (1857-75).⁹¹ By 1900 Johnson, his wife Rebecca, and their son William were living in the Warwick household of Horatio R. Nightingale Jr., whose family spent part of the year in Warwick and part in Providence—in 1895 at 19 George Street (before 1857) and by the 1910s at 134 Meeting Street (not extant). The 1910 census shows Johnson, still a coachman, and his wife living at 54 Pratt Street (before 1857), the property once occupied by Lorin Jackson and owned by Ann Eliza Burgess, who was the maternal grandmother of Horatio Nightingale Jr. Though not documented, the younger Nightingale is said to have built 131 Congdon Street (ca. 1920) for Johnson and his family before he died in 1927 and to have left Johnson an income in his will. Johnson, his wife, and their son Robert are shown at that address in the 1930 census. He died six years later, and his widow appears to have sold the house and moved to 91 Prospect Street (not extant).⁹²

The houses at 287 Brook Street (ca. 1890; Photo 23) and 291 Brook Street (ca. 1890; Photo 23), located side-by-side at the southeast corner of Brook and Benevolent Streets, were built between 1882 and 1895 by Alexander Gorham (1836-1914), a successful African American real estate developer. His father, William J. Gorham (1810-78), had lived on nearby Benevolent Street since the mid-1830s and appears to have owned the lot on which these two houses were constructed.⁹³ According to his obituary, Alexander Gorham was born in Providence and eventually moved to New York City, where he

⁸⁹ Lisa E. Farrington, *Creating Their Own Image: The History of African-American Women Artists* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2005): 110-115. Steven Otfinoski, *African Americans in the Visual Arts* (New York: Facts on File, Inc., 2001): 161.

⁹⁰ Farrington, *Creating Their Own Image*: 114.

⁹¹ Johnson might not have begun work there until after 1875, when the state census show Nightingale’s coachman as George W. Peters, an African American native of Westerly.

⁹² See William Henry Johnson’s obituary in the *Providence Journal*, 25 June 1936.

⁹³ The 1875 *City Atlas of Providence, by Wards* shows two earlier houses on the lot, labeled William J. Graham (presumably a misspelling), and Alexander Gorham’s obituary states that he built the houses “on the Gorham estate, Brook and Benevolent streets, in the heart of the aristocratic East Side.” “Wealthy R.I. Negro Landlord is Dead,” *The New York Age* (24 December 1914): 5.

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“conducted a successful business...amassed a competence and retired” around 1900, living out his final days at 287 Brook Street, where he died in 1914. Gorham also had a summer residence in Oak Bluffs, a noted African American summer resort on Martha’s Vineyard.⁹⁴ His widow, Caroline, remained at 287 Brook Street with roomers or boarders until her own death in 1925. By 1930, the house was leased to Townsend Derrick Solomon, a jewelry factory shipping clerk, who had grown up on College Hill. The Solomon family remained at 287 Brook Street for decades; Solomon’s widow Ella Louise Johnson Solomon ran her dressmaking business from the house until at least 1964 and died in 1970.

Despite the examples above, home ownership among African Americans in Providence became less prevalent after the Civil War than it had been before it, probably due to the influx of new migrants from the South. While city tax records from 1853 documented sixty-six African American property owners, by 1872 and 1873 there were just forty-two. Of these, twenty-three were living on College Hill. Most people of color, whether native to or newly arrived in the city, rented either houses or tenements. A cluster of dwellings on Thayer Street, near Cushing and Meeting Streets, provided homes for many African American families at the turn of the 20th century, a holdover from the mid-19th century black enclave in this area. For instance, as of 1895, Virginia-born Lucinda and Jane Derrick, probably sisters, were renting at number 292 Thayer Street with eight other African American adults, all but one of whom was from the South. As of 1900, the family of William and Edith Reese lived at 266 Thayer Street; from 1900 to about 1915, William Reese and Lewis W. Williams, another black man, ran a newsstand at 268 Thayer Street. The family of Maryland-born Walter Calvert Occomy, who worked as a waiter and butler for Providence families, rented at 275 Thayer Street from 1895 to about 1915. All of these homes were razed as Thayer Street became a commercial corridor.⁹⁵

The late 19th and early 20th centuries also saw the arrival of significant numbers of emigrants from the Cape Verde Islands off the west coast of Africa. For centuries, whaling, slaving, and commercial vessels from many countries, including the United States, had been provisioning and recruiting crew at Cape Verde. By the late 1880s, enterprising Cape Verdeans had begun to acquire these aging vessels and put them to work as packets, ferrying immigrants to the United States and supplies to Cape Verde. The emigration peaked between 1900 and 1921, when between eighteen and nineteen thousand Cape Verdeans immigrated to this country. One 1980 study of Cape Verdeans living in Providence’s Fox Point neighborhood found that nearly all of their parents or grandparents had entered the country through New Bedford, Massachusetts.⁹⁶

⁹⁴ “Wealthy R.I. Negro Landlord is Dead.”

⁹⁵ Very few residences survive on this part of Thayer Street. Exceptions include the house at 307 Thayer Street (1857-75), owned by Washington Jackson at the turn-of-the-20th-century, and two houses located on Plat 13, Lot 28. The one on the rear of the lot appears to have been occupied by Alexander and Lucy Jones, African Americans from Virginia, from about 1910 through 1925.

⁹⁶ Marilyn Halter, *Between Race and Ethnicity: Cape Verdean American Immigrants, 1860-1965* (Urbana and Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 1993): 1-5, 37, 39-41. Armstrong, “Community of Spirit,” cited the second installment of a twelve-part *Providence Journal* series on migration published 16 November 1920, which stated that Rhode Island was home to ten thousand people of African descent, most of them from the South but increasing numbers from the Cape Verde Islands. Author Bessie Blom Wessel, a social worker, noted that several vessels still ran between the islands and New Bedford,

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In Providence, many Cape Verdean immigrants settled in the district, especially in the southern part, known as Fox Point, a mixed-ethnic neighborhood that included people of Irish and Syrian descent, as well as Portuguese people from the Azores and Madeira.⁹⁷ Fox Point's proximity to the waterfront was key to it becoming a Cape Verdean enclave; many men who emigrated from the Cape Verde Islands had experience on whaling ships and other vessels, and found work in America as stevedores, longshoremen, riggers, sailors, or as crew on fishing boats. Dockwork was not always steady, working conditions were dangerous, and there were few protections for workers. Manuel Querino Ledo, John F. Lopez and John "Toi" Fernandes – all of Cape Verdean heritage – worked to organize Providence's dock laborers into Local Chapter 1329 of the International Longshoremen's Association, which received its charter in 1933. It was the first union in New England to have a predominantly Cape Verdean membership.⁹⁸ Ledo, who was born in 1894 on the island of Brava and came to the United States in 1900, served as the business agent for Local Chapter 1329; he lived with his wife, Rose, at 47 Transit Street (1840-45) from 1932 to 1943. Lopez, born in 1888 in New Bedford, helped organize the union despite not working on the docks himself (he ran a funeral parlor on South Main Street [not extant]). He was also active in the Democratic Party and was president of the Providence chapter of the NAACP in the 1940s.⁹⁹

A review of census records and directories reinforces how many Cape Verdeans and other men of color who lived in the district worked on the wharves. William Manuel Lopes and his wife Antonia were both from Sao Antao; she was living in Providence by 1917, when she married Lopes, who had entered the country four years earlier. By 1940, the Lopeses and their seven children were living at 43 Transit Street (1840-45; Photo 24). William Lopes was then working as a longshoreman and the three oldest of his children also worked – John as a freight dock jitney driver, Anna as a WPA sewing project seamstress, and seventeen-year-old Manuel as a cleaner on a National Youth Administration school project. The Lopeses shared the house with the family of Cape Verdean native Joseph Santos, a mate on a coal steamer who had lived there since at least 1935 with his wife Rose and their eight children.¹⁰⁰ In 1935 the family of longshoreman Alfred Augustus Walker had lived at 43 Transit Street with the Santoses. Born in Kingston, Jamaica, in 1902, Walker came to the United States through Philadelphia in 1929. In 1935, he was a single laborer, but the next year he married Ardelia F. Grandy in Providence. Walker worked mostly as a longshoreman and stevedore, though during World War II he was briefly employed in a Providence screw factory; he and his wife and two children lived at 80 Sheldon Street (before 1857) from about 1940 to 1945 and at 75 Benefit Street (1825-28) in 1946.

"which is the location of the immigration station that serves this group." On Cape Verdeans see also William Kirk, *A Modern City: Providence, Rhode Island, and Its Activities* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1909): 29, 41-44.

⁹⁷ Sam Beck, *Manny Almeida's Ringside Lounge: The Cape Verdeans' Struggle for Their Neighborhood* (Providence, RI: Gavea-Brown, 1992): 32. Waltraud Berger Coli and Richard A. Lobban, *The Cape Verdeans in Rhode Island: A Brief History* (Providence, RI: The Rhode Island Heritage Commission and the Rhode Island Publications Society, 1990): 9.

⁹⁸ Beck, *Manny Almeida's Ringside Lounge*: 29, 48-53. Coli and Lobban, *The Cape Verdeans in Rhode Island*: 9-12, 25.

⁹⁹ Norma LaSalle Daoust, "Building the Democratic Party: Black Voting in Providence in the 1930s. (*Rhode Island History* vol. 44, no. 3): 81-88.

¹⁰⁰ Joseph and Rose Santos ultimately had a total of nine children, one of whom was born after 1940 and thus not enumerated in the census from that year. Matt Santos, personal communication, 15 May 2018.

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John Francisco Delgado and Justina Sant Ana's experiences provide another example of the Cape Verdean immigration story. Delgado, who was born in 1889 on the Cape Verdean island of Sao Nicolau, came aboard the old whaling schooner *John R. Manta* to New Bedford in 1911. Delgado had come to Providence by 1915, was drafted, and served in the Army during World War I; by 1919, when he was naturalized, he was working as a textile mill spinner and living at 395 North Main Street (not extant). Sant Ana was born on the island of Sao Vicente in 1903 and came directly to Providence in 1921. The two were married in 1928 and lived at 12 Traverse Street (before 1857) in the early 1930s, but by 1935 they and their three children had moved to 57 Sheldon Street (1828; Photo 25). The family shared the house with two porters, a laborer, and the widowed Maria Ribeiro, all of Cape Verdean descent.

Some Cape Verdean families in the district shared dwellings with people of color from the American North, the American South, and the West Indies. African American William Heath, born in Virginia, arrived in Providence with his wife Josephine about 1878; they boarded for a short time in a cottage at the rear of 42 John Street (ca. 1875). Their daughter Daisy, widowed by 1939, worked as a seamstress on the WPA sewing project in 1940 and lived at 214-218 Wickenden Street (before 1882) with two other households. One was comprised of Francisco Fernandes, a Cape Verdean American longshoreman; a housekeeper, Mildred Ashton, and her daughter Mary, both born in Virginia; and an elderly widowed African American lodger. The other included Corinna Lopes, a Rhode Island native, and her Cape Verdean husband Vicente Lopes, who worked as a paint mixer. This and other Wickenden Street dwellings in the district had been occupied by mostly first- and second-generation Irish Americans in 1900; by 1935, most were occupied by Cape Verdeans, Azoreans and African Americans. Sheldon and Transit Streets underwent a similar shift at a somewhat earlier point. Sheldon Street houses had been occupied largely by people of Irish descent in 1895, but by 1905 Portuguese families, including people from the Azores, were living on the street, and by the 1930s it was heavily Cape Verdean and African American.

At the turn of the 20th century, the northern end of College Hill included significant pockets of African American residents, along with people from the Cape Verde Islands. Beginning in the late 1890s and continuing at least through 1940, Burr's Lane had become an enclave of people of color. Coachman Doctor B. Jones might have been the first African American on the block-long street: he lived at 5 Burr's Lane (ca. 1855; Photo 26) by 1895, his widow Jennie remained there for some years after his death in 1904, and by 1930 the families of Howard Lewis and James Viall occupied the property. In 1940, the family of Cape Verdean immigrant dock laborer Richard Morris and of Virginia-born longshoreman John D. Hill lived at 5 Burr's Lane. By 1897, Virginia-born laundress Emily Dyer and her brother, longshoreman Collin Cox, lived at number 4 of 4-6 Burr's Lane (ca. 1882) and by 1900 they owned the property. Virginia native and longshoreman Robert Diggs rented 6 Burr's Lane and lived there with his wife and two daughters in 1900.

African Americans began to occupy the 18th-century and 19th-century houses at the northern end of Benefit Street soon after 1900. African American teamster and driver Walter Williams rented the house

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at 50 Benefit Street (ca. 1805; Photo 27) from about 1903 until about 1935. Williams worked for several city caterers, including Henry W. Potter at 16 College Street (not extant) in the first decade of the 1900s and the L. M. Carr Company at 107 Angell Street (1850) through at least the early 1940s. George Mitchell, a porter and library janitor, occupied the 50 Benefit Street house from the late 1940s through 1959. In 1915, realtor Israel Levy rented part of the 18th-century house at 43 Benefit Street (1774; Photo 6) to hotel maid Annie Moore, her mother Lucy Henry, and two black male boarders. By 1935, Levy rented that part of the house to laundress Catherine Fuqua, who had earlier lived at 74 Olney Street (not extant), William J. Brown's longtime home. Fuqua lived at 43 Benefit Street through at least 1940. In 1930 the house at 1-5 Benefit Street (1820-40) was occupied by African American housekeeper Annie E. Crum, her daughter and grandson, and the family of African American junk shop proprietor Harold H. Fisher.

In many cases, the College Hill homes occupied by African Americans were older dwellings – formerly owner-occupied properties that had been acquired by absentee landlords and were often poorly maintained. The Samuel Staples Jr. House at 24 Benefit Street (1828) had a history of stable ownership in the 19th century, including nearly 60 years in one family, but turned over several times in the 20th century when it appears to have been used mostly as a rental property. By 1917, the house was rented to African American carpenter James A. Cooper. One of his daughters, Jessie B. Cooper, purchased the property in 1920 and by 1930 was living there with her father, renting part of the house to Georgia-born furniture mover Henry M. Aiken and his wife Dora. Jessie Cooper, who did domestic work, remained at 24 Benefit through the late 1950s.¹⁰¹

In 1914, the house at 24 South Court Street (ca. 1765, ca. 1865) was sold to Sofie Greenspan. By 1920 Greenspan rented the house to three families—Austrian Jew Solomon Morganstein, African American chauffeur Richard James Loudon, and Virginia-born black freight handler William Smith. By 1925 all three units at 24 South Court were let to people of color. By 1940 three new African American families were in the house, those of teamster Chester Jackson, pipe layer Joseph Wilcox, and street laborer Howard Russell. The house at 28 South Court Street (1847) was sold to Hyman and Anna Koretsky (later Koret) in 1919, and by 1930 Koret leased part of the house to African Americans William C. and Ida L. Foster and their two sons. According to the census of that year, William worked as “helper” in “chemistry,” perhaps at Brown University. At that time Ida Foster worked as a cook in a private club, and sons William and Andrew were both waiters.

