

**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	DATE
	APR 24 1973

**1. NAME**

COMMON:  
Stimson Avenue Historic District

AND/OR HISTORIC:

**2. LOCATION**

STREET AND NUMBER: Both sides of Stimson Ave. and of Diman Place; the north side of Angell Street from Stimson Ave. to Hope St.; the east side of Hope St. from Angell St. to Stimson Ave.

CITY OR TOWN: Providence

STATE: Rhode Island, 02906

CODE: 44

COUNTY: Providence

CODE: 007

**3. CLASSIFICATION**

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

**4. OWNER OF PROPERTY**

OWNER'S NAME: multiple

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE:

**5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Providence City Hall

STREET AND NUMBER: Dorrance Street at Washington Street

CITY OR TOWN: Providence

STATE: Rhode Island, 02903

CODE: 44

**6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE OF SURVEY: Historic American Buildings Survey (Dexter-Diman house only)

DATE OF SURVEY: 1956, 1958, 1961  Federal  State  County  Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Library of Congress

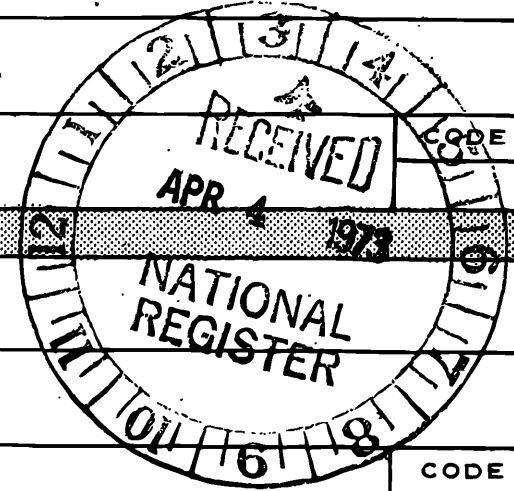
STREET AND NUMBER: Independence Avenue and 1st Street, S. E.

CITY OR TOWN: Washington

STATE: District of Columbia

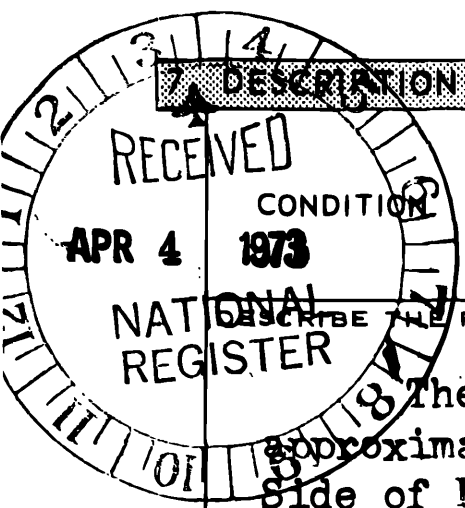
CODE: 11

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



STATE:  
COUNTY:  
ENTRY NUMBER:  
DATE:

FOR NPS USE ONLY



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

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Stimson Avenue Historic District is a small residential area, approximately two city blocks in size, located on the fashionable East Side of Providence. It includes all the structures on the east side of Hope Street between Angell Street and Stimson Avenue, on both sides of the L-shaped Stimson Avenue and its spur, Diman Place, and on the north side of Angell Street from the southeastern termination of Stimson Avenue back, or west, to Hope Street. Twenty-nine houses and a church with annexes are included in this roughly-rectangular district. Stimson Avenue, its spine, was cut through in 1861 from the Angell Street end and finished to Hope Street by 1885 (though its houses are numbered today inversely to its development). It is protected on the north by the high stone walls which surround the grounds of the former Dexter Asylum, the Providence poor-house bequeathed c. 1830. Stimson Avenue and Diman Place together form a quiet, tree-shaded residential "pocket" within which are spaced many fine examples of "Queen Anne" and Colonial Revival architecture. Certain of these are singled out here for special mention:

No. 8 Stimson Avenue is the Thomas B. Potter house, built in 1897, a good--if somewhat overbearing--example of the eclectic use of Colonial Revival detail in combination with a French-chateau-inspired roof and a formal, solidly-horizontal main mass of yellow Roman brick. Many of its Colonial Revival features are executed and underscored in copper facing: the arched dormers of the third story, the curving central bay of the second story; a fine modillioned cornice at eaves-level; the recessed entrance porch at the southwest with its five Ionic columns backed by pilaster responds against the body of the house. Its architect, Edward I. Nickerson, was noted for his use of traditional forms in an unconventional manner, his emphasis on ornamentation and the use of a variety of materials; and this structure is a fine and typical example of Nickerson's taste and usage.

