

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

Volume II

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**Providence Preservation Society
21 Meeting Street
Providence, RI 02903**

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

Brownell and Field /Field Land Company Building
119 Harris Avenue
1895-1908

It is three-story, flat-roof, lozenge-shaped, brick industrial building with close proximity to the railroad tracks. The western half of the building was constructed first and features a centrally located pedestrian entrance on the façade (south) set within a recessed, round-arch opening; this entrance has been blocked in. A secondary pedestrian entrance is offset on the façade, within a segmental-arch, recessed opening. A wide vehicular entrance is located on the west elevation. Brick piers articulate each bay of the building. Fenestration consists of segmental-arch openings with paired 1/1 and 4/4 sash set below fixed transoms and granite sills. Metal louvered shades have been added to the windows. An historic view of the building shows that windows were 4/4 sash and a sign reading: "Brownell & Field Co. Wholesale Grocers Tea and Coffee" spanned the cornice line. A smaller sign reading: "Brownell & Field Co. Office and Showroom" spanned the front entrance. A large metal smokestack and two brick chimneys rise from the east end of the building.

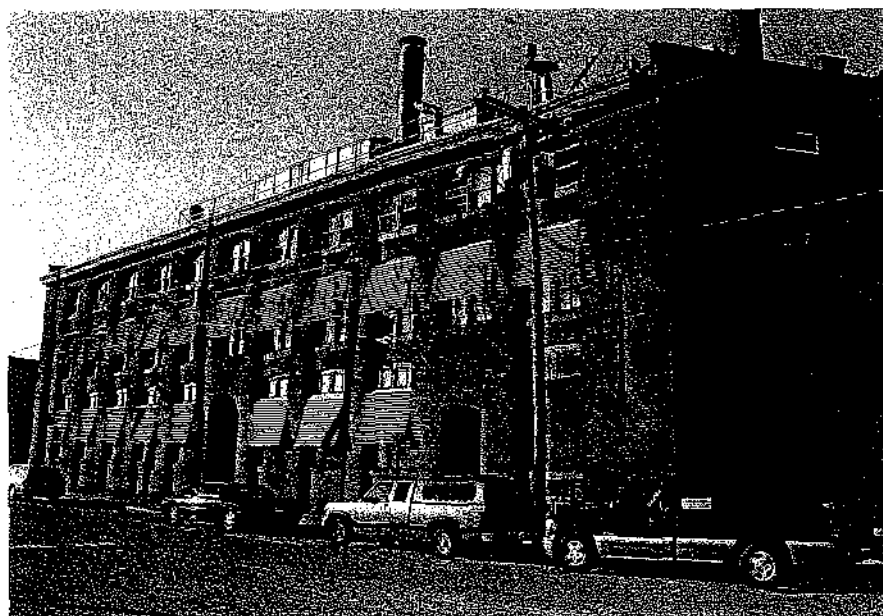
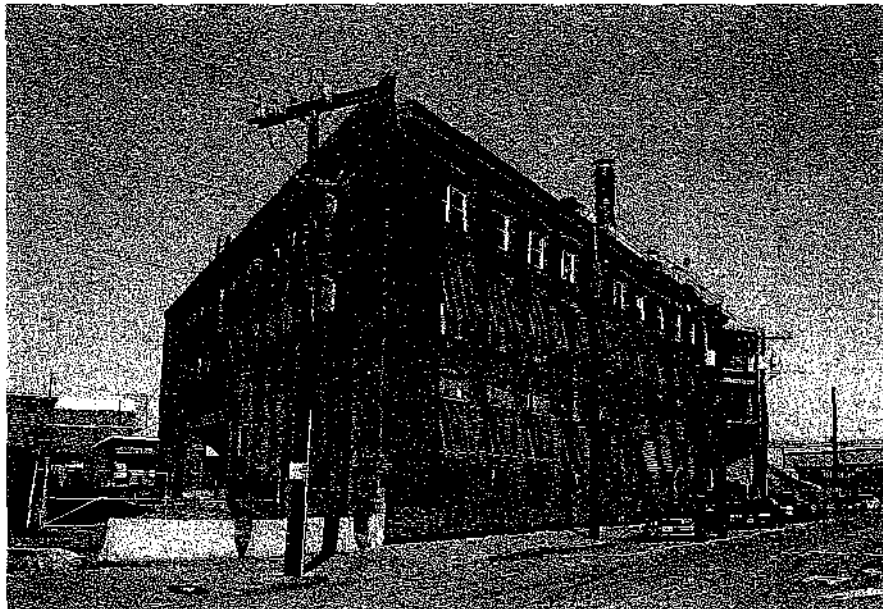
Attached to the east is a large, rectangular, three-story, brick block (113 Harris Avenue; 1920s) with a concrete foundation notable for its chamfered corner on Harris Avenue. The building is embellished with concrete bands outlining floors and the chamfered corner. An oversized, recessed opening features wood stairs and ramps. The building's main entrance is comprised of a metal-and-glass door flanked by single-light sidelights and set below a single-light transom. Fenestration is comprised of rectangular openings with multi-light metal sash windows. The building's easternmost side is contoured to the railroad tracks. These buildings are extant remnants of the eastern Promenade District's history as a railroad hub.

The Brownell & Field Building was constructed between 1895 and 1908 when it appears on the map of that year. The building is identified as Brownell & Field on early twentieth century maps, with shipping and receiving on the first floor, storage and canning on the second, and storage and coffee roasting occurring on the third floor of the original block. The 1919 Sanborn map shows only the trapezoidal, westernmost block. The property was acquired by the Field Land Company in 1908, possibly when the building was constructed. The 1950 directory lists Brownell & Field, wholesale grocers, and Carter Rice & Co., paper dealers, at this address. The property remained under the ownership of the Field Land Company until 1981 when it was purchased by Autocrat, Inc.

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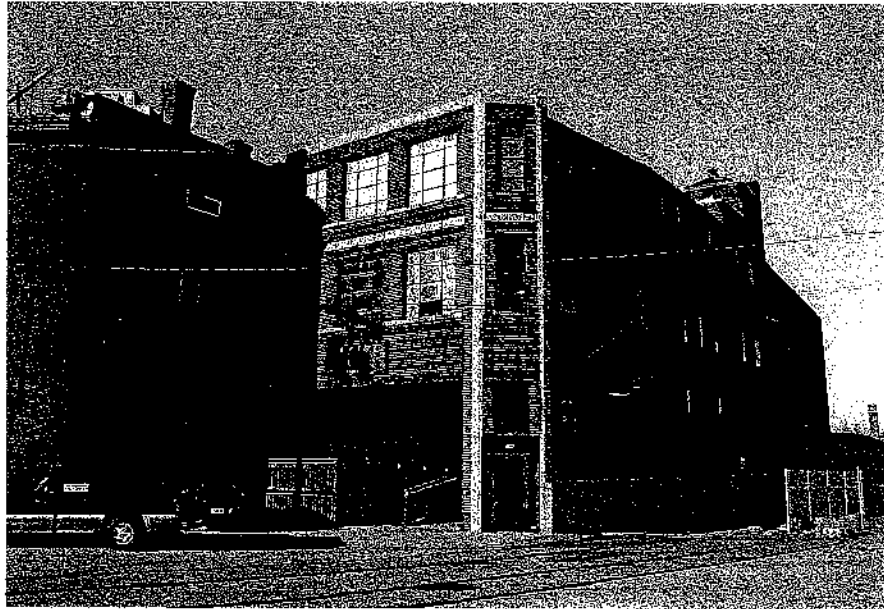
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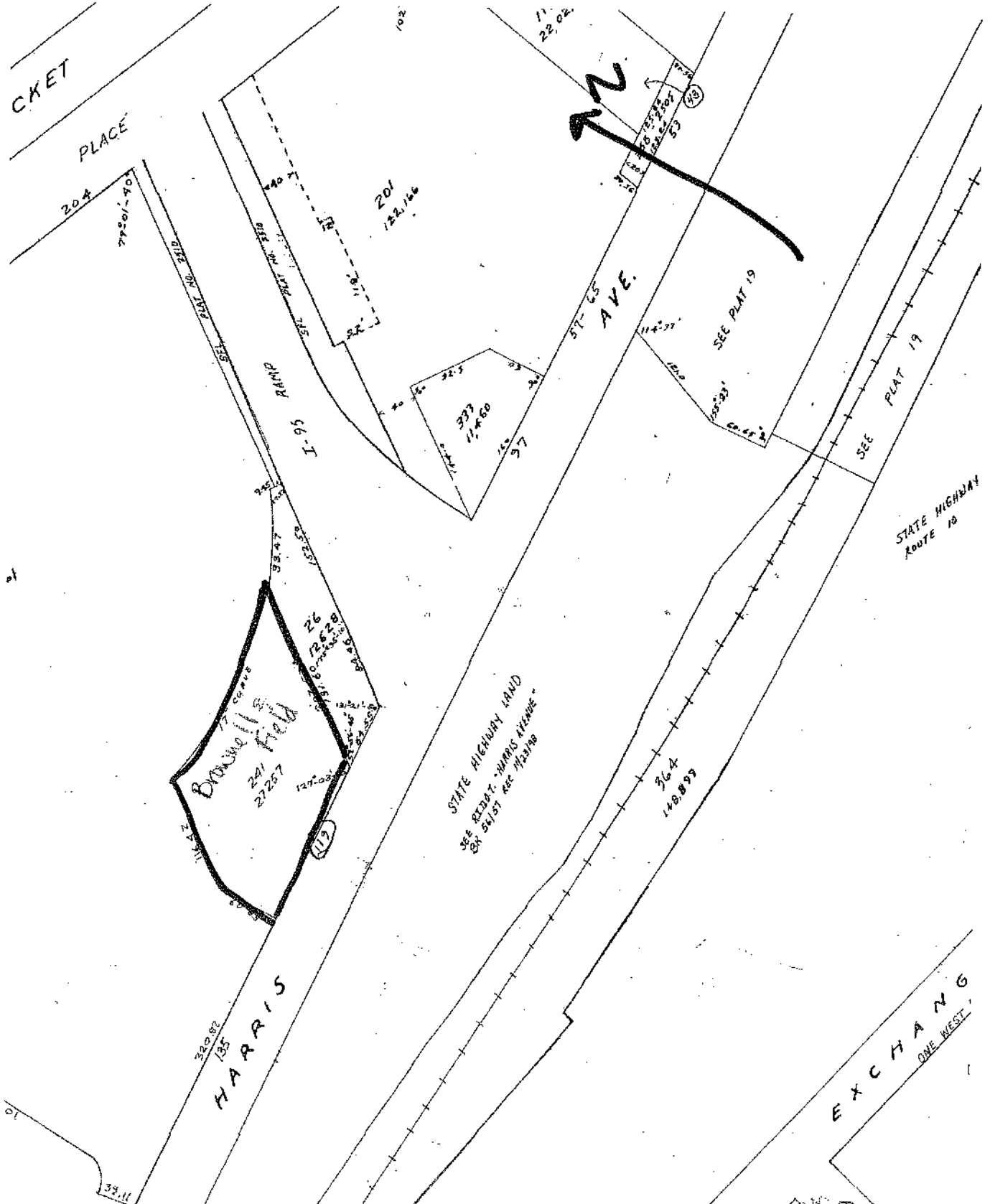
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Brownell and Field /Field Land Company Building

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City Machine/Prov Wholesale Drugs/Harris Avenue Realty Corporation
241/295/301 Harris Avenue
ca.1868 and later

The complex is on a large lot bounded by Harris, Acorn, Tingley, and Watson streets. The western-most building in the complex (301 Harris Avenue) is located at the corner of Harris and Charlotte Hope streets and is a small, one-story, flat-roof, brick structure with simple brick corbelling at the cornice line. An offset pedestrian entrance is located in the eastern bay of the block; to the west is a vehicular entrance. Both entrances are boarded up. Historic maps note that the structure was used for auto spring repairing.

To the east is a large, three-story, flat-roof, brick building with brick corbelling at the cornice. This long building is comprised of three blocks with similar building material, fenestration patterns and details. At the western block (3-by-17-bays) is a brick roof-top structure bearing the words "Providence Wholesale Drug Co." in painted letters on its west elevation. The structure's primary entrance is offset on the façade (south elevation) and is comprised of a replacement door set within a recessed, segmental-arch opening. A second pedestrian entrance is located on the west elevation of this block. Fenestration consists of paired 9/9 sash set within segmental-arch openings on the first two stories and paired fixed and awning sash on the third story. "Garvel Mfg. Company" is painted on the brick between the first and second stories.

The central block (noted as No. 1 on historic maps) of the three-story structure is 10 bays long and features an offset pedestrian entrance in the eastern-most bay of the façade. "Grandberg Bros. Wallpaper Corp." is painted on brick between the first and second stories of this block. The eastern block (noted as No. 2 on historic maps) is nine bays wide with an offset pedestrian entrance in the western bay of the façade. Fenestration consists of segmental-arch openings with 12/12 and 2/8 sash windows.

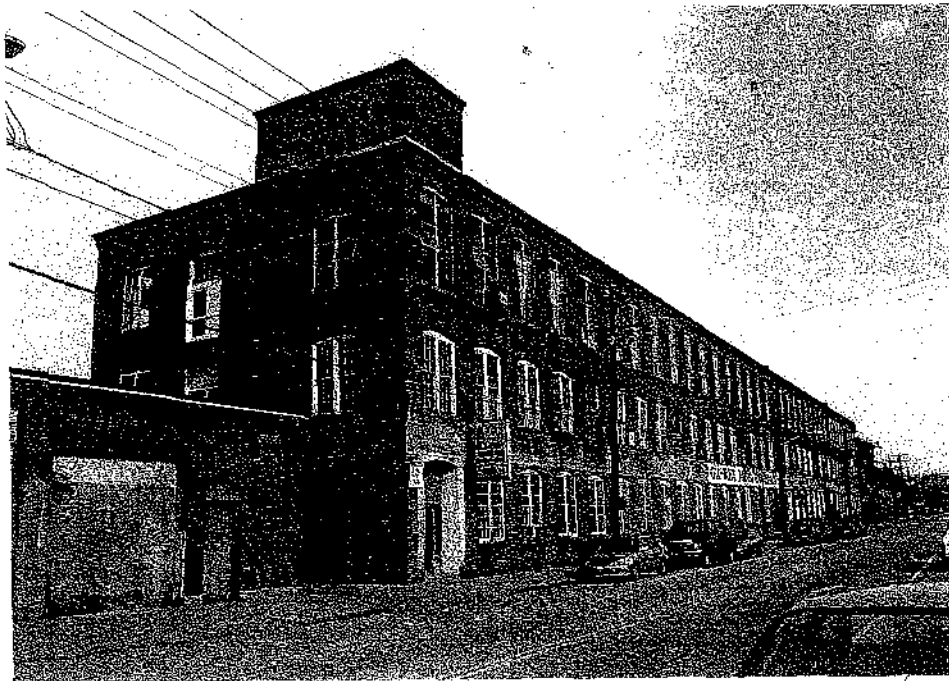
Attached to the east is a three-story, flat-roof structure (noted as No. 3 on historic maps) clad in a combination of wood clapboard, aluminum siding, and plywood. The structure appears to have suffered from a fire in recent years. The majority of window and door openings have been boarded up. To the east is the property at 241 Harris Avenue, a complex of two- and three-story brick structures set at right angles to one another, forming an open, interior courtyard. According to assessor's cards for the property, a one-story, brick structure (noted as the "engine room" on the 1919 Sanborn map) is located in the interior courtyard space. *This structure was not visible at the time of field work.* The southern-most block on the lot, at Harris Avenue and Acorn Street, is a long, two-story, brick structure (241 Harris Avenue) with a slightly-pitched, side-gable roof. This block is noted as No. 4 on historic maps. The structure is 21-bays long and five bays wide and features several pedestrian entrances on its façade, set within segmental-arched recessed openings. The building is embellished with brick corbelling along the cornice line and features 2/2, 6/6, 12/12, 15/15, and glass block windows set within segmental-arch openings. Attached to the north is a three-story, gable-roof, brick building embellished with brick corbelling at the cornice line. Attached to the west elevation is a three-story brick structure set along Tingley Street. According to the assessor's card, the interior of the complex has been divided into individual shops and studios.

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241 Harris Avenue was constructed in 1868, with later additions. The building was originally owned by the City Machine Company from 1868 to 1888, and by the George W. Stafford Manufacturing Company from 1888 to 1895. The Crompton & Knowles Loom Works owned the building from 1895 to the 1932. The 1919 map identifies the occupant as the Providence Branch of the Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, manufacturers of weaving machinery. The property was transferred to the Harris Avenue Realty Company in 1932; the 1937 map identifies Harris Avenue Realty as the owners of the building. The property was again transferred to the Tingley Land Co., Inc. in 1965.

295 Harris Avenue was constructed ca. 1937, possibly for use by the Providence Wholesale Drug Company, the property's owner (This location was an empty lot owned by Harris Avenue Realty according to the 1937 City Atlas). The 1919 map shows only a series of small, one- and two-story, wood frame outbuildings set in a row perpendicular to the street. The 1944 Sanborn map identifies Providence Whole Drugs at this address. The property was purchased by Charlotte Realty, Inc. in 1965. Paper Mache and Design Studio, Masquerade Costumes, and the Ajay Land Company occupy the property currently.

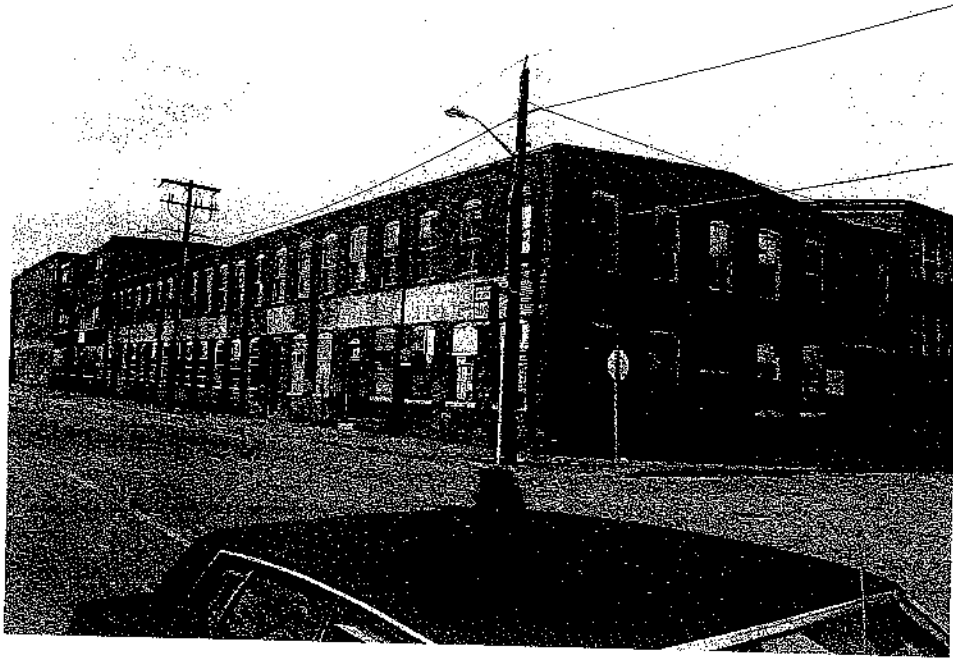
301 Harris Avenue was constructed in the first quarter of the twentieth century and is identified as a garage on the 1919 Sanborn map. The property appears as part of the Providence Whole Drugs on the 1944 Sanborn map. By 1950, the property at 301 Harris Avenue was occupied by Arcand Inc., automobile spring manufacturers.



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City Machine/Prov Wholesale Drugs/Harris Avenue Realty Corporation

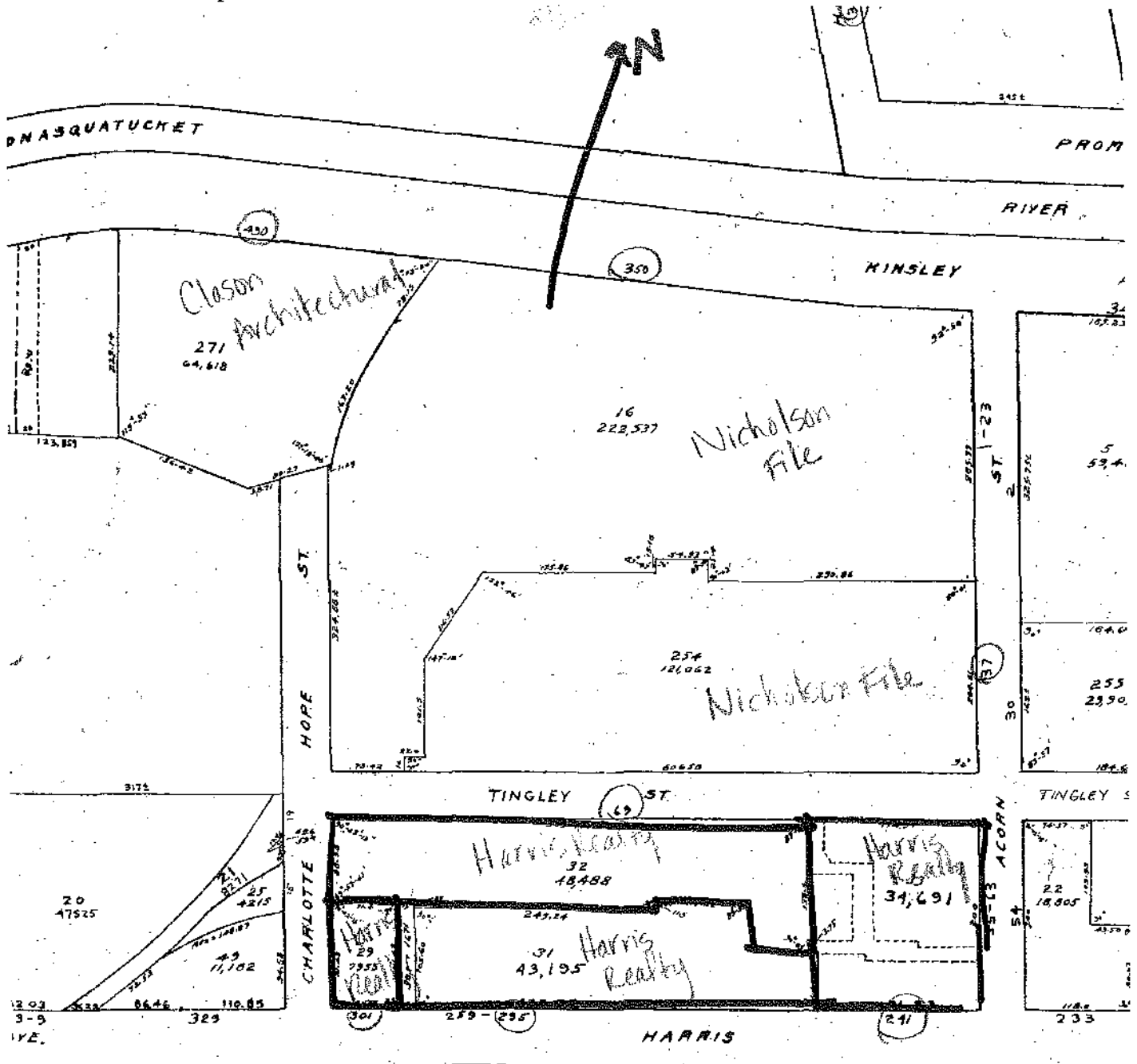
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City Machine/Prov Wholesale Drugs/Harris Avenue Realty Corporation

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Providence Produce Warehouse Company
296 Harris Avenue
1929

In terms of architectural style, the structure features Art Deco detailing that is consistent with its date of construction. In its use of stripped-down geometric ornament, the Produce Warehouse echoes the Congdon and Carpenter Office and Warehouse on the other side of the Woonasquatucket River. This is a very long two-story building near the railroad tracks that served for years as a storage and distribution facility for wholesale meat and produce. The reinforced concrete structure is divided into a number of subunits, each of which has a loading bay, two stories of warehouse space and a cupola allowing for lighting. Originally 965 feet in length, 64 of the original 71 separate bays survive. The front loading dock served trucks and the rear served trains.

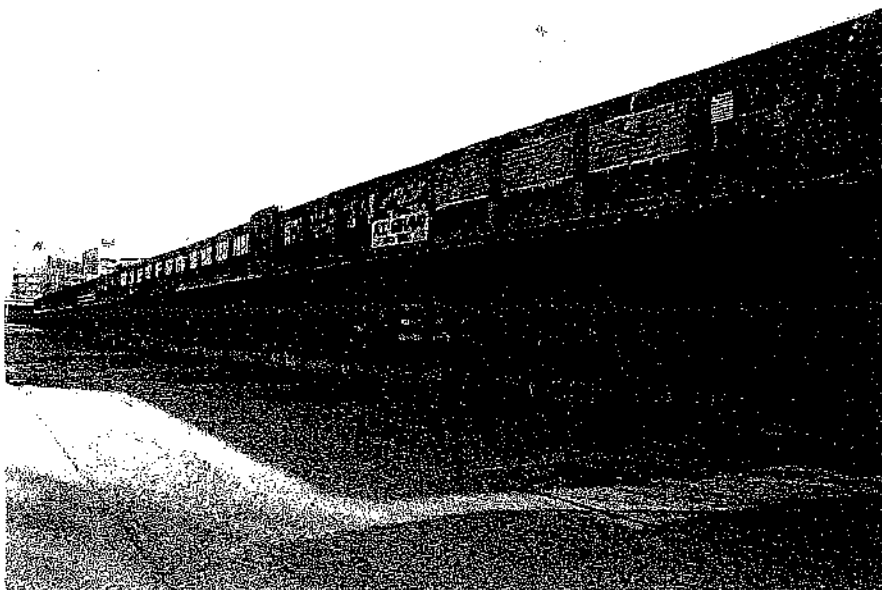
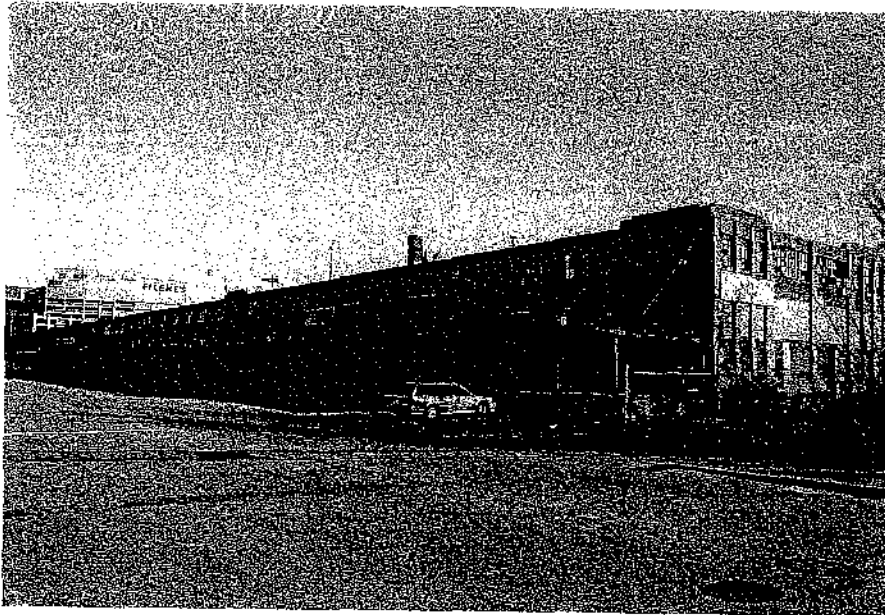
The Providence Produce Warehouse Company was erected in 1929 by Jenks and Ballou, engineers, to supplant the open-air market that existed for years along Canal Street by the Providence River. The new facility provided not only better access to the railroad, but shelter and electric lighting. Costing one million dollars in 1929, the warehouse was constructed by the Providence Fruit & Produce Warehouse Company, a subsidiary of the New York, New Haven, & Hartford Railroads. Front and rear loading docks were constructed for distribution from trains and trucks. Basement units were insulated with cork and served as coolers with water circulating refrigeration. There was also access to the Merchants' Cold Storage Warehouse across Harris Avenue via a tunnel in the basement.

The building was acquired by the state in the 1980s and in order to accommodate a new off-ramp from I-95, the eastern-most bay of the building and railway tower were removed. Presently, the warehouse sits vacant and derelict.

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Providence Produce Warehouse Company

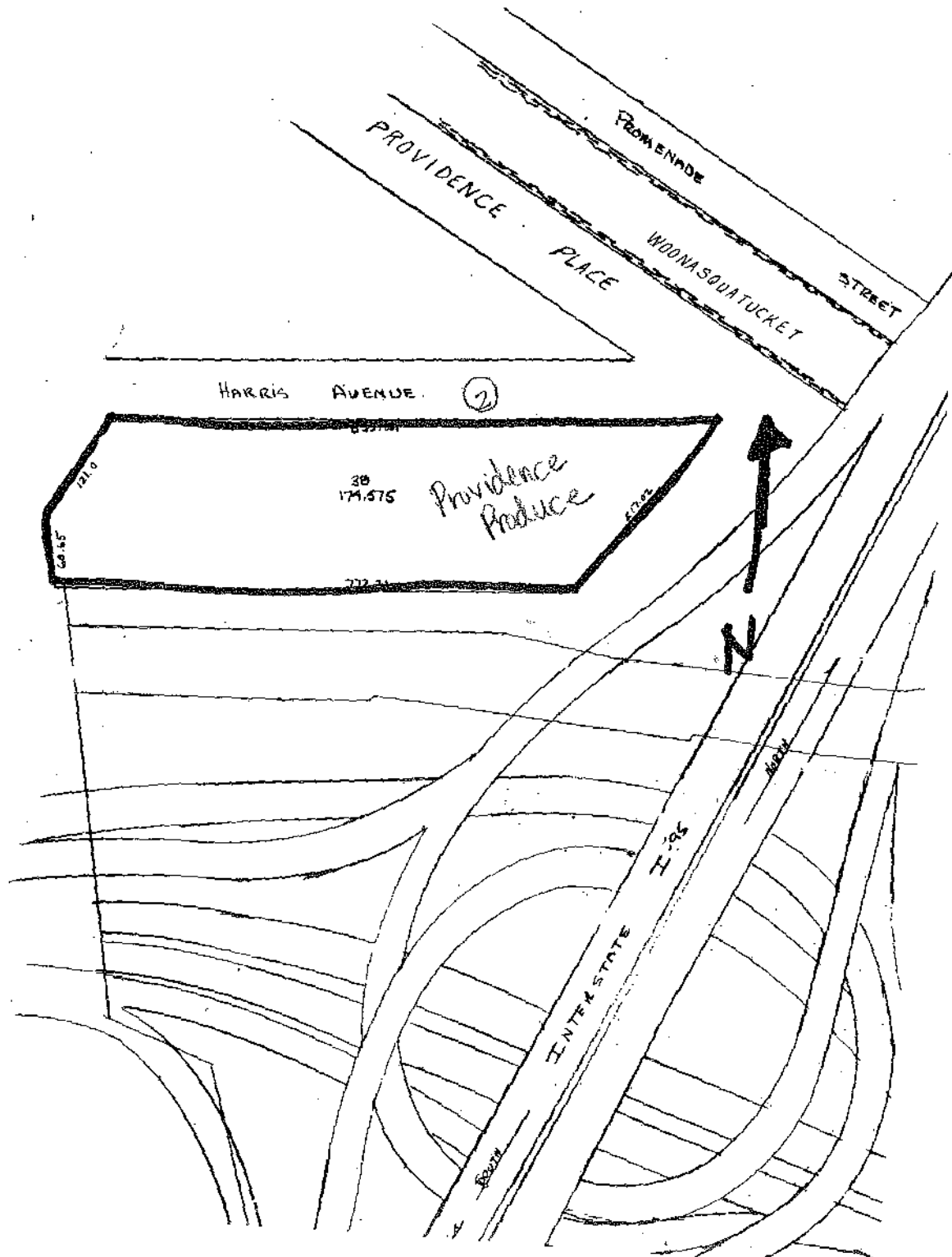
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Providence Produce Warehouse Company

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Textile Finishing Machinery Company

351-355 Harris Avenue

after 1919

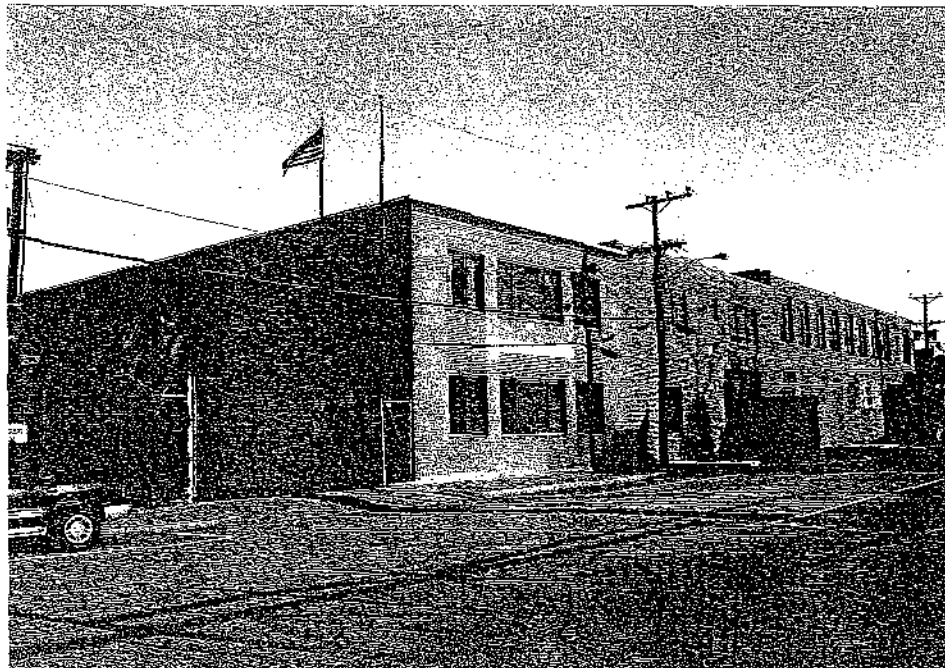
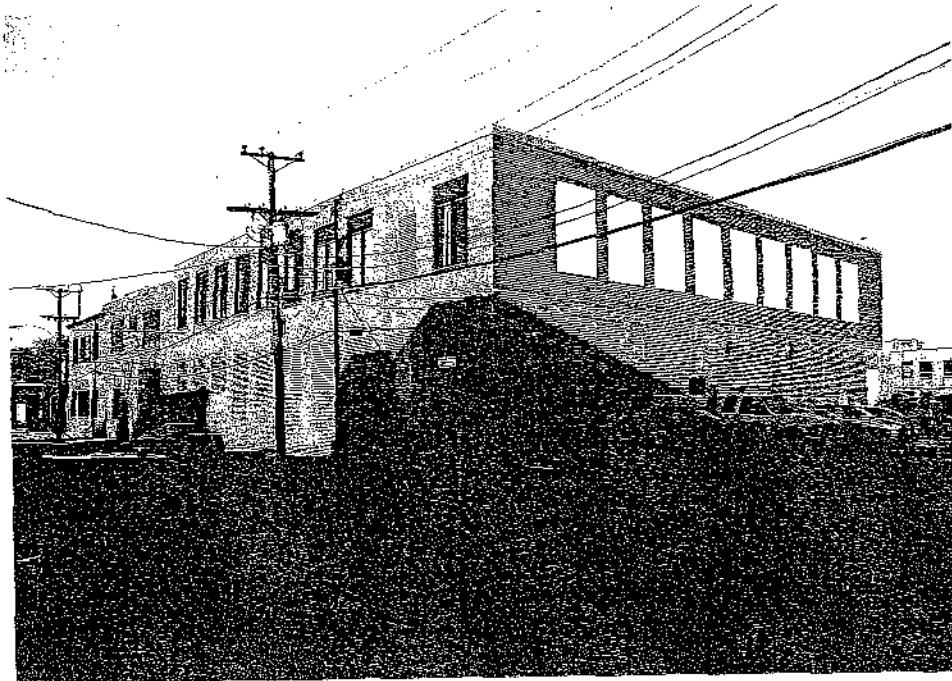
The property covers most of an entire block bound by Sims Avenue to the west, Harris Avenue to the south, and Charlotte Hope to the east. It includes a series of two-story, flat-roof, brick buildings set perpendicular to Sims Avenue. The structures are minimally detailed and feature replacement sash within rectangular window openings. A pedestrian entrance is offset on the north elevation of the northernmost block; additional entrances are located along the Harris Avenue elevation. A one-story block that stood on the south end of the complex has been demolished since 1983 (as shown on the Sanborn map and physical evidence on the two-story block). Paved parking areas are located to the north and south. It appears from maps that that additional buildings stand on the site which are not visible from the street.

The buildings that stand on the property were constructed on the site of several wood-frame structures that appear at this location on the 1919 Sanborn map. The 1919 map identifies these structures as the Textile Finishing Machinery Company. Textile Machinery maintained ownership of the property through to 1944. The 1937 map identifies the structures as City Machine, a local firm that had its main base of operations further east on Harris Avenue at Acorn Street. This firm originally produced fly frames and roving frames for cotton-yarn manufacturing (RIHPHC 1981; Kulik 1978:182). This property was later owned by Harris Lumber.

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Textile Finishing Machinery Company

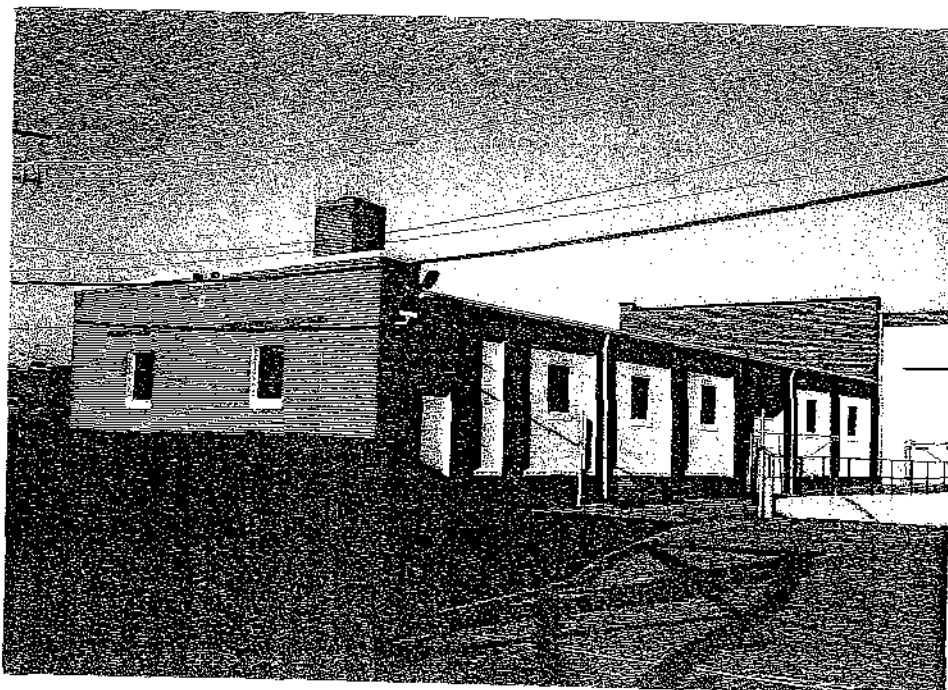
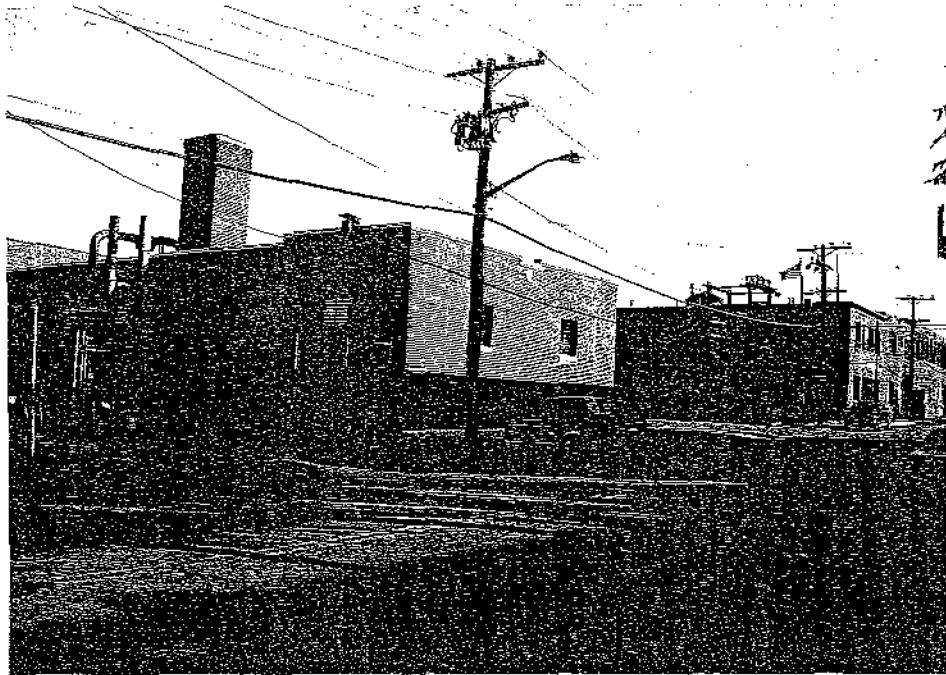
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Textile Finishing Machinery Company

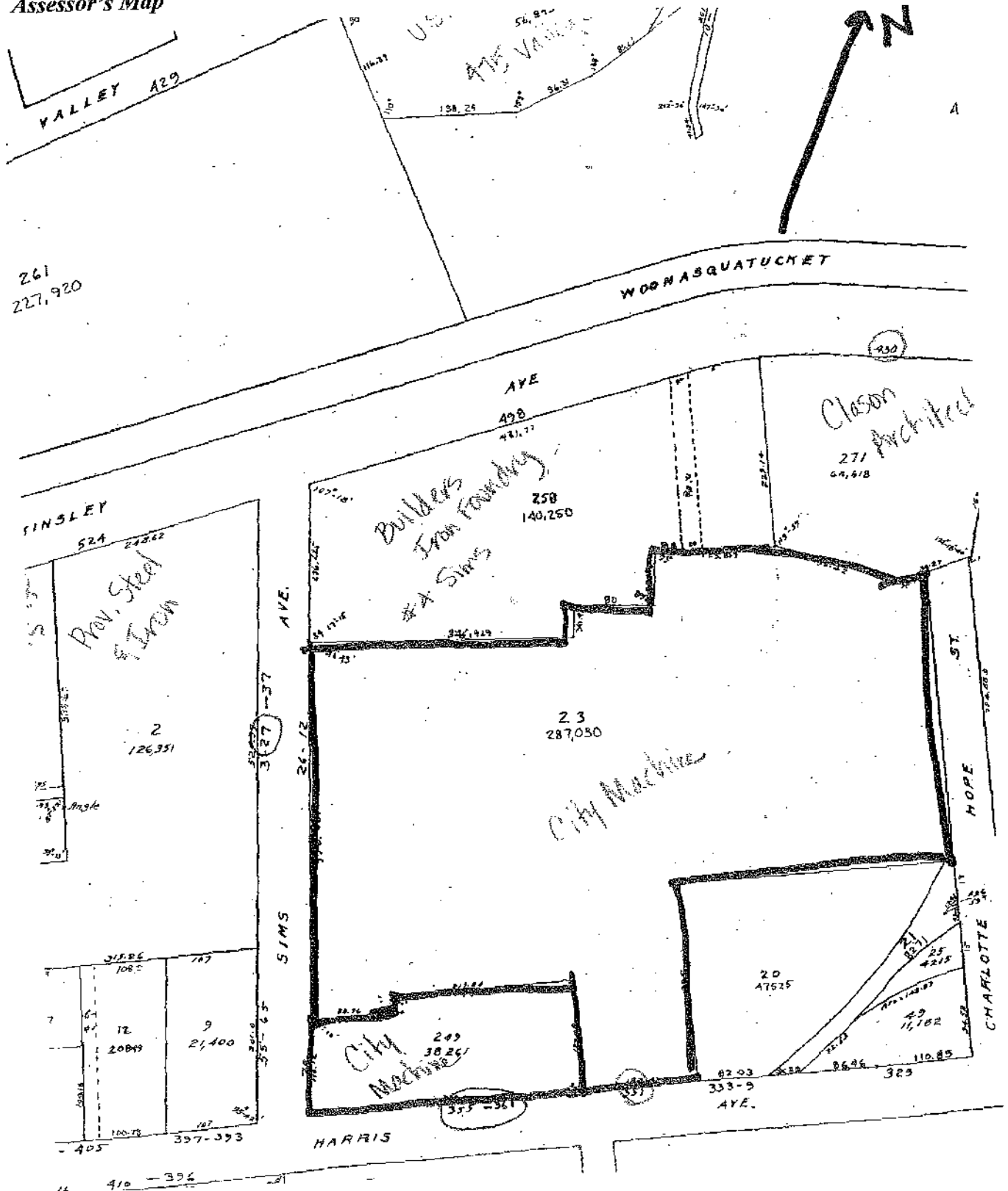
Photographs



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American Brewing Company

431 Harris Avenue

ca. 1892

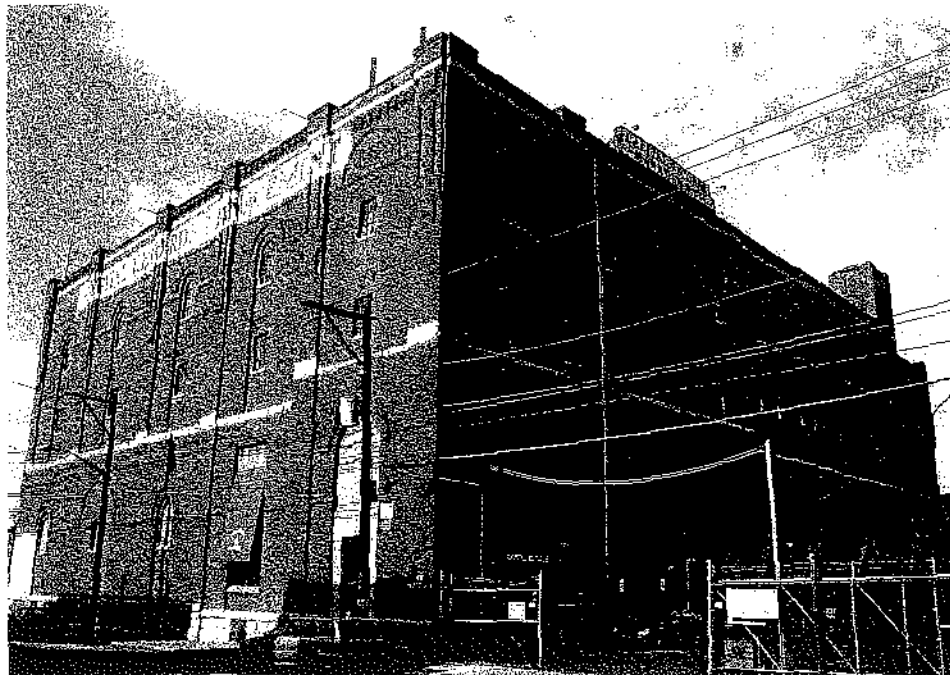
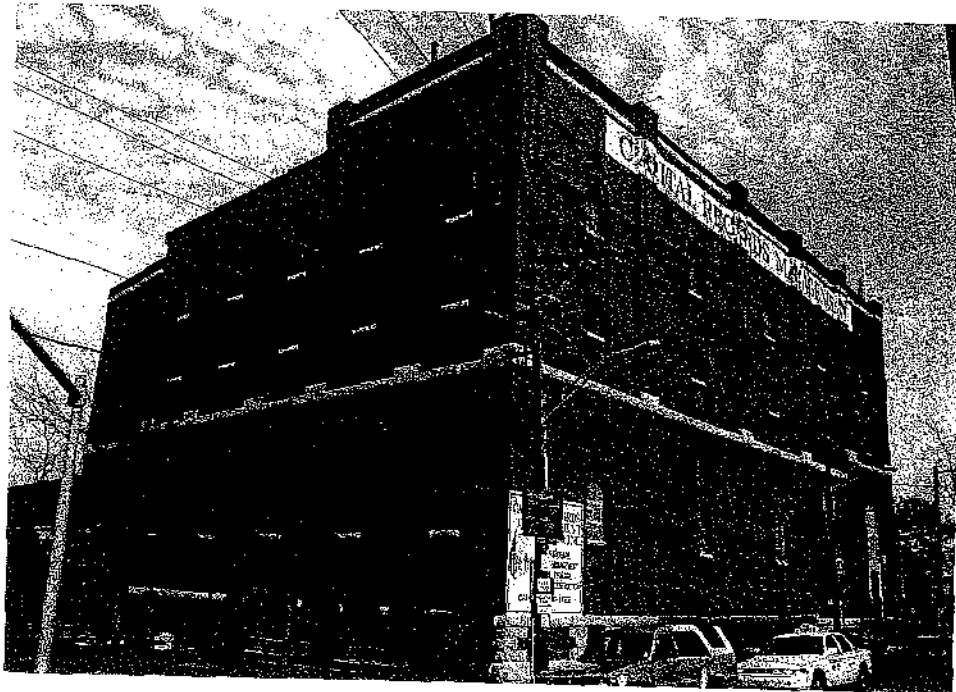
The American Brewing Company Building stands three stories in height with both a one-story and a two-story addition to the rear. The main block of the brick building is trimmed in stone and embellished with brick corbeling at the cornice and top story. Projecting brick piers articulate each bay and windows are set within round-arch openings. The building is further articulated with crenellation and a stone stringcourse. A painted sign bearing the words "Capital Records Management" is prominently located below the cornice. The building's main entrance is offset on its façade (south elevation) within a recessed opening set within a tall, round-arch entrance. A secondary pedestrian entrance is located on the east elevation and features a metal-and-glass door set within a recessed opening. Four vehicular entrances with roll top doors are located on the east elevation. A paved lot bordered by a chain link fence is located to the east.

The building was constructed in the late nineteenth century possibly for the American Brewing Company, who purchased the property in 1892. The building was then purchased by the Providence Brewing Company in 1897. The building appears on the 1937 map as the Providence Storage Warehouse along with two outbuildings. The warehouse was owned and operated by Herbert and Raymond Green and was later known as the Green Storage Warehouse. Green Warehouse appears in the 1950 directory and is identified as the occupant on the 1983 Sanborn map. Capitol Records Management Center currently occupies the building.