In 1901 the house built by Nicholas Brown at 8 Jenckes Street (ca. 1838) was sold to Ida Zuribowitz, whose family owned it until the 1950s. By 1935 it was rented to Mary L. Diggs, an African American laundress and housekeeper, and African American cook Edward F. Queen. Between 1935 and 1940 Samuel Silverstein, who had acquired 10 Jenckes Street (1830-32; Photo 28) in 1904, rented part of that dwelling to African American seamstress Bertha Milbourne and the other part to the family of Archibald

¹⁰¹ Jessie Cooper was the founder of the Providence chapter of the Mu-So-Lit Club, founded by “representatives of the educated class of blacks in Washington, D.C.” in 1905. Documentation of the club’s existence in Providence has not yet been located. The club’s papers are in the collections of Howard University.

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and Dolly Green Royster. Archie Royster had moved to Providence in 1918, living with his mother Malinda at 18 Olney Street (not extant) and working as a driver for a fruit market. By 1920 he had married Dorothy (Dolly) Green. Archie Royster died in 1937, but his widow and six children remained at 10 Jenckes Street to at least 1960.

In 1916, Providence social scientist John Ihlder noted that African Americans “are finding it more and more difficult even to earn a livelihood” and “almost impossible to secure for their families such homes as they desire.”¹⁰² Indeed, by the 1920s much of the housing stock on College Hill was aged,¹⁰³ and an untold portion had passed into the hands of absentee owners who rented them to lower-income families and failed to upgrade or maintain them adequately. In 1941, one analyst described the dwellings on North Main Street north of about Star Street, which included the two-hundred-year-old William Antram House at 294 North Main Street (1738), then occupied in large part by “Portuguese and American Negroes”:

Dilapidated houses which should have been condemned long ago, lean against one another on both sides of the street. Here occasionally a gaudy wholesale store or a bakery with a ‘vitrolite’ glass front pokes its head out of line, looking like a dirty neck in a clean collar. Most of the houses have neither electricity nor bathtubs. The floors are rickety with rat-holes seemingly spaced at intervals of three along the walls. Huge cockroaches run all over the dishes. The stairs are so warped that it is apparently safer to climb up the drainpipes of those houses that have any. Each house contains about 20 rooms. If one family should live in more than four rooms, it is considered well-to-do. If they have enough beds so that no more than two people would have to sleep in one, they are aristocrats.¹⁰⁴

The depreciation in values no doubt made property ownership in the district possible for some. In 1919, Thomas Crowder (about 1865-1956) bought two of the rowhouses in the four-unit Edward P. Knowles Block at 149-155 Benefit Street (1862; Photo 29). Arriving in Providence in 1900, Crowder found work as a butler in East Providence. By 1910, both Crowder and African American cook Annie Ashton had moved with the Wilson family to 183-185 Brown Street (1905). By 1920, Crowder was living in the rowhouse at 153 Benefit Street with his children Hope and Thomas and four African American lodgers. The 1925 state census shows him with his second wife Jane and thirteen lodgers, all African American, in the rowhouse at 155 Benefit. By this time Crowder had become a janitor and watchman at the

¹⁰² John Ihlder, *The Houses of Providence: A Study of Present Conditions and Tendencies with Notes on the Surrounding Communities and Some Mill Villages* (Providence: Snow and Farnham Co., 1916): 20. It should be noted that Ihlder’s writing was filled with broad generalizations about ethnic groups and immigrants, whom he characterizes as “invading” the neighborhoods of native-born Americans.

¹⁰³ Of 1700 structures on College Hill in the mid-1960s, 300 had been built in the 18th or early 19th centuries. See *College Hill*: 86.

¹⁰⁴ Frederick Irving quoted in Ernest T. Attwell, “A Study of Recreational Opportunities for Negroes in Providence, Rhode Island” (Bureau of Colored Work, National Recreation Association, for Providence Council of Social Agencies, June 1941): 54-55, cited in Armstrong, “Community of Spirit.”

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hardware and sheet metal firm Congdon and Carpenter Company. He died in 1956, and his wife Jane continued to run the Benefit Street lodging house until her death two years later.

Clarence Bynum of North Carolina moved to Providence by 1934, where he lived in the household of Mrs. Alice Eddy and worked as her butler. His wife Ida Hairston Bynum bought 164 Prospect Street (1886) in 1944. That same year, James Ellington arrived in Providence with his wife Mary Hairston Ellington (probably Ida Bynum's sister), and they joined the Bynums at 164 Prospect Street. By 1950, Clarence and Ida Bynum ran a rooming house at this address,¹⁰⁵ and Clarence also worked as a houseman and chauffeur in Providence and Attleboro, Massachusetts. By 1957, Ellington was working for Brown University in maintenance, a job he held for twenty-two years; his wife Mary taught at the Rhode Island School for the Deaf for two decades.

William Gross, who worked as a janitor, had acquired 7 Thayer Street (ca. 1840) by 1900, where he lived with his wife Lena and their four children. In 1916, the Grosses purchased and moved to the double-house at 49-51 Olney Street (1853; Photo 30). In 1920, they rented part of the house to African American chauffeur Denard James (often James D.) Pinderhughes. Pinderhughes, his wife Florence, and their four children remained at 49-51 Olney until they bought 77 Olney Street (1857-75) in 1927. The Gross family lived in 49 Olney Street for several decades, while son Carl, a physician, had his office in the other half of the dwelling. Carl R. Gross (1888-1971) graduated from the Howard University School of Medicine in Washington, D.C. in 1913, returning to Providence to open his practice that same year. He joined the Providence Medical Association in 1917, served in the U.S. Army Medical Corps from 1917 to 1919, was elected a fellow of the Rhode Island Medical Society in 1943, and was appointed to the Rhode Island Committee to the Mid-Century White House Conference on Children and Youth in 1950. In the 1930s, Gross had been denied positions at Rhode Island hospitals due to his race, and in 1942 he resigned from the district draft board of medical examiners in protest, after being sent only black draftees. Gross delivered over 1,500 babies over the course of his career.¹⁰⁶ Gross's office remained at 51 Olney Street until 1942, when he moved to 102 Olney Street (not extant).

The racial composition of Olney Street, which emerged as an area of African American settlement by 1800, had changed several times in the intervening years. By 1880, it was a largely white neighborhood: only 62, 74, and 76 Olney, none of them extant, were owned and occupied by people of color. "My parents bought their house on Olney Street in 1927," son Alfred Pinderhughes later recalled. "There were only two colored families there at the time. In World War II, the neighborhood went from all white to mostly black. Then, as the 60s and 70s came on, it started to go back to all white. I'm the last black family living in our original house on Olney Street."¹⁰⁷ The house at 77 Olney Street had earlier been occupied by people of color. In 1925, watchman Philip C. Coleman lived there with his wife Henrietta,

¹⁰⁵ "List of Negro Owned Businesses in Lippitt Hill, 1949-50," Rhode Island Black Heritage Society Collections, Providence, RI.

¹⁰⁶ "Biographical Outline," in "Register of the Papers of Dr. Carl Russell Gross," James P. Adams Library, Rhode Island College; Carl R. Gross, M.D., "Notes on the 'Negro' in Rhode Island Medicine," 1963, republished 2005, available at James P. Adams Library, Rhode Island College.

¹⁰⁷ *African Americans on College Hill: 1950-1979* (Providence, RI: Urban League of Rhode Island, 1999): 7.

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several of their children, and two other African American families. Daughter Beatrice Elizabeth Coleman was one of three women of color to have graduated from Brown's Women's College in 1925.¹⁰⁸ The Pinderhughes family rented half of the house to African American chauffeur Walter E. Gladding, whose family remained there through 1949.

By the mid-20th century both northern Benefit Street and the Meeting-Congdon Street area were notable as the sites of businesses geared to African American tourists. The 1938 edition of *The Negro Motorist Green Book* listed two hotels in Providence, both on College Hill—the Bertha, at 54 Meeting Street (not extant), and the Hill Top, at 72 Meeting Street (before 1857). The Hill Top must have been operated by Milton H. Phillips, a porter for fruit dealer J. H. Preston Company and later at Weybossett Market. Phillips lived at 72 Meeting Street from at least 1903 through at least 1946; censuses often showed lodgers in his household.¹⁰⁹ The 1947 edition of *The Negro Motorist Green Book* directed travelers to the Marie Wells Beauty Shop at 18 Benefit Street (1864-67). The city directory from that year gives the name of the business at this location as the Marinello Beauty Shop, with Mary Ingham Young its proprietor; the similarity between the two names suggests the businesses were one and the same. Marinello Beauty Shop remained in business at 18 Benefit Street until at least 1964. Thel-Mars Beauty Shop occupied the property at 51 Olney Street (1853) around 1950.¹¹⁰ Four Providence tourist homes are listed in the 1947 *Green Book*, all within or just outside the district; two are extant. One was at 12 Benefit Street (1889-93; Photo 31) and was operated by Walter W. Joyce. Another was at 58 Meeting Street (before 1857), where Frank W. Greene and his wife Martha welcomed African American travelers from at least 1940 through 1947. Providence NAACP branch founder William H. P. Freeman boarded there during these years.

The most significant civil rights group of the period, the Providence branch of the NAACP was organized in 1913. The Providence chapter was organized largely by African American migrants from the South, many of whom lived on College Hill. Attorney Julius L. Mitchell had come from Georgetown, South Carolina, to Newport by 1905 and moved to Providence by 1909 when he and his wife Martha lived at 13 Arnold Street (before 1840). The 1910 city directory lists him across the street at 12 Arnold Street (1850). Mitchell was cited in newspapers as a prominent member of the Rhode Island bar, often argued cases involving racial discrimination, and was a delegate to the Bull Moose Progressive party convention in 1912; when the party's presidential candidate Theodore Roosevelt came to Providence in August that year, Mitchell dined with him at the Hotel Narragansett.¹¹¹ At the time the

¹⁰⁸ Coleman became a public school teacher in Providence after her graduation.

¹⁰⁹ Founded by Victor H. Green, the *Negro Motorist Green Book* began publication in 1936, its stated aim being “to give the Negro traveler information that will keep him from running into difficulties, embarrassments and to make his trips more enjoyable.” It continued through 1966. See *The Negro Motorist Green Book 1948 Edition* (New York: Victor H. Green, 1948). The New York Public Library's Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture has, of this writing, digitized 21 Green Books, online at <https://digitalcollections.nypl.org/collections/the-green-book>. See also Catherine W. Zipf, “A Haven for African-Americans in R. I.,” *Providence Journal*, 25 February 2016.

¹¹⁰ “List of Negro Owned Businesses in Lippitt Hill, 1949-50.”

¹¹¹ “T. R. Dines with Negroes,” *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*, 17 August 1912: 1. See also *Colored American*, 23 January 1904: 9, and “Ovletrea at Cambridge Forum,” *New York Age*, 25 Nov 1909: 3.

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Providence NAACP chapter was formed, Mitchell had moved to 101 Forest Street (outside the district). Cofounder Joseph Dunn, who worked as an upholsterer in a Providence furniture store, lived at 125 Williams Street (ca. 1838). Dunn attended NAACP meetings in 1913 and spoke before the Tenth Annual Conference of the New England Suffrage League at Providence in October of that year. Another NAACP founder was dentist Andrew L. Jackson who boarded at 206 Meeting Street (not extant) in 1912 and later owned 150 Prospect Street (1867; Photo 32).

African Americans and Cape Verdeans also formed religious congregations and established social service and civil rights organizations in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, some of which endure on College Hill. The most significant surviving African American institution of the postwar period is Congdon Street Baptist Church at 17 Congdon Street (1874-75; Photo 33). The oldest surviving African American church in the city, Congdon Street Baptist grew out of the African Union Meeting, Providence's first African American church. After a schism in the church, the remaining nine parishioners formed the Meeting Street Baptist Society in 1840. By 1842, under Rev. Jeremiah Asher, membership had risen to thirty-three people. By the end of the Civil War, though, the church building was in disrepair and the congregation so small that upkeep had become difficult. Grocer George Hail offered to exchange a lot he owned at the northeast corner of Congdon Street and Angell Court for the church's lot; the former lot already had a basement excavated on it. Acting on behalf of the Meeting Street congregation, William J. Brown persuaded Hail also to provide one thousand dollars, to be held in trust by Joseph Rogers, so that the old church might be moved to the new site or a new one built. In December 1869 Brown advertised the Meeting Street church for sale on the condition that it be moved by 1 May 1870. Yet, according to a church history, the building burned to "kindling wood" before that time.¹¹² Brown and others raised funds in both the black and white communities for the new church, the cornerstone of which was laid on 3 October 1871.¹¹³ Members first used the building on 2 April 1874, and it appears to have been dedicated formally in early July 1875.¹¹⁴ In 1880, after a debate about paying the mortgage on the Congdon Street building, forty members left and organized Ebenezer Baptist Church on the West Side, and in the 1890s it split in two over the pastorate of J. H. Presley, who left with his followers to form Olney Street Baptist Church, originally at the former Olney Street Congregational Church at 28 Olney Street and later at its new building at 100 Olney Street (1962-63;

¹¹² Brown's detailed account of the lot exchange and the effort to raise funds for the move or new construction fails to mention this fire, however, and no newspaper account has yet been found of it.

¹¹³ In her 24 September 1867 will, Jane Congdon (1779-1873) left to the Baptist society, "meaning the Society that now worship in the wooden building on Meeting Street near to Congdon Street," her entire estate. A daughter of George Waterman, she married mariner Hodge Congdon; they lived at what was then 25 Benevolent Street (later 60 Benevolent Street) since at least 1830. She left the Meeting Street Baptist Society her real estate "only on this condition, that the Real Estate (the old house excepted when the lot on which it stands is needed for improvement) shall never be sold or conveyed or mortgaged; and shall never be leased either by original lease or renewals at any one time for longer than ten years." In 1880 both the meetinghouse and Congdon's Benevolent Street property were conveyed to the Rhode Island Baptist State Convention as trustee for the Congdon Street Baptist Church.

¹¹⁴ *The Friendly Church on the Hill: Congdon Street Baptist Church* (undated pamphlet); see also Advertisement in *Manufacturers' and Farmers' Journal*, 2 December 1869: 5; "Laying of a Corner Stone," *Providence Evening Press*, 4 October 1871: 2; "Congdon Street Baptist Church Dedication," *Providence Evening Press*, 3 April 1874: 2; "Dedication," *Rhode Island Press*, 10 July 1875: 4.

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Photo 34). The Congdon Street Baptist Church has endured into the current day, and its sanctuary and congregation figured into the city's modern history in the 1960s.