No. 19 Stimson Avenue, the Joseph E. Fletcher house of 1890, was designed by the Providence firm of Stone, Carpenter and Willson and is probably the architectural "gem" of the district. It displays an expert and imaginative handling of a great variety of materials: stone, red pressed brick, wood, slate, metal, and ornamental insertions of stained glass. Its setting, at one end of a flat lawn and with overhanging gable-end to the street, suggests the asymmetry typical of "Queen Anne" design; but the main (eastern) front presents an elaborate but perfectly-balanced façade centered by a balustraded porch with bay windows above and, above them, picturesque dormers. A number of Colonial Revival details are used in pleasing contrast to the bays, peaked dormers, and tall chimneys so typical of the "Queen Anne" style. The columns, ramped rails and turned balusters of the entrance porch and the finely-executed cornice of a reeding-band with modillions above are all drawn from colonial sources.

No. 33 Stimson Avenue was built for William P. Goodwin and, while not an imposing structure, is typical of the majority of houses in the district. It is a comfortable but unpretentious one-family house displaying the high angularity, the asymmetry of massing and of placing  
(See Continuation Sheet 1.)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**B. SIGNIFICANCE**

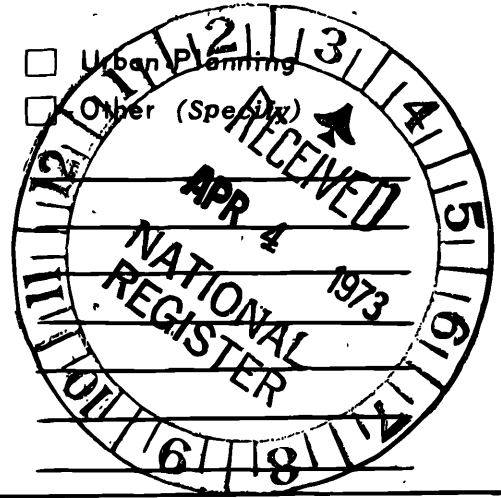
PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian	<input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century	

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) C. 1800, c. 1850-1860, c. 1880-ff.

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

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



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Stimson Avenue developed rapidly in the 1880's and 1890's as a neighborhood of pleasant one-family dwellings whose generous proportions and stylistic variations indicated the comfortable status of their owners. These were men of community prominence and of wealth newly acquired through manufacturing and business. Joseph Fletcher, who built no. 19 Stimson Avenue, was vice-president of Providence and National Worsted Mills. Francis Carpenter of 276 Angell Street was president of the metals firm of Congdon & Carpenter, begun around 1790 by Joseph Carpenter and still in operation today. John Jones Stimson, for whom the street was named, made the fortune with which he purchased the Dexter house (in 1837) in the wine and groceries business.

After 1850, the residential development of Providence's upper East Side moved north along Hope Street in a progression of architectural styles, and Stimson Avenue marks a turning-point in this progression. At its corners with Hope Street, and facing each other, stand the Amos Beckwith house of 1861--one of the last of the "Italian villa" style houses to be built on the East Side--and the Lyman Knapp house of 1882--one of the first of the "Queen Anne" style houses which were to spread across much of the upper East Side in subsequent decades.

The Stimson Avenue Historic District included the work of such architects as Alpheus C. Morse, Stone, Carpenter and Willson, Carrère and Hastings, and William Chamberlain. Fine, intact examples of federal and "Italian villa" styles as well as of "Queen Anne," Colonial Revival, and late-nineteenth-century eclectic manners are within its bounds. Several of the "Queen Anne" houses feature elements from rather unexpected sources. Amid the general display of high and irregular rooflines, bay windows, corner towers, gables, columned porches, and picturesque dormers, rises a Dutch-influenced stepped brick gable-end at no. 57 Stimson Avenue. At no. 40 on that street an oriental influence is clearly discernible in the flaring barge-boards at the main roofline and in the temple-like entrance portico.

Innovations in house-planning are visible in many of the homes in the district. There is a new emphasis on such service conveniences as pantries, back staircases, dumb-waiters, and clothes-drying yards. There is also a concern with new heating and cooling systems. The

(See Continuation Sheet 2.)

**9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

Cady, John Hutchins: The Civic and Architectural Development of Providence, 1636-1950 (Providence, Rhode Island, 1957), pp. 91, 92, 190, 191, 212, 276.  
 --- Notes etc. at the Rhode Island Historical Society, Providence, Rhode Island.  
 Chace, Henry R.: Owners of lots in Providence ..., 1798 (Providence and New York, n. d.), Pl. IV.  
 Hopkins, G. M.: Maps of Providence (Philadelphia, 1882).  
 Merchants' National Bank of Providence: Old Providence (Boston, 1918), pp. 40-42. (See Continuation Sheet

19/301490/4633090  
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 12-16-75-wn  
 UIM Ref