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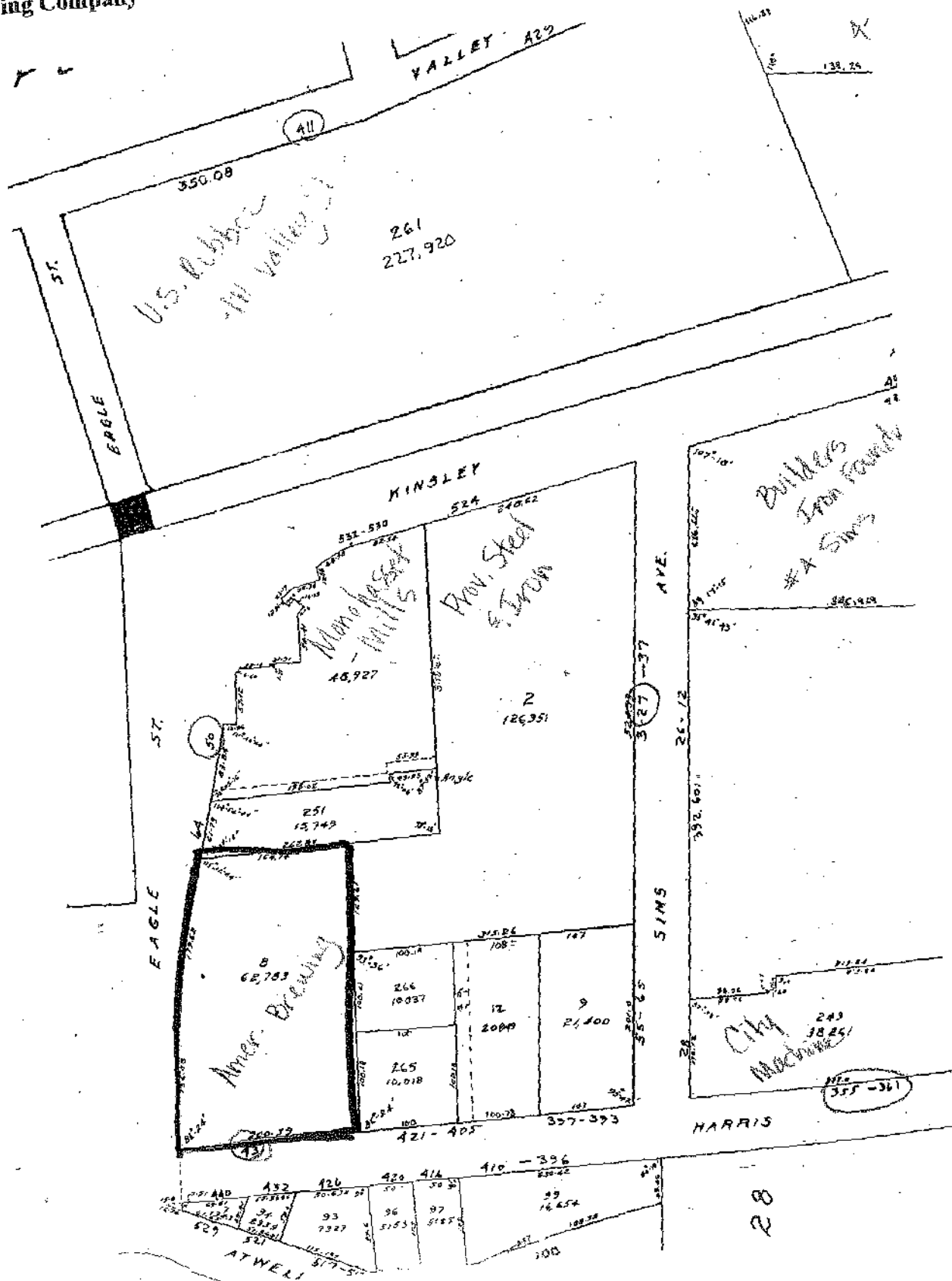
American Brewing Company

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Pilgrim Congregational Church / Schofield Building
19 Harrison Street
1866
NR - Broadway-Armory Historic District

It is a large, brick, Late Victorian church building notable for its elaborate decoration, including brick corbelling, engaged columns, round-arch openings, projecting brick piers, and brownstone trim. The building was originally constructed for a church and was later used as a furniture warehouse. Entrances are located within recessed openings at both the north and south bays of the façade (east). The southern entrance features paired, paneled wood doors set within a recessed, round-arch opening articulated with brick corbelling, delicate, engaged columns, and stone trim. The northern entrance features the same articulation but has been altered for use by vehicles; it now contains a large, roll-top vehicular door. Fenestration consists of narrow, round-arch openings now filled in with brick or concrete block; original trim remains. Two, one-story, flat-roof, concrete block additions project from the building's rear elevation.

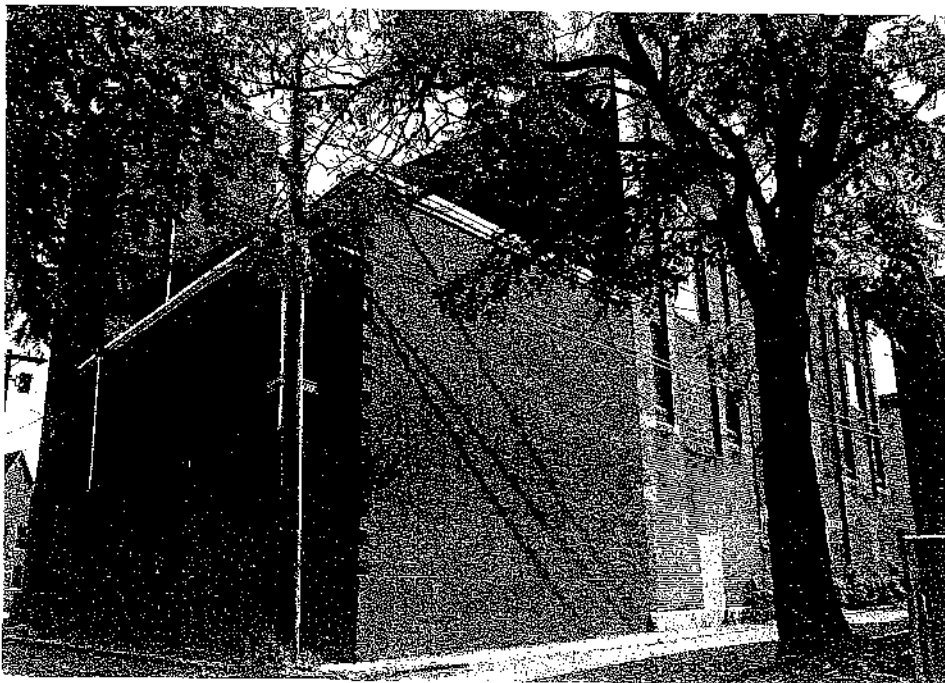
According to an RIHPHC data sheet for the property, the Pilgrim Congregational Church was constructed in 1866. Maps from 1875, 1882, 1895, and 1918 identify the structure as Pilgrim Congregational Church. According to assessor's records, ownership of the building was transferred to James A. Foster in 1918. Historic maps show that two additions were made to the rear and Powhattan Street sides of the building during this time. The property was acquired by Herbert Schofield in 1936. Schofield is identified on the 1937 map as the building's occupant. By 1949 the property was occupied by Furne, a furniture store, and Harrison Furniture. Around 1956 another addition was made to the Powhattan Street side of the building. The building currently houses the Lawton Moving and Storage Company.



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Pilgrim Congregational Church / Schofield Building

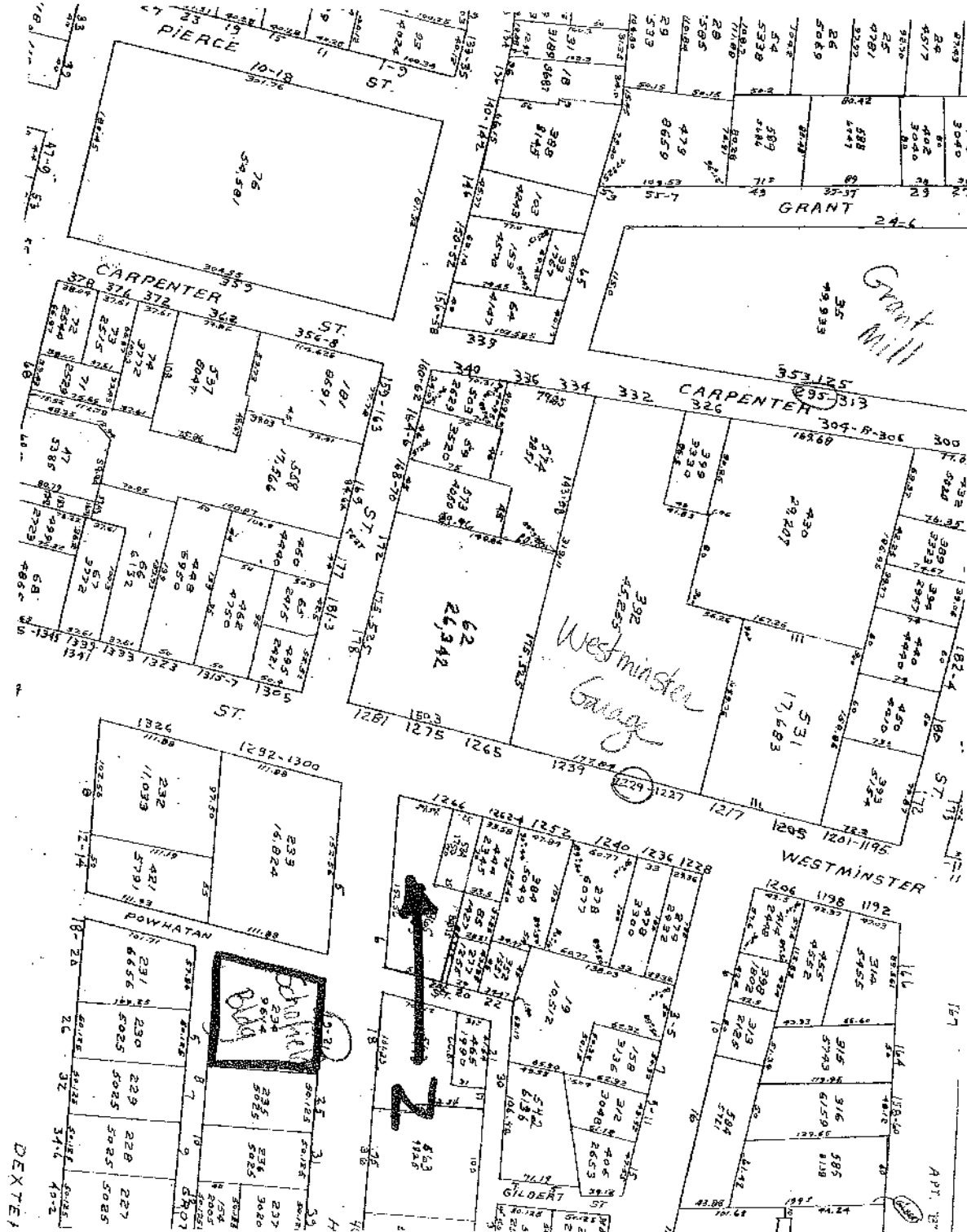
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American Multiple Fabric Company

91, 121 Hartford Avenue

ca. 1884

91 Hartford Avenue is a large, rectangular, brick, 12-by-34-bay building with a slightly-pitched gable roof. The building is identified as Mill Building No. 4 on historic maps, which note that the first floor was used for dyeing, the second floor for weaving, the third for packing yarn, and the fourth floor was utilized as storage space. The building is notable for its pier-and-spandrel construction, overhanging cornice, and exposed brackets. Fenestration consists of segmental-arch openings with 15/15 sash windows set below fixed 10-light sash with granite sills. Pedestrian entrances are set within a modified entrance offset on the south elevation. A large "91" is painted on the south bay of the building's east elevation. A paved lot is located to the east of the building.

The complex that is located on 121 Hartford is much larger in scale and includes several buildings ranging from one- to three-stories in height. The main building is three-stories and the loft building beside it is two stories. They are both large, rectangular, brick structures.

The American Multiple Fabric Company was founded by W.A. Wilkinson and incorporated in Rhode Island around 1873. The company completed building its home base on Hartford Avenue around 1884. W.A. Wilkinson utilized the company to produce cotton and wool goods. The 1919 map identifies the structure as part of the Atlantic Mills complex, which extended from the south side of the Woonasquatucket River to a large complex to the north. (*see separate entry for Atlantic Mills*) During the 1980s, 91 Hartford Avenue was converted to loft space and is currently used for commercial space for Ten-by-Ent, which is owned by Elio and Theresa Lossini.

121 Hartford Avenue was used for the manufacture of fabric. The buildings in the complex ranged in use. Sometime between 1940 and 1950 ownership changed over to Manton Industries. The current owner of the space is Wecan Accorde Medical Products.

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American Multiple Fabric Company

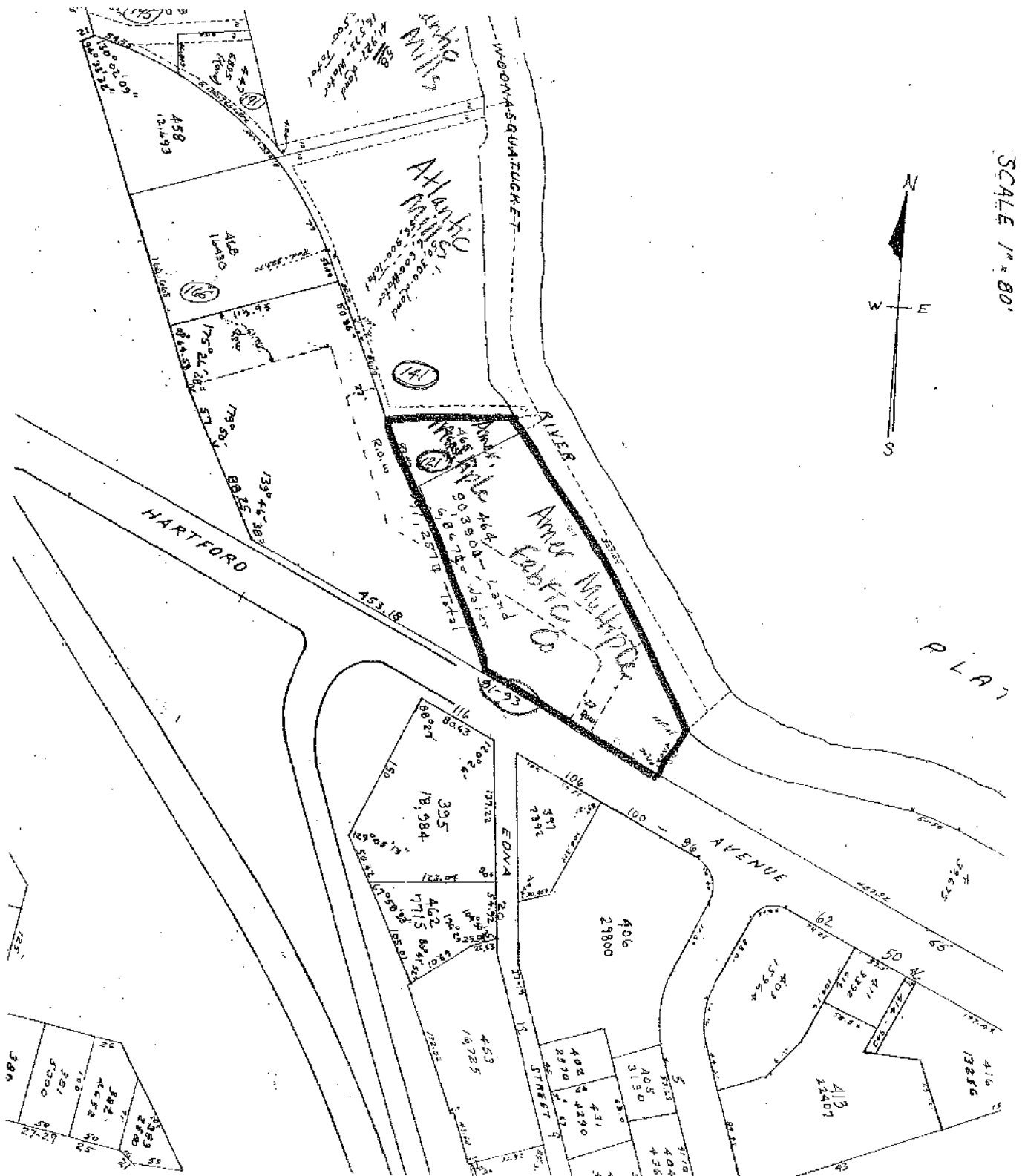
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Colwell Worsted Mills
204 Hartford Avenue
ca. 1906

This complex is made up of a series of one- and two-story brick structures. The primary structure of the complex (ca. 1906) is one-story with a sawtooth monitor roof. The building's primary entrance is centrally located on the five-bay façade and features paired doors set below an oversized transom set within a recessed opening. The façade is minimally embellished and features metal Art Deco fixtures with geometric designs and a roof parapet. Fenestration on the side elevations has been bricked in although the stone sills remain. Attached to the rear of the main block is a one- to two-story ell set perpendicular to the main block. A sign reading: "Business Surplus/ Open to the Public" spans the ell's façade. Several vehicular entrances and a loading dock span the façade; a loading dock is also located on the side elevation. Windows have been filled in on the rear of the ell and a tall cinderblock smokestack is located there. The building is embellished with protruding brick piers and round tie rods with star designs. Other features of the building include both a brick smokestack and a cinderblock smokestack. According to the assessor's card for the property, a new loading dock and ramp were added in 1999.

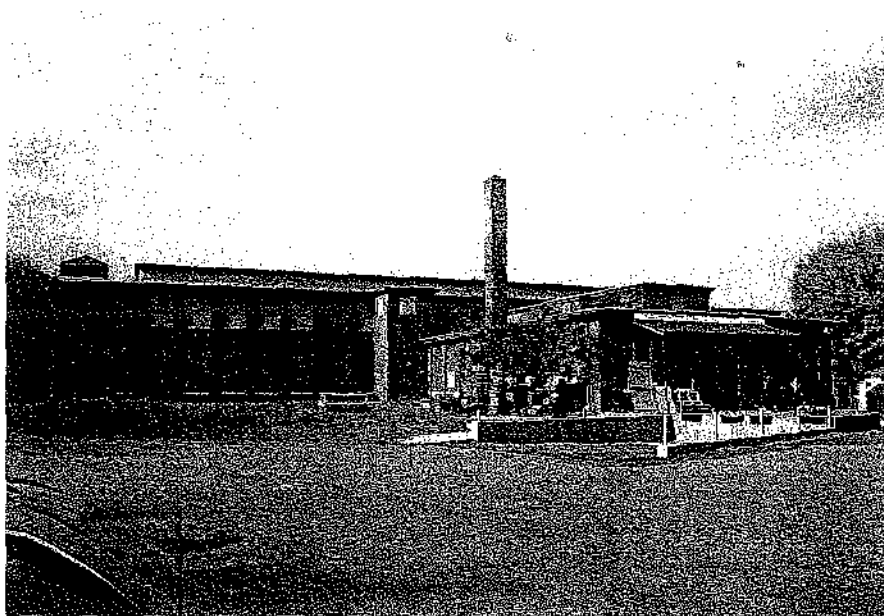
The original block of the building was constructed ca. 1906 when the property was purchased by the Colwell Worsted Mills. Previous to that the company was located on 9 Calendar Street. The 1919 Sanborn map shows the building with the original one-story, rectangular main block, devoid of any additions. The property is identified as Colwell Worsted Mills and the front half of the one-story block was used for sewing and burling, while the rear half was used for the weave room. Both segments are identified as having sawtooth roofs. Additions to the main block occurred between 1908 and 1918. The building was occupied by the McKessler & Robbins pharmaceutical plant from 1934 through to at least 1984 when the Sanborn maps identifies this property as McKesson & Robbins Inc., Wholesale Drugs Warehouse. By this time, extant ellis had been added to the building, although a small one- to two-story rear addition shown on the map has since been removed. Later owners included the Electronic Precision Circuitry and Rhode Island Facilities Corporation. Since 1996, the building has been owned and occupied by Business Supply.



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Colwell Worsted Mills

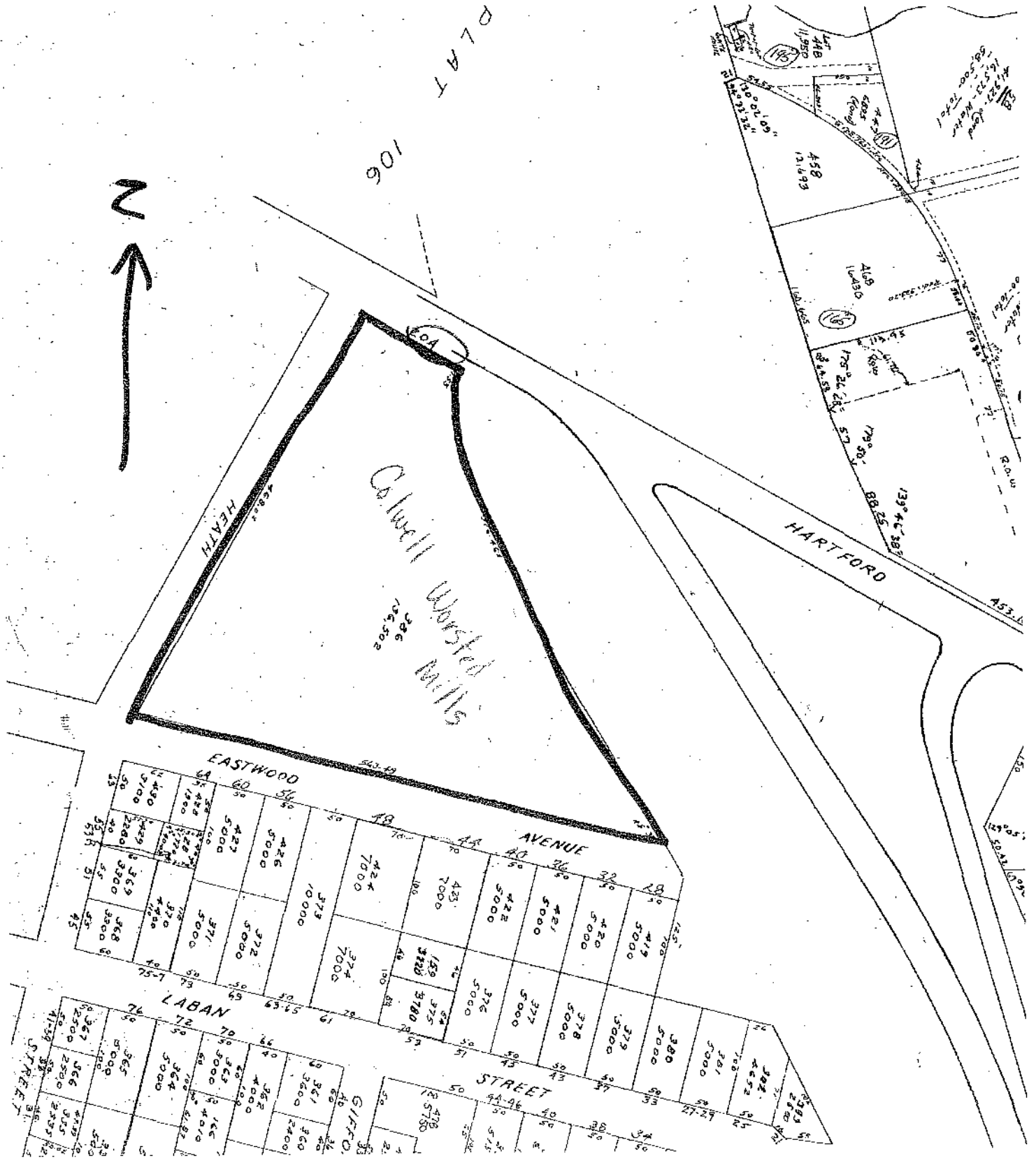
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Cobwell Worsted Mills

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General Electric Realty Company

95 Hathaway Street

ca. 1904

The complex is comprised of multiple, one- and two-story mostly brick structures set perpendicular to Hathaway Street and just east of the Cranston city line. A large paved parking lot is located to the east and bordered by a chain link fence. Visible from the street are three two-story structures. The western-most has a slightly pitched end-gable roof and is six bays wide with segmental-arch window openings and replacement 1/1 sash. A concrete flight of steps and ramp provide access to the building from the street. The building's primary entrance is offset on the façade and features a replacement door. Attached to the east is a two-story, flat-roof, concrete block structure added to the complex after 1983. This block features a centrally-located pedestrian entrance on the façade and bands of single-light fixed windows on both stories. Further east stands a two-story, flat-roof, five-bay wide structure with a central entrance on its façade. The entrance is comprised of a metal-and-glass door flanked by single-light sidelights and set below a single-light transom. A hip-roof hood with decorative brackets shelters this entrance. Fenestration consists of segmental-arch openings with replacement, 1/1 sash. The building also features brick corbelling at the cornice line, an exterior brick chimney, and a raised basement. This building is identified as an office building on historic maps.

Attached to the rear elevation (north) are numerous one- and two-story brick structures identified on historic maps as Factory Buildings. Historic maps from the early twentieth century show that originally these ells were separate from one another and connected over time. Rear additions also stand two-stories in height with replacement 1/1 sash windows. A large brick smokestack with corbelling stands about halfway into the complex. Multiple additions project from the rear ell to the east: a one-story, end-gable structure with a one-story, hip-roof building attached to its south end; a one-story, flat-roof block with filled in window openings and several original multi-light, metal sash; and a large, two-story, flat-roof, brick structure constructed in 1948. Extensive additions to the north are not visible from the street but are identified on historic Sanborn maps.

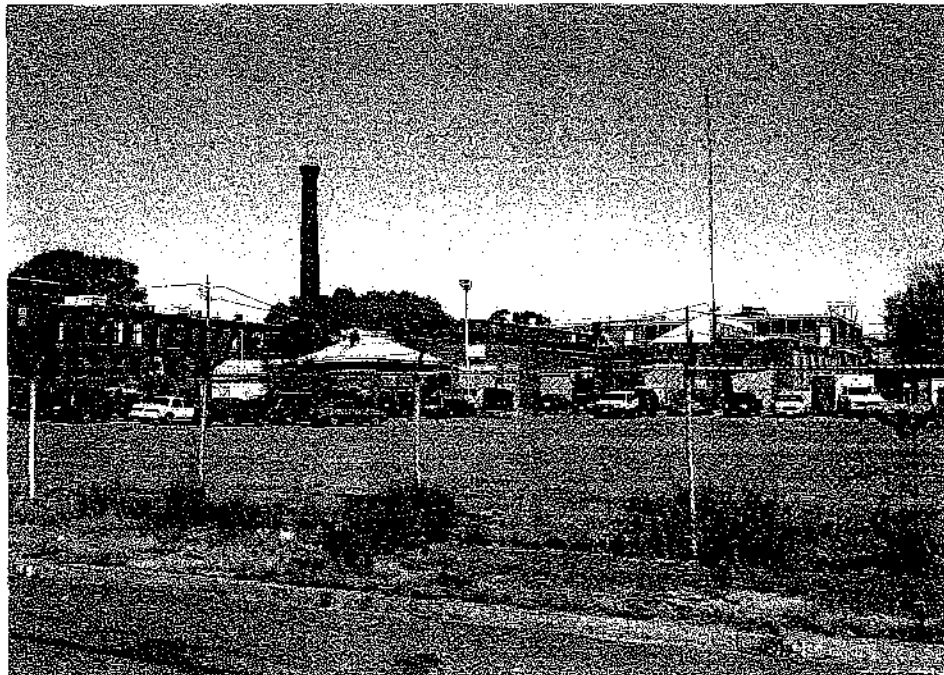
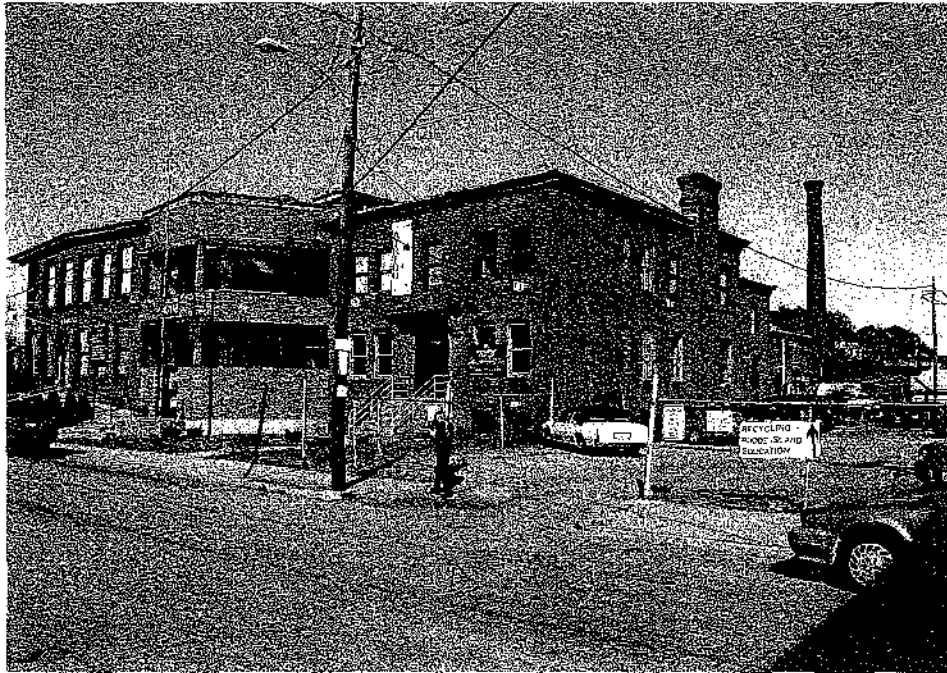
This complex was built for the D & W Fuse Works of General Electric Company around 1904. The company was originally located at 407-409 Pine Street but it was moved to this location after 1903. The complex was used to manufacture "Deltabeston" magnet wire, D & W Fuses and Cut-outs, electric power, lighting, telegraph circuits, and wire insulation. They continued their operations at the site until about 1938. The site was then left vacant until around 1955 when they returned and used it as General Electric's wiring device department. The building has been expanded numerous times, in recent years with the addition of a large, one- and two-story steel frame warehouse structure at its northernmost end (built 1956) and the construction of a new two-story block after 1983.

The building was then used as a packaging facility for Post Tron Systems during the 1990s. It is currently a mixed use building and contains a gym, an Akido and cultural arts center, a café, and the Hathaway Center.

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General Electric Realty Company

Photographs



24 22

Governor Dyer Co-Operative Market

35 Hemlock Street

ca. 1927

Set along Hemlock Street is a long, one-story, 17-bay long structure with a loading dock on its east elevation with loading bays for vehicles. The building is embellished with Art Deco detailing, including a central parapet with geometric designs and stylized panels marking each bay. Numerous pedestrian and vehicular entrances with replacement doors are located along the façade.

To the east, along Rathbone Street, is a one- and two-story, flat-roof structure. The north half of the structure (1974) stands one-story in height with a loading dock and overhanging canopy along its west elevation. Attached to this concrete block structure is a two-story, brick block (1927) with decorative brick stringcourses and a simple cornice. Three pedestrian entrances with replacement doors are located along the façade. Fenestration consists of single and tripled, rectangular, replacement 1/1 sash. A tall brick chimney rises from the north end of this block. A sign reading: "Breakfast – Lunch Restaurant" is located on the façade. A paved parking lot separates the two buildings from one another.

According to the RIHPHC, the building relates to the provisions distribution history and the shift from public Market Square to private provisions warehouse district around cold storage buildings.

The Governor Dyer market was built for the purposes of providing storage and retail facility for fresh fruit and other natural products. The complex was built on land that remained vacant in 1908 and was owned by Nancy A. and William J. Dyer. The property was transferred to the Providence Market Gardeners Association in 1913. It was originally a complex of five or six scattered buildings in 1918 but it grew into eight buildings by 1926. The earliest extant structure on the site is the two-story, brick building along Rathbone Street. The property was again transferred in 1929 to the Governor Dyer Cooperative Market. In 1929, the first annual meeting of the co-op was held (*Journal* 1/27/1929:9). They consolidated their facilities into five brick buildings by 1937. The *Providence Journal* reported that a new home was ready May 1st of 1937 (*Journal* 4/25/1937:7). By 1956, a new building had opened (*Journal* 6/5/1956:19). The Governor Dyer Cooperative Market buildings have been utilized for the same purpose over the years by several different vendors. It currently houses fruit and produce for C & J wholesale facility, Sam's Produce, and Graylawn Farms eggs and poultry.

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Governor Dyer Co-Operative Market

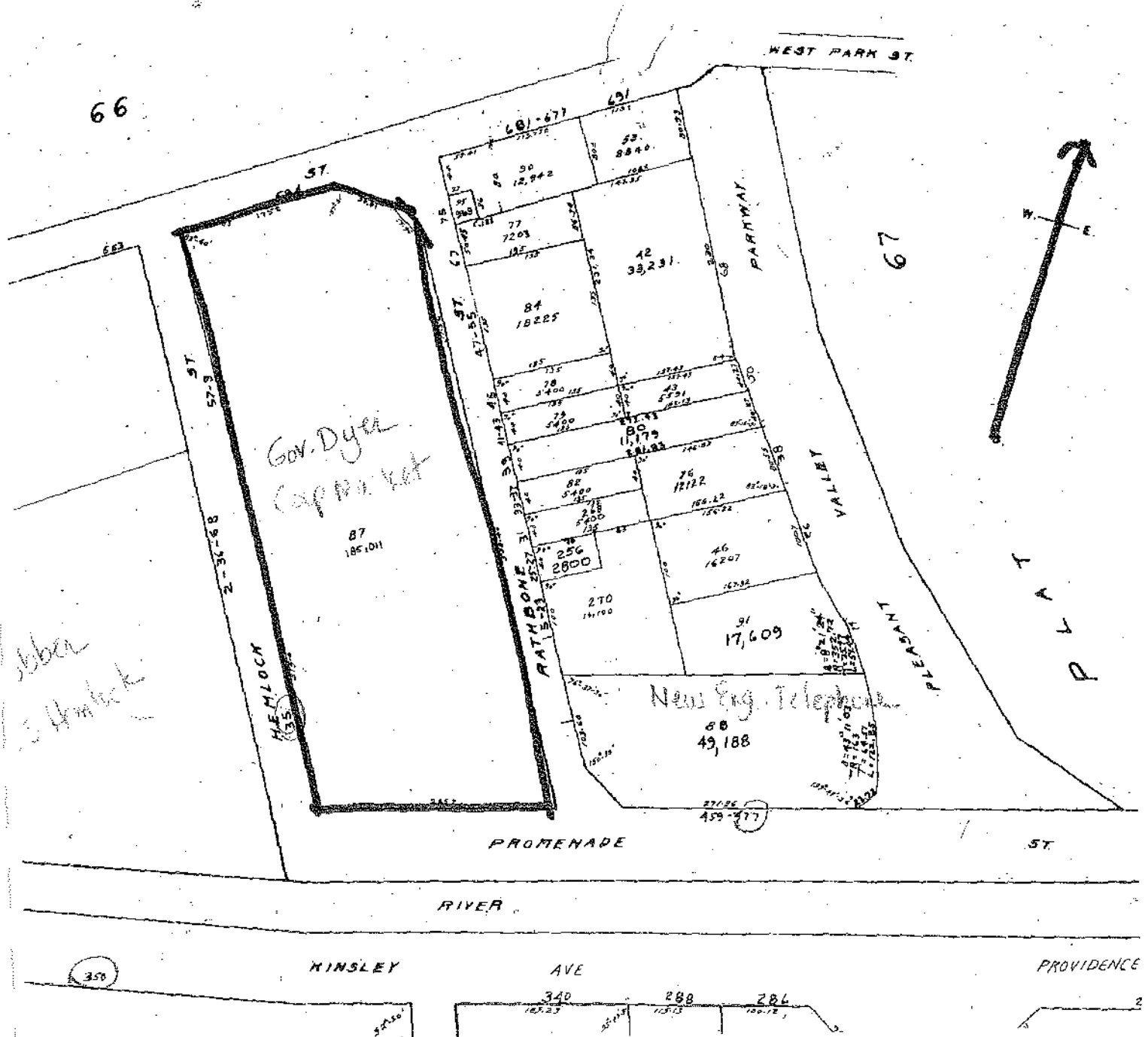
Photographs



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Governor Dyer Co-Operative Market

Assessor's Map



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Rhode Island Locomotive Works / United States Rubber Co.

68 Hemlock Street

late 19th century, early 20th century

At the eastern end of the United Rubber complex stands four buildings set on a larger, irregularly-shaped parcel. Beginning at the eastern end of the property stands two small brick buildings. One is a two-story, flat-roof building set at the street edge facing Hemlock Street (#36). The building features an offset pedestrian entrance on the façade and rectangular window openings with simple lintels and sills and replacement 1/1 sash. The building is embellished with brick corbelling at the cornice line. The structure appears to be a remnant of the Rhode Island Locomotive Works and dates to the late nineteenth century.

To the south stands a one-story, brick building identified as **building #62**. The building is comprised of a flat-roof and gable-roof block. A vehicular entrance with roll top metal door is centered within the gable-roof block; the opposite side features a centered pedestrian entrance set below a boarded up transom. An offset pedestrian entrance is located on the flat-roof block. Fenestration is comprised of rectangular openings now boarded up.

To the west stands a large, three-story, flat-roof building set parallel to Hemlock Street. The structure is identified as **Building #58**. It is comprised of two blocks set at slight angles to one another. Projecting brick piers articulate each bay of the building. Numerous pedestrian and vehicular entrances are located on the east and west elevations of the structure. Fenestration is comprised of rectangular openings with a variety of replacement sash; many openings have been boarded up or filled in. The building is identified as storage and tire repair on historic maps. An overhead walkway connects to **Buildings #51 and #52** to the west. Building #51 is a larger structure comprised of three, three-story blocks. The building rests on a concrete foundation and features pier-and-spandrel construction. Fenestration is comprised of large, rectangular openings with paired, multi-light, original sash and smaller, replacement, fixed sash; several windows have been bricked in. Attached to the north is Building #52, a two-story, flat-roof, brick building notable for its sawtooth monitor roofline. The structure features filled in window openings and vehicular entrances located within a one-story ell. The structure is identified as a Tube Department on historic maps.

The property was originally part of the Rhode Island Locomotive Works and was acquired by the United States Rubber Company in 1918. United Rubber retained ownership of the property through to 1967. The 1983 map identifies the property as the Providence Plant of United States Rubber Co.

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Rhode Island Locomotive Works / United States Rubber Co.

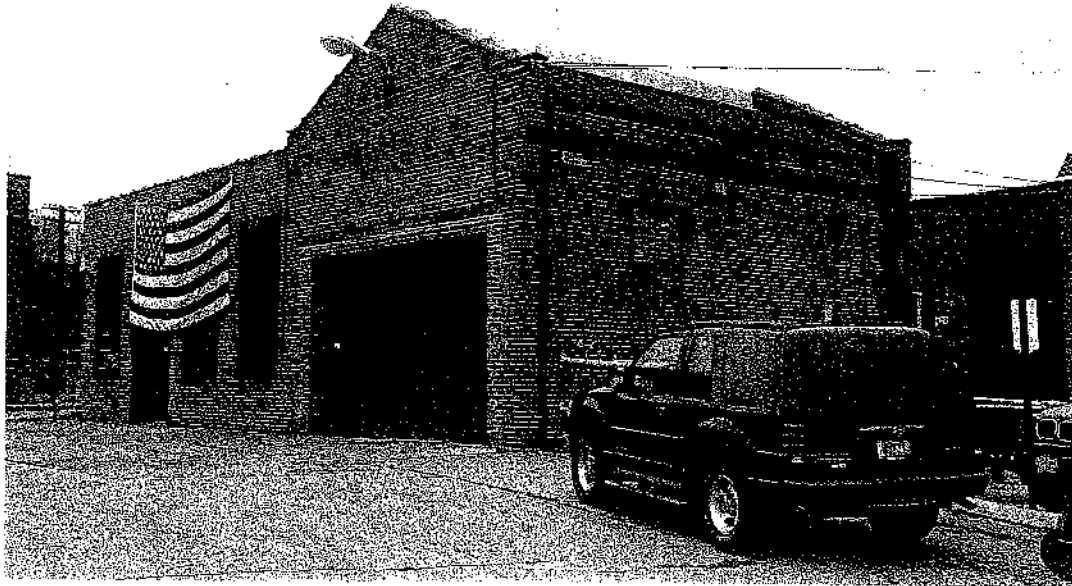
Photographs



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Rhode Island Locomotive Works / United States Rubber Co.

Photographs



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Rhode Island Locomotive Works / United States Rubber Co.

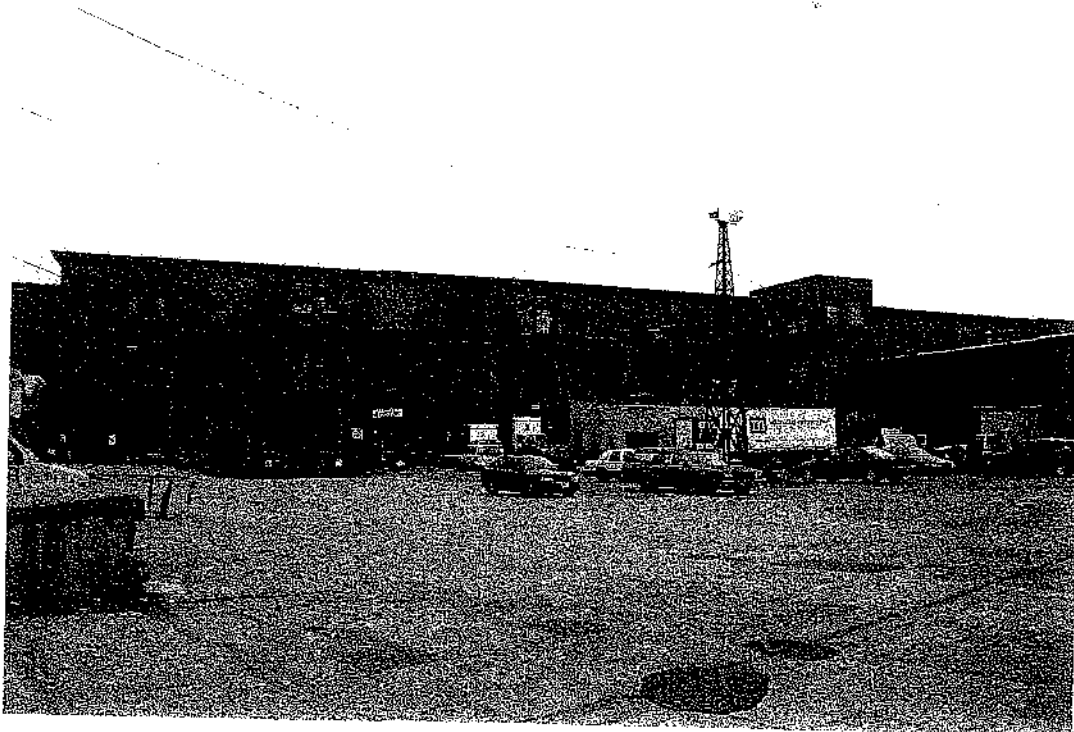
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Rhode Island Locomotive Works / United States Rubber Co.

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Rhode Island Locomotive Works / United States Rubber Co.

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Rhode Island Sales Company
230 India Street
ca. 1875

It is a two-story, flat-roof, rectangular, brick building on the corner of India and Gano streets. The modest structure features vehicular entrances on its south and east elevations and a single, offset, pedestrian entrance on its north elevation. A painted sign remains on the building's north elevation. Fenestration is comprised of single, rectangular window openings that are framed by simple lintels and sills and are now boarded up.

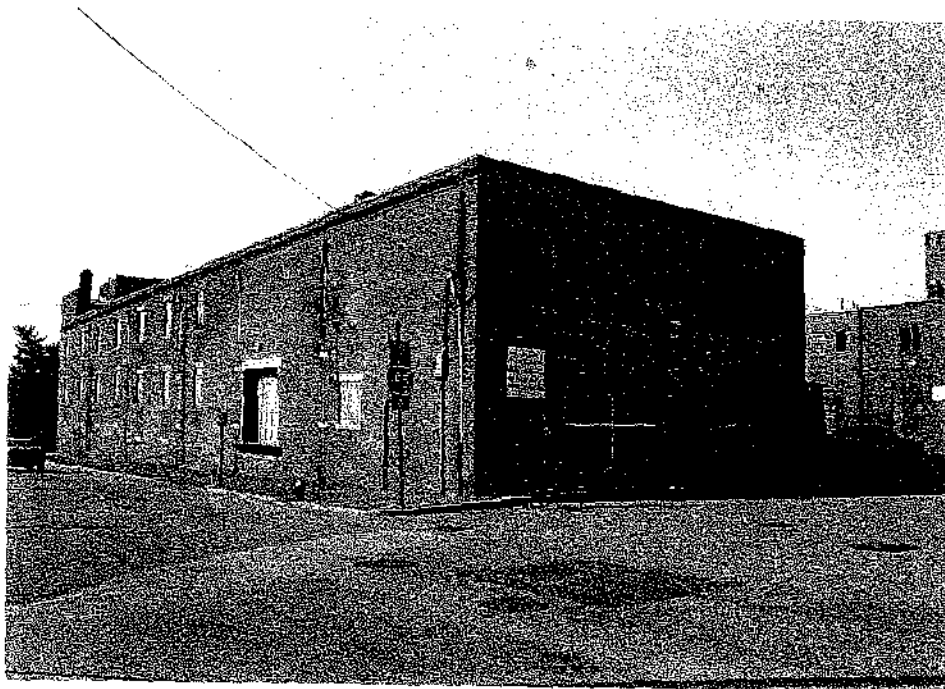
The building was originally part of a complex dating back to 1875 when the property was owned by the Union Oil Company. The complex was close to transportation routes such as the New York New Hampshire Railroad and India Point Wharf and had several oil storage buildings. The complex was acquired by the American Cotton Oil Company around 1919. In 1926 William E. Bowen owned the central complex and buildings west of Ives Street. The buildings east of Ives Street would later become Eastern Asbestos Company and Rhode Island Sales Company. By 1937 all that was left were the former oil storage buildings and the Asbestos Co. building, which housed the Rhode Island Sales Company.

The Rhode Island Sales Company building was acquired by Brown University in 1981. The building complex is currently owned by Brown University and used as their storage facility.

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Rhode Island Sales Company

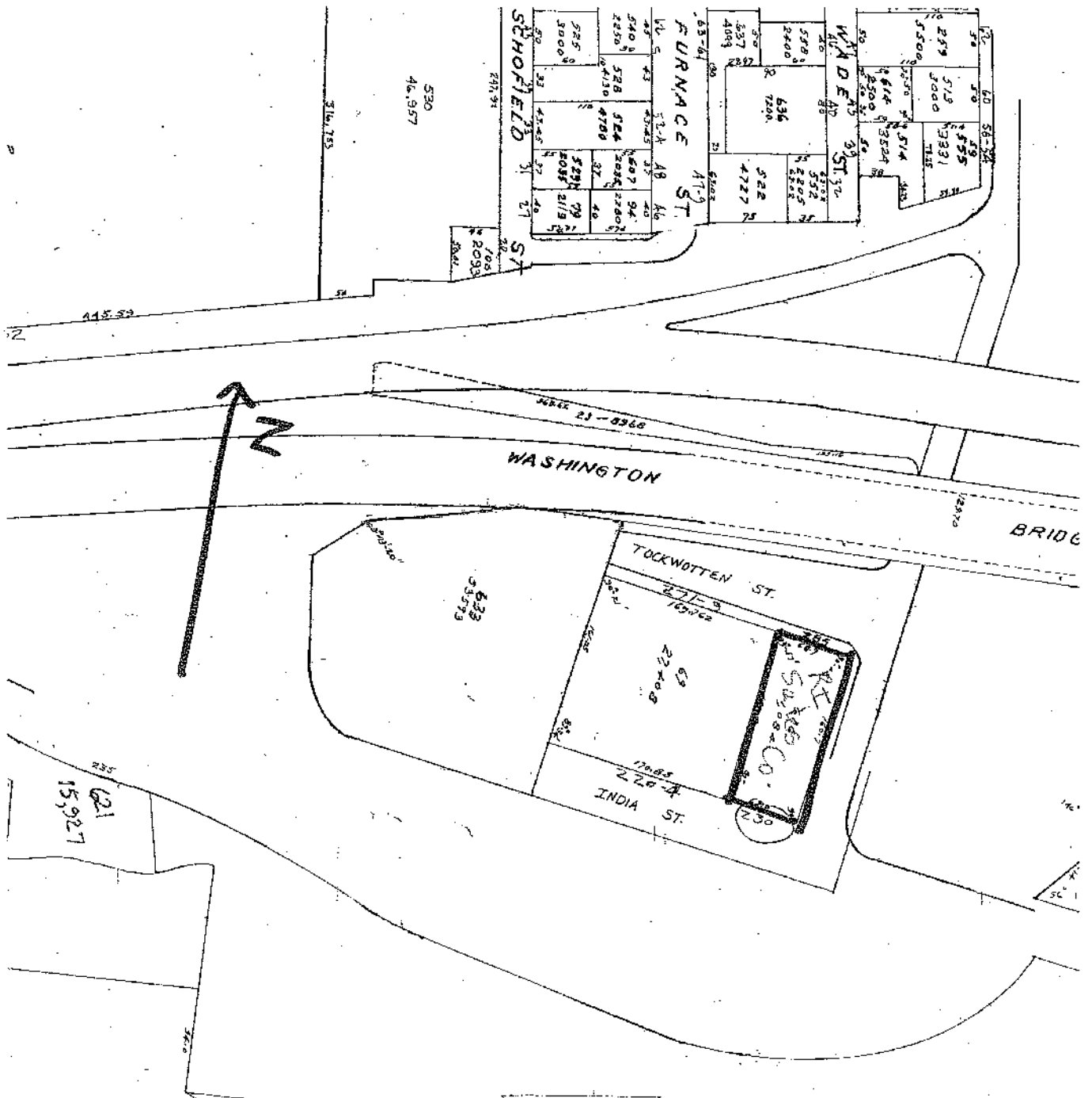
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Rhode Island Sales Company

Assessor's Map



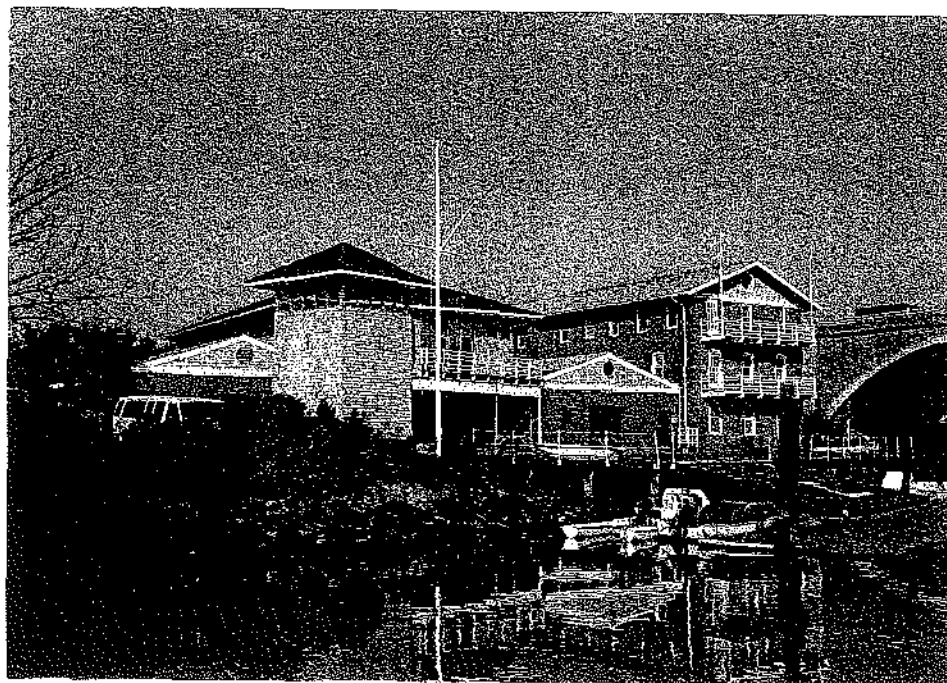
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American Oyster Company
250 India Street (formerly 315 Tockwotten)
ca. 1900

The complex is comprised of several one-, two-, and three-story, brick and wood blocks set along Narragansett Bay. The northern-most block of the complex is a three-story, end-gable, brick structure with 6/6 sash windows and balconies with plain rails on the second and third stories of its east elevation. Attached to the south is a one-story, gable-roof structure with a vehicular entrance on its east elevation. A large, two-story, hip-roof, wood shingle block features a wood deck with simple rail. A one-story, gable-roof block stands to the south with a two-story, hip-roof tower to the southeast. Loading docks lead to the water.

