

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

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

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

1. NAME

COMMON:
General Nathanel Greene Homestead

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
20 Taft Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Anthony 02816

STATE: Rhode Island CODE: COUNTY: Kent CODE:

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <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 type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ _____ _____

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: Mr. George Allen, President, President's address:
General Nathanael Greene Homestead Association. 34 Terrace Drive
STREET AND NUMBER: East Greenwich, R.I. 02818

20 Taft Street

CITY OR TOWN: Anthony 02816 STATE: CODE:

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:
Court House

STREET AND NUMBER:
Main and Court Streets

CITY OR TOWN: East Greenwich STATE: Rhode Island CODE:

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
Historic American Buildings Survey (2 photos)

DATE OF SURVEY: 1937 Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Division of Prints and Photographs, Library of Congress

STREET AND NUMBER:
Washington

CITY OR TOWN: Washington STATE: D.C. CODE:

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7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input 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

Designed and built by Nathanael Greene on a 2,000 acre tract in 1774, the Nathanael Greene House is a two-story, rectangular, frame farmhouse with gable roof, two interior brick chimneys, and clapboarded walls. Set on a foundation of random, sandy-brown granite ashlar, the house faces east on the Pawtuxet River. The structure is 45 feet or five-bays wide and two bays deep. The center door in the east facade is topped by a rectangular transom and flanked by fluted pilasters which support a triangular pediment carved with dentils and a fan motif.

A center hall extends through the house and divides the four first-floor rooms into pairs. A fine stair, with three turned balusters to a step, is set against the north (right) wall and rises in two runs. To the right of the hall are the library, where Green kept his collection of nearly 300 volumes, and the kitchen. To the left of the hall are the parlor and dining room. The fireplace walls in all but the kitchen are panelled. There are four bedrooms on the second floor; the six rooms in the attic date from the early 20th century when the building was used as apartment house. The original interior of the first two floors, however, remains intact and the hardware is believed to have been forged nearby at the Greene family iron works.

History of House

In the fall of 1783 Nathanael Greene removed his family from this house to Newport, Rhode Island, and resided there in the Garreston House for two years when he moved to Georgia. The General sold this house to his brother, Jacob Greene, in 1783 and the structure remained in the Greene family until 1899. Used as an apartment house, the building gradually fell into decay until it was purchased by the Nathanael Green Homestead Association, Inc., in 1919. The General Nathanael Greene Homestead has been carefully restored and is open to visitors as an historic house exhibit.

Note:

Descendents of the Greene family told me, 8/29/71, that Nathanael Greene's Birthplace and Boyhood Home, "The Forge," of the 1742-1770 period, is still standing on Forge Road, Potowomut, in Warwick or North Kingston, Rhode Island, and is little-altered. I did not visit the house due to time limitations.

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6. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

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

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) **1774-1783**

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 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Home (from 1774 to 1783) of Nathanael Greene, a major general of the Continental Army and with the possible exception of Benedict Arnold, probably the greatest military genius produced by the War for Independence.

History

Nathanael Greene was born at Potowomut (Warwick), Rhode Island, in 1742 and he early displayed an aptitude for study and a proficiency in mathematics. He worked at his father's iron foundry at Potowomut until 1770 when he moved to Coventry (Anthony), Rhode Island, to take charge of the family forge there. From 1770 to 1772 and again in 1775 he served as deputy to the General Assembly. He married in 1774 and had five children. Although a vigorous and energetic man, 5-foot 10-inches tall, Greene had from early childhood a stiff knee, which rendered him somewhat sensitive and quick to resent insults. In October 1774, when he helped to organize a militia company, known as the Kentish Guards, he was made to feel the force of his infirmity. His fellows refused to allow him to act as an officer and he then served in the ranks as a private. In April 1775, on the news of Lexington, Greene hurried to Boston. On April 22 the Rhode Island Assembly approved the raising of 1,500 men, and appointed Greene on a committee to consult with Connecticut. In May the Assembly voted to organize a brigade of three regiments and appointed Greene as brigadier general in charge of it. By June 3 he had his brigade in camp at Jamaica Plains, where several other regiments were also assigned to him. On June 22, 1775 Greene was made a brigadier general in the Continental Army. He served through the siege of Boston and after the evacuation of that city by the British on March 17, 1776, he was put briefly in command of the army of occupation of Boston. On April 1, he took his brigade by way of Providence and New London, and thence by sea, to New York. In May Washington placed Greene in charge of the defenses of Brooklyn and on August 9, 1776 Greene was promoted to major-general in the Continental Army. He was sick in bed with a fever, when the British under Howe began the attack on Long Island and thus was not present at the Battle of Long Island, August 27, 1776. Greene, now one of Washington's principal advisors, urged the commander-in-chief to evacuate

