## Providence Industrial Sites and Commercial Buildings Survey Final Report 2001-2002

Volume I

## **Mary Kate Harrington**

Providence Preservation Society 21 Meeting Street Providence, RI 02903

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### PROVIDENCE INDUSTRIAL SITES AND COMMERCIAL BULDINGS SURVEY 2001-2002

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#### INTRODUCTION

The Providence Preservation Society (PPS) and the Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission (RIHPHC) sponsored an update of the Providence Industrial Buildings Survey, first published by the RIHPHC in 1981 under the title *Providence Industrial Sites*. The *Providence Industrial Sites Survey*, inaugurated in 1979, covered significant individual buildings and industrial complexes in all neighborhoods of the City of Providence. The survey was conducted by RIHPHC in cooperation with the Mayor's Office over a period of several years. The survey report (1981) contains information on the industrial development of the City, specific information on individual buildings, and re-use information and recommendations for the rehabilitation of industrial resources.

Twenty years later, the need for an update has arisen as a result of recent interest in the City's industrial buildings and their re-use/rehabilitation potential. The new landmark designation and recent changes to the State Tax Credit Program has piqued further interest in the reuse potential of these structures. The survey update represents one step in a long-range attempt to preserve the industrial resources that have been such an integral part of the City's heritage.

The specific purpose of this project is to produce a Phase I survey of selected historic industrial and commercial buildings in the City constructed prior to 1960. It is the goal of the survey to inventory properties that were not included in the 1981 RIHPHC report but to also expand on previously documented resources. The project is designed to provide the documentation necessary to consider the sites for inclusion in the new Providence Industrial and Commercial Buildings District (ICBD).

#### **PROJECT PERSONNEL**

The project was overseen by PPS, with Mary Kate Harrington, Director of Preservation Services, preparing all written documentation for the final report and all survey products. Ms. Harrington was aided by Patrick Ross of the Mayor's Office, who assisted with background research and performed photography, and interns and volunteers John Audet, Michael Gorun, Alyssa Nordhauser, Samuel Snead, Erica Soscia, Victoria Thompson, and Gregory Wallace. Jon Ozbek of the Department of Planning and Development created the original list of properties to be included in the survey. RIHPHC staff Richard Greenwood and Robert O. Jones provided review of survey materials and the final report.

#### HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY METHODOLOGY

#### **Background Research**

Local and state repositories containing materials pertinent to the project were searched to identify existing documentary resources. The survey team reviewed available secondary sources to develop an understanding of important themes, trends, and events that shaped Providence's industrial heritage and gather information about the types of resources likely to be encountered in the field. The 1981 *Providence Industrial Sites Survey* served as a primary source of information for the survey update. Copies of historic maps were collected and reviewed to provide information about development patterns and aid in locating and identifying buildings for survey. Other sources of preliminary information included Sanborn Fire Insurance Atlases, located at the City Archives, and local directories, located at the PPS Resource Library, the Providence Public Library, and the City Archives. At a minimum, each property was researched through a thorough analysis of late nineteenth and early twentieth century atlases, Sanborn Insurance Atlases, and city directories.

Additional information collected included historic photographs and views from the Rhode Island Historical Society (RIHS) and assessor's field cards and tax records for properties included in the survey.

#### **Reconnaissance Survey**

The survey team used information obtained from the Providence Department of Planning and Development to locate historic resources. This information included a list of historic industrial and commercial resources and preliminary Geographical Information Systems (GIS) mapping showing property location. These items were used in the identification of industrial resources in the field.

During this phase, the survey team created a database to input both field and research data. Information entered into this database was used to prepare the final survey documentation.

#### Intensive Field Work

The survey team met with staff of the RIHPHC to review the field data sheet to be used in the field for survey. Following the agreed upon data sheet, the survey team began field survey, which extended from October 2001 through December 2001. The basic level of information gathered during the intensive survey included locating each property on a base map (current city plat maps), recording an address and estimated or exact date of construction, and at least one black and white photograph. Additional information collected included style and type of construction, number of stories, building materials, roof configuration, number and type of additions, outbuildings, window and door placement and configuration, and setting. The information collected corresponds to pertinent structural data required for the completion of RIHPHC building data sheets.

Following the Intensive Field Work, black-and-white photographs and contact sheets were developed and labeled with name, address of each property, date of photograph, and roll and frame number. These photographs, as well as completed field survey sheets, and preliminary background information were presented to RIHPHC staff over the course of three meetings. The field survey team worked with RIHPHC staff to review each property for its potential inclusion on the State Register of Historic Places. A list of properties that did not appear to meet the eligibility requirements for state listing was prepared by the survey team and submitted to RIHPHC staff. A total of 16 (sixteen) properties were included on this list.

Following this review, the survey team and representatives from the RIHPHC met with City Planning staff and staff of the Mayor's Office to review the proposed properties to be included in the Landmark District. The survey team continued to work with City Planning staff to provide information on individual properties to insure the successful passing of the City Ordinance. The Industrial and Commercial Buildings District (ICBD) *(see appendix)* is under the purview of the Providence Historic District Commission (PHDC), which has guidelines that come in to effect only if there is a proposed demolition, a major alteration, or work on over ten percent of the structure or exterior elevations.

#### Intensive Research

This intensive research includes site-specific research into the history of individual properties. The research focused on obtaining important information to establish the historic significance of selected properties. Among the sources consulted for historical information were published local sources, Providence Board of Trade Journal articles, historical maps, city directories, Providence Journal articles, and local informants. The information from the fieldwork and research was incorporated into the survey data sheet prepared for each property.

Additional data collected on each property included estimates of gross and rentable space, identification as to whether specific sites are located within other existing local and National Register historic districts, greenways projects, etc. Information from the report and survey will be coordinated through the City's GIS coordinator for inclusion in the City's information management system.

#### Final Work Products:

All survey products were prepared according to RIHPHC standards for surveys and meet the requirements of both the National Park Service and the RIHPHC. The final phase of the survey process involved preparing the final forms for each resource and producing the survey report. Two copies of the final survey report will be submitted to the RIHPHC for their review and inclusion in the inventory files. Included within the report are the following:

- original RIHPHC data sheets with black-and-white photographs for each property;
- a set of current City plat maps with each property identified;
- a summary list of inventoried resources, including property name, street address, and plat and lot designations;

• and one set of negatives for the photographs in the report.

In addition, brief individual reports on all properties were prepared and included within the report. This additional information is presented in a narrative format followed by copies of photographs and city assessor's maps.

The survey research was input by PPS into an Access (relational database) database which can be updated to reflect any future changes to the building(s) and will aid in the preparation of final GIS mapping. The database also includes a key to photographs, name(s) of current property owner(s), and locational information on each property (address, map/lot).

The report also includes information on the various incentives available for redevelopment, including the recently adopted commercial tax credit. This information has been provided by the Department of Planning & Development.

The information contained in this report will be used to guide future planning and decision making. Specific data will be available to developers considering investment opportunities in Providence: certified rehabilitation of these historic industrial sites, which are eligible for state and federal tax credits, possible loans, and other economic incentives. The research will help developers work with city, state, and federal government offices to develop, evaluate and approve preservation-sensitive rehabilitation work.

A draft of the final report was submitted to the RIHPHC for their review in December 2002. Comments received from RIHPHC staff were incorporated into this final report. (Comments received from RIHPHC staff are included in the Appendices section of this report.) PPS is currently working with the City and RIHPHC to disseminate the information contained in this document to mill owners, developers, preservation advocates and others. PPS hopes to provide the information prepared for the survey to as wide an audience as possible and will work with the City and RIHPHC to make the information available via the internet.

### PROVIDENCE INDUSTRIAL SITES AND COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS SURVEY 2001-2002

# **Comments from RIHPHC on Draft Report**



#### STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

#### **HISTORICAL PRESERVATION & HERITAGE COMMISSION**

Old State House • 150 Benefit Street • Providence, R.I. 02903-1209

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February 25, 2003

Ms. Catherine Horsey Executive Director Providence Preservation Society 21 Meeting Street Providence, RI 02903

Re: Providence Industrial Sites and Commercial Buildings Survey Draft Report

Dear Catherine:

The Rhode Island Historical Preservation and Heritage Commission staff has reviewed the final draft of the industrial sites survey prepared by the Providence Preservation Society. We find that the report is an exemplary product, well-organized, thorough and comprehensive. PPS, Mary Kate Harrington and the survey team members are to be commended for assembling and synthesizing such a wealth of information.

Before the draft is finalized, a small number of entries need corrections. Most of these are minor, but in some cases, there are errors in plat and lot designations that may require administrative attention from the city. The list of our editorial comments and questions is attached. If you have any questions please contact Richard Greenwood, Project Review Coordinator of this office.

Very truly yours,

Edward F. Sandersof

Executive Director Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Enclosure

Cc: Mary Kate Harrington, PPS

(030225.01)

#### RIHP&HC Draft Comments

#### Providence Industrial Sites and Commercial Buildings Survey Report

- P. 1 37 Acorn St., Nicholson File is not NR
- P. 1 700 Allens Ave. is not on the NR.
- P. 4 125 & 129 Canal St. are not included in the survey.
- $\sqrt{P.4}$  1 Charles St., Stillman White is NR (Moshassuck Square NRHD)
- ✓ P. 4 125 Charles St. is NR (Moshassuck Square NRHD)
- P. 8 350 Kinsley Ave., Nicholson File not DOE
- /P.9 \_212 Oxford St., not Broadway-Armory NRHD

✓ 274 Pine St., "Rolo Building"

- P. 12 231 South Main St., College Hill NRHD
  - ✓ 5 & 9 Steeple St., College Hill NRHD

There is an inconsistent designation of NR status in the title block of the individual property summaries.

It should also be noted that the RIHP&HC doesn't designate a property as NR DOE unless a formal determination of eligibility has been completed by the Keeper of the Register.

Admiral St., Oriental Mills Map is wrong, should be lot 776; switch with 115 Whipple Street. Allens Ave., The Ernest Street Sewage Pumping Station (lot 764) is on the NR, but the DPW bldg. (lot 497) is not. The date and original use of the DPW building need to be established. The Pumping Station is not pictured. Paragraph 2 describes three buildings located further east on Ernest St and not on either of these lots. Paragraph 4 contains incorrect references to the "Field Street" station and the "Public Works Administration."

Broad St., Home for Aged Men – isn't this just the Home for Aged Men or "Steere Home", not the Swedish home?

264-270 Broadway, Uptown/Columbus Theater – this is in the Broadway-Armory National Register Historic District.

49 Central St., Jones Warehouse is NR.

162 Clifford St., AT Wall - "Claverick" misspelled; "Speidel" misspelled.

218 Dexter St., Rau – 1890 building on Westfield Street predates the Ada Building. There is a 2story frame building (metal clad) on north side of Westfield St. that should be identified and included. RIHP&HC files contain more recent research.

27 Dryden Ln., Allen Print Works - 1 ½ story stone building & stone portion of complex probably date from RI Woolen Co. - 1812

11 Eagle Street/ 355 Valley Street - The 4 story building was part of Saxon Worsted in 1895, predating Banigan Rubber.

669 Elmwood Ave. – Para.2 – New Haven RR

145 Globe St. – not NR

2 Harris Ave. – Mis-identified as 264 Harris. "Was acquired by the state in the 1990's....." 35 Hemlock St.– not NR DOE

Manton Avenue - Atlantic Mills - additional Plat/lot map needed.

244 Oak St. - Providence Combing (Eagle Mill) is older (1835) than this 1880 mill.

274 Pine St. – Not on NR

112 Point Street – Para 2, line 5- "mourning"?

112 Point Street – Para 2, line 5- "mourning"?

771 Potters Ave. – date is unspecified

477 Promenade – wrong plat map

195 Putnam St. should be 195 Pitman St.

.555 South Main St., Providence Steam Engine Co. – This description and photos are of the Fuller Iron Works. Historic summary and plat map are ok.

628 South Main St., Fuller Iron Works- this is the wrong address and lot; it should be 566 and 588 South Main Street. The description currently provided for 555 South Main could be used with the inclusion that the southern additions are early steel-frame structures with original glass walls now sided with slate and wood shingle.

3

111 Summer St. – is not in Pine Street NRHD

166 Valley St. - not NR DOE

445-465 Washington St. – change to 459-465?

1107 Westminster St. – American Building, not Brewing

115 Whipple – should be lot 779, not on Whipple Street.

Bibliography :

Barbara Sokoloff Connors, Edward Jones, Robert O. – "Wanskuck"

### PROVIDENCE INDUSTRIAL SITES AND COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS SURVEY 2001-2002

List of Properties Included in Survey

# PROVIDENCE INDUSTRIAL SITES AND COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS SURVEY 2001-2002

# List of Properties

# Arranged Alphanumerically by Street Address

5/21/2003

eet#   i	# Ext. Street Name	Neighborhood	Plat		Property Name	Acreage of Lot	So footage of Blog
222	Aborn Street	Federal Hill	26	53	C.J. Fox Company	0.388 acres	15600
552	Academy Avenue	Mount Pleasant	83	8	United Electric Railways Company	2.743 acres	46416
37	Acorn Street	Valley	27	254	Nicholson File Company	2.779 acres	161634
4	Addison Place	Olneyville	33	608	Hingeco Manufacturing Company	0.356 acres	16597
10	Admiral Street	Smith Hill	68	779	Oriental Mills	0.863 acres	16880
28	Agnes Street	Olneyville	105	481	Colonial Knife Company	0.161 acres	95110
30	Agnes Street	Olneyville	37	65	Roger Williams Brewing Corporation	0.698 acres	4800
50	Agnes Street	Olneyville	35	345	Providence Combing Mills	0.440 acres	48019
25	Aleppo Street	Olneyville	63	438	Atlantic Mills	0.713 acres	617 <sup>-</sup>
46	Aleppo Street	Olneyville	62	546	Atlantic Mills	0.865 acres	2051
50	Aleppo Street	Olneyville	63	326	Riverside Mills (Office)	5.794 acres	5832
206	Allens Avenue	South Providence	46	317	Providence Teaming Company	0.357 acres	34648
338	Allens Avenue	Lower South Providence	47	368	Terminal Warehouse Co. of R.I.	9.043 acres	232548
680	Allens Avenue	Washington Park	101	764	Ernest Street Sewage Pumping Station	1.80 acres	34334
700	Allens Avenue	Washington Park	101	497	Ernest Street Sewage Pumping Station	2.023 acres	2047
763	Allens Avenue	Washington Park	101	386	Circular Tool Company	0.617 acres	32978
780	Allens Avenue	Washington Park	101	778	Pease & Curren Refiners	0.339 acres	557 <sup>-</sup>
24	Althea Street	West End	31	442	Yankee Cake Company	1.141 acres	45856

Sq footage of B	Acreage of Lot	Property Name	Lot	Plat	Neighborhood	Street Name	#   # Ext
4:	0.082 acres	Louis Fink Building	147	3	Smith Hill	Ambrose Street	0
22	0.649 acres	National Casket Company/ Clark Manufacturing	15	2	Mount Hope	Ashburton Street	50
162	0.258 acres	Providence Gas Company	359	33	Olneyville	Atwells Avenue	36
464	0.600 acres	Asa Peck & Company, Inc.	29	33	Olneyville	Atwells Avenue	56
238	5.389 acres	General Electric - Providence Base Works	30	33	Olneyville	Atwells Avenue	36
14	0.386 acres	Port Press, Inc.	716	101	Washington Park	Baker Street	75
12:	0.733 acres	Foster Jewelry Company	541	101	Washington Park	Baker Street	'8
10	0.415 acres	J.L. Anthony & Co.	219	58	Washington Park	Baker Street	5
31:	7.556 acres	Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company			Smith Hill	Bath Street	5
18	0.411 acres	Autocar & Studebaker Trucks	112	74	Mount Hope	Branch Avenue	86
117	2.29 acres	Wanskuck Company Mill	125	98	Wanskuck	Branch Avenue	1
	0.779 acres	Wanskuck Company Mill	130	98	Wanskuck	Branch Avenue	5 R
3	0.183 acres	Wanskuck Company Mill	421	98	Wanskuck	Branch Avenue	15
17	0.701 acres	Wanskuck Hall	171	102	Wanskuck	Branch Avenue	54
94	3.880 acres	Wanskuck Company Mill	132	98	Wanskuck	Branch Avenue	55
3	0.065 acres	Wanskuck Company Mill	124	98	Wanskuck	Branch Avenue	55
11	0.218 acres	Franklin Auto Supply Corporation	38	24	Lower South Providence	Broad Street	34
182	0.124 acres	Copley Chambers	36	24	Lower South Providence	Broad Street	)6

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treet#	# Ext. Street Name	Neighborhood	Plat	Lot	Property Name	Acreage of Lot	So footage of Bldg
807	Broad Street	Elmwood	49	306	Home for Aged Men	1.911 acres	6627
891	Broad Street	Elmwood	53	399	Berkander Building	0.883 acres	3453
1007	Broad Street	Lower South Providence	53	192	Sullivan Building	0.089 acres	921
1017	Broad Street	Elmwood	53	582	Bomes Theater (Liberty Theater)	0.220 acres	
1058	Broad Street	Lower South Providence	53	9	Inlaid & Optical Company, Inc.	0.590 acres	2136
1096	Broad Street	Lower South Providence	53	3	New England Telephone & Telegraph Company	0.761 acres	4701
1137	Broad Street	Elmwood	53	196	New England Telephone & Telegraph Company	0.138 acres	814
1316	Broad Street	Washington Park	58	801	Providence Fire Department Hose # 8	0.115 acres	652
266	Broadway	Federal Hill	28	111	Uptown Theater	0.461 acres	1364
681	Broadway	Olneyville	35	567	Rotelli Building	0.102 acres	409
43	Bucklin Street	West End	44	352	McGrath Building	0.336 acres	1412
57	Bucklin Street	West End	44	474	Fleischmann Company / Standard Brands Inc.	0.213 acres	951
69	Bucklin Street	West End	44	680	Phillips - Baker Rubber Company #2	0.253 acres	1038
77	Bucklin Street	West End	44	475	Phillips - Baker Rubber Company	0.749 acres	3095
333	Bucklin Street	West End	49	360	Union Railroad Company Depot, Stable, and Car Barn / Scattergood	1.673 acres	3720
16	Burgess Street	West End	29	193	What Cheer Laundry	0.119 acres	
22	Burgess Street	West End	29	194	What Cheer Laundry	0.089 acres	
36	Burgess Street	West End	29	504	What Cheer Laundry	0.250 acres	433

eet# # Ext	Street Name	Neighborhood	Plat Lot	Property Name	Acreage of Lot	So lootage of Blo
125	Canal Street	College Hill	10 38	Congdon & Carpenter Company Building	0.030 acres	396
129	Canal Street	College Hill	10 37	Congdon & Carpenter Company Building	0.030 acres	660
295	Carpenter Street	Federal Hill	32 35	Grant Mill	1.146 acres	6196
10	Cedar Street	Federal Hill	26 57	Crahan Engraving Company	0.408 acres	445
1	Central Street	West End	30 143	Louttit Laundry Company	0.359 acres	5715
49	Central Street	West End	30 89	Jones Warehouse Company	0.627 acres	9272
36	Chaffee Street	Olneyville	62 392	Providence Police Precinct #6	0.233 acres	1057
1246	Chalkstone Avenue	Mount Pleasant	64 1	Mount Pleasant Avenue Elementary School	0.420 acres	1111
217	Chapman Street	Washington Park	58 438	C.S. Williams Lacquer Company	0.294 acres	708
225	Chapman Street	Washington Park	58 220	Moulding Corporation of America, Inc.	0.563 acres	6315
1	Charles Street	Mount Hope	3 616	Stillman White Foundry Company	0.262 acres	510
2	Charles Street	College Hill	3 263	Fletcher Manufacturing Company / Young Brothers Mattress Company	0.522 acres	3469
125	Charles Street	College Hill	3 521	Young Brothers Mattress Company #2	0.568 acres	1051
286	Charles Street	Mount Hope	2 556	E. Rosen Company	1.544 acres	7490
162	Clifford Street	Upper South Providence	21 14	A.T. Wall Company	0.763 acres	6352
2	Corliss Street	Mount Hope	2 64	First Automated Post Office (Turnkey)	14.066 acres	30458
93	Cranston Street	West End	29 505	What Cheer Laundry	0.816 acres	7044
737	Cranston Street	West End	42 15	Josephine White Block	0.126 acres	828

Street #	# Ext	Street Name	Neighborhood	Plat	Lot	Property Name	Acreage of Lot	Sq footage of Bldg
55	C	cromwell Street	West End	30	411	Mechanical Fabric Company	0.747 acres	56760
234		aboll Street	West End	43	570	Elmwood Cotton Mills	2.362 acres	5928
80	D	elaine Street	Olneyville	35	565	Providence Dyeing, Bleaching & Calendering Co.	1.462 acres	38622
114	Ď	elaine Street	Olneyville	62	436	Tommy Tucker Baking Company	0.171 acres	10680
218	ם	exter Street	West End	31	128	Rau Fastener Company	2.183 acres	133334
425	D	exter Street	West End	43	786	American Standard Watch Case Company	2.086 acres	95193
439	D	exter Street	West End	43	437	Providence Gas Company	5.728 acres	93800
7	D	like Street	Olneyville	35	341	Narragansett Electric Converter Station	0.204 acres	8500
20	D	Pike Street	Olneyville	35	12	Waterman Weybosset Mills	0.428 acres	
34	ם	ike Street	Olneyville	35	424	Waterman Weybosset Mills	0.032 acres	2750
46	D	ike Street	Olneyville	35	334	Waterman Weybosset Mills	0.052 acres	5120
66	D	like Street	Olneyville	35	536	Providence Combing Mills	0.284 acres	21704
103	D	vike Street	Olneyville	105	489	Kelley Ice Cream Company	0.533 acres	17578
137	D	ouglas Avenue	Smith Hill	68	320	Providence Fire Department Ladder # 3	0.092 acres	6720
207	D	ouglas Avenue	Smith Hill	68	83	Hennessey-McHale Block / J.S. Duarte Building	0.112 acres	3321
1115	D	ouglas Avenue		78	383	Cowing & Heaton Mill	0.383 acres	10696
27	D	ryden Lane	Mount Hope	74	389	Allen Printworks	2.012 acres	87411
11	E	agle Street	Valley	65	935	Saxon Worsted / United States Rubber Company	0.263 acres	9907

Street #	# Ext. Street Name	Neighborhood	Plat	the second s	Property Name	Acreage of Lot	Sq footage of Bldg
25	Eagle Street	Valley	65	934	Saxon Worsted / United States Rubber Company	0.677 acres	3266
50	Eagle Street	Valley	27	1	Monohasset Mills	1.120 acres	63136
342	Eddy Street	Upper South Providence	21	149	Narragansett Electric Lighting Company	7.793 acres	
460	Eddy Street	Upper South Providence	21	312	Rhode Island Company Powerhouse	7.199 acres	
754	Eddy Street	South Providence	46	562	Bigney Building / Textile Engraving Corporation	0.262 acres	17848
775	Eddy Street	Lower South Providence	46	378	Improved Seamless Wire Company	0.875 acres	43559
1144	Eddy Street	Washington Park	57	291	Federal Products Corporation	0.386 acres	3843
1199	Eddy Street	Washington Park	58	162	Barker & Barker Jewelry Manufacturing	0.248 acres	7800
1200	Eddy Street	Washington Park	58	222	Big Chief Store	0.953 acres	4023
1268	Eddy Street	Washington Park	58	658	Winsor & Jerauld Manufacturing Company	0.605 acres	2772
378	Elmwood Avenue	Elmwood	49	115	Knights of Pythias Elmwood Lodge	0.121 acres	15876
555	Elmwood Avenue	West End	51	304	Nash Company of Providence	0.962 acres	2500
669	Elmwood Avenue	Elmwood	52	370	New England Supply Co./ Rhode Island Supply Company	1.574 acres	66367
2	Fox Place	Federal Hill	26	52	C.J. Fox Company	0.558 acres	54762
10	Fox Place	Federal Hill	26	58	National Glass Company	0.168 acres	13440
301	Friendship Street	Lower South Providence	24	230	Sylvester R. Jackson Company	0.099 acres	6096
145	Globe Street	Upper South Providence	22	352	Ward Baking Company	3.510 acres	100328
15	Gordon Avenue	Lower South Providence	48	1016	New England Supply Co, / A.W. Lang Inc, Building	0.197 acres	12320

5/21/2003

Street###	Ext. Street Name	Neighborhood	or (2.78) of our and an of othe	Lot	Property Name	Acreage of Lot	Sq footage of Bldg
20	Gordon Avenue	Lower South Providence	48 9	87	Beaman & Smith	0.596 acres	3064
21	Gordon Avenue	Lower South Providence	48 1	023	Cutler Jewelry Co. / Eastern Products Corporation	0.389 acres	1776
33	Greenwich Street	Lower South Providence	49 1	21	Canfield Carriage House / Fountain Dispenser Company	0.161 acres	413
95	Grove Street	Federal Hill	33 2	86	Grove Street Elementary School	0.367 acres	1148
2	Harris Avenue	Smith Hill	193		Providence Produce Warehouse Company	4.008 acres	9780
119	Harris Avenue	Smith Hill	26 24		Brownell & Field Company/ Field Land Co.	0.626 acres	4715
241	Harris Avenue	Valley	27 3		City Machine/Providence Wholesale Drugs/Harris Ave Realty Company	0.796 acres	5721:
295	Harris Avenue	Valley	27 3		City Machine/Providence Wholesale Drugs/Harris Ave Realty Company	0.992 acres	63450
301	Harris Avenue	Valley	27 2		City Machine/Providence Wholesale Drugs/Harris Ave Realty Company	0.183 acres	5260
351	Harris Avenue	Valley	27 2	3	Textile Finishing Machinery Company	6.589 acres	16376
355	Harris Avenue	Valley	27 24	49	Textile Finishing Machinery Company	0.878 acres	100
431	Harris Avenue	Valley	27 8		American Brewing Company	1.44 acres	7285
19	Harrison Street	Upper South Providence	32 23		Pilgrim Congregational Church / Schofield Building	0.221 acres	31550
91	Hartford Avenue	Olneyville	105 4	64	American Multiple Fabric Company	2.075 acres	13250
121	Hartford Avenue	Olneyville	105 4	65	American Multiple Fabric Company	0.108 acres	
141	Hartford Avenue	Olneyville	105 1		Atlantic Mills	1.155 acres	10763
204	Hartford Avenue	Hartford	105 3	86	Colwell Worsted Mills	3.134 acres	58752
95	Hathaway Street	South Elmwood	893	13	General Electric Realty Corporation	8.175 acres	208574

5/21/2003
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creage of Lot	Property Name	Lot	Plat	Neighborhood	Street Name	#   # Ext.	treet #
24 acres	Governor Dyer Cooperative Market	87	27	Valley	Hemlock Street	35	35
363 acres	Rhode Island Locomotive Works / United States Rubber Co.	85	27	Valley	Hemlock Street	58	68
387 acres	Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company	35	4	Smith Hill	Holden Street	1	1
	Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company	66	4	Smith Hill	Holden Street	29	29
(* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company	546	67	Smith Hill	Holden Street	52	62
253 acres	Rhode Island Sales Company	616	17	Fox Point	India Street	30	230
712 acres	American Oyster Company	54	17	Fox Point	India Street	50	250
648 acres	Rochambeau Worsted Company	284	96	Olneyville	King Street	30	60
109 acres	Nicholson File Company	16	27	Valley	Kinsley Avenue	50	350
747 acres	Clason Architectural Metal Works	35	27	Valley	Kinsley Avenue	30	430
)92 acres	Providence Fire Department Ladder #8	189	107	Silver Lake	Laurel Hill Avenue	)8	108
309 acres	Baird-North Co. / Hassenfeld Brothers	567	52	Elmwood	Lexington Avenue	51	51
963 acres	Atlantic Mills	58	105	Olneyville	Manton Avenue	0	C
35 acres	Paragon Worsted Mills / Earnescliffe Worsted Mills	439	62	Olneyville	Manton Avenue	0	C
302 acres	Imperial Pearl Company	539	62	Olneyville	Manton Avenue	21	21
141 acres	Atlantic Mills	442	62	Olneyville	Manton Avenue	00	100
754 acres	Atlantic Mills	547	62	Olneyville	Manton Avenue	20 R	120
)53 acres	Dyerville Mills	313	96	Manton	Manton Avenue	88 R	588

et# #E	xt. Street Name	Neighborhood	CONSTRUCTOR LANS	Lot		Acreage of Lot	Sq footage of Bld
608 R	Manton Avenue	Manton	96	290	Dyerville Mills	0.445 acres	3769
921	Manton Avenue	Manton	80	14	Fruit Hill Avenue School	0.499 acres	
1	Mashapaug Street	West End	43	956	J. Hope & Sons Engraving Company	0.439 acres	1424
266	Melrose Street	Elmwood	60	194	Narragansett Electric Company	15.706 acres	20019
653	North Main Street	Mount Hope	8	58	Providence Fire Department Hose # 17	0.178 acres	315
851	North Main Street	Mount Hope	5	515	General Motors Truck Company	0.632 acres	1311
1106	North Main Street	Mount Hope	1	20	Standard Rim & Wheel of Rhode Island / Atlas Music Building	0.243 acres	1520
217	Oak Street	Olneyville	35	263	Waterman Weybosset Mills	0.215 acres	905
233	Oak Street	Olneyville	35	548	Waterman Weybosset Mills	0,121 acres	790
239	Oak Street	Olneyville	35	324	Waterman Weybosset Mills	0.151 acres	1701
244	Oak Street	Olneyville	37	9	Roger Williams Brewing Corporation	0.698 acres	6017
12	Olneyville Square	Olneyville	105	11	Olneyville Free Library / Waterman Building	0.101 acres	824
28	Olneyville Square	Olneyville	105	470	Wales Building	0.410 acres	1449
212	Oxford Street	Lower South Providence	48	577	Luther Brothers, Inc. (St. Michael's Total Abstinence & Benevolent Society)	0.294 acres	1520
4	Pallas Street	Lower South Providence	28	27	Providence Fire Department Engine # 7	0.092 acres	412
65	Pavilion Avenue	Lower South Providence	54	155	William S. Glines Building/ United Engravers Inc.	0.386 acres	1505
304	Pearl Street	West End	30	22	New England Butt Company	1.773 acres	9267
274	Pine Street	Jewelry District	24	302	D. M. Watkins Company	0.417 acres	4560

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Street #	# Ext. Street Name	Neighborhood	Plat Lot	Property Name	Acreage of Lo	t. Softworage of Blog
407	Pine Street	Upper South Providence	29 384	Curry & Richards/ Henry A. Davis & Sons	0.161 acres	21072
195	Pitman Street	Fox Point	15 293	Colored Worsted Mill	3.276 acres	
98	Plainfield Street	Silver Lake	105 103	Loeber Building	0.107 acres	95004230
114	Plainfield Street	Olneyville	105 114	M.E. Tabernacle	0.360 acres	13330
485	Plainfield Street	Silver Lake	107 573	General Ice Cream Corporation	0.440 acres	15600
910	Plainfield Street	Silver Lake	110 378	Silvertown Chevrolet Company	0.203 acres	7330
95	Pleasant Valley Parkway	Smith Hill	67 515	Coca Cola Bottling Company	1.438 acres	59953
201	Pocasset Avenue	Silver Lake	109 282	Public Bath House	0.243 acres	4940
7	Point Street	Upper South Providence	21 407	Davol Rubber Company	0.421 acres	47836
69	Point Street	Upper South Providence	21 310	Davol Rubber Company	3.041 acres	123860
112	Point Street	Upper South Providence	21 42	Barstow Stove Company	0.409 acres	44500
201	Potters Avenue	Lower South Providence	48 988	Providence Lithograph Company	2.154 acres	105641
450	Potters Avenue	Elmwood	49 190	Bradbury Motors Company / Elmwood Garage / Crane Auto	0.247 acres	11926
472	Potters Avenue	Elmwood	49 353	Colonial Laundry	0.658 acres	40924
771	Potters Avenue	West End	43 510	Potters Avenue Elementary School	0.581 acres	18360
545	Prairie Avenue	Lower South Providence	53 23	United Electric Railways Company	1.045 acres	52858
285	Promenade Street	Smith Hill	67 534, 535 547	, Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company	3.574 acres	61945
371	Promenade Street	Smith Hill	67 541	Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company	0.545 acres	12652

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et# #Ex	d. Street Name	Neighborhood		Lot	Property Name	Acreage of Lot.	Sq footage of Bldg
395	Promenade Street	Smith Hill	67	340	Regealed Ice Company / H.P. Hood & Sons	1.186 acres	3972
405	Promenade Street	Smith Hill	67	341	Congdon & Carpenter Company Building	2.578 acres	8633
477	Promenade Street	Smith Hill	27	88	New England Telephone & Telegraph Company	1.129 acres	3707
185	Public Street	Lower South Providence	46	564	Scovill Manufacturing Company / Borden Building	0.294 acres	1484
226	Public Street	Lower South Providence	46	487	N. Barstow Jewelers / Silverman Brothers Jewelers	0.785 acres	4691
106	Putnam Street	Olneyville	62	109	Providence Fire Department Hose # 1	0.094 acres	326
101	Regent Avenue	Valley	65	206	Regent Avenue Elementary School	0.728 acres	
1	Reservoir Avenue	West End	51	4	Colt-Brady Company Chrysler-Plymouth	1.095 acres	2727
25	Reservoir Avenue	West End	51	5	Providence Buick Company	0.587 acres	6044
364	Reservoir Avenue	Reservoir	126	7	California Artificial Flower Company	3.115 acres	278
95	Reynolds Avenue	Lower South Providence	48	1005	Beaman & Smith	0.298 acres	3451
200	Richmond Street	Upper South Providence	20	352	J & H Electric Company	0.154 acres	1992
222	Richmond Street	Upper South Providence	21	132	Little Nemo Manufacturing Company	1.457 acres	26847
69	Sassafras Street	Elmwood	53	319	C.P. Henry Novelty Company	0.367 acres	1580
69	Silver Lake Avenue	Silver Lake	110	311	Blue Ribbon Bottling Company / Nardolillo Building	0.220 acres	592
170	Silver Lake Avenue	Silver Lake	1 <b>1</b> 0	375	New England Ice Company	4.018 acres	4183
4	Sims Avenue	Valley	27	258	Builders Iron Foundry	3.220 acres	9403
27	Sims Avenue	Valley	27	2	Providence Steel & Iron Company	2.90 acres	3218

treet##Ex	d. Street Name	Neighborhood	Plat Lot	Property Name	Acreage of Lot	So foolage of Blog
290	Smith Street	Smith Hill	67 91	Lunnie's Garage	1.038 acres	23310
396	Smith Street	Smith Hill	67 44	Smith Street Elementary School	0.479 acres	14299
161	South Main Street	College Hill	12 470	Oakdale Manufacturing Company	0.395 acres	14792
231	South Main Street	Fox Point		Fall River Iron Works		
555	South Main Street	Fox Point	18 8	Providence Steam Engine Company	2.006 acres	3507
628	South Main Street	Fox Point	1887	Fuller Iron Works	0.231 acres	
40	Sprague Street	West End	30 392	Mechanical Fabric Company	0.205 acres	1464(
40 R	Sprague Street	West End	30 390	Mechanical Fabric Company	0.123 acres	3376
50 R	Sprague Street	West End	30 391	Mechanical Fabric Company	0.129 acres	6480
50	Sprague Street	West End	30 389	Mechanical Fabric Company	0.437 acres	1073
68	Sprague Street	West End	30 412	Mechanical Fabric Company	0.217 acres	4520
5	Steeple Street	College Hill	10 39	Congdon & Carpenter Company Building	0.037 acres	4800
9	Steeple Street	College Hill	10 43	Congdon & Carpenter Company Building	0.018 acres	2400
111	Summer Street	Lower South Providence	29 367	J.P. Haskins Building/ Burden Seamless Filled Wire Co.	0.377 acres	22904
134	Thurbers Avenue	Lower South Providence	54 217	Screw Machine Products Corporation	1.006 acres	65910
69	Tingley Street	Valley	27 32	Harris Avenue Realty Company	1.113 acres	55239
43	Troy Street	Olneyville	35 546	Crown Worsted Mills	0.075 acres	7524
45	Troy Street	Olneyville	35 323	Crown Worsted Mills	0.518 acres	3211