Over time several alterations were made to the original complex. It began as a square brick structure surrounded by several wooden structures as shown on the 1908 map. By 1918 additional wood buildings were added to the site and the brick building was attached to one of the larger wooden structures. By 1937 the complex had been extensively altered; several of the wood buildings were demolished and two new iron clad structures had been added onto the main brick/wood buildings. Later (ca. 1952) the complex would be combined with the Saltsea Packing Company. *(Due to the extent of alterations to the building, it is not included in the ICBP.)*

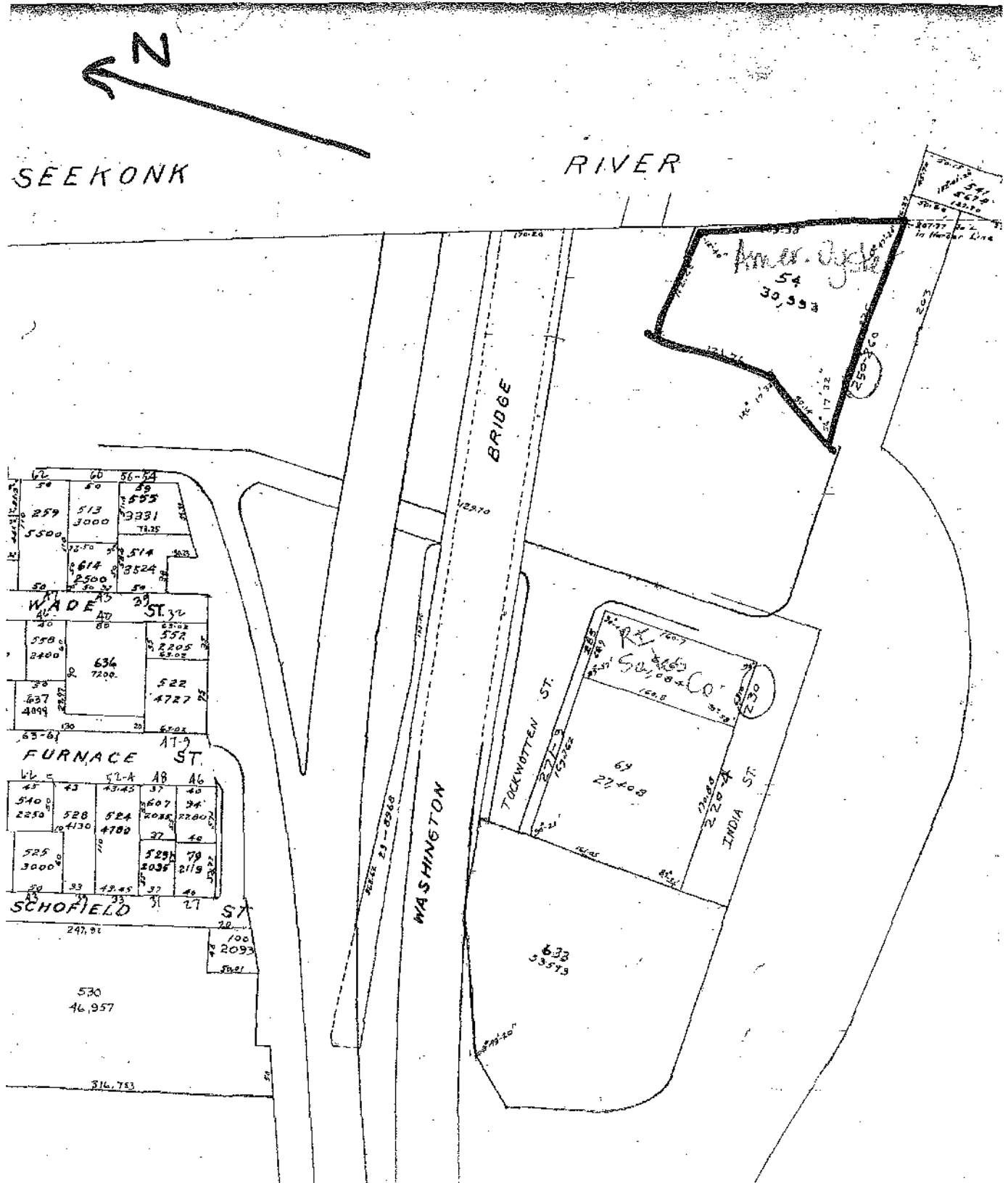
The American Oyster Company was a large complex built around 1900. It was constructed near several other fisheries and at least one other oyster company. Its location helped the company flourish due to its proximity to transportation corridors such as the New York, New Hampshire Railroad and Narragansett Bay. The company operated at the site until Saltsea Packing Company (a neighboring business) bought it out around 1952. The Saltsea Packing Company owned and operated the site until it was purchased by Brown University in 1966. The building is currently used as the Hunter S. Marston Boat House.



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American Oyster Company

Assessor's Map



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Rochambeau Worsted Company
60 King Street
ca. 1923

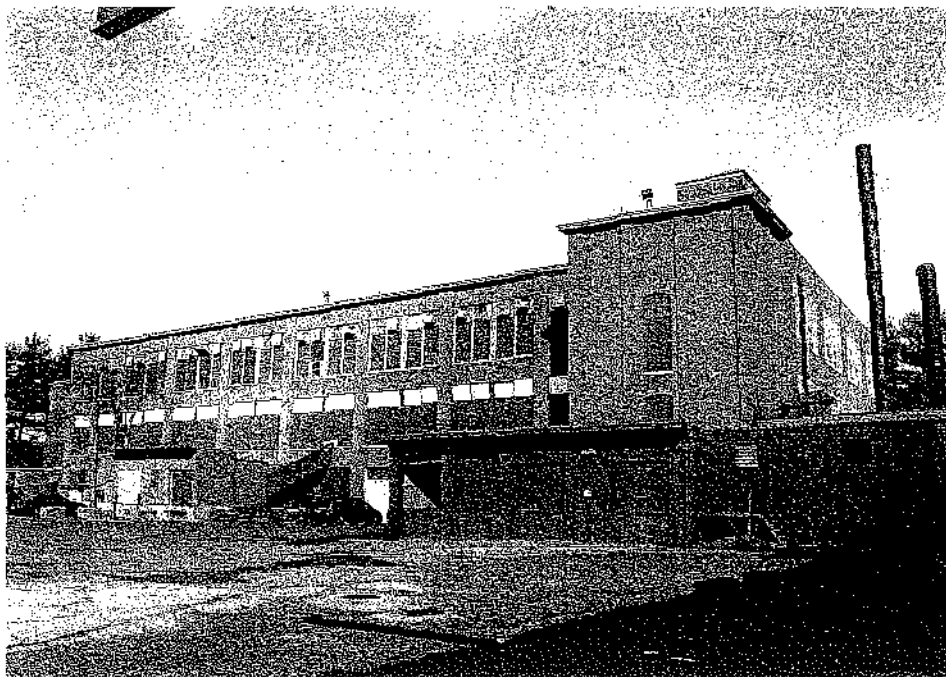
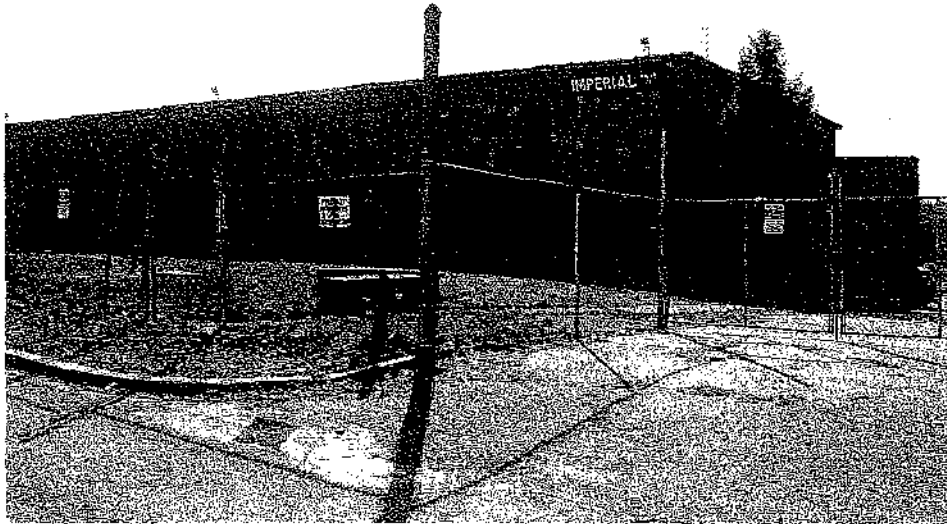
It is a large, two- and three-story, brick, rectangular building set on the south side of King Street. Due to a change in slope, the building's façade appears as a two-story structure, while the rear elevation has an exposed third floor. Brick piers mark each bay of the building. Modern signage identifies the building as the Imperial Knife Company. Fenestration consists of mostly rectangular, multi-light, fixed and awning sash windows set in groups of four on the façade; windows on the rear elevation have been either entirely filled in or partially. Numerous vehicular entrances with roll-top metal doors are located along the rear elevation. A one-story, rectangular, brick ell projects from the rear of the building. The ell features both pedestrian and vehicular entrances. The property is bound by a chain link fence. Both ells are identified as Factory Buildings on historic maps.

The main block of the building was constructed ca. 1923, the same year that Rochambeau Worsted Company was established. The company produced French spun Merino yarns, worsted, rayon, silk and specialty blends. The 1926 map identifies the structure and shows a large brick building surrounded by two storage buildings, which made up the complex. As the company expanded production, it also expanded its plant, adding a large ell to the rear which appears on the 1937 Sanborn map. City directories list Rochambeau Worsted at this location throughout much of the twentieth century. The 1983 Sanborn map identifies the building's occupant as Imperial Knife Company. The building is currently vacant.

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Rochambeau Worsted Company

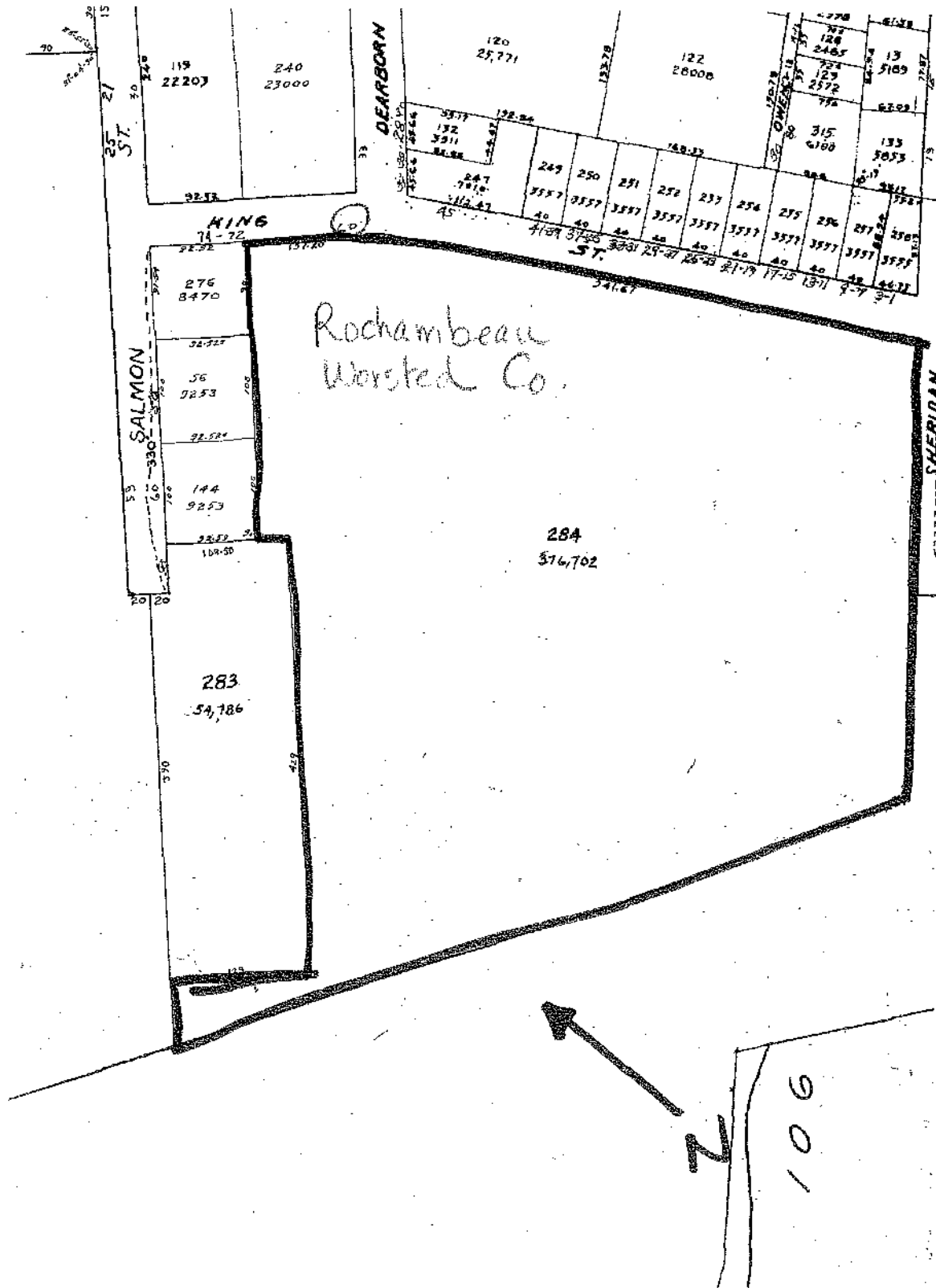
Photographs



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Rochambeau Worsted Company

Assessor's Map



Clason Architectural Metal Works

430 Kinsley Avenue

ca. 1903

The two-story main building has a slightly-pitched end-gable roof, brick walls, and stone trim with a five-bay wide facade. There is a two-story, five bay addition on the rear, and a one-story concrete block addition on the side of the rear ell. The windows are paired, rectangular with replacement metal sash set within segmental arched openings with stone sills. The main entrance is offset on the façade, with paired doors set below the transom, and a projecting wooden hood. Additionally, the building features two exterior, brick chimneys, projecting piers between each bay, and star shaped tie rod ends.

The building dates to 1903 and was originally about 80 feet in length. It has been expanded three times, the rear brick extension utilizing square metal frame windows characteristic of early twentieth century industrial buildings. A modern, concrete block ell was added by the current owner.

Clason Architectural Metal Works was established in 1903 and operated out of 428-432 Allens Avenue. The company built a rectangular, brick, two-story building on 430 Kinsley Avenue for use as an office and works. Clason Architectural Metal Works manufactured artistic and ornamental copper and galvanized iron for roofing. Parts manufactured included gutters, conductors, metal skylights, metal ceilings, and the patented Clason snow guard for all kinds of roofs. A small wooden shed was built in the back for storage. This shed was later converted into an iron garage in 1918. Several other alterations were made to the site which included two wood additions to the garage between 1918 and 1926. One was directly attached to the shed while the other stood nearby.

The company changed its name from Clason Architectural Metal Works to Clason-Miller Company in 1925. The company merged with Miller Iron Co. ca. 1924 and became Clason Miller. Around 1927 Samuel Everett converted the building into a shoe manufacturing company named the Everett and Barron Company. In the mid-1950s, the building was occupied by a jewelry manufacturer. The building's use was once again changed when the Eagle Tool Company purchased the site between 1960 and 1970. They are the current owners of the building. It neighbors Eagle Square, a site currently being redeveloped for commercial use.

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Clason Architectural Metal Works

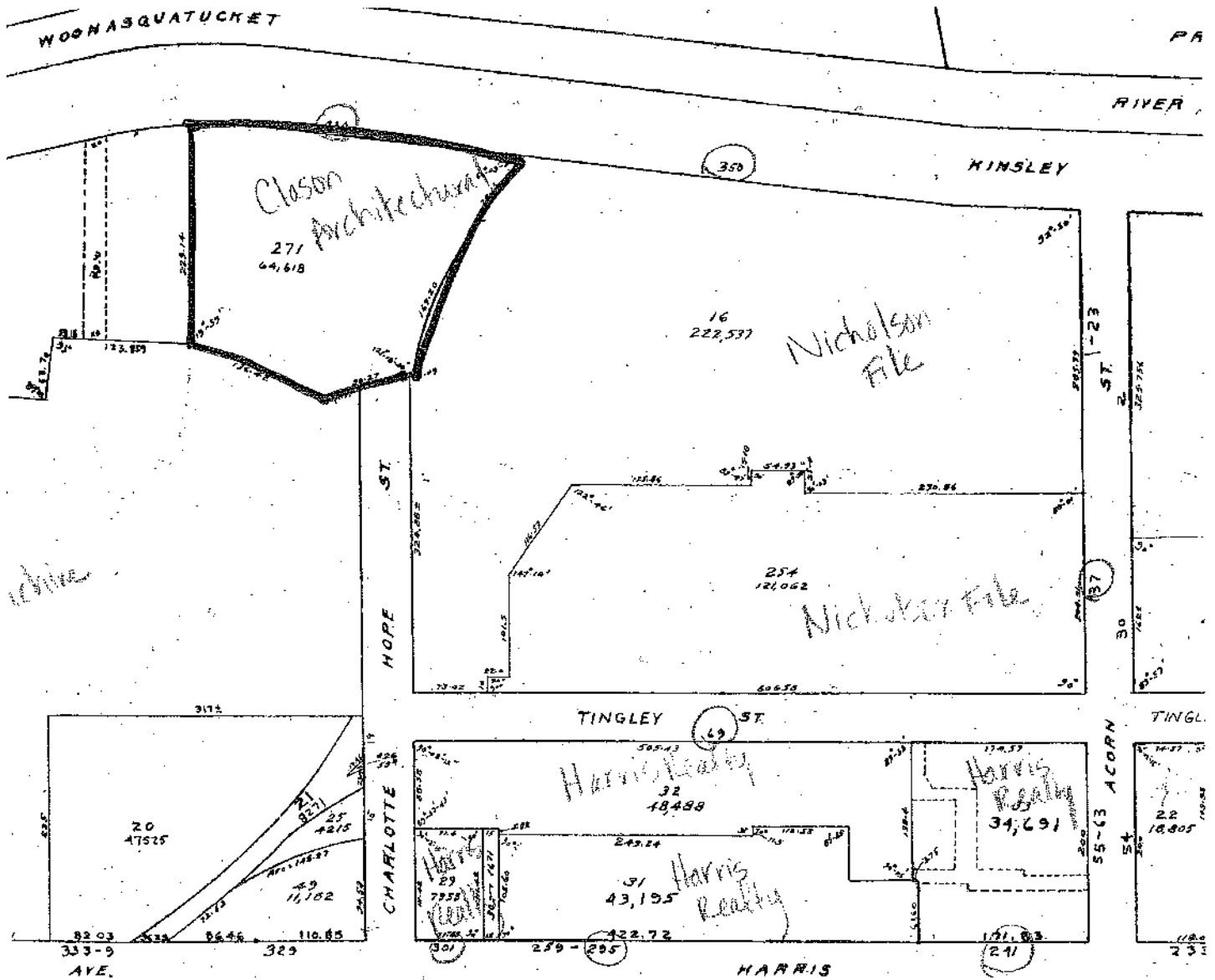
Photographs



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Clason Architectural Metal Works

Assessor's Map



PLAT 27

PROVIDENCE, R.I.

Showing parcels of real estate as assessed, DEC 31, 2000

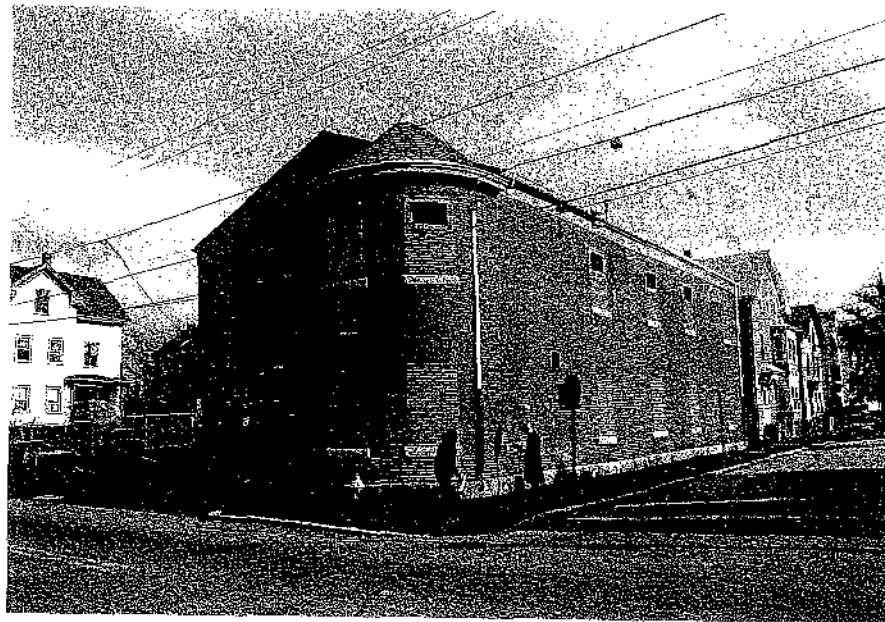
SCALE 1" = 20'

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Providence Fire Department Ladder #8/ Laurel Hill Avenue Fire Station
108 Laurel Hill Avenue
1902

Architects Sanders and Thornton designed this two-and-a-half-story structure in a similar style to the Douglas Avenue station. 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 brick structure has a hipped slate roof and a projecting curved bay in the front. The original vehicular entrance on the façade has been bricked in and features a single pedestrian entrance. A second pedestrian entrance is offset on the façade, towards the projecting bay. The end gable has been covered over with vertical wood. Fenestration is comprised of rectangular openings with stone lintels now bricked in. Small fixed sash windows have been installed in several of the window openings. A single, round-arch opening with keystone is located on the second story level of the façade.

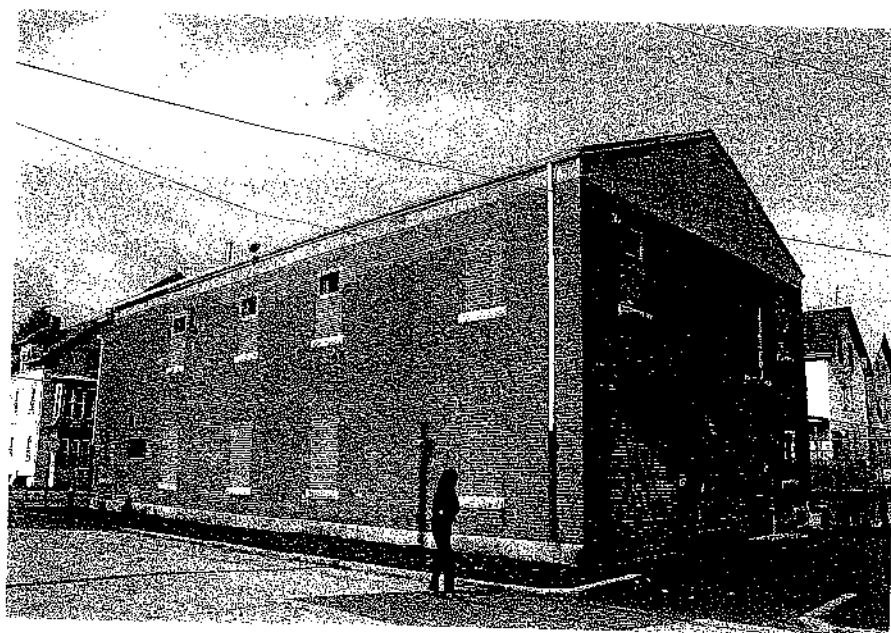
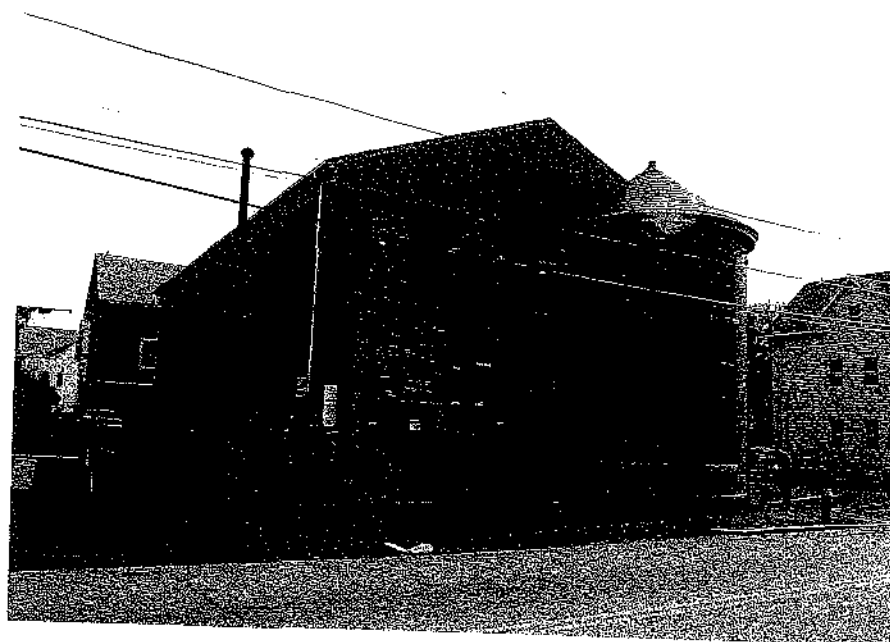
Constructed in 1902 for use as a fire station, the building ceased to function as a firehouse sometime between 1948 and 1952 (Woodward 1986:194). At one point it served as Vinnie Pazienza's home and boxing studio. Today it houses apartments and a warehouse.



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Providence Fire Department Ladder #8/ Laurel Hill Avenue Fire Station

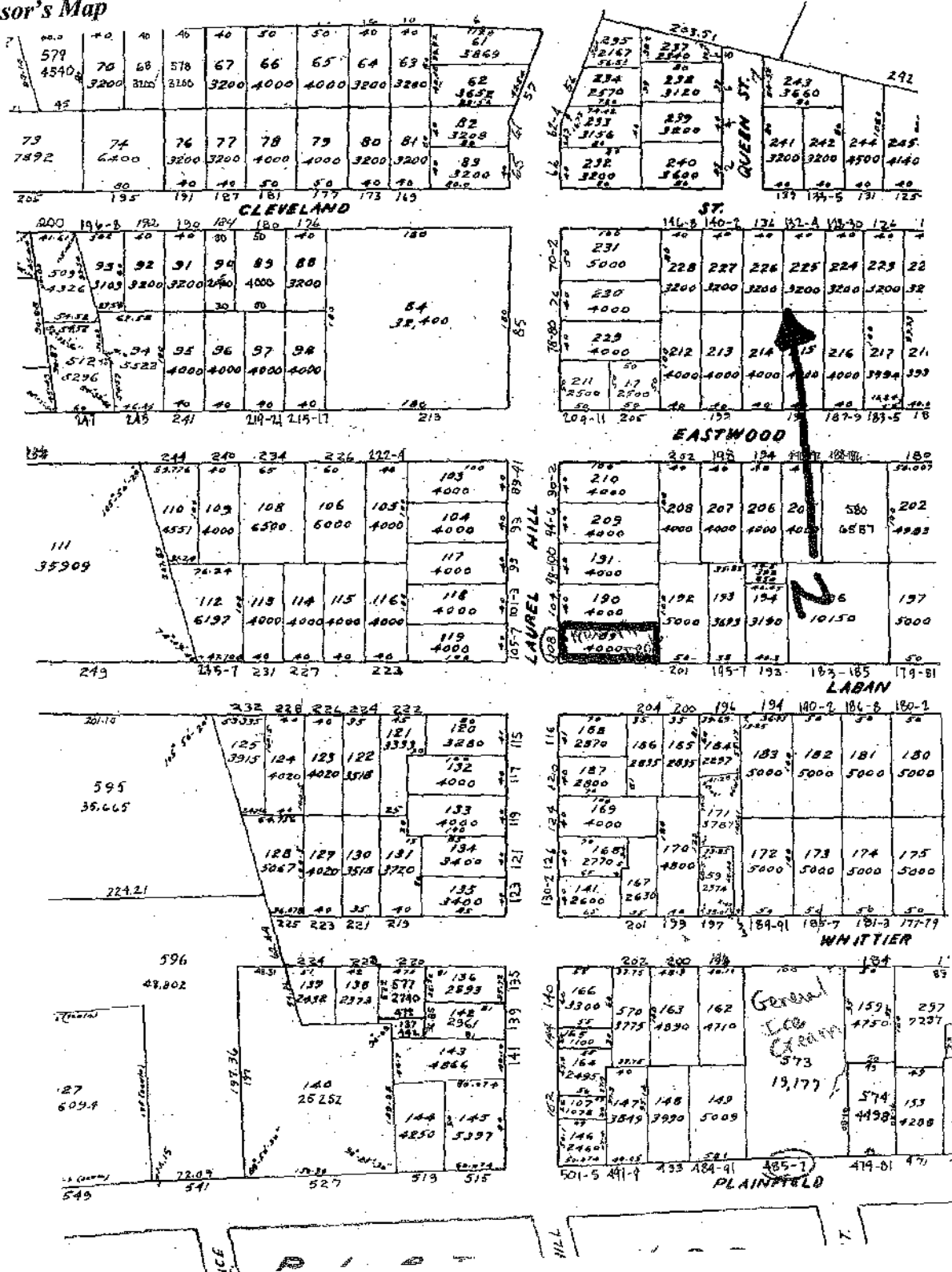
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Providence Fire Department Ladder #8/ Laurel Hill Avenue Fire Station

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Baird-North Co. / Hassenfeld Brothers
51 Lexington Avenue/ 861 Broad Street
ca. 1919

It is a three-story, brick, flat-roof, 7-by-20-bay structure with a raised basement, a metal cornice, and stone trim. The main pedestrian entrance is offset on the Broad Street façade, with metal and glass doors, sidelights, and decorative grillwork. A set of concrete steps and a ramp with metal rail provide access to the main entrance. Secondary pedestrian entrances are located within segmental-arch openings along the façade. There is also a brick chimney on the façade with the numbers "861" on it. Fenestration consists of segmental-arch openings with replacement, paired, 1/1 sash with stone sills. Rectangular, single-light, fixed windows illuminate the basement. A chain link fence surrounds an area of green space with paths and benches to the rear. A paved parking area is located to the front (east) of the building.

The building was constructed in the early twentieth century, prior to 1919 when it appears on the map as the Baird-North Company Building. The three-story building featured office space and a showroom on the second and third floors; all the manufacturing needs of the gold and silversmithing company were met on the first floor. The Hassenfeld Brothers textile company acquired the building in 1929-30 from the Baird North Company.

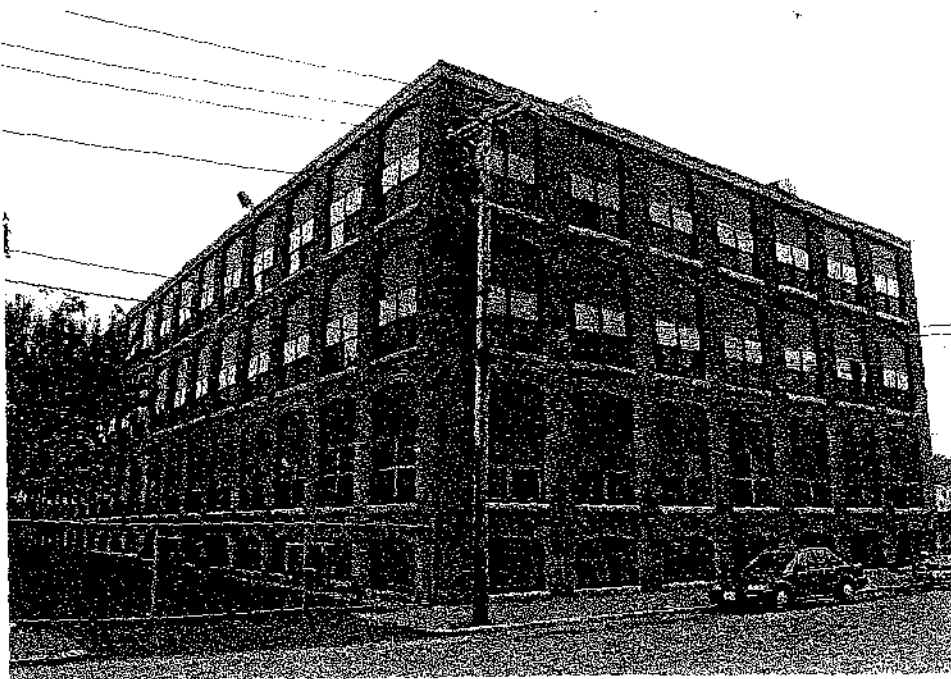
According to the company's corporate history, the two Hassenfelds, Henry and Helal, founded Hassenfeld Brothers in 1923. They started out selling textile remnants and later began the manufacture of pencil boxes and other school supplies. In 1943 they expanded their product lines to include paint sets, wax crayons, and doctor/nurse kits. By the late 1940s their annual sales had reached \$3 million. In October 1968 the company went public and changed its name to Hasbro Industries, Inc. Famous Hasbro toys include the original G.I. Joe, Mr. Potato Head, Transformers, and My Little Pony. Throughout the company's 75 year history they have gone on to acquire other, smaller toy and game companies (such as Milton Bradley and Playskool) and have grown exponentially and internationally.

By the 1940s the Hassenfelds had moved out and the building at 861 Broad Street was referred to in local directories as the Maurice C. Smith building. As such it housed mainly shoe and jewelry manufacturing operations, including the Maurice C. Smith Company (shoe manufacturers), Bondel Footwear, Curtis Jewelry Manufacturing Company, Bishop Typesetting, the Star Polishing Company, and the Narragansett Lithograph Company. In 1987 plans of the building showed 36 alternative housing units. The Alternative Housing Association purchased the property in 1992.

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Baird-North Co. / Hassenfeld Brothers

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Paragon Worsted Mills / Earnescliffe Worsted Mills

Manton Avenue
1897, mid-20th

It is a sprawling complex of one-, two-, and three-story brick structures set on the northeast side of Manton Avenue, southwest of the Woonasquatucket River. The western-most block stands two-stories in height with a flat roof. Numerous window and door openings have been altered through the addition of infill and replacement windows on the first floor of this block. Slightly projecting brick piers articulate each bay of the rectangular building. Fenestration is comprised of rectangular, multi-light fixed sash with awning centers. Historic maps note this structure as being used for weaving and inspections.

A two-story, brick-faced hyphen connects this block to a large, three-story, rectangular structure with a slightly-pitched end-gable roof. The structure sits on a concrete foundation and features rectangular windows with multi-light metal sash; those on the first floor have been partially bricked in and replaced with smaller, single-light fixed (?) sash. A two-story, brick, flat-roof factory building is attached to the rear of this structure.

An overhead brick walkway connects this building to a two-story, flat-roof building (noted as Factory Building on historic maps) to the south. This Factory Building is one of three blocks added to the complex between 1926 and 1937. The second block is attached to the south and stands two-stories in height with a flat roof. To the northeast is a three-story, flat-roof structure that stands on the banks of the Woonasquatucket River. All three blocks were used for factories according to the 1983 Sanborn map.

The complex was constructed in the late nineteenth century for use by Earnescliffe Worsted Mills, who is identified as the property's occupant on the 1908 map. Earnescliffe Worsted, established by Guile and Waterhouse (formerly of Riverside Mills), had established itself on Westminster Street in Olneyville with a "rear" factory along the waterfront by the turn of the century. The original worsted mill was designed and engineered by George Leach. In the 19th century, the area now defined by Delaine Street, Manton Avenue and the river was home to a number of smaller-scale industrial operations: a tannery, a button factory, wood and coal yards, etc. A second mill, 150' x 60', was built in 1900.

In 1911 Earnescliffe Worsted was acquired by Aram Milot and Pierre Fleurant who formed two companies: M & F Manufacturing and Paragon Worsted (Edward Connors and Associates 2001). Paragon Worsted, manufacturers of woolen and worsted goods, was listed as the occupant of the property in the 1917 business directory. According to the city directory, Paragon Worsted was incorporated in 1909. According to a *Providence Journal* article, a new addition was added to the building in 1931 (*Providence Journal* 8-23-31); this addition appears on the 1937 map. The company was sold to Indian Head Mills in 1963, the same year that weaving ended at the plant (*Providence Journal* B1-2-63:1; J5-1-63:26). The next year, the property was sold to the Jewel Case Corporation of Providence. The buildings were left vacant until AirCraft Braid purchase the property in 1964 (*Providence Journal* J4-3-64; B4-15-64:47).

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A variety of companies have occupied the buildings since 1970, including Capitol Tool & Finding (ca. 1970); Electric Precision Circuiting (ca. 1970); Holdsworth Manufacturing (ca. 1970); ABC Realty Co. (ca. 1980); Feeley Box Inc. (ca. 1980); Viro Creations Inc. (ca. 1980); RI Communications (ca. 1980). The complex continues to be occupied by small manufacturers and companies to the present day.

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Paragon Worsted Mills / Earnescliffe Worsted Mills

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Atlantic Delaine/Atlantic Mills

Manton Avenue, 25 Aleppo Street
1852, 1863, 1871, 1882, 1893, 1899 et seq

A complex of buildings fronting on Manton Avenue with the Woonasquatucket River, its original power source, running behind the complex. The main building (**120 Manton Avenue**; 1871 and 1882) is a three-and-one-half-story, brick building notable for its two domed towers and granite balustrades; one cupola survives. Other buildings include a four-story brick mill (1871), a three-story brick mill (1893) designed by F.P. Sheldon, and a four-story brick mill (1899). The Woonasquatucket River passes through the complex with at least three small bridge crossings of steel beam construction.

25 Aleppo Street stands a gasometer and storehouse associated with Atlantic Mills. The 50' diameter brick structure was constructed in 1852 and connects to a mid-twentieth century, one-story brick and cinderblock building fronting on Manton Avenue. Originally used as a gasholder by Providence Gas Company (*see separate entries*) in a process of releasing flammable gas from the heating of coal in a retort, the structure was later used as storage for Atlantic Mills. Gasworks were commonly associated with large-scale textile mills of the nineteenth century. The structure was built at the same time as the earliest of the Atlantic Mill buildings across Aleppo Street. This facility is one of three surviving gas plants in the city of Providence (others are located in Elmwood and the Wanskuck Historic District). Further down Aleppo Street (plat 63, lot 441) is a one-story, hip-roof, brick building with corbelling below a wood cornice. This building was part of the gas manufacturing plant and, along with the gasometer, was part of the Atlantic Delaine complex across the street.

The original Atlantic Delaine factory was originally located near the junction of Hartford, Plainfield, and Manton streets. The company was founded in 1851 by General C.T. James to manufacture delaine - a wool muslin, which was one of the earliest mass produced worsteds. In 1863 the company commissioned architect Clifton A. Hall to design a new mill. What was built was a three-story, brick, pier-and-spandrel style mill on Manton Avenue. It had an unusual round-domed tower that was topped by a glass lantern. This mill had its own gasometer, as the company chartered its own gas company, and built the complete works to supply light for its mills. The worsted mill contained rooms for worsted, spinning, spoiling, warping, and dressing. It also had a water tank on the roof and fireproof vaults in the basement to store wool and other goods.

The company went bankrupt in the Panic of 1873 and the buildings were eventually sold at auction and incorporated as Atlantic Mills by the new owners. In 1882 a new mill was erected next to the 1863 building, and was almost identical (including the domed tower).

Over time other buildings were added to the complex, including a four-story brick mill for dyeing and finishing, a three-story worsted mill, a brick office building, and another four-story brick mill. This last building had segmental arch windows, granite sills, and a slightly pitched roof.

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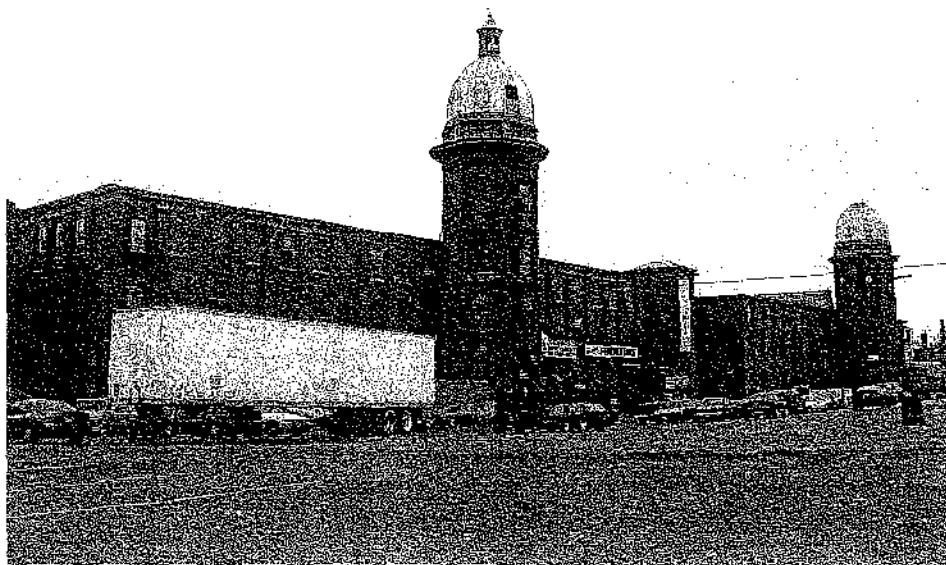
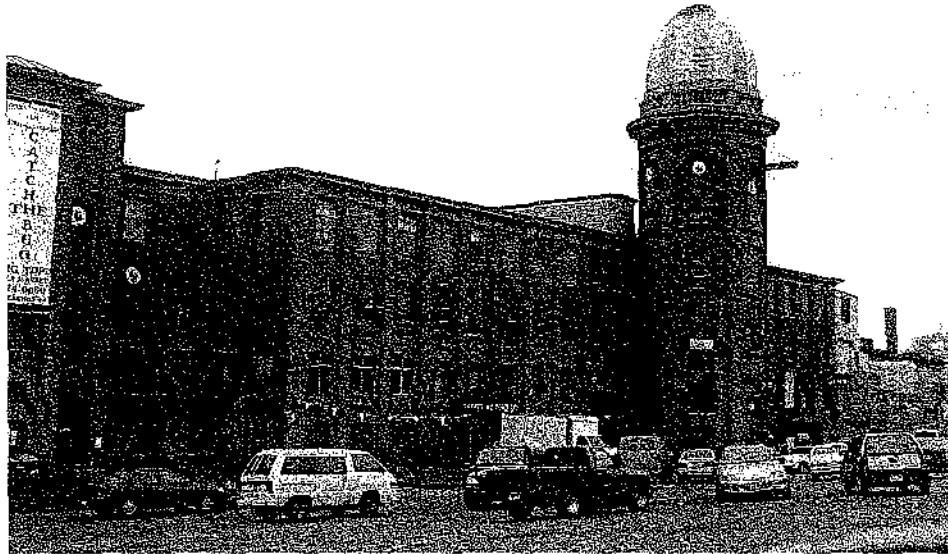
By the late 1880s the company was known for its worsted and cotton-wrap fabrics. The Atlantic Mills operation was the largest in Providence, employing over 2000 workers and its impressive mill complex was a noted Olneyville landmark. The company expanded into khaki manufacturing at the turn of the twentieth century (which proved successful since the government used khaki to manufacture uniforms). Atlantic Mills was bought out by the A.D. Julliard Company in 1904, who continued to run it for nearly fifty years until it, like many New England textile companies, went out of business (Woodward 1986; RIHPHC 1981; Kulik 1978).

Today the former worsted mill complex is used by a variety of commercial enterprises. Some of the businesses located there include a furniture store, a carpet warehouse, and a nightclub.

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Atlantic Delaine/Atlantic Mills

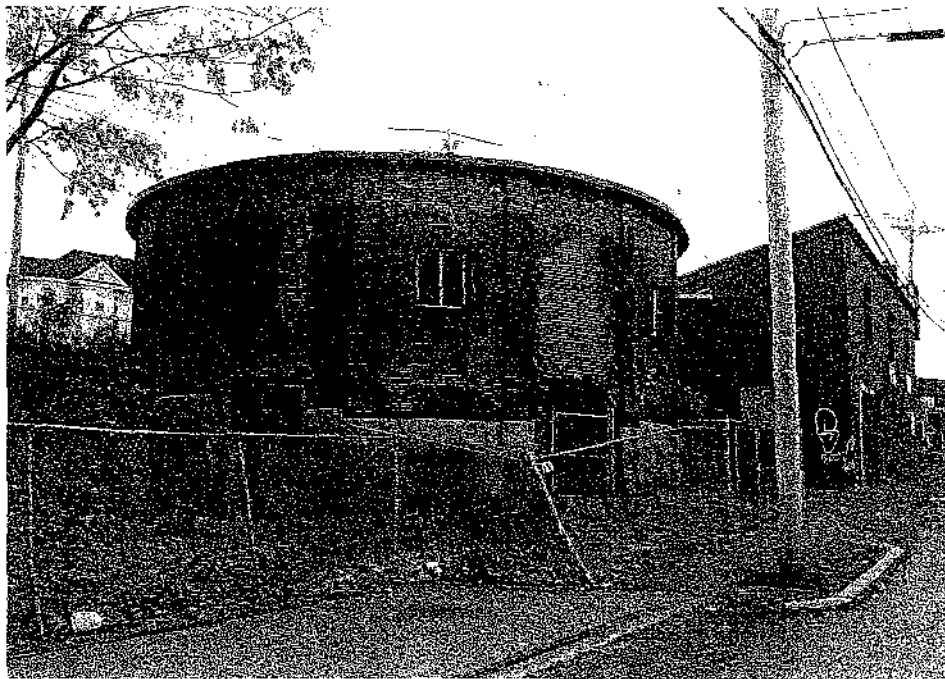
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Atlantic Delaine/Atlantic Mills

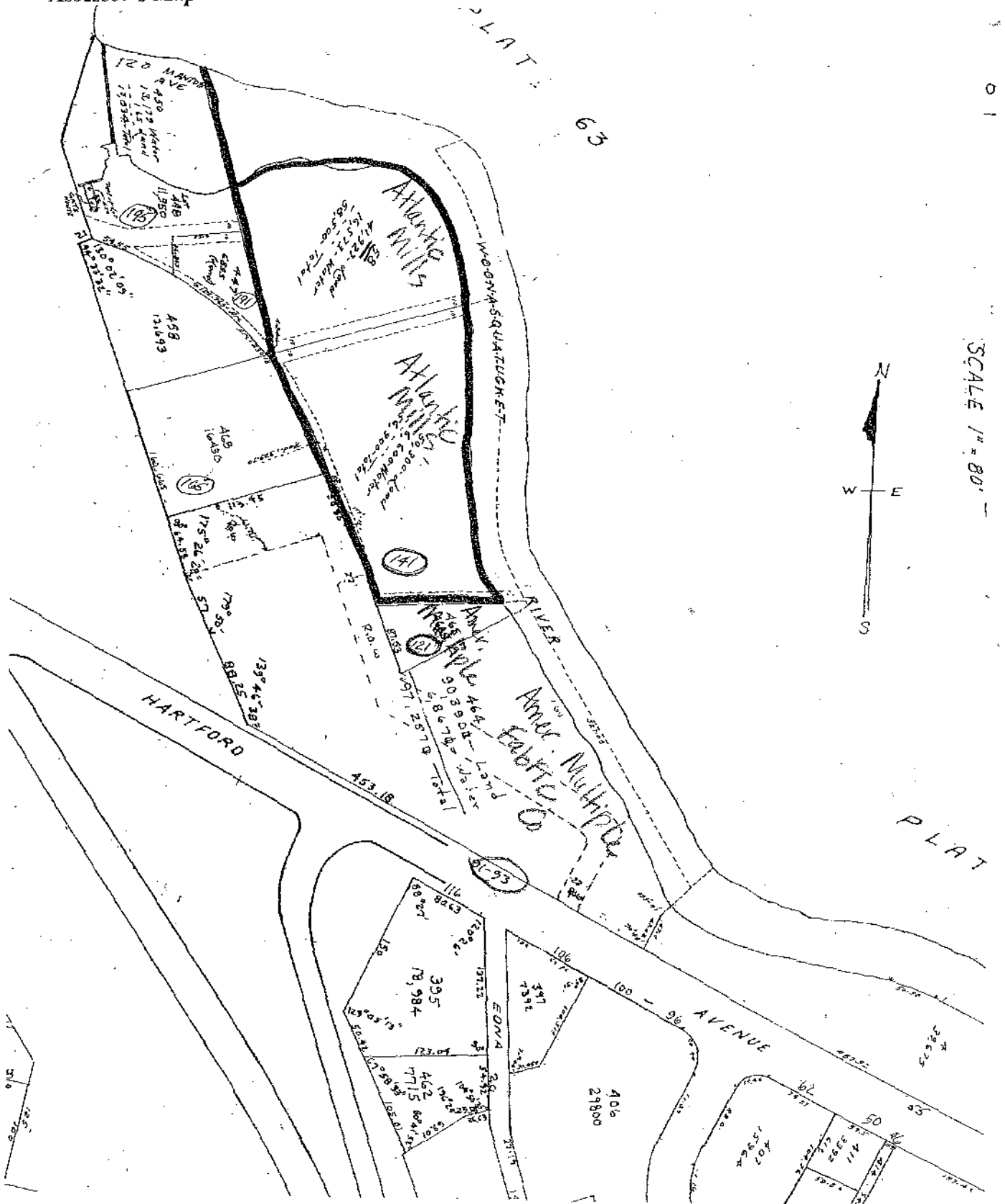
Photographs



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Atlantic Delaine/Atlantic Mills

Assessor's Map



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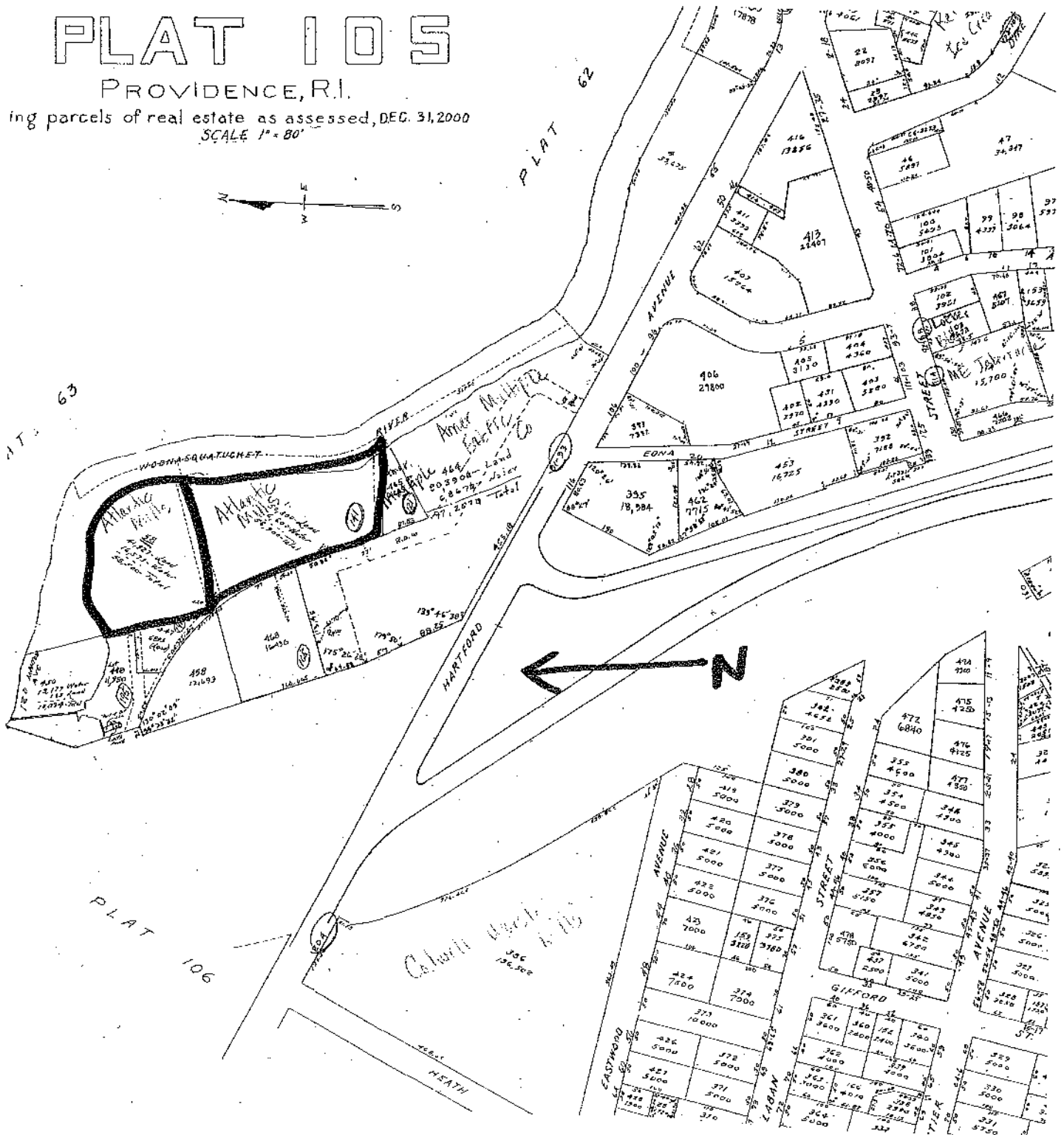
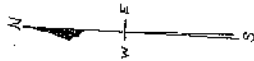
Atlantic Delaine/Atlantic Mills

Assessor's Map

PLAT 105

PROVIDENCE, R.I.

ing parcels of real estate as assessed, DEC. 31, 2000
SCALE 1" = 80'



Assessor's Map



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Imperial Pearl Company
21 Manton Avenue
ca. 1930

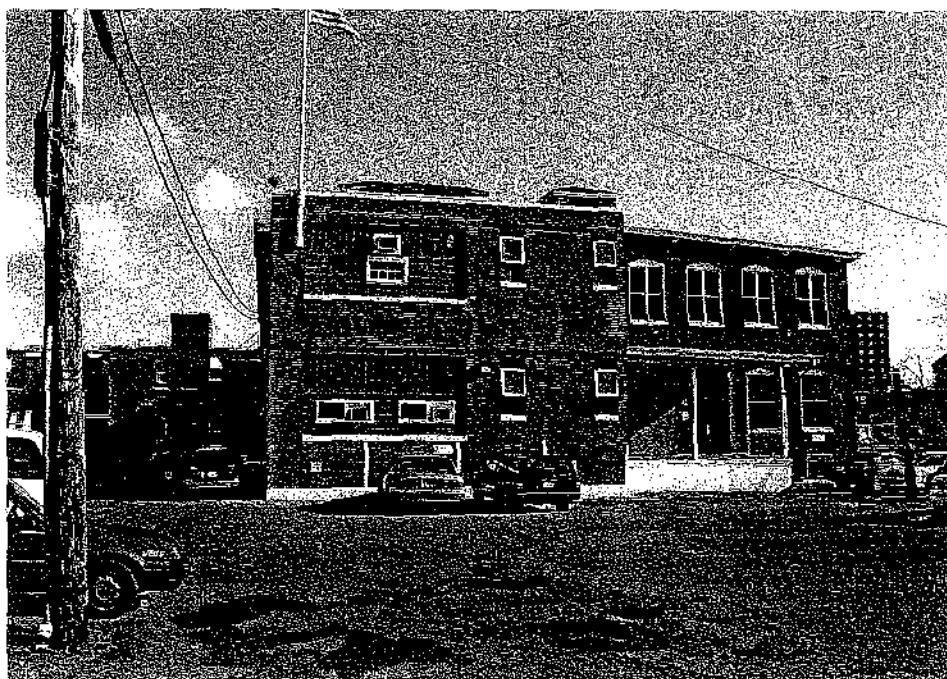
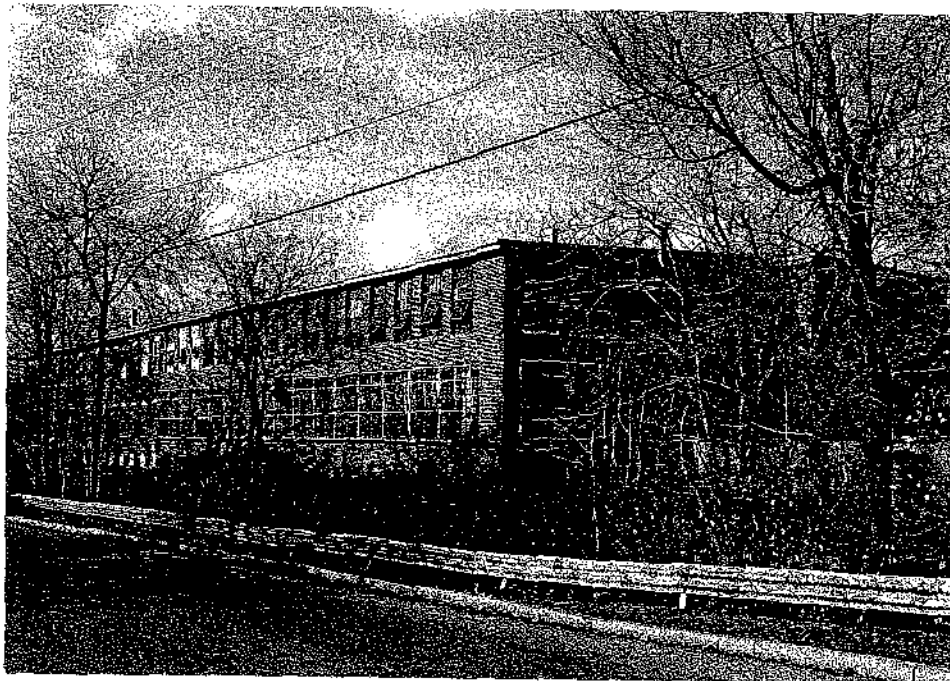
This two-story, flat-roof, brick, L-shaped building was once home to the Imperial Pearl Company. The building is set back from Manton Avenue on the banks of the Woonasquatucket River. The building's primary entrance is located on the facade of the two-story block that is set perpendicular to Manton Avenue, within a one-story, shed-roof porch with simple supports. The long, rectangular building features an overhanging wood cornice with exposed rafter ends. A projecting, two-story, flat-roof ell is offset on the facade and is identified as an office on historic maps. Fenestration is comprised of paired, 1/1 sash windows set in segmental-arch window openings. The rear (east) portion of this block features multi-light, fixed and awning sash windows. Windows on the projecting office block feature glass block with small, multi-light, fixed sash and single, 1/1 sash.