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Rhode Island, A Guide to the Smallest State (American Guide Series) (Boston, 1937), 367.
 Dictionary of American Biography, Vol. VII, 569-572.
 George A. Billias, ed., George Washington's Generals (New York, 1964), 109-136. (Theodore Thayer, "Nathaniel Greene: Revolutionary War Strategist").
 Christopher Ward, The War of the Revolution (2 vols., New York, 1952).

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			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 ° 41 ' 42 "	71 ° 32 ' 42 "	°	' "	° ' "
NE	41 ° 41 ' 42 "	71 ° 32 ' 30 "			
SE	41 ° 41 ' 34 "	71 ° 32 ' 30 "			
SW	41 ° 41 ' 34 "	71 ° 32 ' 42 "			

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 13.7 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

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Charles W. Snell, Survey Historian

ORGANIZATION: Division of History, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service. DATE: 2/16/72

STREET AND NUMBER: 801-19th Street, N.W.

CITY OR TOWN: Washington, STATE: D.C. CODE:

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

National State Local

Name _____

Title _____

Date _____

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

 Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

 Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

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8. Significance: (1) General Nathanel Greene Homestead

New York City and thereby save the American army from capture. This retreat began on September 14. Greene was present at the Battle of Harlem Heights, September 16 and on October 12 was conducting an attack on the British camp on Staten Island, but was called back to general headquarters by Howe's landing on Throgg's Point. Washington now reorganized his army and Greene, with a division of about 3,500 men, held Fort Lee on the New Jersey shore, across the Hudson from Fort Washington, which was defended by about 1,500 Americans under Colonel Robert Magaw. Following the American defeat at White Plains, October 28, 1776, and after Washington withdrew from New York to New Jersey, the question of evacuating Fort Washington arose. Greene made what was destined to be his most costly mistake of the entire war: he advised Washington to hold the fort and to compound this error, Greene sent about 1,400 additional troops into the post. On November 15, 1776 Washington and Greene, standing on the west bank of the Hudson had the mortification of watching 8,000 British and German soldiers storm Fort Washington, killing 59 Americans and taking 2,896 others as prisoners. Also captured were 146 cannon, 12,000 shot and shell, 2,800 muskets, 400,000 musket cartridges, besides tents, entrenching tools, and other equipment. On November 19th the British nearly trapped Greene in Fort Lee; they took prisoner 105 of his men as the Americans fled. Three hundred tents and 1,000 barrels of flour also fell into British hands.

On the famous Christmas Eve of 1776, when Washington stunned his foe at Trenton, New Jersey, Greene led the left column and contributed to the victory. On January 3, 1777 he again led the left column at the battle of Princeton and then spent the winter of 1776-77 at Morristown, New Jersey. In March Washington sent Greene off to Congress to acquaint the politicians with the pressing needs of the Continental Army. In May 1777, with Henry Knox, Greene examined the defenses of the passes in the highlands of the Hudson. In June he selected the position at Middlebrook, New Jersey, where the Continental Army soon took up position to oppose Howe in New Jersey. In July it was reported that the French officer, DuCoudray, was to be major-general, with a commission ante-dating Greene's, and be placed in charge of all the artillery. This so enraged American generals that Greene, Henry Knox, and John Sullivan all sent letters to Congress, threatening to resign if such an injustice were committed. An angry Congress demanded an apology from the generals, which they refused to make, and Congress finally dropped the idea of promoting DuCoudray.