Street #	# Ext	Street Name	Neighborhood	Plat	Lot	Property Name	Acreage of Lot	Sq footage of Bidg
54		Troy Street	Olneyville	37	8	Welsh Manufacturing Company	0.668 acres	3811
585		Union Avenue	Silver Lake	109	77	American Bottling Company / New England Macaroni Company	0.080 acres	3230
60		Valley Street	Olneyville	35	571	Providence Dyeing, Bleaching & Calendering Co.	1.745 acres	4040:
60		Valley Street	Olneyville	35	570	Providence Dyeing, Bleaching & Calendering Co.		
166		Valley Street	Olneyville	62	393	National & Providence Worsted Mills	6.143 acres	352910
355		Valley Street	Valley		195	Saxon Worsted / United States Rubber Company	2.833 acres	20808
411		Valley Street	Valley	27	261	United States Rubber Company	5.232 acres	193178
475		Valley Street	Valley	27	263	United States Rubber Company	1.305 acres	33772
501		Valley Street	Valley	27	260	United States Rubber Company	0.798 acres	14240
17		Virginia Avenue	Washington Park	58	785	Patton MacGuyer Co. / General Fitting Company	0.950 acres	33162
30		Virginia Avenue	Washington Park	101	634	Goodwin & Gregory	0.347 acres	6210
41		Waldo Street	West End	43	797	Jencks Paper Box Company / Genser Manufacturing Company	1.022 acres	50746
52		Waldo Street	West End	43	747	Bourn Rubber Co. / Providence Insulated Wire Company	1.599 acres	61249
445		Washington Street	Federal Hill	29	521	Kimball & Colwell Company	0.276 acres	9800
459		Washington Street	Federal Hill	29	489	Kimball & Colwell Company	0.091 acres	1120
465		Washington Street	Federal Hill	29	155	Kimball & Colwell Company	0.234 acres	16506
331	ana) (k. internetional)	Waterman Street	Wayland	15	8	American Emery Wheel Works	1.709 acres	84732
210		West Exchange Street	Federal Hill	26	329	United States Tire Co./ Armstrong Tobacco Company	0.257 acres	. 20200

Street #	# Ext. Street Name	Neighborhood	Plat	Lot	Property Name	Acreage of Lot	Sq footage of Bldg
214	West Exchange Street	Federal Hill	26 31	14	Gibson's Incorporated	0.483 acres	25180
242	West Exchange Street	Federal Hill	26 26	59	Summerfield Company	0.309 acres	47518
260	West Exchange Street	Federal Hill	26 27	79	General Fire Extinguisher Company	2.992 acres	110781
300	West Exchange Street	Federal Hill	26 36	63	George S. Smith Engraving Company	0.236 acres	11600
376	West Fountain Street	Federal Hill	29 42		Rhode Island Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	0.236 acres	9147
381	West Fountain Street	Federal Hill	29 44		Combination Ladder Company	0.919 acres	32423
233	West Park Street	Smith Hill	67 32	21	The Foxon Company	0.266 acres	13330
235	West Park Street	Smith Hill	67 32	24	The Foxon Company	0.285 acres	10826
148	R West River Street	Smith Hill	100 15	5	Providence Tool Company	4.075 acres	111013
42	Westfield Street	West End	30 39		Providence Gas Company / Wilfred J. Paquin's Storage	0.609 acres	36463
49	Westfield Street	West End	30 35	55	Bourn Rubber Co. / Phillips Baker Rubber Co.	1.381 acres	81296
735	Westminster Street	Federal Hill	29 12	21	Burrows Block	0.122 acres	12501
747	Westminster Street	Federal Hill	29 12	22	Rhode Island Supply Company	0.368 acres	35600
819	Westminster Street	Federal Hill	29 12	29	John C.B. Wood Estate Building	0.222 acres	17040
825	Westminster Street	Federal Hill	29 13	31	John C.B. Wood Estate Building	0.266 acres	
1107	Westminster Street	Federal Hill	32 50		American Building/ John Hancock Mutual Life Ins. Co.	0.145 acres	7316
1153	Westminster Street	Federal Hill	32 45	52	L. Vaughn & Company	1.757 acres	u - 1995 - J. B. J. Land, M. J. Land, M. Land, M. H. Harris, Margaret, M. J. Harris, M. Harris, M. Harris, M. H
1229	Westminster Street	Federal Hill	32 39	92	Westminster Garage	1.039 acres	22634

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Street #	#Ext	Street Name	Neighborhood	Plat Lot	Property Name	Acreage of Lot Sq	footage of Bldg
1607		Westminster Street	Federal Hill	35 471	M. Corrigan Building	0.120 acres	10376
1910		Westminster Street	Olneyville	35 353	Doherty Building	0.117 acres	10000
1928		Westminster Street	Olneyville	35 354	F.W. Woolworth Company	0.173 acres	7400
1938		Westminster Street	Olneyville	35 53	McLellan Stores	0.190 acres	8171
115		Whipple Street	Smith Hill	68 776	American Silk Spinning Company	1.975 acres	182324
35		Wilson Street	West End	30 255	Providence Public Market Garage	0.316 acres	22707

# PROVIDENCE INDUSTRIAL SITES AND COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS SURVEY 2001-2002

# List of Properties Showing National Register Status and Photographs information

reet#	# Extension	Street Name	Plat	Lot	Name of Property	National Register Status	Roll	Frame
222		Aborn Street	26	53	C.J. Fox Company		12	2
552		Academy Avenue	83	8	United Electric Railways Company		10	7-9
37		Acorn Street	27	254	Nicholson File Company		13	6-8
4		Addison Place	33	608	Hingeco Manufacturing Company		13	32, 33
10		Admiral Street	68	779	Oriental Mills		16, 21	6; 0,1
28	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Agnes Street	105	481	Colonial Knife Company		14	27-33
30		Agnes Street	37	65	Roger Williams Brewing Corporation		14	34, 35
50		Agnes Street	35	345	Providence Combing Mills		17	7-18
25		Aleppo Street	63	438	Atlantic Mills			
46		Aleppo Street	62	546	Atlantic Mills		13	22
50		Aleppo Street	63	326	Riverside Mills (Office)		14	12-14
206		Allens Avenue	46	317	Providence Teaming Company		8	31-33
338	Grand 2017 - TANIN CAN <sub>MAN</sub>	Allens Avenue	47	368	Terminal Warehouse Co. of R.I.		16	3
680		Allens Avenue	101	764	Ernest Street Sewage Pumping Station	NR individual	4	32, 33
700		Allens Avenue	101	497	Ernest Street Sewage Pumping Station		4	34, 35
763		Allens Avenue	101	386	Circular Tool Company		5	3, 4
780	auc	Allens Avenue	101	778	Pease & Curren Refiners		5	1, 2
24		Althea Street	31	442	Yankee Cake Company		2	16-18

reet#	# Extension	Street Name	Plat	Lot	Name of Property	National Register Status	Roll	Erame
10		Ambrose Street	3	147	Louis Fink Building			
50		Ashburton Street	2	15	National Casket Company/ Clark		1	7
536		Atwells Avenue	33	359	Providence Gas Company		15	32, 33
556		Atwells Avenue	33	29	Asa Peck & Company, Inc.		13	29-31
586		Atwells Avenue	33	30	General Electric - Providence Base Works		13	34-36
75		Baker Street	101	716	Port Press, Inc.		7	22, 23, 26
78	a tha a fair and a state of the	Baker Street	101	641	Foster Jewelry Company		7	20, 21
115		Baker Street	58	219	J.L. Anthony & Co.		7	27-29
15		Bath Street		536, 538,	Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company	determined eligible for NR	11	31-36
36		Branch Avenue	74	112	Autocar & Studebaker Trucks		1	20, 21
711		Branch Avenue	98	425	Wanskuck Company Mill	Wanskuck Mill Village NR	4	5, 6
715	R	Branch Avenue	98	430	Wanskuck Company Mill	Wanskuck Mill Village NR	4	7
745		Branch Avenue	98	421	Wanskuck Company Mill	Wanskuck Mill Village NR	4	1, 2
754		Branch Avenue	102	171	Wanskuck Hall	Wanskuck Mill Village NR	10	1-3
765		Branch Avenue	98	432	Wanskuck Company Mill	Wanskuck Mill Village NR	4	3, 4
765		Branch Avenue	98	424	Wanskuck Company Mill	Wanskuck Mill Village NR	4	4
184	9-7-19-19-19-19-19-19-19-19-19-19-19-19-19-	Broad Street	24	38	Franklin Auto Supply Corporation		6	13-15
206	······	Broad Street	24	36	Copley Chambers		6	11, 12

Street#	# Extension	Street Name	Plat	Lot	Name of Property	National Register Status	Roll	Frame
807		Broad Street	49	306	Home for Aged Men		3	13-15
891		Broad Street	53	399	Berkander Building		9	27, 28
1007		Broad Street	53	192	Sullivan Building		5	15,16
1017		Broad Street	53	582	Bomes Theater (Liberty Theater)		5	17
1058		Broad Street	53	9	Inlaid & Optical Company, Inc.		5	13, 14
1096		Broad Street	53	3	New England Telephone & Telegraph Company		5	11, 12
1137		Broad Street	53	196	New England Telephone & Telegraph Company		21	21-22
1316		Broad Street	58	801	Providence Fire Department Hose # 8		5	5, 6
266		Broadway	28	111	Uptown Theater	Broadway-Armory NRHD	6	31, 32
681		Broadway	35	567	Rotelli Building		14; 21	16, 17; 12,13
43	99	Bucklin Street	44	352	McGrath Building		2	5, 6
57		Bucklin Street	44	474	Fleischmann Company / Standard Brands Inc.		2	7, 8
69		Bucklin Street	44	680	Phillips - Baker Rubber Company #2		2	9-11
77		Bucklin Street	44	475	Phillips - Baker Rubber Company		2	12, 13
333		Bucklin Street	49	360	Union Railroad Company Depot, Stable, and Car		8	4, 5
16		Burgess Street	29	193	What Cheer Laundry			
22		Burgess Street	29	194	What Cheer Laundry			
36		Burgess Street	29	504	What Cheer Laundry			

reet###	Extension	Street Name	Plat	and the second second	Name of Property	National Register Stati	is Roll	Frame
125		Canal Street	10	38	Congdon & Carpenter Company Building		8	12, 28
129		Canal Street	10	37	Congdon & Carpenter Company Building		8	26
295		Carpenter Street	32	35	Grant Mill		3	29-33
10		Cedar Street	26	57	Crahan Engraving Company		12	3, 4
1		Central Street	30	143	Louttit Laundry Company		15; 4; 19; 20	34, 35; 21;27-36;
49		Central Street	30	89	Jones Warehouse Company	NR individual	6	8, 9
36		Chaffee Street	62	392	Providence Police Precinct #6		13	24, 25
1246	1	Chalkstone Avenue	64	1	Mount Pleasant Avenue Elementary School		10	10, 11
217		Chapman Street	58	438	C.S. Williams Lacquer Company		7	14, 15
225		Chapman Street	58	220	Moulding Corporation of America, Inc.		7	12, 13
1		Charles Street	3	616	Stillman White Foundry Company	Moshassuck Square NRHD	4	12-14
2		Charles Street	3	263	Fletcher Manufacturing Company / Young	NR individual	1	15-17
125	(	Charles Street	3	521	Young Brothers Mattress Company #2	Moshassuck Square NRHD	1	18, 19
286		Charles Street	2	556	E. Rosen Company		1	12-14
162	, <u></u> ,,,,,,,,, _	Clifford Street	21	14	A.T. Wall Company	Jewlery District	4; 6	23; 1, 2
2		Corliss Street	2	64	First Automated Post Office (Turnkey)		1	8-11
93		Cranston Street	29	505	What Cheer Laundry		3	18, 19
737		Cranston Street	42	15	Josephine White Block	NR individual	2	34-36

Street # # E	xtension Street Name	Plat	Lot	Name of Property	National Register Status	Roll	Frame
55	Cromwell Street		411	Mechanical Fabric Company		1	
234	Daboll Street	43	570	Elmwood Cotton Mills		8	16, 17
80	Delaine Street	35	565	Providence Dyeing, Bleaching & Calendering		3??	15???
114	Delaine Street	62	436	Tommy Tucker Baking Company		14	11
218	Dexter Street	31	128	Rau Fastener Company		2; 21	4; 14-16
425	Dexter Street	43	786	American Standard Watch Case Company		2	19, 20, 23
439	Dexter Street	43	437	Providence Gas Company		2	21, 22
7	Dike Street	35	341	Narragansett Electric Converter Station		15; 18	15, 16; 13-18
20	Dike Street	35	12	Waterman Weybosset Mills		13; 18	11, 10-12,19- 23
34	Dike Street	35	424	Waterman Weybosset Mills		13	12
46	Dike Street	35	334	Waterman Weybosset Mills		4	8, 9
66	Dike Street	35	536	Providence Combing Mills		17	7-18
103	Dike Street	105	489	Kelley Ice Cream Company		11	14, 15
137	Douglas Avenue	68	320	Providence Fire Department Ladder # 3		10	22, 23
207	Douglas Avenue	68	83	Hennessey-McHale Block / J.S. Duarte		10	20, 21
1115	Douglas Avenue	78	383	Cowing & Heaton Mill	NR eligible	10	4-6
27	Dryden Lane	- 74	389	Allen Printworks		4; 21	15; 6-8
11	Eagle Street	65	935	Saxon Worsted / United States Rubber Company		12	22,23

Street #	# Extension	Street Name	Plat	Lot	Name of Property	National Register Status	Roll	Frame
25		Eagle Street		934	Saxon Worsted / United States Rubber Company			
50		Eagle Street	27	1	Monohasset Mills		8	25
342		Eddy Street	21	149	Narragansett Electric Lighting Company		5	32,33
460		Eddy Street	21	312	Rhode Island Company Powerhouse		5	22
754		Eddy Street	46	562	Bigney Building / Textile Engraving Corporation		9	1-3
775		Eddy Street	46	378	Improved Seamless Wire Company		9	6-9
1144		Eddy Street	57	291	Federal Products Corporation		7	4-6
1199		Eddy Street	58	162	Barker & Barker Jewelry Manufacturing		7	7-9
1200		Eddy Street	58	222	Big Chief Store		7	10, 11
1268		Eddy Street	58	658	Winsor & Jerauld Manufacturing Company		5	7, 8
378		Elmwood Avenue	49	115	Knights of Pythias Elmwood Lodge		3	4, 5
555		Elmwood Avenue	51	304	Nash Company of Providence		8	10, 11
669	1146-118 Ave 214 - 27 Vice Graden Marietta	Elmwood Avenue	52	370	New England Supply Co./ Rhode Island	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	8	1-3
2		Fox Place	26	52	C.J. Fox Company		12	1
10		Fox Place	26	58	National Glass Company		12	5
301		Friendship Street	24	230	Sylvester R. Jackson Company	Pine Street NRHD	4	24
145		Globe Street	22	352	Ward Baking Company		6	5-7
15		Gordon Avenue	48	1016	New England Supply Co. / A.W. Lang Inc. Building		9	22

National Register Status and Photo Information

Street #	# Extension	Street Name	Plat /	Lot	Name of Property	National Register Status	Roll	Frame
20		Gordon Avenue	48	987	Beaman & Smith		9	23
21		Gordon Avenue	48	1023	Cutler Jewelry Co. / Eastern Products		9	26
33		Greenwich Street	49	121	Canfield Carriage House / Fountain Dispenser		3	6, 7
95		Grove Street	33	286	Grove Street Elementary School	Broadway-Armory NRHD	6	33, 34
2		Harris Avenue	19	38	Providence Produce Warehouse Company	determined eligible as part of Provisions	11	29, 30
119		Harris Avenue	26	241	Brownell & Field Company/ Field Land Co.	eligible as part of Provisions Warehouse	11	26-28
241		Harris Avenue	27	33	City Machine/Providence Wholesale Drugs/Harris		13	1
295		Harris Avenue	27	31	City Machine/Providence Wholesale Drugs/Harris		13	2
301		Harris Avenue	27	29	City Machine/Providence Wholesale Drugs/Harris		13	3
351		Harris Avenue	27	23	Textile Finishing Machinery Company		8	20, 21
355		Harris Avenue	27	249	Textile Finishing Machinery Company		8	18, 19
431		Harris Avenue	27	8	American Brewing Company		12	35, 36
19		Harrison Street	32	234	Pilgrim Congregational Church / Schofield	Broadway-Armory NRHD	6; 7	35, 36; 1
91		Hartford Avenue	105	464	American Multiple Fabric Company		4	21
121		Hartford Avenue	105	465	American Multiple Fabric Company		9-1 HB	
141	· · ·	Hartford Avenue	105	1	Atlantic Mills		13	23
204		Hartford Avenue	105	386	Colwell Worsted Mills		11	5-7
95		Hathaway Street	89	313	General Electric Realty Corporation		7	30, 31
		Street Name			Name of Property	National Register Status	Roll	Frame
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35		Hemlock Street	27		Governor Dyer Cooperative Market		12	17-19
68		Hemlock Street	27	85	Rhode Island Locomotive Works /		12;15	20,21,22,24, 28; 18-
1		Holden Street	4	35	Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company	determined eligible for NR		31-36
29		Holden Street	4	66	Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company	determined eligible for NR	11	31-36
62		Holden Street	67	546	Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company	determined eligible for NR	11	31-36
230		India Street	17	616	Rhode Island Sales Company		5	29, 30
250		India Street	17	54	American Oyster Company		4	31
60		King Street	96	284	Rochambeau Worsted Company		14	1, 2
350		Kinsley Avenue	27	16	Nicholson File Company		13	6-8
430		Kinsley Avenue	27	35	Clason Architectural Metal Works		15	30, 31
108	<sup>2</sup> − 102 - 202 - 201 + 1 - 200 <sup>-</sup> 201 -	Laurel Hill Avenue	107	189	Providence Fire Department Ladder #8		11	2-4
51		Lexington Avenue	52	567	Baird-North Co. / Hassenfeld Brothers		9	29, 30
0		Manton Avenue	105	58	Atlantic Mills		13	18-20
0		Manton Avenue	62	439	Paragon Worsted Mills / Earnescliffe Worsted		14	9, 10
21		Manton Avenue	62	539	Imperial Pearl Company		14	7, 8
100		Manton Avenue	62	442	Atlantic Mills		13	16
120	R	Manton Avenue	62	547	Atlantic Mills		13	17
588	R	Manton Avenue	96	313	Dyerville Mills		14	5, 6

reet#	# Extension	Street Name	Plat	Lot	Name of Property	National Register Status	Roll	Frame
608	R	Manton Avenue	96	290	Dyerville Mills	NR individual	14	3, 4
921		Manton Avenue	80	14	Fruit Hill Avenue School		10	12, 13
1		Mashapaug Street 43 956 J. Hope & Sons Engraving Company			3	1-3		
266		Melrose Street	60	194			7	32-35
653		Department Hose # 17		Doyle Avenue NRHD	1	1, 2		
851		North Main Street		515	General Motors Truck Company		1	3, 4
1106		North Main Street		20	Standard Rim & Wheel of Rhode Island / Atlas		1	5, 6
217		Oak Street		263	Waterman Weybosset Mills		13	12
233		Oak Street		548	Waterman Weybosset Mills		13	12
239		Oak Street	35	324	Waterman Weybosset Mills		13	12
244		Oak Street	37	9	Roger Williams Brewing Corporation		15; 17	2-6; 19-24
12		Olneyville Square	105	11	Olneyville Free Library / Waterman Building		14	22, 23
28		Olneyville Square	105	470	Wales Building		14	24-26
212	· · · · ·	Oxford Street	48	577	Luther Brothers, Inc. (St. Michael's Total		4	22
4	······································	Pallas Street	28	27	Providence Fire Department Engine # 7	Broadway-Armory NRHD	6	29, 30
65		Pavilion Avenue	54	155	William S. Glines Building/ United		9	14-16
304	5	Pearl Street	30	22	New England Butt Company	NR individual	4; 19; 20	20; 1-26; 13- 24
274		Pine Street	24	302	D. M. Watkins Company		6	3, 4

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Street #	# Extension	Street Name	TORON DECEMBER OF STOR	Lot		National Register Status	Roll	Frame
407		Pine Street	29	384	Curry & Richards/ Henry A. Davis & Sons	Pine Street NRHD	4	16, 17
195		Pitman Street	15	293	Colored Worsted Mill		4	28
98		Plainfield Street	105	103	Loeber Building		11	8, 9
114			M.E. Tabernacle		11	10-13		
485	Plainfield Street 107 573 General Ice Cream Corporation			10	33, 34			
910		Plainfield Street		378	Silvertown Chevrolet Company		10	31, 32
95		Pleasant Valley Parkway	67	515	Coca Cola Bottling Company		5	30, 31
201		Pocasset Avenue	109	282	Public Bath House		10; 11	35, 36; 1
7		Point Street	21	407	Davol Rubber Company	NR individual	5	20, 21
69		Point Street	21	310	Davol Rubber Company	NR individual	5	19
112		Point Street	21	42	Barstow Stove Company	a	5	18
201		Potters Avenue	48	988	Providence Lithograph Company		9; 21	17-19, 24, 25; 17-20
450		Potters Avenue	49	190	Bradbury Motors Company / Elmwood		3	11, 12
472		Potters Avenue	49	353	Colonial Laundry		3	8-10
771	аз ланод от тип <sub>с</sub> ит	Potters Avenue	43	510	Potters Avenue Elementary School		2	29-31
545		Prairie Avenue	53	23	United Electric Railways Company		9	31, 32
285		Promenade Street	67	534, 535,	Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company	determined eligible for NR	11	31-36
371		Promenade Street	67	541	Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company	determined eligible for NR	11	31-36

Street #	# Extension	Street Name	Plat	Lot	Name of Property	National Register Status	Roll	Frame
395		Promenade Street		340	Regealed Ice Company / H.P. Hood & Sons		11	23, 24
405		Promenade Street	67	341	Congdon & Carpenter Company Building		11	23, 24, 25
477		Promenade Street		88	New England Telephone & Telegraph Company		12	15, 16
185		Public Street	46	564	Scovill Manufacturing Company / Borden		8	34, 35
226		Public Street	46	487	N. Barstow Jewelers / Silverman Brothers		9	4, 5
106		Putnam Street	62	109	Providence Fire Department Hose # 1		10	14, 15
101		Regent Avenue	65	206	Regent Avenue Elementary School		10	16, 17
1		Reservoir Avenue	51	4	Colt-Brady Company Chrysler-Plymouth		8	8, 9
25		Reservoir Avenue	51	5	Providence Buick Company		8	6, 7
364		Reservoir Avenue	126	7	California Artificial Flower Company		8	12-15
95		Reynolds Avenue	48	1005	Beaman & Smith		9	20, 21
200		Richmond Street	20	352	J & H Electric Company	Jewelry District	5	35, 36
222		Richmond Street	21	132	Little Nemo Manufacturing Company	Jewelry District	5	24
69		Sassafras Street	53	319	C.P. Henry Novelty Company		5	9, 10
69		Silver Lake Avenue	110	311	Blue Ribbon Bottling Company / Nardolillo		10	26, 27
170		Silver Lake Avenue	110	375	New England Ice Company		10	28-30
4		Sims Avenue	27	258	Builders Iron Foundry		8	22-24
27		Sims Avenue	27	2	Providence Steel & Iron Company		12	31, 32

reet#	# Extension	Street Name	Plat	Lot	Name of Property	National Register Status	Roll	Erame
290		Smith Street	67	91	Lunnie's Garage		11	16-18
396		Smith Street	67	44	Smith Street Elementary School	NR individual	10	18, 19
161		South Main Street	12	470	Oakdale Manufacturing Company	College Hill NRHD		
231		South Main Street			Fall River Iron Works	College Hill NRHD	21	9-10
555		South Main Street 18 Providence Steam College Hill NRHD   Engine Company Engine Company Engine Company Engine Company		5	26, 27			
628		South Main Street	18	87	Fuller Iron Works	College Hill NRHD	5	25
40	2017 BC2-822-91-01-979, 20-92-079, 20-99-079, 20-99-079, 20-99-079, 20-99-079, 20-99-079, 20-99-079, 20-99-079	Sprague Street		392	Mechanical Fabric Company		1	26, 27
40	R	Sprague Street	30	390	Mechanical Fabric Company		1	
50	R	Sprague Street	30	391	Mechanical Fabric Company		1	30
50		Sprague Street	30	389	Mechanical Fabric Company		1	28
68		Sprague Street	30	412	Mechanical Fabric Company		1	
5		Steeple Street	10	39	Congdon & Carpenter Company Building	College Hill NRHD	8	29
9		Steeple Street	10	43	Congdon & Carpenter Company Building	College Hill NRHD	8	30
111		Summer Street	29	367	J.P. Haskins Building/ Burden Seamless Filled	Pine Street NRHD	4	18, 19
134	A 4 1 40 7	Thurbers Avenue	54	217	Screw Machine Products Corporation		9; 21	10-13; 23-24
69		Tingley Street	27	32	Harris Avenue Realty Company		13	4, 5
43	Mr. 1. 200 - K	Troy Street	35	546	Crown Worsted Mills		14; 15; 17	36; 8; 4-6
45		Troy Street	35	323	Crown Worsted Mills	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	14; 15; 17; 18	36; 7, 9; 25- 36; 24-36

Sireet #   # Extensio	Street Name	Plat	Lot	Name of Property	National Register Status	Roll	- Flame
54	Troy Street	37 8		Welsh Manufacturing Company		17	1-3
585	Union Avenue	109		American Bottling Company / New England		10	24, 25
60	Valley Street	35 (	571	Providence Dyeing, Bleaching & Calendering		3	13
60	Valley Street	35 (	570	Providence Dyeing, Bleaching & Calendering		3	14
166	Valley Street	62 3	393	National & Providence Worsted Mills		13; 18	26-28; 1-8
355	Valley Street	65	195	Saxon Worsted / United States Rubber Company			
411	Valley Street	27 2	261	United States Rubber Company		12;15	28-30; 27
475	Valley Street	27 2	263	United States Rubber Company		15	28,29
501	Valley Street	27 2	260	United States Rubber Company			
17	Virginia Avenue	587	785	Patton MacGuyer Co. / General Fitting Company		7	16, 17
30	Virginia Avenue	101 6	534	Goodwin & Gregory		7	18, 19
41	Waldo Street	43	797	Jencks Paper Box Company / Genser		2	24, 25
52	Waldo Street	43 7	747	Bourn Rubber Co. / Providence Insulated		2	26-28
445	Washington Street	29 8	521	Kimball & Colwell Company		6	22-25
459	Washington Street	29 4	489	Kimball & Colwell Company		6	22
465	Washington Street	29	155	Kimball & Colwell Company	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	6	23
331	Waterman Street	15 8	3	American Emery Wheel Works	1	4	25-27
210	West Exchange Street	26 3	329	United States Tire Co./ Armstrong Tobacco		12	6, 7

National Register Status and Photo Information

Street #	# Extension	Street Name	Plat	Lot	Name of Brogeny Ve	National Register Status	Roll	Frame
214		West Exchange Street	26	314	Gibson's Incorporated		12	8
242		West Exchange Street	26	269	Summerfield Company		12	9, 10
260		West Exchange Street		279	General Fire Extinguisher Company		11	11-12
300		West Exchange Street		363	George S. Smith Engraving Company		11	13-14
376		West Fountain Street		429	Rhode Island Society for the Prevention of Cruelty		16	1, 2
381		West Fountain Street		442	Combination Ladder Company		6	26-28
233		West Park Street		321	The Foxon Company		11	19-22
235		West Park Street		324	The Foxon Company		11	19-22
148 I	2	West River Street	100	15	Providence Tool Company		4	10, 11
42		Westfield Street		394	Providence Gas Company / Wilfred J.		1	22, 23
49		Westfield Street	30	355	Bourn Rubber Co. / Phillips Baker Rubber Co.		1	23-25, 29
735		Westminster Street	29	121	Burrows Block	NR individual	6	16, 17
747		Westminster Street	29	122	Rhode Island Supply Company		21	11
. 819		Westminster Street	29	129	John C.B. Wood Estate Building		6; 15	18, 19; 17
825		Westminster Street		131	John C.B. Wood Estate Building		15	17
1107		Westminster Street	32	50	American Building/ John Hancock Mutual Life Ins.		3	20, 21
1153		Westminster Street	32	452	L. Vaughn & Company		3	22-24
1229		Westminster Street	32	392	Westminster Garage	Broadway-Armory NRHD	3	25, 26

Street #	# Extension	Street Name	Plat	Lot	Name of Property	National Register Status	Roll	Frame
1607		Westminster Street	35	471	M. Corrigan Building	Broadway-Armory NRHD	7	2, 3
1910		Westminster Street	35	353	Doherty Building		14	18-20
1928		Westminster Street	35	354	F.W. Woolworth Company		14	21
1938		Westminster Street	35	53	McLellan Stores		14	21
115	81.799 <b>4 1</b> .099 - 4.59 1.	Whipple Street	68	776	American Silk Spinning Company		21	2-5
35		Wilson Street	30	255	Providence Public Market Garage	Brigham-/Arch NRHD	2	1-3

# PROVIDENCE INDUSTRIAL SITES AND COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS SURVEY 2001-2002

# List of Properties Arranged Alphabetically by Property Name (Showing Sources of Research)

Name of Property	#	Street.name	Plat	Lot	RIHPHC Form	1981 Report	HAER	Citywide survey	Woons Greenway	Promenade District
A.T. Wall Company	162	Clifford Street	21	14						V
Allen Printworks	27	Dryden Lane	74	389			V			
American Bottling Company / New England	585	Union Avenue	109	77						
American Brewing Company		Harris Avenue	27	8						
American Building/ John Hancock Mutual Life Ins.		Westminster Street		50						
American Emery Wheel Works		Waterman Street	15							
American Multiple Fabric Company		Hartford Avenue	105							
American Multiple Fabric Company		Hartford Avenue	105							
American Oyster Company		India Street	17							
American Silk Spinning Company		Whipple Street	68	776						
American Standard Watch Case Company	425	Dexter Street	43	786	V	V				
Asa Peck & Company, Inc.	1	Atwells Avenue	33	29						
Atlantic Mills	46	Aleppo Street	62	546		V				
Atlantic Mills	25	Aleppo Street	63	438		V				
Atlantic Mills		Manton Avenue	62	547		V				
Atlantic Mills		Hartford Avenue	105	1		V				
Atlantic Mills		Manton Avenue	62	442		V				
Atlantic Mills	;	Manton Avenue	105	58	V	V		V		

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Name of Property	#	Street name	CAR IN BALL 12-2		RHPHOLEOm	1981 Report	HAER	Citywide survey	Woons Greenway	Promenade District
Autocar & Studebaker Trucks	36	Branch Avenue		112						
Baird-North Co. / Hassenfeld Brothers		Lexington Avenue		567						
Barker & Barker Jewelry Manufacturing		Eddy Street	58	162						
Barstow Stove Company	112	Point Street	21	42						
Beaman & Smith		Reynolds Avenue		1005						
Beaman & Smith	2	Gordon Avenue	48	987						
Berkander Building	891	Broad Street	53	399				Ē		
Big Chief Store	1200	Eddy Street	58	222						
Bigney Building / Textile Engraving Corporation	754	Eddy Street	46	562						
Blue Ribbon Bottling Company / Nardolillo		Silver Lake Avenue	110	311						
Bomes Theater (Liberty Theater)	1017	Broad Street	53	582						
Bourn Rubber Co. / Phillips Baker Rubber Co.		Westfield Street	30	355						
Bourn Rubber Co. / Providence Insulated		Waldo Street	43	747						
Bradbury Motors Company / Elmwood		Potters Avenue		190				V		
Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company		Holden Street		546						V
Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company		Promenade Street		541						
Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company	29	Holden Street	4	66						
Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company	1	Holden Street	4	35		V				V

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Name of Property	#	Street name	NAMES OF STREET	A MARKET AND A MARKET	<b>RIEPECEO</b> M	1981 Report	HAER	Citywide survey	Woons Greenway	Promenade District
Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company		Bath Street		536, 538, 539			V			
Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company		Promenade Street		534, 535, 547						
Brownell & Field Company/ Field Land Co.		Harris Avenue		241						
Builders Iron Foundry	4	Sims Avenue	27	258						
Burrows Block		Westminster Street	29	121				N		
C.J. Fox Company	2	Fox Place	26	52						
C.J. Fox Company	222	Aborn Street	26	53						
C.P. Henry Novelty Company		Sassafras Street	53	319						
C.S. Williams Lacquer Company		Chapman Street	58	438						
California Artificial Flower Company		Reservoir Avenue	126	7	Z					
Canfield Carriage House / Fountain Dispenser		Greenwich Street	49	121						
Circular Tool Company		Allens Avenue	101	386						
City Machine/Providence Wholesale Drugs/Harris		Harris Avenue	27	33						
City Machine/Providence Wholesale Drugs/Harris		Harris Avenue	27	29						
City Machine/Providence Wholesale Drugs/Harris		Harris Avenue	27	31						
Clason Architectural Metal Works		Kinsley Avenue	27	35					V	
Coca Cola Bottling Company		Pleasant Valley	67	515		V				
Colonial Knife Company	28	Agnes Street	105	481						

Name of Property	#	Contraction of the second s	Street Street		RIHERO Form	1981 Report	HAER	Citywide survey	Woons Greenway	Promenade District
Colonial Laundry		Potters Avenue		353						
Colored Worsted Mill	195	Pitman Street	15	293						
Colt-Brady Company Chrysler-Plymouth		Reservoir Avenue	51	4						
Colwell Worsted Mills		Hartford Avenue	105	386						
Combination Ladder Company		West Fountain	29	442						
Congdon & Carpenter Company Building	125	Canal Street		38						
Congdon & Carpenter Company Building		Steeple Street		43		V				
Congdon & Carpenter Company Building		Promenade Street		341		V				
Congdon & Carpenter Company Building	129	Canal Street	10	37						
Congdon & Carpenter Company Buildìng	5	Steeple Street	10	39		Y				
Copley Chambers	206	Broad Street	24	36						
Cowing & Heaton Mill		Douglas Avenue	78	383						
Crahan Engraving Company	10	Cedar Street	26	57						
Crown Worsted Mills	43	Troy Street	35	546						
Crown Worsted Mills	45	Troy Street	35	323						
Curry & Richards/ Henry A. Davis & Sons	407	Pine Street	29	384						
Cutler Jewelry Co. / Eastern Products	1 1	Gordon Avenue	48	1023						
D, M. Watkins Company	274	Pine Street	24	302						