The building was constructed on the site of the Olneyville Hay & Grain Company buildings. The 1919 map shows a row of one- and one-and-one-half-story, wood-frame structures on this site. The building was constructed prior to 1937, when it is shown on the map and identified as Imperial Pearl Company. The company was incorporated in 1928 with a capitalization of \$13,000 under the leadership of Anthony P. Morse, president. The property continued to be occupied by Imperial Pearl as a pearl warehouse and for jewelry manufacturing throughout much of the twentieth century. Extensive plant modernization was completed in 1946 with continued modernization of the plant and its facilities in 1947 (*Journal* 6/2/1946:S2, 9; 2/23/1947:S2, 6). The 1983 map show the building and identifies it as a factory building for the Tanyard Corporation, the property's owners. Today the former factory is home to the Cathedral Art Company ("Since 1920").

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Imperial Pearl Company

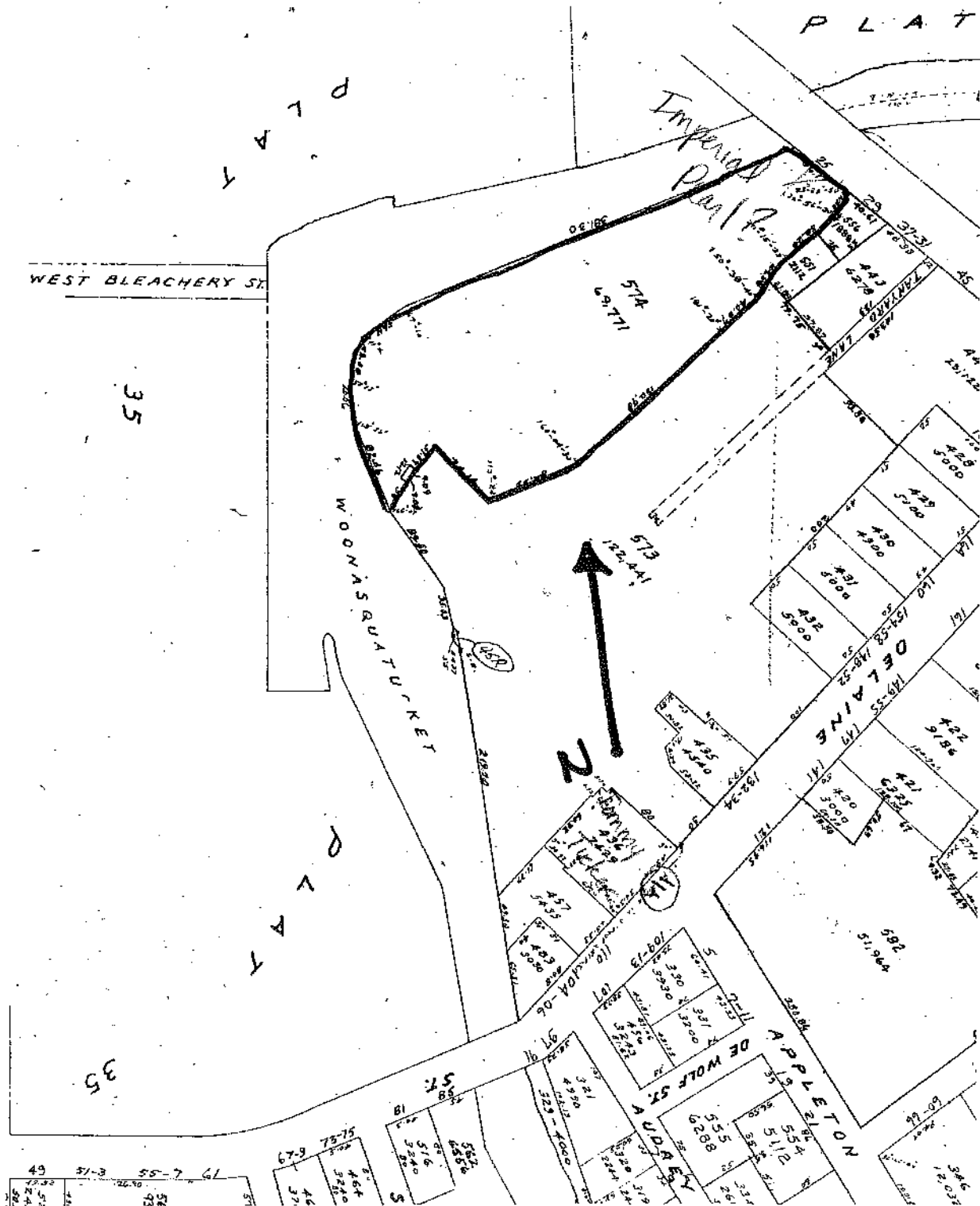
Photographs



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Imperial Pearl Company

Assessor's Map



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Dyerville Mills

588 Manton Avenue

early 20th century/pre-1919

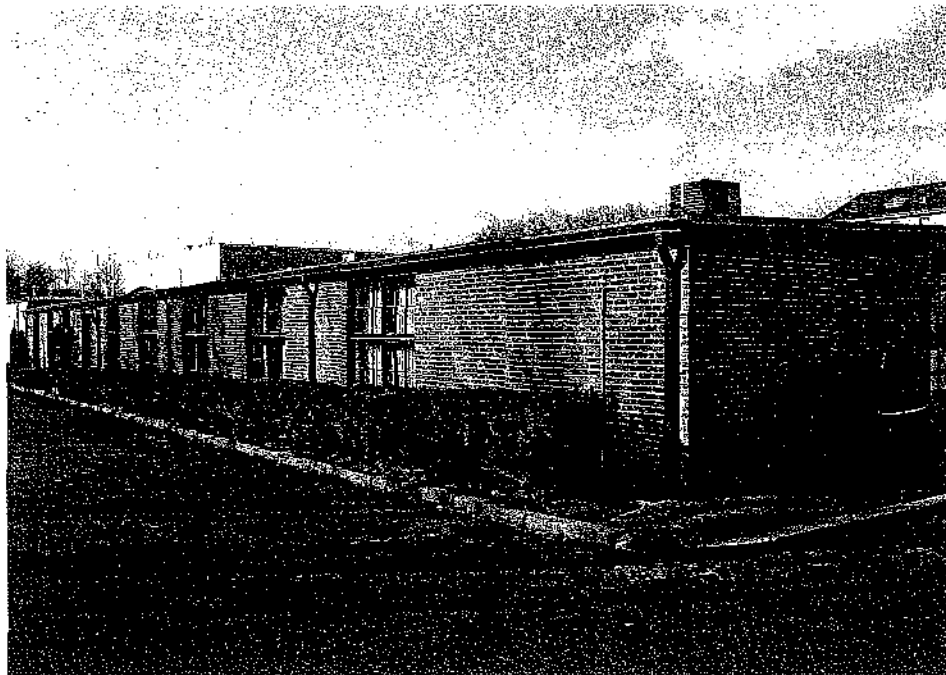
A one-story, brick, flat-roof building constructed as a warehouse in the early twentieth century. The main entrance is recessed and features a wood door with concrete steps and an iron railing. The main building is trimmed in wood and has rectangular, double hung 6/9 windows set below 6-light transoms. It has three one-story additions extending from the southwest elevation of the main block. The addition visible from Manton Avenue is a one-story, concrete block, rear addition with a wooden parapet, fixed windows, and two vehicular entrances.

The building was constructed in the early twentieth century, prior to 1919 when it appears on the Sanborn map of that year. The building was operated by Joslin Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of shoe lacings who also operated out of 608 Manton Avenue (*see separate entry*). 588 Manton Avenue was used for twisting and was later used as a warehouse. Joslin Shoe continued to occupy the building and during War World II had major contracts, which may have facilitated the construction of three additions to the rear of the original block. These additions were added to the south elevation of the warehouse block in the 1960s as noted on Sanborn maps. The building is now home to Cowan Plastics.

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Dyerville Mills

Photographs



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Dyerville Mills
608 Manton Avenue
1835
NR individual

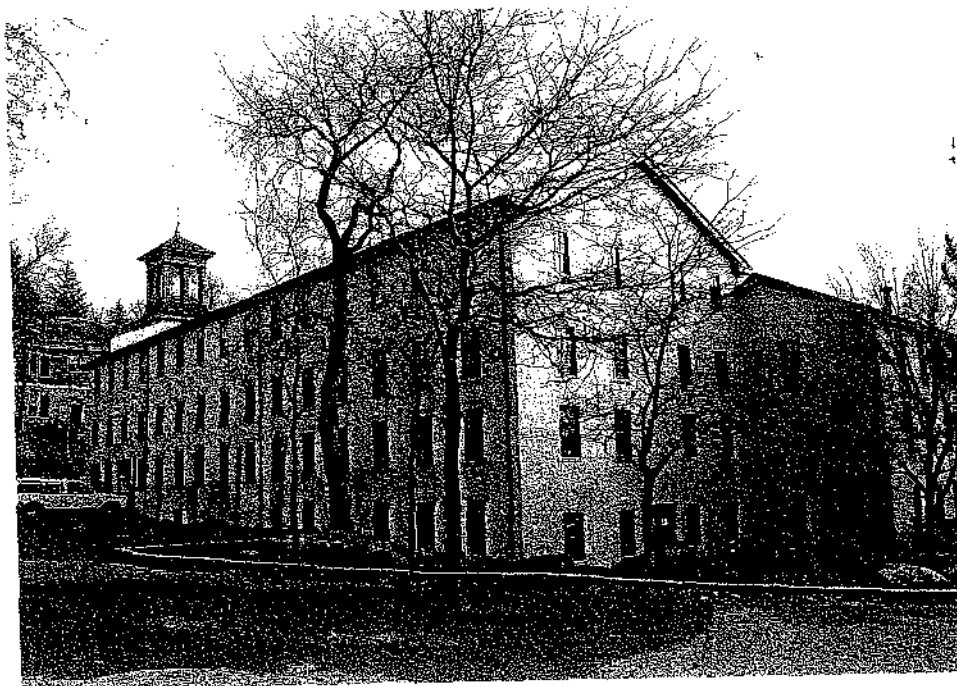
The mill is a well-preserved example of industrial architecture, and is probably the oldest and least altered mill in Providence. The three-and-one-half-story, L-shaped structure was designed in the Greek Revival style with stuccoed rubble stonewalls and a gabled roof. A four-and-one-half-story, hip-roof tower rises at the outside corner of the L. The tower is capped by an arcaded wood belfry with Italianate detailing, which was probably added in the 1860s. A stone, three-story picker house is located on the southwest side of the mill, creating a U-shaped structure. Several entrances into the building are located along the north and west elevations. The building is trimmed in wood and stone, and in addition, has diamond shaped tie rods in three rows along the façade and side elevations. Fenestration is comprised of rectangular, 6/6 and 8/8 sash with granite sills and lintels. Architecturally this building represents the transition from small wooden frame mills to larger masonry structures (NR).

Elisha Dyer formed the Dyerville Mills company in 1835 as a cotton mill. His son Elisha Jr. eventually took over the business and ran it until it was sold to Truman Beckwith in 1867. Beckwith, along with his son, Amos, was the owner of the largest cotton brokerage firm in the city. By 1903 the mill was producing laces and braids for the Joslin Manufacturing Company (who had just opened a mill across the Woonasquatucket River). The 1919 Sanborn map identifies Joslin Manufacturing Company as the occupants of the Dyerville Mill, which included 588 Manton Avenue (*see separate entry*). At that time, the several one- to two-story additions on the rear of the warehouse were not yet constructed. As the textile industry in New England faltered Joslin made attempts to diversify, but to no avail. The mill was sold to a wholesale grocery firm, who remained there until the 1970s. The 1950 directory lists Eastern Engraving Co. Inc., What Cheer Food Co., and Leonard Jewelry at this address.

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Dyerville Mills

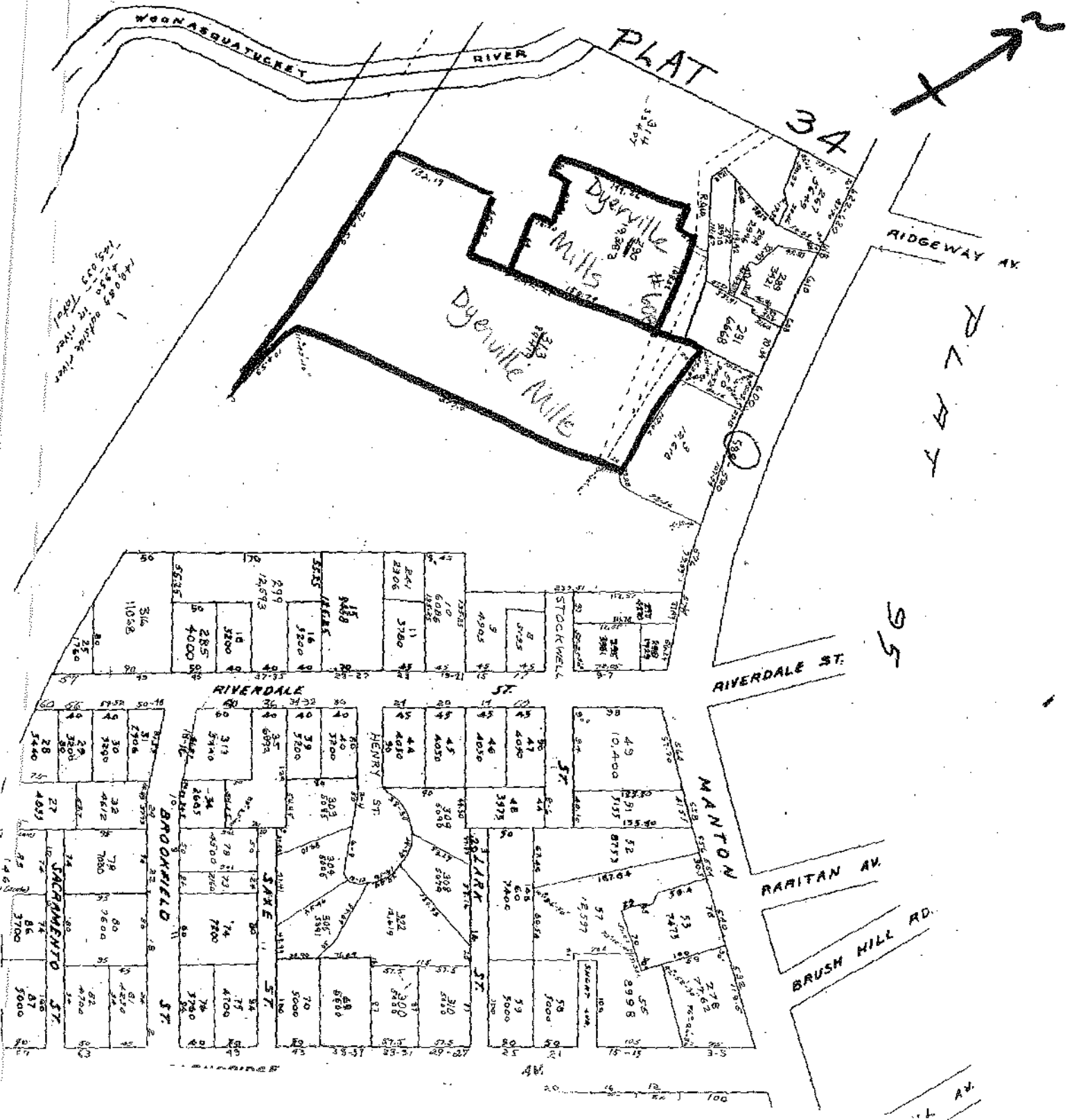
Photographs



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Dyerville Mills

Assessor's Map



Fruit Hill Avenue School - demolished

921 Manton Avenue
1888

The building was not included in the ICBD and was demolished in September 2002.

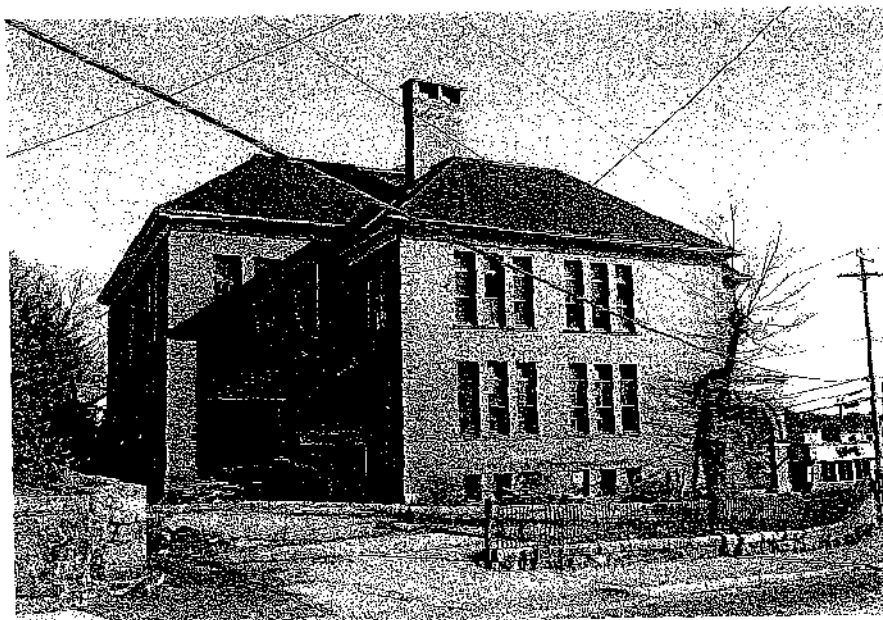
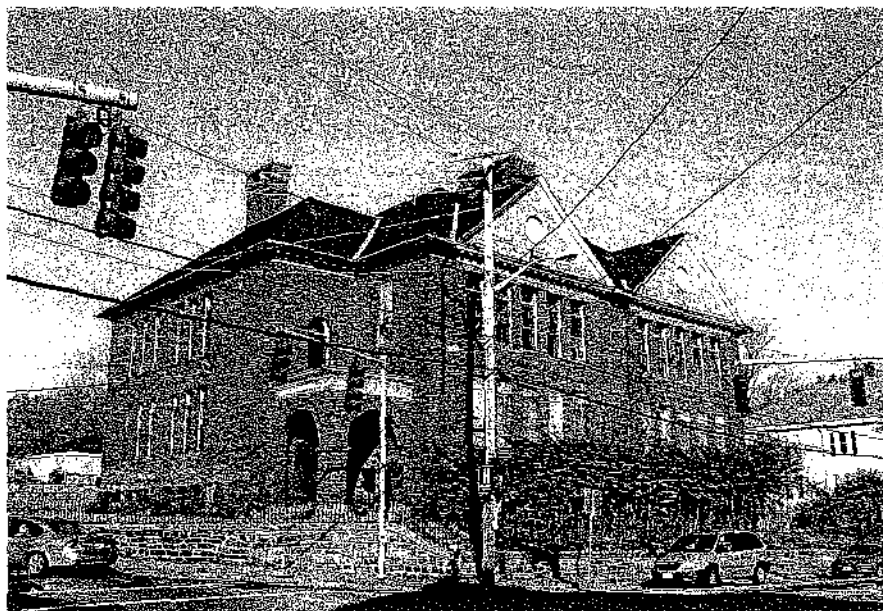
The two-and-one-half-story, hip-roof, T-shaped brick building is surrounded by a low stone retaining wall. The building stands prominently at the northeast intersection of Manton and Fruit Hill avenues. The classically-detailed building is embellished by a projecting wood cornice supported by modillion blocks, brick quoins marking the edges, and round-arch entrances. The main entrances are boarded up and set within one-story, flat-roof projecting vestibules at each end of the façade (south elevation). Paired, round-arch openings feature brick corbelling and quoining. Two large, gable-roof dormers project from the front roof slope of the building. Each is clad with wood clapboard and feature a central, boarded up oculus. Fenestration consists of 4/4 light sash set below fixed, two-light windows set in groups of three. Several window openings have been boarded up and many windows have broken panes. Three brick chimneys project from the roof of the building; each is embellished with modest brick corbelling. A vehicular entrance is located at the rear of the building.

The Fruit Hill Avenue (Manton Avenue) School was constructed as a public grammar school in 1888 and was one of 61 new public schools built in Providence between 1870 and 1900, during a period of massive immigration. Designed by the prominent local firm of William R. Walker & Sons, the schoolhouse has stood vacant for more than a decade. Despite its neglected condition, the building retains much of its original architectural character. The building remained under the ownership of the City of Providence until 1977 when it was transferred to John P. Hawkins and Harry J. Hoopis. Subsequent owners include the Providence Redevelopment Agency, the Suburban Land Company, and the Murphy Financial Group. The building is privately owned and ripe for adaptive reuse as commercial or residential space. The building is an important and contributing piece of the historic context of the surrounding mill district.

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Fruit Hill Avenue School - demolished

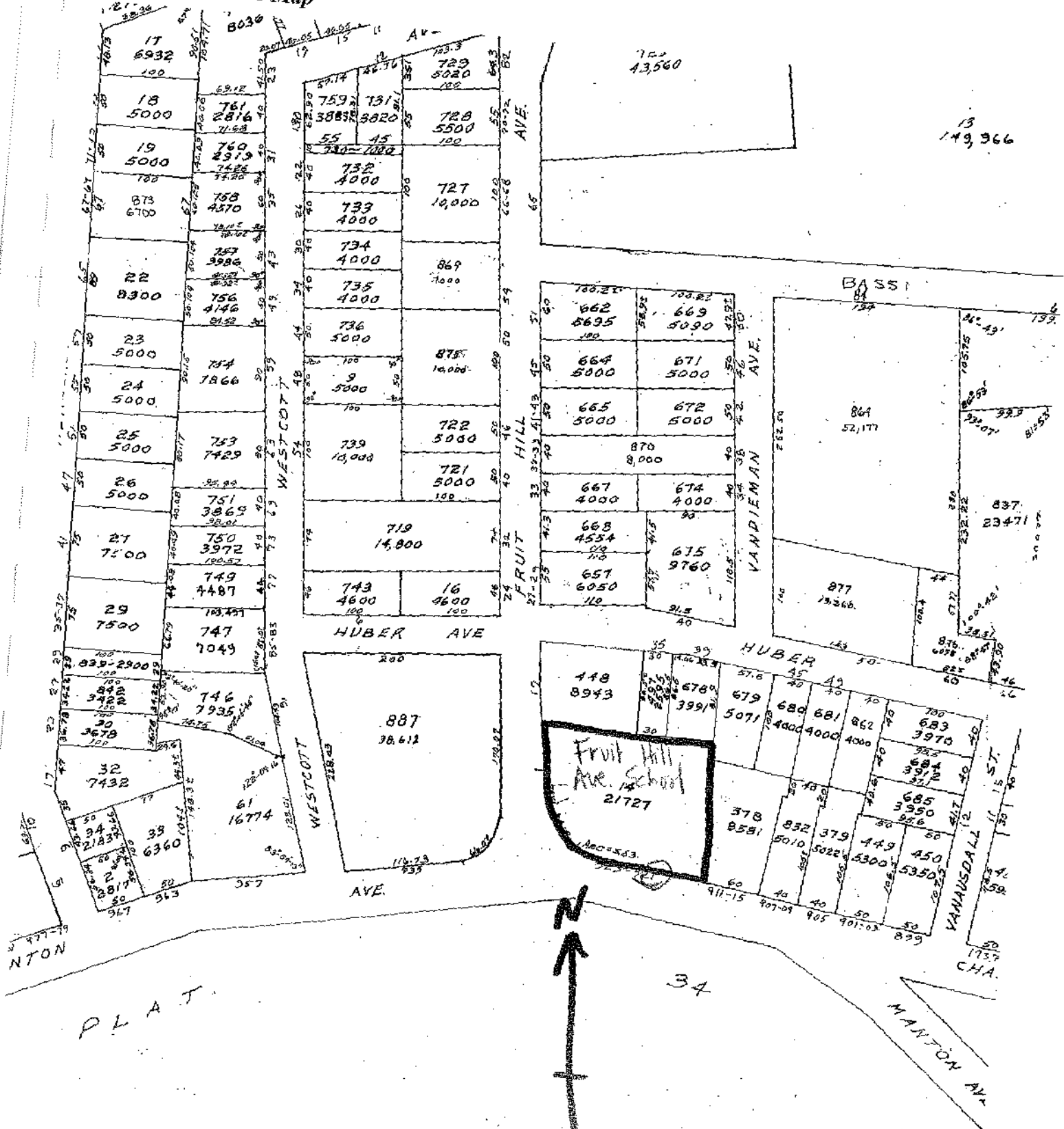
Photographs



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Fruit Hill Avenue School - demolished

Assessor's Map



John and Thomas Hope Company
1 Mashapaug Street
1882

A three-story, brick, 5-by-13-bay building with a slightly-pitched end-gable roof. The building is set back from Huntington Avenue along the west side of Mashapaug Street. A vacant lot is located to the south between the building and Huntington Avenue. A tall, tapered, brick smokestack stands to the south. The building is notable for the painted sign on its south elevation, which reads: "John Hope & Sons Engraving and Manufacturing Co./ Established 1856 / Incorporated 1890" The overhanging wood cornice is supported by simple projecting brackets. Pedestrian entrances are located at each end of the building's east elevation. Fenestration consists of segmental-arch openings with 12/12 sash with stone sills; many windows are missing or have been boarded up. Basement windows have been filled in. Iron fire escapes are located on the east elevation. Historic maps note that the building's first floor was used for machine work, the second floor was for pentographing and engraving, and the third floor was used for engraving as well.

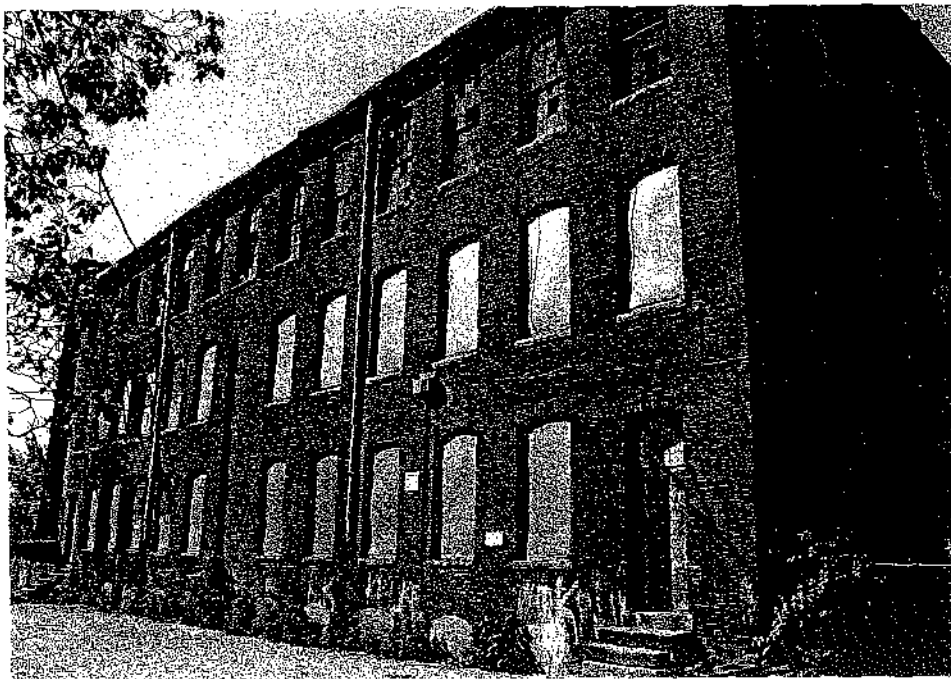
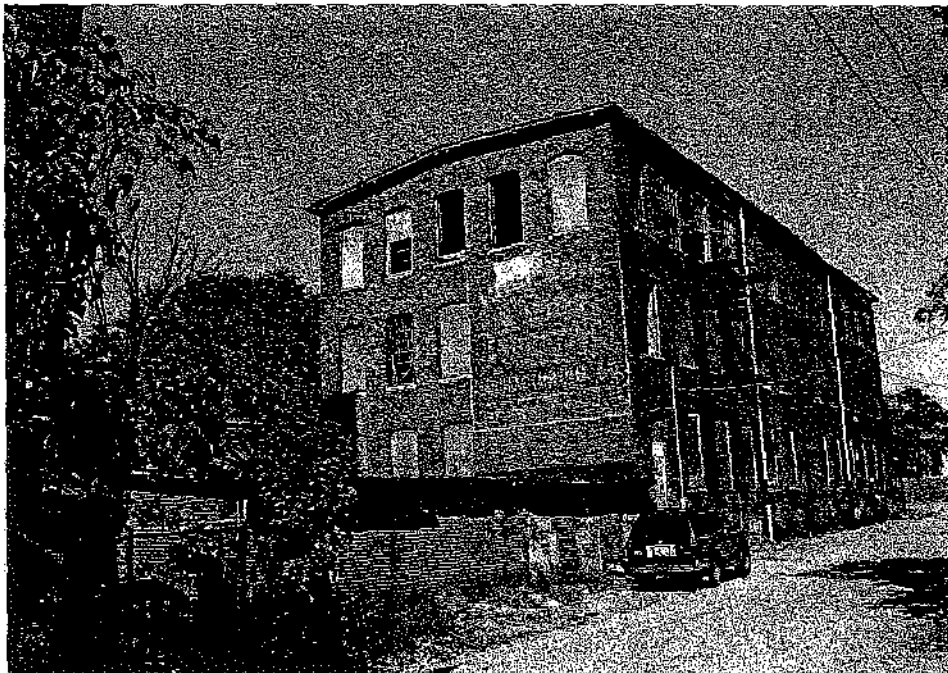
Constructed in 1882, the building was constructed for use by John and Thomas Hope for the manufacture of engraved fabrics. The Board of Trade Journal reports that John Hope was an Englishman who moved to America in 1847. The company was established as John Hope & Sons in 1856. The firm invented a new system of pantographic engraving that did not involve dyes which replaced clamps and machine work. They moved to 1 Mashapaug in 1882. By the end of the 1880s the John and Thomas Hope Company was supplying the country's calico-printing establishments (RIHPHC 1979, 1981; Kulik 1978:187). The building stood vacant in 1937 before being occupied by the American Luggage Works, Crafts Inc., the Koffler Truck Company, and RI Insulated Wire Company in 1938. The building is currently vacant.

Note: Pentographing is when "the pattern to be engraved, enlarged to any desirable size by a camera, is laid upon a table, over which the operator guides the stylus. This is connected with an ingenious mechanism, by which a number of gravers or diamond points are brought in contact with a roller, and trace upon its surface the exact copy of the pattern...the rollers are covered with varnish, and the gravers mark out the pattern in the varnish, cutting through and slightly into the surrounding surface of the metal. The next process is to rotate the roller in nitric acid, and in this bath it remains until the metal has been eaten away to the required depth, the varnish preserving the surface from any action of the acid except at the places where the diamond points have penetrated the metal surface of the roller" (Kulik 1978:187).

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John and Thomas Hope Company

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John and Thomas Hope Company

Photographs



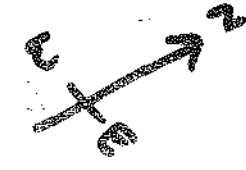
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John and Thomas Hope Company

Assessor's Map

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Narragansett Electric Lighting Company
266 Melrose Street
ca. 1924

It is a large complex comprised of one- and three-story, flat-roof, Classical Revival-style, brick structures set on the northeast side of Melrose Street. Buildings are embellished with projecting brick piers between each bay and stone trim. An iron fence with brick piers borders the property which also contains a large parking area to the west. The Office Building is a three-story, 15-by-3-bay structure set closest to the street. The building's primary entrance is centered on the façade and reached by a flight of steps with iron railings. The entrance is comprised of paired metal-and-glass doors with a stone sign reading "NELCO." A secondary entrance is housed within a brick terraced projection on the building's northwest elevation. Fenestration consists of rectangular, paired 1/1 sash set below fixed transoms with stone sills. A three-story connector extends to the northeast and connects to the Light Storage Building, a similarly-detailed three-story structure, and a two-story, brick Heavy Storage block. Both the office and storage blocks appear on early maps of the property. A one-story, flat-roof, brick block (1947) extends from the northwest of the storage block. This ell was used for storage and features bands of windows along its southwest elevation.

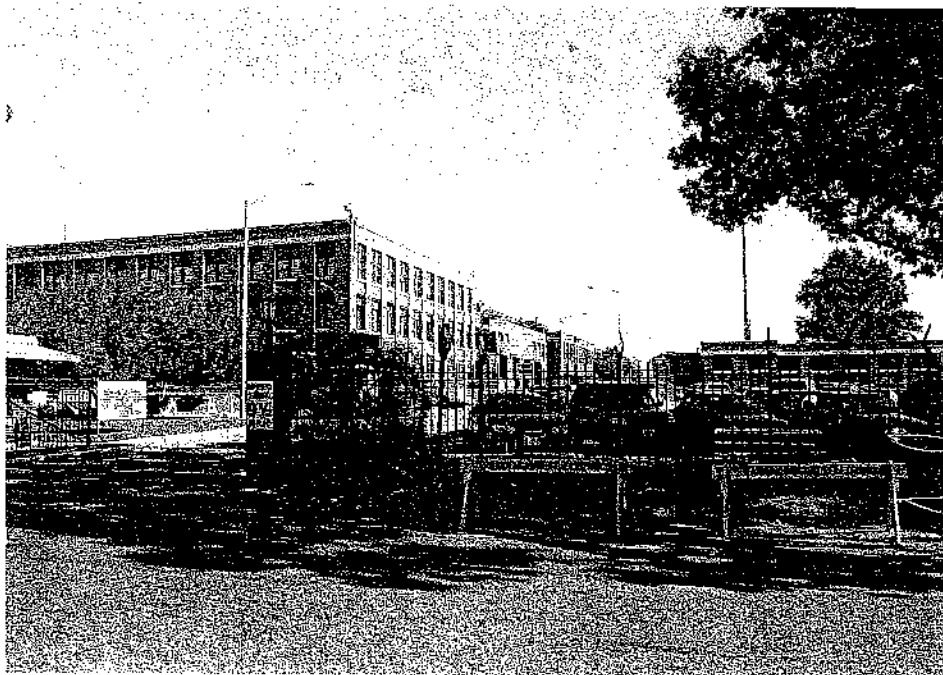
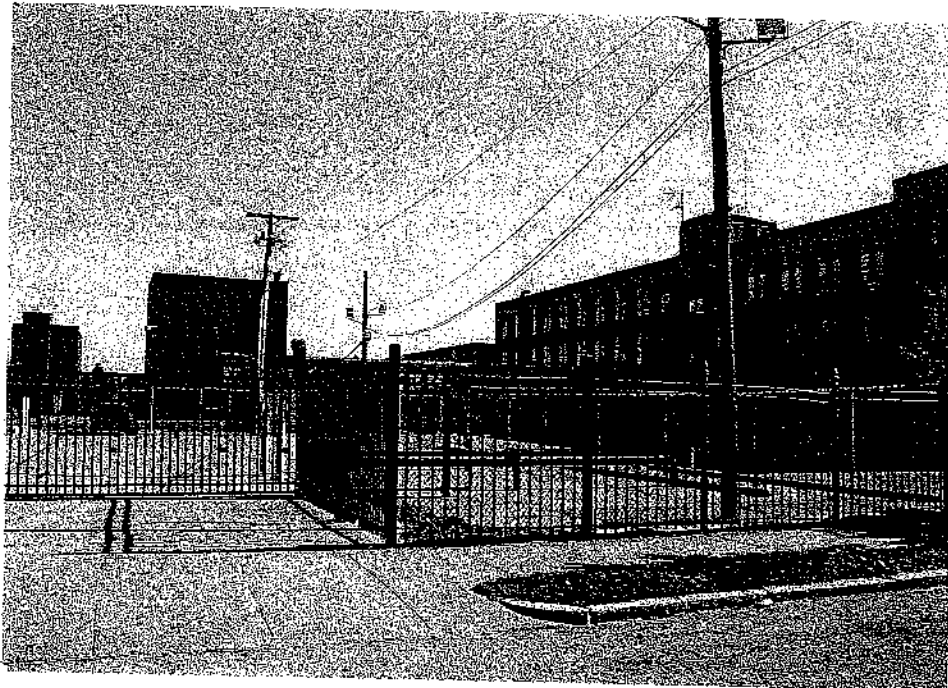
A two-story, flat-roof, brick garage (1922-1923) stands to the northeast of the Heavy Storage block. A one-story ell (1926) projects from the rear (northwest) of the garage. To the southeast are two one-story brick structures: a Boiler House and Oil House, both constructed in 1922. The Oil House features rectangular windows with stone sills and stone trim.

Narragansett Electric Lighting Company was the second electric company built in Providence. It would later buy the Rhode Island Electric Company, creating a monopoly on electric power in Providence. The company's Melrose Street complex was built around 1924 for use as an office, heavy storage, light storage, and an outer laying garage.

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Narragansett Electric Lighting Company

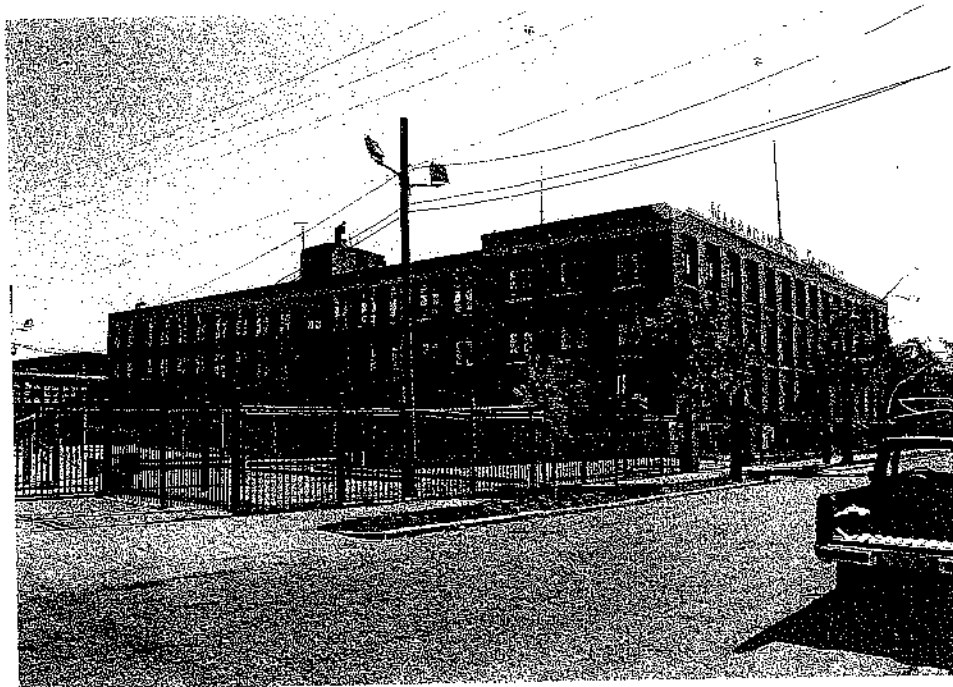
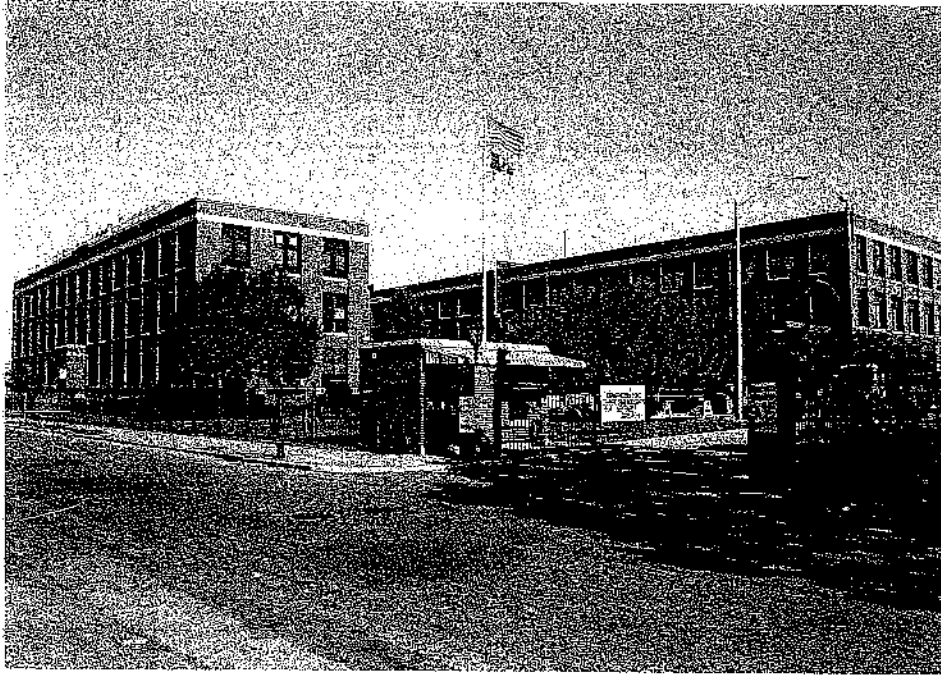
Photographs



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Narragansett Electric Lighting Company

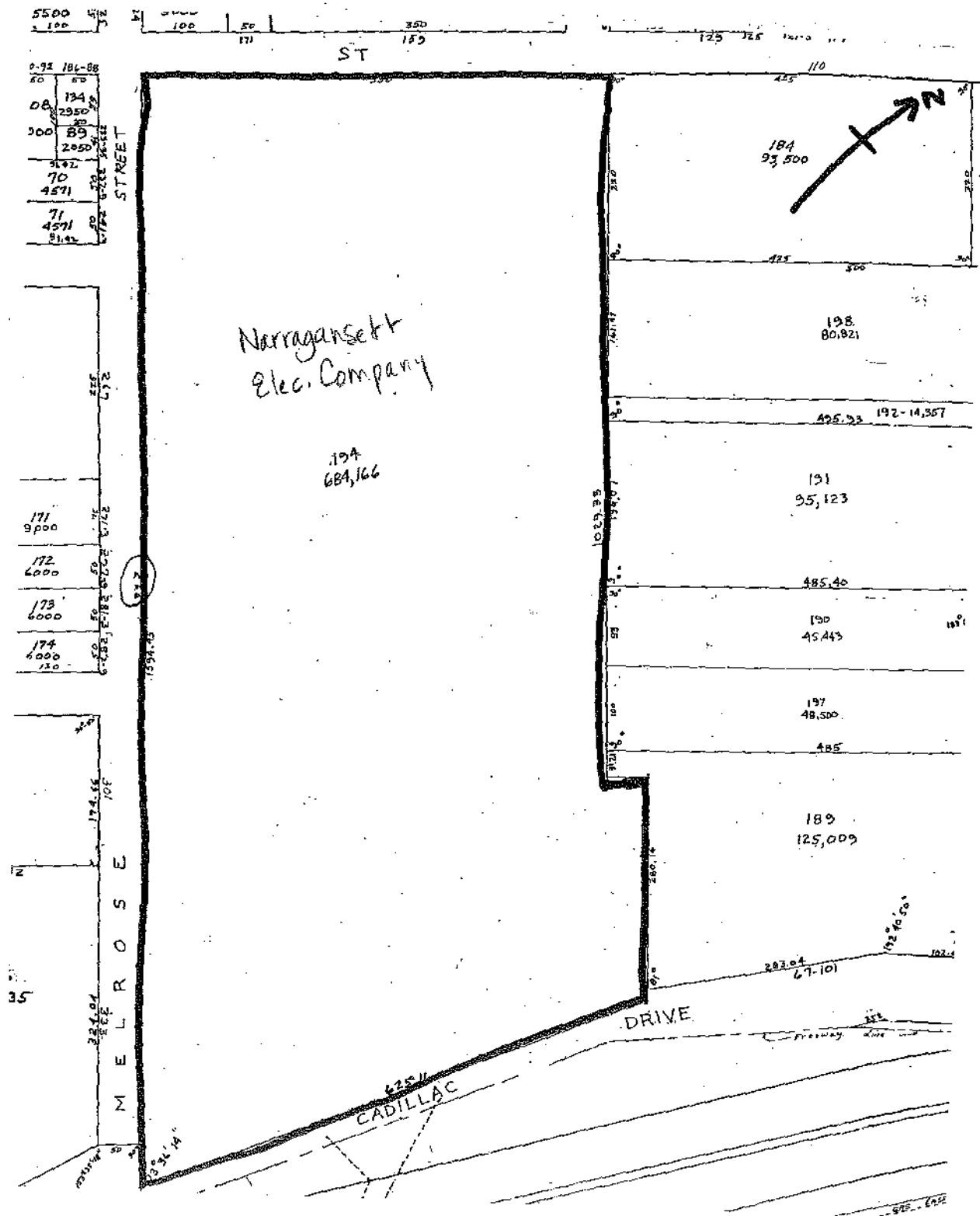
Photographs



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Narragansett Electric Lighting Company

Assessor's Map



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Providence Fire Department Hose # 17/ Steam Engine Co. 5

653 North Main Street

1867

NR – Doyle Avenue Historic District

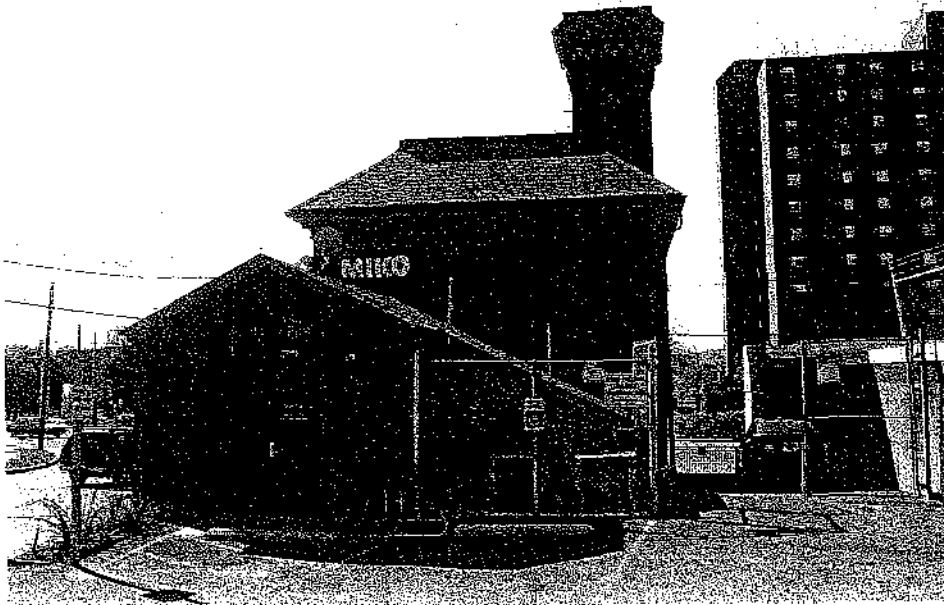
This highly articulated, two-story, brick and stone building has a tall campanile with a corbelled top, dichromatic radiating voussoirs on the arched windows (including a Palladian window on the front), and a bracketed cornice below the slate hipped roof. To the north is a three-story hose drying tower. According to the National Register nomination, the first story was partially rebuilt in the 1960s with a modern storefront in place of an earlier one. The storefront, set off from the upper story by a cast iron lintel, has a central entrance recess and large vertical mullioned display windows to each side. A one-story, brick, gable-roof ell projects from the rear of the building.