In the summer of 1777 Howe moved on Philadelphia and Greene's skillful disposition of his troops in supporting the right wing of Washington's army during the Battle of Brandywine, September 11, 1777, saved the American army from much more serious losses than the 1,000 casualties suffered that day. In the Battle of Germantown, October 4, 1777, Greene

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8. Significance: (2) General Nathanel Greene Homestead

led the left division of Washington's attacking army. His column, about two-thirds of the army, became lost in the dark and arrived 45 minutes later at their appointed place. This, together with a heavy fog, contributed to the confusion of the American battle plans and led to the defeat. In November, after the fall of Fort Mifflin, Greene was sent to defend Fort Mercer, New Jersey, on the Delaware River, but he wisely evacuated the fort as powerful British forces started to encircle the garrison. He then rejoined the main army and spent the winter of 1777-78 at Valley Forge.

While the army was in winter quarters, Washington decided to seek a replacement for Thomas Mifflin, the quartermaster general. Affairs in that department had fallen into such a sorry state that only a person with unusual administrative abilities could set matters right again. In desperation, he turned to Greene, who had been gathering provisions for the army. Although the Rhode Islander did not relish the thought of leaving behind a Line command, he accepted the post on March 2 out of deference to Washington's wishes. Despite his dissatisfaction with the position, Greene quickly proved his worth. Through his efforts, the Continental army was ready when it came time to begin campaigning again in the summer of 1778. If he gained little glory as quartermaster general, Greene did pocket some rather handsome profits. He was allowed, according to the practice of the day, a commission of 3 per cent on all funds expended by his department. These profits he divided equally with his two assistants, John Cox and Colonel Charles Pettit. All in all, Greene earned a total of \$170,000 measured in terms of specie. But he did not pad the army's accounts or buy overpriced goods. On June 28, 1778, at the Battle of Monmouth, Quartermaster Greene had an opportunity to assume Line command when Washington summarily ordered General Charles Lee from the field and Greene took over Lee's command for the day. Because of his intimate knowledge of Rhode Island, Greene was sent to assist General John Sullivan during the Rhode Island campaign of 1778. Greene took part in the siege of Newport, August 15-28, and commanded the right wing of Sullivan's army in the well-fought and drawn Battle of Rhode Island, August 29, 1778. Greene remained in New England through October gathering supplies.

In the winter of 1778-79, headquarters of the main army were at Middlebrook, New Jersey, where, thanks to the exertions of Greene, the suffering was not so acute as the previous winter. The following summer there was a period of maneuvering without any great battle and Greene continued to serve as quartermaster general until August 3, 1780. On June 23, 1780 Washington briefly allowed Greene to command troops in the battle of Springfield, New Jersey.

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8. Significance: (3) General Nathanel Greene Homestead

Having run out of funds, the Continental Congress on July 15, 1780, decided supplies and money could only be procured by requisitions drawn on the States. Greene was convinced such a system would not work and tendered his resignation. Some members of Congress reacted bitterly and wanted to discharge him from the service altogether. Washington came to Greene's defense and warned Congress that dire consequences would follow if he were dismissed. Washington worked out a compromise and persuaded the disgruntled Greene to continue as quartermaster until a suitable replacement was found.