Name of Property	And Services And Services	Street name	Plat	Lot	RIEPECEOM	1981 Report	HAER	Citywide survey	Woons Greenway	Promenade District
Davol Rubber Company	7	Point Street	21	407						
Davol Rubber Company	69	Point Street	21	310		V	V			
Doherty Building	1910	Westminster Street	35	353						
Dyerville Mills	608	Manton Avenue	96	290				<b>X</b>		
Dyerville Mills		Manton Avenue	96	313						
E. Rosen Company		Charles Street	2	556						
Elmwood Cotton Mills	234	Daboli Street	43	570	V					
Ernest Street Sewage Pumping Station	1 1	Allens Avenue	101	764		V				
Ernest Street Sewage Pumping Station		Allens Avenue		497						
F.W. Woolworth Company		Westminster Street	35	354						
Fall River Iron Works	1	South Main Street		2 <b>11 </b>		V				
Federal Products Corporation	1144	Eddy Street	57	291						
First Automated Post Office (Turnkey)	2	Corliss Street	2	64	2					
Fleischmann Company / Standard Brands Inc.	57	Bucklin Street	44	474						
Fletcher Manufacturing Company / Young	2	Charles Street	3	263						
Foster Jewelry Company	78	Baker Street	101	641						
Franklin Auto Supply Corporation	184	Broad Street	24	38						
Fruit Hill Avenue School	4	Manton Avenue	80	14						

Name of Property	#	Street name	8. B.	Lot	REPROFOM	1981 Report	FAER	Citywide survey	Woons Greenway	Promenacie District
Fuller Iron Works		South Main Street	18	87						
General Electric - Providence Base Works	,	Atwells Avenue	33	30						
General Electric Realty Corporation		Hathaway Street	89	313						
General Fire Extinguisher Company		West Exchange	26	279						
General Ice Cream Corporation		Plainfield Street		573						
General Motors Truck Company		North Main Street		515						
George S. Smith Engraving Company		West Exchange		363						
Gibson's Incorporated		West Exchange		314					<b></b>	
Goodwin & Gregory		Virginia Avenue	101	634						
Governor Dyer Cooperative Market		Hemlock Street	27	87						
Grant Mill		Carpenter Street		35						
Grove Street Elementary School	95	Grove Street		286						
Harris Avenue Realty Company	69	Tingley Street	27	32						
Hennessey-McHale Block / J.S. Duarte Building		Douglas Avenue	68	83						
Hingeco Manufacturing Company		Addison Place		608						
Home for Aged Men		Broad Street	49	306						
Imperial Pearl Company		Manton Avenue	62	539						
Improved Seamless Wire Company	775	Eddy Street	46	378	Z					

Name of Property	#.	Street name	Plat	Lot	RIHPHC Form	1981 Report	HAER	Citywide survey	Woons Greenway	Promenade District
Inlaid & Optical Company, Inc.	1058	Broad Street	53	9	V					
J & H Electric Company		Richmond Street	20	352	V					
J. Hope & Sons Engraving Company		Mashapaug Street	43	956	N					
J.L. Anthony & Co.	115	Baker Street	58	219						
J.P. Haskins Building/ Burden Seamless Filled	1	Summer Street	29	367						
Jencks Paper Box Company / Genser	41	Waldo Street		797						
John C.B. Wood Estate Building		Westminster Street		131						
John C.B. Wood Estate Building	1	Westminster Street	29	129						
Jones Warehouse Company	49	Central Street	30	89	N					
Josephine White Block		Cranston Street	42	15						
Kelley Ice Cream Company	103	Dike Street	105	489						
Kimball & Colwell Company		Washington Street	29	489						
Kimball & Colwell Company		Washington Street	29	521						
Kimball & Colwell Company		Washington Street	29	155						
Knights of Pythias Elmwood Lodge		Elmwood Avenue		115						
L. Vaughn & Company		Westminster Street	32	452						
Little Nemo Manufacturing Company		Richmond Street	21	132	<b>X</b>					
Loeber Building	1	Plainfield Street	105	103						

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Name of Property	#	Street name	Plat	Lot	RIHPHC Form	1981 Report	HAER	Gitywide survey.	Woons Greenway	Promeriade District
Louis Fink Building	10	Ambrose Street	3	147						
Louttit Laundry Company	1	Central Street	30	143						
Lunnie's Garage	290	Smith Street	67	91	V					
Luther Brothers, Inc. (St. Michael's Total	212	Oxford Street	48	577	V	V				·
M. Corrigan Building	1607	Westminster Street	35	471						
M.E. Tabernacle	114	Plainfield Street	105	114						
McGrath Building	43	Bucklin Street	44	352	Z					
McLellan Stores	1938	Westminster Street	35	53						
Mechanical Fabric Company	40	Sprague Street	30	392	V					
Mechanical Fabric Company	55	Cromwell Street	30	411						
Mechanical Fabric Company	50	Sprague Street	30	391						
Mechanical Fabric Company		Sprague Street	30	412	Z					
Mechanical Fabric Company		Sprague Street	30	389						
Mechanical Fabric Company		Sprague Street	30	390						
Monohasset Mills	50	Eagle Street	27	1				V		V
Moulding Corporation of America, Inc.		Chapman Street	58	220						
Mount Pleasant Avenue Elementary School	F	Chalkstone Avenue	64	1						
N. Barstow Jewelers / Silverman Brothers	226	Public Street	46	487						

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Name of Property	#	Street name	Plat	Lot	RIHPRG Form	1981 Report	HAER	Citywide survey	Woons Greenway	Promenade District
Narragansett Electric Company		Meirose Street	60	194						
Narragansett Electric Converter Station	7	Dike Street	35	341						
Narragansett Electric Lighting Company	342	Eddy Street	21	149						
Nash Company of Providence		Elmwood Avenue	51	304						
National & Providence Worsted Mills	166	Valley Street	62	393			V			V
National Casket Company/ Clark		Ashburton Street		15						
National Glass Company	10	Fox Place	26	58						
New England Butt Company	304	Pearl Street	30	22						
New England Ice Company		Silver Lake Avenue	110	375						
New England Supply Co. / A.W. Lang Inc. Building		Gordon Avenue	48	1016						
New England Supply Co./ Rhode Island Supply	· ·	Elmwood Avenue	52	370						
New England Telephone & Telegraph Company	1096	Broad Street	53	3						
New England Telephone & Telegraph Company		Promenade Street	27	88						
New England Telephone & Telegraph Company	1137	Broad Street	53	196						
Nicholson File Company	37	Acorn Street	27	254						
Nicholson File Company		Kinsley Avenue	27	16						
Oakdale Manufacturing Company		South Main Street	12	470		V				
Olneyville Free Library / Waterman Building		Olneyville Square	105	11						

Name of Property	<b>#</b>	Street name	Plat	Lot	INFIPE CEOM	1981 Report	HAER	Citywide survey	Woons Greenway	Promenade District
Oriental Mills	10	Admiral Street	68	779			V			
Paragon Worsted Mills / Earnescliffe Worsted Mills	0	Manton Avenue	62	439						
Patton MacGuyer Co. / General Fitting Company		Virginia Avenue	58	785						
Pease & Curren Refiners		Allens Avenue	101	778						
Phillips - Baker Rubber Company	77	Bucklin Street	44	475	V					
Phillips - Baker Rubber Company #2	69	Bucklin Street	44	680	<b>X</b>					
Pilgrim Congregational Church / Schofield		Harrison Street	32	234						
Port Press, Inc.		Baker Street	101	716				· []		
Potters Avenue Elementary School		Potters Avenue		510						
Providence Buick Company		Reservoir Avenue	51	5						
Providence Combing Mills	50	Agnes Street	35	345						
Providence Combing Mills	66	Dike Street	35	536						
Providence Dyeing, Bleaching & Calendering	60	Valley Street	35	570	×	$\checkmark$		V		V
Providence Dyeing, Bleaching & Calendering	60	Valley Street	35	571						V
Providence Dyeing, Bleaching & Calendering	80	Delaine Street	35	565					X	V
Providence Fire Department Engine # 7	4	Pallas Street	28	27						
Providence Fire Department Hose # 1		Putnam Street	62	109						
Providence Fire Department Hose # 17		North Main Street	8	58	V					

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Name of Property	#	Street name	Plat	Lot	RIHPHC Form	1981 Report	HAER	Citywide survey	Woons Greenway	<b>Promenade District</b>
Providence Fire Department Hose # 8		Broad Street		801						
Providence Fire Department Ladder # 3		Douglas Avenue		320						
Providence Fire Department Ladder #8		Laurel Hill Avenue	107	189						
Providence Gas Company	439	Dexter Street	43	437		]				
Providence Gas Company		Atwells Avenue	33	359						
Providence Gas Company / Wilfred J.		Westfield Street	30	394						
Providence Lithograph Company		Potters Avenue		988						
Providence Police Precinct #6		Chaffee Street	62	392						
Providence Produce Warehouse Company		Harris Avenue	19	38						
Providence Public Market Garage	35	Wilson Street	30	255						
Providence Steam Engine Company		South Main Street	18	8						
Providence Steel & Iron Company	27	Sims Avenue	27	2						V
Providence Teaming Company		Allens Avenue	46	317						
Providence Tool Company		West River Street	100				V			
Public Bath House		Pocasset Avenue		282						
Rau Fastener Company		Dexter Street	31	128						
Regealed Ice Company / H.P. Hood & Sons		Promenade Street	67	340						V
Regent Avenue Elementary School		Regent Avenue	65	206						

Name of Property	#	Street name	Plat	Lot	RIHPHC Form	1981 Report	HAER	Citywide survey	Woons Greenway	Promenade District
Rhode Island Company Powerhouse		Eddy Street	21	312				Ń	<b></b>	
Rhode Island Locomotive Works / United States		Hemlock Street	27	85						V
Rhode Island Sales Company		India Street	17	616						
Rhode Island Society for the Prevention of Cruelty		West Fountain	29	429						
Rhode Island Supply Company	1	Westminster Street		122						
Riverside Mills (Office)	1	Aleppo Street		326						
Rochambeau Worsted Company	60	King Street	96	284						
Roger Williams Brewing Corporation	30	Agnes Street	37	65						
Roger Williams Brewing Corporation	244	Oak Street	37	9				V		
Rotelli Building	681	Broadway	35	567						
Saxon Worsted / United States Rubber Company	355	Valley Street	65	195						
Saxon Worsted / United States Rubber Company	11	Eagle Street	65	935						
Saxon Worsted / United States Rubber Company	25	Eagle Street	65	934						
Scovill Manufacturing Company / Borden		Public Street		564						
Screw Machine Products Corporation		Thurbers Avenue		217						
Silvertown Chevrolet Company		Plainfield Street	110							
Smith Street Elementary School	396	Smith Street	67	44				Ø		
Standard Rim & Wheel of Rhode Island / Atlas		North Main Street	1	20						

5/2/2003	
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Name of Property	#	Sireer name	Plat	Lot	RIHPHC Form	1981 Report	HAER	Citywide survey	Woons Greenway	Promenase District
Stillman White Foundry Company		Charles Street		616		V				
Sullivan Building	1007	Broad Street	53	192						
Summerfield Company		West Exchange	26	269						
Sylvester R. Jackson Company		Friendship Street	24	230		$\checkmark$				
Terminal Warehouse Co. of R.I.	1	Allens Avenue	47	368	V			V		
Textile Finishing Machinery Company		Harris Avenue		249						
Textile Finishing Machinery Company		Harris Avenue	27							
The Foxon Company		West Park Street		321						
The Foxon Company		West Park Street		324						
Tommy Tucker Baking Company	114	Delaine Street	62	436						
Union Railroad Company Depot, Stable, and Car	333	Bucklin Street	49	360						
United Electric Railways Company		Academy Avenue	83							
United Electric Railways Company		Prairie Avenue	53	23						
United States Rubber Company		Valley Street		261						
United States Rubber Company	475	Valley Street		263						
United States Rubber Company	501	Valley Street	27	260						
United States Tire Co./ Armstrong Tobacco		West Exchange	26	329						
Uptown Theater	266	Broadway	28	111						

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Name of Property	#	a series and a series of the ser	Plat	Lot	RIAP HO Form	1981 Report	HAER	Citywide survey	Woons Greenway	Promenade District
Wales Building	28	Olneyville Square	105	470						
Wanskuck Company Mill	711	Branch Avenue	98	425						
Wanskuck Company Mill	745	Branch Avenue	98	421						·
Wanskuck Company Mill	765	Branch Avenue	98	432						
Wanskuck Company Mill		Branch Avenue	98	424						
Wanskuck Company Mill		Branch Avenue	98	430						
Wanskuck Hall		Branch Avenue	102	171						
Ward Baking Company	145	Globe Street	22	352						
Waterman Weybosset Mills		Dike Street	35	334			V			
Waterman Weybosset Mills	217	Oak Street	35	263						
Waterman Weybosset Mills	233	Oak Street	35	548						
Waterman Weybosset Mills	239	Oak Street	35	324						
Waterman Weybosset Mills	20	Dike Street	35	12		V				
Waterman Weybosset Mills		Dike Street	35	424						
Welsh Manufacturing Company	54	Troy Street	37	8						
Westminster Garage	1229	Westminster Street	32	392						
What Cheer Laundry	16	Burgess Street	29	193						
What Cheer Laundry	93	Cranston Street	29	505						

Name of Property	#	Street name	Plat	Lot	<b>RIHPHO Form</b>	1981 Report	HAER	Citywide survey	Woons Greenway	Promenade District
What Cheer Laundry	1	Burgess Street	29	194						
What Cheer Laundry	1	Burgess Street	29	504						
William S. Glines Building/ United	}	Pavilion Avenue	54	155						
Winsor & Jerauld Manufacturing Company	1268	Eddy Street	58	658						
Yankee Cake Company	24	Althea Street	31	442						
Young Brothers Mattress Company #2	1	Charles Street	3	521						

# PROVIDENCE INDUSTRIAL SITES AND COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS SURVEY 2001-2002

Map

# PROVIDENCE INDUSTRIAL SITES AND COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS SURVEY 2001-2002

# **City Landmark Ordinance**

## City of Providence

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

## CHAPTER 2002-7

No. 137

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AN ORDINANCE AMENDING THE CITY, OF PROVIDENCE ZONING ORDINANCE CHAPTER 1994-24 No. 365, APPROVED JUNE 27, 1994, AS AMENDED, BY ADDING LANGUAGE TO SECTION 501 HISTORIC DISTRICT; BY AMENDING 501.4B; BY ADDING A NEW SECTION 501.14 AND BY AMENDING SECTION 103 – OFFICIAL ZONING MAP, AS AMENDED AS FOLLOWS.

## Approved March 12, 2002 Be it ordained by the City of Providence:

Section 1. Article V - Special Zones shall be amended by changing Section 501, as follows -

"Section 501 - Historic District - Purpose: Historic districts are overlay zoning districts which cover designated districts or individual structures in the City of Providence. The purpose of historic districts is to safeguard the heritage of the city by preserving designated districts and individual structures of historic or architectural value which reflect elements of Providence's cultural, social, economic, political, and architectural history; to stabilize and improve property values in such districts or designated structures; to maintain and foster civic beauty; to strengthen the economy; and to promote the use of designated districts and structures for the education, pleasure and welfare of the citizens. Historic districts are shown as overlay zones in the City's Zoning District Maps, and may include properties associated with broad patterns, events, and/or people significant in local, state or national history; which embody the distinctive characteristics of a broad range of building types and architectural styles and which may possess high artistic value and/or represent the work of a master builder, architect, landscape architect or other designer; and which lack individual distinction but which add to the historic district zone's status as a significant and distinguishable socio-cultural entity.

Section 2. Article V - Section 501.4 B), Hearing, delete existing and add new section to read as follows:

"Public Meeting: The HDC shall hold a public meeting on an application for a Certificate of Appropriateness. Notice of such meeting shall be given to the applicant and to all abutting property owners, at least seven (7) days prior to the public meeting, by regular mail. The applicant shall supply the HDC with a list of names and addresses of all abutting property owners from the most current records of the City Tax Assessor. An application for demolition within any Historic District shall also require notice of a public hearing given at least fourteen (14) calendar days in advance in a newspaper of general circulation in the City. In accordance with RIGL 45-24-66, the cost of such notice (newspaper advertisement and postage fee) shall be borne by the applicant. The applicant will be billed by the Department of Planning and Development for such costs."

Section 3. Article V – Special Zones is amended by adding a new Section 501.4 entitled "Industrial and Commercial Buildings District," as follows:

# Page \_\_\_\_\_

Circular Tool Company 7	63 Allens Avenue	101	386
Pease & Curren Refiners 7	80 Allens Avenue	101	778
Yankee Cake Company 2	4 Althea Street	31	442
Louis Fink Building 2	Ambrose Street	3	15
	0 Ashburton Street	2	15
	36 Atwells Avenue	33	359
Asa Peck & Company, Inc.	56 Atwells Avenue	33	29
General Electric - Providence Base	586 Atweils Avenue	33	30
Works			
	75 Baker Street	101	716
Foster Jewelry Company	78 Baker Street	101	641
	115 Baker Street	58	219
Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing	15 Bath Street	67	538, 536,
Company		 	537
	711 Branch Avenue	98	425
	745 Branch Avenue	98	421
	754 Branch Avenue	102	171
	765 Branch Avenue	98	432
	765 Branch Avenue	98	424
	715R Branch Avenue	98	430
	184 Broad Street	24	38
	206 Broad Street	24	36 .
	807 Broad Street	49	306
Women			
	891 Broad Street	53	399
Sullivan Building	1007 Broad Street	53	192
Bomes Theater (Liberty Theater)	1017 Broad Street	53	582
Inlaid & Optical Company, Inc.	1058 Broad Street	53	9
New England Telephone & Telegraph	1096 Broad Street	53	3
Company	1127 Date of Otacid		
New England Telephone & Telegraph	1137 Broad Street	53	196
Company Providence Fire Department Hose # 8	1316 Broad Street	58	801
Uptown Theater	266 Broadway	28	111
Rotelli Building	681 Broadway	35	567
McGrath Building	43 Bucklin Street	44	352
Standard Brands, Inc.	57 Bucklin Street	44	474
Phillips - Baker Rubber Company #2	69 Bucklin Street	44	680
Phillips - Baker Rubber Company #2	77 Bucklin Street	44	475
Scattergood Company Warehouse	333 Bucklin Street	49	360
Congdon & Carpenter Company Building		10	38
Congdon & Carpenter Company Building		10	37
Grant Mill	295 Carpenter Street	32	35
Crahan Engraving Company	10 Cedar Street	26	57
Louttit Laundry Company	1 Central Street	30	143
Jones Warehouse Company	49 Central Street	30	89
Providence Police Precinct #6	36 Chaffee Street	62	392
Mount Pleasant Avenue Elementary	1246 Chalkstone Avenue	64	1
School	- to changione revenue		).
C.S. Williams Lacquer Company	217 Chapman Street	58	438
Moulding Corporation of America, Inc.	225 Chapman Street	58	220
Stillman White Foundry Company	1 Charles Street	3	616
Young Brothers Mattress Company	2 Charles Street	3	263
Young Brothers Mattress Company #2	125 Charles Street	3	521
E. Rosen Company	286 Charles Street	$-\frac{3}{2}$	556
A.T. Wall Company	162 Clifford Street	21	14
First Automated Post Office (Turnkey)	2 Corliss Street	2	64
What Cheer Laundry	93 Cranston Street	29	505
Josephine White Block	737 Cranston Street	42	15

	2 Holden Street	67	546
Company			
			54
			284
			16
Clason Architectural Metal Works 4	30 Kinsley Avenue	27	35
Providence Fire Department Ladder #8 1	08 Laurel Hill Avenue		189
Hassenfeld Bros. Textile Company 5	1 Lexington Avenue	52	567
Atlantic Mills 0	Manton Avenue	105	58
Paragon Worsted Mills 0	Manton Avenue	62	439
·	1 Manton Avenue	62	539
	00 Manton Avenue	62	442
	20R Manton Avenue	62	547
	588R Manton Avenue	96	313
	508R Manton Avenue	96	290
	Mashapaug Street	43	956
	266 Melrose Street	60	194
	553 North Main Street	8	58
	851 North Main Street	5	515
	1106 North Main Street	1	20
	217 Oak Street	35	263
	233 Oak Street	35	548
	239 Oak Street	35	324
	244 Oak Street	37	9
	12 Olneyville Square	105	11
Library)		<b></b>	
	28 Olneyville Square	105	470
Luther Brothers, Inc.	212 Oxford Street	48	577
Providence Fire Department Engine # 7	4 Pallas Street	28	27
	65 Pavilion Avenue	54	155
New England Butt Company	304 Pearl Street	30	22
D. M. Watkins Company	274 Pine Street	24	302
Henry A. Davis & Sons	407 Pine Street	29	384
Colored Worsted Mill	195 Pitman Street	15	293
	98 Plainfield Street	105	103
M.E. Tabernacle	114 Plainfield Street	105	114
	485 Plainfield Street	107	573
	910 Plainfield Street	110	378
Coca Cola Bottling Company	95 Pleasant Valley Parkway		515
Public Bath House	201 Pocasset Avenue	109	282
Davol Rubber Company	7 Point Street	-	
Davol Rubber Company	69 Point Street	21	407
Barstow Stove Company		21	310
	112 Point Street	21	42
Providence Lithograph Company	201 Potters Avenue	48	988
Bradbury Motors Company	450 Potters Avenue	49	190
Colonial Laundry	472 Potters Avenue	49	353
Potters Avenue Elementary School (MJ	771 Potters Avenue	43	510
(Supply)		_	
United Electric Railways Company	545 Prairie Avenue	53	23
Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing	285 Promenade Street	67	535, 547
Company	<u> </u>		
Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing	235 Promenade Street	4	253
Company			
H.P. Hood & Sons Ice Cream	395 Promenade Street	67	340
Congdon & Carpenter Company Building	405 Promenade Street	67	341
New England Telephone & Telegraph	477 Promenade Street	27	88
	1	1	[
Company		_	<u> </u>
Company Scovill Manufacturing Company Silverman Brothers Jewelers	185 Public Street 226 Public Street	46	564

			Page
Burrows Block	735 Westminster Street	29	121
Rhode Island Supply Company	747 Westminster Street	29	122
John C.B. Wood Estate Building	819 Westminster Street	29	129
John C.B. Wood Estate Building	825 Westminster Street	29	131
John Hancock Mutual Life Ins. Co.	1107 Westminster Street	32	50
L. Vaughn Company	1153 Westminster Street	32	452
Westminster Garage	1229 Westminster Street	32	392
M. Corrigan Building	1607 Westminster Street	35	471
Doherty Building	1910 Westminster Street	35	353
F.W. Woolworth Company	1928 Westminster Street	35	354
McLellan Stores	1938 Westminster Street	35	53
American Silk Spinning Company	115 Whipple Street	68	776
Providence Public Market Garage	35 Wilson Street	30	255

Section 5: This Ordinance shall take effect upon passage.

IN CITY COUNCIL FEB. 21, 2002 FIRST READING READ AND PASSED ĵ *i*۲ f, del > p next.

MAR~ FINAL READ D ٢ liment

APPROVED MAR 1 2 2002 N curta unu MAYOR

A true copy. Attest: A Etc. P 0

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ent. Michael R. Clement City Clerk

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## PROVIDENCE INDUSTRIAL SITES AND COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS SURVEY 2001-2002

# HDC Standards & Guidelines

# **PROVIDENCE HISTORIC DISTRICT COMMISSION**

## STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES FOR THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS DISTRICT (ICBD)

### A SUPPLEMENT TO THE STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES, DATED 3/24/97

#### ADOPTED JANUARY 29, 2002.

#### I. INTRODUCTION

The Providence Historic District Commission (PHDC) was established by City Council in 1960 to safeguard and preserve buildings and districts which reflect elements of the City's cultural, social, economic, political and architectural history. The PHDC Standards and Guidelines have been adopted (in accordance with R.I.G.L. 45-24.1-10 and Chapter 1991-29, No. 564, Section 501.3C of the Providence Zoning Ordinance) to assist the property owner and the PHDC in processing applications for Certificates of Appropriateness. The first historic district, College Hill, has been expanded and now the City has seven separate districts throughout the City. The PHDC reviews proposed work affecting the exterior appearance of each structure, site or its appurtenances designated as a landmark building or district including major alterations, additions, and demolition. PHDC staff determines if any of the proposed exterior work listed above will need review by the PHDC. Once the review process has been completed, staff issues a Certificate of Appropriateness, which is required before commencing any of the exterior work listed above on a landmark building or in a district cannot be issued without a Certificate of Appropriateness. If it is determined that no review by the PHDC is required, staff issues a release form to the Department of Inspection and Standards. In certain instances, a building permit may be required for work that is not reviewed by the PHDC.

The intent of the Standards and Guidelines is to guide the inevitable changes to the exteriors of landmark buildings and buildings within a district. As each individual structure and its site is unique, each application is considered on its own merits in accordance with these Standards and Guidelines. A copy of the PHDC Standards and Guidelines for the seven historic districts can be obtained from the Providence Department of Planning and Development.

This supplement to the PHDC Standards and Guidelines is intended to implement Section 501.14 of the Zoning – Ordinance, also known as the Industrial and Commercial Buildings Zoning District (Landmark District) that became effective on March 12, 2002. The Industrial and Commercial Buildings Zoning District established historic landmark status to certain lots throughout the City that were designated by the City Council by amendment to the zoning map. Unlike the seven districts, these sites are not in any contiguous zone, but nonetheless are subject to the regulations contained herein.

### DEFINITIONS

Definitions contained in the PHDC Design Guidelines for the Downtown (Jewelry) Historic District, amended on 6/25/95 shall apply to these standards and guidelines.

# A. WHAT MUST BE REVIEWED BY THE HISTORIC DISTRICT COMMISSION

The following projects are reviewed by the PHDC at a public meeting and require a Certificate of Appropriateness in accordance with these Standards and Guidelines for the Industrial and Commercial Buildings District. Applications for demolition shall be reviewed at a public hearing.

## **DEMOLITION:**

The demolition of any building, structure or unique architectural feature including towers, turret, entrance porticos, etc.

### **MAJOR ALTERATIONS:**

Any exterior alteration which affects a total of 10% or more of the surface area of a given façade or elevation that can be seen from any public right-of-way, or other place upon which the public is regularly allowed or invited to traverse through, travel upon or gather. Any alteration undertaken pursuant to these standards and guidelines shall not be cumulative, meaning that if 10% or more of the surface area of a given façade or elevation is altered after January 29, 2002, no further alterations shall be permitted. Such exterior alterations include the following:

- Changes to window and door openings creation of new openings or irreversible blocking-up of existing openings when the changes affect 10% or more of the surface area of the elevation.
- Changes to exterior materials cladding, siding or resurfacing over original material when the change affects 10% or more of the surface area of the elevation. Sand blasting is not permitted under any circumstances. Replacing or the covering of brick with stucco or EFFIS is considered irreversible.
- Changes to rooflines and roof slopes roof top additions and changes to roof shapes that affect 10% or more of the roof surface area.

### ADDITIONS:

Additions shall be reviewed when the proposed addition covers or engages 10% or more of any original facade or elevation.

### B. WHAT IS NOT REVIEWED BY THE HISTORIC DISTRICT COMMISSION

The following items will not be reviewed by the PHDC and do not require a Certificate of Appropriateness. Some – of the items will require a building permit. (Please check with the Department of Inspections and Standards before commencing any work).

- Alterations that are reversible or do not have an adverse effect on the integrity of the structure
- Demolition or Renovations of non-contributing structures on the same lot as contributing structures
- New Construction independent of other structures
- Replacement of Windows and Doors
- Repairs, In-Kind Replacement and Restoration
- Storage Sheds and Dumpsters
- Awnings and Canopies
- Portable Window Air Conditioners
- Storm Windows
- Hardware and Electrical Devices
- Paving/Site Improvements

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- Window Boxes
- Skylights
- Signs, Banners and Flags
- Painting of Previously Painted Surfaces/Paint Color
- Safety and Security Devices
- Barrier-Free Access
- Striping for Parking Areas
- Fire Escapes
- Mechanical and Communications Equipment
- Sidewalks and Street Paving
- Lighting

#### **II. APPLICATION REVIEW PROCESS**

- 1. Confirm that the property is located within the Industrial and Commercial Building District Contact the PHDC staff at 351-4300.
- 2. Determine if PHDC review is required. If staff determines that the building is a non-contributing structure or that the proposed alterations are reversible and do not have an adverse effect on the integrity of the structure, no review will be necessary. If staff determines that the building is a contributing structure or that the alterations are not reversible or adversely affects the integrity of the structure, an application will be required for PHDC review.
- 3. Arrange a site visit with staff to discuss the proposed work. Consultation with PHDC staff and a site visit are recommended before filing an application.
- 4. Contact the Department of Inspection and Standards. Some projects will require a building Permit, which cannot be issued until a Certificate of Appropriateness has been obtained from the PHDC. Contact Department of Inspections and Standards at (401) 421-7740 or visit the office at 190 Dyer. Street, Providence.
- 5. If applying for State and Federal Tax Credits, contact the Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission at (401) 222-2678, 150 Benefit Street, Providence for more information.
- 6. File an application for certificate of appropriateness. Applications may be prepared by the property owner or a representative, but must be signed by the property owner. Applications should be filed in person by appointment with the PHDC staff at least fourteen (14) days prior a scheduled PHDC meeting. Applications for demolition must be filed at least thirty (30) days prior to a scheduled hearing for review. Make sure all necessary information accompanies the application when it is filed.

Any necessary zoning variances shall be obtained prior to filing an application for Certificate of Appropriateness. It is the applicant's responsibility to find out whether a zoning variance is needed and to obtain one. Contact the Zoning Board of Review at (401) 421-7740 for more information.

7. Staff determines if the application is complete. If the application is complete, it is accepted for review. If the application is not complete, staff informs the applicant what additional information will be required. The official review period does not begin until the application is complete and accepted for review. Acceptance of an application does not preclude the PHDC from requesting any additional information that may help it to make a determination on the application.

- 8. Staff determines how the application will be reviewed: at a public hearing or public meeting before the PHDC. The application will be directed to the PHDC for review at the next available public meeting. The PHDC meets regularly on the 4<sup>th</sup> Monday of each month. Applications for demolition require a public hearing and 14-day advance notice in the *Providence Journal* (advertising, postage and stenographic services, if needed, to be paid for by the applicant).
- 9. The application is reviewed by the PHDC. Public Meeting: An agenda is mailed to applicants, owners, abutters, and PHDC members 7 days before the meeting, listing the time and place of the meeting, and the order in which the applications will be heard. Staff also prepares a written report on each application that is distributed to PHDC members before the hearing and is available to applicants upon request. Applicants are required to attend the hearing to present the proposal to the PHDC. Public comment is taken. The testimony of applicants, owners, and other interested parties is sworn. After all testimony is received, the PHDC deliberates the proposal and makes a determination to approve as submitted, approve with conditions, or deny. (An application may also be continued to a future PHDC meeting, with the applicant's consent, if additional information is needed.) After the hearing, a written resolution describing the decision of the PHDC is mailed to the applicant.
- 10. If the application is approved, a Certificate of Appropriateness placard and two sets of all accompanying drawings are stamped, signed, and delivered to the Department of Inspections and Standards (DIS), 190 Dyer Street, Providence. The applicant must appear in person at DIS to claim the certificate and one set of stamped drawings; a copy of the certificate and the other set of stamped drawings is retained by DIS, which will also determine if a building permit is necessary for the project. Building permits for exterior work within historic districts cannot be issued until PHDC approval has been obtained.

A Certificate of Appropriateness placard must be displayed on the property where the work will occur. Certificates of Appropriateness are valid only for the work specifically approved. Any changes to the project which result from other reviews, or which are made during construction, must be brought back to the PHDC for approval prior to commencing work. Certificates are valid for six (6) months, and may be extended upon request. A project cannot be reviewed unless all variances have been approved by the Department of Inspection and Standards.

It is the applicant's responsibility to obtain all necessary building permits and zoning variances for their project!

11. If the application is not approved, the decision may be appealed. Appeals of PHDC decisions are made to the Zoning Board of Appeal (which will only review for procedural errors or if the HDC had sufficient evidence to make its decision) within 20 days of the date of the written resolution. Without substantial changes, a denied application may not be resubmitted for one year from the date of the decision.

### 12. A permanent record of each application is retained in the PHDC's files.

### **III. DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS FOR APPLICATIONS**

Applications for Certificates of Appropriateness must be accompanied by photographs, drawings, and other information to illustrate a proposal and its impact on an individual structure or site, as well as its impact on the district as a whole. Documentation requirements vary depending on the scope of work and are listed below. If your project is not listed herein, contact staff for advice. Incomplete applications cannot be accepted for review. Staff or the PHDC may request additional information.

### A. MAJOR ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS

An application for major alterations and additions that requires PHDC review pursuant to Section I A of these Standards and Guidelines (What Must Be Reviewed By the Historic District Commission)

- □ A completed application form for a Certificate of Appropriateness, signed by the applicant and the property owner, describing existing conditions and proposed changes.
- □ 35mm or digital photographs of the building, showing the entire building elevation(s) and close-ups of the area where the work will occur. Photos must be labeled with the street address, compass direction and date. Color Polaroid may be acceptable if the images reproduce clearly. Xeroxed photographic prints and instant (Polaroid) snapshots are not acceptable due to their poor quality.
- Three (3) sets of scaled plan, elevation and section drawings as necessary, illustrating existing conditions as well as proposed changes in relationship to major architectural features. INCLUDE ONE (1) COMPLETE SET OF DRAWINGS REDUCED TO 11X17 INCHES FOR MAILING PURPOSES. Drawings should be titled, indicate the scale, labeled with the street address and dated. Examples of the drawings needed for varying types of projects are listed below. This is not an exhaustive list; check with staff about documenting your particular project.
- □ <u>Site Plan</u>: for projections and recesses, additions, etc. Show the entire building, adjacent buildings, and property lines. Indicate north arrow.
- □ <u>Floor Plans</u>: for projections and recesses, window and door openings, additions, storefronts, etc.
- □ <u>Roof Plan</u>: for headhouses, decks and changes to the roofline, including volumetric additions. Indicate north arrow.
- □ <u>Elevations</u>: for changes in wall materials and surfaces, fenestration, ornamentation, roof forms and elements, foundations, storefronts, etc. Show front and side views of three-dimensional elements.
- □ <u>Sections</u>: for projections and recesses, volumetric additions and changes in roof form.
- □ Copy of any required zoning, building, or access code variances obtained for the project.
- Manufacturer's specifications or literature for elements such as windows and doors, etc. indicating all dimensions, details and finishes.
- □ List of the names and mailing addresses of all abutting property owners, derived from the most current records of the City Tax Assessor. "Abutter" is defined as any property whose lot lines touch the front, side or rear lot lines of the subject property; since streets are common property lines, properties across the street are included as
abutters. Properties on a corner should include the three opposite corner properties as abutters, in addition to those sharing side or rear lot lines.

#### **B. DEMOLITION**

An application for demolition that requires PHDC review pursuant to Section I A of these Standards and Guidelines (What Must Be Reviewed By the Historic District Commission).

- A completed application form for a Certificate of Appropriateness signed by the applicant and the property owner, describing existing conditions and proposed changes.
- 35mm or digital photographs of the building, showing the entire building elevation(s) and close-ups of the area where the work will occur. Photos must be labeled with the street address, compass direction and date. Color xeroxes may be acceptable if the images reproduce clearly. Xeroxed photographic prints and instant (Polaroid) snapshots are not acceptable due to their poor quality.
- List of the names and mailing addresses of all abutting property owners, derived from the most current records of the City Tax Assessor. "Abutter" is defined as any property whose lot lines touch the front, side or rear lot lines of the subject property; since streets are common property lines, properties across the street are included as abutters. Properties on a corner should include the three opposite corner properties as abutters, in addition to those sharing side or rear lot lines.
- □ Written description of the architectural and historic significance of the building.
- □ Written evaluation of the structural condition of the building and its adaptability for rehabilitation, by the building inspector or professional structural engineer licensed in Rhode Island. All dangerous conditions should be identified. Include a copy of any outstanding building codes violations cited on the property.
- □ An itemized breakdown of the feasibility of all possible alternatives to demolition that were considered, and reasons why such alternatives were rejected. Alternatives may include rehabilitation, adaptive reuse, relocation, or sale of the property to another owner willing to preserve it.
- 3 copies of a site plan, to scale, showing the location of the structure proposed to be demolished in relationship to other structures on the property, and to the property lines. Also, one additional set of drawings reduced to 11x17 inches for mailing purposes.
- □ Form of ownership of the property, including the names and addresses of the owners. If the owner is an organization, governmental entity or corporation, include the name, address and telephone number of a contact person.
- The fair market value of the property, as determined by a qualified professional expert.
- □ The amount paid for the property, the date of purchase, and the name of the seller, including the relationship between the applicant or owner of record and the party from whom the property was purchased.
- □ The price asked for the property and any offers received in the previous three years.