The building is one of the earliest structures built during the city's post-Civil War municipal improvements campaign and was one of four new engine houses built to accommodate the change from hand-engines to steam power (Doyle Avenue NR). As a firehouse it was home to Steam Engine Company 5. John W. Briggs did the masonry work, and the carpenter for the project was Freeborn Johnson. Underneath the building was a water cistern with a 50,000-gallon capacity. The building's use as a firehouse ceased in 1950 (Woodward 1986; RIHPHC data sheet). The Providence Fire Department erected a series of modern fire stations across the city in the 1950s, vacating this building around this time. Engine Company No. 5 was acquired by restaurant designer Morris Nathanson from the Providence Redevelopment Agency in 1973. The building was rehabilitated in 1973 by Morris Nathanson, whose design and architecture offices occupied the second story. Today it serves as a commercial building and is home to Miko Exoticwear.

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Providence Fire Department Hose # 17/ Steam Engine Co. 5

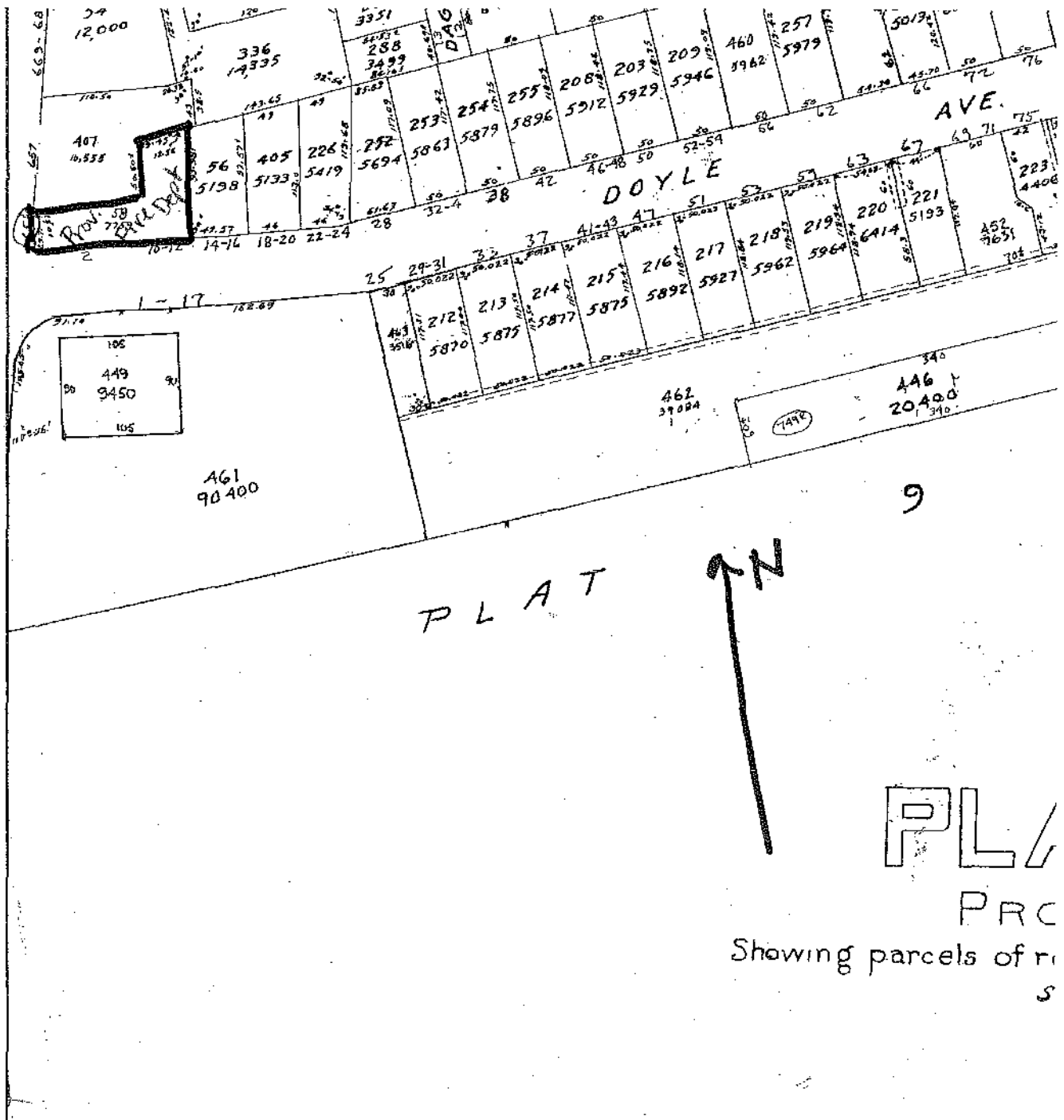
Photographs



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Providence Fire Department Hose # 17/ Steam Engine Co. 5

Assessor's Map



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General Motors Truck Company
851 North Main Street
ca. 1920-1930

A one-story brick-faced building with a flat roof and pier and spandrel design allowing for maximum window space. This large building extends from Royal Street to Grand View and features minimal ornamentation. Concrete trim outlines each bay and concrete piers articulate bay openings. Large bay openings have since been filled in, although several early windows remain in place. Windows are comprised of rectangular, fixed, multi-light metal sash. Two pedestrian entrances are located on the façade and are comprised of metal-and-glass doors set below large fixed transoms. A single vehicular entrance with a roll top metal door is offset at the northern end of the building. A tall, slender brick smokestack rises from the building's interior and glass skylights provide light from the roof. Modern signage reading: "Emblem & Badge" spans the roof line. The site slopes upwards to the rear (east) and the building conforms to the site topography by being built into the slope.

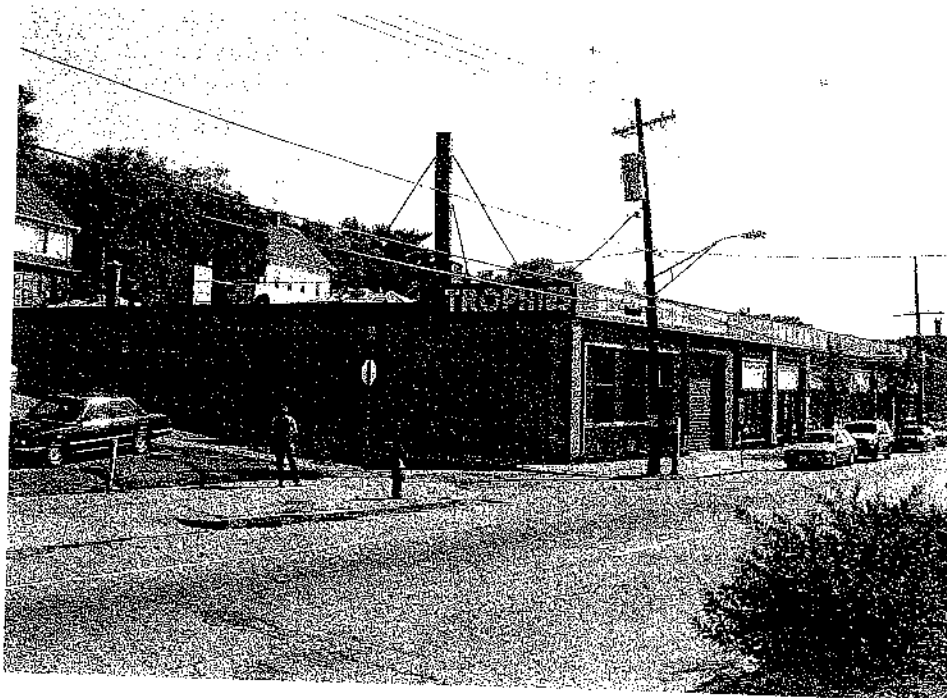
With the advent of the automobile in the early twentieth century, certain streets in the city that were along highway routes began to cater to automobile traffic. Like Smith Street and Elmwood Avenue, North Main Street (in its capacity as Route 1) became such a thoroughfare. In place of nineteenth-century houses, gas stations, garages, and car dealerships appeared. While in recent years, North Main Street north of Cypress has become home to a number of medical facilities, it still retains a number of early and mid-twentieth century automobile-oriented buildings.

This building was constructed ca. 1920-1930 on the site of two wood-frame, two-and-one-half-story residential buildings that stood on the site in 1919. The 1936 map identifies the property as the General Motors Truck Company. The present building has been the site of a number of uses. By 1950, it was the Homestead Baking Company. The 1983 Sanborn identifies the site as being used for the manufacture of jewelry. Today the structure is used as a factory by Emblem and Badge, which manufactures trophies, badges, and plaques.

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General Motors Truck Company

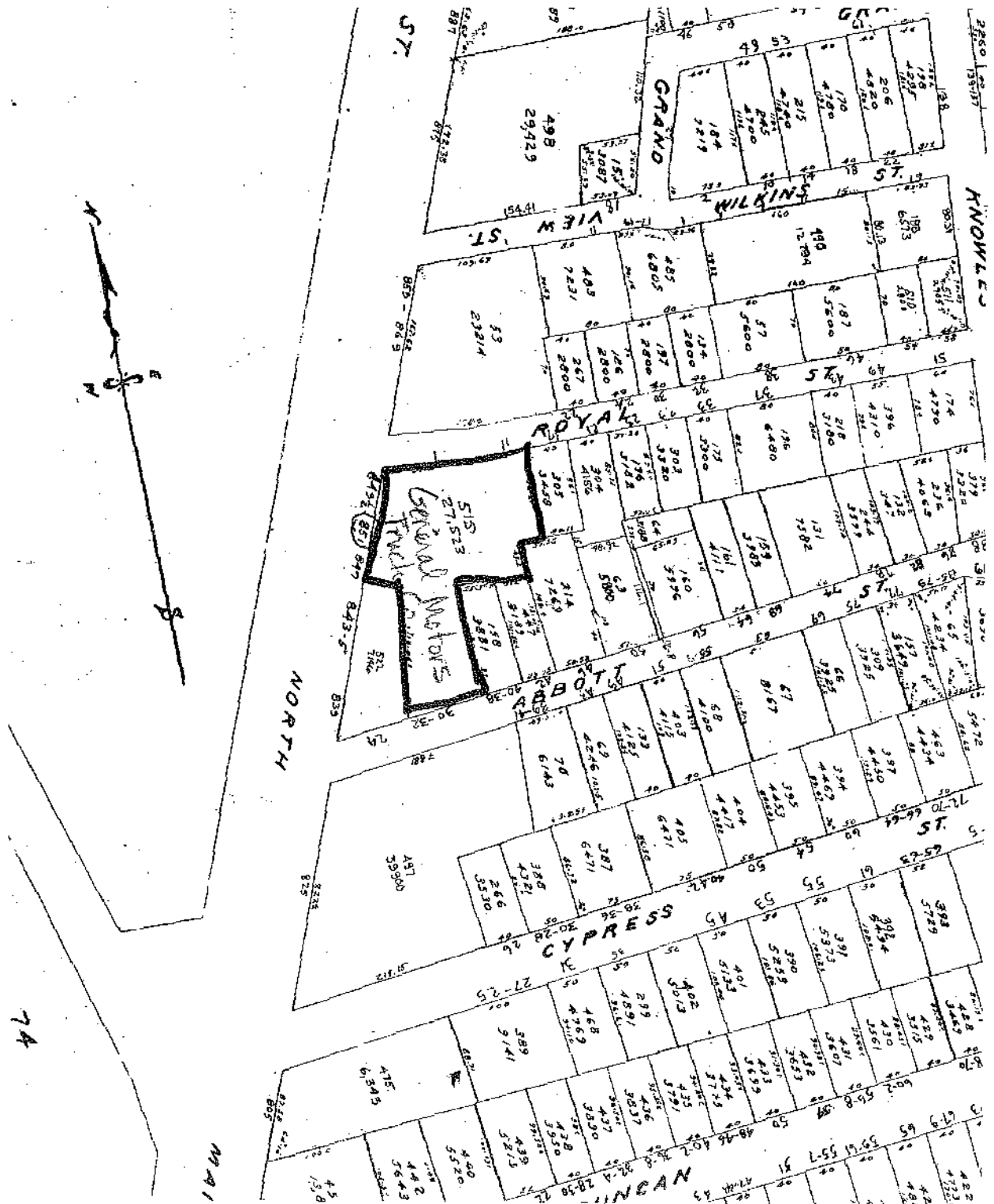
Photographs



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General Motors Truck Company

Assessor's Map



Atlas Music / Standard Rim and Wheel of Rhode Island
1106 North Main Street
ca. 1926

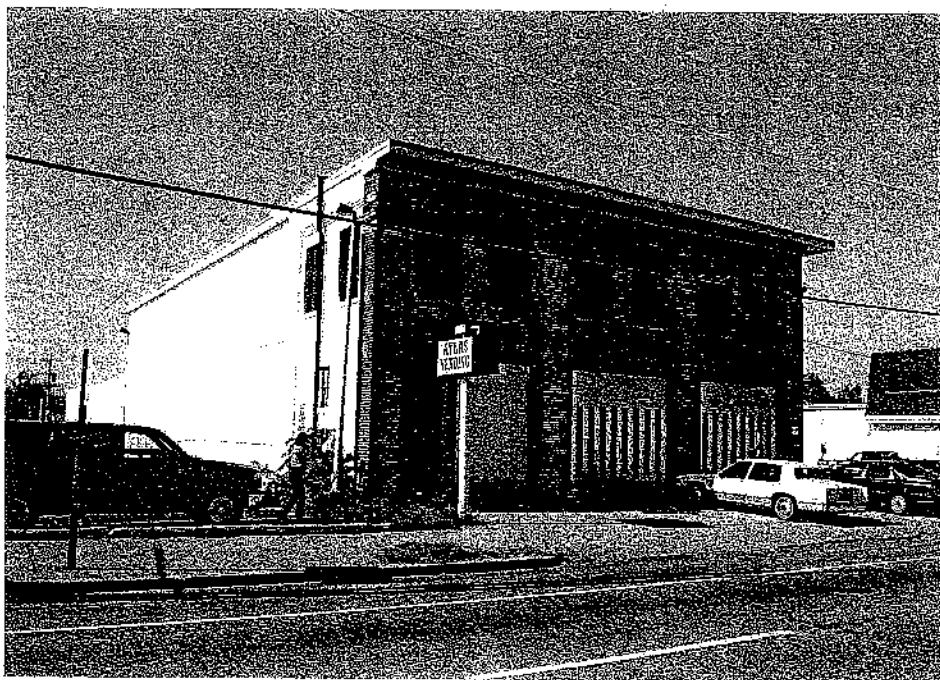
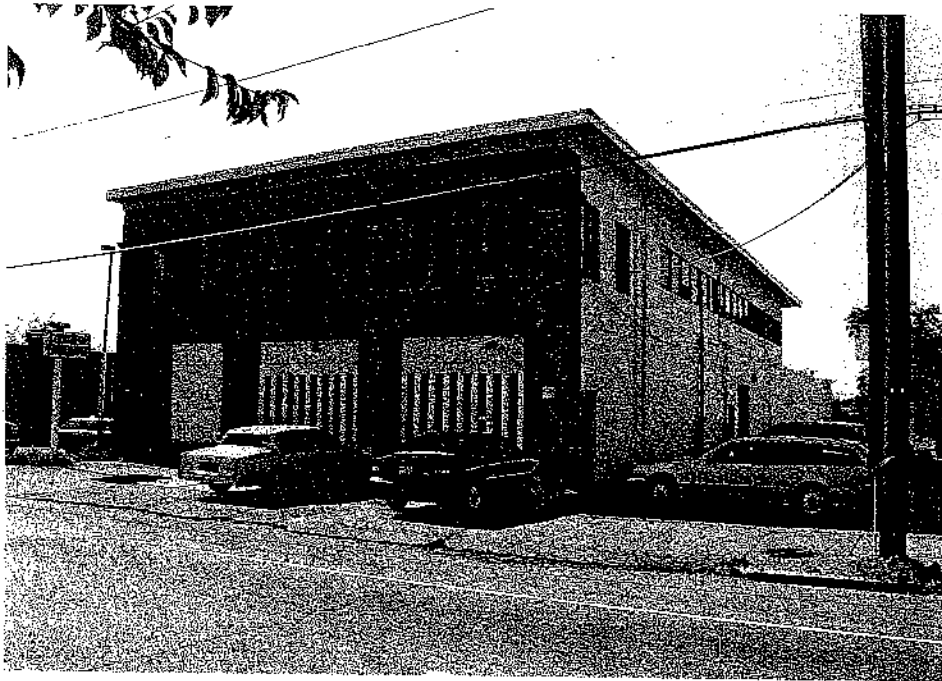
An altered two-story, brick-faced, concrete block building with four projecting brick piers articulating each bay on the façade. Geometric detailing in the form of rectangular cartouches and lozenges in concrete embellish the building's facade. These decorations give the building a slight hint of Art Deco styling. Side elevations are covered in vinyl siding at the second story level. The building's primary entrance is offset on the façade and features a replacement metal-and-glass door. Large window openings on the first floor of the façade have been filled in, leaving only narrow, vertical fixed windows. Remaining fenestration includes single, 1/1 sash and fixed sash on the north elevation. Windows on the south elevation have been bricked in. A one-story, flat-roof, concrete block addition projects from the rear of the building.

Like the structure at 851 North Main Street, this building appears to have been built as a garage and first appears on the 1926 Sanborn map as an auditorium/garage owned by Frederick J. Shanley. The 1937 map identifies the structure as the Atlas Music Garage. In 1950, it was home to Standard Rim and Wheel of Rhode Island. The 1955 map identifies the building as Auto Wheels Sales and Service. It presently houses Atlas Vending.

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Atlas Music / Standard Rim and Wheel of Rhode Island

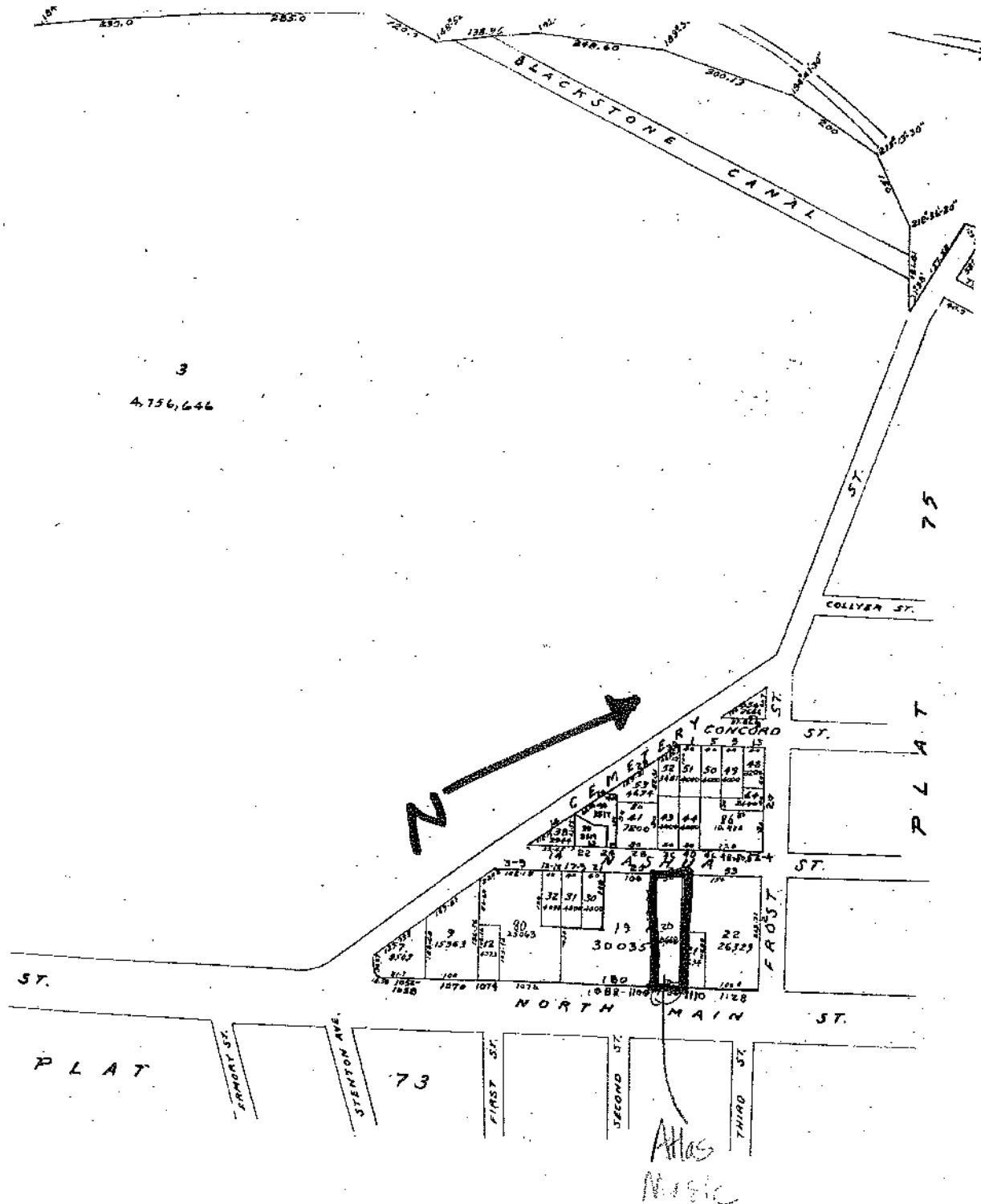
Photographs



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Atlas Music / Standard Rim and Wheel of Rhode Island

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Roger Williams Brewing Company / Weybosset Mill Number 3
244 Oak Street
1880

It is a large, four-story, stuccoed stone building with quoined corners and a projecting stair tower centered on the façade. The cruciform-plan mill building is known as Weybosset Mill Number 3. Fenestration is comprised of rectangular openings with replacement 1/1 sash and granite lintels and sills. The large building covers most of the lot and is set parallel to Oak Street.

To the rear of the lot, along Troy Street is a large, four-story, three-by-three-bay, flat-roof, pier-and-spandrel structure (early 20th century) set on a high concrete foundation. The building is notable for the projecting concrete piers with simple Doric capitals which articulate each bay. Fenestration consists of multi-light, fixed and awning metal sash windows with concrete sills; numerous window openings have been bricked in and feature small, rectangular 1/1 replacement sash windows. The northern half of the building stands four-stories in height.

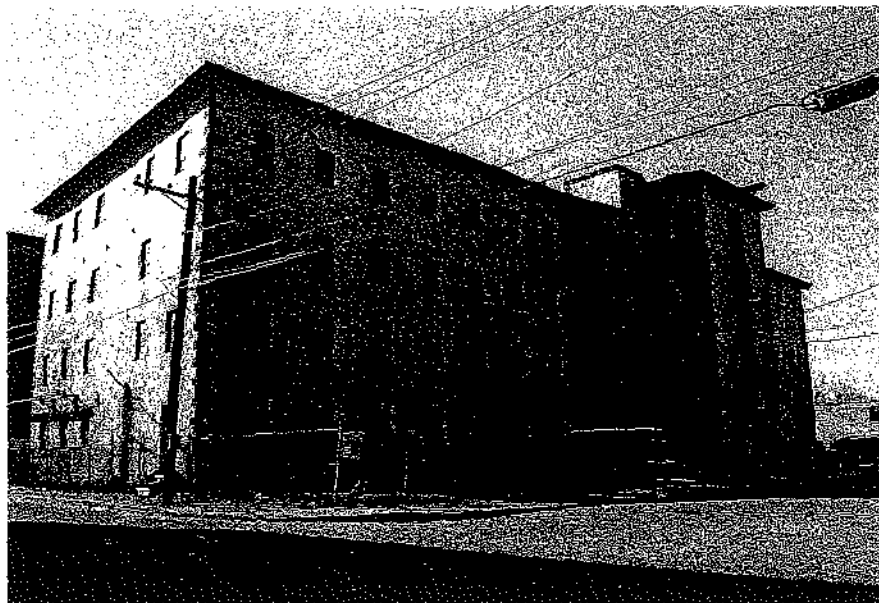
Roger Williams Brewing Company was formerly known as Weybosset Mills. The first structure for this company was erected in 1836; it was originally used for cotton weaving. The mill was shut down during the Civil War but reopened by Royal C. Taft who began to manufacture cassimere there after removing the cotton machines. A second mill building was built around 1865. In 1872 both mills were enlarged and improved. A third mill used as an auxiliary was built in 1880 (where Roger Williams Brewing company was later housed). By 1899 Weybosset Mills merged with American Woolen Company (Woodward 1986).

There was a transfer of ownership to Crown Worsted in 1931. Then additional businesses were housed there in 1946. They consisted of two trucking companies, a wool dealer, a jewelry manufacturer, and an additional manufacturing company. By 1975 the building became mostly vacant and was primarily used by Eastern Wire and I-V Rigging. This is the oldest surviving mill in the Olneyville area.

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Roger Williams Brewing Company

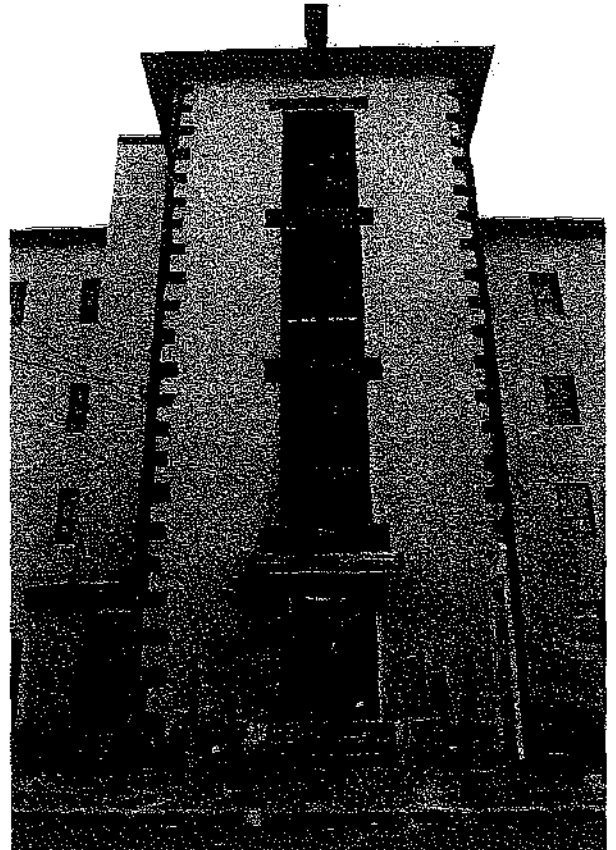
Photographs



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Roger Williams Brewing Company

Photographs



SCALE 1" = 80'

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Olneyville Free Library / Waterman Building
12 Olneyville Square
ca. 1899

It is a two-story, flat-roof, rectangular, brick building with a three-story addition to the rear along Library Court. The building is highly embellished with stone sills, lintels, and keystones marking window openings; a curved bay window at the second-story level of the northwest corner of the building; and an oriel window on the northeast end of the façade. The first floor of the façade has been heavily altered through the addition of a modern storefront with single-pane, fixed windows. The building was originally two-stories in height. The building's primary entrance is offset on the façade, within a recessed opening with paired metal-and-glass doors. Fenestration is comprised of replacement 1/1 sash; several window openings on the side elevation have been boarded up. *(Due to the extent of alterations to the building, it is not included in the ICBBD.)*

The Waterman Building was constructed ca. 1899 for use by the Olneyville Free Library Association, which acquired the property in 1898. The building appears on the 1908 Sanborn map at this location. As noted on historic maps, the building was originally three-and-one-half-stories in height. The building continued to be utilized as a library and meeting space throughout most of the twentieth century. In 1985 the property was transferred to John R. Cairo and Caesar A. Cairo. The 1990 directory lists the building's occupant as Surplus Buyers Exchange, Inc., jewelry sales. The building is currently used for commercial space on its first floor.

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Olneyville Free Library / Waterman Building

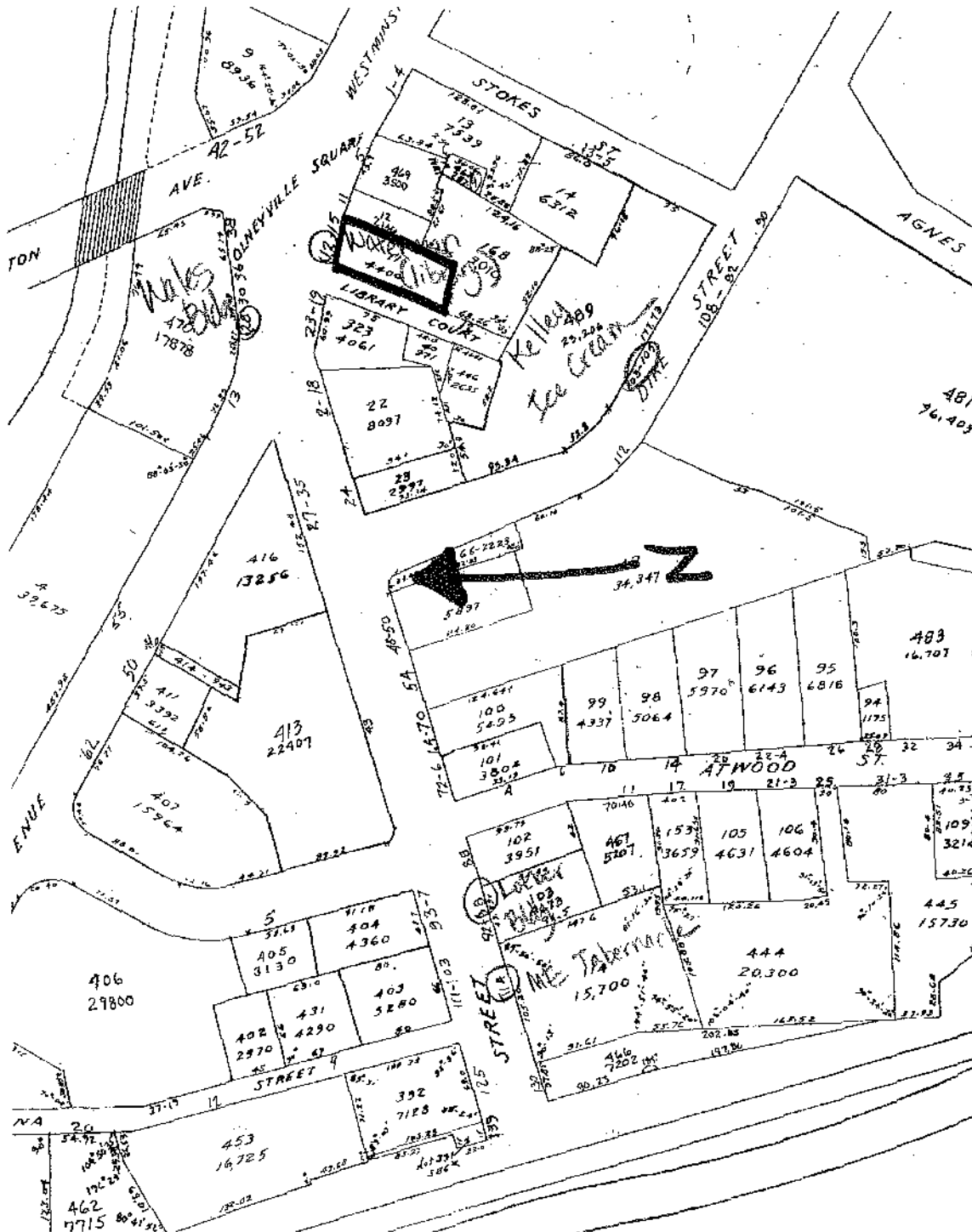
Photographs



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Olneyville Free Library / Waterman Building

Assessor's Map

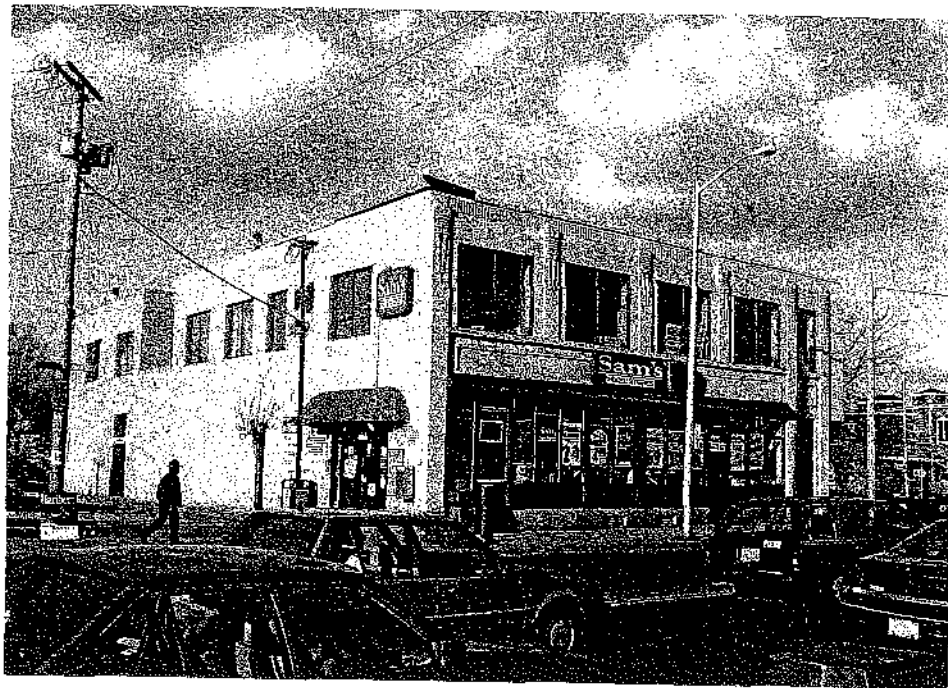


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Wales Building
28 Olneyville Square
1929

It is a two-story, rectangular, flat-roof brick building with a concrete block façade located at Olneyville Square. The building is notable for its decorative pilasters with streamlined detailing which mark each bay of the building's façade. "WALES BLDG" is etched into the easternmost bay of the cornice line. The building's primary entrance is offset on the façade which has been altered through the addition of a modern storefront with large, single-pane glass windows. A secondary entrance is offset on the west elevation, beneath an awning. Fenestration is comprised of replacement, rectangular, single-light fixed sash.

According to the Sanborn map, the Wales building was erected in 1929; the building does not appear on the 1927 map but is identified as the Wales Building, A.A. Milot on the 1936 map. According to city directories, the first floor was used as an attorney's office and the second floor was used as a dentist office in the 1950s. In 1960 the first floor was occupied World Green Stamps Premium Store and the second floor was used as a dentist office. The first floor of the building is currently being utilized as a grocery store by Sam's Foods Stores Company. The second floor is unoccupied and for lease.



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Wales Building

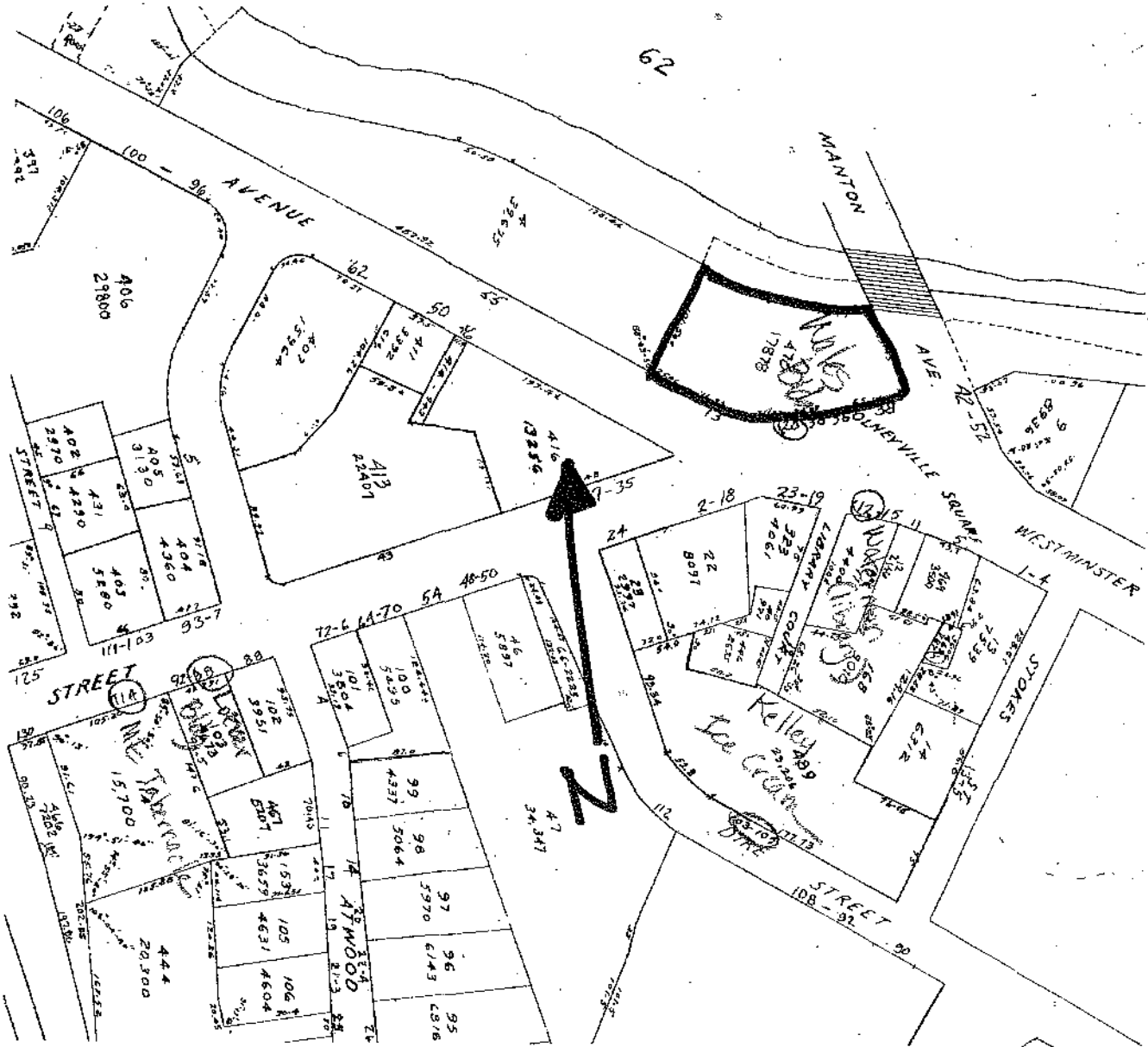
Photographs



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Wales Building

Assessor's Map



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Luther Brothers
212 Oxford Street
ca. 1865

A two-story, end-gable, Greek Revival-style building clad in synthetic siding and set upon a high brick foundation. A centrally-located vehicular entrance faces Oxford Street while an offset entrance with a hoist mechanism faces Harriet Street. The building features a wide cornice and 6/6 and 8/8 sash windows. Attached to its east end is a one- to one-and-one-half-story, gable-roof ell on Oxford Street and a two-story, brick ell extends from the building's rear elevation. The rear ell features segmental-arch window openings and original windows.

An engraving of the building dated 1887 shows the original appearance of the building. The building was originally three-stories in height with a gable-roof and 4/4 rectangular windows and a cupola with paired round-arch windows and a peaked roof. The structure has been altered since its 1887 appearance: the clapboards have been covered with modern siding, the window sash has been modified, and the cupola has been removed. The one- and two-story wood additions were added in the early 1880s and the one-story brick addition on Harriet Street was built in 1900.

Luther Brothers was founded in 1870 by William Luther to manufacture novelty jewelry. Run by William and Edward Luther, the firm introduced electroplating to its factory as soon as the patent for the process expired in the 1870s. The company soon became the largest manufacturer of electro-plated novelty jewelry in the United States and Europe. Having outgrown its rented quarters in the Dyer Land Company Building, the firm purchased this property in 1877. The then two-story structure had been constructed c. 1865 by the St. Michael's Abstinence Society and was known as Temperance Hall.

Luther Brothers immediately raised the structure one story, and following the addition of new operations by the firm, the wood and brick ells were added. Luther Brothers dramatically increased its shirt-stud production and added gift box and locket manufacturing to its line. Luther Brothers was one of several Providence firms that were responsible for important technological advances in the jewelry industry. Luther Brothers stud-wire machine and electroplating process stimulated the production of plated novelty items and shirt studs. This also aided the development of the findings industry which provided pinbackings, necklace catches, and other components used in the industry (*Providence Industrial Sites* 1981).

Edward Luther retired from the business in 1888 and William Luther's son Frederick joined the firm, which operated under the new name of William Luther and Son. The firm continued operations at this location until 1917, when it sold the property to Frank H. Goodwin of Goodwin Bradley Pattern Company, manufacturers of wood- and metal-production patterns. Goodwin Bradley, which also makes molds for the plastic industry, still remains at this location (RIHPHC 1981, Woodward 1986).

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Luther Brothers

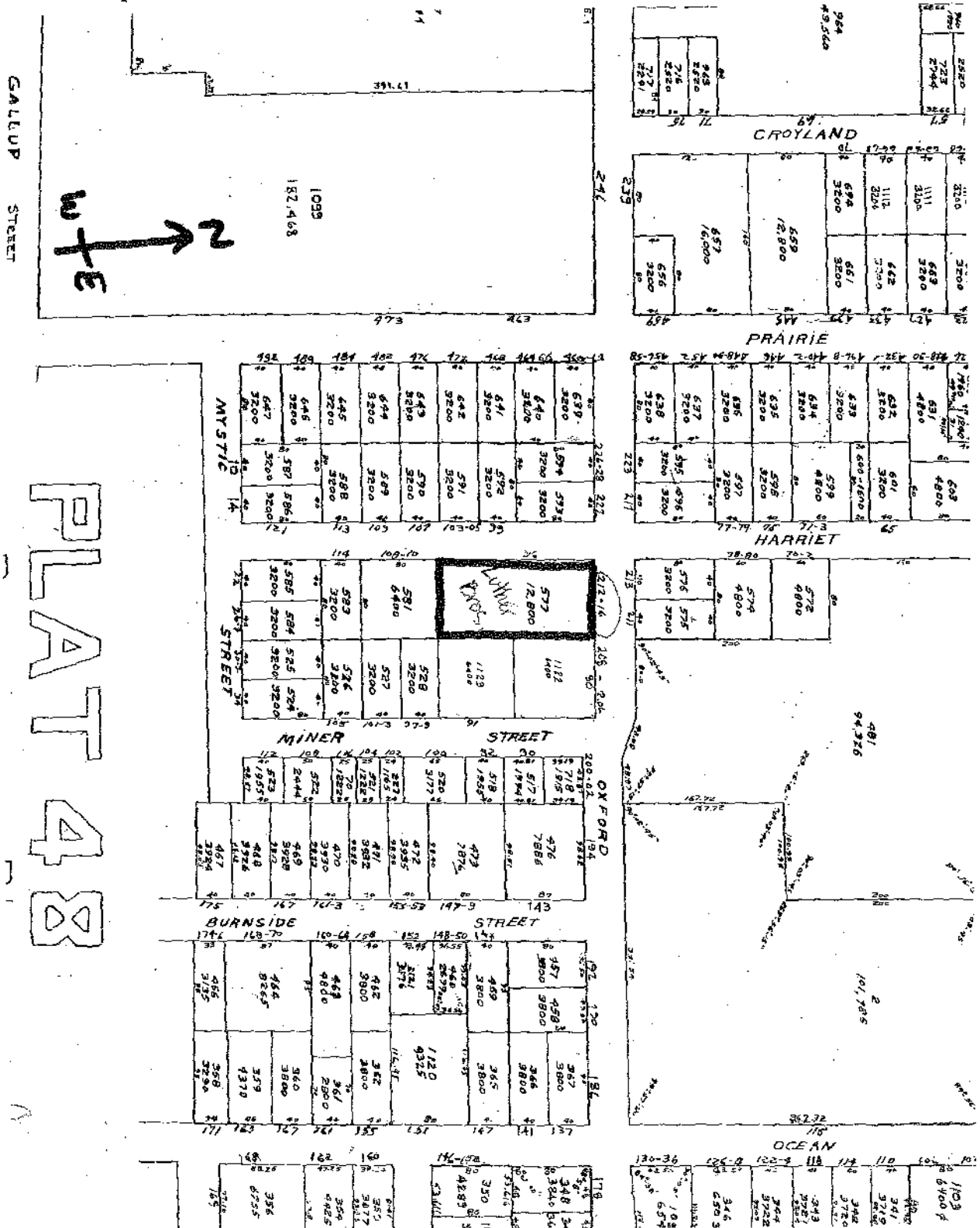
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Luther Brothers

Assessor's Map



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Providence Fire Department Engine # 7

4 Pallas Street

1856

NR - Broadway-Armory Historic District

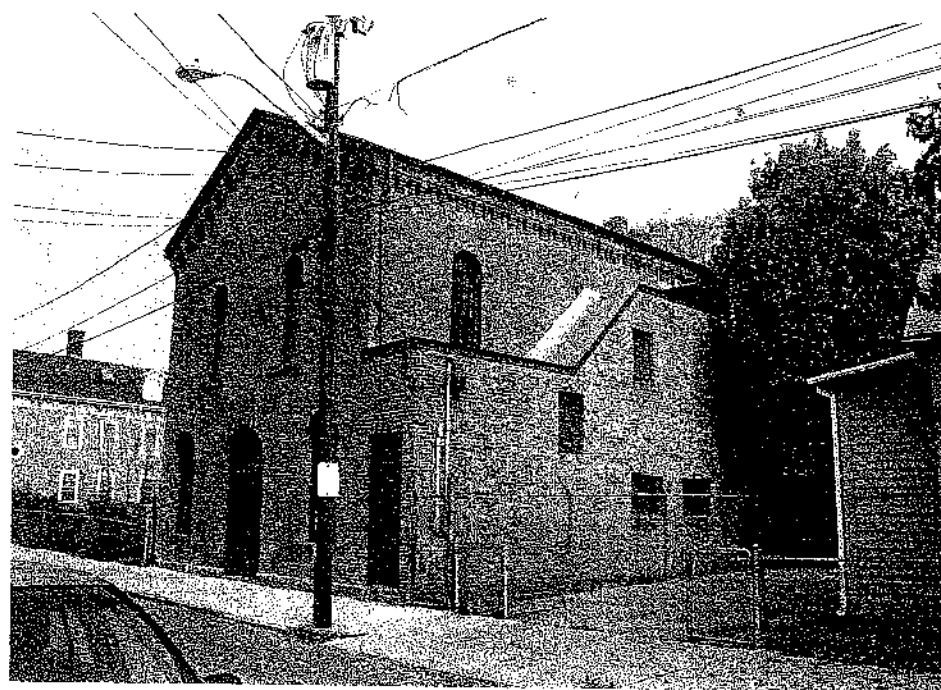
It is a two-story, end-gable, brick building with a round-arch central entrance on the façade set below a fanlight with tracery. A sign reading: "9 Engine Station 9" spans the central entrance. The building is embellished by a symmetrical façade, center entry, corbelled cornice, and arched Italianate-style windows. A pedestrian entrance is located in a brick ell on the side elevation that houses a stairway. The entrance is set below a blocked transom. Fenestration is comprised of round-arch openings with 12/9 and 9/9 sash with stone sills. Lozenge-shaped tie rods extend along the side elevation between the first and second stories. A two-story, gable-roof ell projects from the building's rear elevation.

Built ca.1856, the gable-roofed fire station on Pallas Street housed a school for delinquent boys in the early twentieth century. The building also served as home to the Veteran's Club of Rhode Island and in 1980 it was used for jewelry manufacturing (Woodward 1986:208; RIHPHC data sheet). Today it stands unoccupied.

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Providence Fire Department Engine # 7

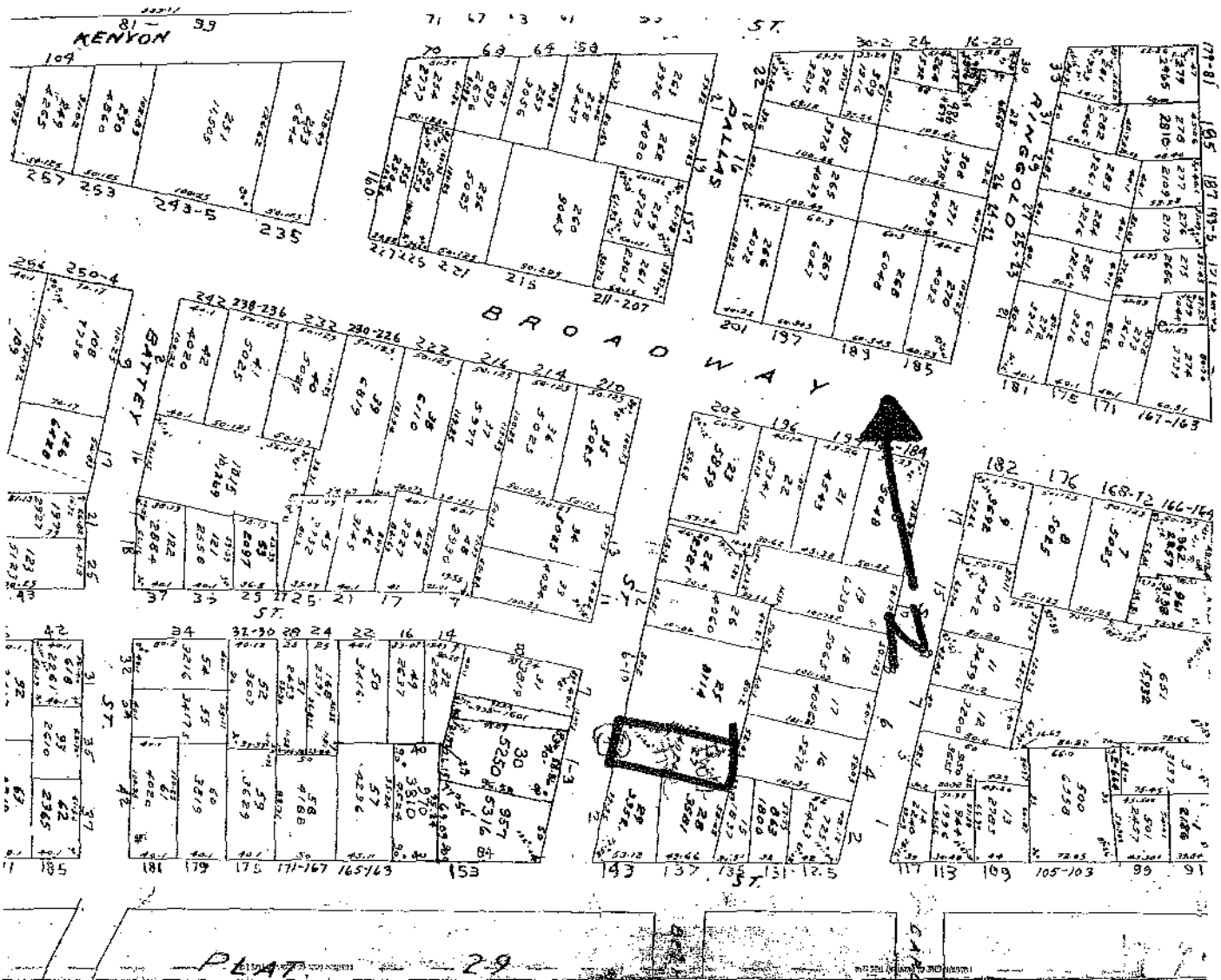
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Providence Fire Department Engine # 7

Assessor's Map



PLAN HOLD CORPORATION • 1999 • 10/1/99

PLAN HOLD CORPORATION • 1999 • 10/1/99

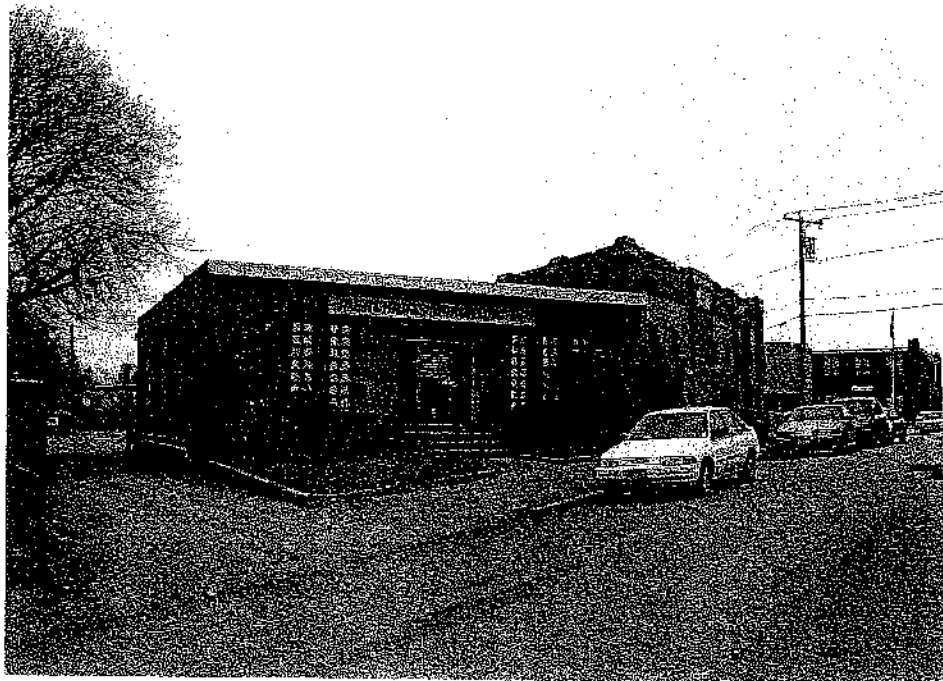
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William S. Glines Building / United Engraver's Inc.
65 Pavilion Avenue
1928

It is a one-story, brick, flat-roof building set on the north side of Pavilion Street at its intersection with Hylestead Street. The building features brick piers with concrete caps, concrete trim, decorative brick bands, and a classical door surround. The building is identified by a concrete panel bearing the words: "W.S. Glines Bldg 1928." A one-story, flat-roof, concrete (mid-20th century) ell projects from the west end of the original block of the building. This ell features a central location comprised of a metal-and-glass door flanked by wide sidelights and set below a single-light transom. Modern signage above the entrance reads: "Merchants Importing Inc." This block is set at an angle to the street. The original block contains an offset entrance set within a classical surround featuring fluted pilasters supporting a simple pediment. Large, rectangular window openings have been filled in with glass block and small, 1/1 sash.