Shortly after this set-to with Congress, the country was shocked to learn of the crushing defeat of General Horatio Gates by Lord Cornwallis at Camden, South Carolina, August 16, 1780. Only 700 of Gates' 4,100-man army reassembled after the battle at Hillsborough, North Carolina. With the British in almost undisputed possession of South Carolina and Georgia, the way was now clear for Cornwallis to sweep north into North Carolina and Virginia. The South appeared to be lost. On October 5, 1780 Congress directed Washington to appoint a new commander of the Southern Army and on the following day he picked Greene, who was then stationed at West Point. Moving south at once, Greene stopped at Philadelphia and the state capitals of Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia in an effort to raise men, supplies, and money. He reached Charlotte, North Carolina, on December 2 and assumed command of Gates' wretched army on the following day. Greene found 2,457 men, of whom 1,482 were present and fit for duty. Only 949 of the infantry were Continentals; the rest were militia and only three days' of provisions were on hand. To meet this situation, Greene made a daring decision; he decided to divide his already insufficient army. He saw that by separating his army into two parts, he made it easier for both to subsist on the country, living on the very regions from which the British drew their supplies; and that if Cornwallis should take the natural route back into South Carolina he would find a fighting force on each of his flanks. If he turned against the left-hand American force, that on the right might attack Charleston; if against the right-hand force, Ninety-Six and Augusta would be exposed. If Cornwallis made no movement, the intended harassment of his army could be better effected. As to the danger of either division being attacked and defeated, Greene relied upon the mobility of the Americans to escape from the more encumbered, slower marching British. Placing Brigadier General Daniel Morgan in command of one division, 1,357 men, Greene, accompanying the second, 1,100 men led by Brigadier General Isaac Huger, took station on December 26 at Cheraw Hill in South Carolina, 75 miles east of the British at Winnsboro.

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8. Significance: (4) General Nathanel Greene Homestead

On December 16 Morgan crossed Catawba River and moved south to harass the British and pick up militia as he moved. Greene, meanwhile, established a camp of repose and began to refit and train his section of the army. The bewildered Cornwallis ordered the redoubtable Lieutenant Colonel Banastre Tarleton to destroy Morgan's army. In the brilliantly fought battle of Cowpens, January 17, 1781, Morgan destroyed Tarleton's command. Enraged, Cornwallis impudently burned his baggage in order to march faster, and started out to find and crush Morgan. Morgan formed a junction with Greene and then Greene gave a classic example of his strategy, which was to retreat as far as the British would pursue, and, when the enemy, drawn far from his base and supplies as possible, was obliged to return, to turn also and follow and harass him. Cornwallis was clearly the stronger and the two armies raced for the Dan River. The foresight of Greene in preparing the batteaux two months earlier enabled him to reach the north side of the flooded river on February 13, 1781, while Cornwallis on the opposite bank was helpless to pursue. Cornwallis then turned and retreated south. Greene at once recrossed the Dan and was at his heels. The Continental forces caught up with the British commander at Guilford Court House (near modern Greensboro, N.C.) and fierce battles ensued on March 15, 1781. Cornwallis's army of some 1,900 regulars won a Pyrrhic victory over Greene's 4,400 man army. Using his militia as Morgan had at Cowpens, Greene inflicted 532 casualties on the British against a American loss of 253. Cornwallis could not replace his men, while Greene could from the militia of the country. Too weak to continue the campaign, Cornwallis retreated 230 miles to Wilmington, North Carolina, on the coast, where his straying army could be supplied by sea. His withdrawal left Greene the master of North Carolina.

In spite of his orders to establish and defend British authority in South Carolina and Georgia, Cornwallis now decided to invade Virginia as Greene's main supply base. With the other British armies already operating there, he was sure that Greene would follow him into Virginia and Cornwallis planned to crush him. At the end of April Cornwallis marched into Virginia, out of the southern theater of war, and eventually placed himself in the trap at Yorktown. Greene, however, had other ideas, and marched south into South Carolina in mid-April, determined to wrest the state from British control at Hobkirk's Hill, near Camden, South Carolina, Lord Francis Rawdon and Greene fought battle on April 25. Rawdon narrowly won but lost 258 men of his 1,000 man army. Greene's army, numbering about 1,400 men, had 270 casualties. Like Cornwallis, Rawdon could not replace these casualties and he retreated from Camden on May 9. But Greene ran into trouble once more at Ninety Six when reinforcements led by Rawdon arrived at the fort on June 21 to lift the siege Greene had imposed on the strong British garrison there. But while he was keeping

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8. Significance: (5) General Nathanel Greene Homestead

Rawdon occupied, Greene's subordinates captured all of the small British and Tory forts in South Carolina except those in the vicinity of Charleston. On July 3, 1781 Rawdon also evacuated Ninety-Six. In less than 8 months Greene's little army had marched 950 miles, fought 3 battles and a score of minor engagements, conducted five sieges, captured 9 posts, and taken nearly 3,000 prisoners. The British had lost control of North Carolina (except for Wilmington) all of Georgia except Savannah and all but a small portion of South Carolina.