- □ If the property is commercial or income-producing: the gross annual income from the property for the past three years, the itemized operating and maintenance expenses for the previous three years, the depreciation deduction and annual cash flow before and after debt service for the previous three years.
- □ The remaining balance on any mortgage or other financing secured by the property and the annual debt service for the past three years.
- □ Three bids for the cost of the proposed demolition compared to the cost of stabilizing or "mothballing" the structure, and compared to the cost of rehabilitating the structure.
- A list of all economic incentives for preserving the structure available to the applicant through federal, state, city or private programs.

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#### IV. STANDARDS FOR MAJOR ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS TO EXISTING BUILDINGS

A. LIMIT OF JURISDICTION. Only those structures or portions of a structure or site determined to be contributing and which are visible from a public right-of-way will be subject to review by the PHDC.

B. GENERAL. For those structures that meet the jurisdictional criteria in A above, the following will apply:

<u>Height</u>. The PHDC may not approve additions in height to the maximum allowable limit if such additions would be incompatible with the historic facade, scale, and proportions of the structure.

Scale. The historic scale of buildings and streetscapes should be retained.

Street facades. Historic or original street facades should be preserved.

<u>Reconstruction</u>. Reconstruction or portions of original buildings may be appropriate if sufficient documentation exists to assure that the reconstruction is accurate.

<u>Alteration</u>. Any change or addition should be compatible with the original design of the building. Never try to make a building look older than it really is by using details from periods before the building was built.

#### C. CORNICES AND ROOFS

<u>Cornices</u>. Historic or original cornices should be retained and preserved.

<u>Roofing materials</u>. Original roofing materials such as slate and copper should be retained and preserved on roofs visible from a public way. Repair is encouraged over replacement. If replacement is necessary, new materials should be consistent with the original in texture, dimensions, design and color; natural materials are preferred over synthetics, but substitute materials may be considered. New copper should be allowed to weather naturally. Flashing should be copper or other metal with a dark finish.

<u>Rooftop Additions</u>. Vertical additions to buildings must not exceed the height limit set forth the Zoning Ordinance. If an addition is feasible, it should be set back from the street out of view from the public way so that it will not alter the original scale of the building facade, and so that it will be compatible with surrounding buildings.

#### D. EXTERIOR WALLS/MASONRY

<u>General</u>. Avoid concealing original facade materials, especially on historic buildings. Wherever possible, original facade materials should be preserved.

<u>Finishes</u>. The original finish of masonry is historically important and should be retained. In most cases, painting masonry will not help stabilize it, unless the condition is so poor that a protective coating is necessary. It is preferable to leave masonry unpainted unless it was painted originally. If masonry has previously been painted, it may be advisable to repaint rather than attempt to remove the paint; removal of paint is very difficult and can be harmful to the facade surface. If repainting previously painted masonry, use a breathable masonry paint and choose a color than matches that of the original masonry as closely as possible. Avoid cladding exterior walls with any new materials including stucco, vinyl or aluminum siding, corrugated metal, synthetic stucco systems, etc.

#### V. STANDARDS FOR DEMOLITION

#### A. GENERAL

<u>Demolition is discouraged</u>. The loss of a historic structure constitutes an irreplaceable loss to the City of Providence. In order to preserve the historic fabric of the city, demolition of historic or contributing structures or appurtenances, or the removal of a portion of a historic or contributing structure, is discouraged.

<u>Structures or Appurtenances Deemed Valuable to the City, State or Nation</u>. A Certificate of Appropriateness for demolition of a structure or appurtenance deemed by the PHDC to be valuable to the city, state or nation may be issued only if the PHDC is satisfied that the retention of such structure or appurtenance constitutes a hazard to public safety, which hazard cannot be eliminated by economic means available to the owner, including sale of the structure or appurtenance to any purchaser willing to preserve such structure or appurtenance. In such cases, the PHDC may require that the historic structure be recorded at the owner's expense according to documentation standards of the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) and the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER), for deposit with the PHDC.

#### **B. CRITERIA TO ALLOW DEMOLITION**

<u>Structures or Appurtenances Deemed Valuable for the Period or to the District</u>. A Certificate of Appropriateness for demolition of a structure or appurtenance deemed by the PHDC to be valuable for the period of architecture which it represents and its importance to the district may be issued only if at least one of the following exists:

- a. Retention of such structure or appurtenance constitutes a hazard to the public safety, which hazard cannot be eliminated by economic means available to the owner, including sale of the structure or appurtenance on its present site to any purchaser willing to preserve such structure or appurtenance.
- b. Preservation of such structure or appurtenance is a deterrent to a major improvement program which will be of substantial benefit to the community.
- c. Preservation of such structure or appurtenance would cause undue or unreasonable financial hardship to the owner, taking into account the financial resources available to the owner including sale of the structure or appurtenance to any purchaser willing to preserve such structure or appurtenance.
- d. Preservation of such structure or appurtenance would not be in the interest of the majority of the community.

<u>Seek Alternatives</u>. The applicant and the PHDC have an affirmative obligation in good faith to attempt the sale of the property, to seek tenants for it, and to explore potential reuses. Before approving any application for demolition, the PHDC will work with the applicant to investigate alternatives to demolition, including:

- a. Sale of the structure on its present site;
- b. Whether there is a reasonable likelihood that some person or group other than the owner is willing to purchase, move and preserve such structure;
- c. Whether the owner has made continuing bona fide and reasonable efforts to sell the structure to any such purchaser willing to move and preserve such structure; and

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d. Whether any public or quasi-public agencies have any potential use for the property, know of any potential users or purchasers for it. or have financial programs that could assist in the preservation of the structure.

<u>Demolition By Neglect</u>. Failure to maintain any structure or appurtenance within the district may be deemed to be demolition by neglect. In such cases, the property owner shall be notified of such determination and required to begin repairs within 30 days. Failure to comply with such order shall cause the City to make the required repairs and to place a lien against the property for recovery of expenses.

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#### DEFINITIONS

The following terms are used throughout these guidelines:

#### MAJOR ALTERATION

An alteration which affects the historic, cultural, or architectural integrity, interpretability, or character of a building, structure, site or district. Generally includes the kind of work which is normally done with the aid of a professional drafter or professional quality plans.

#### APPURTENANCES

Features other than primary or secondary structures which contribute to the exterior historic appearance of a property, including but not limited to paving, doors, windows, signs, materials, decorative accessories, fences, and historic landscape features.

#### **BUILDING CHARACTERISTICS**

<u>Fenestration</u>: The proportion and size of window and door openings and the rhythm and order in which they are arranged.

<u>Height</u>: The vertical distance from the average grade level to the average level of the roof.

<u>Proportions</u>: The dimensional relationship between one part of a structure or appurtenance and another. Facade proportions involve relationships such as height to width, the percent of the facade given to window and door openings, the size of these openings, and floor-to-ceiling heights. Often described as a ratio, proportions may be vertical (taller than wide), horizontal (wider than tall), or non-directional (equally tall and wide).

<u>Scale</u>: The relative proportion of a building to neighboring buildings, or of a building to a pedestrial observer.

<u>Setback</u>: The horizontal distance between a structure's vertical planes and a reference line, usually the property line.

#### CONTRIBUTING (BUILDING/STRUCTURE/SITE)

A building, structure or site which reinforces the visual integrity or interpretability of a historic district. A contributing building is not necessarily "historic" (50 years old or older). A contributing building may lack individual distinction but may add to the district's status as a significant and distinguishable sociocultural entity.

#### DEMOLITION

An act or process that destroys or razes a structure or its appurtenances in part or in whole, or permanently impairs its structural integrity, including its ruin by neglect of necessary maintenance and repairs.

#### MOVING

The relocation of a structure on its site or to another site.

#### NON-CONTRIBUTING (BUILDING/STRUCTURE/SITE)

A building, structure or site which detracts from the visual integrity or interpretability of a historic district.

#### ORDINARY MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR

Work meant to remedy damage to deterioration of a structure or its appurtenances, which will involve no change in materials, dimensions, design, configuration, color, texture or visual appearance.

#### PRESERVATION

Keeping an existing building in its current state by a careful program of maintenance and repair.

#### REHABILITATION

Making a structure sound and usable again, through repair or alteration, without attempting to restore to any particular period appearance but respecting and preserving those portions and features of the property which are significant to its historic, architectural and cultural values.

#### RESTORATION

Repairing or re-creating the original architectural elements in a building so that it closely resembles the appearance it had a some previous point in time.

#### STOREFRONT COMPONENTS

<u>Awning</u>: A roof-like cover extending over a window or door, intended to provide the pedestrian protection against sun, rain and wind. Awnings are usually made of soft canvas or other fabric and may be fixed or adjustable.

Cornice: A horizontal projecting band that caps an architectural composition.

<u>Display Window</u>: Large area of glass within the storefront opening. The display window is used to show merchandise and provide a means of interaction between the public outside and the business inside.

<u>Entrance Area</u>: The point of entry into the storefront, traditionally recessed to provide additional window display, weather protection, and protection from the outward swing of a door. Made up of the following components: door, transom window (above the door), sidelights or display windows, floor area.

<u>Kickplate</u>: The solid panels (usually wood) below the display window. The kickplate provides the base support for the display window frame.

<u>Lintel</u>: A horizontal structural element (usually a steel beam covered by masonry) which spans the storefront opening and supports the upper portion of the facade wall above it. Also defines the upper boundary of the storefront.

Ornamentation: Decorative objects which are used to increase the beauty of the facade.

<u>Sign</u>: A lettered board or other display, mounted either parallel or perpendicular to the building face somewhere above the display window, used to identify or advertise a place of business. The sign is one of the most important components on the facade because it is the first perception of the business image. A window sign is applied to or located behind glass.

Storefront Columns: Slender vertical elements within the storefront opening which help support the lintel.

<u>Support Wall or Pier</u>: Large vertical masses on either side of the storefront opening which support the lintel and define the right and left boundaries. In large buildings, support walls (piers) define bays which may contain individual storefronts and/or display windows.

<u>Transom</u>: Glass panel above a horizontal frame bar (transom bar) atop a display window or door, used to allow greater light into the store interior.

<u>Upper Facade</u>: The mostly solid part of the wall above the display window. May be a plain surface on a one-story building, or contain rows of windows defining the number and location of floors in a multi-story building. May include decorative bands or patterns. Usually presents the largest surface of color on the building, since the first floor is mostly glass.

#### STRUCTURE

Anything constructed or erected, which requires permanent or temporary location on the ground or attachment to something having a location on the ground, including but not limited to buildings, gazebos, billboards, outbuildings, and swimming pools.

#### VISIBILITY FROM A PUBLIC WAY

Able to be seen from any public right-of-way, or other place, whether privately or publicly owned, upon which the public is regularly allowed or invited to be.

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## PROVIDENCE INDUSTRIAL SITES AND COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS SURVEY 2001-2002

## **Incentives for Property Owners**

# Providence Industrial & Commercial District (ICBD): Review of Incentives and Regulations

#### Part I: Overview of Programs and Incentives

City, state and federal governments are presently cooperating with local nonprofit, corporate interests, developers, artists and other constituencies to develop legislation, economic incentives, surveys and programs to encourage the preservation of the city's industrial heritage. There have been a number of local and federal initiatives established to address the growing concern surrounding the city's historic industrial sites. The following include such entities and the legislation currently dedicated to the preservation and revitalization of the City's historic commercial districts.

#### A. Industrial Commercial Buildings District (ICBD)

Providence has developed the non-contiguous Providence Industrial and Commercial Building District, the first thematic local historic district in the country. To accomplish this, the Providence Preservation Society (PPS), with funding in part provided by a Certified Local Government (CLG) grant from the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), has completed a survey of over 220 industrial and commercial buildings in Providence. PPS has been working in cooperation with the Mayor's Office, the Providence Department of Planning & Development, and the Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission (RIHPHC). The project is designed to provide the documentation necessary to consider the sites for inclusion in the new Providence Industrial and Commercial Historic District. To date, only a small number of surveyed properties have not met the criteria for inclusion. Ongoing work is being done to identify more industrial sites of concern throughout the city.

Buildings within the ICBD fall under the purview of the Providence Historic District Commission (PHDC). The HDC was established in 1960 to preserve buildings and districts that reflect elements of the City's cultural, social, economic, political and architectural history. The first historic district, College Hill, has been expanded to include seven separate districts throughout the City. The PHDC reviews proposed work affecting the exterior appearance of each structure, site or its appurtenances designated as a landmark building or district including major alterations, additions, and demolition. A Certificate of Appropriateness is required before commencing any of the exterior work listed above. Building permits for exterior work on a landmark building or in a district cannot be issued without a Certificate of Appropriateness.

#### **B.** Historic Preservation Investment Tax Credits

#### 1. State Historic Preservation Tax Credit

This special incentive is a Rhode Island state income tax credit based on qualified rehabilitation expenditures incurred in the substantial rehabilitation of a certified historic structure. This Act is administered and regulated by the Historical Preservation and Heritage Commission (RIHPHC). The Commission reports to the Department of Administration and Division of Taxation, indicating whether or not a proposed rehabilitation qualifies for the Historic Preservation Tax Credit. The Rhode Island state tax credit equals 30% of the cost of approved rehabilitation work. In order to qualify the project must cost at least as much as half the value of the building.

Web Links for More Information More Information & Requirements: http://www.rihphc.state.ri.us/credits/commercial.html

#### 2. Federal Historic Preservation Tax Credit

The Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives program is one of the nation's most successful and cost-effective community revitalization programs. Starting in 1976, the Federal tax code became aligned with national historic preservation policy to encourage private sector investment in the rehabilitation of buildings within the nation's older commercial districts. The federal tax credit equals 20% of the cost of approved rehabilitation work. Properties eligible for this credit must be listed on the National Register of Historic Places, must be income producing and must be rehabilitated according to standards set by the Secretary of the Interior.

State tax credits may be combined with federal tax credits for historic preservation and housing. There are also various other incentives available to commercial constituencies and those private citizens who undertake the task of rehabilitating historic sites in Providence.

#### Web Links for More Information

More Information & Requirements: http://www.rihphc.state.ri.us/credits/commfed.html

# C. Rhode Island Mill Building and Economic Revitalization Act (Mill Building Program Legislation, Title 42 State Affairs and Government, Chapter 42-64.7)

This program offers tax incentives to businesses for occupying and reusing vacant mill space. This program is meant to attract local businesses and private owners to invest in the rehabilitation of vacant mill buildings worthy of reuse. Under this act, cities and towns in Rhode Island can choose mill buildings with the most potential for redevelopment and present them to the state for certification. The mills must meet a certain set of requirements before they can be certified by the state. Once a mill has been certified, it becomes eligible for tax incentives. Owners of certified mill buildings are offered a tax credit equal to 10% of the cost of the substantial rehabilitation of the mill. "Substantial rehabilitation" represents a cost of at least 20% of the market value of the property. Providence has six buildings certified for participation in the state's mill program: A.T. Wall Co., 162 Clifford Street; Brown and Sharpe Foundry Building 4, 235 Promenade Street; Louttit Laundry Building, 93 Cranston Street; Phenix Iron Foundry Machine Shop, 115 Elm Street; Silver Spring Bleaching & Dyeing Co., 387 Charles

Street (not extant); and Rau Fastener Co., 102 Westfield Street. All these buildings are also located within Enterprise Zones (see below).

#### Web Links for More Information:

More Information & Requirements: http://www.riedc.com/growth/zones/entzoneframe.html

#### **D.** Brownfields Revitalization and Environmental Restoration Act of 2001

The Brownfields Bill amends the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) -- legislation that offers grants to eligible organizations (including local government units, redevelopment agencies, States, and Indian tribes) for inventorying, characterizing, assessing, remediating, and conducting planning related to brownfields sites. Brownfields are defined as industrial properties that can not be redeveloped due to the potential presence of a hazardous substance or pollutant

#### Web Links for More Information:

More Information & Requirements: http://www.epa.gov/swerosps/bf/gdc.htm

#### E. Additional Tax Incentives Available to For-Profit Property Usage in ICBD

#### 1. Enterprise Zones Tax Incentive: RIGL 42-64.3

A taxpayer who owns a certified business facility within an area designated by the Enterprise Zone Council may qualify for several incentives:

**Designated Areas:** The State of Rhode Island has designated eleven "Enterprise Zones" to foster economic growth in distressed urban areas. These zones include parts of *Bristol*, *Central Falls, Cranston, Cumberland, East Providence, Lincoln, Portsmouth, Providence, Tiverton, Warren, Woonsocket and West Warwick.* Federal enterprise zones or enterprise communities qualify for all benefits afforded to state enterprise zones as of July 1, 1998.

#### Web Links for More Information

More Information & Requirements: http://www.riedc.com/growth/zones/entzoneframe.html RI General Law: http://www.rilin.state.ri.us/Statutes/TITLE42/42-64-3/INDEX.HTM All Businesses applying for Enterprise Zone Credits Must Complete the: Application for Certification: http://www.riedc.com/growth/zones/ezones/EZapplication.pdf

#### 2. Business Tax Credit:

A business which has been certified by the Enterprise Zone Council is allowed a credit against chapters 44-11, 44-14, 44-17 and 44-30; Rhode Island General Laws. The credit is 50% of the Rhode Island salaries and wages paid only to those newly hired enterprise job workers comprising the employees included in the "5% growth test" used for certification by the council. If the certified business received Federal or State assistance for any of the enterprise job, wage of workers for whom the credit is claimed must be reduced by the amount of assistance received by enterprise. The maximum credit for each worker is \$10,000. Beginning in the 1999 certification year, firms qualifying for the enterprise zone were entitled to a Business Tax Credit equal to 75% of total wages paid to employees who live in an enterprise zone. This incentive is only available to companies who increase total company employment by 5% within a Rhode Island enterprise zone.

#### 3. Tax Credit for Donations:

A taxpayer is allowed a 20% credit for donations to publicly supported improvement projects in the designated zone. The maximum credit is \$10,000 per year and cannot reduce the tax below the minimum. The taxpayer shall not receive credit to offset any existing tax liabilities in years other than the year in which the taxpayer qualifies for the credit. Taxpayers are required to claim the credit in the year the donation is made.

#### Web Links for More Information:

More Information and Requirements: <u>http://www.riedc.com/growth/zones/ezones/ez\_tax</u> credit.htm

Tax Division Form and Instructions (ZN-05):

http://www.tax.state.ri.us/forms/1999/misc/zn05.pdf

RI General Law: http://www.rilin.state.ri.us/Statutes/TITLE42/42-64-3/INDEX.HTM

#### 4. Lenders to Mill Building Businesses and Projects:

Lenders may receive a credit equal to 10% of the interest earned on loans to eligible mill building businesses (Maximum of \$10,000 per taxable year). Lenders may also receive credit equal to 100% of the interest on loans solely and exclusively the purpose of substantial renovation of a certified mill building (Maximum of \$20,000 per taxable year).

#### 5. Tax Credit for New Mill Building Employees:

Eligible businesses located in a certified mill building meeting the requirements of Enterprise Zone year-end certification may receive credit equal to 100% of the wages paid to new employees with a maximum credit of \$3,000 per new employee.

#### Web Links for More Information:

More Information and Requirements:

#### F. City of Providence Tax Stabilization Project:

The City of Providence may offer tax stabilization programs for rehabilitated facilities. For more information contact the City of Providence, Tax Assessor at #401-421-7740.

#### G. Other:

#### **Providence Economic Development Corporation (PEDC):**

Financial assistance is available through PEDC, low interest financing for start-up and existing businesses. For information on incentives and financing offered by the City of Providence call #401-351-4300.

#### **HOME Program:**

The City's HOME Program has funding available for the development of live/work space in these buildings. For information contact Ken Schadegg at #410-351-4300.

#### The Urban Mill Restoration and Tax Exemption Act (HR 7533)

Rhode Island's mill buildings employed one-hundred-forty-thousand people at their peak in 1920 -more than half of the state's workforce- and were among the largest and most productive factories in the world. These mill buildings have been recognized as an important part of the city's heritage, so the Rhode Island State General Assembly has entertained a proposal for the revitalization of these properties through the provision of a tax exemption that will be offered to artists that endeavor to restore such property for their commercial and residential needs.

#### Part II: Current Projects (as of April 2003)

#### A. Current Project: Monohasset Mill, 530-532 Kinsley Ave, Providence, R.I.

This project serves as a model for the prospective revitalization of the City's historic commercial properties. The vacant mill building was purchased in 2001 by four artists who have formed a partnership, Monohasset LLC. The mill is being rehabilitated as mixed-income condominiums, consisting of 36 residential units and one gallery. Of the 36 residential units, six units will be designated for low-income artists. Monohasset Mill is the first legal project to provide affordable housing for artists under the Mill initiative. Its precedent will provide housing in a market in need of affordable housing.

The project is being funded from a variety of sources which include \$637,000 from the Providence Economic Development Corporation, \$650,000 from Bank of Rhode Island, \$200,000 in State Tax Credits and \$546,700 in partner equity.

#### B. Proposed Project: Rau Fastener, 102 Westfield St, Providence, RI.

This project was originated by the West Elmwood Housing Development Corporation to convert an abandoned factory complex into a mix of affordable housing, artists' lofts and townhouses. The project has been heralded by federal, local and state officials as a good example of how a devastated brownfields site can be renewed to become a neighborhood centerpiece.

The rehabilitation project has been tiered into three or four stages. The first phase, on which ground will be broken later this year, includes the development of a three-story and four-story structure that served as the center of Rau's manufacturing facility. This phase could be completed by December 2004 and would create 67 housing units, 22 of which will be for low-income residents. The initial development is projected to cost \$12.8 million, including demolition, design, environmental cleanup and renovations. The second phase calls for the development of a large, wood-frame building for a daycare center on the first floor and commercial or retail space on the second floor. The third phase would create townhouses for sale at market rate.

### PROVIDENCE INDUSTRIAL SITES AND COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS SURVEY 2001-2002

## **Report Narratives**

#### **R.I. Braiding Machine Company / C. J. Fox Company** 222 Aborn Street, 2 Fox Place ca. 1868, early 20<sup>th</sup> century NR eligible

A four-story brick mill building (2 Fox Place) with heavy brick piers, segmented arch windows. a corbelled cornice, and star-shaped iron brace caps. Window openings have been filled in with brick and concrete block and feature a combination of fixed sash and glass block. The primary entrance is offset on the facade within a round-arch, recessed opening. The modern metal-andglass door sits below a transom. Iron fire escapes line the west elevation of the building. A huge mural showing the company's mascot, a stylized red fox, is painted on the eastern side of the building. 2 Fox Place has been described by RIHPHC as an early twentieth century classic multistory loft-style industrial building with an earlier altered building now attached on the east (222 Aborn Street, ca. 1868). The attached building has a separate history until the mid-twentieth century. Fenestration on the façade (north elevation) of the hip-roof, three-story block has been filled in and a brick smokestack remains on the north elevation. Fenestration on the east elevation has been boarded up with several replacement 1/1 sash in the southern bays. A modern prefab metal section (1966) has been added to the southeast of the four-story block, connecting it to the earlier, three-story block to the east. A one-story, concrete block loading dock with two vehicular bays is located to the north of the 1966 addition. The property appears to be National Register eligible. The Fox building is a good example of nineteenth-century industrial architecture in a manufacturing belt that once stretched from LaSalle Square in downtown Providence to West Exchange Street at the northern base of Federal Hill.

222 Aborn Street originally housed the R.I. Braiding-Machine Company, which built machinery for textile mills. The property at 222 Aborn Street changed hands in 1927 when it was acquired by the Edmands Company. 2 Fox Place was owned by James Hanley throughout the early twentieth century. The 1919 Sanborn map identifies the building that is now 2 Fox Place as the Rhode Island Braiding Machine Co. The three-story brick structure housed the erecting shop on the first floor, pattern shop on the second, and manufacturing on the third. 2 Fox Place housed jewelry firms on each floor. The C.J. Fox Company acquired 2 Fox Place in 1945 and 222 Aborn Street in 1958 and continues to use the complex as a factory and warehouse for packaging products. The company appears in mid-to-late twentieth century directories with Chas J. Fox listed as company president.

## R.I. Braiding Machine Company / C. J. Fox Company

## Photographs





## R.I. Braiding Machine Company / C. J. Fox Company

Assessor's Map



#### **Crahan Engraving Company**

240 Aborn and 10 Cedar Street ca. 1929

Crahan Engraving is a one-story, flat-roof, brick, wedge-shaped building with a chamfered corner housing a loading dock (now enclosed). A capped parapet roof marks the main vehicular entrance to the building, which is set below an altered transom window. The Cedar Street elevation is faced in brick while the side elevations are concrete block. Large window openings have been bricked in and a one-story, shed-roof ell projects from the west elevation of the building. A fenced paved lot surrounds the structure.

The Crahan Engraving Company was incorporated in 1897. They moved their operations from 50 Exchange Street to this location (listed in directories as 240 Aborn Street) around 1929. The assessor's card for the building dates the structure to 1930 and Marcus Crahan, company president, is listed as the property's owner in 1925. The 1937 map shows the building along with a small garage/outbuilding to the rear of the lot. Crahan Engraving produced photo engravings in half tone and color markers of high grade printing plates at this location until about 1944. The building stood vacant for several years in the early 1940s and was later home to the Watchemoket Optical Company Inc., which used this site as its base of operations. They occupied the site until 1974 when the C.J. Fox Company purchased the building. C.J. Fox Company also owns the adjacent building at 2 Fox Place and used this structure for overflow of packaging products. C.J. Fox Company owns the building to the present day.

## **Crahan Engraving Company**

**Photographs** 





## **Crahan Engraving Company**

Assessor's Map



United Electric Railways Company 552 Academy Avenue ca. 1908

The building is a large, one- and two-story, flat-roof structure set on the west side of Academy Avenue. The two-story office block is notable for its curved corner portion. The building's primary entrance is located within this block and is comprised of a tall, recessed opening set below signage reading: "City of Providence Water Supply Board." The entrance is flanked by single, rectangular window openings. Fenestration on the remainder is comprised of paired, 8/8 sash windows set in rectangular openings. The building's curved corner features bands of multi-light sash windows. A bronze plaque on the side elevation reads: "City of Providence, Mayor Walter Reynolds, 1954."

Attached to the north of this block is a flat-roof, brick ell with a tall, brick smokestack at its northern end. This block features segmental-arch window openings that have been filled in on their lower half with vertical wood siding. A single pedestrian entrance is located on the east elevation of this block. A paved parking area stands to the south of the building and is bordered by an iron fence.

The building appears to have been constructed ca. 1908 when the property was acquired by the Union Railroad Company. The 1918 map identifies the structure as the Rhode Island Company Academy Avenue Car House. The property was transferred to the United Electric Railways Company in 1921 and the 1926 map identifies the structure as the United Electric Railways Company. The property is listed at this address in the 1927 city directory. The United Electric Railways Company was incorporated in 1919 and in 1927 was under the leadership of Albert E. Potter, president, Clifford Whippy, W.B. Shaftoe, Edgar Dickson, and W.C. Slade, vice presidents. The property remained under the ownership of United Electric through to 1939 when it was acquired by Daniel A. Marwell who retained it until 1941 when it was transferred to the Supreme Amusement Corporation. The property was acquired by the City of Providence for use by its Water Supply Board in 1950. The building is still used by the City.



## United Electric Railways Company

## **Photographs**





## United Electric Railways Company

Assessor's Map



#### **Nicholson File Company**

37 Acorn Street / 350 Kinsley Street 1864 and later NR eligible

This is a complex of one- and two-story brick buildings located south of the Woonasquatucket River. Ranging in date from the 1860s to the early 20th century, the complex stretches west from Acorn Street, where the company's office building stands with its distinctive mansard roof.

23 Acorn Street is a collection of one- and two-story, brick structures located on the corner of Acorn and Tingley streets. The Tingley Street end is comprised of a two-story, slightly-pitched gable-roof structure with brick corbelling at the cornice and an offset entrance on the east elevation comprised of a replacement metal-and-glass door set below a single-light transom and flanked by single-light sidelights. Fenestration on this block is comprised of small, rectangular, multi-light and single-light windows on the first floor and tall, paired 1/1 sash set within segmental-arch openings on the second story. Windows on the building's west elevation have been filled in with wood. Attached to the west is a one-story, flat-roof, rectangular structure with a vehicular entrance with roll top door on its south elevation. Fenestration on this block is comprised of large, rectangular, multi-light sash windows.

Attached to the north elevation of the two-story block is a one-story, flat-roof structure with brick corbelling and paired multi-light sash windows set within segmental-arch openings. A large, gable-roof structure with a sign reading: "CAPCO" stands further north. This structure is identified as a Forge Shop on historic maps. RIHPHC states that this property, together with the property at 350 Kinsley Street, is eligible for the National Register.

350 Kinsley Avenue is a collection of one-, two-, and three-story flat- and gable-roof structures located at the corner of Kinsley and Acorn Streets. Notable amongst this collection is the threestroy, mansard-roof, brick office building. This highly articulated building features projecting hip-roof dormers on the front roof slope, stone trim and sills, brick corbelling, and a brick chimney with brick corbelling and stone trim on its north end. The building features an offset entrance on its façade and paired and tripled windows with granite sills. Attached to its north end is a long, rectangular, gable-roof structure with an oversized gable-roof dormer on its front roof slope. Fenestration is comprised of single, replacement, 1/1 sash windows with stone sills. Three brick chimneys project from the north end of the building; an oversized fanlight with multi-light sash is located in the gable end. Several small, shed- and flat-roof ells project from the east and north elevations of the building. Multiple one-story rectangular brick ells project from the rear (west) elevation of this block (not accessible at the time of the survey). RIHPHC states that the building is clearly eligible for the National Register and is a very important Providence industrial landmark.

Nicholson File was founded in the 1864 by William Nicholson and was the first company in the United States to successfully manufacture files by machine. The company grew significantly during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries to become the largest file manufacturer in

the world, with several plants in Pawtucket, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio along with the original one on Acorn Street.

The firm became one of the so-called five industrial wonders of Providence. As the largest maker of files in America, it stood alongside other top-ranking Providence firms such as Brown and Sharpe (largest producer of machine tools); American Screw (largest producer of screws); Corliss Steam Engine (largest producer of engines); and Gorham (largest producer of silverware). Today, Nicholson File and Brown and Sharpe are the only essentially intact complexes of these five industrial giants left in Providence. Corliss, American Screw, and Gorham have been mostly or entirely demolished.

Nicholson File, which is still in business today, vacated the plant on Acorn Street in 1959, shifting its manufacturing to Indiana and its offices to East Providence. Portions of the historic Nicholson File complex in Providence are now used as office space while the rest houses Capco Steel, a construction company (Kulik 1978, Woodward 1986, RIHPHC 1981).



## Nicholson File Company

**Photographs** 





## Nicholson File Company

Assessor's Map



#### Rhode Island Worsted Mills / Hingeco Manufacturing Company

4 Addison Place ca. 1902 (and later additions)

The structure is comprised of several one- and two-story, flat-roof brick blocks set perpendicular to the street. The building features brick piers articulating each bay and modest brick corbelling. The building has been altered through the infill of window openings. Numerous metal smokestacks project from the roof; several, small, one-story, shed-roof ells project from the structure. The building's primary entrance is set below a one-story, shed-roof projection with plain supports and a deck. (Due to the extent of alterations to the building, it is not included in the ICBD.)

The building known as Hingeco Manufacturing in 1937 was formerly known as Rhode Island Worsted Mills. The first part of the structure was built around the year 1902 when the RI Worsted Company bought the land at 4 Addison Place. According to tax records, Elston Worsted Company took over the site between 1908 and 1912. The complex was then shared by multiple tenants, including the Cleveland Worsted Mills and a group of investors (Martin A. Marks & George H. Hodgson, O. Cleveland). Between 1908 and 1919 a long, brick, rectangular structure (map 33, lot 612) was added to the south side of the complex. This block was used by Langford Worsted Mills. The property was acquired by Silver Lake Worsted in 1936 and occupied by both Silver Lake and Hingeco Manufacturing (southern block), jewelry manufacturers. In 1960 the International Chromium Plating Company took over the site as their base of operations.

## Rhode Island Worsted Mills / Hingeco Manufacturing Company

## **Photographs**





## Rhode Island Worsted Mills / Hingeco Manufacturing Company

#### Assessor's Map



**Oriental Mills** 10 Admiral Street ca. 1860 and later

The Oriental Mills building is an imposing three-story brick mill with two four-story, stairtowers that face Admiral Street. One of the two still retains an original bracketed helm roof. The structure was designed by Providence architect Niles Schubarth, who also designed the Jefferson Street Baptist Church (now Saints Sahag and Mesrob Armenian Apostolic Church) and (in his capacity as a landscape architect) much of the grounds of Swan Point Cemetery.

The main block of the building features an end-gable roof with an eight-bay façade. A pedestrian entrance is centrally located on the façade and is comprised of a replacement metal-and-glass door. The structure features a bracketed overhanging cornice and a stone foundation. Fenestration is comprised of segmental-arch openings with 12/12 sash windows. Two one-story, rectangular ells with sawtooth monitors extend from the west elevation of the building. Brick piers articulate each bay of this block. Fenestration is comprised of segmental-arch openings with 16/16 sash. A vehicular entrance is located on the west elevation of this block. Both ells are identified as storage on Sanborn maps.

Several one- and two-story brick ells project from the rear (south) elevation of the building. To the east stands a rectangular, two-story, brick structure.

The original occupant of the structure, Oriental Mills, was formed during the Civil War as a cotton mill. Unlike other regional textile manufacturers, which grew in the decades following the Civil War, the firm remained relatively constant in size and confined its production to this facility. Oriental Mills, also known as J.P. Campbell & Company, were noted for their production of white cotton goods. By 1901, the company produced 1,500 pieces of white goods a week and employed 250 workers. The mills' machinery included 20,000 spindles, fifty looms, six cards, and three pickers (Kulik 1978:173).

In 1908, the complex was sold to Alfred Lowenstein of Boston, a silk manufacturer and it acquired the name of the American Silk Spinning Company *(see separate entry)*. While silk accounted for much of what the firm produced, it was also an early manufacturer of synthetic fabrics. The American Silk Spinning Company stayed in business longer in Providence than most other textile manufacturers, which closed their operations in the 1950s because of competition from the southern textile industry. The firm continued to operate in this plant until the early 1960s (Kulik 1978, Woodward 1986, RIHPHC 1981). By 1962, the Civil War-era mill was acquired by Union Paper, which continues to use it as a factory today. A large sheet metal structure has been added to the brick complex.

## **Oriental Mills**

## Photographs





## **Oriental Mills**

Assessor's Map


**Colonial Knife Company** 28 Agnes Street before 1908

The Colonial Knife complex on Agnes Street is comprised of a series of one- and two-story brick and concrete block structures built between 1908 and 1966. The original complex was made up an office building facing Pocasset Avenue, and two adjacent buildings facing Oak Street. What now comprise the rear portions of the building along Agnes Street were the original blocks of the complex, with the Dike Street portions of the structure built after 1937.