The Glines family constructed the original building in 1928 to house United Engraver's Inc., manufactures of machinery for engraving and pantography. Katherine Glines was President of the company at the time of its construction. The 1937 map identifies the building as United Engravers Inc./ William S. Glines Building. United Engravers remained at this location through to the mid-1940s.

The property was then purchased by Coto-Coil Co., Inc., who retained ownership through to 1967. Coto-Coil was known for the manufacturing of electric coil winders. They operated their business from this site until about 1980; the building was then left vacant for a short time. Around 1990 a jewelry importing company by the name of Merchant's Importing purchased the building and utilized it as their base of operations. They are the current occupants of the building.



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William S. Glines Building / United Engraver's Inc.

Photographs



William S. Glines Building / United Engraver's Inc.

PLAT 54

PROVIDENCE, R.I.

PROVIDENCE, R.I.
Showing parcels of real estate as assessed, DEC. 31.
Scale 1" = 80'

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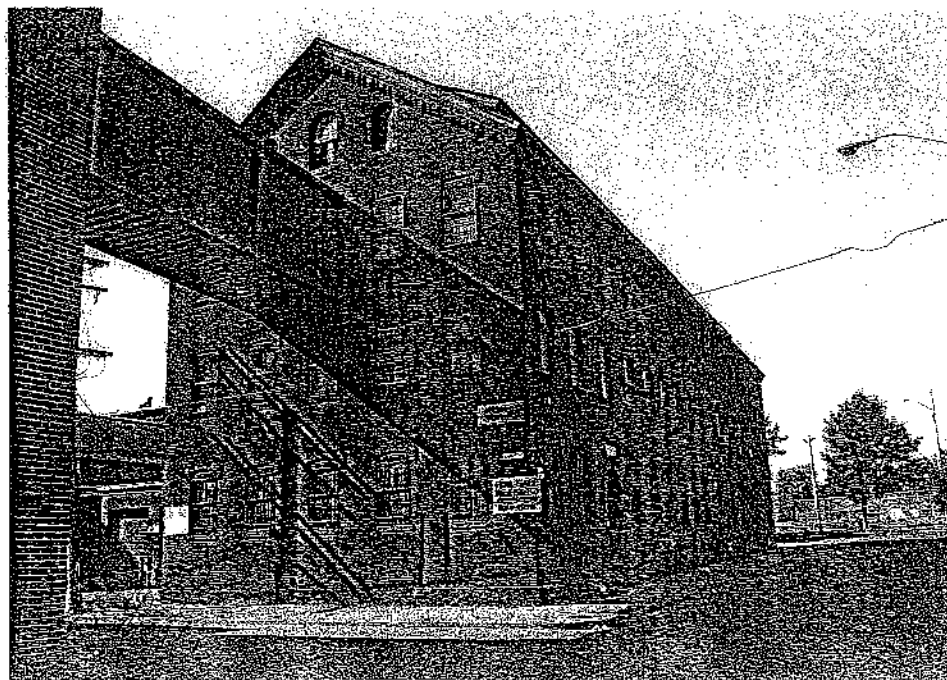
New England Butt Company
304 Pearl Street
ca. 1848, 1850s, 1865, 1851
NR individual

It is a complex of one-, two-, and three-story, brick structures bound by Rice, Pearl, and Perkins streets. The main building was planned and constructed by Spencer R. Reed in 1865. It is a handsome, gable-roofed, brick structure with corbelled brick cornices, brick window caps, and arched door surrounds. It was originally used for machining and assembling but it is now used for offices. A single pedestrian entrance is offset on the façade (Pearl Street) within a round-arch, recessed opening. Fenestration is comprised of rectangular openings with 12/12 sash with brick lintels and granite sills. The building stands on a granite foundation. A shed-roof dormer extends along the building's north roof slope. An overhead walkway connects the building to Louttit Laundry at 1 Central Street (*see separate entry*).

A long, two-story, brick building built at the same time as the main building was later raised to three stories. In 1951 a large, flat, one-story structure replaced the foundry on Perkins and Rice Streets. It has been highly altered since it was built.

In 1842 the New England Butt Company was established by N.A. Fenner. It originally manufactured butt hinges until 1880 when cast-iron butt hinges became obsolete. They then switched over to manufacturing braiding machinery.

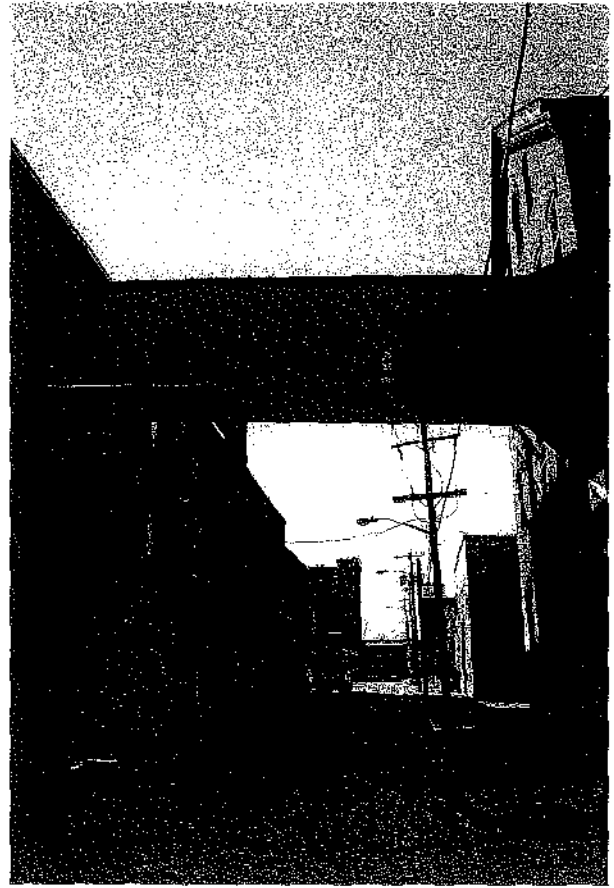
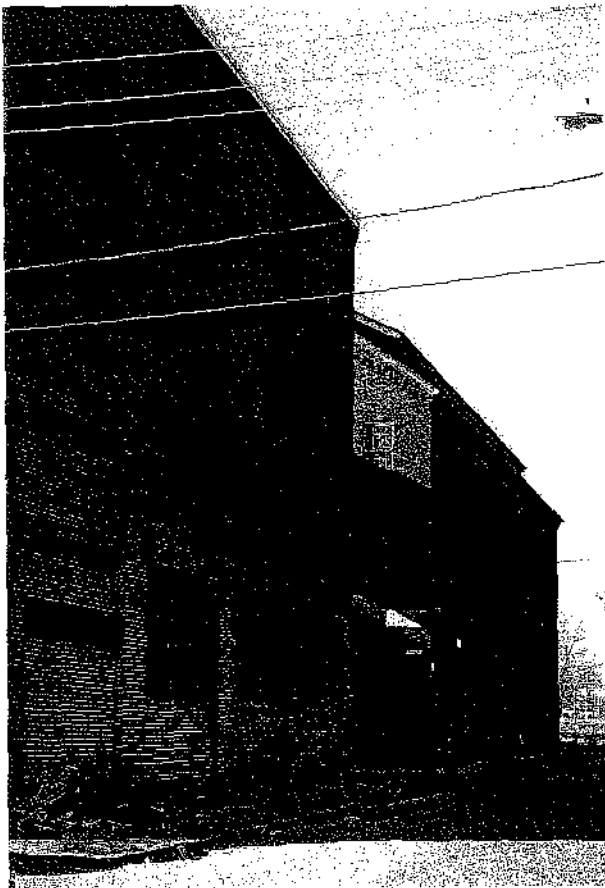
By 1901 the factory employed 200 men and women for the manufacturing of braiding machines for silk, worsted, and cotton braid as well as telephone, electric light, and crinoline wire. The Company was bought by the Wanskuck Corporation in 1955. Ownership transferred in 1985 to Harold Homoff & wife Phyllis Homoff Ten-by-Ent. It is currently owned by the Providence Economic Development Corporation. The building does not hold any original machinery (Kulik 1979; RIHPHC 1981; Woodward 1986).



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New England Butt Company

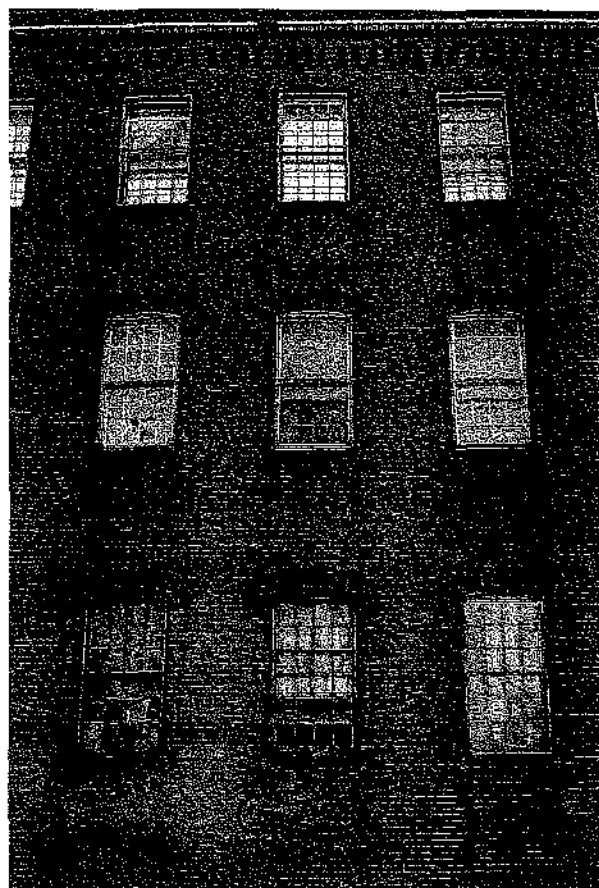
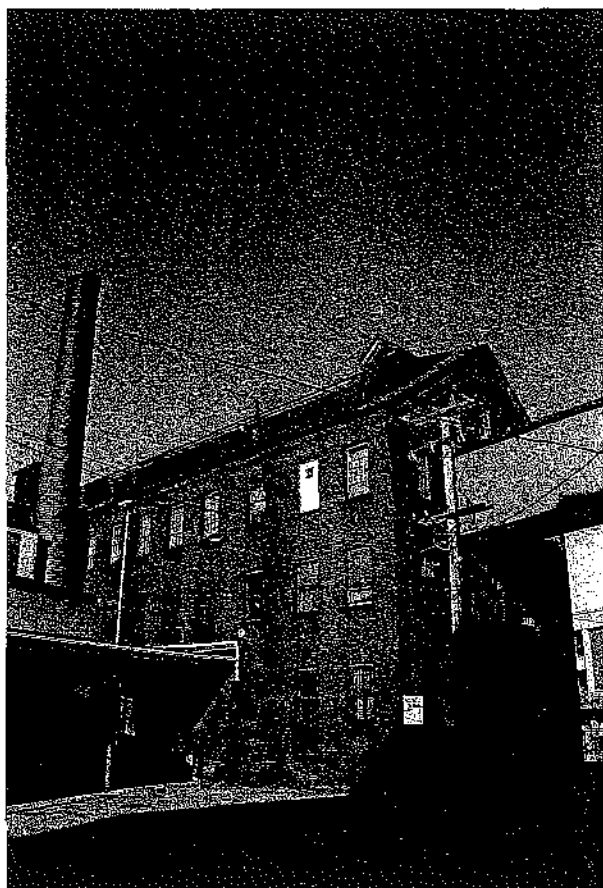
Photographs



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New England Butt Company

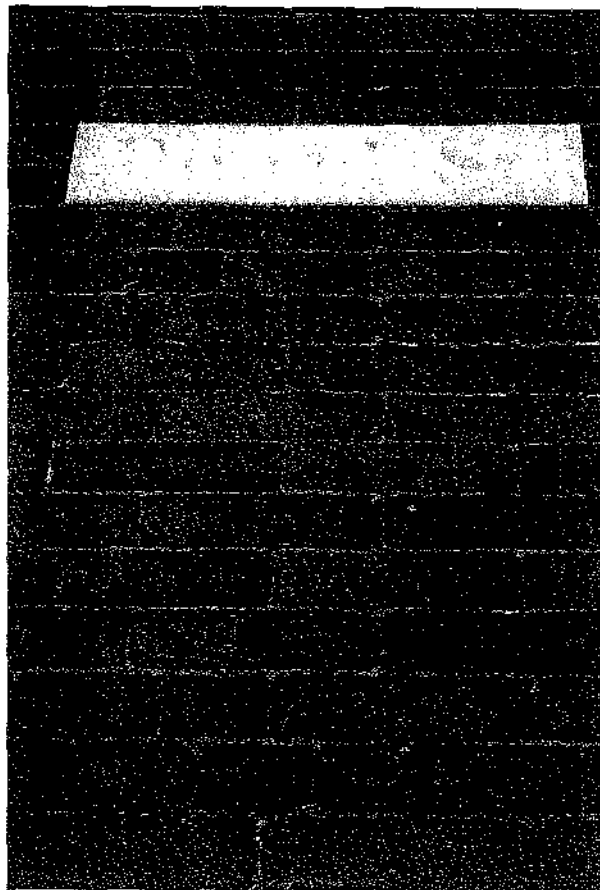
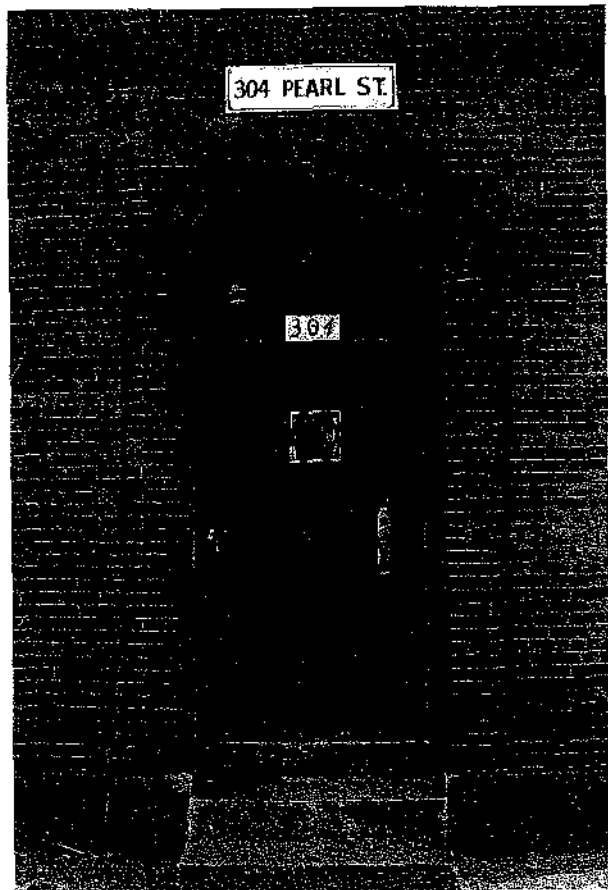
Photographs



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New England Butt Company

Photographs



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New England Butt Company

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New England Butt Company

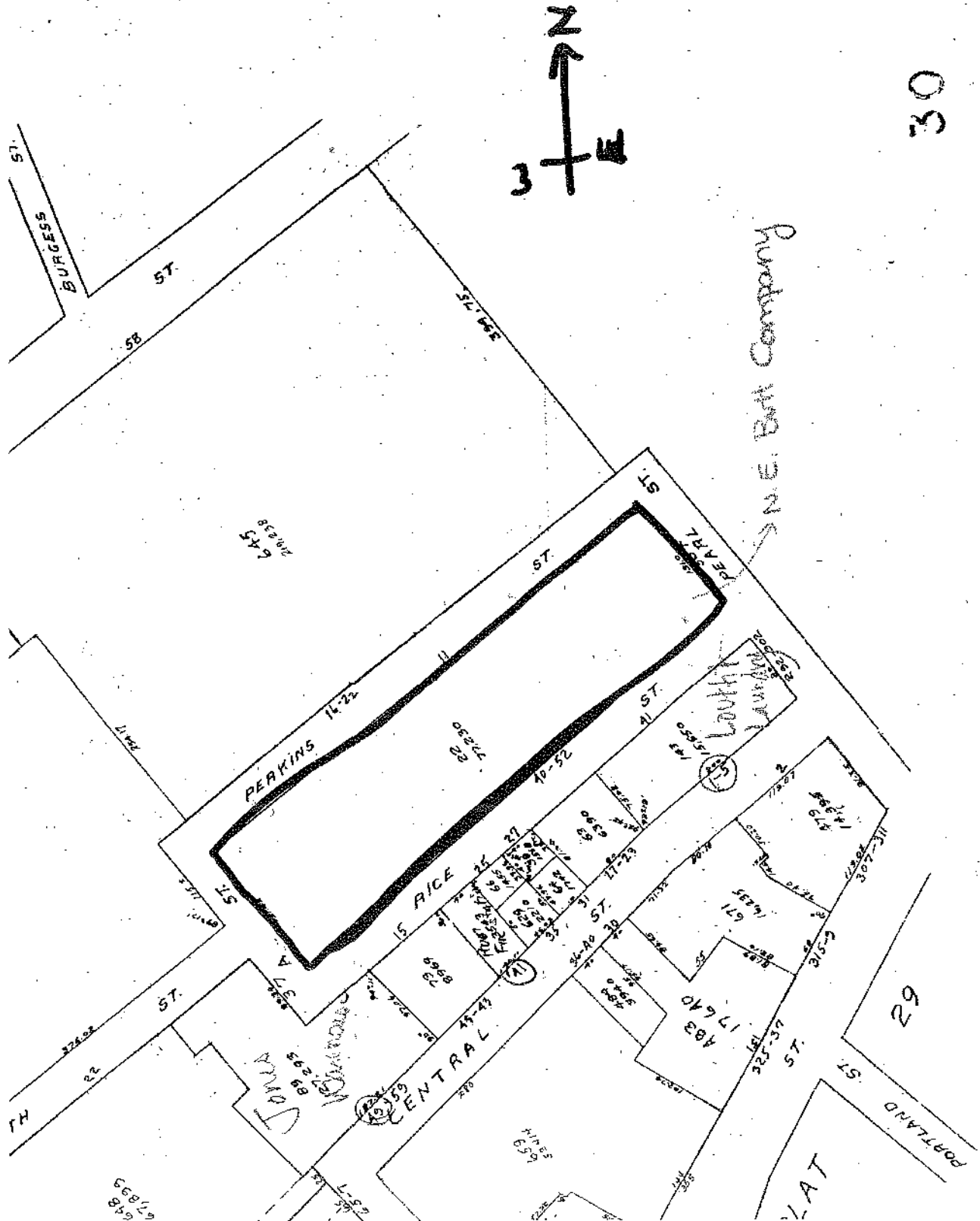
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New England Butt Company

Assessor's Map



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D.M. Watkins Company
274 Pine Street
ca. 1919

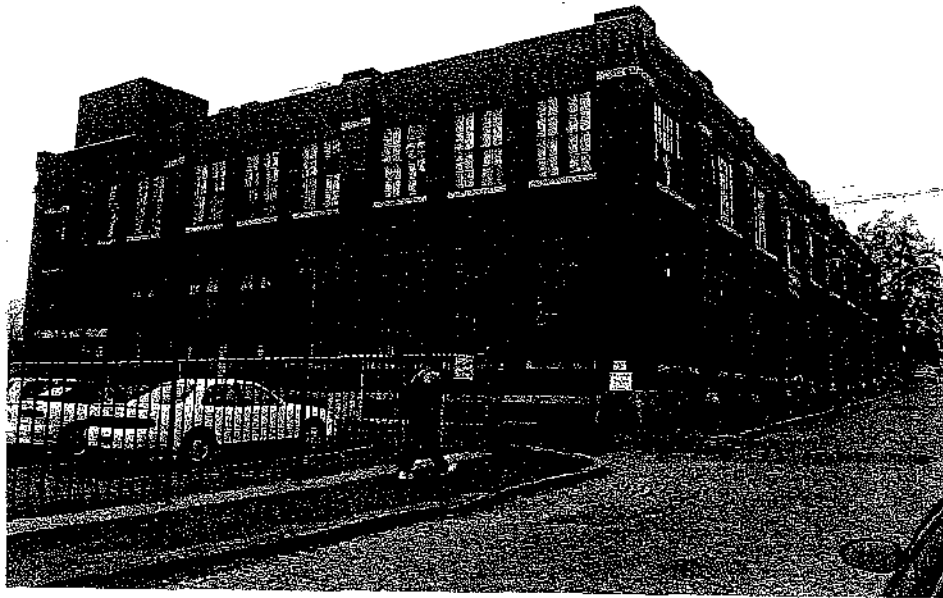
The rectangular two-story, flat-roof, brick building has a nine-bay façade, with an offset entrance recessed and comprised of a glass-and-metal door with sidelights. Rolo Building appears above this entrance. Three pedestrian entrances are offset on Foster Street, set below a hoist and pulley system at the second story. The building is embellished with brick corbelling at the cornice, projecting brick piers articulating each bay on the façade, a granite beltcourse and granite sills. Both the Foster and Pine Street elevations are highly ornate while the side elevation is devoid of architectural ornamentation. Fenestration is comprised of single, paired, and tripled rectangular, 4/4 and 6/6 sash with transoms. A chainlink fence surrounds the parking lot.

The D.M. Watkins Jewelry Company was originally located at 95 Pine Street. The company purchased land on 274 Pine Street in 1919 and moved into their new manufacturing complex at 274 Pine Street in 1921 when it is listed in the directory of that year. They manufactured findings, settings, ornaments, and screw machine products and by 1927, had capital of \$125,000. The President of the company, Fred W. Watkins, held his position for over 20 years (since 1925). The company was incorporated in 1955 and a Mr. Joseph W. Ress took control of the company. In 1959 the company left the building and it was vacant until purchased by Rolo Jewelry in 1961. They ran their company out of the 274 Pine Street location until 1997 when the building was purchased for use by Johnson and Wales University.

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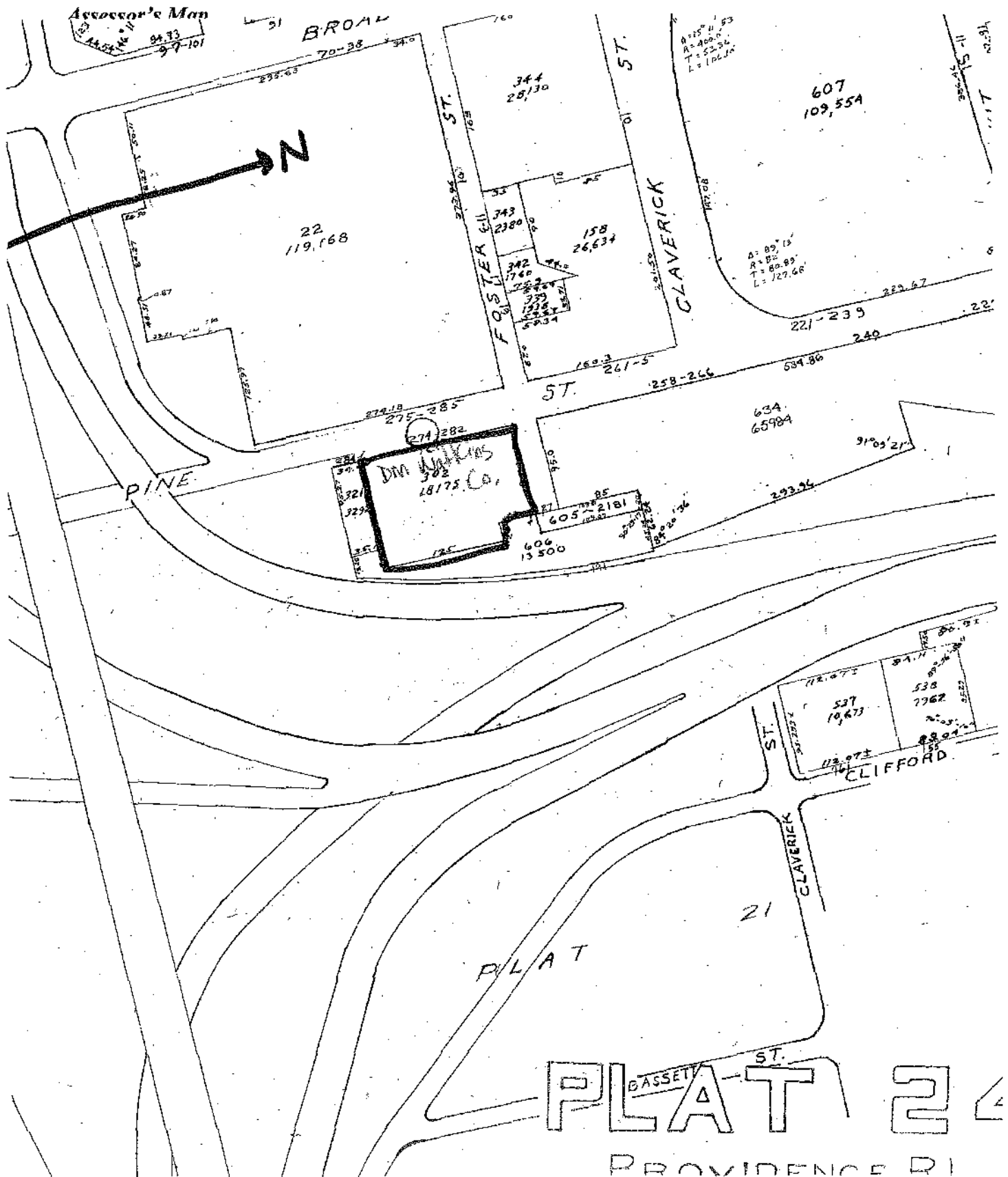
D.M. Watkins Company

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D.M. Watkins Company



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Curry & Richards / Henry A. Davis and Sons
407 Pine Street
ca. 1875
NR - Pine Street Historic District

This four-story flat-roof building was constructed ca. 1875 when it first appears on the Hopkins map of that year. The complex itself is comprised of two four-story, rectangular, brick blocks connected by a four-story hyphen. The 4-by-11-bay structures are embellished with a wood cornice and dentils at the cornice line. The building stands on a granite foundation and features segmental-arch window openings with a combination of 12/12, 2/12, 12/2, and replacement 1/1 sash with granite sills. Several windows have been boarded up. A pedestrian entrance is offset on the eastern bay of the façade (south elevation). A paved parking lot bound by chain link fencing is located to the east.

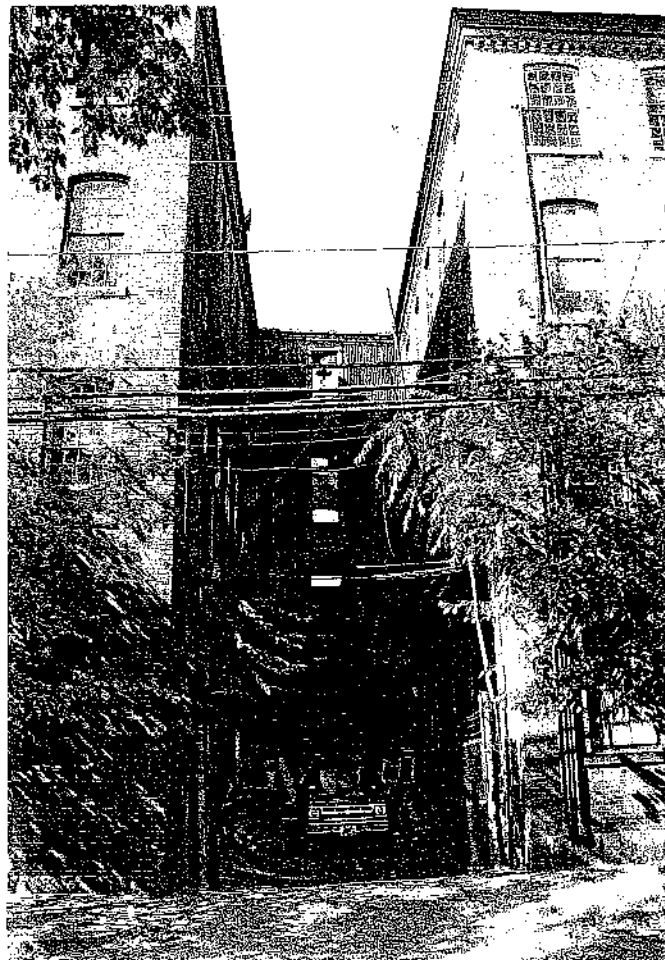
The original owners of the property were Curry & Richards, who used the building for the manufacture of jewelry. The property was transferred to Leander R. Peck in 1890 and in 1909 the property was transferred to Peck Realty, who appears as the building's owner on the 1918 map. Peck Realty retained ownership of the building through to 1946, while the building was rented out to numerous firms. The 1919 directory lists Henry A. Davis and Sons, shoddy manufacturers at 4 Meadow Street, which stands to the rear (northwest) of the Pine Street building. The 1919 Sanborn map confirms the presence of Davis & Sons on Meadow Street and possibly occupying some portion of the Pine Street building. The first floor of the structure was used as a machine shop, the second was used for a braid factory, the third was a jewelry shop, and the fourth floor was vacant. The 1937 map identifies the building as Henry A. Davis as does the 1944 map.

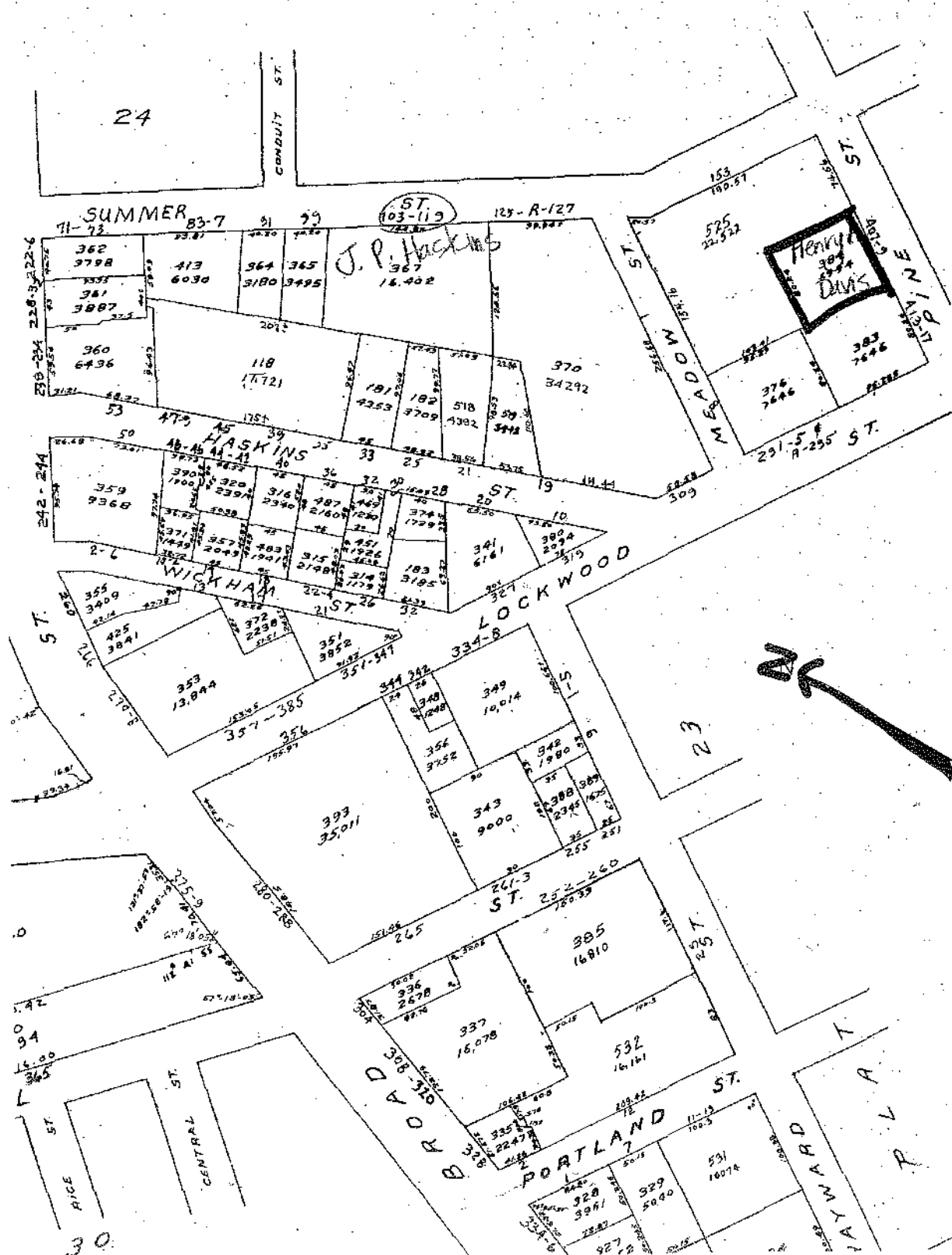
Some of the tenants throughout the structure's history include the Burton Shoe Company (1907), American Hand Laundry (1911), Eastern Jewelry Company (1927), and the Providence Felt Slipper Company (1927). In the mid-1980s the building contained a loft apartment on the fourth floor, a musician's loft on the third, a photo studio on the second floor, and an architect's office on the first.

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Curry & Richards / Henry A. Davis and Sons

Photographs





Colored Worsted Mill
195 Pitnam Street
ca. 1907

The Colored Worsted Mill is a large brick complex of several one-, two-, and three-story structures dating to the early twentieth century. The main block of the building is rectangular and stands three stories in height with a five-bay facade. The structure is embellished with corbelling at the cornice and projecting piers articulate each bay. Fenestration is comprised of segmental-arch openings with smaller, replacement sash of paired windows set within the bricked-in openings. Windows on the first floor of the Pitman Street elevation have been bricked-in. A one-story, rectangular, slightly-pitched roof extends from the side elevation of the building. The ell features segmental-arch window openings with replacement sash and stone sills. A pedestrian entrance is offset on the Pitman Street elevation, which houses the Salvation Army. A brick chimney stack extends from the rear of the side ell. A two-story, flat-roof ell (Mill #5, 1921) projects from the rear of the side ell and features concrete piers and large, multi-light fixed sash.

Designed by architect Eugene B. Whipple (*Board of Trade Journal*, 1915), the Colored Worsted Mill was constructed in the early twentieth century, ca. 1907. Whipple advertised as a mill architect and engineer with offices at the National Exchange Bank Building at 19 Exchange Street. According to an existing RIHPHC form for the building, the structure was constructed in 1921 when it appears on a Sanborn map of that year. However, the architectural style and detail of the main block of the building suggest an earlier construction date, as well as its appearance in city directories at this location predating 1921. The building appears on the 1918 map and is identified as Colored Worsted Mills. A building stood on this site in 1908, suggesting that at least some portions of the complex were in place by that time. The 1921 map shows this property with mill buildings #1,2,3,4 and 6 used for twisting, spinning, and washing with a scouring room to the rear. Mill building #5 appears on the 1921 Sanborn map and was used as office space, wool storage, and spinning and twisting. The company was incorporated in 1907 and was known for the manufacturing of colored worsted yarns. Its capital in 1927 reached \$200,000 indicating the growth of the complex. The 1937 map shows the property with numerous side additions, indicating that ells had been added prior to that date. The company continued with its success until around 1950.

Between 1950 and 1960 the Salvation Army bought the property and began to run a men's social services center out of it. The complex is still owned by the Salvation Army.

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Colored Worsted Mill

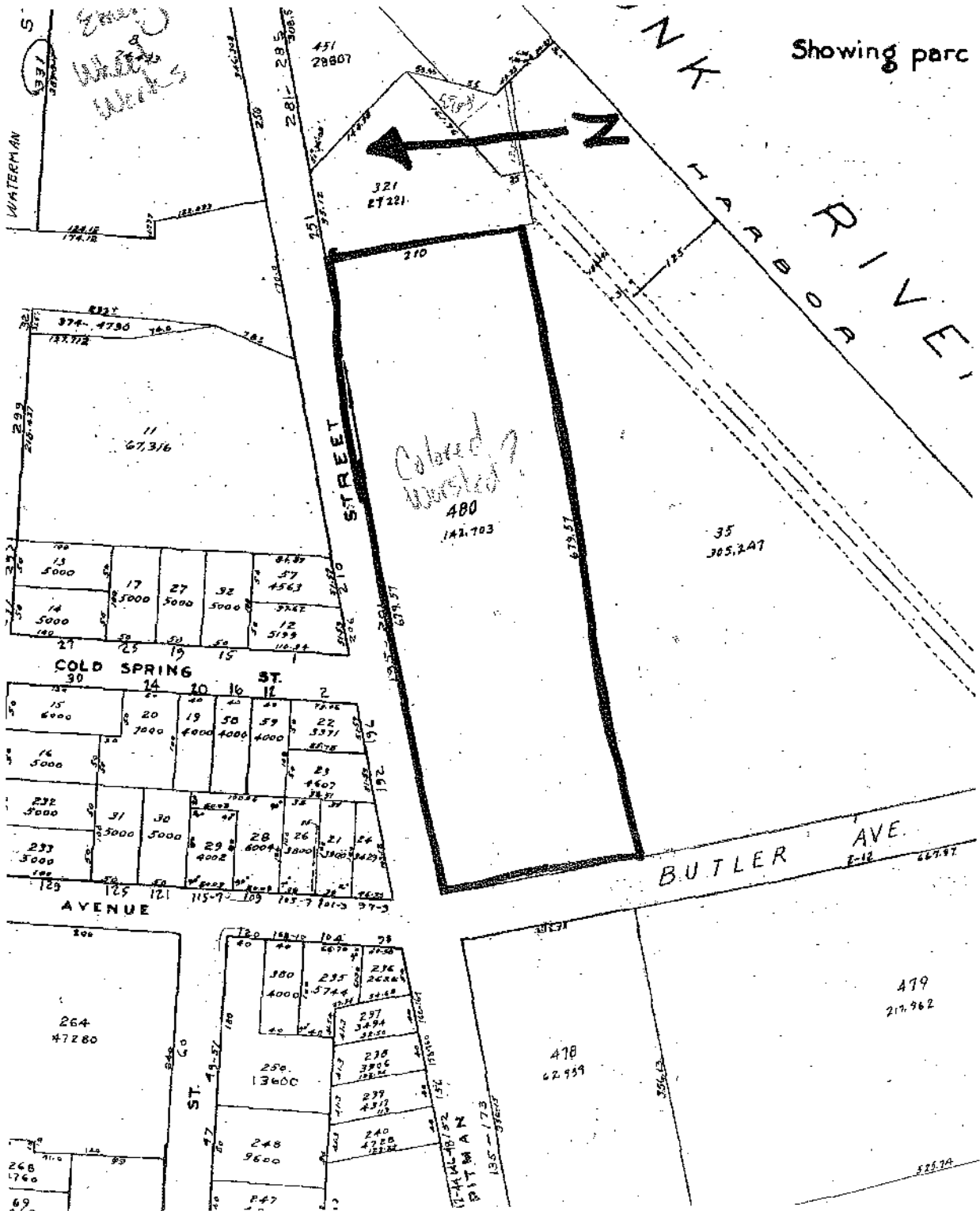
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Colored Worsted Mill

Assessor's Map



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Loeber Building
98 Plainfield Street
ca. 1924

It is a two-story, flat-roof, three-bay wide building notable for its stone cornice with modillion blocks and the words "Loeber Building 1924." The building's primary entrance is offset on the façade with a replacement door set below a fixed, 8-light window. A vehicular entrance with a roll top door is located in the eastern bay of the façade (north elevation). Fenestration is comprised of rectangular openings with replacement fixed and awning sash on the façade; several original multi-light sash remain on the building's west elevation. The two western bays on the first floor of the façade have been filled in. A small sign reading "Lincoln Findings" projects from the building.

The Loeber Building was constructed around the year 1924 to house the Loeber family's Hay and Grain Company (inc. 1924). The President of the company at the time of its construction was Louis Loeber. The building was constructed on the site of a two-and-one-half-story, wood-frame structure that stood here in 1919. According to city directories and historic maps, the Standard Hay and Grain Company ran their base of operations from this building until about 1942.

The Lincoln Findings Company began occupying the property around 1950. The company was known for the manufacturing of jewelry findings. The company was and still is primarily run by the Patliotla family; from 1960-1970 the president was Mario Patliotla, followed by Gusti Patliotla in 1980. The Patliotla family maintained ownership of the building for over 50 years.

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Loeber Building

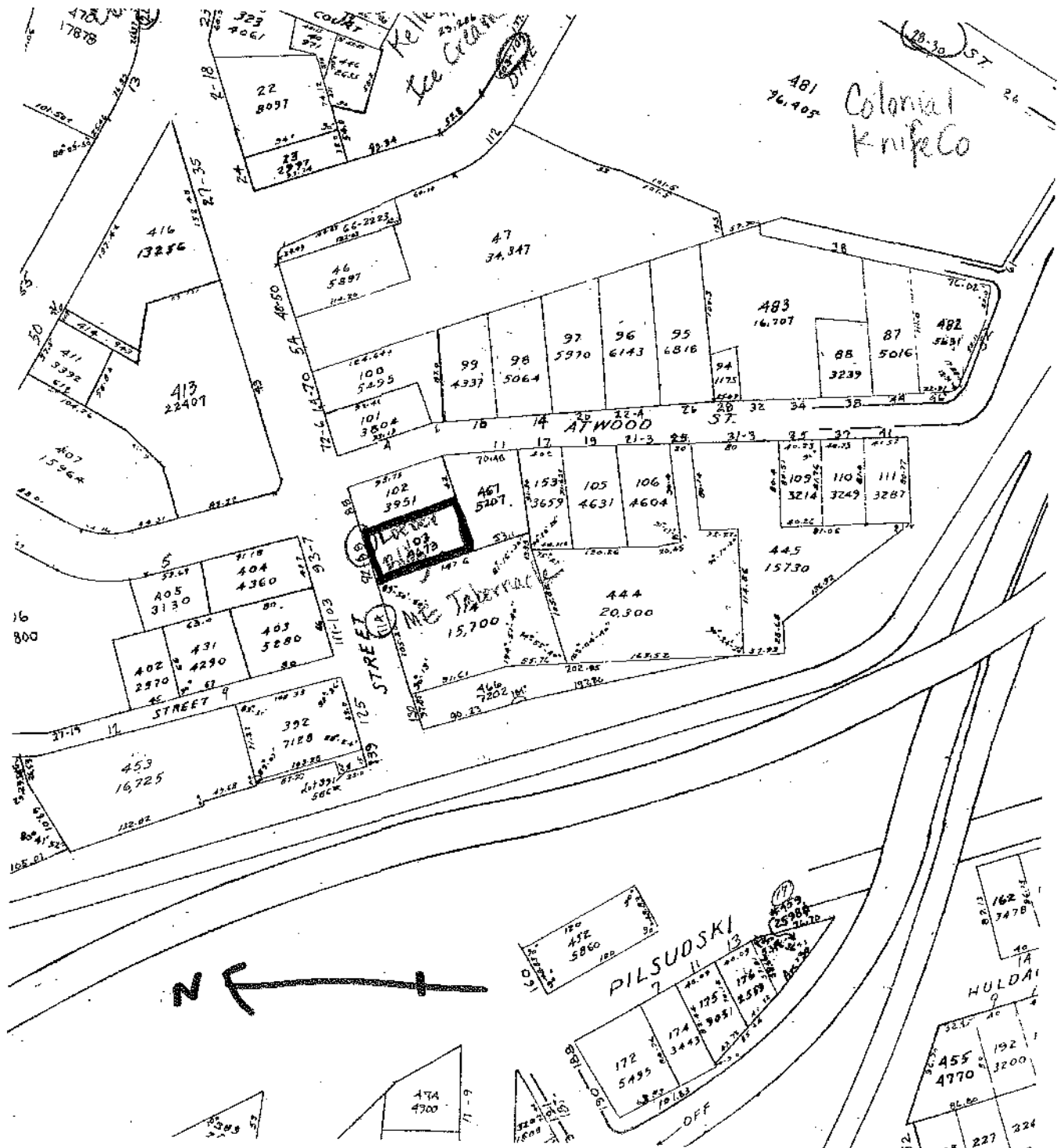
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Loeber Building

Assessor's Map



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M.E. Tabernacle
114 Plainfield Street
ca. 1937

The ME Tabernacle Building is a one-and-one-half-story, end-gable, stone and brick, rectangular structure. The building's façade is obscured by overgrown ivy and shrubs. The building is notable for its pointed arch window openings on the façade and side elevation. The building's steeply-pitched end-gable roof is sheathed in slate. The building has several ells, including a one-story, gable-roof ell on the northwest corner, a small, one-story, flat-roof ell on the southeast, and a brick, basement addition on the rear (east) elevation. The building's primary entrance is located on the south elevation and is comprised of paired glass doors accessed via concrete steps with a metal rail. A secondary entrance is housed within the one-story ell. The building's original entrance, although no longer used, is centrally located on the façade within a one-story projection with arched opening. Fenestration on the basement level is comprised of 12/12 sash. A tall brick exterior chimney is located at the southeast corner of the building. Skylights have been added to the east and west roof slopes. A paved parking lot is located to the south.

According to maps the ME Tabernacle was constructed prior to 1937 when it appears on the Sanborn map of that year. According to the 1926 map, the property on which this building stands was owned by Brown University. It was used by the Methodist church as a place of worship until about 1975. Subsequently, the building was occupied by Trinity Assembly of God as their place of worship. Other churches such as the United Holy Church of America (1980-1990) would also use the building as a place of worship. Around 1990 it was converted into an office building for a variety of businesses including an optomologist, surveyors, engineers, and an accountant.

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M.E. Tabernacle

Photographs



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General Ice Cream Company
485 Plainfield Street
ca. 1907

It is a two- and three-story, brick, pier-and-spandrel building with a flat roof located on the north side of Plainfield Street. The two most eastern bays of the structure stand three stories in height while the three western bays are two stories. The building's primary entrance is offset in the western-most bay of the façade and is comprised of a metal-and-glass door set below a projecting metal hood and reached by a flight of concrete steps with a metal rail. The entrance is set within a round-arch opening with keystone that has since been bricked in. Fenestration consists of segmental-arch openings, the majority of which have been bricked in. Remaining windows feature replacement 1/1 sash; windows on the second floor of the two-story block's façade are rectangular with fixed and sliding glass. The building is embellished with concrete stringcourses, projecting piers between each bay, and a corbelled cornice. An interior brick chimney rises from the western end of the structure. Attached to the rear of the building is a one-story, shed-roof addition. A chain link fence marks the property's perimeter.

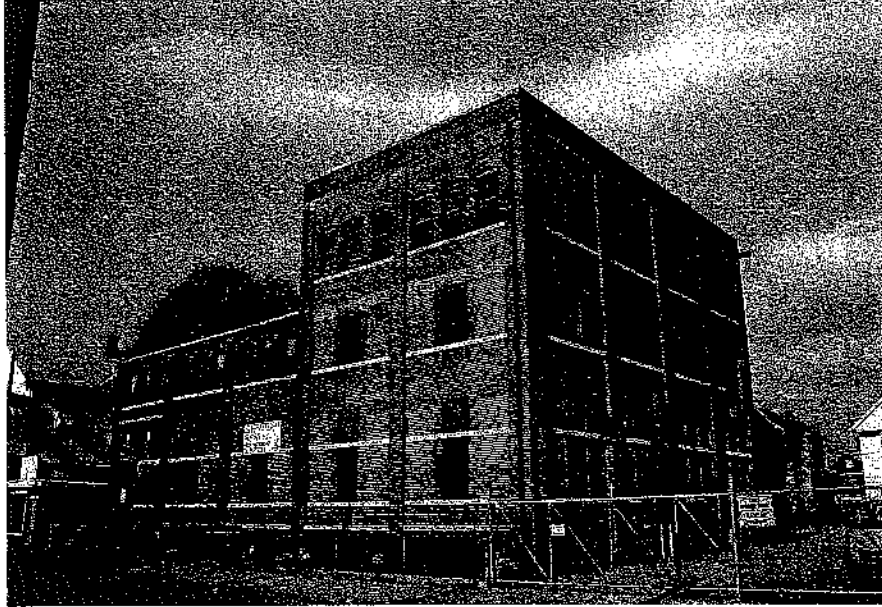
The building was constructed by Sam Dolbey ca. 1907 for the manufacture of ice cream. Between 1918 and 1926 the building more than tripled in size from 4,525 square feet to 13,675 square feet. Sam Dolbey Ice Cream Company continued to occupy the building through to ca. 1929 when the General Ice Cream Company took over. They ran a similar type of operation from this site. Later (around 1960) the National Dairy Products Sealtest Foods Division took over and ran its base of operations from the site (Woodward 1986).

The building was then vacated until 1967 when the United Pearl Company moved its base of operations there. The 1983 Sanborn map identifies the building as being used for the manufacture of jewelry, with the rear ell being used for lacquering and chemical storage. Until around 1990 the building was used as a site for a score of jewelry manufacturers. The building is currently being used by the Primitive Methodist Church.

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General Ice Cream Company

Photographs



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General Ice Cream Company

Assessor's Map



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Silvertown Chevrolet Company
910 Plainfield Street
ca. 1925

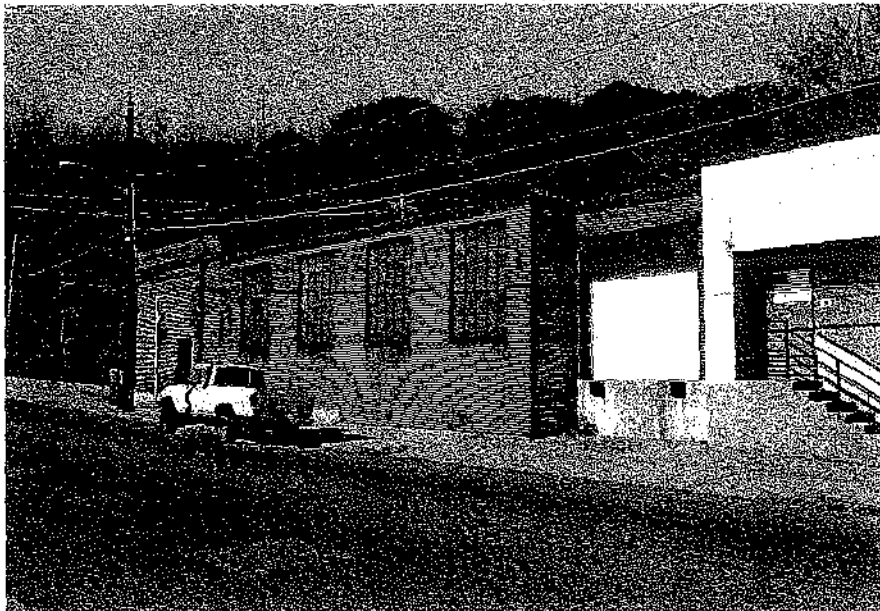
It is a one-story, wedged-shaped, flat-roof, brick building located on a wedged-shaped lot at the intersection of Plainfield Street and Silver Lake Avenue. The building features decorative brick bands, a brick parapet, and a simple cornice. The building's primary entrance is located in a chamfered corner and comprised of a metal-and-glass door flanked by sidelights and set below a single-light transom. Fenestration is comprised of a combination of rectangular, 1/1 sash, small, fixed, single-light sash, and large, rectangular, multi-light metal sash windows. A one-story, flat-roof, concrete block addition projects from the rear of the building. This addition houses multiple pedestrian entrances; a one-story, brick hyphen contains a vehicular entrance with roll top door.