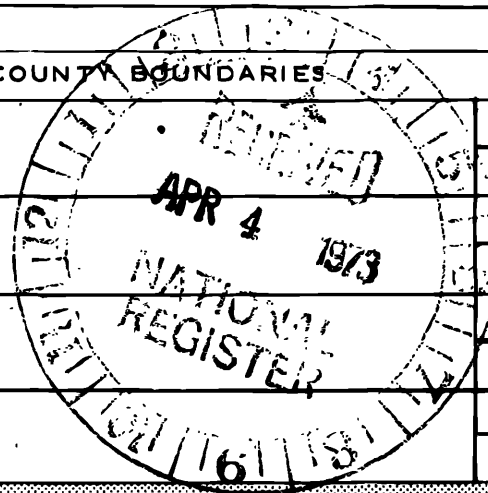
**10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	41° 49' 47.19" N	71° 23' 55.94" W		° . .	° . .	
NE	41° 49' 49.50" N	71° 23' 43.37" W		° . .	° . .	
SE	41° 49' 43.74" N	71° 23' 41.57" W		° . .	° . .	
SW	41° 49' 41.34" N	71° 23' 54.10" W		° . .	° . .	

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 10 1/4 acres

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



19/300990/4633480  
 19/300810/4633278  
 SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**11. FORM PREPARED BY**

NAME AND TITLE:  
B. Christopher Bene and Angelin V. Lynch, Surveyor-Researchers

ORGANIZATION: Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission      DATE: June 21, 1972

STREET AND NUMBER:  
John Brown House, 52 Power Street

CITY OR TOWN: Providence      STATE: Rhode Island, 02906      CODE: 111

**12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION**

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

National     State     Local

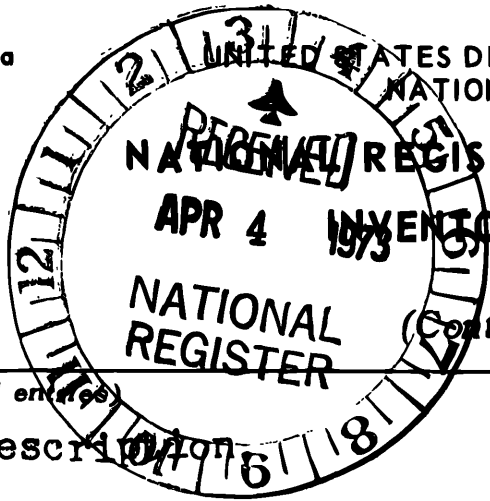
Name: Frederick Williams  
 Title: State Historic Preservation Officer  
 Date: 3/29/73

**NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION**

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

Robert H. Utley  
 Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation  
 Date: 4/24/73

ATTEST:  
[Signature]  
 Keeper of The National Register  
 Date: 4/16/73



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)-1

STATE	Rhode Island
COUNTY	Providence
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	APR 24 1973

(Number all entries)

7. Description

the openings, and the use of shingles, wooden lattices, mullions etc. to achieve the various and picturesque effects which are earmarks of the "Queen Anne" style.

No. 50 Stimson Avenue was designed for Austin Robertson by the Boston architect William Chamberlain and was built in 1892. It is a Colonial Revival gambrel-roofed "cottage"--but a large one--with noticeably overscaled detail, particularly in the three exaggerated dormers which rise from the western slope of the roof, above the cut-under "Dutch colonial" entrance porch.

On Angell Street, at no. 276, is the Francis Carpenter house, started in 1897 but not completed until 1915, from designs by the New York City firm of Carrère and Hastings. It is an elegant brick and limestone example of that firm's numerous designs in the French style of the Louis XIII period.

No. 296 Angell Street is the location of Central Congregational Church, built in 1893 and also designed by Carrère and Hastings. It is a cross-gabled structure of yellow pressed brick with terra-cotta ornament and displays expert eclectic use of Spanish and Italian Renaissance models. Its front (southern) façade is composed of a heavily-decorated and pedimented central pavilion flanked by two towers. These towers were originally surmounted by elaborate belfries, but these were damaged by a hurricane in the 1950's and replaced by the present rather severe brick caps. Over the auditorium rises a great copper-covered dome, marking the crossing of the Greek-cross plan within. Especially fine features of the interior of this church are the multi-layered stained-glass windows designed by J. A. Holzer around 1905.

Nos. 300-302 Angell Street are taken up by the Dexter-Diman house, a two-story frame house with brick ends, four end chimneys, a hipped roof with monitor, and a fine fret-bed molding cornice. It was the first house built in the district (1797-1803) and was originally surrounded by the thirty-nine acres of Knight Dexter's "Neck Farm."

No. 211 Hope Street was the second house built in this district and was that of counsellor James Tillinghast; it was constructed around 1860 in a rather simple "Italian villa" style, with a two-story projecting wing asymmetrically placed at the southern end.