The Dike Street section is comprised of two one-story, brick, flat-roof structures with minimal decoration and raised concrete foundations. The eastern block is rectangular with a chamfered corner at the intersection of Dike and Agnes. The building's primary entrance is located at this intersection, through paired replacement doors set below a single-light transom. Fenestration is comprised of single and paired sash windows. The western block is a much larger, U-shaped structure that extends along Dike Street and then south to the rear of the complex. This block is noted as the Factory Building on Sanborn maps. The interior courtyard created by the U-shape of this ell features several small, one-story additions, including one constructed in 1968. (The attached assessor's map details each, which were not all accessible at the time of the survey.)

Attached to the rear of the Dike Street block is a one-story brick, rectangular structure built between 1926 and 1937 when it appears on the Sanborn map of that year. Extending off the rear of this block are the original portions of the complex including a two-story, flat-roof, brick structure on Agnes Street that features segmental-arch window openings with multi-light fixed and awning sash. The 1919 map identifies this structure as No. 3 with spinning on the first floor and drawing on the second. This block is connected to a two-story, slight end-gable, brick structure by an overhead walkway. The western brick block features an offset entrance set within a recessed, round-arch opening. Fenestration on this block is comprised of segmentalarch openings with replacement sash. An exterior brick chimney is located on the west elevation of this block which is identified as No. 4 on the 1919 map with office, shipping, and spooling. Attached to the west is a one-story, flat-roof, concrete block ell with a single pedestrian entrance on the south elevation.

Extending to the south of the Agnes Street block is a one-story, concrete block structure (Press Room, 1966) and a large, two-story, concrete block, flat-roof structure (Factory Building, 1948) with concrete block infill window openings. The parking lot for the property is on Magnolia Street, with multiple ells on the interior through the parking lot.

The complex at 28 Agnes Street was originally a much smaller structure occupied by the Snowdon Worsted Mills in 1919. At that time, what is now the middle portion of the complex was extant (the two-story brick blocks) and Oak Street ran all the way through from Agnes Street. What is now the parking lot of the complex was occupied by several residential dwellings, a sausage factory, and two larger tenement buildings on the western half of the lot (not extant). Where the one-story, brick block is now on Dike Street stood two wood frame

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buildings occupied by the A.A. Morin Auto Co. as well as several smaller wood frame buildings (not extant).

Colonial Knife was established in 1919 and incorporated in 1926 by Domenico Paolantonio. The firm was originally located at 19 Calendar Street. Around 1930 the Paolantonio family bought the former Snowdon Worsted Mills site at 287 Oak Street and moved their manufacturing operations there. The Paolantonio family owned and ran the company at this location for almost 70 years (until 1997). The building was then left vacant when Colonial Knife ended its operations until the Appalachian Company moved in around the year 2001.



## **Colonial Knife Company**





## **Colonial Knife Company**



## **Colonial Knife Company**



## Colonial Knife Company

Assessor's Map



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#### Providence Combing Mills / John Waterman

50 Agnes/66 Dike Street 1835; ca. 1899

The complex is made up of one-, two-, and four-story blocks set on the east side of Agnes Street and extending east to Troy Street. 50 Agnes Street is a long, four-story, stone and brick structure (first three stories are stone, fourth story is brick). The building is attached to 66 Dike Street, a long, rectangular, brick building set to the north at the corner of Dike and Troy streets. 50 Agnes features segmental-arch window openings with replacement sash on the top story with a projecting cornice supported by brackets. The stone portion features smaller, rectangular window openings, also with replacement sash. The building has been added onto on several occasions. A two-story, flat-roof ell projects from the east elevation of the original block. The two-story block features three pedestrian entrances on its east elevation. Fenestration is comprised of replacement sash with concrete sills. An addition has been added to the two-story ell to provide access from the street level to the four-story opening on the original block. This access has a flat roof and sits on a concrete slab with vertical wood paneling. A tall brick chimney stack rises from the location of the boiler room (according to maps).

The stone core of this mill seems to be the 1835 Eagle Mill built by John Waterman. The existing RIHPHC data sheet for the property suggests that the original mill was largely destroyed, but based upon interior inspection and the 1895 and 1908 maps, it appears that a large amount of the 1835 structure survives, making it one of the oldest mills in the city and one of the oldest steam mills in the state.

Harold Lawton of Warwick, RI purchased the property in 1898 for use by the Lawton Spinning Company. The property was transferred to Frederick C. Fletcher of Brookline, MA, the president of Pocasset Combing Company, in 1903. Pocasset Combing appears in city directories as far back as 1904 at this location. Early maps show the stone mill building at 50 Agnes Street with smaller wood-frame, one-story structures at 66 Dike Street. These wood-frame buildings are identified as store houses on the 1919 Sanborn map. The property was transferred to Providence Combing Mills in 1921. By 1926, brick structures had been constructed on the site of the earlier wood-frame buildings at 66 Dike Street and 50 Agnes Street had been added onto at both the east and west ends. Providence Combing Mills would reside at this location until about 1954. According to city directories, the next occupant was Crown Pearl Company, manufacturers of beads, in 1960. Crown Pearl operated out of this complex until about 1970, following which Mars Manufacturing Co., Inc., plastic bead manufacturers, and Del Ray Pearl Company, jewelry manufacturers, operated out of this location.

## **Providence Combing Mills**





## **Providence Combing Mills**







## **Providence Combing Mills**

## **Photographs**



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# **Providence Combing Mills**



**Riverside Mills (Office)** 50 Aleppo Street early 20<sup>th</sup> century

It is a two-story, flat-roof, brick office building set on the south side of Aleppo Street. The building has been damaged by fire and exposure to the elements. The building is embellished with brick corbelling at the cornice line, brick lintels above entrances and window openings, and stone sills. The building stands on a granite foundation. The building is identified by signs reading: "American Woolen Co." and Riverside Mills. Pedestrian entrances are located within segmental-arch openings. Fenestration is comprised of segmental-arch openings; most openings have been boarded up, are missing their sash entirely, or have only remnants of double-hung sash.

The mill complex was established by George C. Chapin and Lewis Downes in 1863 as a woolen mill. Chapin and Downes began manufacturing woolen, coffin coverings and cassimeres but soon changed their product to astrakhan (a cloth made of wool or wool and cotton, which has a curled or looped pile) and other ladies cloakings. Although Riverside Mills gained its reputation from the manufacture of astrakhan, Chapin and Downes invested most of their energy into the manufacture of worsted cloth for men's wear. The mills were known for their innovations, including the use of English-made, self-operating mules and the use of a cold air wool-drying process. Downes sold his shares in the mills in 1872. During the panic of 1873, the mills declared bankruptcy and the property was sold at auction.

The 1880s and 1890s were a period of expansion and changes for the mills. Riverside merged with the Oswego Falls Manufacturing Company in 1889, becoming Riverside & Oswego Mills. At that time, the mills employed 2,700 workers. The business again changed hands in 1891 and in 1899 was purchased by the American Woolen Company, a textile company that acquired several other mills in or near Olneyville. By 1908 the Riverside Mills covered seven acres and included approximately eleven mill buildings (many of which were connected) and this office building on Aleppo Street.

Although closed in 1927 while the American Woolen Company consolidated its production, the complex re-opened in 1928 and continued production until 1937. American Woolen continued its production at the nearby Providence & National Worsted Company Mills at 166 Valley Street until the 1950s *(see separate entry)* (Woodward 1986; RIHPHC 1981; Kulik 1978).

The mill complex was purchased in 1986 for \$2 million by Barry Lewis. The complex housed approximately ninety tenants by the late 1980s, including mechanics, musicians, and artists. A fire in December 1989 destroyed the historic mill complex but left only one of the complex's buildings, the office building, intact (*Providence Journal*, 12/20/89, 12/28/89). A fire in October 2001 heavily damaged the two-story office building that had served as the offices for American Woolen and Riverside Mills (*Providence Journal*, 10/10/01).

## **Riverside Mills (Office)**





## **Riverside Mills (Office)**



**Providence Teaming Company** 206 Allens Avenue ca. 1915

It is a large, four-story, long, three-bay-wide, brick building set on the east side of Allens Avenue. The building is notable for its rounded roof and large, paired and tripled, rectangular, multi-light, fixed and awning sash windows which fill each bay. The first floor of the building's façade has been covered in tile, probably dating to the 1920s or 1930s. A tall, four-story, flat-roof elevator shaft projects from the north elevation of the building. A one-story, concrete block ell with a single vehicular entrance projects from the eastern end of the north elevation. Signage on the building includes "Dunlop Tire Safety Specialists," "BF Goodrich," Michelin," and "City Tire Co." Attached to its south side is a two-story, flat-roof ell with large, single-light, fixed sash on its first floor. This block was added sometime after 1937. Attached to the two-story ell is a one-story, flat-roof block with rows of vehicular entrances along its south elevation. According to the Sanborn maps, this block was constructed in 1969. At the east end of the four-story block is a large, one-story, flat-roof, brick ell which replaced an earlier wood-frame block shown on the 1918 map. This brick ell was constructed between 1918 and 1926.

A one-story, flat-roof, concrete block garage stands to the rear of the building on a separate lot.

This structure was built by the Providence Gas Company around 1915. The 1918 map identifies the structure as a Purifying House. The Imperial Warehouse Company occupied the building in the early 1920s. Historic maps note that the building was used for storage, shipping and receiving. By the late 1920s, Providence Teaming Company is identified as the building's occupant. According to city directories, Providence Teaming was incorporated in 1921 and had offices on Dyer Street before locating to Allens Avenue. The company used the building as a site for their teaming and trucking company under its president John A. Woodward.

The building was left vacant in 1937. The City Tire Company began occupying the building around 1942. They utilized it as a site for the distribution of tires and are the current occupants of the building.



## **Providence Teaming Company**



# Providence Teaming Company



#### **Terminal Warehouse Company** 339 Allens Avenue 1913

It is a complex of two large, five-story, brick, pier-and-spandrel buildings set on the east side of Allens Avenue. The westernmost building stands close to the road and features a gable-roof parapet, brick corbelling, a stone stringcourse at the first story level, and brick pilasters. The north and south bays of the façade are demarcated by pedimented parapets and brick piers. The building's primary entrance is centered on the façade, within a recessed opening. Secondary entrances are located on the north elevation of the building. The façade features minimal fenestration, with windows on the end and central bays. Fenestration is comprised of rectangular and segmental-arch openings with 1/1 sash windows. Tiers of freight doors are located at four bay intervals. The building's rear elevation is devoid of fenestration. Painted signage on the building identifies the structure as "Atlas" (Atlas Warehouse).

To the east stands the second warehouse building, which also features rectangular and segmental-arch window openings, stone trim, tiers of freight doors, and projecting piers. A small, one-story, flat-roof ell projects from the west elevation of the building. Two vehicular entrances are located on the north elevation of the one-story structure. The building is identified by painted signage as the Shepard Warehouses.

To the south stands a long, one-story, rectangular, concrete block building identified by the assessor's records as a warehouse for Cumberland Farms. The structure is set perpendicular to Allens Avenue. A small, one-story, flat-roof ell projects from the west end of this building. According to the 1983 Sanborn map, this ell was constructed in 1950. Further south on the site stands a one-story building comprised of a concrete block ell (west) and a brick ell (east) identified on Sanborn maps as a Paper Warehouse (west) and a Beds, Springs, and Mattresses Warehouse (west).

Constructed in 1913, the five-story warehouses were intended as the two ends of a gargantuan warehouse at the Port of Providence. The middle sections were never constructed and the exposed, unfinished end walls of both buildings indicate the configuration originally intended for the complex (Woodward 1986:133). The Terminal Warehouse Company was incorporated in 1912. The buildings were used for the storage of freight from the State Pier, which laid 300 yards away at this time and was heavily used. When the building was first built it was deemed burglarproof and fireproof. City directories identify Walter E. Young, president, and William M. Harris, vice president, in 1929. The property was acquired by the Shepard Company in 1948. The buildings are currently owned by Cumberland Farms.

## **Terminal Warehouse Company**



## **Terminal Warehouse Company**



## **Terminal Warehouse Company**



#### Ernest Street Sewage Pumping Station(s) 680 & 700 Allens Avenue 1900

680 Allens Avenue - NR individual

Set on the corner of Allens Avenue and Ernest Street, the Public Works Department building stands one- to two-stories in height with a flat roof and brick walls. The building is comprised of three distinct blocks: a two-story, central block flanked by one-story ells. The central block sits at an angle to the street, straddling both Allens Avenue and Ernest Street. This block features a curved parapet roof with the words "City of Providence." The building's primary entrance faces Ernest Street and is comprised of a metal-and-glass door set below a projecting hood. Fenestration consists of large, fixed and awning windows.

The pumping station (680 Allens Avenue) is set below street level to the east of the Public Works Department Building and is two-and-one-half-stories high with a hipped roof, a small gabled dormer, and copper trim on the roof eaves and ridges. The building features Indiana sandstone trim framing the windows and a large arched doorway.

The first sewer system in Providence was introduced in 1872. This rather unsanitary system involved pouring raw sewage into the local waterways. It was not long before the city sent Samuel Gray, the city engineer, to Europe in 1884 to learn the latest about sewage treatment and disposal methods. In 1886 Grey presented his comprehensive plan to the city council and they approved it the next year. Construction on the Ernest Street complex began in 1889. The Ernest Street station was the "key" to the city's sewer system in the early twentieth century and was one of the first installed metropolitan sewage treatment systems in the United States (*Providence Journal* 1/19/1988; RIHPHC 1981). The entire complex is identified as the "City of Providence Sewerage Pumping Station, Office and Repair Shop" on the 1983 Sanborn map. In 1988, the Narragansett Bay Commission, which operates the treatment plant, began a \$18.7 million project to replace the pumping station. The old pumping station was converted to house the generator (*Providence Journal* 1/19/1988).

## Ernest Street Sewage Pumping Station(s)





## **Ernest Street Sewage Pumping Station(s)**





## Ernest Street Sewage Pumping Station(s)



**Circular Tool Company** 763-765 Allens Avenue ca. 1934

This two-story, flat-roof, rectangular, brick building stands on the corner of Allens Avenue and Chapman Street. Primary entrances to the building are through modern metal-and-glass doors set below awnings. Windows on the north block of the building are comprised of groups of three large, multi-light fixed sash with awning sash on the second floor and large fixed, replacement sash below. The southern block of the building features blocked in window openings with small fixed sash on the first floor and modern replacement windows above. The rear ell features both fixed and awning sash windows and projecting piers articulating each bay. The building is minimally embellished with projecting brick piers on the north half and some brick corbelling at the cornice line of the southern block. The 1937 map shows the building as an L-shaped structure, suggesting that the one-story rear ell was added later. According to the assessor's card, new windows were installed on the northeast side of the building in 1996.

The Circular Tool Company was incorporated in 1923. Its company's original location was at 71 Willard Avenue. It was relocated to 763 Allens Avenue around 1934. The company primarily manufactured circular saws and other cutting machinery. The 1937 directory lists Walter B. Hopkins as the company's president. The company celebrated its 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary in 1973 with its new owner John F. Lawler. A year later he took over and renamed the company The Cleveland Twist Drill Company. He also expanded the company's manufacturing capabilities, which allowed them to build a wider variety of tools.

In 1979 John Lawler (President of Cleveland Twist Drill Co.) moved the company to 60 Kennedy Drive in Cranston, Rhode Island. The building remained vacant for a number of years, later being occupied by a variety of commercial manufacturers.

## **Circular Tool Company**





## **Circular Tool Company**



Pease & Curren 780 Allens Avenue ca. 1930

It is a one-story, flat-roof, rectangular building notable for its decorative Gothic detailing. The building stands on a rectangular lot at the intersection of Chapman Street and Allens Avenue. The four-bay wide structure features projecting brick piers between each bay capped with finely detailed Gothic motifs. The entrance was originally offset on the façade, as shown on the existing RIHPHC data sheet for the building, but is no longer in use. A one-story, flat-roof, wood projection on the Chapman Street elevation now houses the main pedestrian entrance. A one-story, flat-roof ell projects from the north elevation of the building. Windows have also been altered in the last twenty years and replaced with modern single-pane fixed and sliding sash.

The Pease & Curren building was constructed around 1930 for use by Pease & Curren Company, refiners. Before the construction of the Allens Avenue building, Pease & Curren were located at 104 Port Street, and prior to that, they were located at 403 Richmond Street. The company was known for refining gold and silver by using extreme heat (furnace and melting) and grinding machinery. City directories locate Pease & Curren at their Point Street site in 1929, but in 1930, the firm is listed at the Allens Avenue location. The 1937 map shows the rectangular brick building at this location. Historic maps identify the five main components of the building: a furnace room, a melting room, grinding room, an office, and shipping/receiving area that all were housed in a single building. The company was run by Charles H. Pease, secretary, Vincent Murphy, president, and Francis H. Curren, treasurer. Pease & Curren operated out of this location until about 1970.

The building was left vacant until Data General Corp. occupied the site around 1980. They only operated out of the building for five years, following which the building was occupied by the Providence Gas Company. The building is not currently occupied and is owned by Olympus Group Real-Estate.

## Pease & Curren



#### Pease & Curren



#### Yankee Cake Company 24 Althea Street ca. 1927

It is a large, one- and two-story, brick complex set on the south side of Althea Street, at the intersection of Althea and Dexter streets. The building faces Dexter Street (east) and is set back from the street behind a large paved parking area bound by chain link fencing. The main block of the building is two stories in height with a third story monitor extending east to west. The building is identified by signage as the Salvatore Tool & Findings. The structure is embellished with lozenge-shaped concrete panels and some brick corbelling. The building's primary entrance is centered on the 12-bay-wide Dexter Street elevation and is comprised of a metal-and-glass door set below a flat-roof projection. Fenestration is comprised of paired, rectangular, single-light sash; the rear elevation features 2/4/4 sash windows. Attached to the building's south elevation of the two-story ell. All three blocks are noted on the 1937 Sanborn map. The one-story ell has large window openings now bricked in. Attached to the structure in the late two-story ells is a one-story, hip-roof, concrete block, single-bay garage stands to the rear of the late two-story ells.

According to city directories and maps, the Yankee Cake Company constructed the building around 1927-1928 on a lot that stood empty in 1919. Drake Bakeries began sharing the building with Yankee Cake Company around 1937. Drake Bakeries appears as the sole occupant of the building by 1947; they ran their base of operations from this location until about 1960. Sage Manufacturing, manufacturers of tools and jewelry findings, is the current owner of the former Yankee Cake building.



## Yankee Cake Company







# **Yankee Cake Company**



Louis Fink and Company 2 Ambrose Street 1908-1918

A small, three-story, flat-roof, brick industrial building easily visible from I-95. The four-byfive-bay structure is embellished with brick corbelling at the parapet on the façade. Pedestrian entrances set within segmental-arch openings are located on the south elevation. Fenestration is comprised of segmental-arch openings with 4/4 sash windows with concrete sills. A sign reading: "Louis Fink & Co. Dealers in Scrap Metal" is painted on the building's north elevation. Oversized entrances for shipping and receiving of goods are located on the second and third floors of the façade. The building's north elevation is devoid of window or door openings. A small paved parking area is located to the south.

The building was constructed between 1908 and 1919 when it appears on the Sanborn map of that year as a three-story, masonry "Junk" shop. At the time of its construction the property was owned by the Kotler family, who retained ownership until 1954 when the property was acquired by Louis Fink. It subsequently housed Louis Fink and Company, a scrap metal dealership. According to an existing RIHPHC data sheet for the property, the building stood vacant in the late 1970s. After changing hands again, it was sold in 1999 to C&S Realty LLC.

## Louis Fink and Company




#### Louis Fink and Company





## National Casket Co./ Clark Manufacturing Company 50 Ashburton Street

1908-1918

A four-story, rectangular, brick, five-by-fifteen-bay building with a flat roof and a raised basement. The building sits close to the street with railroad tracks to the rear. Several pedestrian entrances set within recessed, arched openings are located along the Ashburton Street elevation. A loading dock is offset on the west elevation of the building. A wood cornice is supported by wood brackets. Fenestration consists of single 8/16 sash windows set within segmental-arch openings. Windows in the exposed basement level have been boarded up. Iron fire escapes are centrally located on the building's façade. A four-story, flat-roof addition sheathed in corrugated metal siding on its east elevation extends from the east elevation of the main block. A one-story, flat-roof ell projects from the southeast corner of the building.

The National Casket Building was constructed between 1908 and 1918 on the site of an earlier complex owned by Clark Manufacturing. The 1908 map shows several wood-frame structures set on this lot between Ashburton Street and the railroad tracks to the west. By 1918, the brick building had been constructed and several of the earlier wood-frame structures were still standing. The 1918 map identifies the complex as Clark Manufacturing Co. Clark Manufacturing Co. manufactured caskets and burial cases. Ownership of the property passed to National Casket Company, Inc., who used the building as a warehouse. The 1937 map identifies the structure as National Casket, a branch of Clark Manufacturing. In 1964, the property was acquired by Milton Stallman and served along with the neighboring complex at 286 Charles Street as a facility for Stallman Latex and Plastic Foams. Repairs were made to the building following a fire in 1993 (assessor's card).



# National Casket Co./ Clark Manufacturing Company



**Providence Gas Company** 536 Atwells Avenue ca. 1905

A two-story, brick, flat-roof, rectangular building with single and paired projecting brick piers between each bay of the three-bay façade. Piers are capped with simple brick bands and the building is further embellished with brick corbelling at the cornice line. The entrance is comprised of paired metal-and-glass doors flanked by single-light sidelights and set below a large, single-light transom. Fenestration is comprised of replacement single-light fixed windows. A one-story, flat-roof, brick ell projects from the southeast corner of the building. According to a sign the structure houses the Environmental Science Services." A one-story ell that projected from the west elevation of the main block has been recently removed from the site. The ell (added between 1918 and 1926) was shown on historic maps as an office and its removal is clearly evident on the west elevation of the main block. The ell was also used by Harris Lumber during the mid-twentieth century.

The Providence Gas Company Building was constructed ca. 1905 for use as a garage and service station for the Monohan Vehicle Company. According to historic maps, the garage was on the first floor and the service station was on the second floor. The Providence Gas Company began its occupation of the building around 1920, utilizing it as a station for the surrounding neighborhood.

The Providence Gas Company operated from the location until about 1941 when T & F Jewelry bought the building and began to use it as a base of operations for jewelry manufacturing. After they vacated the building several other jewelers made the building their home including Marsella Jewelry (1955-1975) and Finelli Jewelry (1976-1988). The 1983 Sanborn map identifies the structure as a jewelry factory, with the small eastern ell utilized for storage and plating. The building would once again be left vacant until Hope Consulting purchased it as their base of operations.

# **Providence Gas Company**





#### **Providence Gas Company**



#### Asa Peck & Company, Inc.

556 Atwells Avenue 1903-1908

The large building stands four stories in height with a slightly-pitched end-gable roof. The building is comprised of a central main block and several one- and two-story additions. A small, one-story addition projects from the rear elevation of the main block, a gable-roof, two-story block with a chamfered corner is offset at the front of the building, and a long, two-story, single-bay addition extends along the side elevation of the main block. According to the assessor's card for the property, the long two-story, brick addition was constructed in 1969. The main block of the building has star-shaped metal tie rods. Windows are set within arched openings and feature multi-light fixed sash with awning in their central portions. The main entrance on Atwells Avenue is recessed with stone and brick stairs and a wood canopy. A vehicular entrance is located along Harris Avenue.

The building appears to have been constructed between 1903 and 1908. Leander and Walter A. Peck purchased the property from Charles Fletcher in 1896. By 1903, the property was recorded under the ownership of Asa Peck & Company, Incorporated. The building appears on the 1908 map. Both the 1926 and 1937 maps identify the building as Asa Peck & Co., Inc. The building remained the property of Asa Peck & Co. until being transferred in 1949. The 1950 directory lists the property as American Jewelry Chain Co. and Guild Metal Products, Inc. In 1954, the building is identified as a jewelry factory with a lacquer spray booth, plating room, lumber storage, and greenhouse. The 1983 Sanborn map identifies the structure as being used for the manufacture of jewelry. Today International Graphics occupies the building.

# Asa Peck & Company, Inc.





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Asa Peck & Company, Inc.



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#### **General Electric - Providence Base Works** 586 Atwells Avenue ca. 1916

The property consists of a complex of brick, pier-and-spandrel, industrial buildings. Standing two stories in height on a raised basement, minimal detailing is limited to corbelling above second story windows. Notable is the one-story frontispiece brick office building with minimal detailing and ceramic hip roof. The rear manufacturing building is two stories with pier and spandrel construction. The complex stands as a fine expression of industrial architecture following the First World War and was singled out as such by Henry-Russell Hitchcock in *Rhode Island Architecture* (Woodward 1986:138). The complex covers over 245,000 square feet of land and is comprised of a small square building facing Atwells Avenue, which contains the office, a larger main building behind that, and a third building which is even longer behind the second building. They are all interconnected. There is a separate building to the rear which is utilized as a powerhouse.

According to a *Providence Magazine* article from 1916 the General Electric Company constructed the Providence Base Works at 586 Atwells Avenue for the purpose of manufacturing lamp bases. The company manufactured the base part of electric light bulbs for household lights as well as those used in automotive and "specialty lamp" operations. At the company's peak, it employed 500 people (*Providence Journal* 3/13/1998). General Electric closed the plant in the 1990s.



# General Electric - Providence Base Works





### **General Electric - Providence Base Works**



**Port Press Company** 75 Baker Street ca. 1923

It is a one-story, rectangular, flat-roof, brick building set at the intersection of Baker, Virginia, and Ellenfield streets. The building features a brick parapet on the façade and square-shaped concrete panels with decorative bands of brick trim. Two pedestrian entrances are offset on the Baker Street elevation; a vehicular entrance with metal roll top door is located on the Virginia Street elevation. Fenestration is comprised of large rectangular openings with replacement fixed sash on the south half of the façade and a combination of brick and concrete block infill on the remainder of the building. A one-story, end-gable, wood-frame building sheathed in aluminum siding is attached to the rear of the building and faces onto Ellenfield Street.

The building was constructed for the Wilbur Manufacturing Company (established 1921), manufacturers of worsted goods, around 1923. The 1924 city directory lists Wilbur Manufacturing at this address. The building is shown on the 1926 map and is identified as Wilbur Manufacturing. By 1932, the property was occupied by the Wilson Press, who had purchased the property the previous year. Thomas F. Wilson served as firm president, with Louis Port acting as manager of Wilson Press. By 1937, the property was occupied by Port Press, Louis Port president. After Port Press ceased operations at the Baker Street site, Hayes CI Inc. (ca. 1943) ran an electric heating company out of the building, followed by Reynolds Machinery in the 1960s. RI Hospital National Trust Bank used it as a site for their purchasing dept. beginning in 1970. The property was purchased by a realty company in 1997.



## **Port Press Company**





#### **Port Press Company**



**Foster Jewelry Company** 78 Baker Street ca. 1920

The building is a large (18,480 square feet), one-story, rectangular shaped structure with two small ells extending from its rear elevation. The brick building is trimmed with concrete and has a flat roof and a tall brick chimneystack. The building is notable for its restrained classical detailing including a simple cornice, decorative shields, and a pedimented parapet on the façade. The main entrance is offset on Baker Street and is embellished with classical piers with caps and a cornice. Fenestration is comprised of replacement single-light, fixed sash set within large, rectangular window openings that have been filled in with concrete block. Three one-story, flatroof ells project from the rear of the building. Pedestrian entrances and a vehicular loading dock are accessed through the rear ells. Window and door openings have been filled in on the ells, which are devoid of architectural embellishment. Three one-story garages once stood to the rear of the lot.

The Foster Jewelry Company building at 78 Baker Street was built around 1920. It was previously occupied by Hutchinson and Heustis Inc. and Barrett Jewelry Company. Foster Jewelry took residence at the 78 Baker Street location around 1933. Before that Morris B. Foster, who was President of Foster Jewelry at its inception, worked as a manager for Martyn Jewelry on 212 Union Street (ca. 1927). After the company was established he moved his base of operations to 158 Pine Street (ca. 1929). He moved once again to 36 Garnet Street before settling at the 78 Baker Street location. Foster Jewelry manufactured screw machine products and other metal goods. Foster Jewelry vacated its 78 Baker Street around 1941 when the property was purchased by Linden and Company, Inc., screw machine product manufacturers. They owned and operated the company through to 1990.

# **Foster Jewelry Company**





# Foster Jewelry Company



**J.L. Anthony & Company** 115 Baker Street ca. 1922

Located on the corner of Baker and Ellenfield Street, it is a one-story, flat-roof, brick and concrete building set on a concrete foundation with a parapet. The wedge-shaped building is 3-by-6-bays with a one-story, concrete addition (1974) on the rear. A tall brick chimney stack rises from the Baker Street end of the building. The building's primary entrance is centrally located on its façade below a sign reading "J.L. Anthony & Company." The entrance is comprised of metal-and-glass doors. Fenestration consists of rectangular window openings with replacement multi-light hopper sash on the side elevations and replacement, narrow, vertical, fixed windows on the façade. The change to window openings has dramatically altered the building's original appearance. A vehicular entrance is located on the rear ell. (Due to the extent of alterations to the building, it is not included in the ICBD.)

The building was constructed ca. 1922 and appears on the 1926 map as J.L. Anthony. It was used by J.L. Anthony as a gold plate manufacturing plant since the company purchased the site in 1922. A one-story rear ell was added to the structure in 1974. The building is identified as J.L. Anthony on the 1983 Sanborn map, gold and silver plating.



# J.L. Anthony & Company



#### J.L. Anthony & Company



#### Autocar & Studebaker Trucks 36 Branch Avenue ca. 1930

The main block of the building stands one-story in height with a central, recessed entrance on its façade flanked by bands of single-light, fixed windows. Single pedestrian entrances are located at each end bay of the façade. Fenestration on the side elevations consists of multi-light sash and some bricked in openings. A one-story, brick ell with a shallow shed roof and skylights extends from the rear elevation of 36 Branch Avenue. The rear ell features a concrete floor, concrete slab, exposed steel trusses, and 24" brick piers (Sanborn 1983). The building is attached to 32 Branch Avenue, a two-story brick structure with a parapet and concrete trim and panels to the south.

Although the existing RIHPHC data sheet for the property records the building's date of construction as between 1908 and 1918, it appears that the building was actually constructed ca. 1930. The 1919 Sanborn map shows several buildings on this and adjacent lots, the majority of which are identified as "lumber sheds." The building that sat on this lot in 1919 was a two-story, wood frame lumber shed with two rear additions. Additionally, the property was transferred from Lansing Lumber Company in 1930 to Burrows & Kenyon, Inc., who in turn transferred the property to Max Gordon the following year. Stylistically, it appears much more likely that the building at 36 Branch Avenue was constructed ca. 1930 on the site of the earlier structure. The property appears on the 1937 map as Autocar & Studebaker Trucks. The 1947 directory lists Autocar Sales and Service at this address.

## Autocar & Studebaker Trucks





#### Autocar & Studebaker Trucks



#### Wanskuck Hall 754 Branch Avenue 1881-82 NR - Wanskuck Mill Village

Wanskuck Hall is a two-story, red, brick building with a low-hipped roof and a wide projecting ornamental façade supported on attenuated brackets. This highly embellished building features decorative cornice, decorative brickwork bands, stone trim, segmental-arch window openings, and limited brick corbelling. A gable-roof projection extends from the front elevation and bears the words "Wanskuck Hall." The building's primary entrance is offset on the façade within a recessed segmental-arch opening with a simple door flanked by single-light sidelights and set below a single-light transom. Fenestration is comprised of 2/2 and 1/1 sash windows; windows on the first floor façade are set below arched openings with decorative carved wood panels embellished with a floral motif. A one-story addition extends from the rear elevation of the building.

This building was constructed as part of the Wanskuck Mill Village by the Wanskuck Company to provide a facility for social gatherings and cultural activities for the mill workers. The building was also used as a Sunday School for the Roger Williams Baptist Church until 1897 (*refer to National Register nomination for additional information*).



# Wanskuck Hall





#### Wanskuck Hall



#### Wanskuck Mills

711, 715, 745, 765 Branch Avenue 1864 and later NR - Wanskuck Mill Village

The structure that dominates this mill complex's landscape is a five-story brick textile mill with a tall, square, central stair-and-freight that tapers to an octagonal opening lantern capped by a low, copper-clad, ogee dome. There was a four-story addition made to the west of the main building between 1874 and 1875. An office was added to the southwest part of the main building in the 1880s. This office was later supplanted by a two-story, brick, Romanesque office. North of the main building in the mill yard are numerous outbuildings including: blacksmith shops, picker, engine, and boiler houses, and a circular, brick gasometer (*refer to National Register nomination for additional information*).

The Wanskuck Company was founded in 1862 by Jesse Metcalf, Henry J. Steere, and Stephen J. Olney to manufacture woolens and worsted clothes. This mill was built partly because of the scarcity of cotton cloth in the North during the Civil War. Because of the mills' rapid success, expansions were made by Henry Steere on Wild Street in 1884 and on Douglas Avenue by the company in 1893. They were named Steere Mills and Geneva Mills. The company expanded its operations outside of Providence, building both Mohegan and Oakland Mills.

Mill workers' housing was also constructed by the company to house its many employees. A social hall (Wanskuck Hall) was also built on 754 Branch Avenue for the workers enjoyment. The Metcalf family eventually came to dominate the company. Like so many other mills the company closed during the 1950s (Woodward 1986:150; RIHPHC data sheets; National Register nomination). Now the buildings hold a number of manufacturing companies.



#### Wanskuck Mills



#### Wanskuck Mills





# Wanskuck Mills





## Wanskuck Mills



Franklin Auto Supply 134 Broad Street ca. 1926

A two-story, flat-roof, brick building notable for its chamfered corner at the intersection of Broad and Stewart streets. The building is embellished with modillion blocks below a wood cornice, slightly projecting brick piers between each bay with concrete caps, and marble panels along the basement level. The building's primary entrance is set within a recessed opening at its chamfered corner. The entrance is set below a single-light transom and flanked by single-light sidelights and fixed glass windows. A sign bearing the words "The Providence Visitor" marks the entrance. Secondary entrances are located along the Stewart Street elevation of the building. Fenestration consists of replacement, fixed, single-light windows set within filled in openings. Windows on the rear elevation have been entirely bricked in. A paved parking lot bordered with chain link fencing is located to the rear of the building. According to historic maps, a garage was once attached to the building's rear elevation, where the parking lot now is.

This building was constructed by its original owners, Max and Harry Rosen, around the year 1926. The building was used by an auto supply parts company. The company was renamed Franklin Auto Supply (inc. 1915) around 1937 by its president Harry R. Rosen. They ran the company's operations from that location until about 1950.

The property was transferred to the Pius X Salvage Bureau in 1956. The director of this company, Leonard C.T., coordinated efforts to collect discarded articles of clothing and furniture for needy families. This non-profit organization vacated the site around 1966. Subsequently, the building stood vacant for several years until its current occupant, the Providence Visitor, began using the site.



#### Franklin Auto Supply



#### **Franklin Auto Supply**



#### **Copley Chambers** 206 Broad Street ca. 1914

This four-story brick building has a flat roof with a slight parapet and a five-bay façade. A fourstory, rectangular ell projects from the rear elevation of the main block and features exterior fire escapes at each floor. The building's first floor features modern storefronts with metal-and-glass doors and fixed sash. The building is embellished with brick corbelling at its top and sides, projecting piers between each bay, and a capped parapet. The building's primary entrance centrally located and set within a wide recessed opening. Fenestration consists of paired 6/1 sash set within segmental-arch openings on the façade and rectangular openings on the side elevations of the main block. Fenestration on the rear ell consists mostly of boarded up openings.