The Silvertown Chevrolet building was built ca. 1925 as an all-purpose supplies, repairs, and filling station. The 1929 directory lists Silvertown Garage at this address. The originally square-shaped building was added onto around 1949 when an octagonal section was built to the corner of the street; the building has retained this footprint since that date. The 1949 directory lists Silvertown Chevrolet Co., Inc. at 56 Plainfield and Gagnier-Nash Company at the 910 Plainfield Street address. According to a sign on the building, its current occupant is Atamian Manufacturing Corporation.

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Silvertown Chevrolet Company

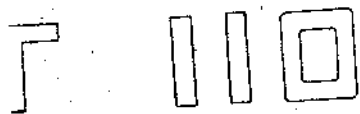
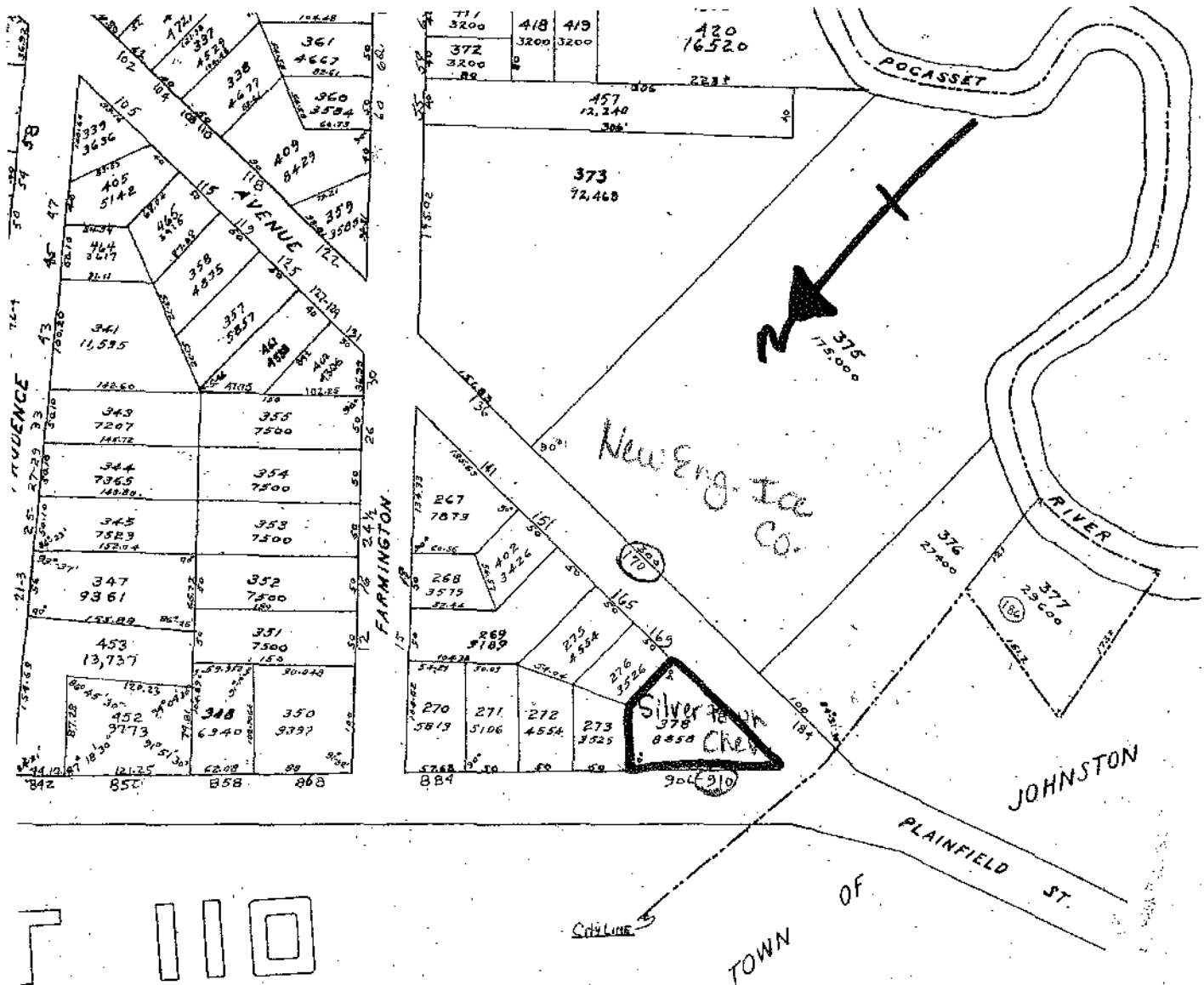
Photographs



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Silvertown Chevrolet Company

Assessor's Map



PROVIDENCE, R.I.

date as assessed DEC. 31, 2000
 SCALE 1"=80'

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Coca-Cola Bottling Plant
95 Pleasant Valley Parkway
1939

It is made up of a two-story office structure at the front, with the bottling machinery and warehouse space occupying the remaining portion of the brick sheathed, steel-frame building. It has a three bay façade with vertical concrete spandrels. The spandrels are decorated with stylized versions of the Coke products. The three-by-four-bay block features a center entry set within a one-bay, two-story projection. Windows on this block are single-light, fixed sash with concrete lintels and trim. A decorative band spans the cornice line and bays are articulated by vertical bands of concrete. Windows on the remainder of the structure are bands of single-light fixed windows with concrete stringcourses below. Attached to the original block (1939) is a large, one- and two-story, flat-roof addition that is unadorned and features small, vertical windows and vehicular entrances with roll top doors. The building is further embellished with concrete bands with the Coca-Cola logo on it.

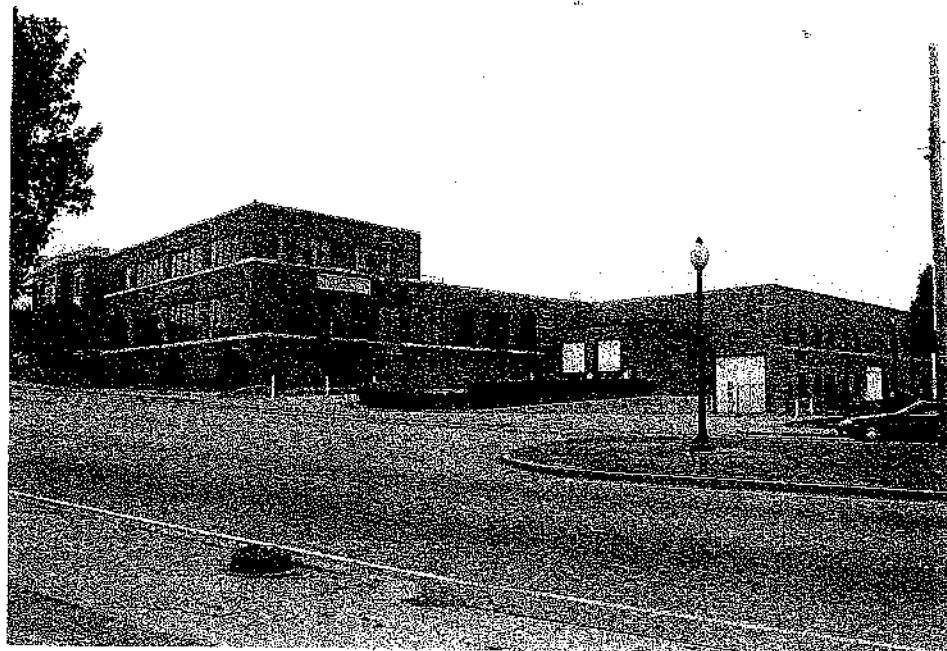
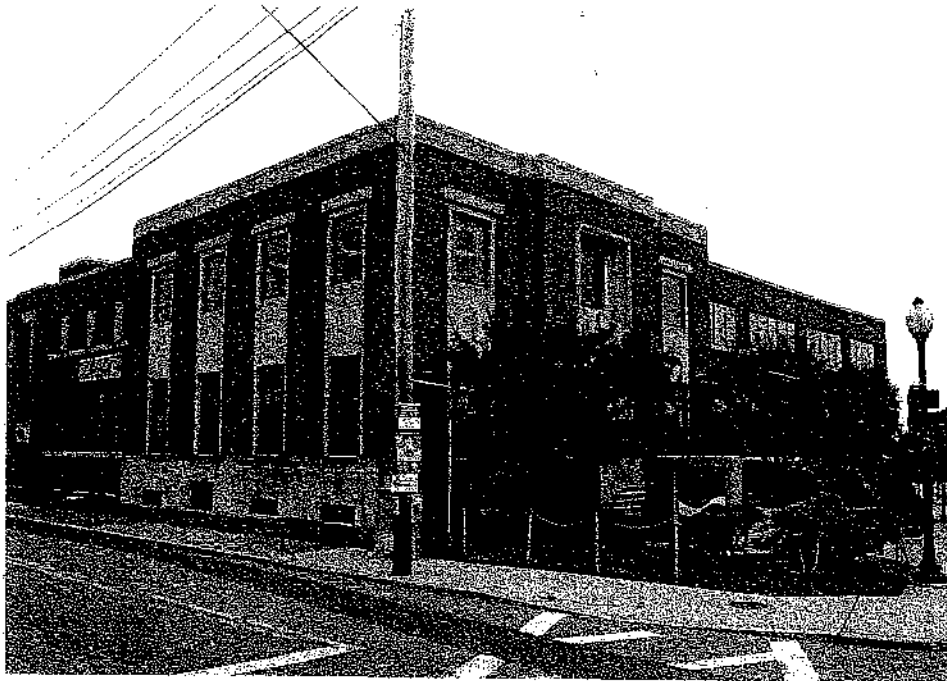
This plant was built in 1939 by the Coca-Cola Company to replace an earlier and much smaller, wood-frame, monitor-on-hip facility at 477 Smith Street that the company had outgrown. The architect was from the firm of Robert & Co., an architectural firm from Atlanta retained by the company to design their plants. The design came from a series of plans sanctioned by the Coca-Cola Committee on Standards (the plans were also used for many other Coke plants constructed between 1927 and 1949).

In addition to housing office and production space, the present bottling plant also included a striking Art Deco garage on Valley Street (1941) for its fleet of delivery trucks. The reinforced concrete garage is no longer part of the complex and was demolished in 2002. A second garage on West Park Street also belonged to the bottling plant and this remains in use. The Coca-Cola Bottling Company continues to use the Pleasant Valley Parkway plant today. A large sheet metal addition augments the structure.

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Coca-Cola Bottling Plant

Photographs





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Public Bath House
201 Pocasset Avenue
ca. 1926

It is a one-story, rectangular, hip-on-gable roof, brick building set on the west side of Pocasset Avenue. The building sits on a concrete foundation and has a wide, exterior, brick chimney at its western end. Pedestrian entrances are located on the north and south elevations of a one-story, hip-roof projection on the facade. Paired entrances (one for men, the other for women) are located on the building's south elevation. A single pedestrian entrance is offset on the rear elevation, below an oversized, single-light transom. Fenestration is comprised of small, single-light, single and paired fixed sash set directly below the cornice. Fenestration on the façade consists of 1/1 sash windows set below single-light fixed sash. Small paved parking areas flank the building.

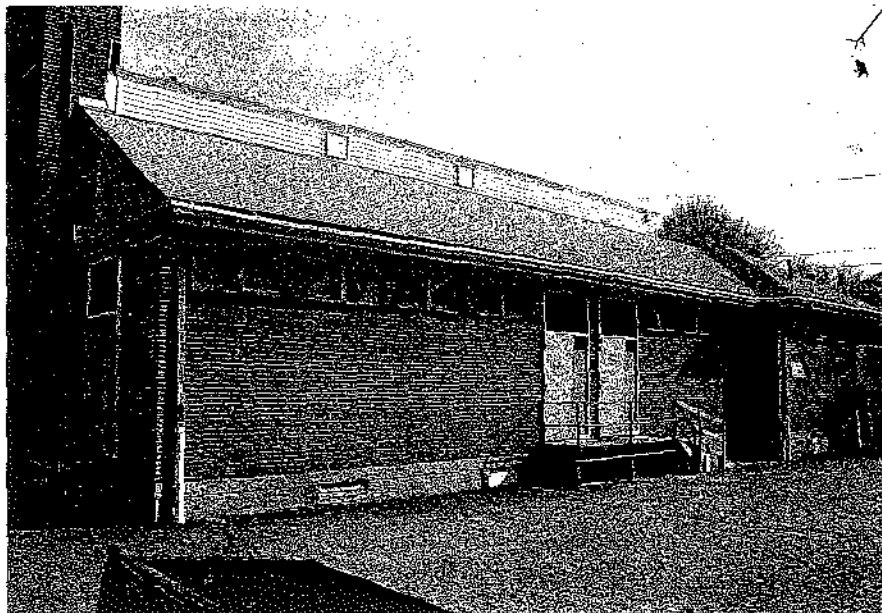
The Providence Public Bath House was constructed ca. 1926 and appears on the 1937 Sanborn map as a public bath house. City directories identify the building as a public bath house owned by the city of Providence. The building is currently occupied by Mac's Jewelry. The building is one of several early twentieth century bath houses still extant in Providence. Others include the Fox Point/Wickenden Street Bath House and the Manton Avenue Bath House.



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Public Bath House

Photographs



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Davol Rubber Company

7 Point Street

69 Point Street (1880, 1884-89, et seq.; 1980-82)

NR individual

The Davol Rubber Company complex is comprised of several buildings that were part of the Davol complex that originally encompassed buildings along both sides of Point Street. The structure on the corner of Point and Eddy streets was originally constructed as a three-story building in 1913 (the fourth floor was added in 1960). This long, steel-frame, brick building features segmental-arch window openings with paired 2/2 sash and granite sills. The two eastern-most bays of the south elevation (Point Street) are filled-in with brick for the interior stairwell. The 1919 Sanborn map identifies this building as the Assembling Department, with manufacturing on both the first and second floors.

To the east stands the Maguire Building, a three-story, flat-roof structure with a center entrance on Point Street and a centrally located pediment at the roofline. The eleven-bay façade features arcaded openings on the first floor with replacement windows and a paired entrance set below a granite sill. Fenestration throughout the remainder of the building is comprised of segmental-arch openings with single 1/1 sash windows. A fourth-floor structure is identified on the 1919 map as being used for the purpose of sun drying.

The main complex (Maguire Building) is a three-story, brick structure, with heavy timber framing, segmental arch windows, and a five-bay storefront with large round arch windows and a central, arched doorway. In the late 1890s a one-story building was added to the west side for office use (would later be converted to a two-story building). A three-story block was added to the east of the original structure. Between 1895 and 1908 more brick and heavy timber buildings were added to the South Street side of the property. There was also an addition made in 1913 of a long, rectangular, flat-roof, steel frame, brick structure (A similar addition, which was three stories, was made in 1918).

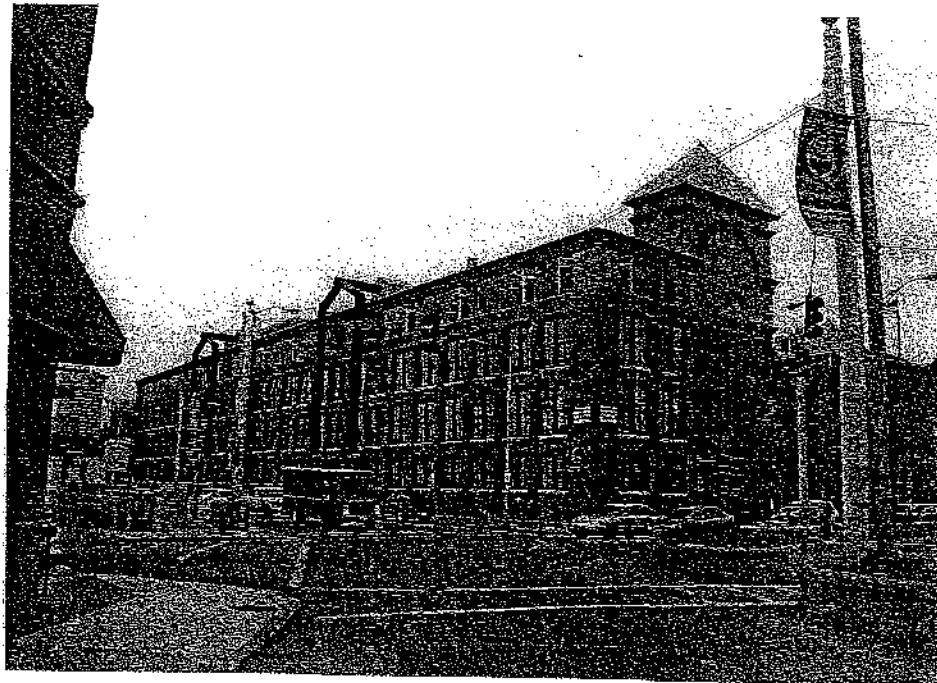
Joseph Davol and Emery Perkins founded the Perkins Manufacturing Company in 1874 and incorporated in 1882 as the Davol Manufacturing Company. In 1885, the company produced fine rubber goods for use in the drug, dental, and stationary trades. It was during this period that the company changed its name to Davol Rubber Company (Kulik 1978:185). When the company expanded in the 1930s, they moved the operation over to their Cranston plant. By 1977 Davol stopped manufacturing at its Providence facility. This marked the end of one of the city's oldest industrial complexes that maintained its original function. In the early 1980s the complex was rehabbed by Robert P. Freeman of Marathon Development on a limited partnership basis. The restoration architects were Beckman, Blydenburg, & Associates. The buildings reopened in 1982 as Davol Square, which today is home to retail stores, restaurants, and professional offices.

The Simmons Building (across the street at the southwest corner of Eddy and Point streets) was constructed to house the rubber manufacturing company established as Davol Manufacturing Company in 1878 (completed in 1880). Simmons was used to house all of Davol's operations until 1884 when the main complex was built. The main complex, located on the northeast corner

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of Eddy Street, was built during the last twenty years of the nineteenth century. The group of buildings facing Point Street was constructed between 1884 and 1889. The company introduced new processes for drug and surgical supplies and by 1884, the firm was the international leader in the field.

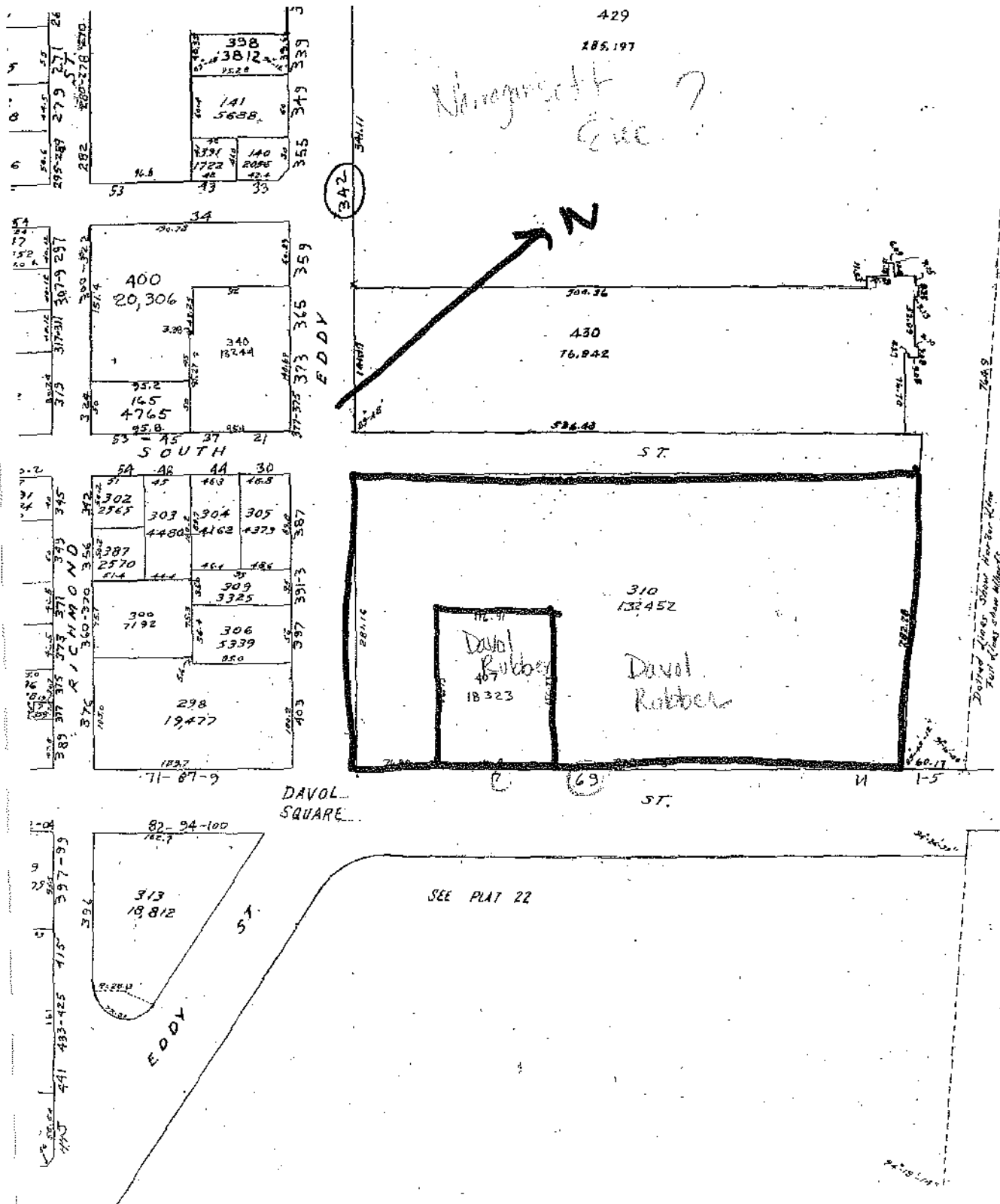


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Davol Rubber Company

Photographs





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Barstow Stove Company

112 Point Street

1849 et seq

The oldest building on the site (west) dates back to 1849 and has a monitor roof, granite window lintels, and a corbelled brick cornice. Today three buildings remain on the site: a four-and-one-half-story brick building with a jerkinhead gable roof, a three-story brick building with a flat roof, and the original 1849 building. A neon sign reading: "TOPS" is prominently displayed on the building's west elevation. Fenestration on the original block consists of a combination of 1/1 replacement sash, bricked in openings and 8-light sash on the top floor. Fabric awnings project above window openings on the second story level. Attached to the rear (south) is a large, rectangular, flat-roof, concrete block. The central and eastern blocks of the complex also feature replacement 1/1 sash windows. Pedestrian entrances are located along the Point Street elevation.

The Barstow Stove Company was founded by Amos Chaffee Barstow in 1836. By 1859, the company had 200 employees and made 50 different kinds of stoves and furnaces. The company eventually acquired the competing Spicer Stove Company, making Barstow the only stove foundry in Providence, and the largest in New England. The complex included two molding rooms, a flask storage building, a room for stoves, storage areas for up to 5000 stoves, and pattern storage.

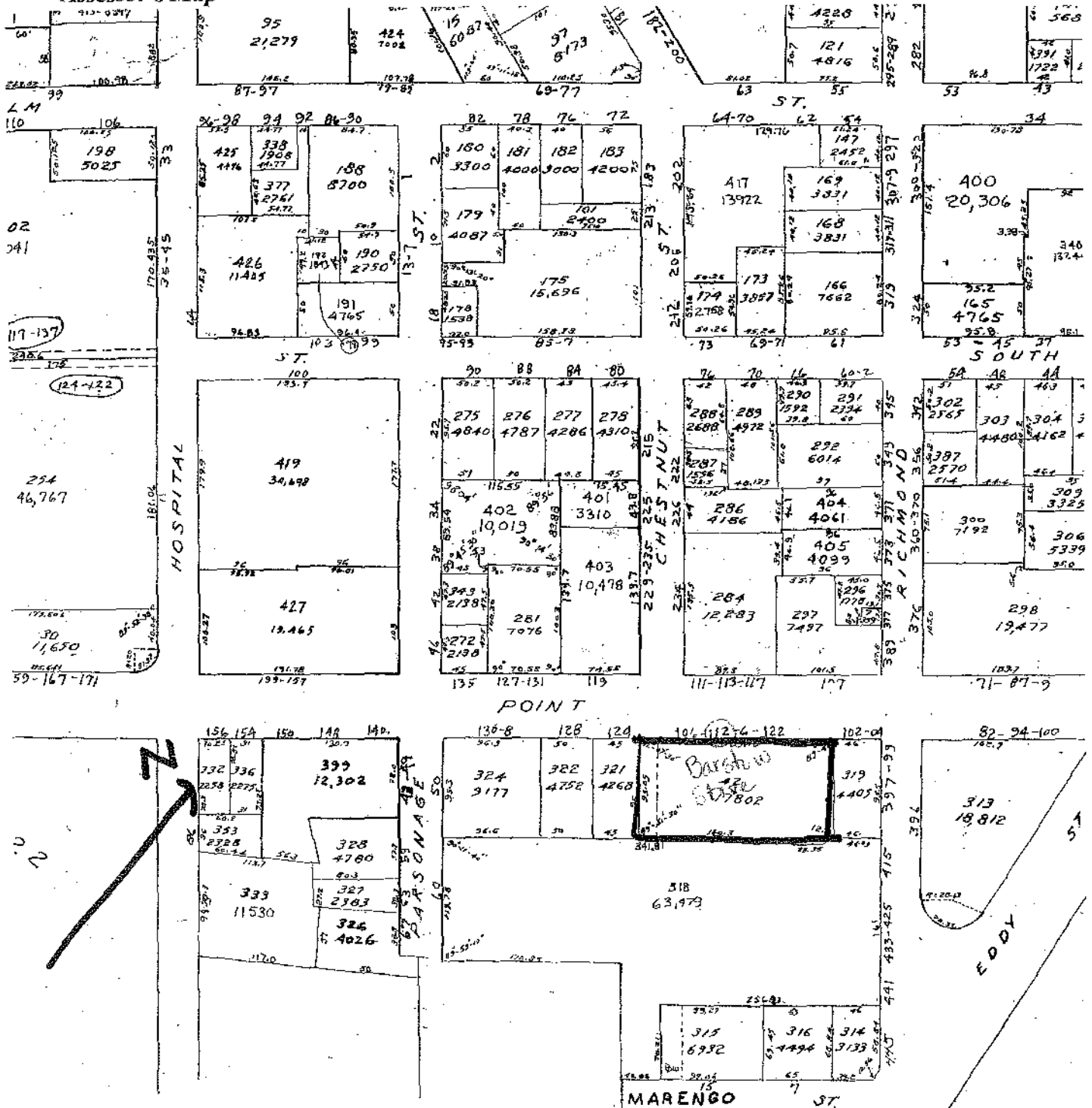
Barstow began producing gas stoves in the 1920s to keep up with contemporary technology, but could not compete and went out of business in the 1930s. For around ten years the plant was occupied by the Home Service Company, which did household repairs. In 1974 Tops Electric Company acquired it (Woodward 1986, RIHPHC 1981, Kulik 1979).



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Barstow Stove Company

Assessor's Map



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Providence Lithograph Company
201 Potters Avenue (369 Prairie Avenue)
ca. 1905

It is a complex of several one- and two-story blocks located on a large lot bound by Gordon (west), Potters (south), Prairie (east), and Reynolds (north) avenues. A two-story, flat-roof, brick block stands facing Prairie Avenue with a small, open courtyard in between it and a one-story, flat-roof, brick office block to the north. Both buildings feature large window openings that have been bricked in. Slightly projecting brick piers articulate each bay of the building. Attached to its west elevation is a two-story, flat-roof, brick block with a vehicular entrance with metal roll top door on its south elevation. This block is notable for its chamfered corner at the intersection of Gordon and Potters avenues. A one-story brick block is located at the northwest corner of the property, which connects to a one-story hyphen with vehicular bays at 95 Reynolds. The brick block features a sawtooth monitor roof line.

The Providence Lithograph building was built ca. 1905 to house Providence Lithograph, printers of a variety of different books, magazines, maps, and catalogues. The 1908 map shows the building on this site and identifies it as Providence Lithograph Company. The building was comprised of two blocks: the larger, rectangular block at the northeast corner of the property and a one-story office block along Prairie Avenue. By 1926 an addition had been added to the south side of the office block. According to the 1983 Sanborn map, the two-story, rectangular block on the southwest corner of the property was added in 1957 and the one-story block at the northeast corner was added in 1966. Providence Lithograph made this their home until about 1976 when Federal Lithographers Inc. began occupying the building. They are the current owners of the building.

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Providence Lithograph Company

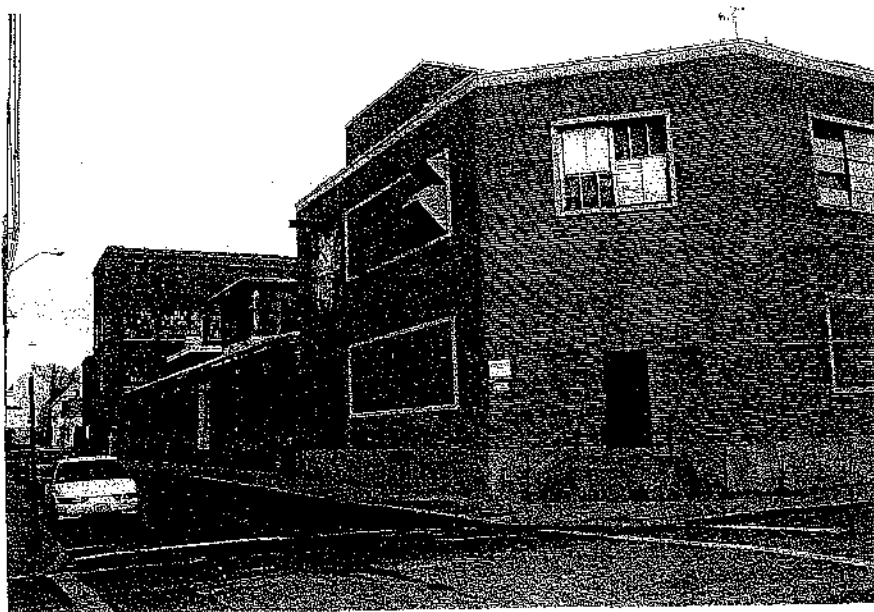
Photographs

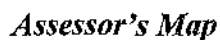


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Providence Lithograph Company

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Bradbury Motors Company/Elmwood Garage/Crane Automobile & Garage Co.
450 Potters Avenue
1907

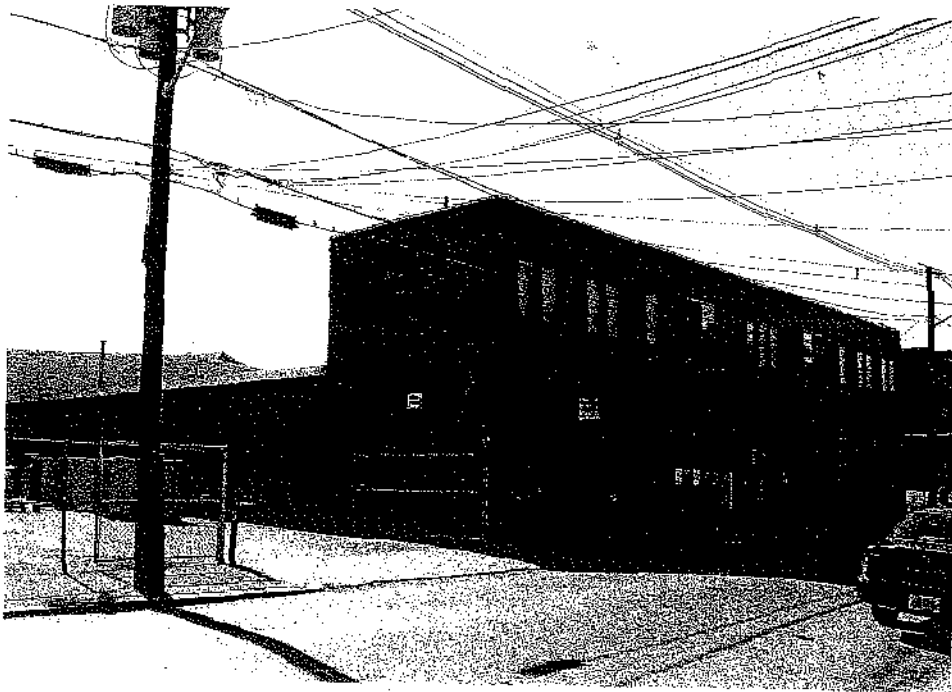
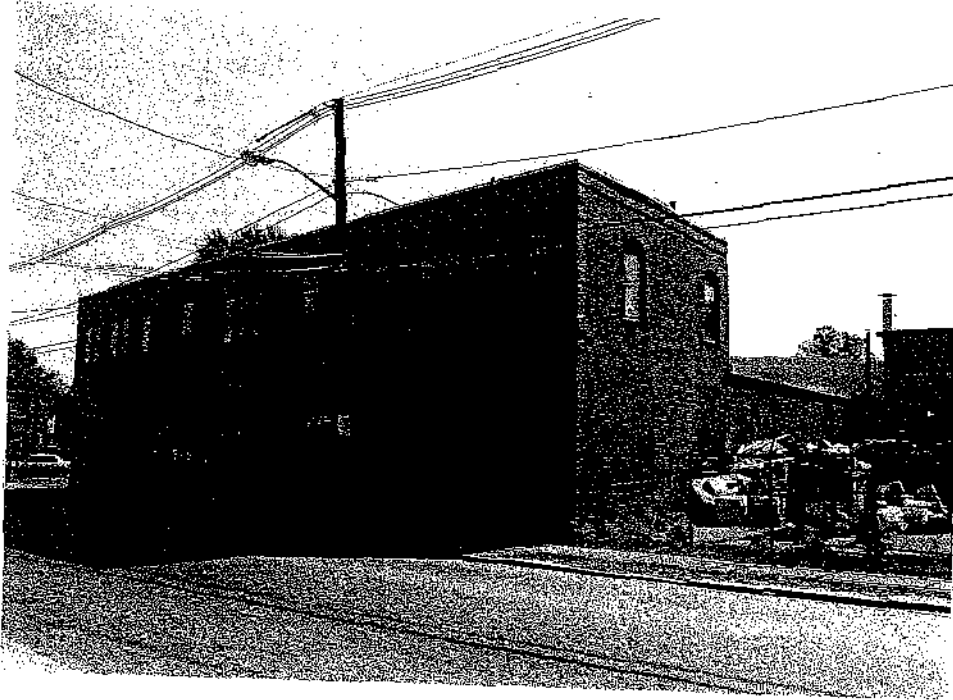
The Bradbury Motors Company Building at 450 Potters Avenue is a large, one-story garage fronted by a two-story office block. The flat-roof, rectangular, two-bay wide, reinforced concrete with brick facing building features a centrally-located main entrance on its façade with a replacement door set within a round-arch recessed opening. This main entrance is flanked by vehicular entrances set within arched openings to either side. The building is embellished with brick corbelling and piers at the second-story level. It has single and paired, rectangular 1/1 sash windows with arched openings, and some concrete block infill. Attached to the rear (south) of the one-story block is a large, one-story, concrete block structure. The concrete block addition was constructed in 1975.

Also known as the Elmwood Garage, the building was one of the first commercial garages in Providence. The building was constructed for the Crane Automobile & Garage Company, founded by partners William J. Braitsch and Harold C. Crane, for the purpose of auto storage, rental, and repair, as well as housing the exclusive Rhode Island dealership for the Atlas Motor Car. Braitsch also owned the property next door at 472 Potters Avenue (Hearn & Braitsch Company/Colonial Laundry). Henry J. Suck, Jr. designed the building and its engineer was Adolph Suck, from the firm of Adolph Suck & Company, pioneers of reinforced concrete design in New England. It was advertised as Rhode Island's first fireproof garage (Woodward 1986). The property is identified on the 1983 Sanborn map as Wholesale Piping Supplies. As of 1986 the building housed Specialty Pipe Fitting & Company.

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Bradbury Motors Company/Elmwood Garage/Crane Automobile & Garage Co.

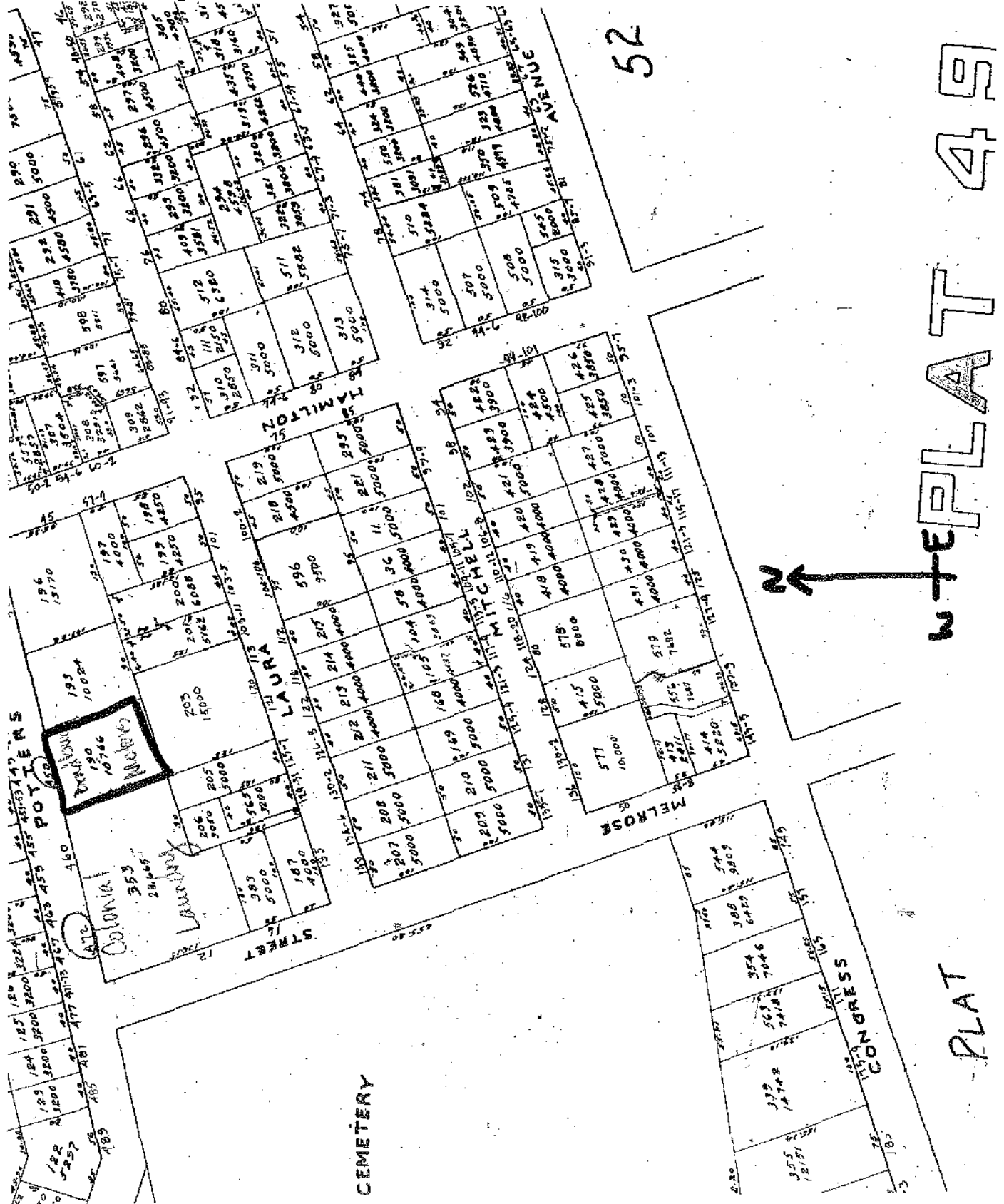
Photographs



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Bradbury Motors Company/Elmwood Garage/Crane Automobile & Garage Co.

Assessor's Map



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Colonial Laundry

472 Potters Avenue
ca. 1890

The main building is a three-story, brick building with a flat roof and stone trim. Fenestration consists of segmental-arch openings with rectangular 6/6/6 sash in pairs and groupings of three with stone sills; several windows on the first floor have been blocked in with concrete blocks. The main entrance is centrally located on the Potters Avenue elevation and has fluted pilasters supporting a broken pediment and sidelights now filled in with wood. Brick piers mark each bay and on the rear of the structure, there are hoists and large openings at each floor. A one-story, concrete, flat-roof addition projects from the side elevation of the main block. The addition is devoid of architectural embellishment and features a fixed, multi-light window on its façade. To the east (rear) stands a second one-story ell and a metal chute connecting to the third story of the main block. The property includes two outbuildings: a one-story concrete block structure, and a two-story clapboard building (now in ruins). A large brick smokestack is extant on the property which includes a paved parking lot surrounded by a chain link fence.

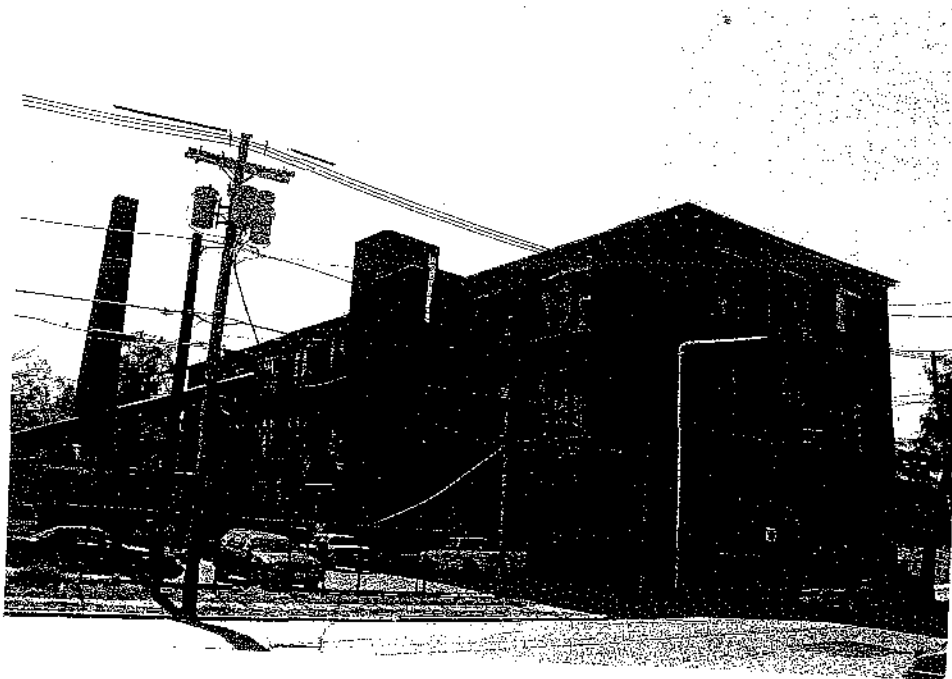
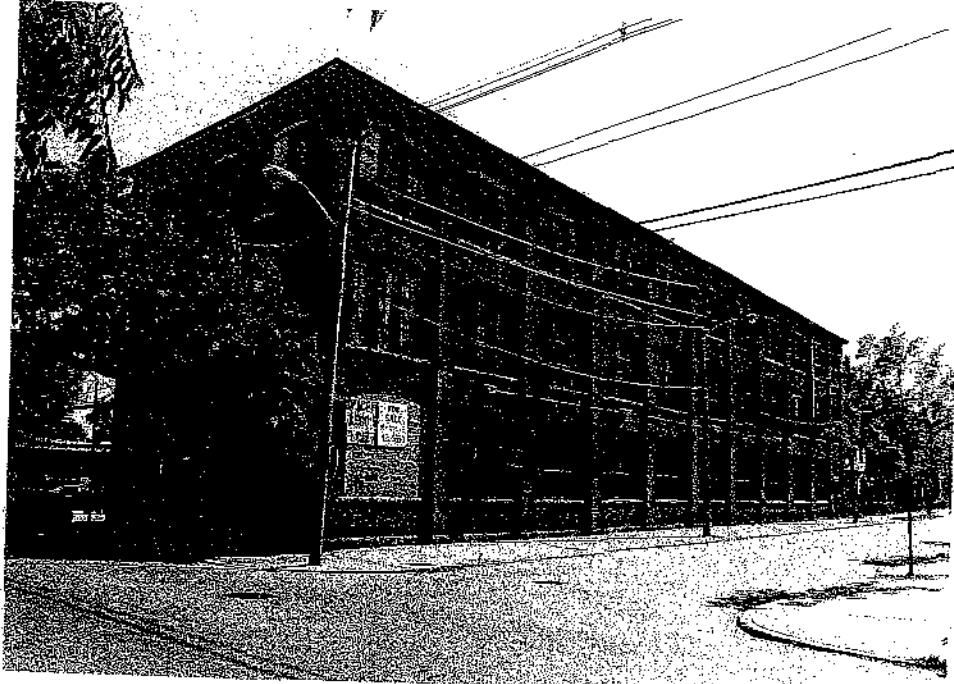
The Hearn & Braitsch Company, founded by William J. Braitsch and John Hearn in 1887, was an original owner of this building. They manufactured gold-headed canes, umbrella mountings, and novelties in gold and silver. The building continued to be owned by William J. Braitsch until 1948. According to the 1937 map and subsequent directories, the property was occupied by Colonial Laundries Inc. While occupied by Colonial Laundry, the building was owned by the Dutch Cleansing Company, which purchased the property in 1948. Subsequent owners included the Hennessey Laundry Company, from 1948 to 1965 and the Fairdeal Manufacturing Company from 1965 to 1985. The 1983 Sanborn map identifies the property as a Jewelry manufactory. Most recently, the building housed New England Technologies.



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Colonial Laundry

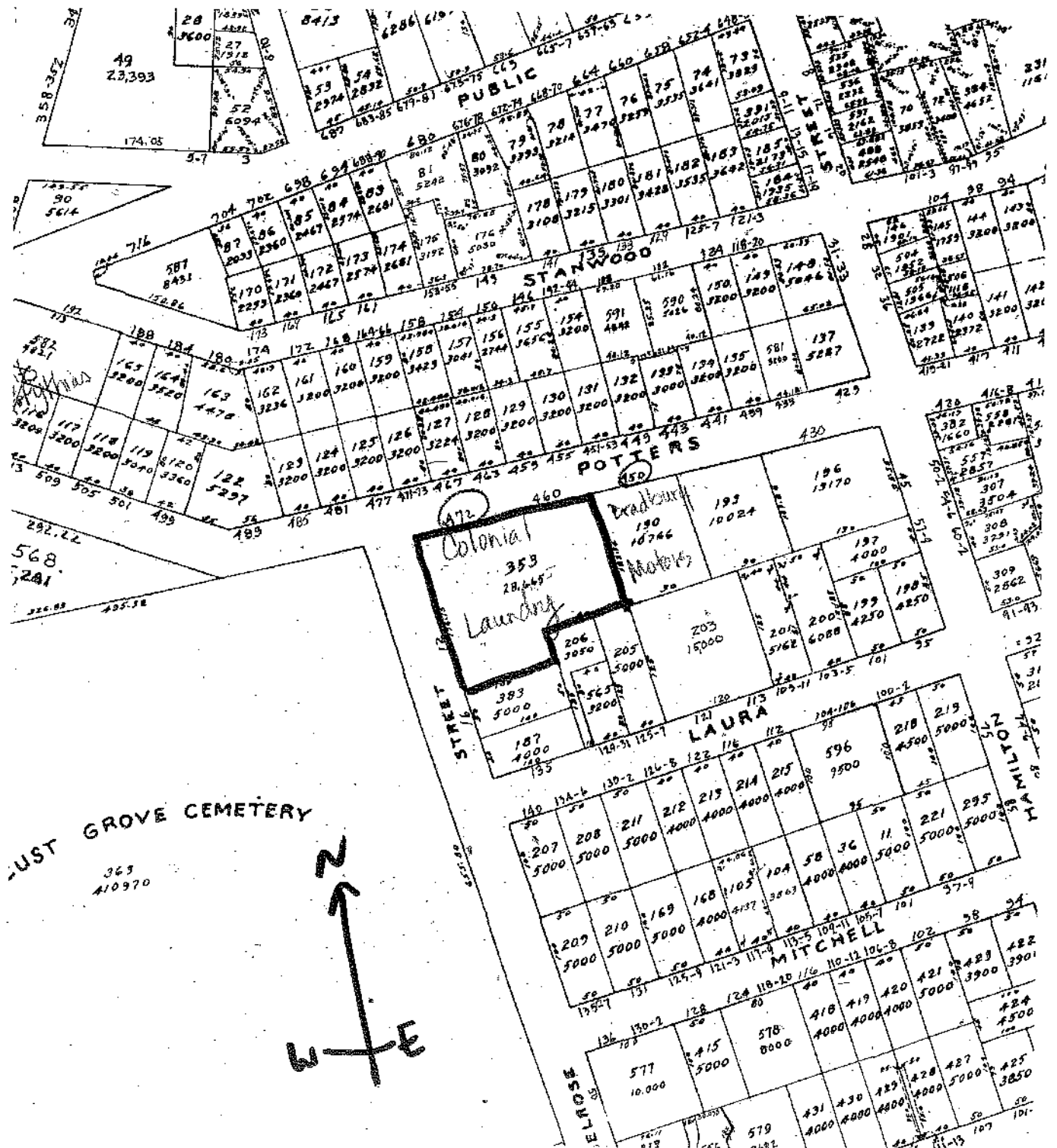
Photographs



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Potters Avenue Elementary School
771 Potters Avenue
1888

It is a two-story, hip-roof, rectangular, brick building set on the corner of Potters Avenue and Brattle Street. The structure has a triangular center gable on both the front and rear elevations, each with a small oculus below the gable. According to an existing RIHPHC data sheet for the building, the side wings were originally only one story, but by 1921, the additional second floor had been added. Two pedestrian entrances are located on both the front and rear elevations, flanking the center gable-roof projection. Concrete steps lead up to each entrance. Fenestration is comprised of rectangular openings with splayed brick lintels and concrete sills. Several of the window openings retain their 2/2 sash while the majority have been boarded up. Four brick chimneys rise from the roofline. The building stands on an overgrown lot bordered by a chain link fence.

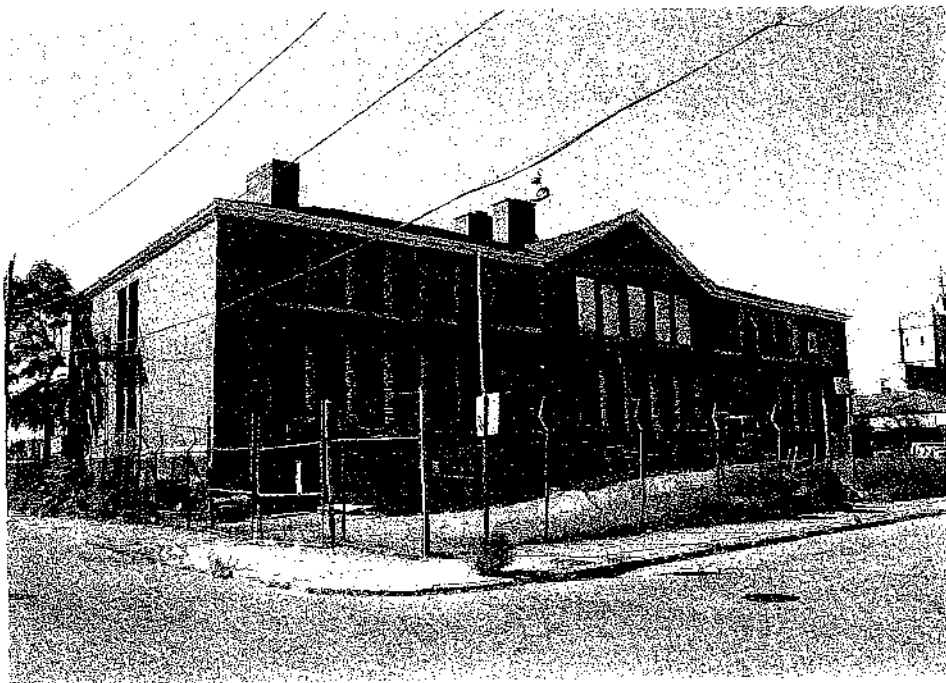
The Potters Avenue School was constructed as a public grammar school in 1888 and was one of 61 new public schools built in Providence between 1870 and 1900, during a period of massive immigration. Despite its neglected condition, the building retains much of its original architectural character. The building remained under the ownership of the City of Providence until 1944 when it was transferred to the Church of the Assumption. Subsequently, the building was owned by several real estate firms. Its last use was as a lumber storage facility for the MJ Supply Company.