At the corner of Hope Street and Stimson Avenue, close by the last-mentioned house and now numbered as 2 Stimson Avenue, is the Amos Beckwith house, built in 1861 on what was then a larger land property. It was designed by the Providence architect Alpheus C. Morse, also in the "Italian villa" style, and features a tall central tower with bracketed cornice.

(See Continuation Sheet 2.)

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

(Continuation Sheet) -2

STATE Rhode Island	
COUNTY Providence	
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(Number all entries)

7. Description.

Although the Stimson Avenue Historic District is primarily a development of the 1880's and 1890's, it presents an interesting record of neighborhood growth and of changes in architectural styles from the federal period onwards.

8. Significance.

plans of the William P. Goodwin house (which are included with this report) indicate many of these features.

The so-far-sheltered location of the Stimson Avenue Historic District has allowed it to remain in practically untouched condition. The houses, with two exceptions, have not been re-faced or subdivided for offices or apartments. The original, quiet, tree-lined character of its streets has been maintained. This district is a living record of nineteenth- and early twentieth-century social and architectural history and as such is highly deserving of commendation and intact preservation.



STIMSON AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT,  
PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND.

Both sides of Stimson Avenue and of Diman Place; the north side of Angell Street from Stimson Avenue to Hope Street; the east side of Hope Street from Angell Street to Stimson Avenue.

INVENTORY OF BUILDINGS.

Hope Street.

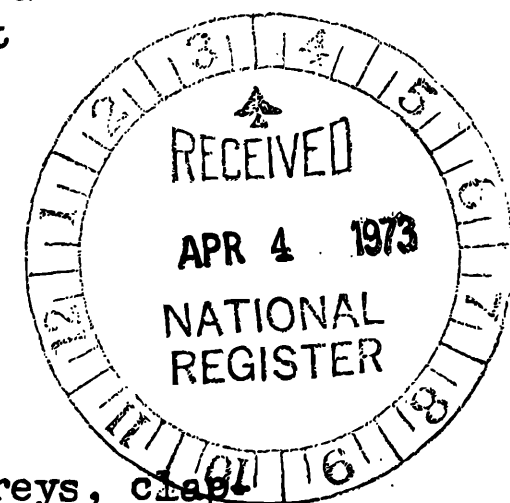
(All buildings are on the east side of the street)

- No. 211. James Tillinghast(?) house, c. 1860. Two and one-half storeys, clapboarded beneath a hipped roof punctuated by cross-gables and housing low dormers; large entrance porch; Victorian-Italianate style.
- No. 217. Lyman Knapp house, by Stone, Carpenter & Willson, 1888. Two and one-half storeys faced in random ashlar on the first floor and slate on the second, carrying a cross-gabled roof and a conical roof on a rounded bay; elaborate entrance porch; elaborate carriage house with cupola; a good example of the Queen Anne Style with some applied Colonial Revival details.

Stimson Avenue.

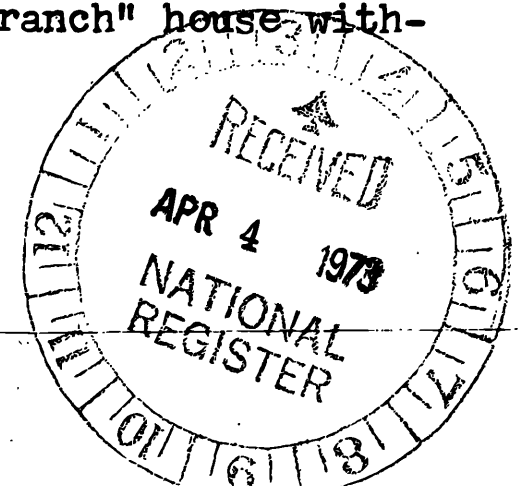
(Even-numbered buildings are on the north side of the street, and odd-numbered ones on the south side)

- No. 2. Amos Beckwith house, by Alpheus C. Morse, c. 1861. Two and one-half storeys except for a three-storey frontal tower; faced with clapboards and carrying a low hipped roof of slate; minor up-dating of some exterior trim c. 1900; an imposing example, on its embanked lot, of the Italian Villa style.
- No. 8. Thomas B. Potter house (now International House), probably by Edward I. Nickerson, c. 1897. Long, angular structure of two storeys of yellow brick below a high chateau-style slate roof with large, gabled dormers; inset corner entrance porch with copper columns; some Colonial Revival detail; intended formality and eclectic academicism.
- No. 9. House, c. 1894. Two and one-half storeys faced in grey brick, wood and slate beneath a gambrel roof; panelled entrance porch; picturesque features of Queen Anne Style with some applied Colonial Revival detail.
- No. 16. George H. Dart house, c. 1894. Two and one-half storeys covered by shingles beneath an end-to-street gambrel roof with scalloped trim and generous overhang; inset porches on two sides; Queen Anne Style.
- No. 19. Joseph E. Fletcher house, by Stone, Carpenter & Willson, 1890. Large two-and-one-half-storey dwelling faced in brick and red slate with stone and wood trim, above a foundation of cut brownstone and below a steep, slate, end-to-street, gabled roof; broad entrance porch and two large, ornamented dormers on east side; set upon a large lawn and



with a carriage house in matching style to the rear; an outstanding and well maintained example of the Queen Anne Style: very picturesque in outline and adornment although nevertheless symmetrical in façade; some formalised Colonial Revival detailing (balustrades etc.) introduced here and there. Exceedingly important to area and ambience.