The Copley Chambers building at 206 Broad Street was constructed ca. 1914 on the site of a small wood building that stood here in 1908. It was utilized as a hotel and restaurant from 1914 to 1943 by Copley Chambers. Ownership changed resulting in a name change to Milner Hotel in 1945 but the building's use remained the same. According to a 1950 map, it housed the Milner Hotel and the Copley Restaurant. By 1955 the hotel shared occupancy with Nathan's Castle Restaurant. The Copley Plaza Hotel name was re-instated when Joseph Paolino purchased the property around the year 1960. A score of businesses took residence in the building after the Copley Plaza Hotel closed for a second time, including restaurants, florists, and other hotels. The 1970 directory lists the Continental Hotel and Restaurant at this address. The rooms were even rented out as apartments. The bottom floor, where the storefronts are located, is currently occupied by Beeper Net Paging, High Tone Records, Tina's Caribbean Restaurant, and The Continental Restaurant.
### **Copley Chambers**





### **Copley Chambers**



Home for Aged Men 807 Broad Street 1896

A three-and-one-half-story, brick, Colonial Revival-style building with three tetrastyle porticoes. Designed by architect Frederick E. Field, the large building is embellished with oversized gable dormers, a wood cornice with modillion blocks, dentil molding, Doric pilasters, palladian windows, and corbelled brick chimneys. The building's primary entrance is centrally located on the façade within a two-story, flat-roof porch with Doric columns and a decorative rail. The entrance is comprised of paired wood doors set below an elliptical fanlight with tracery. Additional pedestrian entrances are located within two-story porticoes on the side (north) elevation. Fenestration is comprised of single, rectangular openings with 6/6 and 1/1 sash with simple lintels and sills. Hipped-roof dormers provide light to the upper story of the building. A large addition with similar detailing and massing is located to the rear (west). The building stands on a large lot with a manicured lawn bordered by an iron fence.

A home for aged men had existed since 1874 at other locations until Henry J. Steere, owner of the Wanskuck Mills, died, leaving a bequest of \$150,000 to build a new structure. The Broad Street site was selected and construction began in 1891. Within a few years of its completion, the facility was expanded to accommodate aged couples and the building was subsequently enlarged several times to the rear of the lot to its present size. The building continued to serve its original purpose through to at least 1978 (*South Providence*, RIHPHC, 1978; Woodward 1986). According to assessor's records, the property was acquired by the Rhode Island Indian Council Inc. in 1994.



### Swedish Home for Aged Men





### Swedish Home for Aged Men



### **Berkander Building**

891 Broad Street 1920

The Berkander Building is a two-story rectangular, reinforced concrete structure with brick exterior walls and concrete trim. The building is embellished with projecting concrete piers between each bay a pedimented parapet with "1920" on the building's five-bay façade, and brick and concrete decorative panels. The building's primary entrance is centrally located on the façade and is comprised of replacement metal-and-glass doors set below a flat-roof hood supported by oversized decorative brackets. A concrete panel above the entrance reads: "Berkander Building." A secondary entrance is located on the Lexington Avenue elevation; the rear entrance is set below a shed-roof hood. Fenestration is comprised of rectangular, multi-light, fixed and awning sash. Several window openings on the rear and Lexington Avenue elevations have been filled in. A glass skylight is centrally located on the roof. A one-story, flat-roof, rectangular, concrete outbuilding is located to the southwest of the building. Historic maps identify this structure a both storage and a tub room.

The building was constructed in 1920 by George F. Berkander. According to city directories, the company manufactured jewelry. In 1954 the property was transferred to Kaygan Realty Corporation and was subsequently owned by several realty corporations. The 1983 map identifies the structure as George F. Berkander, manufacturers of Persian ivory jewelry and novelties. The property was acquired by Providence CityArts for Youth in 1995. Today it is occupied by the City Arts, Sol Gallery.

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### **Berkander Building**





### Berkander Building

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#### Sullivan Building

1007 Broad Street ca. 1919

It is a two-story, flat-roof, stone and brick building set on the west side of Broad Street at its intersection with Gallatin. The building features a three-bay façade with a central entrance recessed within a wide opening. Fenestration is comprised of rectangular openings that have been boarded up; openings on the first floor of the south elevation feature decorative concrete panels. A vehicular entrance used for shipping and receiving is offset on the rear elevation. Modern signage identifies the building as the Atlantic Auto & Truck Supply Company.

The Sullivan Building was constructed ca. 1919 for use by the Sullivan Supply Company, owned by Mortimer L. and Mary E. Sullivan. The Sullivans acquired the property in 1919 from Edwin G. and Frank N. Baker. The 1926 map identifies the building as M&M Sullivan. The building was occupied by Almacs Grocery in the 1940s; the firm remained at this location through to 1967 when Atlantic Auto and Truck Supply Inc. began occupying the building for their use. Anthony Accinno was president and owner of Atlantic Auto and Truck Supply Inc.

### Sullivan Building





## Sullivan Building

Assessor's Map

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Bomes Theater/Liberty Theater 1015-1017 Broad Street 1921

A two-story, Beaux Arts, flat-roof, brick theater with stone trim. The building is embellished with elaborate terra cotta trim and detailed moldings on the facade. Architectural embellishments include modillion blocks, dentils, a projecting cornice, carved shells, and stylized designs. A sign reading 'Bomes Theater' is centered at the roof line. The main entrance into the building was originally through a large opening centered on the façade beneath a projecting marquee. Plywood now obscures the opening and original fenestration. The side elevations are mostly blank walls with small, rectangular window openings. A painted sign on the building's north elevation is still visible and identifies the building as Jason's Furniture, sellers of bedroom sets, sofa sets, kitchen sets, etc.

The building was constructed in 1921 on a lot that stood vacant in 1919 when it was purchased by Samuel Bomes. The building was one of the Bomes chain and is typical of small neighborhood theaters built after WW I, when silent pictures became a popular form of family entertainment (*South Providence*, RIHPHC, 1978; Woodward 1986). The building was also known as the Liberty Theater when it was under the management of the Elmwood Amusement Corporation. The 1950 directory lists Liberty Theatre at this address. The 1983 Sanborn map notes that the theater had a capacity of 865 persons. Following its use as a theater, the building was occupied by Jason's Furniture.



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**Bomes Theater/Liberty Theater** 



Inlaid & Optical Company 1058 Broad Street ca. 1910

It is a two-story, flat-roof, brick, 4-by-13-bay building with a one-story, flat-roof, rectangular ell (1960s) extending from the rear elevation (east). The building is notable for its front elevation, which conforms to the angle to the street. The building's primary entrance is offset on the façade and features a modern metal-and-glass door flanked by single-light sidelights. A rounded metal projection and fluted surround give the entrance a moderne feel. Fenestration consists of segmental-arch openings fixed and awning sash with stone sills. A one-story, flat-roof, brick ell projects from the south elevation of the building (built 1962) and a one-story, flat-roof, single-bay projection extends from the north elevation. This concrete block projection houses a set of stairs. A paved lot is located to the north of the building.

The building was constructed ca. 1910, when the ownership of the property changed from Daniel S. Bushee to the Inlaid Company. The building appears on the 1919 Sanborn map and is identified as the Inlaid Company – Celluloid Novelties. The firm originally operated out of a building on Cyr Street and sometime between 1910 and 1919 the company moved its base of operations to 1058 Broad Street. According to city directories the company manufactured white stones, combs, belt buckles, barrettes, French ivory, and other novelties. Later the company would increase its operations by expanding its manufacturing capabilities to optical goods. Following this expansion of product lines, the company changed its name to Inlaid & Optical Company Inc., incorporated in 1928.

According to historic maps, the first floor of the building was utilized as a "Rubbing Room" and for tool-making. The second floor was used for boxing and assembly; the office was located in the front of the building (Broad Street Entrance). The company changed its name to Apex Optical around 1951 while continuing to manufacture optical goods. The Saaty Company began using the building in 1955. Subsequent owners and occupants of the building included the A.T. Cross Pencil Company (1959-1964) and the Rhode Island Association for the Blind. Presently Mills Coffee occupies the building.

### Inlaid & Optical Company





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Inlaid & Optical Company



#### **New England Telephone Company** 1096 Broad Street 1903

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A two-story, brick and limestone, flat-roof, Georgian Revival-style building notable for its composition and detailing. The building's original entrances are offset on its façade, within classically-inspired surrounds consisting of fluted pilasters and a simple entablature topped with an acanthus leaf with decorative scrollwork. The building is further embellished with quoins marking the corners, keystones above window openings, and decorative panels. Fenestration is comprised of rectangular, 15/15 sash; those of the first floor façade are set within slightly recessed round-arch openings. Several windows on the second floor façade have been bricked in. Attached is a one-story, flat-roof, brick addition (1979). Modern signage identifying the building's current occupant (Verizon) is located on the ell's façade.

The Providence Telephone Company was established in 1879 and was later absorbed into the New England Telephone Company. They established an exchange on Broad Street in 1903 to service the affluent Elmwood, Washington Park, and Edgewood neighborhoods (*South Providence*, RIHPHC, 1978). A rear addition was added in 1947 and the side, concrete block ell with brick facing was added in 1979. It is utilized as an exchange station. The 1983 Sanborn map identifies the building as New England Telephone & Telegraph Company Exchange.

### New England Telephone Company





### New England Telephone Company



#### New England Telephone & Telegraph Company 1137 Broad Street ca. 1901

It is a two-story, brick, flat-roof, Classical Revival-style building set on the corner of Broad and Corinth streets. The building is embellished with a modillion cornice, splayed lintels, and classical door surrounds. The building's primary entrance is centered on its façade within a recessed opening. Secondary entrances are offset on the façade and on the Corinth Street elevation. Fenestration is comprised of rectangular openings, most of which have been bricked in; those on the second story of the façade are replacement, single-light sash, others are obscured by protective metal coverings.

This building was originally constructed for use by the Providence Telephone Company ca. 1901. The 1919 Sanborn map shows the L-shaped building and identifies it as the Providence Telephone Company. The Providence Telephone Company was absorbed by the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company in 1922. Subsequent occupants include the State Lumber Company (1943) and the Acme Beauty Supply Company (1965). The 1955 Sanborn map identifies the occupant as a cosmetics wholesaler; two small additions to the building had been added by this date. The present owner of the property is Tockwotten Realty and it is currently occupied by the Latino Market and Tu Casa Restaurant.

### New England Telephone & Telegraph Company





### New England Telephone & Telegraph Company



#### **Providence Fire Department Hose # 8** 1316 Broad Street ca. 1900

A two-story, brick and masonry structure set on the corner of Broad and Broom streets. The Classical Revival-style building features a hipped roof, overhanging cornice supported by brackets, and dentil molding. A recessed entrance on its Broad Street façade is comprised of paired modern metal-and-glass doors. Fenestration is comprised of rectangular replacement 1/1 sash set in arched or rectangular window openings. A two-story, hip-roof ell projects from the north elevation of the main block of the building.

The building was constructed ca. 1900 for use as a fire station. The 1919 Sanborn map identifies the structure as Hose #8. The property was purchased by the Washington Park Library association in 1989. Today it houses the Washington Park branch of the Providence Public Library.

### Providence Fire Department Hose # 8





### Providence Fire Department Hose #8



#### **Uptown Theatre/ Columbus Theatre**

264-270 Broadway 1926 NR - Broadway-Armory National Register District

It is an elaborately designed, two-story, brick-and-cast stone building with a prominent, polychrome-brick clock tower centered over the entrance. The building's highly articulated façade is organized into alternating wide and narrow bays, with round-arch windows capping the wide bays above the second floor level. The building's entablature is decorated with Adamesque swags and a modillion cornice. A roof balustrade embellishes the side elevations. The building's primary entrance is centered on the façade, within a recessed entrance comprised of paired wood-and-glass doors set below a projecting marquee. Secondary pedestrian entrances are located within recessed bays on the façade. Fenestration is comprised of rectangular and round-arch openings with large, faxed, single-light windows.

The building was constructed for West Side real estate magnate and builder Domenic Annotti in 1926 (Woodward 1986). It was one of several neighborhood theatres built in the city after World War I. The Annotti family retained ownership until the building was purchased by Mr. Berberian in 1962. The Berberian family is the current owner of the theater and they utilize it to show films.

### Uptown Theatre/ Columbus Theatre





# Uptown Theatre/ Columbus Theatre



### **Rotelli Building**

681 Broadway 1920-1926

It is a two-story, flat-roof, three-bay wide building with painted signage reading: "Broadway Wholesale Inc." The building is notable for its paired pilasters which project between each bay at the second story level. Fenestration consists of rectangular openings with replacement 1/1 sash. Pedestrian entrances are located within recessed openings at the storefront level. Entrances are comprised of modern metal-and-glass doors set below single-light transoms. The building is attached to a one-story, brick commercial building.

It was built between 1920 and 1926 by A. Rotelli. Since its construction the Rotelli building has been utilized as a multi-use structure with occupants ranging from a law office to a beauty salon. Around 1976 the Rotelli building was renamed the Connor Building. The building continued to be occupied by a variety of tenants and was then left vacant around 1985. The current owner is Joseph D. Domenico.



### Rotelli Building

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#### McGrath Building 43 Bucklin Street

1925

A square, two-story, brick building that stands on the corner of Bucklin and Hanover streets. This Classical Revival-style building is embellished with rectangular and lozenge-shaped concrete panels, a concrete shield with the date "1925" within the parapet, bands of decorative brickwork, and projecting brick piers between each bay. The building's primary entrance is centrally-located on its three-bay façade within a round-arch opening with paired doors and a projecting flat door hood. A vehicular entrance with roll top metal door is offset in the north bay of the façade (east elevation). Fenestration consists of large rectangular openings infilled with concrete block with single-light awning windows. A one-story, flat-roof, concrete block with brick facing ell projects from the south elevation of the main block. This ell appears to have been added to the structure in the mid-to-late twentieth century. It appears on the 1983 Sanborn map. The building is attached to Standard Brands Inc. at 57 Bucklin Street (*see separate entry*).

The McGrath Building was constructed in 1925 (datestone) to house the Thomas McGrath and Fray Jewelry Company jewelry shops. Thomas McGrath was president of the Fray Jewelry Company, incorporated in 1918 and originally located on Federal Street. The Thomas McGrath Company, Inc. was incorporated in 1934 and continued to operate out of this location through to 1975. After that the building was left vacant until Rimco (Rau Fasteners according to Tax Assessor's card) Inc. purchased the building and began to use it for shipping and receiving (1985-1990). The building is currently used by Allied Metal Finishing Company, Inc.

### **McGrath Building**







#### Fleischmann Company / Standard Brands 57 Bucklin Avenue ca. 1924

It is a one-story, rectangular, flat-roof, brick structure set on the west side of Bucklin Street at its intersection with Bellevue. The building features slender Doric pilasters supporting a wide entablature, a tall, brick chimney, and decorative brick bands. The building's primary entrance is comprised of a modern, metal-and-glass door; a vehicular entrance with metal roll top door is located to the north. A second vehicular entrance has been bricked in. Fenestration is comprised of large window openings that have been filled in with brick and decorative concrete block. A one-story, flat-roof addition projects from the rear (west) of the building; a small, one-story, flat-roof ell projects from the north elevation.

The building was constructed ca. 1924 for use by the Fleischmann Company, a firm that utilized the building as their Providence site for the distribution of yeast. The building is identified as the Fleischmann Company on the 1926 map. According to a deed located in the Records Dept of City Hall, Standard Brands Inc. acquired the property in 1929 for one dollar and other valuable considerations. Standard Brands expanded the building to 19,259 square feet between 1929 and 1937 and continued to operate from this location until 1946.

The building was then purchased by Batemore Inc. Subsequent owners and occupants of the building include J.F. Bateman (1949), Thomas F. Wilson (1951), Rao Brothers (1951), Oar Realty Co. (1956), William A. Piacitelli (1974), Al-Bru Realty (1979), W. David Wehr (1980), City of Providence (1989), Manuel Candeleiro and Carlos Vasquez (1992), and R&R Associates, Inc. (2000).

### Fleischmann Company / Standard Brands



### Fleischmann Company / Standard Brands


#### **Phillips Baker Rubber Company** 69 Bucklin Street 1926-27

It is a one-story, rectangular, brick structure with a hipped roof sheathed in slate. The building sits on the corner of Bucklin and Bellevue Avenue and features wide, overhanging eaves supported by decorative brackets. A single pedestrian entrance is offset on the façade and a paired entrance is recessed behind a chain link gate on the façade. Projecting brick piers articulate each bay of the building. Large window openings have been infilled with concrete block with rectangular, fixed windows in their upper portions. A small, one-story, brick garage with a parapet and sign reading: "Acme Tackle Co. Shipping & Receiving" is attached to the rear of the building by a concrete block hyphen. The garage has a central entrance, brick chimney, and concrete block infill in the window openings. A paved parking lot is located to the rear of the building and the property is bound by a chain link fence. The building is attached to 77 Bucklin Street (see separate entry).

According to an existing RIHPHC data sheet for the property, the building was first used by Goodyear Tire Company & Rubber Co., Inc., tire dealers. The Phillips Baker Rubber Company was incorporated in 1925 and was known for the manufacturing of rubber footwear. The original location of its factory was on 44 Warren Avenue (*now 49 Westfield – separate entry*). The president of the company, Victor B. Phillips, decided to expand to the Bucklin Street location around 1930. Phillips had previously been president of the Bourn Rubber Company, which operated out of a complex at 49 Westfield Street (*see separate entry*). The vice president of the company was Charles H. Baker and by 1937, the firm had a capitalization of \$75,000. Around 1940 the Phillips Baker Rubber Company vacated the building, and W.P. Hamblin Inc., a storage company, moved into 69 Bucklin. Other businesses that occupied the Bucklin Street location included Automatic Canteen Company which occupied the site from 1950 to around 1960; Spencer Plating Company (1970-2001); Acme Tackle Company (1980-2001); Vanguard Metals.



# **Phillips Baker Rubber Company**





#### **Phillips Baker Rubber Company**



#### **Phillips Baker Rubber Company** 77 Bucklin Street

1927-29

77 Bucklin Street is a one-story, flat-roof, L-shaped, brick structure set at the corner of Bucklin and Peace streets. The building features a stepped parapet and large window openings infilled with concrete block. The building has chamfered corners at both the Peace and Dexter street intersections. Three pedestrian entrances are located on the building's façade. Two tall metal smokestacks pierce the building's roof. The building is attached to 66 Bucklin Street (see separate entry).

According to an existing RIHPHC data sheet for the property, 77 Bucklin Street was constructed between1927-29. The building's original owner was Samuel Bomes. This is presumably the same Samuel Bomes that constructed the Bomes / Liberty Theater at 1015-1017 Broad Street (see separate entry). The 1937 directory lists Phillips Baker Rubber Company at this address. The property changed hands in 1942 when the Royal Crown Bottling Company acquired it. They retained ownership for only two years, following which the Shiloh Bottling Co., Inc. acquired the property. City directories list the building as vacant in the late 1940s and 1950s until around 1960 when it was occupied by the Narragansett Paper Company. By 1970, the building was occupied by Vanguard Metals Inc. The 1983 Sanborn map identifies the building as a paper warehouse to the rear, with a restaurant and shops along the storefront.

## Phillips Baker Rubber Company



#### **Phillips Baker Rubber Company**



#### **Union Railroad Company Depot, Stable, and Car Barn** 333 Bucklin Street 1865 with additions

The original block of the building is a two-and-one-half-story, rectangular, brick structure with a cross-gable roof and a small cupola. Attached to the south end of this block is a one-story concrete block ell which extends along Bucklin Street. To the north stands a smaller, one-story, flat-roof, brick ell. A large, one-story, hip-roof, brick ell projects from the rear (west) elevation of the original block. The building's primary entrance is located on the Redwing Street side of the building and features a metal-and-glass door set within a small vestibule. Fenestration is comprised of segmental-arch and rectangular openings with fixed, single-light sash windows; some window openings have been filled in.

Designed by architect James C. Bucklin, the building cost \$15,000; Israel J. Newman was the carpenter and Joshua R. Brown was the mason. In 1865 the Union Railroad Company opened a horse-car line down Broad Street, Elmwood Avenue, and Earl Street. All the horse railroads in Providence were consolidated under the Union Railroad Company. According to the existing RIHPHC data sheet for the property, Union Railroad built two stables, each 104' by 125', at Elmwood and South Providence. Each was constructed to accommodate 100 horses and 12 cars (RIHPHC data sheet; Woodward 1986). Union Railroad retained ownership of the property through to 1921 when United Electric Railways Company acquired the site. The building was later occupied by the Scattergood Company, furnishing goods. By 1949, Scattergood had relocated to 210 Weybosset Street and the property was owned and occupied by William H. Smira, who operated Wm. H. Smira & Son, pickles and vinegar, from this location. Today it is home to the Allied Group (Total Information Management).

## Union Railroad Company Depot, Stable, and Car Barn





Union Railroad Company Depot, Stable, and Car Barn Assessor's Map

Providence Industrial Sites and Commercial Buildings Survey Providence Preservation Society 2001-2002 Final Report



#### Grant Mill 295 Carpenter Street ca. 1910

The four-story, flat-roof, brick building with segmental-arch windows was constructed around an earlier stone mill. The building extends from Carpenter Street to Grant Street to the north with a paved parking lot to the east. The main block of the building along Carpenter Street is embellished with brick corbelling at the cornice line and features a one-story, flat-roof projection which houses an office to the east. The building's primary entrance is housed on the south elevation of the office block within a recessed, arched entrance. Additional pedestrian entrances are located throughout the complex. Fenestration consists of segmental-arch openings 10/10 sash set below fixed five-light transoms. Two bays on the west elevation of this block have had their windows bricked in, as have the windows on the first story of this block. Two sets of iron fire escapes are located along the Carpenter Street elevation. The northern-most bay of the east elevation of the block contains a hoist and pulley mechanism with paired doors in each bay.

The Grant Street elevation of the building is comprised of two-, three-, and four-story blocks. These blocks also feature corbelled brick cornices and segmental-arch window openings with multi-light sash. Window openings on the first floor of these blocks have been infilled with concrete blocks. A square, tapered brick chimney stack rises from the interior of the complex. Lozenge-shaped tie rods are regularly spaced throughout the buildings' exterior walls. The building still retains its steam engine and original electric generator. A paved lot is surrounded by chain link fencing.

The building that currently occupies this site was constructed ca. 1910 around an earlier stone mill constructed by Schubael Grant for the manufacture of textiles in what was at that time a remote section of the city. The mill was operated by various individuals throughout the midnineteenth century and in 1871, was purchased by the cotton manufacturing firm of B.B. & R. Knight. The Knights fitted the building with 8,000 spindles. The building was one of the two Providence mills owned by the huge cotton combine of B.B. and R. Knight, known for their Fruit of the Loom products. Benjamin and Robert Knight began the manufacture of cloth in 1852 and in 1856 adopted their Fruit of the Loom symbol.

According to a Board of Trade Journal article, the old Grant Mill, known locally as the White Mill, was surrounded by the walls of the new four-story structure to allow for continued operations of the mill while the new building was under construction. Once the new structure was complete, the old walls were removed. Nineteenth-century maps confirm the existence of a different structure on the site,

By the early twentieth century, the B.B. & R. Knight Company owned 22 cotton mills in Rhode Island and Massachusetts. Following the death of the Knight Brothers in the early twentieth century, the textile company was run by their sons until a New York corporation purchased the Knight holdings in 1920. Cotton goods were manufactured by this firm under the Fruit of the Loom label until 1926 when the company filed for bankruptcy. In 1935 the Grant Mill was sold to the Blacher Brothers jewelry company, which occupied the mill to at least 1981.

This is the only extant mill in Providence associated with the important Knight family. Additionally, the building is significant as another plant (Providence Steam Cotton Mill) owned by the Knights on Dyer Street, is no longer extant (Woodward 1986; RIHPHC 1981; Kulik 1978).



## **Grant Mill**





## **Grant Mill**



## **Grant Mill**



Louttit Laundry Company 1 Central Street ca. 1905

It is a complex of two- and three-story, brick structures with flat roofs. The northern block (at Pearl Street) is a three-story block notable for its four-story, flat-roof elevator tower at the corner of Pearl and Central streets. A vehicular entrance with metal roll top door is offset on the façade (Central Street elevation) and a recessed pedestrian entrance is centrally located on this elevation. Window openings have been bricked in and boarded up. Modern signage reading "Harold's Furniture" is located at the second-story level of the façade. The building's rear (Rice Street) elevation consists of multiple vehicular entrances along the first story. Window openings on this elevation are segmental arch. The southern end of this block is lower than the remainder. A covered walkway connects this block to a three-and-one-half-story, gable-roof building on the north side of Pearl Street.

A two-story, flat-roof, concrete block ell connects to the west of the three-story block on Central Street. Attached to the west is a two-story brick building with rows of segmental-arch openings (filled in) on the façade and segmental-arch window openings above.

On June 14, 1896, an English immigrant named William E. Louttit formed a small laundry business, then known as "Louttit's Home Hand Laundry," in a simple frame building located at Warren Street and Elmgrove Avenue in Providence. City directories from the early twentieth century list Louttit's Home Hand Laundry at 307 Broad Street. The company is listed as having locations on Broad, Pearl and Central streets in the 1910s and 1920s. The 1919 map identifies the southern portions of the complex as Louttit's Laundry while the northern half was occupied by Payton & Kelley Jewelry Factory.

During this same period, the company expanded and purchased the former home of the Hathaway Brothers' What Cheer Steam Laundry at Burgess and Cranston streets in 1918 (*see separate entry*). Louttit Laundry eventually grew to be the largest laundry business in Rhode Island, with approximately 150 employees at the Burgess Street plant and sixteen outlets throughout the state. Louttit continued to own the Central Street plant until 1975 when Contenti Properties acquired the site.

# Louttit Laundry Company





# Louttit Laundry Company





# Louttit Laundry Company





# Louttit Laundry Company



#### **Jones Warehouse Company**

49 Central Street 1895-1896; enlarged before 1900 NR individual

The Jones Warehouse building is a massive, five- and seven-story, Richardsonian Romanesquestyle, flat-roof, brick building embellished with a brownstone-trimmed façade and a corbelled brick cornice. This highly ornate building features crenellation on the seven-story block and narrow, recessed windows. Three sets of pedestrian entrances are located on the southeast elevation (façade) of the five-story block. Fenestration consists of paired and tripled, rectangular 6/6 sash with stone sills. The top floor of the five-story block features two groups of four roundarch windows with brick corbelling below. The top two floors of the seven-story block feature narrow, round-arch windows set in two rows. The side elevations of the building are devoid of architectural embellishments. A sign reading "Warehouse" stands atop the five-story block. A sign painted on the northeast elevation reads "Orrin Jones Storage Warehouse." A second painted sign is visible on the southwest elevation of the seven-story block.

To the rear stand two outbuildings associated with this property: a two-story, brick, gable-roof building used for storage (identified as the "Annex" on historic maps) and a five-story, concrete, flat-roof structure to the northwest. A paved lot bound by a chain link fence is located to the south.

Built to the designs of the architectural firm of Gould, Angell & Swift, the building has been compared to the Merchants' Cold Storage Warehouse (160 Kinsley Avenue) architecturally, which was also built in the 1890s to the design of a major architectural firm. The building has been used by Jones Warehouses, Inc. through to the present day. Begun in 1896 as one of the first modern storage facilities in Providence, a seven-story fireproof addition replaced an earlier three-story structure (RIHPHC 1979; Woodward 1986).

# Jones Warehouse Company





# Jones Warehouse Company



**Providence Police Precinct #6** 36 Chaffee Street 1890

A large, two-story, brick, hipped-roof building set at the corner of Chaffee and Capron streets. The Romanesque Revival-style building features a central entrance on its façade (south) set within a round-arch recessed opening outlined by stone quoins; the entrance is currently gated over with chain link fencing. This highly embellished building features brick corbelling at the cornice, stone quoins, a stone watertable, and stone sills and lintels. Fenestration is comprised of large, rectangular and round-arch openings with paired 1/1 replacement sash. A gable-roof dormer projects from the front roof slope. A two-story, hipped-roof ell projects from the west elevation. This block features three gable-roof dormers on its west roof slope, each reached by iron fire escape. A large brick chimney projects from the roof of the building.

A second floor walkway connects to a smaller, two-story, brick structure set along Capron Street. This brick building features a hipped roof with a projecting gable on its façade. Set below the gable is a centrally located pedestrian entrance sheltered by an awning. Fenestration is comprised of rectangular and round-arch openings, some with stone sills. This block is identified on the 1919 Sanborn map as a patrol wagon house with a cell area at the rear.

The building ceased operation as a police station in 1947 and was converted into a community center (Woodward 1986; RIHPHC data sheet). The property was acquired by the Providence Redevelopment Agency in 1993 and in 1994 was transferred to the Calvary Pentecostal Church/ Hope of Life Ministries. A sign on the building identifies it as "Shalom Ministries."

# **Providence** Police Precinct #6





## **Providence Police Precinct #6**



#### Mount Pleasant Avenue Elementary School 1246 Chalkstone Avenue ca. 1897

It is a three-story, brick, hipped roof building set upon a stone foundation. The building's primary entrance is offset on the façade (Chalkstone Avenue) within a round-arch, recessed opening reached by stone steps. The entrance is embellished with brick corbeling and features a replacement metal-and-glass door. Fenestration consists of single, rectangular, 6/6 windows with granite sills set in openings that probably originally included fixed transoms. A round-arch window opening on the façade has been bricked in. A paved parking lot is located to the rear of the building.

The building appears on the 1919 map and is identified as a Public School. The 1937 Hopkins map shows the L-shaped elementary school as part of a large complex that crossed between Chalkstone, Mount Pleasant, and Roanoke avenues and included a wading pool, playground, and baseball diamond. The building was used for office space in the last quarter of the twentieth century. The building presently houses the Mount Pleasant Academy, which opened in the fall of 2001 to serve the needs of local school children with emotional and behavioral difficulties.

# Mount Pleasant Avenue Elementary School





# **Mount Pleasant Avenue Elementary School**

Final Report



**C. S. Williams Lacquer Company** 217 Chapman Street ca. 1926

The former home of the Williams Lacquer Company is a one-story rectangular building with blonde and red brick walls. The structure features two one-story blocks at each end, each faced in blonde brick with parapet roofs, decorative brick banding, and central pedestrian entrances. The entrances are comprised of glass-and-metal doors and are set below oversized transoms and flanked by single-light sidelights. The two blocks are connected by a one-story, flat-roof, brick block with brick piers located between each bay. Window openings were apparently much larger and have now been blocked in and feature replacement triple awning windows. Additional pedestrian entrances are located on Chapman Street. The vehicle entrance has a large transom and glass doors. There is a brick chimney on the west elevation.

The C.S. Williams Lacquer Company building was constructed ca. 1926 for the LaSalle Pearl Company, which originally operated out of 44 Franklin Street. Charles S. Williams was the manager of the La Salle Pearl Company in 1920, manufacturers of artificial pearls. Williams moved the company to 217 Chapman Street ca. 1926. He then expanded and started established the C.S. Williams Lacquer Company in 1927. Both the LaSalle Pearl Company and C.S. Williams Lacquer are listed at 217 Chapman Street through to at least the 1950s. C.S. Williams manufactured lacquer and paint at the site until about 1973 when Spectrum Coatings Laboratories Inc. took over. They also manufacture lacquer and paints; they currently own and operate out of the building.

# C. S. Williams Lacquer Company



#### C. S. Williams Lacquer Company



#### Moulding Corporation of America 225 Chapman Street

1929

A large, four-story, flat-roof, brick with concrete piers building embellished with minimal Art Deco style detailing. Concrete piers are capped with angled decorative panels and the easternmost bay is capped with a concrete panel bearing the date "1929" of the building's construction. The building's primary entrance is offset on the Chapman Street elevation and is set within a recessed opening with paired glass and metal doors. A second pedestrian entrance is located within the stair bay. Fenestration consists of large, rectangular, fixed windows with awning sash in their lower portions. Attached to the north end of the building on Baker Street are two ells: a one-story, flat-roof, brick, four-bay wide addition with an offset vehicular entrance and a recessed pedestrian entrance with multi-light sash windows; a one-story, wood-frame, clapboard addition with an offset, two-bay recessed opening providing access to two interior loading bays at the rear of the building. The wood frame ell is identified as H.F. Hanscom & Co. Shipping and Receiving at 120 Baker Street.

The building was constructed in 1929 on property that was occupied by Apco Manufacturing in the 1920s. The property was owned by Ceco Manufacturing at the time of its construction and was subsequently sold to Radio & Electric Companies, Inc. in 1931. Moulding Corporation of America was established in 1933 to manufacture radio and electrical supplies. Both the 1937 map and directory identify the building as Moulding Corporation of America. Other occupants of the building during this same time period included Notron Fabrics, twine manufacturers, and Coils Inc., manufacturers of electrical apparatus. Historic maps identify the brick ell as a one-story structure used for jewelry manufacturing and the one-story wood frame ell as storage on the west end and a shop on the east, now the open loading bay. By 1960, the building was occupied by Trifari, Krussman, and Fishel, Inc., jewelry manufacturers. H.F. Hanscom & Company, manufacturers of office supplies and specialty fasteners, acquired the property in 1968.

# Moulding Corporation of America

Photographs



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# **Moulding Corporation of America**



#### **Stillman White Brass Foundry**

1 Charles Street (formerly 1 Bark Street) ca. 1871 NR - Moshassuck Square Historic District

Set on the east side of Charles Street, just east of the Moshassuck River. It is a brick building comprised of three sections: the northern part is a one-story brick structure with a gable roof, and tapered, square chimney; the middle section stands two-stories and has a gable roof and corbelling; the southern section, which was built in the early 20th century, has a flat roof and a chamfered facade. The primary entrance faces Charles Street and is comprised of paired metal-and-glass doors set below single-light transoms; a secondary entrance is set within the chamfered corner and along the east elevation facing a small paved area. Fenestration is comprised of rectangular, single-light awning sash with stone lintels and sills.

This is the foundry complex in which Providence industrialist Stillman White manufactured an anti-friction metal used to line machine bearings. His product was renowned throughout New England during the Industrial Revolution. The Stillman White Brass Foundry continued to operate at this site until 1949. By the early 1970s the building was abandoned. Later in the decade it was rehabilitated for office use (Kulik 1978; RIHPHC 1981:46; RIHPHC data sheet). Along with the Fletcher Office Building and Warehouse at 2 Charles Street *(see separate entry)*, it is one of the few remaining nineteenth-century industrial buildings in the once heavily industrialized Moshassuck Square area.



# Stillman White Brass Foundry




# Stillman White Brass Foundry



# Fletcher Manufacturing Company 2 Charles Street (formerly 47 Charles Street) 1869 NR individual

It is a three-and one-half-story, mansard-roof, brick building set on the west side of Charles Street along the Moshassuck River. The building is embellished with brick corbelling, segmental-arch window openings with lintels and stone sills, brownstone trim, and gable-roof dormers along the roof slope. A sign reading: "Fletcher Manufacturing" is located between the second and third stories of the west elevation. The building's primary entrance is located on the west elevation via a concrete ramp and stairs. Fenestration is comprised of replacement 1/1 sash. A three-story, flat-roof, brick addition set on a concrete foundation extends from the south elevation. The addition features rectangular window openings with concrete sills and 1/1 sash windows.

The three-and-one-half-story, mansard-roof office building and the adjoining warehouse are all that remain from the once sprawling Fletcher Manufacturing Company. The other buildings, which included a mill with a prominent tower, were demolished following a fire in the early 1970s. Along with the Stillman White Brass Foundry across the street, these structures were rehabilitated for office use in the 1970s.

Fletcher Manufacturing incorporated in 1865 and during the second half of the nineteenth century, the Fletcher Company manufactured braided products, chiefly laces for shoes and corsets as well as twine. In the early twentieth century, the complex was acquired by International Braid Company, which also purchased Elmwood Mills *(see separate entry)*. International Braid Company manufactured laces at this site until the 1950s (Woodward 1986:162; RIHPHC data sheet). The surviving structures, which now serve as office space, are handsome in their detailing and strikingly situated along the banks of the Moshassuck River.