Several missionary organizations emerged in this part of the district in the early 20th century, to help meet the needs of new immigrants of African descent. The Central Congregational Church Mission/Portuguese Chapel at 51 Sheldon Street (1904; Photo 35), reputed to be the first Cape Verdean Protestant church in America, traces its origins to a mission founded by Manuel Ricardo Martin (1837-1905). Martin was born in 1837 on the Isle of Maio in Cape Verde. He arrived in Providence in 1886 and began his missionary work that year, initially out of his home. In 1891, Martin's missionary work was brought under the wing of the Central Congregational Church and by 1904, the Church had raised \$10,000 to build the Central Congregational Church Mission/Portuguese Chapel on Sheldon Street, which was becoming a residential nucleus for Cape Verdeans and other Portuguese people. The Chapel not only provided Bible study and Sunday school, but also sponsored Americanization classes, a summer school for children, an industrial school for women, art classes, sports teams and a racially-integrated Boy Scout troop. The mission remained active until 1949, when it became the independent Sheldon Street Congregational Church. It operates as the Sheldon Street Church today.¹¹⁵ In 1913, St. Augustine's Episcopal Mission was organized for African American Episcopalians in a building on Broad and Fenner Streets (outside the district) and then moved to St. Stephen's Church at 400 Benefit Street (1840). The mission may have ceased to operate in 1932, when Barker Playhouse bought the 400 Benefit Street property. In 1926, grocer Dudley Case bequeathed the house his father Nathan had built at 183-185 Transit Street (before 1857) to the Salvation Army, and it became the Salvation Army Social Settlement and Day Nursery, an important source of support to the Cape Verdean community of Fox Point. The mission operated at this address through 1960 and then moved to South Providence.¹¹⁶

In the northern part of the district, African Americans formed the Crispus Attucks Community Association to raise funds for a community center in the area; in 1939 the name was changed to the John Hope Community Center in honor of John Hope (1868-1936), an 1894 graduate of Brown University. Born in Georgia, Hope met Reverend Daniel Webster Abercrombie, a trustee of Brown, while studying at Worcester Academy; Abercrombie encouraged Hope to attend college and arranged for a scholarship to Brown. Hope went on to become president of Morehouse College in 1906 and, in 1929, of Atlanta University.¹¹⁷ In 1905, Hope was among the founders of the Niagara Movement, a precursor to the NAACP (established 1909).¹¹⁸ In 1941, the John Hope Community Center bought 15 Pratt Street (1849-52; Photo 36) and began instructing neighborhood residents in various sports, arts and crafts, mechanical

¹¹⁵ Central Congregational Church, *Manuel Ricardo Martin: In Memoriam, 1837-1905* (Providence, RI: Central Congregational Church, 1907). Coli and Lobban, *The Cape Verdeans in Rhode Island*: 21-23.

¹¹⁶ The Salvation Army also operated the Army Hotel and Industrial Home for Men at 483-487 South Main Street and a second-hand store at 485 South Main Street in 1930. See also *Twenty-Third Annual Report of the Commissioner of Industrial Statistics, made to the General Assembly at its January Session, 1910* (Providence: E. L. Freeman Co., 1910): 139, which lists the day nursery as partly self-supporting and entirely dependent upon private donations.

¹¹⁷ "John Hope" in Martha Mitchell, *Encyclopedia Brunoniana* (Providence, RI: Brown University Library, 1993).

¹¹⁸ Leroy Davis, *A Clashing of the Soul: John Hope and the Dilemma of African American Leadership and Black Higher Education in the Early Twentieth Century* (Athens, GA: University of Georgia Press, 1998: 152-153.

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arts, metal and woodworking, clerical skills, and citizenship. The WPA opened a nursery school here for working mothers in 1942, and the center ran a USO (United Service Organizations) club during the war. The community center remained at 15 Pratt Street until 1946, when the building was judged unsafe and the organization moved to a building on Knight Street in the Federal Hill neighborhood. The Hiram Lodge No. 3 of Prince Hall Masons, in existence in Providence since 1797, used 132 Benefit Street (1853) as its lodge between 1927 and 1938.

By the early 1900s, the black community was firmly rooted on College Hill – living, working, worshipping and organizing in the neighborhood. At the same time, this period saw the beginnings of the displacement of College Hill’s black community, a trend that would characterize the district in the second half of the 20th century. In 1909, historian William Kirk identified two “small negro colonies” in Providence, one on Federal Hill and the other on “Meeting and Cushing Streets,” meaning to indicate the neighborhood just west of Thayer Street, which had been a black enclave since before the Civil War. In 1912 the *Providence Journal* noted the growth after the Civil War of now “well defined negro settlements,” including “Meeting street, which expanded until it took in a part of Thayer” as well as “colonies” on Benevolent Street and lower Thayer Street. Yet by 1912 some of these neighborhoods had “been done away with by the march of improvement.”¹¹⁹

The development of a separate campus for Brown University Women’s College—founded in 1891, and renamed Pembroke College in 1928—began to intrude on this neighborhood. The first campus building was Pembroke Hall (1896-97), which was built on two empty lots on the north side of Meeting Street between Brown and Thayer Streets. Initially, students at the Women’s College lived in more than twenty dwellings on or near College Hill that the university acquired or leased, including a residence at 66 Benefit Street (1828). In 1910 the University built Miller Hall (1910) at 118 Cushing Street to house fifty students, and nine years later it built another dormitory, Metcalf Hall (1919), immediately to the west. In 1907, Sayles Gymnasium (renovated into Smith-Buonanno Hall in 2000) was built on the south side of Cushing Street, as was Alumnae Hall (1926) about twenty years later. These five buildings formed the beginnings of the Pembroke College campus, which ultimately covered two blocks between Bowen, Meeting, Brown and Thayer Streets and interrupted the historic path of Cushing Street.

Mid-20th Century College Hill

The demographics of Providence began to change in the mid-20th century; as the city’s overall population declined its African American population increased, both in terms of absolute number and share of total population – a reversal from the previous period. African American enclaves on College Hill persisted into the second half of the 20th century, but also faced threats from institutional expansion, gentrification, urban renewal and other forces. Nevertheless, many black families remained on College Hill, and the district continued to be a focus of African American life.

¹¹⁹ *Providence Journal*, 8 September 1912, quoted in Armstrong, “Community of Spirit.”

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In the mid-20th century, as a greatly improved system of superhighways made it possible for industry and population to relocate on cheaper suburban land and as the textile industry moved to the American South,¹²⁰ the population of Providence fell dramatically, going from a high of 253,504 in 1940 to 207,498 in 1960, a loss of over 46,000 people. By 1980, the city had lost an additional 50,000 people. Over this same period, the African American population in Providence increased, growing from 6,388 in 1940 (2.5% of the total) to 11,153 in 1960 (5.4%). By 1980, the number of African Americans had grown so significantly that they composed 11.9% of the local population—a share unprecedented in Providence history. And even as the city’s overall population rebounded between 1980 and 1990, its black population grew faster. It stood at 23,828 persons by 1990 and composed almost 15% of the city’s total population of 160,728.

Parts of College Hill were transformed in the mid-20th century, as highways were built, “slums” became a focus of redevelopment, and institutions in the district – notably Brown University – expanded. In the late 1940s Brown, which together with Pembroke had already constructed twenty new buildings since 1900, proposed razing fifty-one dwellings and other buildings, a number of which it had already acquired, for new dormitories and a dining hall on the two blocks bound by Brown, Thayer, George, and Charlesfield Streets; a one-block stretch of Benevolent Street (a historically black residential area) would be eliminated in the process. The college committee formed to consider the disposition of the housing concerned itself largely with eight houses considered to possess architectural merit. The committee judged five of the eight—four on Benevolent Street and one on Charlesfield Street—to have “no historic value whatsoever” and advised saving and moving them “only if economically practicable.” Another, the Webster house on George Street, would cost five thousand dollars to move and restore, and the committee decided that because the house “was not sufficiently distinguished to warrant the sacrifice” the university should advertise for a private party to move it. The committee recommended moving the other two houses, at 39 Benevolent and 135 George, because of the weight of “public sentiment” and the need to retain “good will with the community.” All told, seven houses were either moved or slated to be moved by late July 1949.¹²¹ Construction began in 1950, and Wriston Quadrangle was dedicated in 1952. Three years later construction began on a second dormitory complex, initially called West and now Keeney Quadrangle, occupying the eastern half of the block bounded by Brown, Benevolent, and Charlesfield Streets. To create space for it, the university razed eleven houses. Keeney Quadrangle opened in 1957. The demolition of historic buildings for the construction of Wriston and Keeney Quads was a catalyst for the creation of the Providence Preservation Society in 1956, now located in the Brick Schoolhouse at 24 Meeting Street (1769-70; Photo 16).

Concurrent with Brown’s expansion were efforts to ameliorate the condition of housing judged to be substandard throughout the city, sometimes through removal. In 1935 the Rhode Island State Planning Board proposed two “slum” clearance projects to the federal Public Works Administration, one at the

¹²⁰ Gary Kulik found that 44 R.I. textile mills closed between 1948 and 1958; see Greenfield, “Marketing the Past”: 166.

¹²¹ “Report of the Committee for the Study of the Disposition of Houses on the Quadrangle Site, to the Advisory and Executive Committee of the Corporation and to the Student Housing Board,” 11 February 1949, and “Further Notes on July 27, 1949,” Wriston and Keeney Quads, Photograph Collections, John Hay Library, Brown University.

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intersection of Wickenden and South Main Streets and the other north of the College Hill district at Randall Square, northwest of Olney Street and just north of an early African American settlement area on Stampers and Hewes Streets. Neither proposal was implemented. In 1946, the City Plan Commission published its “Master Plan for Redevelopment of Residential Areas,” identifying seventeen areas with blighted housing conditions; two were for the most part on College Hill, and, had they been carried out, they would have cleared or rehabilitated 35% of the neighborhood’s area. Planners continued to propose redevelopment projects that would have affected College Hill into the 1950s.¹²²

In the mid-1950s, a highway project had a major impact on the southern part of the district. In 1953, public works officials from Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New York announced a plan to replace U.S. Route 6, described as a “long, winding route of poor alignment and many narrow bridges,” with an expressway, I-195. In 1954 the city began to raze buildings in the area south of Wickenden Street for the “Providence Connection” of this new highway, which two years later qualified for 90% federal funding. Construction began in 1958, and the first section – stretching from the west end of what had been Fox Point (later George M. Cohan) Boulevard, heading north along the path of South Main and South Water streets and then west over the Providence River – opened in November of that year. The highway sliced through Fox Point, destroying scores of housing units and creating a barrier between neighborhood residents and the waterfront where many of them worked.¹²³ Many residents were forced to relocate, and the Cape Verdean stronghold in Fox Point was permanently disrupted; some families stayed in the district, but others moved, many to South Providence or across the river, to the City of East Providence.¹²⁴

In 1959, the Providence City Plan Commission, in cooperation with the Providence Preservation Society and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), published *College Hill: A Demonstration Study of Historic Area Renewal*, the first urban planning study in the country to use HUD Urban Renewal Administration funds for the purposes of preservation. One historian termed the plan a “program of planned gentrification for northern Benefit Street” that would encourage individuals to buy and restore houses in that section.¹²⁵ The study determined that on College Hill,

the worst housing conditions exist along North Main, Benefit, and Olney Streets and in three blocks between Pratt and Benefit Streets. The map of historic architecture shows that, unfortunately, the areas of extreme blight coincide with those containing some of the earlier specimens of architecture on the Hill. This is particularly true along the northern

¹²² *College Hill*: 101.

¹²³ On Interstate 195 see *College Hill*: 35; Jennifer Sutton, “The People Next Door,” *Brown Alumni Monthly* 96, 8 (May 1996): 21-29; Boston Roads website, http://www.bostonroads.com/roads/I-195_MA/.

¹²⁴ Despite displacement, Fox Point remains strongly associated with the Cape Verdean immigrant experience in Rhode Island. From 1964 to 1980, Manny Almeida’s Ringside Lounge at 244 Wickenden Street (before 1875) was a gathering place for Cape Verdean Americans – not only for those who remained in Fox Point, but also for people who had dispersed to other locations. Coli and Lobban, *The Cape Verdeans in Rhode Island*: 10; Beck, *Manny Almeida’s Ringside Lounge*: 77-80.

¹²⁵ Greenfield, “Marketing the Past”: 168, 170.

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end of Benefit Street, where there is an almost uninterrupted row of late 18th century and early 19th century houses.¹²⁶

About half of the population of this deteriorated area was nonwhite, the study noted, “related to the larger nonwhite community in Lippitt Hill to the north.” The four blocks bounded by North Main Street on the west, Benefit Street on the east, Church Street on the north, and North Court Street on the south included thirty-nine residential buildings and five commercial structures; many of the houses lacked modern plumbing and heating and were judged to be in “poor condition.”¹²⁷ These sections of College Hill became a focus of gentrification in the 1950s and 1960s; by 1967, more than 150 buildings in the area and to the east and south had been restored, for the most part by “middle-class white families” aided by several real estate entities. In 1956 – the same year in which she co-founded the Providence Preservation Society – Beatrice “Happy” Chace established the Burnside Company to buy and restore houses along Benefit Street. With her brokers Roger Brassard and Robert Prescott Hall, Chace bought thirty-seven houses in the area, most of which were restored by Brassard’s firm, Colonial Homes. Chace’s company bought houses for as little as \$5,000; the restored properties sold for as much as \$125,000. The project, successful as it was at restoring the integrity of historic houses, effectively priced earlier residents, many of them people of color, out of the neighborhood.¹²⁸

Many African Americans remember Roger Brassard. Virginia Benzard (possibly Beuzard) Williams, born in 1927, moved to 17 Benefit Street (1882-89) in 1934 with her mother Margaret, a dressmaker, her grandmother Sarah V. Profitt Young, and her older brother Bruce. Margaret Benzard bought the property in 1945, and by 1957 Virginia’s husband Arthur E. Williams joined the household. Williams said of Brassard, “My door was pounded on; he would yell over the fence to my mother to buy her property.” Clifford Montiero (b. 1938), who lived at 102 Benefit Street (1784; Photo 37) as a young child, later recalled, “Redevelopment panicked black people. It was about fear.” Montiero continued:

They scared my mother, a good, religious person. Roger Brassard was the friendliest folk you ever met! He told my mother that redevelopment had certain standards, was going to make so many improvements that we couldn’t afford. He said our house wasn’t worth \$5,600, but he’s going to give us the money anyway. My mother bought the line.¹²⁹

Some occupants were told that once restoration was completed they would be permitted to move back to their former homes, a pledge evidently not fulfilled.¹³⁰

¹²⁶ *College Hill*: 151.

¹²⁷ *College Hill*: 101, 133.

¹²⁸ Greenfield, “Marketing the Past”: 164, 170-71.

¹²⁹ *African Americans on College Hill*: 5, 11. It is here stated that Montiero lived at 5 Benefit Street as a child, but recent communication with Mr. Montiero confirms the home was at 102 Benefit.

¹³⁰ Edith Russell Crump, who lived at 24 South Court Street in the early 1940s, stated, “It seems as though that revitalization was coming in . . . we got a letter saying they were going to renovate and we had to move, and once they got through, we could move back.” See *African Americans on College Hill*: 6.