- No. 20. William C. Benedict house, c. 1894 or earlier. Two and one-half storeys, clapboarded and shingled, beneath a cross-gabled roof; broad entrance porch; simply-ornamented Late Victorian house of tall proportions.
- No. 24. House, c. 1896. Two and one-half storeys covered by clapboards and shingles beneath a complex, cross-gabled roof of slate; gabled entrance porch; good example of Queen Anne Style.
- No. 30. John R. Gladding house, c. 1894. Two and one-half storeys, faced with textured brick and shingles, gabled roof of slate, entrance within porch; Late Victorian Shingle Style: good example.
- No. 33. House, c. 1893. Two and one-half storeys faced with shingles, cross-gabled roof; gabled entrance portico (slightly altered); Late Victorian Shingle Style.
- No. 36. J. H. Cross(?) house, c. 1894. Two and one-half storeys faced with brick and shingles under a hipped roof, tower bay with "extinguisher" roof; recessed entrance; good and typical Queen Anne Style.
- No. 40. Edward Clark house, c. 1894. Two and one-half storeys, faced in brick on the first floor and shingles on the second, carrying a cross-gabled slate roof; gabled entrance porch with bargeboards; varying treatment of window paning (some casement-hung); Shingle Style.
- No. 44. Charles H. Sprague house, c. 1898. Two and one-half storeys, faced in brick on the first floor and slate on the second, covered by a cross-gabled red slate roof; Late Victorian with Colonial Revival elements--entrance porch, Palladian window in gable etc.
- No. 50. R. Austin Robertson (now Miss Helen Robertson) house, by William Chamberlain (of Boston), 1892. Two and one-half clapboarded storeys under a high gambrel roof of slate, L-shaped inset or cut-under entrance and sitting porch; very large dormers in roof; house extended one bay towards north in 1912, when third of the large frontal dormers was added; excellent example of Colonial Revival employing much elaborate or large-scale adaptive XVIII-Century and Palladian detail; excellently maintained.
- No. 53. Edward Argentieri house, c. 1950. Angular two-storey house faced in brick and having a hipped roof of slate; modern pseudo-Georgian style without distinction.
- No. 57. Bruce C. Miller house, c. 1950. Modern one-storey "ranch" house without distinction.





- No. 60. Louis E. Robinson house, c. 1898. Two and one-half storeys, clapboarded, under a gambrel roof with its end to the street; entrance through large side porch; various window treatments; Queen Anne Style.
- No. 67. House, c. 1889. Two and one-half storeys, faced in clapboarding, shingles and brick under a hipped roof; entrance within arched porch; various window treatments; Queen Anne Style.
- No. 70. Stephen Waterman(?) house, c. 1898. Two and one-half shingled storeys covered by a cross-gabled roof; entrance inset under an arched porch with hood; various window treatments; cross-gabled carriage house with cupola; Shingle Style.
- No. 80. House, c. 1881. Two and one-half storeys covered by clapboards and shingles under a hipped roof broken by gables and with a tower at one side; square, arched, shingled porch; fan panels above paired windows; inexpensive, box-like version of Queen Anne Style.

Diman Place.

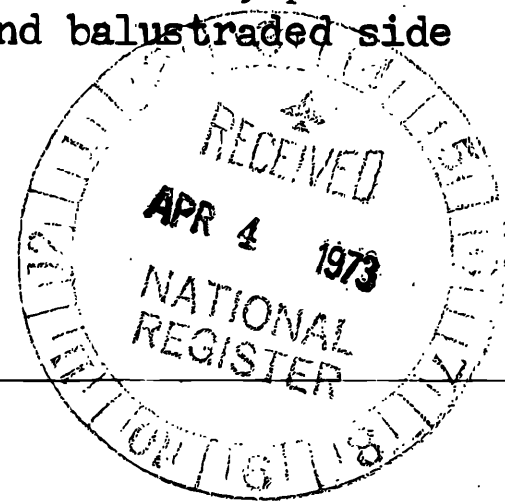
(Even-numbered buildings are on the west side of the street and odd-numbered ones on the east side)