# **Fletcher Manufacturing Company**



# **Fletcher Manufacturing Company**



# Young Brothers Mattress Company

125 Charles Street before 1908 NR - Moshassuck Square Historic District

A rectangular, three-story, brick building with a flat corbelled roof with copper trim. The building's primary entrance is centrally located on the façade, within a recessed entrance. Fenestration is comprised of segmental-arch openings with granite sills and 1/1 replacement sash. A sign reading: "Girls Scouts of Rhode Island, Inc." spans the first floor level of the façade. Attached to the structure's north end is a three-story, flat-roof brick building with a central, recessed entrance on the façade and exterior staircases on its north elevation.

The 1908 map shows the building which is identified as M. Young on the 1926 map. The 1937 Sanborn map identifies the property as the Young Brothers Mattress Company, Inc. The 1937 city directory lists Hygrade Mattress Company, incorporated 1933 at this address. Subsequent occupants included the Paige Mattress and Furniture Company, operated by members of the Paige and Young families.

This building is one of the few surviving historic structures in the once heavily industrialized Randall Square area. As part of the revitalization of this area, the present building was incorporated into a string of new brick row houses and office buildings along the east side of Charles Street. Along the back of these buildings runs the Moshassuck River. At present, the building houses offices of the Girl Scouts of Rhode Island.



# Young Brothers Mattress Company



### E. Rosen Company / American Upholstery Company

286 Charles Street ca. 1850, 1921-1922, with later additions

A small complex of two-story industrial buildings that includes a mid-nineteenth century clapboard residential building. This block is identified on the 1919 Sanborn map as a two-story building with a shop and residence. It is two-and-one-half-stories in height with a side-gable roof and is sheathed in wood clapboard. Fenestration consists of 1/1 replacement sash. A one-story, flat-roof concrete block ell with a parapet roof has been added to the east elevation of the former residence. Window openings on the façade of the ell have been bricked in and two pedestrian entrances are set within recessed openings.

To the north stands a large, two-story, flat-roof, brick structure with a seven-bay façade. The structure appears to date from the 1920s, The building's primary entrance is offset and accessed through a recessed opening. Windows on the first floor of the façade have been bricked in and the second story features replacement sash with concrete sills. A stepped parapet embellishes the roof line and a protruding stringcourse articulates each story. Windows on the remainder of the building have also been bricked in and feature small, multi-light sash. Two one-story, flat-roof garage additions extend from the north elevation of the building.

In addition, there is a large, two-story, flat-roof, brick ell on the rear of the building with multilight metal sash. Several one-story, concrete ells project from the rear and southern elevations of the building. These structures appear to date to the late twentieth century and are recorded on the assessor's cards as having been constructed in 1970. With its inclusion of a house, the complex illustrates how non-industrial buildings were sometimes appropriated for industrial use in Providence. In this respect, it recalls L. Sweet Lumber (709 Harris Avenue) which incorporates a church.

The original block of the complex was constructed in the mid-nineteenth century while the remainder of the complex was not constructed until 1921-22 with later additions. By 1919, much of the area included mostly residential buildings, several of which had shops on the first stories. The property was occupied by E. Rosen Company in 1937 and later by the American Upholstery Co. The property was then occupied by the Schoolhouse Candy Factory. According to Sanborn maps, the two-story, 1920s block was used for the candy factory with a stockroom on the basement level; and the rear ell was used for shipping and receiving on the first floor with factory space above. The small, one-story, flat-roof ell on the Charles Street elevation houses the office. The property is currently occupied by Foam Furnishings.

# E. Rosen Company/ American Upholstery Company





# E. Rosen Company/ American Upholstery Company



# E. Rosen Company/ American Upholstery Company



A.T. Wall Company 162 Clifford Street 1908-1910 NR – Jewelry District

It is a four-story, flat-roof, 6-by-7-bay reinforced concrete building. Exterior walls are of the pier and spandrel style. The original multi-pane windows have been replaced since 1985 by newer aluminum-sash fixed and awning windows set in rows of four. The main entrance is located on the center of the Clifford Street façade where pedestrians enter a wide, recessed doorway with paired metal-and-glass doors. This entrance was originally flanked by Doric pilasters supporting an entablature and transom. A projecting cornice bearing a Clark and Coombs signboard has also since been removed. The Claverick Street entrance has also been altered since 1985 to now include paired metal-and-glass doors set within a recessed entrance. A one-story, concrete block, flat-roof wing projects from the rear of the building. This ell once contained the annealing house.

A.T. Wall Company, which manufactured gold plated wire and gold rolled plate, built their factory in the Jewelry District in 1908. The four-story building was the first in Rhode Island to make use of reinforced concrete flat-slab construction, developed by engineer CAP Turner in 1905-06. Reinforced concrete rods were left exposed on the roof and the north elevation to facilitate future building enlargement. The Bowerman Brothers, architects from Boston, designed the building and Thomas F. Cullinan & Company performed the construction.

A.T. Wall was founded in 1888 by Ashbel T. Wall, who owned the business jointly with O.Z. Peterson and Lewis Boyden. George A. Wall, the brother of Ashbel, later succeeded Peterson and Boyd. This partnership continued until 1898; when George A. Wall retired from the business to engage in another field of work. By 1901 the company, located in the Manufacturers Building on Sabin Street, employed 60 workers. At first the firm concentrated solely on the production of gold plated wire and flat stock, but gradually the field widened and the production of stock in a semi-jewelry state was added to the line. Having outgrown its rented quarters by 1908, the company commissioned the Bowerman firm of Boston to design its new factory on Clifford Street. By 1910, the company had expanded to include several specialties beyond the usual line of findings, including wire, tubing, seamless, and balls, of various sizes and quantities (*Manufacturing Jeweler* 1910; Woodward 1986; Jewelry District NR).

The factory, like many built during that time in the Jewelry District, was designed for multiple occupancy. In 1911 the building housed A.T. Wall; Clarke & Coombs, a company that manufactured gold-filled rings; Friedrich Speidel, a chain manufacturer; and Rueckhert Manufacturing Company, a producer of display cases. Clarke & Coombs was established in 1853 and pioneered many of the new developments in jewelry manufacturing, building a world-wide reputation.

Subsequent occupants of the building included the Hope Fruit Company, Duplex Plastic and Metal Company, and Clifford Real Estate. The original owners, A.T. Wall, remained in the building until the 1970s when they moved their operations to Warwick, Rhode Island.

# A.T. Wall Company





# A.T. Wall Company



## First Automated Post Office 2 Corliss Street 1959-60

This steel-frame building has a unique skimmed concrete roof that is reminiscent of Eero Saarinen's Kresge Auditorium with its swooping arches. The building is faced in brick with concrete trim. The building is comprised of a large, one-story, rectangular structure with loading docks to the west and north. The main entrance opens to Corliss Street and is comprised of sets of glass-and-metal doors leading out to an overhead canopy supported by concrete columns. United States Post Office is spelled out across the top of the entrance in tall metal letters. Fenestration is comprised of rows of single- and three-light fixed, metal sash windows.

A maintenance building (ca. 1959) stands to the west, at the intersection of Charles and West River streets. The building is comprised of three, one-story blocks and a single two-story block, which houses a locker room and staff lunch room. The grounds are landscaped with large trees, paved drives and fencing.

Constructed in 1960, the First Automated Post Office on Corliss Street was constructed on land owned by the Intelex Systems Incorporated. Sanborn maps identify the structure as the Experimental Mail Processing Plant and Post Office.



# **First Automated Post Office**





## What Cheer Steam Laundry 93 Cranston Street, 16-36 Burgess Street ca. 1905, 1925

It is a large, two-story, flat-roof, brick, Classical Revival-style building set on the north side of Cranston Street. The building is embellished with a roof balustrade, concrete cornice, stringcourses and quoins. The building features a central entrance on its seven-bay façade. The entrance is set within a two-story, gable-roof projection framed by concrete quoins. The entrance surround is comprised of pilasters supporting a broken arched pediment with a panel bearing the words: "What Cheer Laundry" and depicting Roger Williams meeting Native Americans. A palladian window is located directly above the entrance at the second story level. Fenestration is comprised of rectangular openings with splayed concrete lintels. The majority of window openings are empty and missing sash; several partial windows remain. A one-story, flat-roof ell projects from the east elevation of the building. Signage remains on the building as well as a painted sign on the rear stair tower. The Burgess Street portions of the complex were lost in a fire in 2001.

On June 14, 1896, an English immigrant named William E. Louttit formed a small laundry business, then known as "Louttit's Home Hand Laundry," in a simple frame building located at Warren Street and Elmgrove Avenue in Providence. After expanding and moving several times, in 1918, the Louttit Laundry Service eventually purchased and moved into the former home of the Hathaway Brothers' What Cheer Steam Laundry at Burgess and Cranston streets. This facility, built around 1905, had approximately 280,000 square feet of floor space. In 1925, the plant was expanded and built out to Cranston Street. Louttit Laundry eventually grew to be the largest laundry business in Rhode Island, with approximately 150 employees at the Burgess Street plant and sixteen outlets throughout the state. After being run by the same family for over ninety years, the business was sold on January 7, 1985 for \$1.2 million. On the verge of bankruptcy, the new owners closed the laundry and the property was auctioned off on October 28, 1987. Later that same year, the building was purchased for \$160,000 and has remained vacant since that time.

A fire in 2001 completely destroyed the rear portions of the building on Burgess Street. The building stands in poor condition and is open to the elements.

# What Cheer Steam Laundry





# What Cheer Steam Laundry



# What Cheer Steam Laundry



### Josephine White Block

737 Cranston Street ca. 1894 NR individual

This three-story, flat-roof building is notable for its unaltered and elaborately detailed sheetmetal façade fabricated by Mesker Brothers of St. Louis, Missouri, a firm that specialized in the manufacture of prefabricated storefronts. The design found on the White building was patented by Mesker Bros in 1887. According to the Elmwood Survey Report, the building, with its elaborate stamped-metal façade, is one of Providence's finest surviving nineteenth-century commercial structures. The building façade is embellished with single and paired engaged Corinthian columns, modillion blocks, recessed panels and decorative brackets supporting a parapet with acanthus leaves, florettes, and roundelles. Three pedestrian entrances span the façade (south elevation); the two end entrances are recessed and set below two-light transoms. Large, single-light fixed storefront windows illuminate the first floor shops. Fenestration on the remainder of the building is comprised of rectangular openings with replacement 1/1 sash. A brick chimney rises from the east end of the building. A paved parking lot is located to the east.

The building was originally owned by Josephine A. White, a widow who lived nearby at 675 Cranston Street. The building originally housed F.W. Simmons and Co., dry goods merchants, Edgar C. Grinnell, a bakery, and flats on the upper floors (RIHPHC 1979; Woodward 1986). The building is currently occupied by International Used Appliances.



# Josephine White Block





32,071 23. 451 820 1 212.02 <sup>2</sup>33°00' 53'' Assessor's Map 11.5 5URE 418 3 260 4500 432 8013 4.51 2930 139 123 142-140 338.76 19. 44 62.50 429 88.92 70,358 341.38 20 303 4119 185.981 11 681 0 2400 8 \$ 4254 N 94.100 302 4) 227 51 27 51 2 7 51 2 5 5. 8 9 17534 *435*0 AVE 77.235 100 301. 4581 33 <u>c</u> 2 ŵ 104 3 633 6 £ 6920 AVON 7. 125.0 5 151.54 58.90 43 403 2520 89 AC 428 6800 ć or 3<u>29</u> 2520 +1.83 -43 4/02 426 83 7 ¥ 4 5.00 326 280 : 3765 а. 78 -6 3600 7 g - 3m 10.09 770.09 ا ج 255 4050 4 4 1121 47 1121 47 40 4 40 2411 58.21 A36 54.25 281 5 6.9 × 8 3 35 15,271 421 11,854 N 40 134, 88 39.70 430 1.24 22,075 4 805 1CN 51 169.25 405 ہ اِف 25.27 13 451 282 436 6600 284 550 \$ 55 SZ34 5170. 83.85 54 15342 4 5z 775:73 \_771-69 275 755-53 52 745 418 60 3782 492 747 43 733 (11-3) 727-25 7/9-17 7/34 705 70 9 Z. 2 703 707 ( AN 697 693 CRANSTO HUNTINGTON 4 7. A 40 PLAT ANTHONY 57. ERS WEDICT. POTT 3

**Josephine White Block** 

Providence Industrial Sites and Commercial Buildings Survey Providence Preservation Society Final Report 2001-2002

# Elmwood Cotton Mills 222 Daboll Street 1866; ca. 1900-1908

The Elmwood Cotton Mills stand as one of Elmwood's largest extant industrial plants. The complex is comprised of several two- and four-story stone and brick buildings with low-pitched gable or flat roofs. Buildings are connected to one another by concrete block hyphens. The eastern-most building within the complex is a large, rectangular, four-story brick building with a slight gable roof and a raised basement. Fenestration consists of paired 1/1 replacement sash with stone sills and segmental-arch openings; two bays on the façade have been bricked in. A smokestack rises from the roof. The next building also stands four stories in height with a raised basement. This almost identical building features replacement windows, a wood cornice, and seven-bay facade. A single bay on the facade has been bricked in. The next building is a smaller, two-story, brick structure with an end-gable roof and a raised basement. A central entrance on the facade has been bricked in, as well as the window directly above the entrance and windows flanking the entrance. Other windows are comprised of replacement 1/1 sash. To the south stands a similarly-scaled building clad in brick on the façade and concrete block on the side elevation. Two bays have been bricked in on the facade while remaining fenestration includes replacement 1/1 sash in single and pairs. Door and window openings have been bricked in and replacement sash added since the property was last surveyed in the late 1970s.

The two stone buildings at the west end of the complex were constructed in 1866 as the Elmwood Cotton Mills by James Y. Smith Manufacturing Company which manufactured cotton cloths, prints, sheetings, and fancy goods. In 1891 the business, which was then run by F.H. Potter, produced 450,000 yards of cotton goods annually. In 1895, the William E. Joslin Company, a shoelace and braid manufacturer, bought the complex. Joslin later owned the Dyerville Mills on Manton Avenue (see separate entry). In 1900 the complex was sold to the Elmwood Mills, also a shoelace and braid company. It was during this period that the brick buildings on either side of the stone structures were constructed. The most recent addition to the complex stands at its eastern end and was built prior to 1918. Later occupants of the buildings include the International Braid Company and the Fletcher Manufacturing Company. The complex was purchased by Cable Electric Products in 1948 (RIHPHC 1981; Woodward 1986). Cable Electric retained ownership until 1966 when it was transferred to the City of Providence. After Cable Electric closed, its parent company, Leviton Manufacturing, used the site for storage for several years. It donated the property to the city in 1997 for use by the school department, Buildings have been converted and now house the Charles N. Fortes and Lima Elementary schools. The Fortes School houses a braiding machine used to make shoelaces and a "living museum," which teaches students and others about the history of the buildings and the surrounding neighborhood (Providence Journal 7/20/1999).

# **Elmwood Cotton Mills**





# **Providence Preservation Society** 2001-2002 **Providence Industrial Sites and Commercial Buildings Survey**





### Providence Dyeing, Bleaching and Calendaring Company

80 Delaine Street, 60 (50-54) Valley Street 1846 et seq.

The complex is comprised of one-, two-, three-, and four-story, flat-roof, brick, and stone mill buildings with segmental-arch windows. Located on the west side of Valley Street, the plant stands on the east side of the Woonasquatucket River and extends from Delaine Street to the north and San Souci Drive to the south. The buildings at 80 Delaine and 60 Valley Street are interconnected one-, two-, and three-story buildings. A massive brick smokestack rises from the northern end of the property, between a one-story, flat-roof block at the northeast corner of the property and a two-story brick block to the west. The one-story block features segmental-arch window openings with 12/12 sash. The majority of window openings on the two-story block have been filled in.

Attached to the south end of the one-story block is a three-story brick block with a slightlypitched side-gable roof. A pedestrian entrance is offset on the Valley Street (east) elevation of the three-story block and fenestration is comprised of small, regularly-spaced window openings. A tall, four-story block with a five-story elevator tower is attached to the south. This block features an offset entrance on the façade and paired windows set within segmental-arch openings. Windows are a combination of 12/12 and 6/6 sash; the majority of windows on the first floor façade have been bricked in.

A two-story, slightly-pitched, brick structure is attached to the south elevation of the four-story block. This structure features large segmental-arch window openings with paired 9/9 sash windows set below fixed 6-light panes. The lower half of windows on the first floor façade have been bricked in. A series of one- and two-story ells extends from the rear of the Valley Street buildings, although they are not visible from the street level.

Further south stands a detached one-story, flat-roof, brick structure identified on maps as a cabinet shop (46 Valley Street). Paved parking areas are interspersed throughout the southern half of the property.

This complex was built beginning in 1846 for use by the Providence Dyeing, Bleaching & Calendaring Company as a bleachery. The company itself was founded in 1814 as the Patent Calendar Company. It was the first company to use steam-power to finish cloth and the earliest user of a differential gear calendar. The company built its first plant, which was the only one in operation at the time, on Matthewson Street in 1843. At the same time the firm incorporated as the Providence Dyeing, Bleaching and Calendaring Company and bought the land for the complex that stands on Valley Street today. The building was greatly expanded through a series of additions made between 1846 and 1857. In 1883 all operations of the Matthewson Street plant were transferred to the Valley Street plant.

Production grew from four tons of finished goods per week in 1885 to 20 tons of light dress goods in a week in 1901. The company stayed in operation until 1952. The companies that moved in after the renovation of the buildings and the removal of the machinery included

Final Report

costume jewelry companies, plating companies, and tool manufacturers. Since that time the complex has housed a number of smaller industries. In 1986 the complex was occupied by 19 small businesses (Woodward 1986; RIHPHC 1981:58).



# Providence Dyeing, Bleaching and Calendaring Company



# Providence Dyeing, Bleaching and Calendaring Company



## **Tommy Tucker Baking Company** 114 Delaine Street 1910

The building is a two-story, flat-roof, yellow brick structure set on the south side of Delaine Street. The building features a five-bay-wide façade with each bay of the first story marked by projecting brick pilasters with simple caps and large, segmental-arch openings with brick keystones and brick banding. Other embellishments to the building include a wood cornice with modillion blocks and segmental-arch window openings. A single pedestrian entrance is offset on the façade and features a metal-and-glass door. Fenestration is comprised of arched openings with 12/12 sash; large openings on the first floor have been filled in.

According to assessor's records for the property, the building was constructed in 1910 when the property was owned by Emilio, Ottavio and Silvio Batastini. The 1911 directory lists Batastini Brothers Bakery at this location. By 1929, the property was occupied by the Tommy Tucker Baking Company, which had been incorporated in 1920. Tommy Tucker was run by Emilio Batastini, president, and Ottavio Batastini, treasurer. The property was acquired by the Paragon Worsted Company in 1943 and transferred to Frederick H. Banspach, Jr. in 1950. Banspach ran a bakery at this location in the 1950s and 1960s according to city directories. The property was owned and occupied by Crown Displays, Inc. for several decades before being acquired by Maguerite S. Schnepel who utilizes the building for Schnepel Woodworking.



# **Tommy Tucker Baking Company**



### Rau Fasteners

218 Dexter Street 1890; 1892; 1952

It is a large complex on the east side of Dexter Street at the corner of Dexter and Sprague streets. The complex consists of three parts: a three-story brick building facing Westfield Street (1890), a two-story brick factory building facing Dexter Street, and a four-story building (ADA Building) to the east. The Dexter Street factory building (1952) stands behind a paved lot on the east side of Dexter Street. It is a large, two-story, brick, rectangular structure with a flat roof. Several loading bays are located on the first floor level of the west elevation. Fenestration is comprised of rows of rectangular, fixed and awning windows. To the east is the three-story, brick block set perpendicular to the street. The building features segmental-arch window openings with a combination of multi-light sash and brick and wood infill with stone sills. A tall, brick smokestack with brick corbelling stands as a prominent feature of the complex. To the east is the four-story, gable-roof, L-shaped Loft building, which stands parallel to Sprague Street. This block features similar fenestration to the three-story block and features a one-story boiler room on its northwest side. A two-story, wood-frame building clad in metal sheathing stands on the north side of Westfield Street.

The earliest part of the complex is the ADA Building, which is identified by a datestone as having been constructed in 1892. By 1919, the property was occupied by Providence Lithograph which owned the 102 Westfield Street section. At that time, storage houses for Providence Lithograph were located at the Dexter Street side of the complex where the 1952 addition was constructed. On the Harrison Avenue side of the complex there was a neighboring building which housed the National Elastic and Webbing Company. Rau Fasteners, established in 1912, was the leading distributor of metal snap fasteners in the nation and played a large role in the Rhode Island economy. According to the Providence Journal, the company was founded by Lues Reiter. The 1929 directory identifies Rau Fastener at the 102 Westfield Street location, with a capitalization of \$100,000 under the leadership of Lues Reiter, president, and James H. Arthur, secretary-treasurer. By 1949, the company was run by Harold J. Reiter, president, and Herman Reiter, treasurer.

A 30,000 square foot addition was made in 1952, greatly enhancing the size of the complex. By 1955 the complex appears as it does today. Rau Fasteners retained ownership of the property through to 1961. According to the Providence Journal, the complex was purchased by U.S. Industries in 1968. The property was transferred to Rau Fasteners, Inc. in 1985. The current owner is Rhode Island Industries.

# **Rau Fasteners**





# **Rau Fasteners**





# **Rau Fasteners**


#### American Standard Watch Case Company

425 Dexter Street 1942-43

The large, low, one-story brick structure has simple, modernist detailing; the entrance is embellished with Moderne articulation. The building's primary entrance is located on Dexter Street within a one-story, Art Deco style projection with metal-and-glass doors. A secondary pedestrian entrance is offset on Waldo Street and features Art Deco style detailing. Bands of multi-light fixed windows are obscured by overhanging metal awnings. The building is described as one of the largest and most distinguished industrial buildings constructed in the Long Pond area (RIHPHC 1979).

A one-story, flat-roof, concrete block with brick facing building stands to the rear (west) along Waldo Street. The three-bay wide building features two brick chimneys, concrete trim, and fixed with awning multi-light sash windows.

The American Standard Watch Case Company was founded in 1920 and formerly located on Sprague Street. The building at 425 Dexter Street was constructed in 1942-43. A newspaper article reported that American Standard Watch Case Company led the trade in the late 1920s. The building was modernized in 1945 with an addition to accommodate a cafeteria for the company's 850 employees. The company was bought by watch giant Bullova in 1948 (RIHPHC 1979, 1981; Woodward 1986), who still used this factory as of 1981. The building is currently occupied by K & M Associates.



### American Standard Watch Case Company







# American Standard Watch Case Company



#### Providence Gas Company 439 Dexter Street 1925

It is a three-story, flat-roof, rectangular, brick structure with slightly-projecting piers between each bay. The existing RIHPHC data sheet for the building describes the building as having "Institutional Georgian" styling. The building is embellished with details that give it a stylized, almost moderne interpretation of the Georgian Revival style. Stone trim is limited to a stringcourse between the top story and the cornice, stone sills, stone caps on piers, and a panel at the roofline with the words: "Providence Gas Co." The building's primary entrance is offset on the Dexter Street elevation within a round-arch opening. A tall brick chimney rises from the roof. Fenestration is comprised of paired, single-light sash (awning?).

A one-story, flat-roof, rectangular ell projects from the rear elevation of the main block. The onestory block is identified as a service department on historic maps. The current assessor's card for the property identifies the one-story block as being used for vehicle servicing. Rows of vehicular entrances on the west elevation of this block confirm its use for vehicles. A two-story, brick maintenance shop is attached to the southwest corner of the building. A paved lot surrounded by chain link fencing borders the building.

The Providence Gas Company constructed this building in 1925 for use by its servicing department. The building appears on the 1926 map with its present footprint. The Providence Gas Company was incorporated in 1847. Its initial project was the lighting of streets. Main lines were laid first in the principal downtown thoroughfares, and gradually gas superceded whale oil for highway illumination throughout Providence and in other urban areas of Rhode Island (<u>http://www.rilin.state.ri.us/studteaguide/RhodeIslandHistory/chapt5.html</u>). City directories and historic maps list the building as the company's servicing and operations building throughout the twentieth century. The building is still used by the gas company today.

### **Providence Gas Company**





#### **Providence Gas Company**

Assessor's Map



#### United Electric Railways Company/ Narragansett Electric Converter Station

7 Dike Street (21 Dike Street) 1914

The building is a three-story, rectangular, brick structure set on the north side of Dike Street immediately adjacent to the Huntington Expressway. The building features many hallmarks of the Classical Revival style, including a classically-inspired door surround, brick corbelling at the cornice, and a stringcourse. The building's primary entrance is centrally located on the façade within an oversized opening with brick pilasters supporting a simple brick entablature. This entrance is currently boarded up. A vehicular entrance with metal roll top door is offset on the building's west elevation. Fenestration is comprised of tall, round-arch openings now boarded up. A paved parking lot is located to the west.

This building was originally constructed for use by the United Electric Railways Company in 1914. The building sat adjacent to the railroad tracks of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad Company. The structure was utilized as a rotary converter station for the United Railways Company until Narragansett Electric purchased the property in 1933. They utilized the property as a converter station as well until 1955 when it was purchased by James H. Doorley. The building sat vacant in 2001 and is now home to Gallery Insane.

### United Electric Railways Company/ Narragansett Electric Converter Station



United Electric Railways Company/ Narragansett Electric Converter Station





Providence Industrial Sites and Commercial Buildings Survey Providence Preservation Society 2001-2002 United Electric Railways Company/ Narragansett Electric Converter Station

Assessor's Map



Waterman-Weybosset Mills 20, 34, 46 Dike Street; 217, 233, 239 Oak Street 1836-1881

**34 Dike Street** is a two-story, flat-roof, brick, rectangular building with decorative brick corbelling at the cornice line. Two pedestrian entrances are located on the building's façade, both with replacement doors. Fenestration consists of rectangular window openings with replacement 1/1 sash and splayed stone lintels and sills. A one-story, flat-roof, brick and concrete block ell projects from the building's southeast elevation.

**46 Dike Street** is a one-story, long, rectangular, 2-by-16-bay, brick building set at the northeast corner of Troy and Dike streets. The building has an end-gambrel roof with shed-roof dormers extending along both the east and west roof slopes. An offset vehicular entrance with roll top door is located on the north elevation of the structure; a second vehicular entrance is located on the west elevation. A pedestrian entrance with replacement door is located in the north bay of the east elevation; a second pedestrian entrance is set within a segmental-arch opening in the south bay of the west elevation. Fenestration consists of regularly-spaced, segmental-arch openings with fixed multi-light sash and stone sills. A brick chimney projects from the ridge. A small paved lot is located to the east.

Attached to the rear (south) of 46 Dike Street stands **239 Oak Street** (1870s), a three-story, endgable, rectangular, brick building with an offset pedestrian entrance on its façade. Fenestration consists of segmental-arch window openings filled in with wood panels and replacement 1/1 sash. Several window openings have been completely bricked in. The building is identified as Mill No. 2 on historic maps. Attached to the north side of the building stands **233 Oak Street**, a three-story, brick, flat-roof, rectangular structure with a two-story ell on its east end. **20 Dike Street** is a one-story, rectangular, brick building set on the north side of Oak Street. The building is notable for its sawtooth monitor roof. A vehicular entrance is located on the façade and most window openings are filled in with glass block. Historic maps show a four-story, L-shaped, stone structure identified as a paper box manufacturing that stood to the east.

46 Dike Street appears on the 1919 map as a Dye House for use by the American Woolen Company – Weybosset Plant. The long, rectangular building is attached to a three-story structure to the rear, which is identified as Mill No. 2 (239 Oak Street) of the plant. Owners of the lot on which 46 Dike Street stands included Thomas Sawyer (1864-1905); the Church of the Messiah (1905-1914), Albert G. Winward (1934-1954), and the Winward Trucking Co., Inc. (1954-1955). A sign on the building identifies the current occupants as Modern Trucking, Inc. 217 and 239 Oak Street was owned by members of the Waterman family through to 1922 when the property was acquired by Archibald Silverman and Benjamin Hyman.

This site was originally used for John Waterman's Eagle Steam Mill for the manufacture of cotton. The two buildings that comprised this complex are located on Dike Street and on either side of Troy Street. The main structure on Dike Street is a three-and-one-half-story, stuccoed, stone, Greek Revival-style building with a central tower. After 1855 the mill on Troy Street was operated under separate ownership; it has been renovated beyond recognition *(see separate entry*)

for Providence Combing Mills / John Waterman, 50 Agnes/66 Dike Street). John Waterman was one of the earliest mill operators to use a steam engine as a sole source of power for his mill. The mill was sold to R. and J. Peckham, who operated the mill until the outbreak of the Civil War.

In 1866 Royal Taft (later governor of Rhode Island) and William Weeden, who were both heavily involved in the wool industry, bought the site out, sold all of the cotton manufacturing machinery, and converted the mill for the manufacture of wool. They soon became known for manufacturing cassimere woven from original designs.

The Weybosset Mills ownership made several additions to the mill complex during the nineteenth century. Structures added during the early 1870s include a small brick mill on the corner of Troy and Oak Streets, and a small brick addition to the rear extension of the mill. According to historic maps, these structures were used for scouring, picking, and dyeing. The four-story, stone mill with a projecting central tower, corner quoins, and multi-paned sash windows also dates from this period. This mill was used for auxiliary carding and spinning.

During the 1880s the two main share holders sold their shares to the American Woolen Company. The fourth mill on the corner of Troy and Oak streets was built between 1908 and 1918 and was used for storage. In 1928 the American Woolen Company made plans to abandon the building complex and then sold it to a realty company. Since then the Weybosset Mills complex has been occupied by several different manufacturing companies (RIHPHC 1981; Woodward 1986; Kulik 1978: RIHPHC data sheets).

#### Waterman-Weybosset Mills



### Waterman-Weybosset Mills





### Waterman-Weybosset Mills





### Waterman-Weybosset Mills





### Waterman-Weybosset Mills



#### Waterman-Weybosset Mills

#### Assessor's Map



Kelley Ice Cream Company 103 Dike Street ca. 1923

It is a one-story, flat-roof, 6-by-7-bay, brick building with an offset entrance on the façade set below a flat-roof metal hood and comprised of a replacement metal-and-glass door. The building is embellished with a slight parapet and projecting brick piers between each bay of the side elevation. Fenestration consists of replacement single-light, fixed sash over awning windows and some 6/6 sash on side elevations. A vehicular entrance with roll top door is located on the east elevation. A concrete loading dock provides access to the vehicular entrance as well as a secondary pedestrian entrance on this elevation. A paved parking lot stands to the east.

Several one- and two-story blocks stand to the rear of the building, although is appears that these stand on a separate lot.

The Kelley Ice Cream Company constructed this building for the purposes of manufacturing ice cream on Dike Street ca. 1923, the same year the company was incorporated. In 1924 Americans were consuming nearly 6.8 lbs. of ice cream on average per year. Therefore it was the perfect time for an ice cream manufacturer to capitalize on the rising trend of ice cream consumption.

The Kelley Ice Cream company joined with the Green Valley Creamery about 1955 and continued to run their base of operations from this location. The building was left vacant around 1960. The property was purchased by the Dairy Test Ice Cream Company around 1970. They operated from this location until about 1980 when the building was once again left vacant. The 1983 Sanborn map identifies the structure as an ice cream factory.

### Kelley Ice Cream Company





#### Kelley Ice Cream Company



#### **Providence Fire Department Ladder #3**

137 Douglas Avenue 1902

This two-and-one-half-story, brick and stone firehouse was designed by architects Sanders and Thornton in 1902. Stations built after the turn of the twentieth century tended towards more classically inspired designs, especially the stations designed by Sanders and Thornton. Their designs used simpler detailing and more modest trim. The building is distinguished by the white stone trim and its rounded projecting corner, as well as its arched windows with light colored keystones. The two-and-one-half-story brick building features a slate gabled roof and features broad cornices and heavy granite trim and keystones. The original centrally-located vehicular entrance currently houses paired pedestrian entrances. Fenestration is comprised of both rectangular and round-arch window openings with 1/1 sash; several windows on the side elevation have been bricked in. A one-story, flat roof building is attached to the south elevation of the building and sits on a separate lot.

Constructed in 1902 on property owned by the city since 1901, the building was used as a fire station by the city for over 50 years. The facility was decommissioned and replaced by the Admiral Street station in 1949 (Woodward 1986; RIHPHC data sheet). Today the building is home to Sticky Fingers Restaurant.

## Providence Fire Department Ladder #3





#### Providence Fire Department Ladder #3

Assessor's Map



#### Hennessey-McHale Block / J.S. Duarte Building 207 Douglas Avenue ca. 1873

The Hennessey-McHale Block / J.S. Duarte Building is a three-story, 3-by-3-bay, square brick building with a hipped roof. Two pedestrian entrances are located on the façade: an offset entrance set within a round-arch opening with a fanlight, and a central entrance set within a wide segmental-arch opening with fanlight, brick surround and stone keystone. Fenestration is comprised of segmental-arch openings with replacement 1/1 sash windows set below brick window hoods with stone keystones and sills. A gable-roof dormer projects from the center of the front roof slope. It appears that the roof was changed at some point as shown by the change in brick at the cornice line. A brick chimney projects from the northeast corner of the building.

The building was originally built for John B. Hennessey, a local grocer, as his home and store. The property was transferred to Thomas P. McHale in 1892. The building is listed as McHale Bros. Grocery in city directories. The 1908 map shows a small garage attached to the rear of the building that was taken down between 1908 and 1918. Ownership of the property was transferred to Lillian J. Sullivan in 1928. Subsequent owners included James Bruno & wife Flavio (1928); Anna Ricciardi (1928); and Mike Paloian (1930-33). The 1937 map identifies the building as J.S. Duarte. Jesse S. Duarte is listed as a paper hanger in the Providence city directories.

In 1968 Richard Sahagia, Arthur Gregian, and Harry Hagopian purchased the building and used it as a meeting place for the Armenian American Civil Club. The building has been recently rehabilitated and is now the home of the Brooklyn Coffee & Tea House with residential space on the upper floors.

### Hennessey-McHale Block / J.S. Duarte Building





#### Hennessey-McHale Block / J.S. Duarte Building

Assessor's Map



#### Cowing & Heaton Mill 1115 Douglas Avenue ca. 1845

A two-story structure comprised of two distinct blocks: the first is a flat-roof, brick, four-by-fivebay block with an offset entrance on the façade set within a segmental-arch opening with paired replacement doors. The entrance sits below a second-floor loft opening with paired wood doors with six-light sash in their upper portions. A hoist mechanism remains above the loft doors. The building is embellished with concrete sills and a wood cornice. Fenestration consists of large, rectangular, multi-light fixed windows with awning portions and some replacement sash. The second block is comprised of a two-story, stone structure with a slightly-pitched end-gable roof. This block (1845) features a central entrance on the five-bay façade (Douglas Avenue elevation) set within a round-arch opening trimmed with brick and a modern metal-and-glass door with single-light sidelights. Pedestrian entrances with replacement doors are located at the end bays of this elevation, set within segmental-arch openings trimmed in brick. Fenestration consists of 6/6 sash set within segmental-arch openings with brick lintels and sills. The edges of this block are trimmed in brick and according to research the structure's original roof has been replaced. Metal tie rods in the shape of stars can be seen on the front façade.