After giving his army, now numbering about 2,400 men, a six weeks' rest in the High Hills of the Santee, South Carolina, Greene resumed the offensive and fought a pitched battle with some 2,000 British troops led by Lt. Col. Stuart at Eutaw Springs, South Carolina, on September 8, 1781. The British held the field but were unable to follow up. American losses totalled 522 and the British 866. On September 9 the British retreated to Monck's Corner, 30 miles north of Charleston. By December 1781 the British had been cleared out of practically every position in South Carolina save Charleston, which the army under Greene was besieging. Although Cornwallis surrendered his army at Yorktown on October 19, 1781, the war was not over. Greene was obliged to exert heroic measures to keep his army together before Charleston for another year, as the British did not evacuate the city until December 14, 1782.

When Greene rode northward in 1783, he was greeted everywhere as a conquering hero and he found himself as famous in the North as in the South. He met Washington at Trenton and together in October they visited the Continental Congress at Princeton. From Congress, Greene received permission to return home to Coventry, Rhode Island, and he resigned from the Continental Army on November 3, 1783. As a symbol of its appreciation of his services in the Carolinas, Congress presented him with two brass cannon captured in the South.

In 1783 Greene moved from his home in Coventry to Newport, where he lived for two years. In 1785 he moved to the Mulberry Grove plantation near Savannah, which the grateful State of Georgia had given him for his military services. During these last few years he had struggled to get his plantation in operation and to find relief from a ruinous debt contracted while he was still in the army. He died at Mulberry Grove on June 19, 1786 and was buried in the cemetery of Christ Episcopal Church, Savannah. In 1902 his remains were removed from the cemetery and reinterred beneath the Greene monument in Johnson Square, Savannah.

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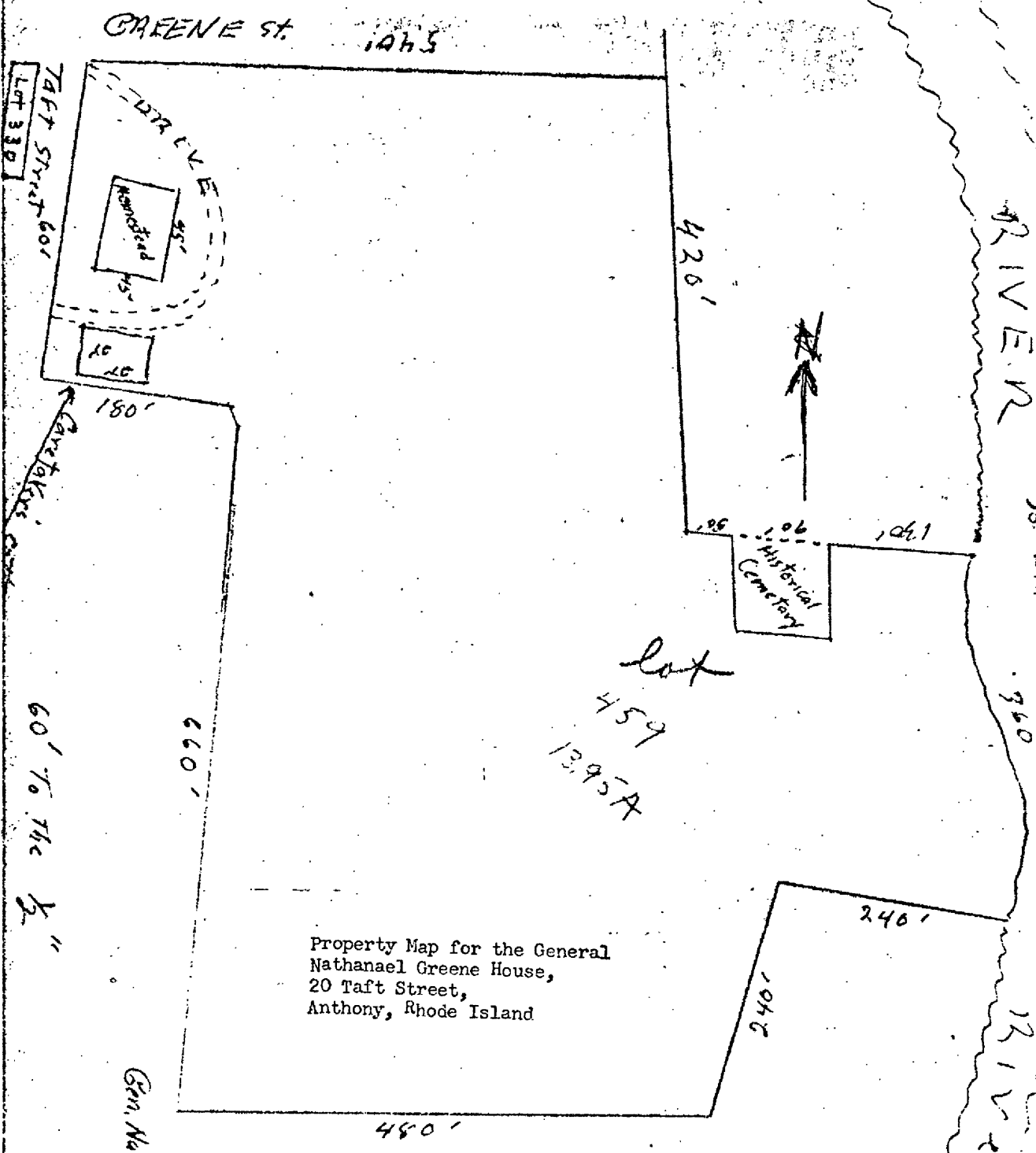
(Number all entries)