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In 1960, the family of Paul Cardoza, a Cape Verdean immigrant who worked as a bakery company porter and a city sewer department laborer, moved to 3-5 Jenckes Street (1895) and over the next five years saw five African American families leave the neighborhood, most because they could not afford rents in renovated properties. A 1962 *Providence Evening Bulletin* article stated, “The purchase of much property along Benefit Street by well-to-do whites interested in restoring the area has made living there by nearly all nonwhites an economic impossibility and thus has moved the color line both North (almost to Olney Street) and South (to Sheldon Street).” Mary Santos Lima moved into the triple-decker at 7-9 Jenckes Street (after 1895) in 1962 after her marriage to Providence firefighter Sidney A. Lima but less than a year later was told they had to move; both were of Cape Verdean descent, and they were unable to find anyone willing to sell a home to them. Moreover, Lima stated, “Blacks could not go to a bank and get mortgages; it was that simple.” Anita Edmonds Turner stated that her parents owned property on College Hill and “were called monthly and asked to sell, and finally they acquiesced.” In her estimation “red-lining, no access to information, and outright discrimination” afterward reduced the African American population of College Hill. Penii Williams, the daughter of Arthur and Virginia Williams, stated, “I found, on the books, in black and white, that in the 1950s and 1960s there was money available for families to get their houses fixed up. But nobody ever came around. Families whose houses had fallen into disrepair did not know about the funds, and would sell out to Roger Brassard.”¹³¹

Not all African American families moved from College Hill during the renewal years. Jesse and Willie Edwards Chapman, who had moved to Providence by 1938, rented part of 31-33 Olney Street (before 1857; Photo 20). By 1940 the Chapmans had moved to 81 Benefit Street (1786; Photo 38), and they bought the property in 1944. By this time Jesse was working as a houseman for Brown’s Phi Delta Theta fraternity. The Chapmans rented part of the house at 81 Benefit Street, as well as the house at the rear of the lot (built between 1857 and 1875), to other African American families. Willie Chapman recalled that in the late 1950s realtors offered her about twenty thousand dollars for the lot and both houses. “One agent sat out there all day and evening waiting to see my husband,” Chapman told a reporter in 1981. She continued,

I told him there was no need to wait because my husband and I had the same idea. We didn’t want to sell. Jesse told him that when he got home. A lot of people who sold their houses in those days didn’t know what was going to happen to the street. They didn’t see the value in the houses. They saw them as old, and figured they might as well get out. But I didn’t sell. My father was a buyer and seller of property down in North Carolina, so I could see what was going to happen.¹³²

¹³¹ Greenfield, “Marketing the Past”: 176. See also Karen Davis, “Reunion on College Hill,” *Providence Journal-Bulletin*, 9 September 1999, quoted in Jerzyk, “Gentrification’s Third Way”: 419; *African Americans on College Hill*: 5, 6, 8. Sidney A. Lima’s parents had come from the Cape Verde Islands in the 1910s. In 1930 the family lived at 10 Wickenden Street but had moved to 77½ Benevolent Street by 1949, which had been consistently rented to people of color since the late 19th century. Neither house survives. The 1962 city directory shows Sidney A. Lima as a fire department ladderman living in his parents’ Benevolent Street household; the 1964 shows him and his wife Mary at 7 Jenckes Street.

¹³² “Willie’s Glad She Stayed,” unidentified newspaper clipping hand-dated 3 May 1981, folder 5, box GB6, Congdon Street Baptist Church Records, RIHS.

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By 1964, the displacement of African American residents from College Hill inspired the formation of the Benefit Street Association, which urged city officials to keep “the existing population characteristics with a minimum discomfort to and displacement of present inhabitants.”¹³³

While the northern end of Benefit Street and other parts of College Hill were the focus of restoration, the Providence Redevelopment Authority carried out a significant urban renewal project on Lippitt Hill, mostly outside the district but including the north side of Olney Street. The project took hundreds of houses and displaced five thousand people in this historically African American neighborhood to create University Heights, a “superblock” development that included a shopping center and a garden apartment complex. Constructed between 1962 and 1968 to designs by Los Angeles-based Victor Gruen Associates, University Heights was intended to be economically and racially integrated.¹³⁴ Two types of FHA mortgages were available to residents, as a way to promote income diversity, and the exterior design of the low-income blocks matched that of the higher-income housing units.¹³⁵

Many houses in Fox Point in the southern end of the district were rehabilitated during this period; as was the case on Benefit Street, rents often became unaffordable after restoration. According to one account:

As a result, the Cape Verdean presence on South Main Street vanished by the 1960s. Over the next twenty-five years, multi-family houses on Sheldon, Transit, Arnold, and John streets became single-family homes for Brown and RISD faculty and for executives attracted by Fox Point’s proximity to downtown. Once-residential Wickenden Street gradually turned into a thoroughfare of restaurants and shops, many of which catered to the new breed of Fox Point resident.¹³⁶

The 1960s also brought considerable debate about racial inequity to Brown University and Pembroke College. African American men were first admitted to Brown in the 1870s, and the first to graduate were Inman E. Page and George W. Milford, in 1877. Between that year and 1947, Brown graduated an average of less than one African American man a year. The first African American Pembroke graduate was Ethel Tremaine Robinson in 1905. Unlike Page and Milford, Robinson was from Providence; she had come to the city with her mother Julia from the District of Columbia when she was a child.

¹³³ Greenfield, “Marketing the Past”: 177. According to Greenfield, in 1964 this group, renamed North Benefit Neighborhood Association, combined with the Providence Preservation Society to press the city to rezone the area from multifamily to two-family occupancy, which increased rents and displaced more families.

¹³⁴ *Mount Hope: Neighborhood Analysis* (Providence: Department of Planning and Urban Development, 1977); Woodward and Sanderson, *Providence: A Citywide Survey*; Lucy Boltz, “Grafting Memory,” 46, cited in Armstrong, “Community of Spirit.” The authority had not developed a relocation plan for displaced occupants, and the city expected the area around the intersection of North Main and Benefit Streets and northern Pratt Street to feel immediate pressure from people seeking new housing.

¹³⁵ For more on University Heights, see Joseph Conforti, “Irving Fain and the Fair Housing Movement in Rhode Island, 1958-1970,” *Rhode Island History* 45, 1 (February 1986): 23-35.

¹³⁶ Sutton, “The People Next Door.”

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Robinson had become an English instructor at Howard University by 1908 and helped found Alpha Kappa Alpha, the first African American sorority in the country, while there; her sister Cora Collette Robinson graduated from Pembroke in 1909 and taught at Tuskegee Institute.¹³⁷ Although in many years there was at least one African American graduate of Pembroke, twenty-two of the graduating classes between 1914 and 1953 included no women of color.¹³⁸

Early in 1968, sixty-two African American students at Brown and Pembroke formally requested changes in staffing, curriculum, and the composition of the student body to reflect more accurately the history and presence of African Americans. “The University has been laboring under the mistaken impression that we are happy here because we have been quiet,” the Brown Afro-American Student Society stated in a letter to Brown president Ray L. Heffner. “We cannot afford to be quiet any longer. Brown is a stifling, frustrating, degrading place for black students. This situation is especially intolerable in a university which professes to be a bulwark of American liberalism.” The Afro-American Student Society sought an African American studies major, an African American admissions officer at Pembroke, new admissions and financial aid policies, and representation of people of color in the student and staff population equaling 11%, the share of African Americans in the nation’s population. Heffner agreed to admit more students of color but opposed the proposed quotas, which prompted the colleges’ African American students to walk out on 5 December 1968. They went to Congdon Street Baptist Church at 17 Congdon Street (1874-75; Photo 33), where the congregation fed and sheltered them as they waited for a more satisfactory response from Brown’s administration. Heffner submitted a proposal to them pledging to seek applications “from all economic and social levels including the urban ghettos” and to bring about a “very significant” increase in African American enrollment through more active recruitment. The students returned to campus on the evening of 8 December.¹³⁹

The students’ activism mirrored calls for change in the broader community. In 1965, a University of Rhode Island survey found that residential segregation in Providence was high compared to other New England cities; the population of color in nine of the city’s thirty-seven census tracts stood 15% or higher, while twenty-four of those tracts had virtually no African American residents. Providence, the

¹³⁷ See *Slavery and Justice*: 69. Cora Robinson married Hendrick Van Leesten of Dutch Guiana and by 1920 had returned to Providence with her son, Hendrick; she worked in Providence as a laundry checker in 1920 and a rooming house proprietor in 1930.

¹³⁸ These figures come from a review of Pembroke’s Brun-Mael yearbooks over this period. We have been unable to document the claim that Pembroke African American women lived in houses on Pratt Street because they could not live in Pembroke dorms. Photographs and known student addresses suggest that black residents were living in these dormitories in the 1950s.

¹³⁹ Though African Americans may have composed 11% of the student body at some point after 1968, they were 6.7% of the undergraduate population in 2014. In 2010 African Americans were 12.2 percent of the national population. Afro-American Student Society at Brown University to Ray L. Heffner, 17 May 1968, folder 17-31, Box GB2, Congdon Street Baptist Church Records (Mss 936), RIHS; Memo, Brown University, 8 December 1968, and undated press release (probably 5 December 1968), Folder 20, Box GBs, Congdon Street Baptist Church Records. “Brown University Study Body Diversity for Fall 2014,” Office of Institutional Research, Brown University website, <https://www.brown.edu/about/administration/institutional-research/sites/brown.edu.about.administration.institutional-research/files/uploads/StudentDiversityFall2014.pdf>.

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study's authors maintained, was "as segregated as many cities of the Deep South."¹⁴⁰ In the same year two thousand residents protesting race-based housing discrimination marched from Providence City Hall to the State House, which helped impel the Rhode Island General Assembly to pass a long-dormant bill banning the practice. Some Providence residents who were active in the Civil Rights movement had ties to College Hill; Clifford Montiero, who grew up on Benefit Street, participated in the 1965 Selma to Montgomery March, registered voters in the South, was a leader in the Rhode Island chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality, and was active in the Providence chapter of the NAACP, serving as its President from 2000-2010.¹⁴¹

In recent years, some College Hill institutions have begun to wrestle with their historical ties to slavery and the transatlantic slave trade. In 2003, Brown University's President, Ruth J. Simmons, appointed a Steering Committee on Slavery and Justice, resulting in a report detailing the University's entanglement with slavery, published in 2006; the creation of The Center for the Study of Slavery and Justice, a scholarly research center at Brown, in 2012; and the dedication of a slavery memorial, designed by the sculptor Martin Puryear, near the College Edifice (1770) (now University Hall) in 2014. The Episcopal Diocese of Rhode Island is developing a museum focused on the trans-Atlantic slave trade and a center for racial reconciliation at the former Cathedral of St. John at 265 North Main Street (1810).

Over the past few decades, people of African descent have taken steps to document and interpret their own histories. The Rhode Island Black Heritage Society (RIBHS) was founded in 1975, under the auspices of the Rhode Island Historical Society, in order to gather stories, collect artifacts and documents, and share information with the public. The RIBHS mounted its first exhibit, titled "Creative Survival," in 1985. The Cape Verdean Museum Exhibit was established in 2003, the first museum in the country dedicated to telling the story of the Cape Verdean experience in America, including the Fox Point community. In 1999, the Urban League of Rhode Island sponsored a gathering of College Hill's black residents, who shared personal reminiscences of the district in the second half of the 20th century; these stories were compiled in a publication, "African Americans on College Hill, 1950-1979" – an important record of both change and continuity in the district.

¹⁴⁰ Leon F. Bouvier and Germaine Denaker, "The Negro in Rhode Island: A Demographic Survey" (University of Rhode Island Occasional Papers in Political Science, 1965), cited in Armstrong, "Community of Spirit."

¹⁴¹ "An Activist's Return to Selma," *The Providence Journal*, 21 March 2015; "Civil Rights Icon Montiero Honored," *The Providence Journal*, 1 March 2018.

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College Hill Historic District (Additional Documentation)
Name of Property
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College Hill Historic District (Additional Documentation)
Name of Property
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College Hill Historic District (Additional Documentation)
Name of Property
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College Hill Historic District (Additional Documentation)
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College Hill Historic District (Additional Documentation) Name of Property
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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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National Park Service

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Section number 9-11 Page 12

College Hill Historic District (Additional Documentation) Name of Property
Providence, Rhode Island County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Kathryn Grover and Neil Larson, Preservation Consultants; edited by Joanna M. Doherty and Sarah Zurier, Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission

organization: Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission

street & number: 150 Benefit Street

city or town: Providence state: RI zip code: 02903

e-mail: joanna.doherty@preservation.ri.gov

telephone: 401-222-4136

date: June 2018

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

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Continuation Sheet

College Hill Historic District (Additional Documentation) ----- Name of Property
Providence, Rhode Island ----- County and State
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Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: College Hill Historic District (Additional Documentation)
 City or Vicinity: Providence
 County: Providence
 State: Rhode Island
 Name of Photographer: Neil Larson (Photos 2, 4-7, 9-12, 16, 18-21, 23-33, 35-36, 38)
 Joanna M. Doherty (Photos 1, 3, 8, 13-15, 17, 22, 34, 37)
 Date of Photographs: May 2016 (Photos 2, 4, 5, 7, 16, 20, 27, 28, 30, 32, 33, 36)
 December 2016 (Photos 6, 9-12, 18, 19, 21, 23-26, 29, 31, 35, 38)
 April 2018 (Photos 1, 3, 8, 13-15, 17, 22, 34, 37)
 Location of Original Digital Files: Rhode Island Historical Preservation and Heritage
 Commission, 150 Benefit Street, Providence, RI 02903
 Number of Photographs: 38

- Photo #1 Stephen Hopkins House at 15 Hopkins Street (1707, 1743), view looking southwest showing north (front) and east elevations.
- Photo #2 Joseph Whipple House at 8 Burr's Lane (ca. 1720), view looking southeast showing north (front) and west elevations.
- Photo #3 Dr. Jabez Bowen House at 39 Bowen Street (1739), view looking southeast showing west (front) and north elevations.
- Photo #4 Joseph Brown House at 50 South Main Street (1774), view looking northeast showing west (front) and south elevations.
- Photo #5 John Brown House at 52 Power Street (1786-88), view looking northwest showing south (front) and east elevations.
- Photo #6 Joseph Jenckes House at 43 Benefit Street (1774), view looking northeast showing west (front) and south elevations.