In 1837 Martin Cowing and Robert Heaton founded the Cowing & Heaton Company to manufacture boot, shoe, and corset laces and braids. They built this small, two-story, stone building in 1845. The mill was designed to have space to rent out; some of the tenants through the years were Ellsworth & Cushing, John L. Ross, and Hale & Burroughs. In 1861 there was a fire which necessitated some rebuilding. In the 1870s, the Geneva Mill Company (situated across the city line in North Providence) absorbed the mill, and by 1880, the proper transfer to the name Geneva Worsted Company had taken effect. There was yet another, buyout, this time by the Wanskuck Woolen Manufacturing Company, in 1896 and all of the mills in the complex were remodeled except for this one. The Wanskuck Company continued to own the complex until the 1850s. As of 1978 Fintex Industries, Inc. occupied all the mill buildings on the former Geneva Mills site. The building is currently vacant.



### Cowing & Heaton Mill





Cowing & Heaton Mill

Assessor's Map

Providence Industrial Sites and Commercial Buildings Survey Providence Preservation Society 2001-2002 Final Report



#### Allen Printworks 27 Dryden Lane 1812, 1871-1874

A complex near the Moshassuck River that includes a three-story brick mill with a central tower topped by a jerkinhead-gable roof. The southern section of the gambrel roofed mill was built in 1871 and the northern part in 1874. The three-story structure is comprised of several three-story blocks with a five-story, hip-roof tower on its east elevation. Also part of the complex to the east is a two-story stone and brick structure with a monitor roof. It is believed that this building may date from 1812 when it was owned by the Rhode Island Woolen Company.

R.I. Governor and Senator Phillip Allen founded the company in 1830. An innovator in the textile industry, he introduced machines for the printing of textiles. Previously, printing patterns on textiles had been done by hand, a slow and laborious process.

Through the nineteenth century, the Allen Printworks continued to be managed by the Allen family, most notably by Zachariah Allen, who was a key figure in the New England Industrial Revolution, known for his inventions of textile machinery. The company's shareholders eventually took charge of the firm and in 1901 it was sold to Roger Williams Finishing Company, which continued to use the plant for cloth printing into the 1920s. By the 1930s, the complex housed several smaller industries (Kulik 1978; Woodward 1986; RIHPHC 1981). The 1983 map identifies the structure as Barmal Realty Corp. Lot Buildings. Today the large 1870s mill is home to Providence Picture Frame and Dryden Galleries, Ltd. and the small stone building is used as office space.

#### **Allen Printworks**





#### **Allen Printworks**



#### **Allen Printworks**

Assessor's Map



#### Saxon Worsted / United States Rubber Co.

11, 25 Eagle Street; 355 Valley Street 1895, 1908-1926

**11 Eagle Street** is a two-story, brick building located at the southwest corner of the intersection of Eagle and Valley streets. The building features an offset pedestrian entrance on its façade (Eagle Street elevation) and a vehicular entrance on its Valley Street elevation. Fenestration is comprised of segmental-arch openings that have been bricked in and boarded up. Attached to the rear of the structure is the property at 355 Valley Street.

11 Eagle Street was built between 1908 and 1926 when it is shown as part of the huge United States Rubber Co. complex. The 1908 map shows a small rectangular structure owned by Cath E. Hines at this location.

**355 Valley Street** is a large parcel comprised of numerous one-, two-, and four-story brick buildings set on the west side of Eagle Street. The large complex begins at the intersection of Valley Street and features buildings that extend west to the former Queen Print Works property. The structures feature both segmental-arch and rectangular window openings, many with original multi-light metal sash. The complex is dominated by a large, gable-roof, rectangular, four-story structure set parallel to Eagle Street. The building features segmental-arch openings with replacement 1/1 sash. Pedestrian and vehicular entrances are located on the building's east elevation. An overhead passageway connects this building to the property across the street. To the west stands another four-story building with a flat roof and rectangular window openings with multi-light metal sash.

The four-story building within this complex was originally part of the Saxon Worsted Company (1895), while other buildings within the 355 Valley Street complex were originally part of the Joseph Banigan Rubber Company. The 1908 map identifies these buildings as part of the Banigan property. The property was acquired by United States Rubber Company in 1917, who in turn expanded the buildings. United States Rubber retained ownership of the property through to 1967 when it was transferred to Uniroyal.

**25 Eagle Street** is comprised of several one- and two-story, rectangular, brick blocks set perpendicular to Eagle Street along the Woonasquatucket River. The southern-most block is identified through modern signage as Eastern Butcher Block/Great Woods Furniture. The building features slightly projecting brick piers between each bay and modest brick corbelling. Fenestration is comprised of rectangular openings with multi-light fixed and awning sash windows.

25 Eagle Street was constructed between 1908 and 1926 for the United States Rubber Company. The 1908 map identifies a small, rectangular building on the site owned by M.J. Houlihan.

### United States Rubber Co.




## United States Rubber Co.





## United States Rubber Co.



# United States Rubber Co.



#### United States Rubber Co.

Assessor's Map



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#### Monohasset Mill 50 Eagle Street 1866

Monohasset Mill is prominently sited at the southeast corner of the intersection of Eagle Street and Kinsley Avenue. The complex is dominated by a tall, four-and-one-half-story, brick, gambrel-roof building with granite trim and a five-story, fat-roof tower (originally with a steep hip roof). The building is embellished with brick corbelling at the cornice of both the main building and tower. Fenestration consists of single, segmental-arch openings with replacement 1/1 sash windows with granite sills. Shed-roof dormers illuminate the top story. According to historic maps, the structure contained the engine room, boiler room, dyeing room, and packing room. A large, one-story, gable-roof ell projects to the north. This ell is minimally detailed and features replacement windows. The two-story, hip-roof brick structure to the south housed wool shops and boiler and engine rooms. Fenestration consists of segmental-arch openings with replacement 1/1 sash and granite sills. A one-story, shed-roof machine shop is attached to the south.

Designed by architect James C. Bucklin, Monohasset Mill was established by Paine & Sackett in 1866 as a woolen mill specializing in the production of fancy cassimers. It was known during its twenty-one years of operation as one of the best woolen manufacturers in the country. The mill was taken over by Armington & Sims Engine Company in 1887. The engine company built engines for the Riverside Worsted Mills, the Silver Spring Dyeing & Bleaching Company, and other mills in the US and abroad.

Following the business depression which followed the panic of 1893, Armington & Sims failed in 1896 and the factory and machinery were sold at auction to Julius Palmer, F.M. Bushnell, and James M. Scott. Following a lawsuit over the use of the company's name, the name was changed to the Eastern Engine Company; the company remained in business until 1903.

Throughout the twentieth century, the mill was used by several worsted companies, including the Cleveland Worsted Mills, which operated out of the mill for almost twenty years. The mill was subsequently occupied by machinery dealers, worsted mills, a rug manufacturer, and a jewelry manufacturer in the 1940s and early 1950s. Since that time the mill has been utilized by several small jewelry and industrial companies (RIHPHC 1981; RIHPHC data sheet; Woodward 1986). The building was recently purchased and is being rehabilitated for live-work loft spaces for artists in this former textile mill.

#### **Monohasset Mill**



#### **Monohasset Mill**

Assessor's Map



#### Narragansett Electric Lighting Company 342 Eddy Street 1913 et seq

The complex is comprised of several brick and granite-trimmed, Georgian Revival-style structures set on the east side of Eddy Street. A tall, square, brick, three-by-three-bay block (1924) is set close to Eddy Street behind an iron fence with brick piers which borders the property and a parking area to the west. To the east stands a long, rectangular block (turbine house, built 1925; boiler house, built 1917). These blocks both feature granite trim, tall, round-arch window openings with granite keystones and sills, tripartite windows above, granite stringcourses, and brick corbeling. Windows on the three-by-three-bay block have been filled in. Attached to the west is a rectangular, brick, flat-roof, four-story block (switch house). The building is more modest than the remainder of the complex and features rectangular window openings. A National Register nomination for the property is currently underway by a private consultant.

The first electric company in the city was the Rhode Island Electric Lighting Company (1882), which supplied the electric light for ten arc lamps in Market Square. Two years later, Narragansett Electric Lighting Company was formed by Marsden Perry and other Providence businessmen. The company's first customer was the owner of a skating rink on Aborn Street. That same year the firm received a contract to produce electricity for 75 arc lamps in downtown Providence (RIHPHC 1981; Woodward 1986:174). The complex is currently slated for development as the Heritage Harbor Museum.

# Narragansett Electric Lighting Company





# Narragansett Electric Lighting Company

Assessor's Map



#### **Rhode Island Company Powerhouse** 460 Eddy Street 1904

This is a complex made up of primarily twentieth-century buildings set on the east side of Eddy Street, south of Point Street and overlooking the Providence River. The principal structure is a four-story, steel-frame, flat-roof building with stepped gables and colossal, arcaded windows with granite trim illuminating the main generator within. This building is overshadowed by three, tall, brick chimney stacks and has one-story, flat-roof brick blocks on both its east and south elevations (Woodward 1986; RIHPHC 1981).

The building was originally the power house for the Rhode Island Company, which operated electric cars in Providence. Additions were made in 1913 and 1933 by Narragansett Electric, who purchased the property and conjoined it with another station that it owned on Eddy Street to increase its power. A covered conveyor connects the two complexes. The building is still utilized as a plant for the Narragansett Electric Company (Woodward 1986; RIHPHC 1981).



# Rhode Island Company Powerhouse

Assessor's Map



#### **Bigney Building / Textile Engraving Corporation**

754 Eddy Street ca. 1918

It is a large building comprised of three blocks set on the corner of Eddy and Public streets. The building was originally constructed as a rectangular, two-story building made of wood. The eastern-most block is a one-story, brick, flat-roof building with a pedestrian entrance on its south elevation and rectangular, 6/6 sash windows on the façade. The building's east elevation features blocked in window openings with small, replacement, single-light windows. The north elevation of the one-story block features an entrance which faces the paved parking lot for the building. The middle block of the complex is a four-story, brick, flat-roof building with rectangular and segmental-arch window openings with paired, 6/6 sash windows with stone sills. A four-story, flat-roof, stair/elevator tower projects from the north end of the four-story structure. This appears to have been added when the building which appears to have replaced an early, wood-frame structure on the site. All three structures have been altered through the addition of modern cornices and some replacement windows. (*Due to the extent of alterations to the building, it is not included in the ICBD*).

The building appears to have been constructed between 1918 and 1926. The 1918 map shows a rectangular, wood-frame structure at the intersection of Eddy and Public streets and identifies it as the Bigney Building, named for the property's owner, Eden H. Bigney. By 1926, the fourstory and one-story blocks had been constructed to the east. The 1937 map identifies the building as the Textile Engraving Corporation. The company used the building for the embroidery and engraving of clothing. Bigney continued to own the property until 1944 when it was transferred to Rebecca Pearlman. The property was acquired by the Elkoid Company in 1958. The 1983 map identifies the one-story structure as being used for "anodizing."



## **Bigney Building / Textile Engraving Corporation**

Photographs





# Bigney Building / Textile Engraving Corporation

Assessor's Map



#### Improved Seamless Wire Company

775 Eddy Street ca. 1908

The structure is comprised of three interconnected main blocks with numerous one-story ells. The main block is a large, two-story, L-shaped structure that faces Eddy Street. A pedestrian entrance is offset on the 15-bay wide façade (east elevation) and features a metal and glass door flanked by glass block sidelights. A large vehicular entrance is located in the northern-most bay of the façade. The building is embellished with projecting brick piers articulating each bay, corbelled cornice, and granite window sills. Fenestration is comprised of segmental-arch openings with 15/15 and 15/2 sash. Window openings on the north elevation are filled in with glass blocks; those on the rear have been boarded up. A brick chimney projects from the north end of the building. A one-story, brick structure (built between 1937 and 1956) stands to the rear (west) of the main block. Historic maps show that this block was used for storage. Attached to the north end of this block are two small, one-story, brick ells constructed between 1937 and 1937 and 1936 (*these blocks are not visible from the street*).

A brick passage extends from the west elevation of the main L-shaped block and connects the block to a two-story, brick, flat-roof structure. This block was constructed later in the twentieth century and is lacking the architectural embellishments of the main block. Fenestration consists of rectangular openings with multi-light metal sash windows. A paved parking lot is located to the north. The property is bound by a chain link fence; overgrown shrubs and brush stand to the east of the building.

The Improved Seamless Wire Company was established and incorporated in the year 1896. The company was originally run by a Mr. Myron H. Fuller and located at 95 Pine Street. The business grew quickly in the first four years of its existence. This prompted the company to develop another location for the purposes of laminating metals and manufacturing sheet and wire tubing. They remained at their 95 Pine Street location until about 1908 when they purchased land on 775 Eddy Street for the purpose of expansion. By 1936, the company had a capitalization of \$75,000 while under the leadership of George F. Sawyer. By 1952, the company is listed as a division of Laminated Metals, Inc. Nine years later the property was transferred to Laminated Metals, Inc. Directories from the 1970s, 80s, and 90s list the Improved Laminated Metals Co., manufacturers of wire and sheet metal. The building is currently for sale.

## Improved Seamless Wire Company





## Improved Seamless Wire Company

#### **Photographs**



# Improved Seamless Wire Company

Assessor's Map



**Federal Products Corporation** 1144 Eddy Street ca. 1930

This three-story flat roofed building is brick with concrete trim. The windows are rectangular and fixed, with replacement sashes. The entrance at Cass and Ernest streets is chamfered, with a recessed metal and glass door. On Ernest Street there are paired doors below a multi-light transom below a projecting shed. The Eddy Street entry features paired metal and glass doors, sidelights, and a transom. Projecting piers articulate each bay. There are also decorative brick panels with cast stone details.

The Federal Products Corporation was first incorporated in Rhode Island in 1918. The first mention of their company was on 15 Elbow Street. They moved to the building on 1144 Eddy Street around 1930 (Frank E. Farnham was the original owner of the land and the 1937 map identifies the structure as the Farnham Building). The original president and treasurer of the property was Barnes Newberry. The company's principle function was the manufacturing of precision instruments and tools such as gauges. The building has maintained its original function.

The firm experienced rapid growth in the 1930s, requiring the expansion of the Eddy Street building in 1945 (*Journal* 11/25/1945:S2,7). The firm continued to grow, unveiling new precision gauges in 1960. In 1968, the firm was taken over by Easterline Corporation who in turn established a subsidiary firm called Federal Gauges Ltd. in 1971 (*Journal* 8/2/1971:24). Plans for expansion were underway by 1978 with the construction of a large addition in March of 1979. The firm celebrated its 80<sup>th</sup> anniversary in 1998 and was sold the following year to Mahr GmbH of Germany (*Journal* 10/29/1999:F1). Today Mahr Federal occupies the building.



## **Federal Products Corporation**







Barker & Barker Jewelry 1199 Eddy Street ca. 1925

The Barker and Barker Jewelry Building at 1199 Eddy Street is a two-story, rectangular, brick, flat-roof, ten-by-four-bay building. Pedestrian entrances are located on the façade. Both entrances are comprised of metal-and-glass doors flanked by sidelights and set below transoms with fabric awnings above. A pedestrian entrance is also located on the rear elevation, set below a pulley and hoist mechanism. Fenestration consists of large, rectangular fixed and awning sash. A brick chimney with decorative corbeling projects from the rear roof slope. The rear elevation includes vestiges of the building's Art Deco detailing, including chevron shaped concrete panels at the roof line. A one-story, flat-roof, four-bay, brick garage in poor condition is located to the rear of the property. A paved parking lot bordered by chain link fencing is located to the rear (west).

The building was constructed ca. 1925 and appears on the 1937 map as Barker & Barker Jewelry Company. The lot on which the building stands remained vacant as of 1919. The property came under Barker family ownership in 1923 and continued to be owned by members of the Barker family through to 1929. The 1950 directory lists P&A Linton Co., jewelry manufacturers, and Barker & Barker, Inc., jewelry manufacturers, at this address. The building continued to be used for the manufacturing of jewelry through to at least 1983 when the Sanborn map of that year identifies the structure as a jewelry manufacturing facility. In 1993 the building's use shifted from manufacturing to residential with studios.



#### Barker & Barker Jewelry





# Barker & Barker Jewelry



#### **Big Chief Store**

1200 Eddy Street ca. 1933

The Big Chief Building at 1200 Eddy Street is a one-story, flat-roof, six-by-eleven-bay building with a recessed pedestrian entrance on Chapman Street with modern metal-and-glass doors. Window openings have been filled in and feature narrow bands of glass block at either end of the openings. Two vehicular entrances are located on Baker Street. The building has been highly altered and re-faced, losing its architectural integrity. (Due to the extent of alterations to the building, it is not included in the ICBD.)

The Big Chief Corporation acquired the property in 1935 that had formerly been owned by Apco Manufacturing. The 1926 map shows several smaller buildings on the site, but by 1937 the building appears with its present footprint. The Big Chief Corporation was incorporated in 1933 and was owned and operated under its President Thomas F. Wilson for over 48 years. The property was acquired by the Federal Products Corporation in 1981. The property was again transferred in 1991, this time to Diversified Products, Inc. The building is currently identified by a sign reading "Diversified Products."

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# **Big Chief Store**



**Big Chief Store** 



#### Winsor & Jerauld Manufacturing

1268 Eddy Street ca. 1922

It is a complex comprised of a series of one-story, brick, flat-roof blocks set on the east side of Eddy Street. At the southeast corner of the lot is a one-story, flat-roof, square block at the corner of Eddy and Carolina streets. The block features large filled in window openings, bands of decorative brick and a brick smokestack. A sign reading: "RIBCO" is prominently displayed on the façade. A second sign notes that the building is the future home of Casey Family Services. Attached to both the east and north elevations of this block are one-story, long, rectangular ells with slightly projecting piers between each bay. Large window openings on the ells have been filled in and now feature bands of single-light, fixed windows. A one-story block with a vehicular entrance projects from the rear of the structure. This ell backs up to a paved parking lot bound by chain link fencing.

The Winsor and Jerauld Manufacturing Company constructed a building on 1268 Eddy Street around 1922. The purpose of the building was to support their textile manufacturing operations in Providence. City directories list Winsor & Jerauld, textile manufacturers, at this address through the mid-twentieth century. The Crompton & Knowles Corporation purchased the building for their use in 1969. They utilized the building until 1979 when ownership was transferred to the American Artos Corporation. Subsequent owners included Gessner Industries (1986-1989); Quigley Realtors (1989-1990); Ribco Acquisition Company (1990-2000). The current owner is the Anne E. Casey Foundation.

# Winsor & Jerauld Manufacturing





#### Winsor & Jerauld Manufacturing



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Assessor's Map

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#### Knights of Pythias Elmwood Lodge 378 Elmwood Avenue

1897

A three-story, flat-roof, brick structure with stores on the first floor and residential space above. Prominent features of the building include bay windows on the façade that provide illumination for the upper stories, which have windowless side walls. Decorative elements include modillion blocks below the cornice, decorative panels on the bay windows, and engaged columns at the storefront level. Fenestration is comprised of replacement 1/1 sash and large fixed, single-light windows at the first floor. Storefronts have been altered and feature recessed pedestrian entrances with metal-and-glass doors set below transoms. The majority of windows on the building's east elevation have been filled in; segmental-arch openings are still visible. A one-story, flat-roof ell with a chamfered corner at the corner of Potters and Elmwood extends from the east elevation of the main block. The ell is similarly detailed and features replacement windows.

The building was the first substantial brick block on Elmwood Avenue (Woodward 1986:179) when constructed in 1897. The property was acquired by the Elmwood Lodge of the Knights of Pythias in 1889. The Order of Knights of Pythias is an international fraternity founded in Washington, DC, February 19, 1864, by <u>Justus H. Rathbone</u> that currently embraces more than two thousand subordinate lodges in the United States and Canada, with occasional lodges having been formed elsewhere. The primary object of fraternal organizations is to promote friendship among men and to relieve suffering. Each organization adopts some outstanding principle as its objective. The distinguishing principles of the Order of Knights of Pythias are "Friendship, charity, and benevolence".

Although ownership of the building passed to a realty company in 1941, the Knights of Pythias remained at this address throughout most of the twentieth century. A number of realtors have owned the building and rent it to a variety of businesses, including International Fashions and Angkor Restaurant, its current occupants.

## Knights of Pythias Elmwood Lodge



# Knights of Pythias Elmwood Lodge

Assessor's Map



Nash Company of Providence 555 Elmwood Avenue ca. 1926

It is a two-story, brick, rectangular structure with a long, one-story, brick ell projecting from the rear elevation. The two-story block was constructed ca. 1926 and features a glass storefront with fixed windows along the façade. The façade has been altered through the addition of new sheathing and replacement windows. A tall brick chimney projects from the rear of the two-story block. The rear addition houses both pedestrian and vehicular entrances along its side elevation. The property is notable for its free-standing sign with a downward-facing arrow with the words: "Mastro Electric Supply." *(Due to the extent of alterations to the building, it is not included in the ICBD.)* 

The building first appears on the 1926 Sanborn map as a rectangular-shaped structure. The structure was utilized by a car sales company as an office for selling Buicks. The 1937 map identifies the building's occupant as Nash Company of Providence; according to assessor's records, the owner at the time was George P. Slade. By 1937, the large, one-story, rear addition had been added to the building. Ownership changed hands to a variety of car sales companies until about 1970 when Maestro Electric Supply bought the site and converted it into a store specializing in lighting, gifts, and lamps.

# Nash Company of Providence




## Nash Company of Providence



#### New England Supply Co./ Rhode Island Supply Company

669 Elmwood Avenue ca. 1919

It is a large, rectangular structure composed of several one- and three-story sections located on the west side of Elmwood Avenue, set back from the road. The main block of the complex is a large, three-story, brick building set parallel to the street. The building features large segmentalarch window openings that fill each bay. Replacement windows have been installed in window openings and consist of paired, 1/1 sash. A two-story, flat-roof, brick block extends from the north end of the main block and features similar window openings and detailing. A one-story ell with a shed-roof extends along the east side of the three-story block. The one-story section features paired 1/1 sash windows and entrances set within a one-story, shed-roof porch with a simple rail and supports. A one-story, flat-roof ell projects from the east side of the two-story block. A paved parking area stands to the east of the building with a one-story, flat-roof structure (boiler house? garage) set to the northeast.

Historic maps show a loading dock on the rear of the building that was connected to the New Haven Railroad. Different parts of the structure were used for various aspects of the packing process; including a single-story labeling room, a test room, a machine shop, a canning room, a cook room (two-story), a cooler room (two-story), and a cotting room (two-story).

According to the existing RIHPHC data sheet for the property, the building was originally used by the New England Supply Company, packers. The 1919 Sanborn map identifies the occupants as the Indian Packing Company, meat canning plant. By 1926, the property was occupied by the Great Atlantic Pacific Tea Company under the ownership of Samuel Priest. The 1937 map identifies the building's occupant as the Rhode Island Supply Company, Inc., furniture.

The Rhode Island Supply Company was incorporated in Rhode Island in the year 1923 and occupied several buildings throughout the city. The 669 Elmwood site was utilized as a storage and shipping facility for their furniture dealing business. They remained at this location through to around 1950 when the American Luggage Works began operating from here. Subsequent occupants have included a variety of jewelry and finding companies. Recent occupants include the Rhode Island Gift Basket Company and Hope Brewing Corporation. In January 2000, Wildcat Equities gained permission to add five residential-work spaces in the building, allowing for mixed uses and including offices and a wholesale food distribution company (*Journal Bulletin* 1/27/2000).

# New England Supply Co./ Rhode Island Supply Company



## New England Supply Co./ Rhode Island Supply Company



#### **National Glass Company**

10 Fox Place (formerly 254 Aborn Street) ca. 1919

It is a two-story, rectangular, flat-roof, brick structure set on the west side of Fox Place (Aborn Street). The building is connected to Armstrong Tobacco (see separate entry) to the north. The two-bay wide façade is embellished with the same architectural features as Armstrong Tobacco, including brick piers between each bay and concrete lozenge and square-shaped panels. An offset pedestrian entrance is set within a recessed opening in the north bay of the building's façade (east). Fenestration is comprised of rectangular, multi-light fixed and awning sash. Window openings on the first floor have been filled in. To the south is a two-story, flat-roof, brick structure (map 26, lots 249, 325) with a parapet roof.

The National Glass Company was founded in 1884 by Henry Rosenblatt and was incorporated in 1922. The firm was one of the first glass dealers to cater exclusively to the building trade. The company was originally located where the Strand Theater now stands in downtown Providence. The company was first noted at the 254 Aborn (later known as 10 Fox Place) Street location on the 1919 map. The company was known for manufacturing large glass windows with aluminum sashes (previous to 1900 it was wooden sashes). The 1937 map identifies the building as National Glass Company. The building later became home to a variety of different companies including O'Neil's Package Delivery Company (ca. 1942), Oliver Millwright's Inc. (1955-1980), and Capital Welding Company (1985-1990). National Glass expanded operations to a plant on Westminster Street and later moved its operations to Taunton, MA.

# **National Glass Company**



## **National Glass Company**



## **Sylvester R. Jackson & Company Building** 301 Friendship Street

ca. 1853 NR - Pine Street Historic District

The building is a two-and-one-half-story, brick, gable-roof building set on the west side of Friendship Street. The building features brick corbelling at the cornice line, cornice returns, and a central entrance on its façade. The entrance is reached by a set of stairs with a simple iron rail and is set below a stone lintel and second-story entrance with paired doors. A secondary entrance is located at the rear of the south elevation. A two-story, hip-roof ell projects from the rear of the building and houses a vehicular entrance on its east elevation. Fenestration is comprised of rectangular and segmental-arch openings with 8/8 and 6/6 sash windows with granite sills and lintels. A small paved parking area stands to the south.

Sylvester R. Jackson founded his soap and candle manufacturing firm in 1841 on Bridgham Street. Jackson purchased the property at 301 Friendship Street and built a factory there ten years later. Jackson & Company manufactured soap at this site up until 1866. The property was then sold to Phettleplace and Bartlett Company, soap manufacturers; and again to Woodley & Leonard for the same purpose of soap and candle manufacturing. It would serve this function until 1903.

The property was then purchased by Samuel Moore & Company who used the building for the manufacture of jewelry. It was then purchased by Fulford Realty Co. in 1960. The *Citywide Survey* (Woodward 1986) reports that Samuel Moore and Company continued to operate out of this site through to at least 1986 (RIHPHC data sheet; RIHPHC 1981:512; Woodward 1986).



## Sylvester R. Jackson & Company Building



Ward Baking Company 145 Globe Street 1901-1908

It is a large, one- and two-story, brick, flat-roof complex comprised of the original block and numerous ells constructed between 1908 and 1956. The building is bound by Eddy Street, Globe Street, and Manchester Street (now known as Marengo Street). The building's primary entrance is set within the chamfered corner of a two-story block which stands at the intersection of Eddy and Marengo streets. The entrance is flanked by single-light sidelights and set below several bands of brick corbelling. This two-story block and the one-story block attached to its west elevation were both part of the original building and appear on the 1908 Sanborn map. The two-story, blonde brick block features projecting brick piers between each bay topped with stone trim. Fenestration is comprised of rectangular openings with a combination of glass block and boarded up windows.

A one-story, rectangular, flat-roof ell to the west along Marengo Street was constructed in 1917 and appears on the 1918 map. This block features rectangular, regularly-spaced window openings and a row of four vehicular entrances along its north (Marengo Street) elevation. This block is identified as a loading shed on Sanborn maps. Attached to its west end is another onestory block constructed in 1946. A one-story, square, flat-roof structure was added to the south end of the complex (Globe Street) between 1918 and 1926. This block is identified as Ward's Bakery Garage.

According to a combination of both maps and business directories the Ward Baking Company building was constructed between 1901 and 1908. Between 1908 and 1918 small additions used for storage were made to the rear of the building. By 1926, an addition was made to the Eddy Street side of the building, adding an additional 6,432 square feet. Between 1937 and 1956 a large section for storage was added to the rear of the building.

The Ward Baking Company remained at this location through to around 1976. The building was then left vacant through 1980. Retailer's Food Center Wholesale took over the site between 1985 and 1988. Tara Manufacturing Co. and Ideal Rack Co. were also housed there around 1988; they shared the space with Wholesale Foods. By 1993 the building was once again left vacant. A sign on the building identifies its occupant as Victory Finishing Technologies.

# Ward Baking Company





## Ward Baking Company



## Ward Baking Company



New England Supply Co. / A.W. Lang, Inc.

15 Gordon Avenue late 19<sup>th</sup> century

It is a narrow, long, brick, two-story building with a flat roof. The building's four-bay façade features an offset, round-arch, recessed entrance and a decorative cornice. Fenestration is comprised of regularly-spaced, segmental-arch openings with stone sills. Window openings on the second and third floors have been boarded up and those on the raised basement level have been bricked in. A brick chimney rises from the south side of the building.

The building appears to have been constructed in the late nineteenth century on land that was owned by the Providence Institute for Savings in 1893. The property changed hands in 1903 and came under the ownership of George B. Gifford and Frank L. Peck. The 1908 map identifies the building as the New England Supply Company. An historic photograph of the building from the early twentieth century identifies it as the New England Supply Company, 15 and 17 Gordon Avenue, manufacturers of potato chips and sliced dried beef. New England Supply had purchased the building in 1906. Subsequent owners included the Indian Packing Company (1919) and the Cutler Jewelry Company (1926). The 1937 map identifies the property as A.W. Land, Inc., manufacturers of specialty products. The property was purchased by the Cathedral Art Metal Company, manufacturers of ecclesiastical goods, in 1938. Since 1973 the property has changed hands numerous times and is currently used as a warehouse for Earthen Vessel.

## New England Supply Co. / A.W. Lang, Inc.



## Final Report

## New England Supply Co. / A.W. Lang, Inc.



#### **Cutler Jewelry Co. / Eastern Products**

17-21 Gordon Avenue ca. 1927

This rectangular, two-story, flat-roof, five-bay wide, blonde brick building features projecting piers between each bay and a raised basement. The primary entrance is centrally located on the façade, within a recessed entrance accessed via concrete steps. A raised parapet marks the center entrance bay. Fixed, multi-light windows with awning type sash in the central portions provide light to the building's interior. Windows on the first story have been altered since the building was last surveyed in 1975. Numerous window openings on the raised basement level have been bricked in. A one-story, flat-roof, concrete block ell (built 1973) projects from the rear of the building.

The lot the building stands on was originally owned by the New England Supply Company, the owner of the property next door at 15 Gordon Avenue (A.W. Lang Building). The 1919 map shows two, one-story, wood-frame outbuildings (not extant) on the lot. The building was constructed on land owned by Henry and Rose Cutler ca. 1927. Cutler Jewelry also occupied the building to the north (15 Gordon Avenue). Cutler Jewelry Company owned the property until 1928 when it was transferred to the Eastern Manufacturing Company. The 1937 map identifies the building as Eastern Products. The 1950 city directory lists the building's occupant as Eastern Products Co., pen and pencil manufacturers. Eastern Manufacturing retained ownership of the building through to 1971 when it passed to Gem Realty Corporation. At the time of the building's initial survey in 1975, the property was known as Canal Furniture Warehouse. The building is currently owned by the South Providence Development Corporation and occupied by Precision Industries, Inc.

# Cutler Jewelry Co. / Eastern Products



#### **Cutler Jewelry Co. / Eastern Products**





#### Beaman & Smith 22 Gordon Avenue 1898

A two-story, steel-frame, brick-and-glass structure with a slightly-pitched end-gable roof. The steel-frame building has brick curtain walls. An offset pedestrian entrance on the façade (Gordon Avenue) features a replacement door. Fenestration is comprised of rectangular, multilight fixed and awning sash with numerous window openings having been filled in. The building is embellished with brick corbelling at the cornice. The building is attached to 95 Gordon Avenue (see separate entry). The one-story pattern storage block (east) was erected and new wings added to the main building during the early twentieth century.

The company was founded in 1886 by Elmer A. Beaman and George H. Smith to construct metalworking machine tools. It was incorporated in 1898 and a factory was constructed that same year. According to an existing RIHPHC data sheet for the property, both Beaman and Smith had apprenticed at Brown & Sharpe. The company was especially noted for their milling and boring machines. An extension on the rear housed a blacksmith shop and stockrooms. At the turn of the twentieth century Beaman & Smith had around 100 workers, and covered an entire city block with one- and two-story buildings. The company remained in business until 1927. From 1935 to 1962 the James Hill Company, a can manufacturer, occupied the factory and from 1968 until today it has been occupied by printing companies (Kulik 1978:180; Woodward 1986; RIHPHC 1981). The property was acquired by Federated Lithographers in 1985.

#### Beaman & Smith

95 Reynolds Avenue 1917

It is a long, narrow, four-story concrete structure with a two-bay wide façade fronting Gordon Avenue. The building has a flat roof and is embellished with corbelling at the cornice line. Projecting concrete piers articulate each bay of the structure. An offset pedestrian entrance on the façade has been filled in as have many of the building's window openings. Remaining openings consist of large, rectangular, multi-light fixed sash. A one-story, flat-roof ell projects from the south elevation of the building. This ell (according to the assessor's card for the property, this ell was constructed in 1988) features three vehicular entrances on its façade (west). The building is attached to 22 Gordon Avenue (see separate entry).

Constructed in 1917, the building was occupied by Beaman & Smith until 1927. The building appears on the 1926 map and is identified as being used for machinery and tools. By 1937, the structure was identified as W.J.B. Smith et al. The 1950 directory lists John O. Pelchat, metal sawing service; Hoey Manufacturing Co., Inc., textile machinery; and Jade Manufacturing Co., electrical equipment, at this address. The property was purchased by Federated Lithographers in 1985.



### Beaman & Smith



#### Beaman & Smith



#### **Canfield Carriage House / Fountain Dispenser Company**

33 Greenwich Street ca. 1907

A one-and-a-half-story, wood-frame building with a mansard roof, a brick sheathed façade, and clapboarded side elevations. The building is a highly ornate structure with brick quoining on the corners and piers, as well as decorative scrolled brackets that support overhanging eaves. The mansard roof is sheathed in wood clapboard and features regularly-spaced, elliptical-arch dormers with slender pilasters. A brick wall with concrete newels and brick quoining marks the entrance to the property. A vehicular entrance is centrally located on the building's five-bay façade, within a two-story, arched opening with paired, multi-light wood doors above. An offset pedestrian entrance is located on the façade, below a single light transom.

The Fountain Dispenser Corporation's building was originally used as a carriage house and was part of a much larger estate that extended to Burnett Street. The owner of the carriage house and its associated mansion was Richard A. Canfield. The main house (not extant) was constructed ca. 1895 and the carriage house was constructed between 1905 and 1908 (1908 map).

Around 1943 the carriage house was converted for use by a vending machine company by the name of Rhode Island Dispenser's Company. John R. Fales, company president and recorded owner of the property, owned and operated the company until the site was taken over by Fountain Dispenser Corporation around 1964. They are the current owners of the site. They also share the lot with a drug and alcohol abuse treatment center as of recent years.

## Canfield Carriage House / Fountain Dispenser Company





# **Canfield Carriage House / Fountain Dispenser Company**



#### Grove Street Elementary School

95 Grove Street 1901 NR - Broadway-Armory Historic District

Built at the turn of the twentieth century, the schoolhouse rises two stories and is topped by a hipped roof and a massive brick chimney. The T-shaped structure is articulated by brick quoins on the corners and modillion blocks at the cornice. Pedestrian entrances are housed within recessed, arched openings located in two-story, hip-roof wings flanking the central block. The arched openings feature brick corbeling and keystones. The building stands on a granite foundation and features a watertable at the raised basement level. Fenestration consists of rectangular window openings with several round-arch openings with granite sills; windows have been boarded up. The property is surrounded by a chain link fence with a small paved parking area.

Built in 1901, the Grove Street Elementary School was constructed as a public grammar school during a period of massive immigration. The building first appears on the 1908 Sanborn map and is identified as a "school." Subsequent maps show that the building has retained its original size and shape over its 100-year existence. The building is currently privately owned.

# **Grove Street Elementary School**





## **Grove Street Elementary School**