- No. 9. House, c. 1925. Two and one-half storeys, faced in brick, carrying a gambrel roof with its end to the street; entrance porch on the south side; good, careful design characteristic of pre-World War II houses of Colonial Revival or Georgian adaptation. when expensively built.
- No. 15. House, c. 1900. Angular two-and-one-half-storey clapboard structure under a hipped roof with very plain dormers; inset corner entrance porch. An unpretentious and uninspired hold-over of the Shingle Style.
- No. 20. House, c. 1890-1895. Two and one-half clapboarded storeys presenting a rather high façade under a gambrel roof; two-storey rectangular bay; broad, pedimented entrance porch. Mainly Queen Anne in style, but with some minor Colonial Revival detail applied.
- Nos. 24-26. Double house, c. 1885 (owned by Moses B. L. Bradford in 1886). Two and one-half storeys under a decked hip roof with cross-gables; walls covered by clapboards and shingles and having carved panels; 2 projecting frontal entrance porches side-by-side; Queen Anne Style.

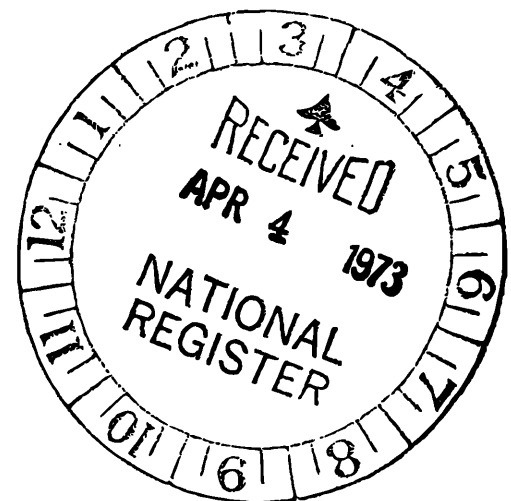
Angell Street.

(All buildings are on the north side)

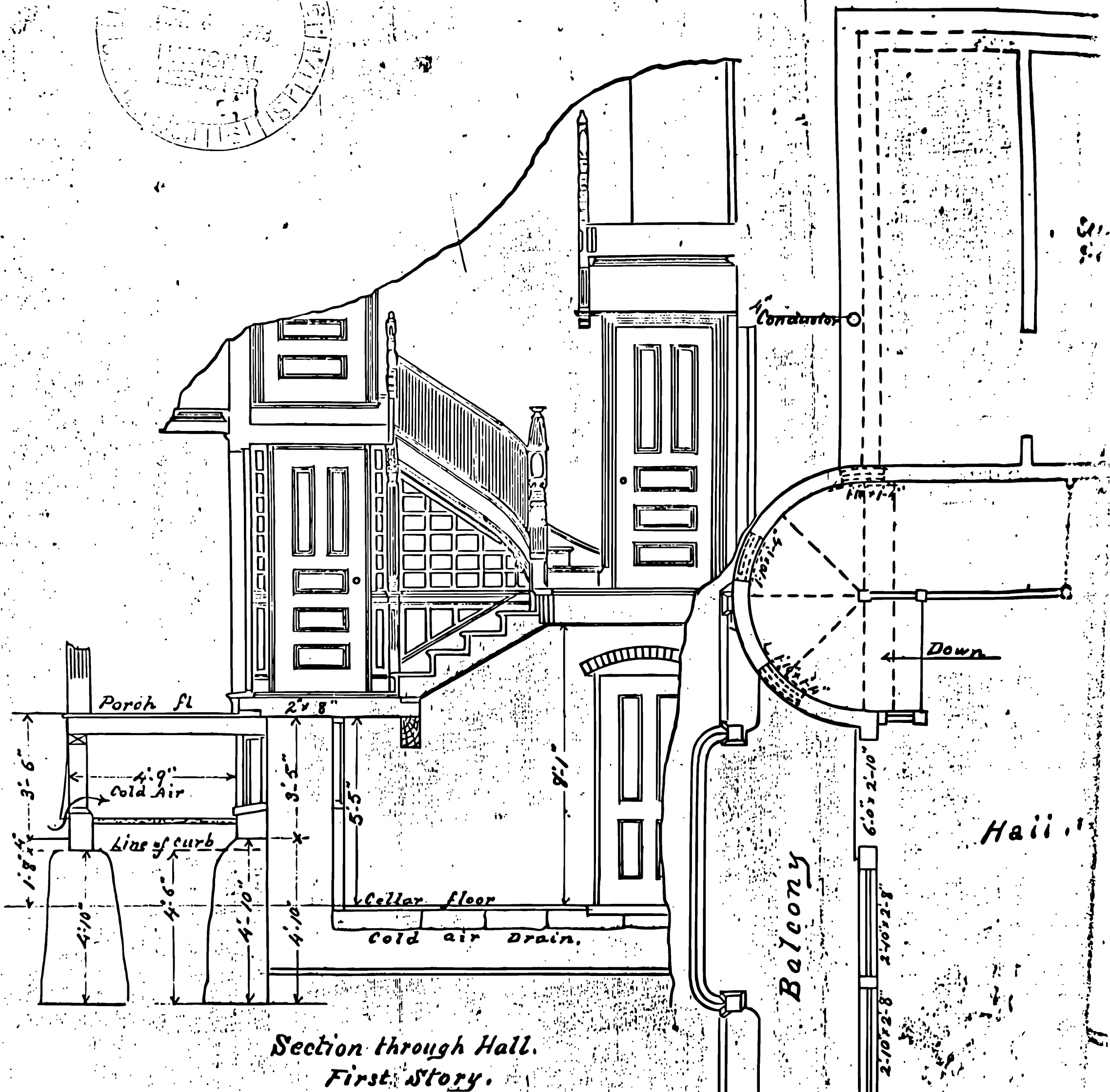
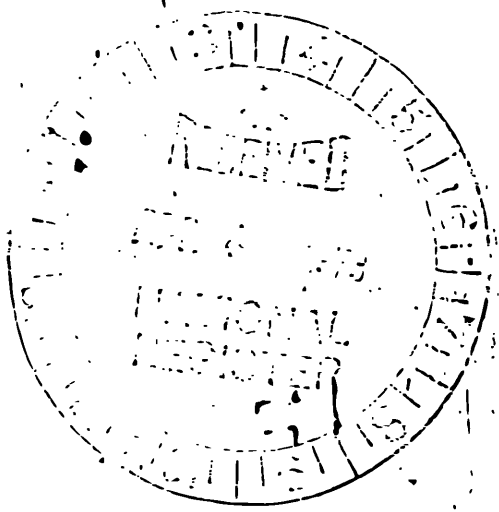
- No. 268. House, c. 1885-1890. Two and one-half storeys, brick on the first floor, shingled above, beneath a hipped roof with cross-gables and tall, picturesque chimneys; varied window treatment; columned and balustraded side entrance on driveway. Queen Anne-cum-Shingle Style.