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College Hill Historic District (Additional Documentation)
Name of Property
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- Photo #7 John Carter House at 21 Meeting Street (1772), view looking southwest showing north (front) and east elevations.
- Photo #8 Market House at Market Square (1773, 1797, 1865, 1950), view looking northeast showing south and west elevations.
- Photo #9 Sullivan Dorr House at 109 Benefit Street (1809), view looking north showing south (front) elevation.
- Photo #10 Thomas Poynton Ives House at 66 Power Street (1806), view looking northeast showing south (front) and west elevations.
- Photo #11 Capt. George Benson House at 64 Angell Street (1794), view looking north showing south elevation.
- Photo #12 Harding Stoddard House at 10 Thayer Street (1817-25), view looking northwest showing south (front) and east elevations.
- Photo #13 Sherman S. Mars House at 251 Williams Street (1847), view looking southwest showing north (front) and east elevations.
- Photo #14 George Henry House at 242 Williams Street (ca. 1865), view looking northeast showing south (front) and west elevations.
- Photo #15 Henry B. Anthony House at 5 Benevolent Street (1844), view looking southwest showing north (front) and east elevations.
- Photo #16 The Brick Schoolhouse at 24 Meeting Street (1769-70), view looking north showing south (front) elevation.
- Photo #17 Providence Shelter for Colored Children at 20 Olive Street (1849-50), view looking northwest showing south (front) and east elevations.
- Photo #18 House at 72 John Street (before 1850), view looking northwest showing south (front) and east elevations.
- Photo #19 Luther Pearson House at 6 Thayer Street (1825-29), view looking northwest showing south (front) and east elevations.
- Photo #20 House at 31-33 Olney Street (before 1857), view looking southeast showing north (front) and west elevations.
- Photo #21 Edward & Christiana Carteaux Bannister House at 93 Benevolent Street (before 1857), view looking southeast showing north (front) and west elevations.

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College Hill Historic District (Additional Documentation)
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- Photo #22 John E. Church House at 265 Williams Street (1867), view looking southwest showing north (front) and east elevations.
- Photo #23 Alexander Gorham Houses at 291 Brook Street (ca. 1890; left) and 287 Brook Street (ca. 1890; right), view looking southeast showing west (front) and north elevations.
- Photo #24 William Blodgett House at 43 Transit Street (1840-45), view looking southeast showing west (front) and north elevations.
- Photo #25 John Justin House at 57 Sheldon Street (1828), view looking southeast showing north (front) and west elevations.
- Photo #26 William Rea House at 5 Burr's Lane (ca. 1855), view looking northwest showing south (front) and east elevations.
- Photo #27 Samuel Staples House II at 50 Benefit Street (ca. 1805), view looking northwest showing south (front) and east elevations.
- Photo #28 Leonard Blodget House at 10 Jenckes Street (1830-32), view looking northeast showing south (front) and west elevations.
- Photo #29 Edward P. Knowles Block at 149-155 Benefit Street (1862), view looking southeast showing west elevation.
- Photo #30 Daniel Y. Stickney House at 49-51 Olney Street (1853), view looking southwest showing north (street) and east elevations.
- Photo #31 Stephen B. Miller House at 12-14 Benefit Street (1889-93), view looking west showing east elevation.
- Photo #32 Ruth T. Scott House at 150 Prospect Street (1867), view looking northwest showing east (front) and south elevations.
- Photo #33 Congdon Street Baptist Church at 17 Congdon Street (1874-75), view looking northeast showing south and west elevations.
- Photo #34 Olney Street Baptist Church at 100 Olney Street (1962-63), view looking northwest showing south (front) and east elevations.
- Photo #35 Portuguese Chapel and Parish House/Sheldon Street Mission at 51 Sheldon Street (1904), view looking southeast showing north (front) and west elevations.
- Photo #36 Albert G. Angell House at 15 Pratt Street (1849-52), view looking northwest showing east (front) and south elevations.

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Continuation Sheet

College Hill Historic District (Additional Documentation) ----- Name of Property
Providence, Rhode Island ----- County and State
----- Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

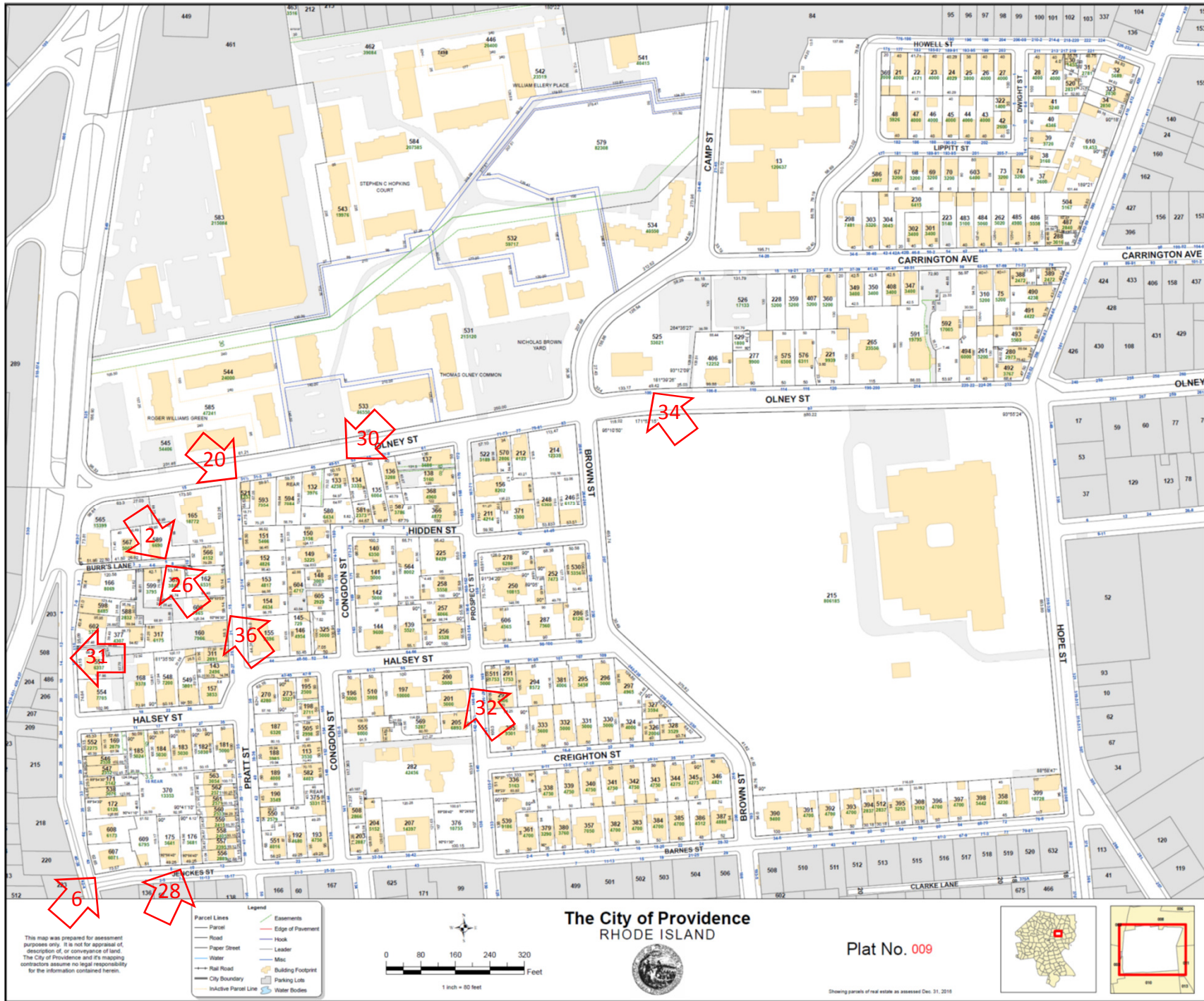
Section number 9-11 Page 16

- Photo #37 Gershom Jones-John Howland House at 102 Benefit Street (1784), view looking northwest showing east (front) and south elevations.

- Photo #38 Seth Wheaton House at 81 Benefit Street (1786), view looking northeast showing west (front) and south elevations. A separate house at 81R Benefit Street, built for Peter Church in 1856, is visible in the rear at right.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

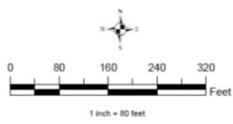


**College Hill Historic District (Additional Documentation), Providence, Rhode Island
Photo Key Map No. 1**

Note: Shading does not denote historic district boundaries.

This map was prepared for assessment purposes only. It is not for approval of, description of, or conveyance of land. The City of Providence and its mapping contractors assume no legal responsibility for the information contained herein.

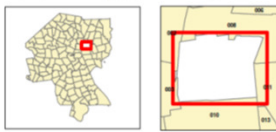
- | | | | |
|--|----------------------|--|--------------------|
| | Parcel Line | | Easements |
| | Road | | Edge of Pavement |
| | Paper Street | | Hook |
| | Water | | Leader |
| | Rail Road | | Mac |
| | City Boundary | | Building Footprint |
| | Inactive Parcel Line | | Paving Lot |
| | | | Water Bodies |



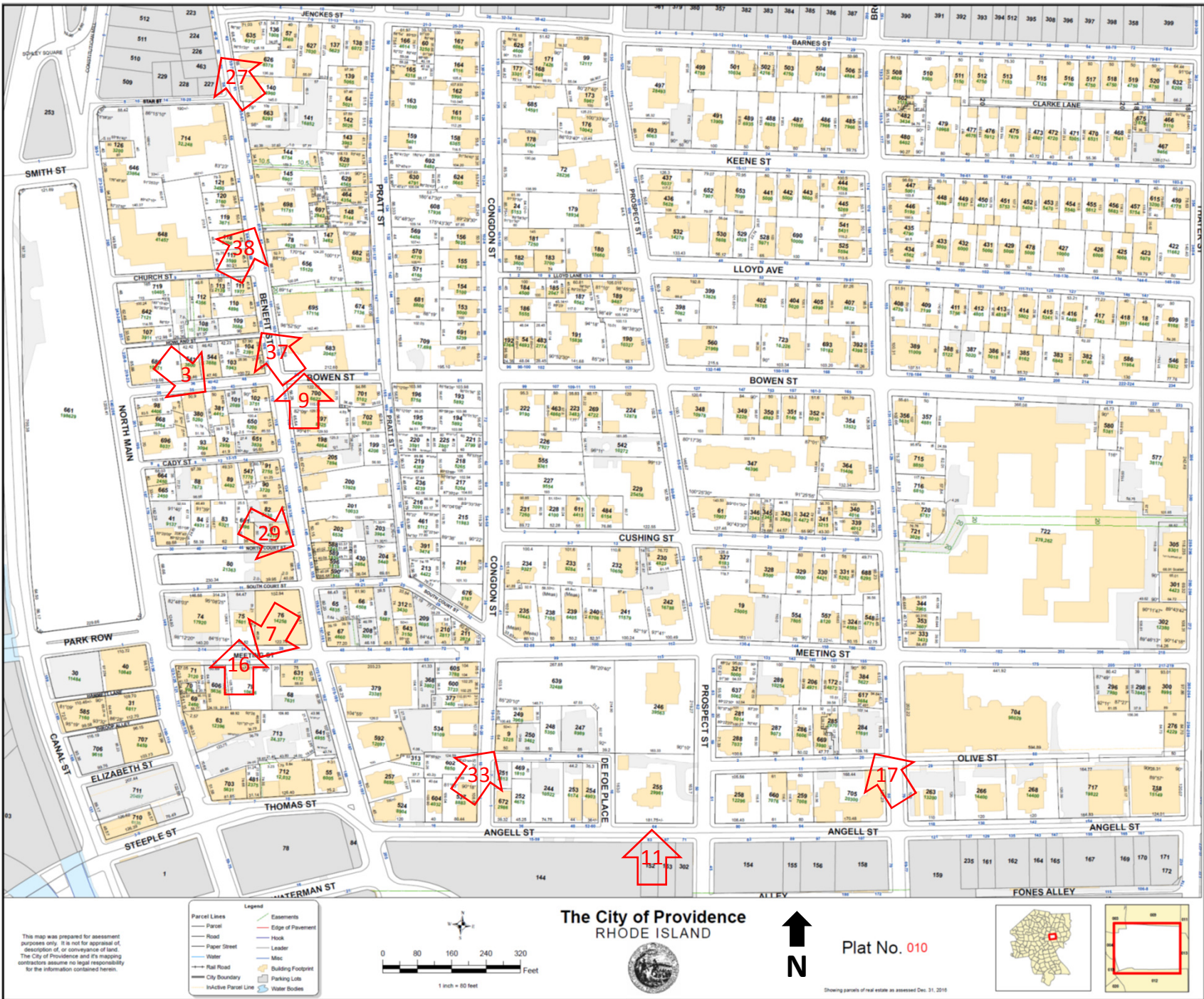
The City of Providence
RHODE ISLAND



Plat No. 009



Showing parcels of real estate as assessed Dec. 31, 2018



**College Hill Historic District (Additional Documentation), Providence, Rhode Island
Photo Key Map No. 2**

Note: Shading does not denote historic district boundaries.

This map was prepared for assessment purposes only. It is not for appraisal, description of, or conveyance of land. The City of Providence and its mapping contractors assume no legal responsibility for the information contained herein.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| Parcel Lines | Easements |
| Road | Edge of Pavement |
| Paper Street | Hawk |
| Water | Leader |
| Rail Road | Misc |
| City Boundary | Building Footprint |
| Inactive Parcel Line | Parking Lot |
| | Water Bodies |



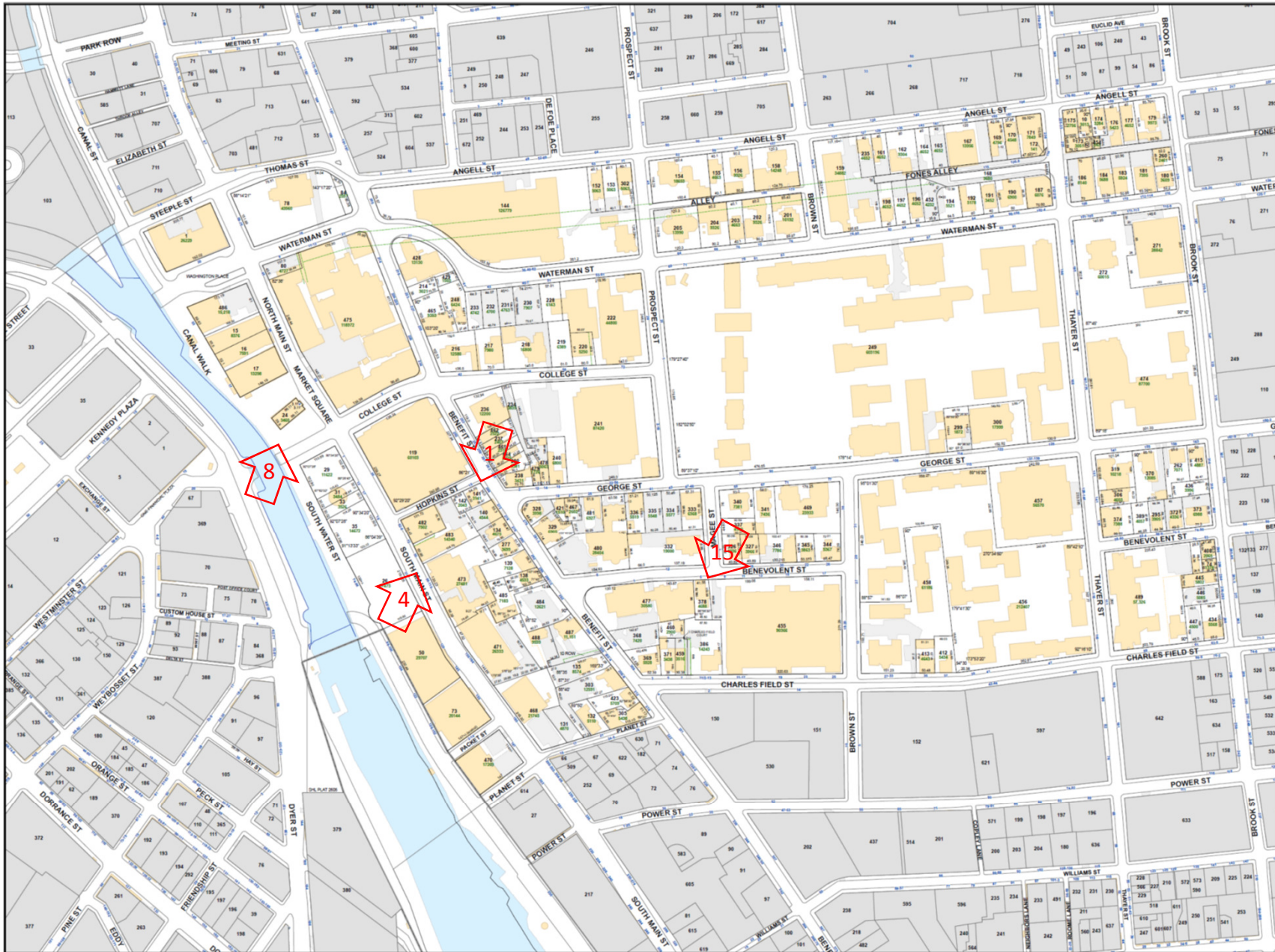
The City of Providence
RHODE ISLAND



Plat No. 010

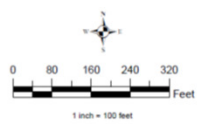


Showing parcels of real estate as assessed Dec. 31, 2016



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Legend	
Parcel Lines	Essences
Road	Edge of Pavement
Paper Street	Hook
Water	Leader
Rail Road	Misc
City Boundary	Building Footprint
Inactive Parcel Line	Parking Lots
	Water Bodies