Boundaries of the General Nathanael Greene Homestead Historic Site, Anthony:

Approximately 13.95 acres, including the General Nathanael Greene Homestead, beginning at the northwest corner at the junction of Taft and Greene Streets at latitude 41° 41' 40" - longitude 71° 32' 41", then going northeast 540 feet along the south side of Greene Street to a point at latitude 41° 41' 42" - longitude 71° 32' 36", then continuing southeast about 420 feet to a point at latitude 41° 41' 39" - longitude 71° 32' 34", then going northeast 270 feet to a point on the west bank of the South Branch of the Pawtuxet River at latitude 41° 41' 39" - longitude 71° 32' 30", then proceeding southeast down the west bank of the Pawtuxet River 360 feet to a point at latitude 41° 41' 37" - longitude 71° 31' 59", then going southwest 240 feet to a point at latitude 41° 41' 36" - longitude 71° 32' 31", hence continuing 240 feet southeast to a point at latitude 41° 41' 35" - longitude 71° 32' 30", hence proceeding southwest 480 feet to a point at latitude 41° 41' 34" - longitude 71° 32' 36"; from here going northwest 660 feet to a point at latitude 41° 41' 38" - longitude 71° 32' 38", then going southwest 180 feet to a point on the east side of Taft Street at latitude 41° 31' 37" - longitude 71° 32' 40"; then continuing to the northwest 601 feet along the east side of Taft Street to the point of beginning, the northwest corner at the junction of Taft and Greene Streets.

Precise boundaries, as described above, are on record on a copy of U.S. Geological Survey Map: Crompton Quadrangle, Rhode Island, 1955, 7.5 Minute Series, on file with the Historic Sites Survey, Division of History, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service.

Also see attached detailed property map, entitled, "Assessors Map 5."



Property Map for the General
 Nathanael Greene House,
 20 Taft Street,
 Anthony, Rhode Island

Assessor's map 5

U.S.G.S. 7.5 Minute Series,
 Crompton Quadrangle,
 Rhode Island, 1955.
 Gen. Nathanael Greene House,
 Anthony, Rhode Island

	Latitude			Longitude		
NW	41	41'	42"	71	32'	42"
NE	41	41'	42"	71	32'	30"
SE	41	41'	34"	71	32'	30"
SW	41	41'	34"	71	32'	42"