- No. 276. Francis W. Carpenter house, by Carrère & Hastings of New York, c. 1896. Three-and-one-half-storey "mansion" upon a raised, paved and planted plateau behind a balustrade; faced in brick with prominent limestone trim; steep hipped roof of slate with oculi in attics, towering chimneys; south entrance within columned porch, west one within arcaded porte-cochère; picturesque recessions of mass towards east; roof cresting, wrought-iron window grilles. A good interpretation externally of the Louis XIII style by a skilled firm of Beaux-Arts-trained adaptors: unusual in Providence.
- No. 296. Central Congregational Church, by Carrère & Hastings, 1893. Structure of two-storey exterior height, faced in beige brick with much carved stone trim; of "cross"-plan, carrying a saucer dome upon a drum at the centre; elaborate entrance front between belfry towers with cupolas (since replaced by simpler toppings); church has annexes to the rear along Diman Place. Good example of academic-eclectic adaptation from Italian and Spanish precedents, and a dominant monument in an otherwise residential enclave.
- Nos. 300-302. Dexter-Diman house, 1799-1803. Two-and-one-half storeys under a hipped roof, with extensions to the east; clapboarded, excepting the brick east and west walls of the main house; fretwork railings at eaves and summit of roof; arched, trellised shelter to front door. A well-maintained example of a medium-sized house of the Federal period, not showing the urban and sophisticated architectural features which would soon develop nearer to Providence's centre.
- No. 314. House, c. 1882. Two-and-one-half storeys contained beneath a cross-gabled roof of red slate and faced variously by random fieldstone ashlar with reddish stone trim and by shingles. This Queen Anne-cum-Shingle Style house, with its free plan and L-shaped piazza, was more visually interesting before the piazza was enclosed and a nondescript front entrance applied; the lively upper silhouette above the embanked site, however, remains.