The City of Providence
RHODE ISLAND

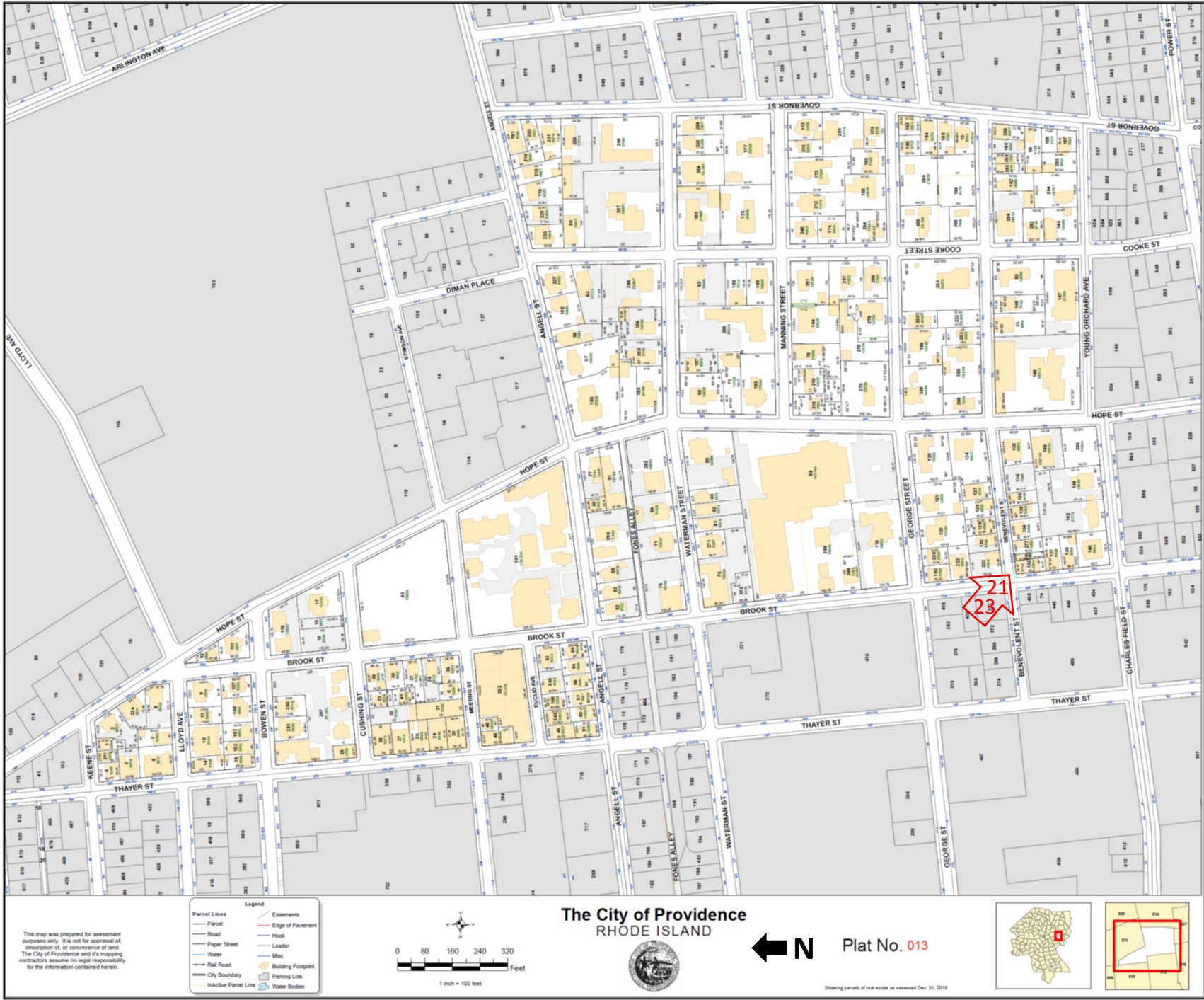


Plat No. 012



Showing parcels of real estate as assessed Dec. 31, 2016

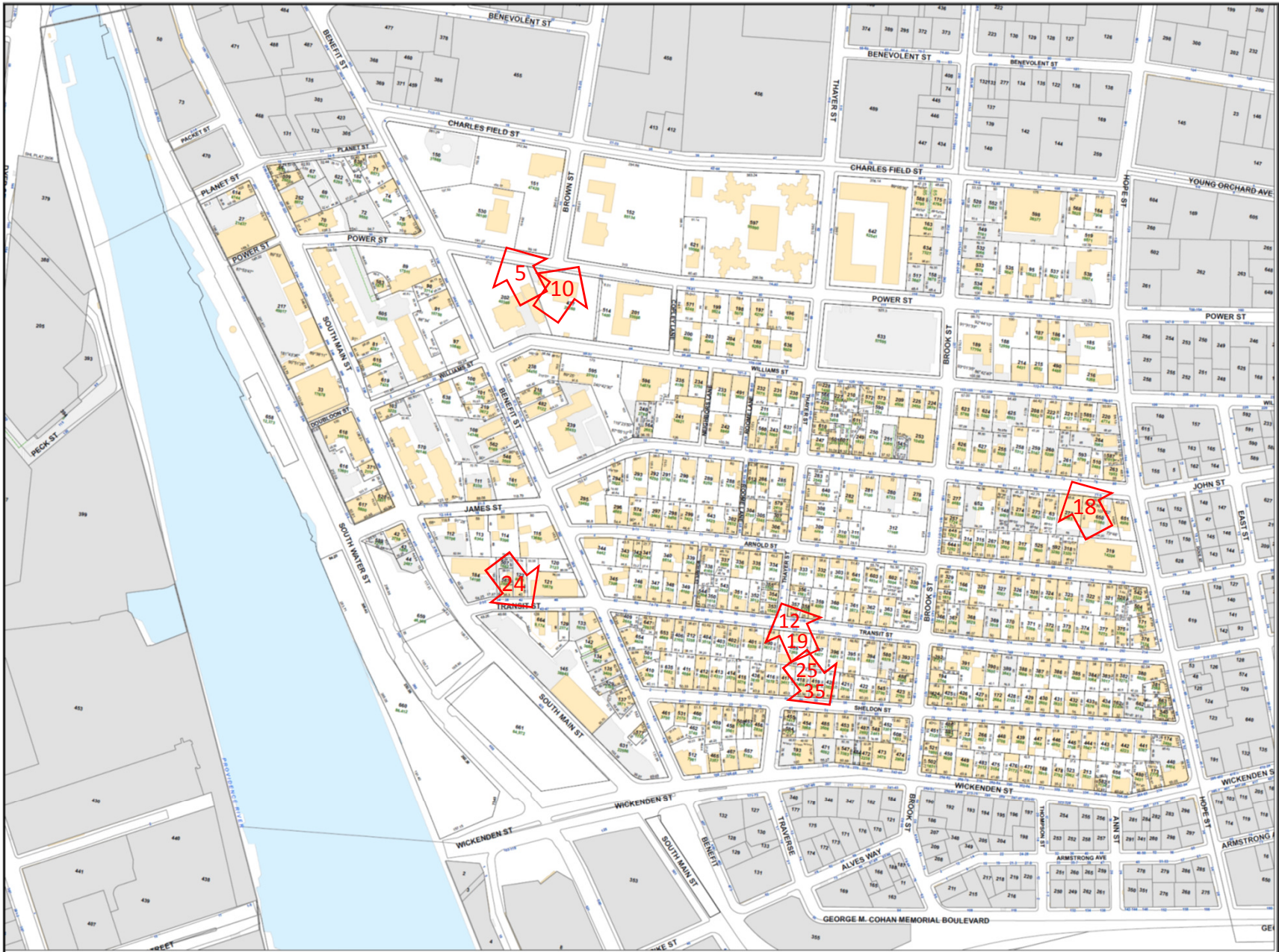
College Hill Historic District (Additional Documentation), Providence, Rhode Island
Photo Key Map No. 3
Note: Shading does not denote historic district boundaries.



College Hill Historic District (Additional Documentation), Providence, Rhode Island
 Photo Key Map No. 4

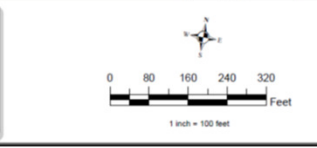
Note: Shading does not denote historic district boundaries.

Showing parcels of real estate as assessed Dec. 31, 2010




This map was prepared for assessment purposes only. It is not for appraisal or description of, or conveyance of land. The City of Providence and its mapping contractors assume no legal responsibility for the information contained herein.

Legend	
Parcel Lines	Essments
Road	Edge of Pavement
Paper Street	Hook
Water	Leader
Rail Road	Misc
City Boundary	Building Footprint
Inclusive Parcel Line	Parking Lots
	Water Bodies



The City of Providence
RHODE ISLAND




Plat No. 016



Showing parcels of real estate as assessed Dec. 31, 2016

College Hill Historic District (Additional Documentation), Providence, Rhode Island
Photo Key Map No. 5
Note: Shading does not denote historic district boundaries.



**College Hill Historic District (Additional Documentation), Providence, Rhode Island
Photo Key Map No. 6**

Note: Shading does not denote historic district boundaries.





1000 WEST
1000 WEST

8









NO
PARKING
ANY
TIME
←





EGE STREET

CANAL









CITIZEN PENSION HOUSE
1923

10

NO PARKING
8:00 AM TO 5:00 PM
10/20/18



251







PPS Meeting Hall
1850 BUILT
1900 RENOVATED

Esso WHAT'S STORAGE







RILEY BROWN
HOUSE
1929



JEFFREY GOODMAN
SQUARE

OLNEY ST

OLNEY ST

PRATT ST

151

OPEN



NO PARKING ANY TIME



336-150



GOVERNOR

100



117
BENEVOLENT



43

see. spot. run.
off-leash recreation for a healthy + happy dog

TRANSET

401.286.9185
www.see-spot-run.com

414 YN2

RESERVED
PARKING





WILLIAM REA

5









51 49











St. Paul's Street
Church
KING'S CHURCH SERVICE
SUNDAY SCHOOL
10:30 AM
11:00 AM
11:30 AM
12:00 PM
— AMERICAN SOCIETY
— AMERICAN SOCIETY OF LITERATURE

MAC
←





Small white plaque on the side of the house.

HE 560



National Register of Historic Places
Memo to File

Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

RECEIPT

PROPERTY

College Hill Historic District

STATE

R.O.

DATE OF RECEIPT

9/14/70

YES

NO

NUMBER

70.11.44.0016

11/10/70

DATA PAGE

✓

13

PHOTO (S)

✓

PHOTODESCRIPTION(S)

✓

MAP (S)

✓

2

MAP DESCRIPTION (S)

✓

LOGGED

✓

ACKNOWLEDGE

9/15

REMARKS

ack. - ok.

REVIEW

Do indefinite acreage ok? Boundaries alright for write up? otherwise ok

Merrin

10/21/70

HISTORIAN

ok

Levy

10/21/70

HISTORIAN

ARCHITECT

OK if boundaries are OK for Betty

Chambers

10-22-70

ASST. CLERK

CLERK

ok

Wm

10/24/70

ENTRY

CHIEF, CAMP

ok

11-10-70

EDITORIAL PROCESSING, EDITOR

Boundaries sufficient. Good district although description is rather vague.

10/23/70

ED

Federal Register Entry

1/4/71

Annual Edition Entry

Logged

11/10/70

Card

11/10/70

WORKING INDEX

9.14.70.1



PROPERTY: Colleg Hill Historic District STATE R.I.

Boundary
Change

WORKING NUMBER

TECH REVIEW

Photos _____

Maps 1 _____

CONTROL REVIEW

~~Should we send this~~ Should we send this back because number 12 is not original. Its typed.

cm
8-27-
73

otherwise

OK

HISTORIAN

These new boundaries are the same as the NPL - R.I.s. wants to have these smaller boundaries because it contends that the vague explanation of area of district under description in original nomination defined the smaller area even though the larger boundaries are specifically stated in the boundary description. The

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

clarification problem has arisen because I want to tear down 2 bldgs within larger boundary of nomination. R.I.s. contends they are not in District. We need a decision on this fast so I can

ARCHEOLOGIST

advise Myra at Council. Eric N. advises me that big area should be on NR but they're running into problems with Brown University which is building dorms on site of 2 houses, & he says they really meant the smaller boundaries

REVIEW UNIT CHIEF

when they nominated property. Reluctantly, I think we have to go along with them.

BRANCH CHIEF

Accept
8-27-73
C. Skell

KEEPER

National Register write-up _____

Send-back _____

Federal Register entry _____

Re-submit _____

Entered _____

Property College Hill Historic District

State Rhode Island

Working Number 3.12.76.2735

Providence

TECHNICAL
Photos 14
Maps 1

ATM incorrect

Called 5.17.76 CONTROL
pl CM
OK 3.26.76

This is a long well researched nomination which neglects the basic questions. We must have a ~~map~~ better map than the USGS map. The map should certainly include the boundaries of the 2 districts within the area already on the register (mean (NHL) and the nomination should detail the additions (over)

HISTORIAN

Call + Return
W.R. Line
5/24/76

Nomination's major concern is with establishing historical significance of Providence. Nomination identifies four distinct neighborhoods; each should stand as a distinct district, I also agree with Ray's objections

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

Call + Return
LeBovich
5.24.76

Acres larger than that suggested in ~~former~~ College Hill HOD Study (301 acres) and includes land south of highway (George W. Colman)

ARCHEOLOGIST

inclusive district
no limited
Accept
5.25.76

distinct from neighborhood because it is elevated

boundaries follow natural lines

concentrations of intrusions

OTHER

HAER

Inventory _____
Review _____

REVIEW UNIT CHIEF

BRANCH CHIEF

Accept
Cole++
8/6/76

all problems taken care of by additional material submitted

KEEPER

Hump
8.7.76

National Register Write-up _____ Send-back _____ Entered _____
Federal Register Entry _____ Re-submit _____

Boundary Change approved 8/11/76

INT:2106-74

TECHNICAL Photos

and justify their inclusion. For an area this size we certainly need more photos, identification of structures & photos on map. No discussion is given about how the boundaries were selected -- how area to North & East differs from the district and why areas such as Hope Street High school, the western most section of the district, and the southern area south of the freeway are included.

ARCHAEOLOGIST
OTHER

HAER
Inventory
Review

REVIEW UNIT CHIEF

BRANCH CHIEF

KEEPER
all photos from
can be submitted
with the application

National Register Write-up
Federal Register Entry
Send-back
Re-submit
Entered

Providence Preservation Society

24 MEETING STREET PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND 02903 TEMPLE 1-7440

March 29, 1967

Rec'd
MAR 31 1967
Prov. Pres. Soc.

The Honorable Claiborne Pell
Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Claiborne:

Because of the concentration of important historic buildings in the College Hill Area, the progress made in their restoration, and the proximity to the new National Roger Williams Spring Park, the National Park Service has indicated that we would receive their support in having the general College Hill Area declared a National Historic District. This is very welcome news, and we would like to pursue this further.

Would you and Senator Pastore advise us as to the proper procedure to accomplish this?

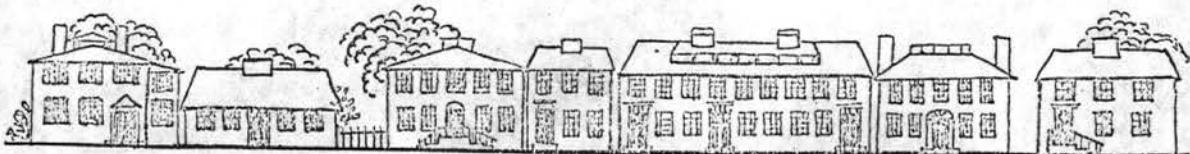
We are now preparing a list of important buildings in the area with pictures and research information on each building plus a list of 150 historic houses that have been restored since 1956. This material can be forwarded to the proper authorities after we have learned from you how to proceed with this project.

We appreciate past favors and your continued help and cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Wash
Washington Irving
President

WI/y



United States Senate

April 7th, 1967

RE: Declaring of College Hill area of Providence, Rhode Island, a National Historic District - per telephone call between Mr. Harrison and Mr. Potter, of Senator Pell's staff)

Respectfully referred to
Mr. Frank Harrison
Director, Congressional Relations
National Park Service

Interior Building
Washington, D. C.

for such consideration as the communication
herewith submitted may warrant, and for a report
thereon, in duplicate to accompany return of
inclosure.

By direction of

Claiborne Pell

U. S. S.

RECEIVED
APR 24 2 25 PM '67

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON SERVICE
ELECTRON

Providence Preservation Society

24 MEETING STREET PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND 02903 TEMPLE 1-7440

March 29, 1967

The Honorable John O. Pastore
Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Pastore:

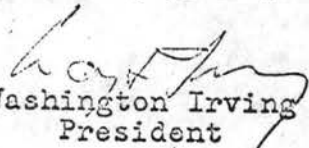
Because of the concentration of important historic buildings in the College Hill Area, the progress made in their restoration, and the proximity to the new National Roger Williams Spring Park, the National Park Service has indicated that we would receive their support in having the general College Hill Area declared a National Historic District. This is very welcome news, and we would like to pursue this further.

Would you and Senator Pell advise us as to the proper procedure to accomplish this?

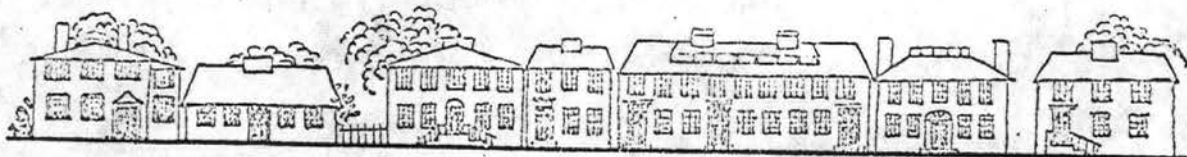
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We appreciate past favors and your continued help and cooperation.

Sincerely yours,


Washington Irving
President

WI/y



JOHN O. PASTORE, R.I.
CHAIRMAN

RICHARD B. RUSSELL, GA.
CLINTON P. ANDERSON, N. MEX.
ALBERT GORE, TENN.
HENRY M. JACKSON, WASH.
BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER, IOWA
GEORGE D. AIKEN, VT.
WALLACE F. BENNETT, UTAH
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JOHN T. CONWAY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

CHET HOLIFIELD, CALIF.
VICE CHAIRMAN
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WILLIAM H. BATES, MASS.
JOHN B. ANDERSON, ILL.
WILLIAM M. MCCULLOCH, OHIO

Congress of the United States
JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY

April 5, 1967

The Honorable George B. Hartzog, Jr.
Director
National Park Service
Interior Building
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Director Hartzog:

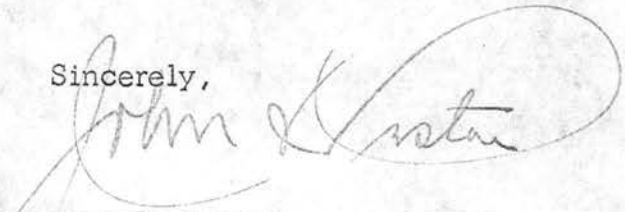
The Providence Preservation Society is engaged in a master project of historic restoration and desires to follow the proper procedure in submitting their request that the College Hill area of Providence be declared a National Historic District.

So that you will have an idea of the Society's proposal, I enclose a copy of a letter addressed to me by the President of the Society, Washington Irving.

It seems best that the instructions should come officially from you so that we may be certain that the correct steps are taken.

With all appreciation, I am

Sincerely,


John O. Pastore
United States Senator

JOP:mtl
Enclosure

H34-WSC-HH

APR 24 1967

Hon. John O. Pastore
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Pastore:

We wish to reply further to your inquiry in behalf of Mr. Washington Irving, President of the Providence Preservation Society, concerning the Society's request that the College Hill area of Providence, Rhode Island, be designated a National Historic District.

The National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, which is conducted by the National Park Service, is currently studying buildings associated with the historical development of American architecture. We will be pleased to evaluate the College Hill Historic District within the framework of this study for possible designation as a Registered National Historic Landmark. The Society need not make a formal request.

The field of American architecture is a complex one with a very large number of structures which merit consideration. For this reason, we have divided our study into three volumes. The first volume will be concerned with the Colonial period through the 18th century. Volume two will study the 19th century.

Our understanding is that there are both 18th and 19th century houses in College Hill. It would be very helpful if the Society would send to us the listing of restored houses with the pictures and research information that Mr. Irving indicates they have gathered. This information should enable us to determine the general character of the area and thus establish the proper volume within which to present College Hill.

A similar reply has been sent to the Honorable Claiborne Pell, United States Senate, in response to his inquiry in this matter. We appreciate your interest in the Registered National Historic Landmark program.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd) Harthon L. Bill

Acting Director

Enclosure

SIMILAR LETTER SENT TO:
Hon. Claiborne Pell, United States Senate

cc: Regional Director, Northeast, w/c of inc.
WSC-HHS, Mr. Sheely, w/c of inc. (4)
DAL, Mr. Melvin

HJSheely: cab 4/17/67 Retyped: HJSheely: bb1: 4-19-67

NOV 10 1970

H30-HR

Mr. Frederick C. Williamson
Director of Community Affairs
C.I.C. Building
289 Promenade Street
Providence, Rhode Island 02908

Dear Mr. Williamson:

We are pleased to inform you that College Hill Historic District in Providence, Rhode Island, has been placed on the National Register of Historic Places. Senators John O. Pastore and Claiborne Pell and Representative Fernand J. St Germain have also been notified. A leaflet explaining the National Register is enclosed for the property owner. Please withhold any publicity on this until you have received a carbon copy of the Congressional correspondence.

Sincerely yours,

Ernest Allen Connally
Chief, Office of Archeology
and Historic Preservation

Enclosure

NOV 10 1970

Entered in the National Register _____

CC:

HR

11/6/70

SMarusin:naf

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN HR

TELEPHONE REPORT

1. CALL TO: FROM (Name)

Annelin Lynch

2. ADDRESS (Tel. No. if needed)

RI

3. SUBJECT, PROJECT NO., ETC.

College Hill Historic District

4. DETAILS OF DISCUSSION

- acreage 486 or 361 ✓
- area south Cohen expressway?
- intrusions / new construction concentrated on Brown Campus
- Fox Point } retain scale, some infill, some school, community
northwest of High School } buildings

territory along West and South below highway
 - south is largely city park with ¹⁰⁻¹² some warehouses (late 19th C)
 - west side of Main St - commercial, rehabilitation, some new construction, parking lots.

486 is correct acreage + continuation

will send some streetscapes, rewrite acreage section

6.3.76

Annelin wanted to know if each structure had to be indicated - I said ~~no~~ no, but would like neighborhoods or large complexes indicated

NAME OF PERSON PLACING/RECEIVING CALL

Bill Lebowitz

TITLE

Arch Hist.

OFFICE

NR

an
Providence Co., RI
11/9/70
Cannally 11-10
Cannally 11/23
NOV 27 1970
Muller
11-24
Estes 11/24
Hartzog

H30-HR

Hon. John O. Pastore
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Pastore:

We are pleased to inform you that College Hill Historic District in Providence, Rhode Island, has been nominated by the State Liaison Officer appointed by the Governor for the implementation of the National Historic Preservation Program in Rhode Island and has been entered into the National Register of Historic Places. Senator Claiborne Pell and Representative Fernand J. St Germain have also been provided with this information. By copy of this letter, the State Liaison Officer, Mr. Frederick C. Williamson, Director of Community Affairs, C.I.C. Building, 289 Promenade Street, Providence, Rhode Island 02908, has likewise been notified. A leaflet explaining the National Register is enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE B. HARTZOG, JR.
Director

Enclosure

Entered in the National Register

NOV 10 1970

cc: Mr. Frederick C. Williamson, Director of Community Affairs, C.I.C. Building, 289 Promenade Street, Providence, Rhode Island 02908

Duplicate letters sent to: Hon. Claiborne Pell United States Senate Washington, D. C. Hon. Fernand J. St Germain House of Representatives Washington, D. C.

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN HR

SMarusin:naf

11/6/70

cc: Director, Northeast Region
LL: Mr. Melvin
T
HR

on
Providence Co., R.I. Marusine
4/9/70
Connally
11-10

NOV 10 1970

H30-HR

Mr. Frederick C. Williamson
Director of Community Affairs
C.I.C. Building
289 Promenade Street
Providence, Rhode Island 02908

Dear Mr. Williamson:

We are pleased to inform you that College Hill Historic District in Providence, Rhode Island, has been placed on the National Register of Historic Places. Senators John O. Pastore and Claiborne Pell and Representative Fernand J. St Germain have also been notified. A leaflet explaining the National Register is enclosed for the property owner. Please withhold any publicity on this until you have received a carbon copy of the Congressional correspondence.

Sincerely yours,

Ernest Allen Connally
Chief, Office of Archeology
and Historic Preservation

Enclosure

NOV 10 1970

Entered in the National Register _____

cc:

HR

11/6/70

SMarusin:naf

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN HR



STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS
150 Washington Street
Providence, R.I. 02903

July 31, 1973



Mr. Jerry Rogers, Chief of Registration
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
18th and C Streets N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20240

Re: Clarification of the boundaries of the College Hill Historic District as entered on the National Register

Dear Mr. Rogers:

As described in the present National Register nomination for the College Hill Historic District, the boundaries are not clearly stated. It was the understanding of the Review Committee, and they so voted, that the bounds of the National Register district should coincide with the bounds established by City Ordinance as the Providence Historic District shown on the enclosed map as a white area. Although the original nomination includes this map and describes briefly (in part 7) the nature of the district in relation to the larger College Hill Study Area, the maps submitted with the nomination and the description in part 2 do not clearly differentiate between the two entities, and this led to the error in the District as it was entered and described in the Federal Register.

The nomination written for the National Historic Landmark designation clearly defines the legal historic district as the Landmark district, and the written boundary description from the Landmarks nomination has been adapted for the enclosed amended nomination.

Since all the Commission's correspondence dealing with the College Hill boundaries are based on our understanding that the National Register district is identical with the Providence Historic District, it is important for us that the bounds for the College Hill Historic District be corrected as described above.

Mr. Jerry Rogers

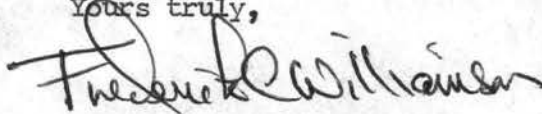
July 31, 1973

Page 2

We are currently enlarging, through new nominations, the amount of the College Hill Study Area on the National Register, but we wish to do this in an orderly manner, following A-95 and other review procedures to insure full participation by the Review Committee and state and local agencies.

As you have requested, I am enclosing an amended nomination for the College Hill Historic District which clarifies the boundaries for your records.

Yours truly,



Frederick C. Williamson
State Historic Preservation Officer

FCW:fp
enclosures

cc: Mrs. Downing
Mr. Hertfelder



an
Providence Co., RT
11/9/70
Cannally 11-10
Gasser 11/23
NOV 27 1970
Muller
11-24
Eston 11/24
Hartzog

H30-HR

Hon. John O. Pastore
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Pastore:

We are pleased to inform you that College Hill Historic District in Providence, Rhode Island, has been nominated by the State Liaison Officer appointed by the Governor for the implementation of the National Historic Preservation Program in Rhode Island and has been entered into the National Register of Historic Places. Senator Claiborne Pell and Representative Fernand J. St Germain have also been provided with this information. By copy of this letter, the State Liaison Officer, Mr. Frederick C. Williamson, Director of Community Affairs, C.I.C. Building, 289 Promenade Street, Providence, Rhode Island 02908, has likewise been notified. A leaflet explaining the National Register is enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE B. HARTZOG, JR.
Director

Enclosure

NOV 10 1970

Entered in the National Register

cc: Mr. Frederick C. Williamson, Director of Community Affairs, C.I.C. Building, 289 Promenade Street, Providence, Rhode Island 02908

Duplicate letters sent to: Hon. Claiborne Pell Hon. Fernand J. St Germain
United States Senate House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. Washington, D. C.