— PLANS OF HOUSE —  
 — FOR —  
 — WM P. GOODWIN E: —  
 — AT COR. of DIMAN —  
 — PRY —



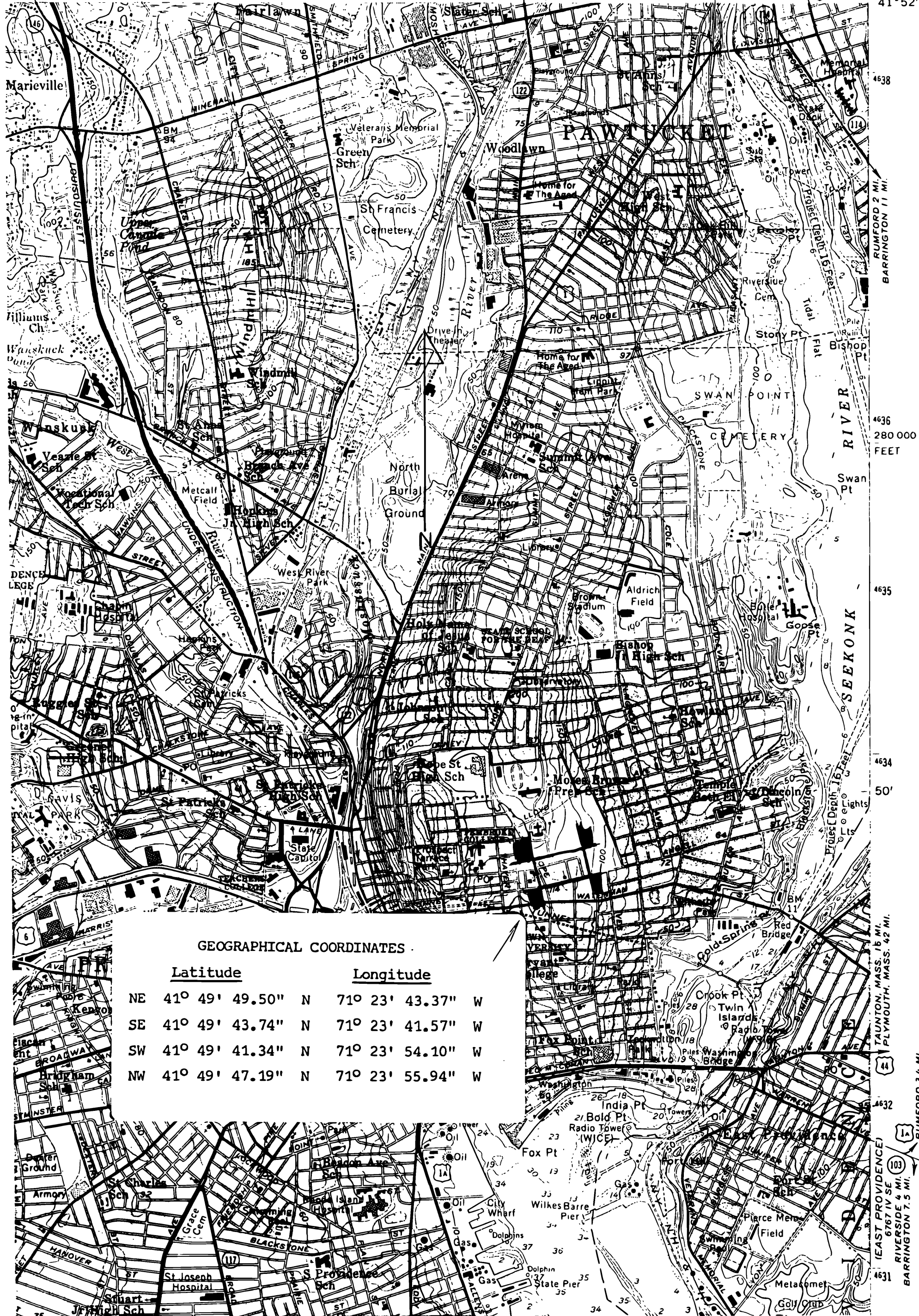
Section through Hall.  
 First Story.

PROVIDENCE QUADRANGLE  
RHODE ISLAND  
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

BOSTON, MASS. 40 MI.  
SOUTH ATTLEBORO, MASS. 2.2 MI.  
53000 FEET

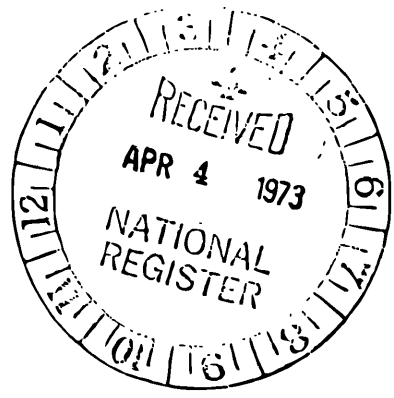
6767 IV NE  
(ATTLEBORO)

2 MI.  
116  
(ET) 6767 IV NW



GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES

	Latitude		Longitude	
NE	41° 49' 49.50"	N	71° 23' 43.37"	W
SE	41° 49' 43.74"	N	71° 23' 41.57"	W
SW	41° 49' 41.34"	N	71° 23' 54.10"	W
NW	41° 49' 47.19"	N	71° 23' 55.94"	W



TAUNTON, MASS. 15 MI.  
PLYMOUTH, MASS. 42 MI.

RUMFORD 3.4 MI.  
8.9 MI. TO U.S. 1

(EAST PROVIDENCE)  
6767 IV SE  
RIVERSIDE 4 MI.  
BARRINGTON 7.5 MI.

SEEKONK, MASS. 3.5 MI.  
FALL RIVER, MASS. 15 MI.

71° 22' 30"  
41° 52' 30"

RUMFORD 2 MI.  
BARRINGTON 11 MI.

4636  
280 000  
FEET

4635

4634

50'

4632

4631