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN HR

SMarusin:naf

11/6/70

cc: Director, Northeast Region
LL: Mr. Melvin
T
HR

an
Providence Co., R.I. Providence
11/9/70
Connally
11-10

NOV 10 1970

H30-HR

Mr. Frederick C. Williamson
Director of Community Affairs
C.I.C. Building
289 Promenade Street
Providence, Rhode Island 02908

Dear Mr. Williamson:

We are pleased to inform you that College Hill Historic District in Providence, Rhode Island, has been placed on the National Register of Historic Places. Senators John O. Pastore and Claiborne Pell and Representative Fernand J. St Germain have also been notified. A leaflet explaining the National Register is enclosed for the property owner. Please withhold any publicity on this until you have received a carbon copy of the Congressional correspondence.

Sincerely yours,

Ernest Allen Connally
Chief, Office of Archeology
and Historic Preservation

Enclosure

NOV 10 1970

Entered in the National Register _____

cc: HR 11/6/70 SMarusin:naf BASIC FILE RETAINED IN HR



STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

HISTORICAL PRESERVATION COMMISSION
Old State House
150 Benefit Street
Providence, R. I. 02903
(401) 277-2678



July 16, 1976

Mr. William Lebovich
Review Unit, National Register
National Park Service
18th and C Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Mr. Lebovich:

Enclosed are the last missing pieces from Rhode Island's current proposed nominations. For the amended College Hill Historic District, Providence, I have enclosed four additional photographs representing Fox Point and the area north of Brown University, ten pages of textual clarifications and/or corrections which we ask you to substitute for those originally sent to the Park Service, and a district map. Also included are an interior photograph for Christ Episcopal Church in Providence, and a complete set of new photographs for Belton Court in Barrington. Can you please return the old ones to us so we may return them to Barrington College?

I trust these pieces fill in all the chinks you have uncovered in your review process. Please telephone me if this is not the case. (I may collapse, but I'd like to know!)

I hope the lateness of this material's arrival has not greatly inconvenienced you, especially in reviewing College Hill from which there are several current grant requests. We appreciate your help.

Sincerely yours,

Ancelin V. Lynch
Ancelin V. Lynch
National Register Coordinator

AVL/dn

Enclosures

DATE
10.6.76

TELEPHONE REPORT

TIME OF CALL
AM
PM

1. CALL TO: FROM (Name)

Ricardo Torres
Roy Weaver, Supt.

2. ADDRESS (Tel. No. if needed)

NPS Mid-Atlantic Region 223-3778
Roger Williams National Memorial

3. SUBJECT, PROJECT NO., ETC.

They were concerned that the RI SHPO had included the R. Williams National Memorial in the College Hill Historic District, improperly and that it would prevent the rehabilitation of the Gray House.

4. DETAILS OF DISCUSSION

As the boundary change had been submitted before April 1, 1976, RI did not need NPS comment.

I suggested That Torres go ahead with the NR form, indicating that the Gray House is not considered a resource.

Also, I explained the procedures for boundary change and removal of NR property where a professional error had been made.

Apparently, the Gray House is a utility structure to be rehabilitated as a visitor's center. Local preservationists want the structure restored to its 18th century state, but Torres and Weaver contend this is not yet feasible as there is no documentation for an accurate restoration. Locals have threatened 106 case.

I suggested that Torres discuss this situation with Jordan Tannenbaum, Advisory Council.

I called M. Sherfy, Mr. Utley's office, concerning this situation as that office had issued a pertinent memorandum last year.

NAME OF PERSON PLACING/RECEIVING CALL

TITLE

OFFICE

LEBOVITZ, Wm

ARCH HIST

NR

Roger Williams National Memorial
Saves

bounded on East by N. Main St
South by Lonsdale
West by Canal St
North by Smith St

Gray Watch shop at Smith + N. Main St.
utilitarian structure

Hahn Memorial Park (Roger Williams Spring)
at N. Main $\frac{1}{3}$ south of corner
of Smith + N. Main St

NPS never notified

now cannot carry out restoration/maintenance
+ will lose contract

18th C structure + with modern roof + 19th C
additions - no basis for restoration
to be made into visitor center

SHAPO objects to changes + wants 106

NPS: objects to it being on NR (no integrity) + to not
being informed

Advisory Council on
Historic Preservation
1522 K Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

Providence Co - R.I

SEP 1 1978

Mr. Stanley Bernstein
Executive Director
Providence Redevelopment Agency
40 Fountain Street
Providence, Rhode Island 02903

Dear Mr. Bernstein:

By letter of March 31, 1978, the Council requested the Providence Redevelopment Agency investigate the applicability of Section 106 of the National Preservation Act (16 USC 470f, as amended, 90 Stat. 1320) to your proposed approval of condominium apartment construction in the College Hill Historic District, a property included in the National Register of Historic Places. Since that time your Agency has contacted the Council and indicated that the Council and the Rhode Island State Historic Preservation Officer would be afforded an opportunity to review and approve design of any new construction on Parcels 6 and 7 in the Historic District.

Please advise the Council as to the status of the project and indicate whether a developer for the site has been identified, and if so, when we may expect project plans for the new construction.

Thank you for your continued cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Signed

Myra F. Harrison
Assistant Director
Office of Review and Compliance

cc:
FLO-HUD
SHPO-RI
ACRS



STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

HISTORICAL PRESERVATION COMMISSION

Old State House
150 Benefit Street
Providence, R.I. 02903
(401) 277-2678

APR 05 1989

NATIONAL
REGISTER

March 23, 1989

Ms. Carol Shull
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
P.O. Box 37123
Washington, DC 20013-7127

Dear Ms. Shull:

I enclose a new updated and comprehensive inventory for the College Hill Historic District. This district was entered on the National Register in 1970.

This new inventory is based on a re-survey of the district conducted in 1987-88; it provides information about a far greater number of resources in the district than were covered by the earlier inventory and provides, in addition, information about changes to buildings in the last decade. This inventory is not perfectly complete--a small number of entries reference a manuscript stored here at the Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission office--but it does achieve for greater comprehension than previous inventories. We expect in the future to add to this inventory.

The inventory was examined and approved by the Rhode Island Review Board at its 1 March 1989 meeting. No notification of property owners or local officials took place, as no new properties were proposed to be added to the National Register.

Sincerely,

Frederick C. Williamson
State Historic Preservation
Officer

/aa
enclosure

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

1. TYPE OF ACTION <input type="checkbox"/> PREAPPLICATION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> APPLICATION <small>(Mark appropriate box)</small> <input type="checkbox"/> NOTIFICATION OF INTENT (Cpt) <input type="checkbox"/> REPORT OF FEDERAL ACTION		2. APPLICANT'S APPLICATION Leave Blank	a. NUMBER HPC-76-14 b. DATE 19 76 10 15	3. STATE APPLICATION IDENTIFIER	a. NUMBER HPC-76-14 b. DATE ASSIGNED 1976 4 20
4. LEGAL APPLICANT/RECIPIENT a. Applicant Name : Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission b. Organization Unit : c. Street/P.O. Box : 150 Benefit Street d. City : Providence e. County : Providence f. State : Rhode Island g. ZIP Code: 02903 h. Contact Person (Name & telephone No.) : Frederick C. Williamson 401-277-2850				5. FEDERAL EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NO. 05-60-00522	
7. TITLE AND DESCRIPTION OF APPLICANT'S PROJECT College Hill Historic District: Manning Hall Restoration Project Exterior restoration of 1834 Greek Revival building, one of earliest on Brown University campus. Source of non-federal match is private funds of Brown University.				6. PROGRAM (From Federal Catalog) a. NUMBER 150904 b. TITLE Historic Preservation	
10. AREA OF PROJECT IMPACT (Names of cities, counties, States, etc.) Providence Providence State of Rhode Island				8. TYPE OF APPLICANT/RECIPIENT A-State H-Community Action Agency B-Interstate I-Higher Educational Institution C-Substate J-Indian Tribe District K-Other (Specify): D-County E-City F-School District G-Special Purpose District Enter appropriate letter <input type="checkbox"/> A	
13. PROPOSED FUNDING a. FEDERAL \$12,000 .00 b. APPLICANT 14,000 .00 c. STATE .00 d. LOCAL .00 e. OTHER .00 f. TOTAL \$26,000 .00				11. ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS BENEFITING 937,000	
14. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS OF: a. APPLICANT 02 b. PROJECT 01				12. TYPE OF APPLICATION A-New C-Ravision E-Augmentation B-Renewal D-Continuation Enter appropriate letter <input type="checkbox"/> A	
16. PROJECT START DATE Year month day 19 See #34				15. TYPE OF CHANGE (For 12c or 12e) A-Increase Dollars B-Decrease Dollars C-Increase Duration D-Decrease Duration E-Cancellation F-Other (Specify): Enter appropriate letter(s) <input type="checkbox"/>	
17. PROJECT DURATION 36 Months				19. EXISTING FEDERAL IDENTIFICATION NUMBER 44-76-00304-00	
18. ESTIMATED DATE TO BE SUBMITTED TO FEDERAL AGENCY 19 76 10 15				20. FEDERAL AGENCY TO RECEIVE REQUEST (Name, City, State, ZIP code) National Park Service, Washington, D. C. 20240	
21. REMARKS ADDED <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No				22. THE APPLICANT CERTIFIES THAT a. To the best of my knowledge and belief, data in this preapplication/application are true and correct, the document has been duly authorized by the governing body of the applicant and the applicant will comply with the attached assurances if the assistance is approved. b. If required by OMB Circular A-95 this application was submitted, pursuant to instructions therein, to appropriate clearinghouses and all responses are attached: No response attached (1) State <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (2) <input type="checkbox"/> (3) <input type="checkbox"/>	
23. CERTIFYING REPRESENTATIVE a. TYPED NAME AND TITLE Frederick C. Williamson State Historic Preservation Officer				b. SIGNATURE 	
24. AGENCY NAME Department of the Interior				c. DATE SIGNED Year month day 19 76 10 15	
26. ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT National Park Service				27. ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE Division of Grants	
29. ADDRESS 18th & C Sts., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20240				28. FEDERAL APPLICATION IDENTIFICATION 44-76-00304-00	
31. ACTION TAKEN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a. AWARDED <input type="checkbox"/> b. REJECTED <input type="checkbox"/> c. RETURNED FOR AMENDMENT <input type="checkbox"/> d. DEFERRED <input type="checkbox"/> e. WITHDRAWN				32. FUNDING a. FEDERAL \$ 12,000 .00 b. APPLICANT 14,000 .00 c. STATE .00 d. LOCAL .00 e. OTHER .00 f. TOTAL \$ 26,000 .00	
33. ACTION DATE 19 77 1 4				34. STARTING DATE 19 77 1 4	
35. CONTACT FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (Name and telephone number) Peter D. Herrick (202) 523-5054				36. ENDING DATE 19 80 1 3	
38. FEDERAL AGENCY A-95 ACTION a. In taking above action, any comments received from clearinghouses were considered. If agency response is due under provisions of Part 1, OMB Circular A-95, it has been or is being made.				37. REMARKS ADDED <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
38. FEDERAL AGENCY A-95 ACTION b. FEDERAL AGENCY A-95 OFFICIAL (Name and telephone no.) same as #35					

SECTION I - APPLICANT/RECIPIENT DATA

SECTION II - CERTIFICATION

SECTION III - FEDERAL AGENCY ACTION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Additional Documentation

Property Name: College Hill Historic District

Multiple Name:

State & County: RHODE ISLAND, Providence

Date Received: 6/22/2018 Date of Pending List: 7/9/2018 Date of 16th Day: 7/24/2018 Date of 45th Day: 8/6/2018 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number: AD70000019

Nominator: State

Reason For Review:

<input type="checkbox"/> Appeal	<input type="checkbox"/> PDIL	<input type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue
<input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape	<input type="checkbox"/> Photo
<input type="checkbox"/> Waiver	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National	<input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary
<input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission	<input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource	<input type="checkbox"/> Period
<input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> TCP	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years
	<input type="checkbox"/> CLG	

Accept Return Reject 8/6/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: The Additional Documentation provides detailed information and contextual background regarding the African American settlement of Providence and the College Hill area. The Documentation supports the addition of Ethnic Heritage-Black as an additional area of significance. The boundaries, NR criteria and period of significance for the district remain unchanged. College Hill was the site of a notable African American settlement in the city's early history and continued to serve as a residential, religious, institutional, social, and cultural focus for people of African descent into the latter half of the 20th century.

Recommendation/ Criteria: Accept Additional Documentation (Ethnic Heritage-Black)

Reviewer Paul Lusignan Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2229 Date 08/06/2018

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

HISTORICAL PRESERVATION & HERITAGE COMMISSION

Old State House • 150 Benefit Street • Providence, R.I. 02903-1209

TEL (401) 222-2678

FAX (401) 222-2968

TTY / Relay 711

Website www.preservation.ri.gov



June 15, 2018

Mr. J. Paul Loether
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Mail Stop 7228
1849 C St., NW
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Mr. Loether:

The enclosed disc contains the true and correct copy of the National Register of Historic Places nomination for the **College Hill Historic District (Additional Documentation)** in Providence, Rhode Island, to the National Register of Historic Places.

Notification procedures required by law have been followed. The nomination has been reviewed by the Rhode Island Review Board and approved.

Pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended in 1980, as State Historic Preservation Officer for Rhode Island, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register of Historic Places.

Sincerely,

Edward F. Sanderson
State Historic Preservation Officer

enclosure

COLLEGE HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT

(Resource Name)

70000019

(Reference Number[s])

6/1/88

(Date form completed)

PROVIDENCE

(County)

RHODE ISLAND

(State)

(Completed by)

Jeffrey Scrimshaw

STATUS:

- 1. MISSING _____
- 2. REMOVED/ DEMOLISHED _____
- 3. NHL
- 4. TR _____
- 5. MRA _____
- 6. OVER-SIZED _____
- 7. NPS - UNDOCUMENTED _____
- 8. DOE - OWNER OBJECTION _____
- 9. RESTRICTED _____

EXPLANATION:

1. Missing Status: Entire Folder (); Nomination (); Map(s) (); Photos ()
Available on: Microfiche (); Optical Disk ()

2. _____
(Cause for removal)

_____/_____/_____
(Date Removed)

3. _____
(NHL Name, if different than NRHP Name)

_____/_____/_____
(Date Designated)

4. _____
(If multi-state/county TR, state/county where filed and location)

(TR or MRA Name)

5. _____
(If multi-state/county MRA, state/county where filed and location)

6. _____
(Location of oversize file)

7. _____
(Current source of partial documentation)

_____/_____/_____
(Target Date)

COMMENTS:

(Where found, or source of replacement)

_____/_____/_____
(Date Found/Replaced)