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Potters Avenue Elementary School

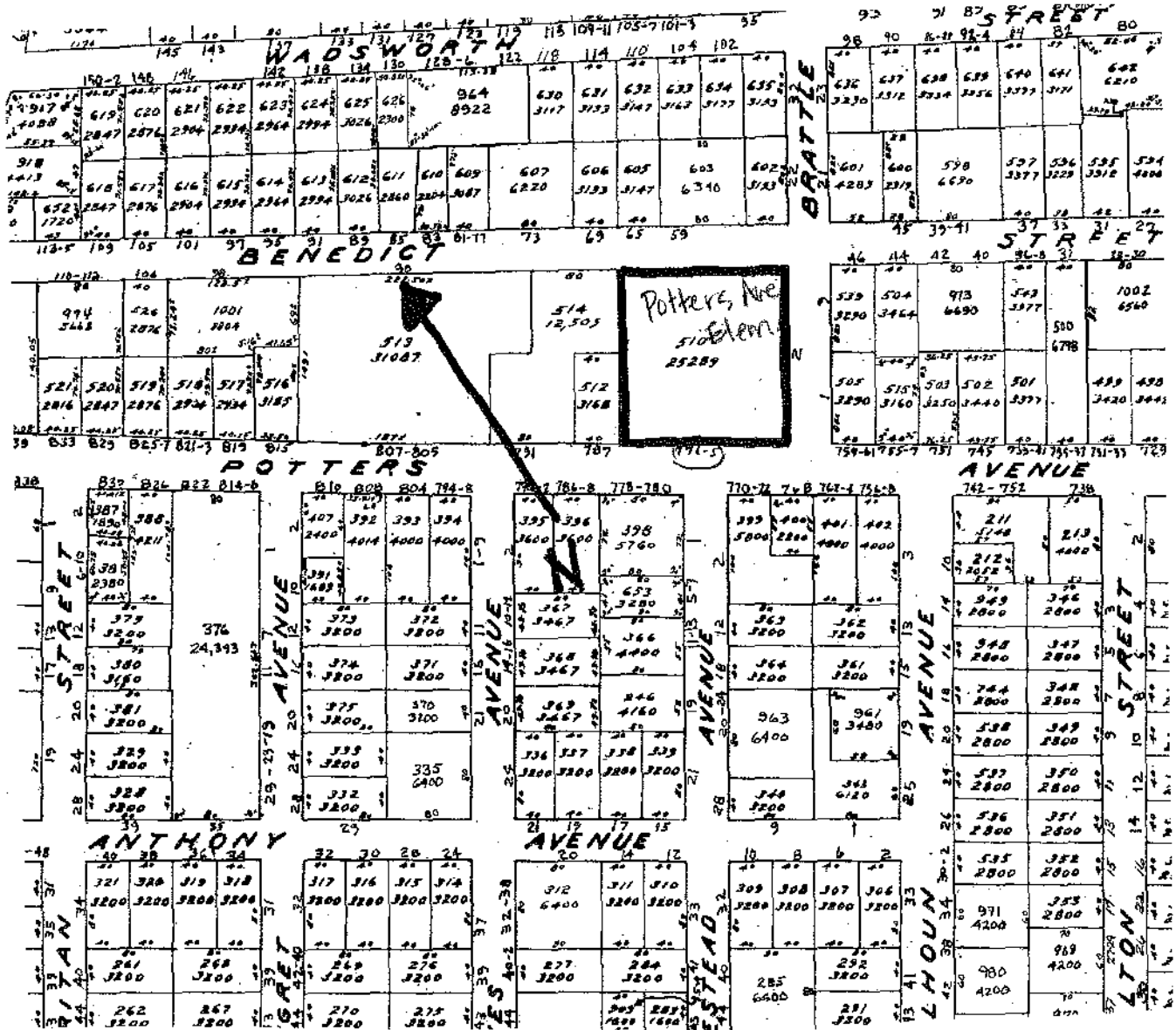
Photographs



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Potters Avenue Elementary School

Assessor's Map



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United Electric Railways Company
545 Prairie Avenue
ca. 1900

A one-story, flat-roof, rectangular, brick building on the west side of Prairie Avenue at its intersection with Thurbers Avenue. Multiple garage door openings on its Prairie Avenue elevation were built for the storage and servicing of trolley cars. The brick corbelling at the cornice and the pier-and-panel wall motif are the building's primary ornamentation. Fenestration is comprised of segmental-arch openings with stone sills. Many openings have been partially bricked in and feature a combination of 6/6 sash and smaller, multi-light sash windows. The north elevation of the building is completely devoid of fenestration. A small, one-story, concrete block, parapet ell projects from the north elevation of the building.

The building was constructed ca. 1900 and appears on the 1908 map as the Union Railroad Company Car Barn. The original car barns for the South Providence horsecars were established on this site in 1865. The building erected at that time was identical to the extant Elmwood car barn on Bucklin Street and was designed by James Bucklin. The earlier building was replaced by the present structure after the electrification of the system in 1892 required larger and more modern facilities (*South Providence*, RIHPHC, 1978).

Modern signage identifies the building's current occupants as OMNI Development, Coken Comp, and Urban Ventures.

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United Electric Railways Company

Photographs

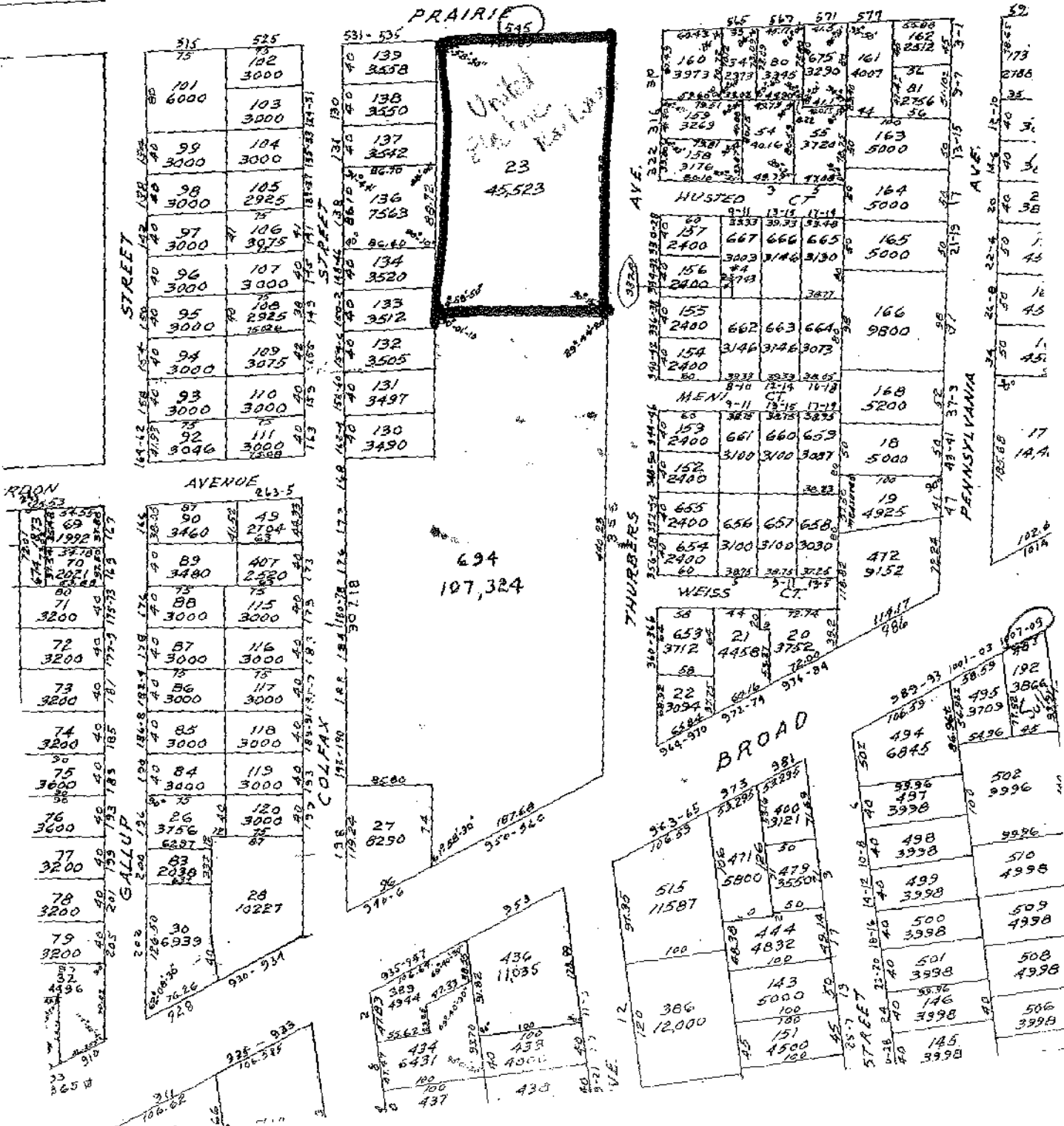
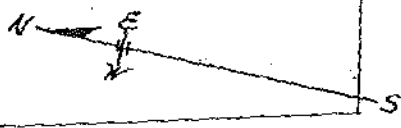


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United Electric Railways Company

Assessor's Map

RICHARD



Brown and Sharpe Manufacturing Company (The Foundry)
235 Promenade Street; Holden Street; Bath Street
1870-1926

This is a large complex of brick factory buildings at the base of Smith Hill, overlooking the Woonasquatucket River. The complex, known as the Foundry, covers two city blocks and fronts on Promenade Street. These structures, which range from four to six stories in height, comprise what was once the largest tool manufacturing complex in the world.

The Brown and Sharpe complex consists of several large brick buildings on either side of Holden Street. The earliest part is at the southeastern quadrant of the site. Portions of this section date to the 1870s. The large building immediately to the north, called Building No. 4, is capped with colossal granite trim in contrast to the earlier buildings which feature brick corbelling. The eastern half of the complex is linked across Holden Street by a handsome copper bridge to another set of buildings, the most prominent of which is Building No. 5, an imposing structure that stretches to the west of the site. Built in the 1920s, this is among the most recent additions to the complex. Elevated walkways connect buildings across Holden and Beach streets.

Founded in 1833, Brown and Sharpe was originally located on South Main Street. The firm moved to the present site in 1872 and grew considerably over a half century. Brown and Sharpe continued to use the Promenade Street facility until 1964 when it moved its operations to a modern plant in North Kingstown, RI.

The importance of Brown and Sharpe in the context of the Rhode Island industrial revolution was paramount. The company was responsible for a number of machine tool inventions that revolutionized manufacturing. These included the automatic dividing machine; the precision gear cutter; the universal milling machine; and the universal grinding machine. These and other instruments gave the company a worldwide reputation for precision and excellence. The machine tools that Brown and Sharpe produced in turn had an effect on the evolution of several industries in the early twentieth century, notably aviation and automobiles. The mass production techniques required by these industries depended on precise and standardized machinery. Brown and Sharpe's influence on manufacturing continues today: for example, the firm's proprietary unit of measure for wire gauge thickness remains the industry standard (Woodward 1986, RIHPHC 1981, Barbra Sokoloff Associates 1999).

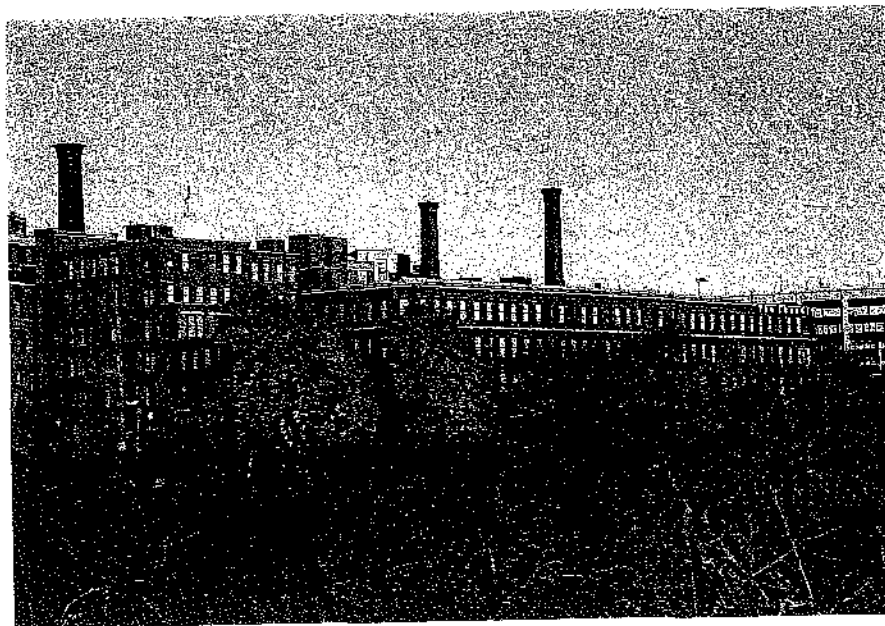
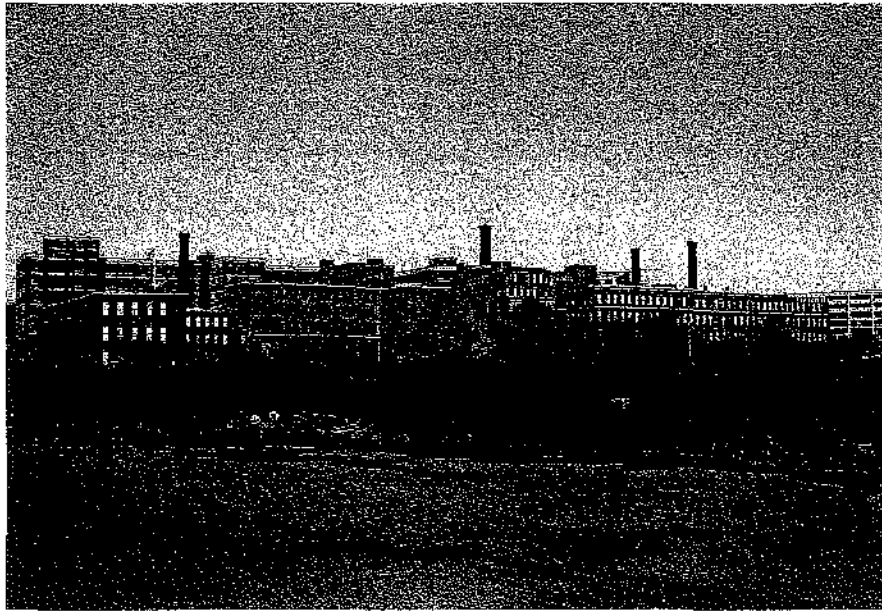
Much of the Brown and Sharpe plant, including the original Building No. 1, has been converted into office space. Currently, Building No. 5 is scheduled for renovation while Building No. 4 remains vacant.

The Brown and Sharpe complex dramatically highlights Providence's history as a worldwide industrial powerhouse. As to the aesthetic quality of the buildings, the prominent architectural historian, Henry-Russell Hitchcock, who was the curator of the department of architecture at the Museum of Modern Art in New York, remarked that the Brown and Sharpe complex radiated a "grandiose dignity."

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Brown and Sharpe Manufacturing Company (The Foundry)

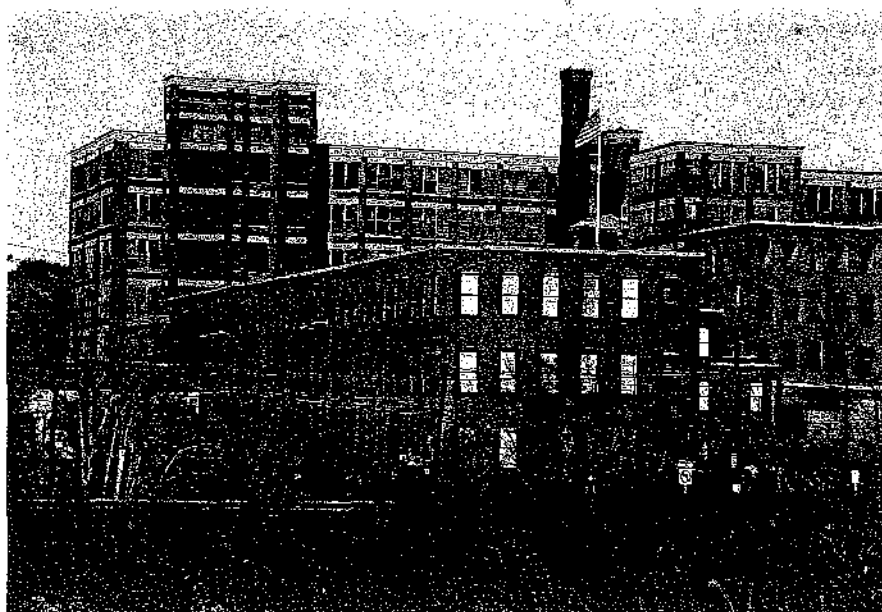
Photographs



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Brown and Sharpe Manufacturing Company (The Foundry)

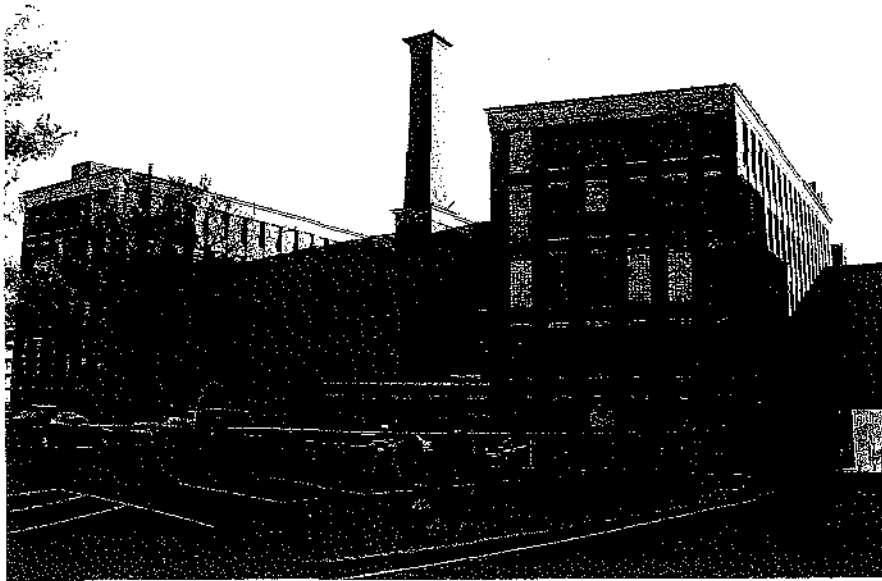
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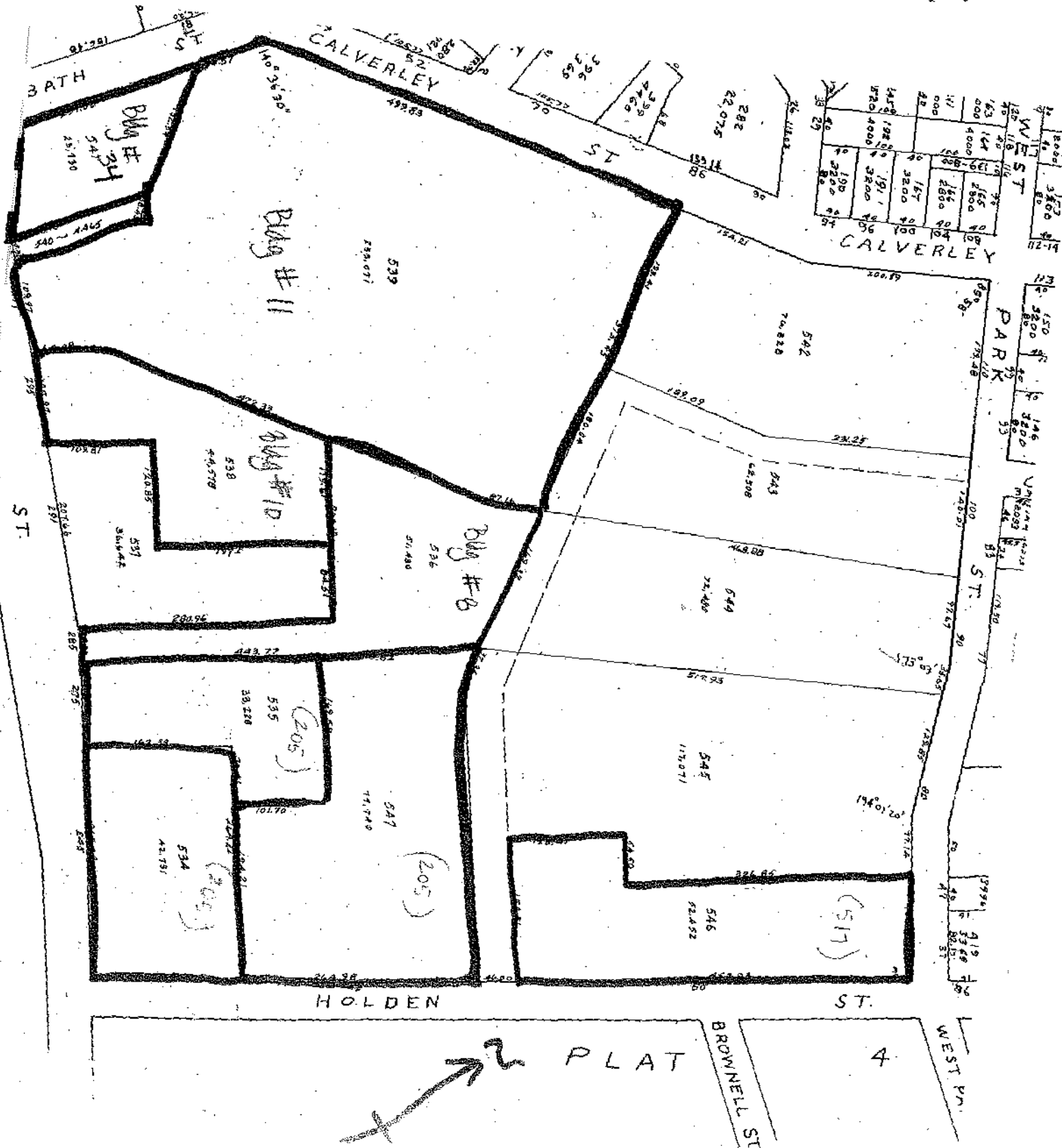
Brown and Sharpe Manufacturing Company (The Foundry)

Photographs



Brown and Sharpe Manufacturing Company (The Foundry)
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Regealed Ice Company / H.P. Hood & Sons
395 Promenade Street
1908-1910

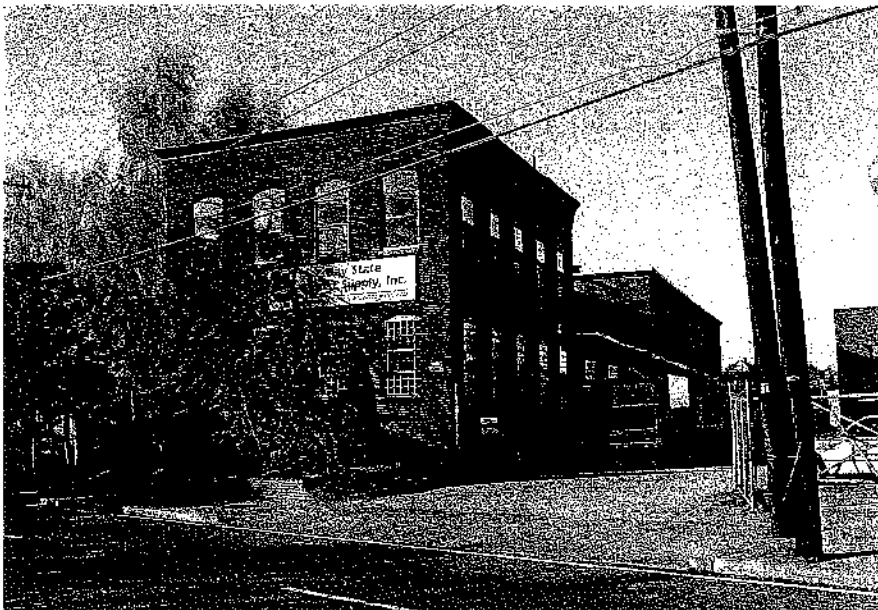
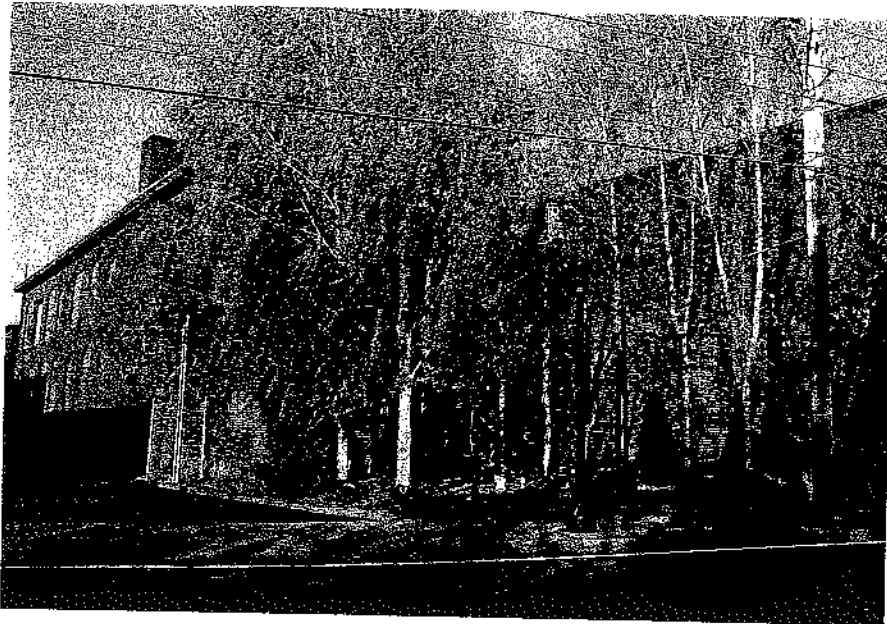
The primary structure is a two-story, 4-by-5-bay, flat-roof structure with a corbelled cornice and stone trim. According to historic maps, this block was used for office space and storage. Fenestration consists of segmental-arch openings with replacement 1/1 sash on the upper story and glass block infill with fixed sash below. All windows on this block have stone sills. Attached to the rear (north) elevation of this block is a wider, two-story brick block with loading bays along its east elevation. This block has several infilled window openings and replacement sash. According to historic maps and the current assessor's card for the property, further north are a one-story, concrete block ell and a large greenhouse. (*Due to limited access of the site, these ells were not field checked.*) A long, one-story flat-roof, concrete block garage stands to the rear of the site, at the northern-most end of the property. According to Sanborn maps, the garage was constructed in 1919.

H.P. Hood & Company, manufacturers of ice cream, bought this building in 1926. Before that the Regealed Ice Company of Providence (1910), the Hygienic Ice Manufacturing Company (1917-1919), the Maine Creamery Company (1919-1926) occupied it. The building was one of two ice cream plants in the immediate vicinity. The 1919 map identifies the building as Maine Creamery Co. "Building being remodeled" and shows a very similar footprint to the current shape of the building. In 1919, the square, steel frame ell at the rear of the building was a long, rectangular, one-story addition (not extant). H.P. Hood & Sons are recorded on both the 1937 and 1944 Sanborn maps as occupants of this building. The building is now occupied by the Bay State Florist Supply Company.

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Regealed Ice Company / H.P. Hood & Sons

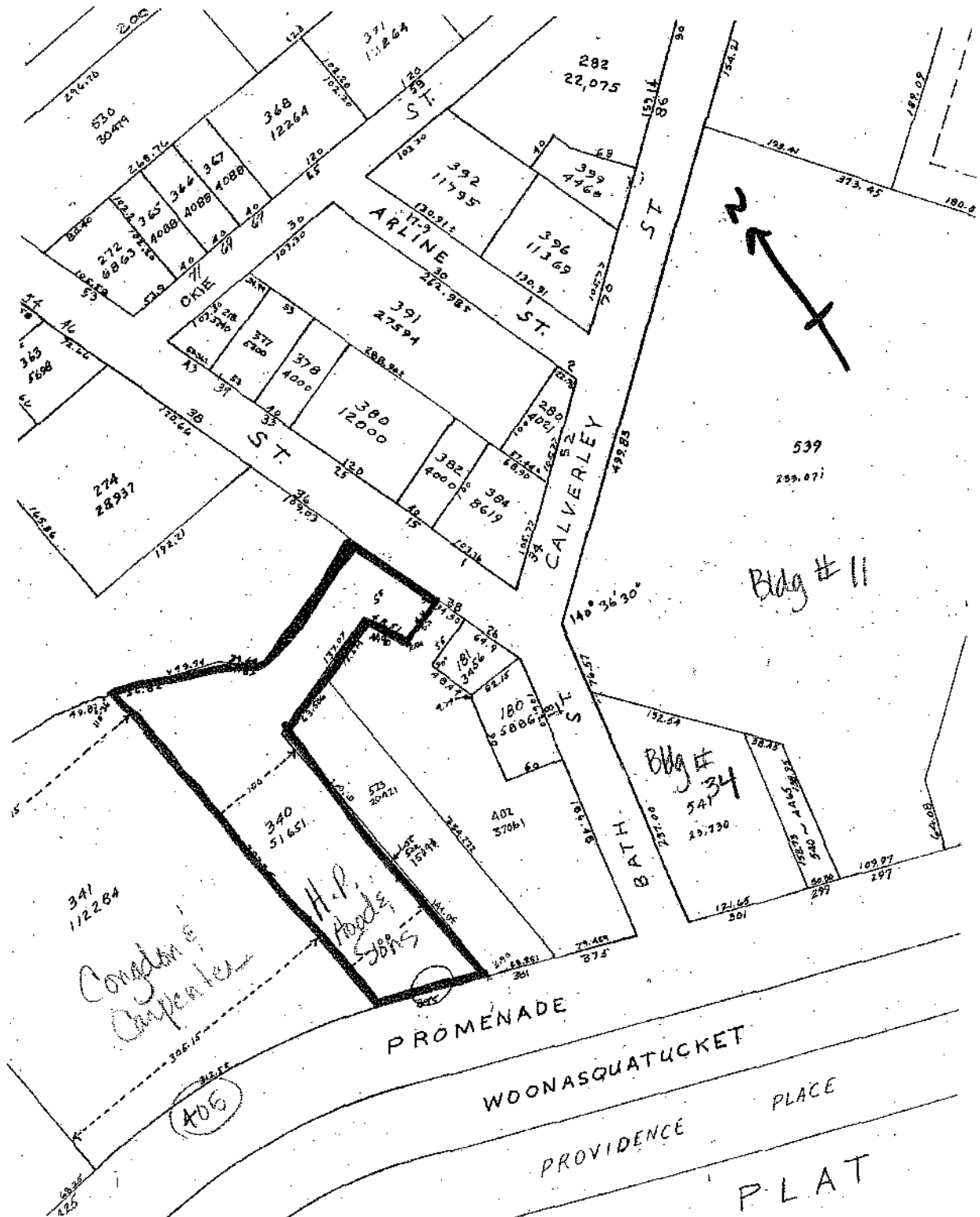
Photographs



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Regealed Ice Company / H.P. Hood & Sons

Assessor's Map



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Congdon & Carpenter
405 Promenade Street
1930

The building's format is typical of many early-to-mid-twentieth century industrial buildings. There is a small office "frontspiece," made of reinforced concrete with replacement sash windows and an unusual design quality of stripped down Art Deco detailing, and a large, one-story, high ceiling, steel frame shed warehouse/production area (behind the office). The main entrance to the building is on Promenade Street.

According to an article from the November 1929 issue of Providence Magazine the soon to be constructed building was to be rather impressive. Among other details there would be an entrance from the trucking court and shipping platform directly to the sales and cashiers offices; two five ton elevators would help with the vertical movement of goods; the steel department would be divided into two sections; one for the storage and handling of hot rolled steel, and the other for the storage and handling of cold rolled steel; the building was to be one-story without interior columns, thus creating a wide open interior space; to eliminate the manual handling of heavy loads the floor of the warehouse area would be covered by electric travelling cranes and the machinery for cutting would be handled by jib cranes; the shipping platform could handle up to twenty trucks at once; all floors were to be commerce; and the office heating system would be independent from the rest of the building. Thermostatically-set controls allowed for different temperatures within the complex in order to provide optimum conditions for different types of steel such as hot and cold rolled.

Founded in 1790, the Congdon and Carpenter Company manufactured hardware. Early in the company's history, it produced iron forgings that were used in agricultural and industrial implements. Later, the firm took to manufacturing steel components such as springs and bands. The company was first established at 3 Steeple Street (see separate entry) and built this facility in 1930 on Promenade Street after having outgrown another structure (now demolished) on Canal Street. Jenks & Ballou were the consulting engineers and the contractor was the Charles Maguire Company.

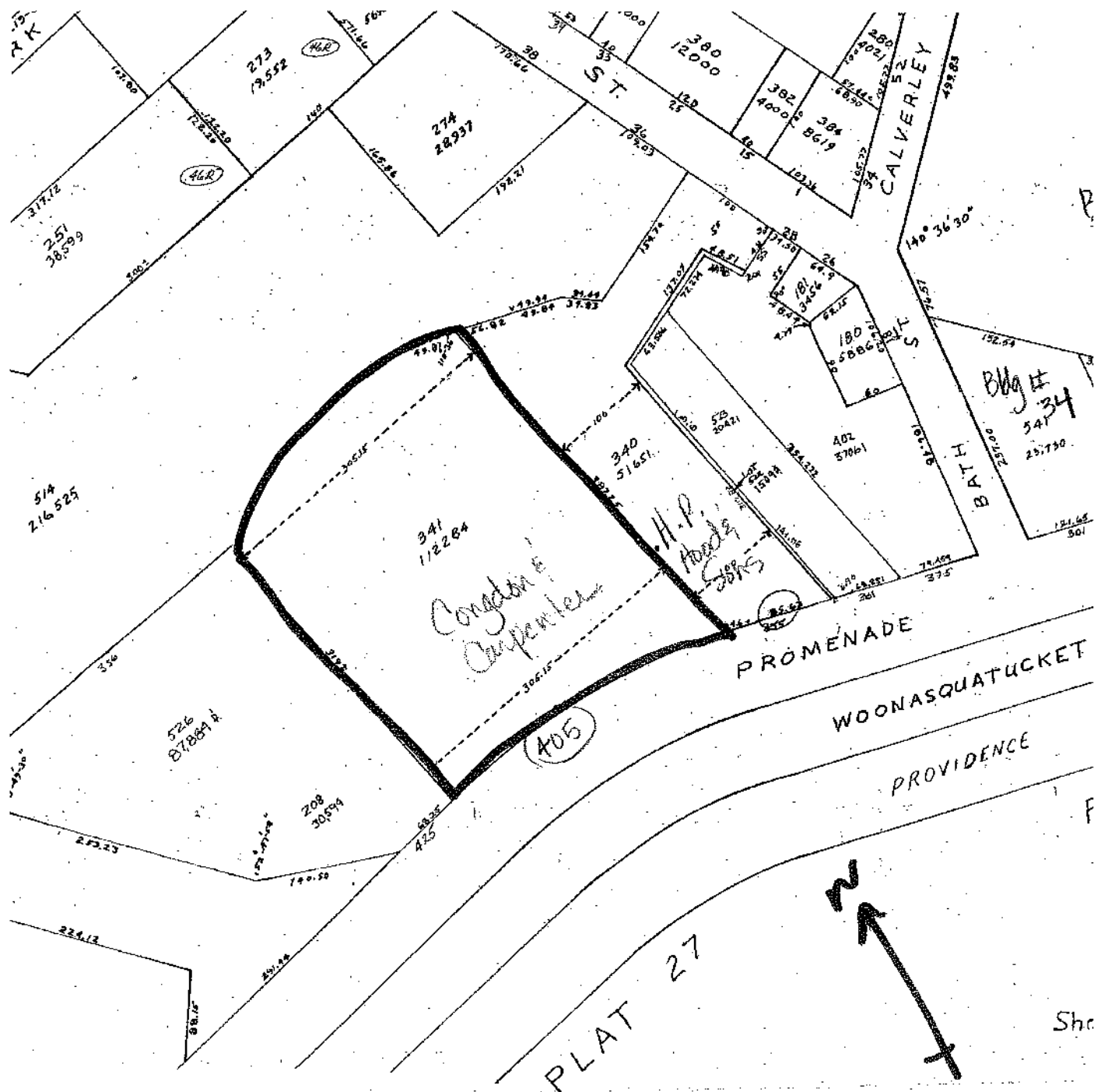
The Congdon family retained control of the steel and aluminum products company until 1977 upon the retirement of the last active family member in the firm, Johns Hopkins Congdon. Today the building houses the Rhode Island Blood Center for office space and "The Thomas G. Parris Building" is lettered across the front, under the large billboard-style sign for the Blood Center. The warehouse section to the west has been gutted and converted into a parking garage.

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Congdon & Carpenter

Photographs





Providence Industrial Sites and Commercial Buildings Survey
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New England Telephone Company
477 Promenade Street
ca. 1930

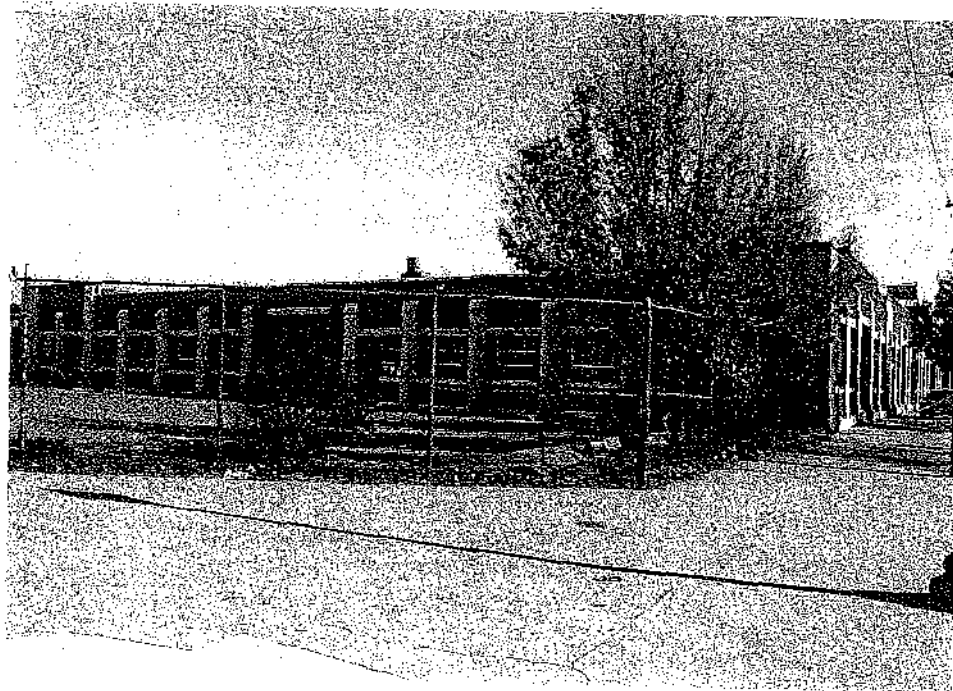
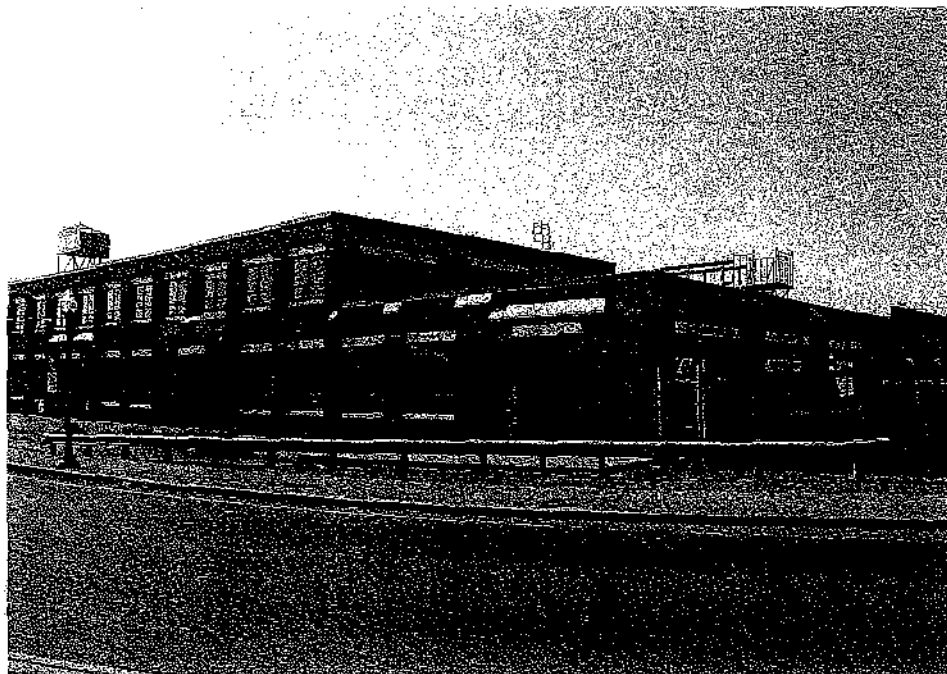
A large, rectangular, one- to two-story, brick structure with a flat roof. The building is embellished with projecting brick piers between each bay and a brick parapet. Piers on the one-story section are capped with concrete. Fenestration consists of rectangular window openings with replacement fixed lights with awning sash in the lower portions and multi-light fixed sash with central awnings and concrete sills and lintels. Two pedestrian entrances and three vehicular entrances with roll top doors are located on the Promenade Street elevation of the building; three vehicular entrances are located on the side elevation.

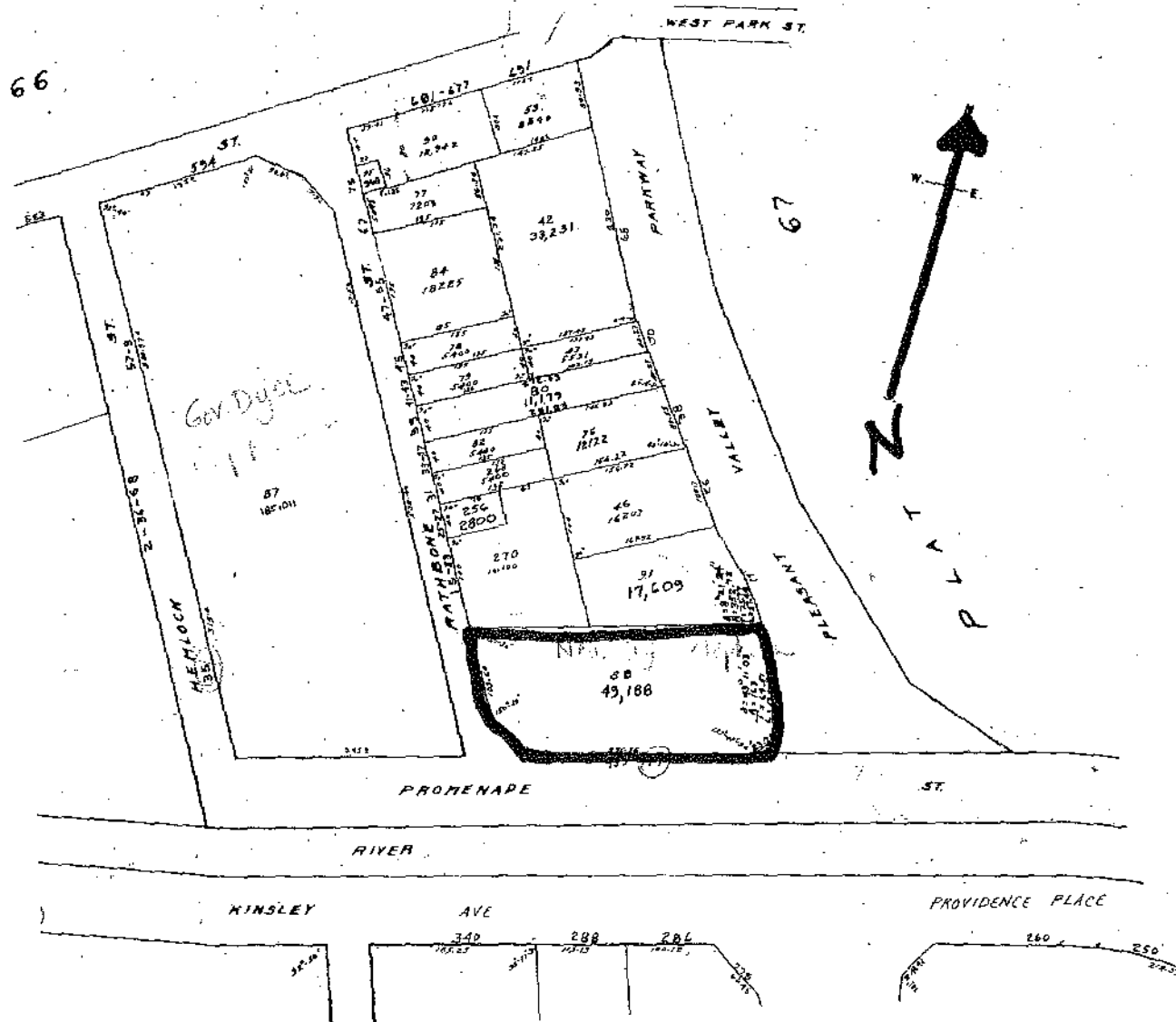
The building appears to have been constructed ca. 1930, when the property was purchased by the Whitehead Realty Corporation. The property is identified as an empty lot on the 1908, 1919, and 1926 maps. The first mention in city directories is in 1931, when the building is listed as 459 Promenade Street, the storehouse for New England Telegraph & Telephone. The building is identified on the 1937 map as New England Telephone & Telegraph, garage and storehouse, Whitehead Realty Corp. The building is shown on the 1956 Sanborn map (updated to 1983) as the New England Telephone & Telegraph Co. Garage with a capacity of 150 cars and a large parking area to the northwest. The property was purchased by the Narragansett Bay Water Quality Management District Commission in 1986 and used as the Narragansett Bay Commission Pretreatment Center before recently moving to 2 Ernest Street. The building changed hands in 1999 and is currently owned by Ams LLC.

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New England Telephone Company

Photographs





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Scovill Manufacturing / Borden Building
183-185 Public Street
ca. 1924

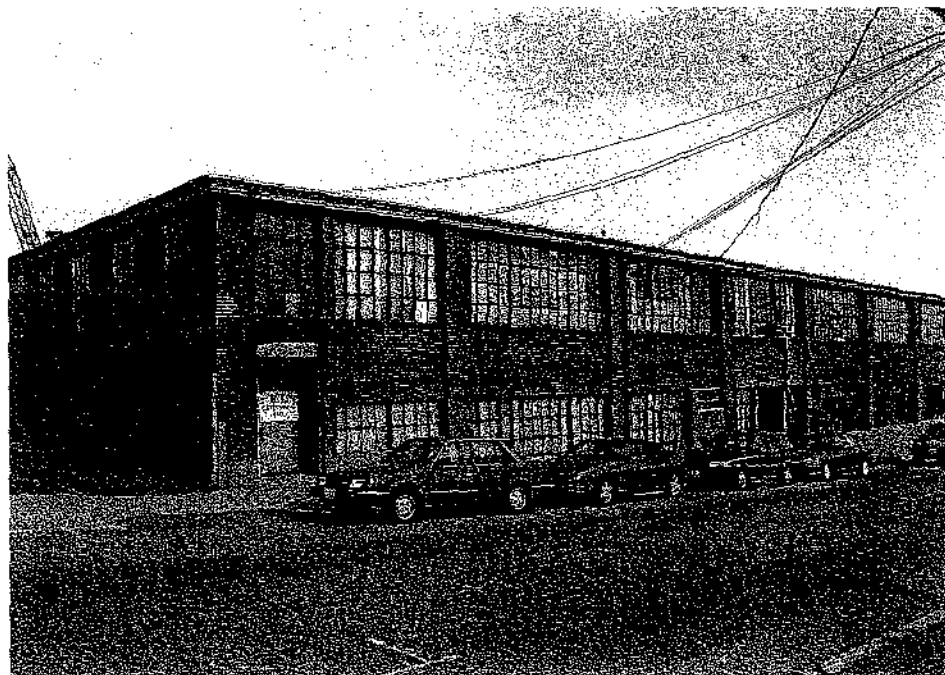
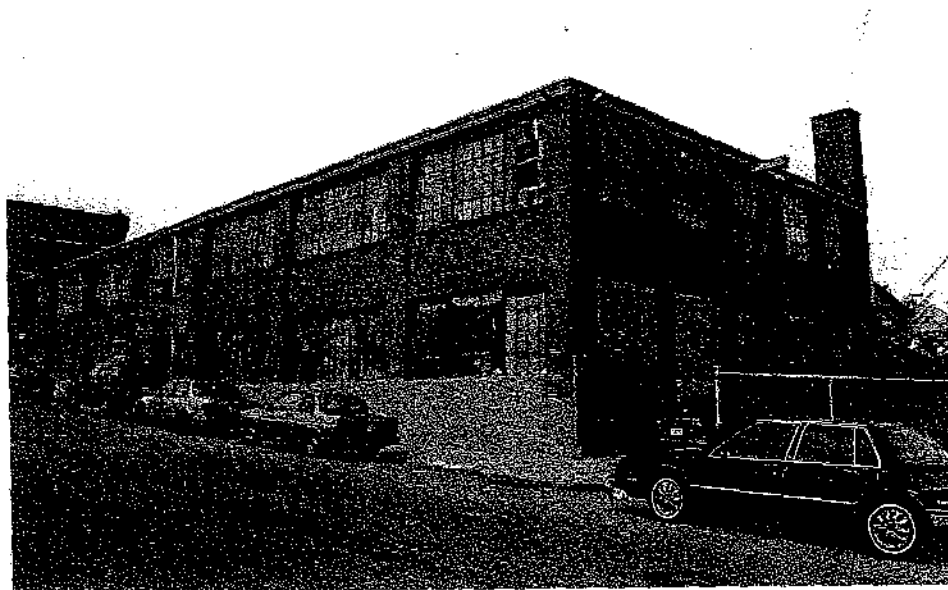
It is a two-story, flat-roof, brick, rectangular structure set on the north side of Public Street. Slightly projecting brick piers articulate each bay of the building. The building is identified as the "Borden Building" by a stone panel bearing these words above the main entrance. This entrance is offset on the western-most bay of the façade and features a vertical wood door with modern signage reading: "R.I Casting Co., Inc." The building's primary entrance is centered on the seven-bay façade within a recessed opening with paired metal-and-glass doors. Fenestration is comprised of large, rectangular, fixed and awning sash windows. A hoist and pulley mechanism is located on the east elevation, above paired doors at the second-story level of the building.

The Borden Building was constructed ca. 1924 when it was owned by Samuel P. Harris. The 1926 map identifies the structure as the Borden Building with the Scovill Manufacturing Company as its occupant. Scovill Manufacturing, known for the manufacturing of brass products, operated out of the site for about 33 years (until 1960). The next known occupant of the building was the Lewis R.C. Company (1962), which ran its screw machine products manufacturing operations from there. The building is currently occupied by a metal casting company.

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Scovill Manufacturing / Borden Building

Photographs



Scovill Manufacturing / Borden Building

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N. Barstow Jewelers / Silverman Brothers
226 Public Street
ca. 1912

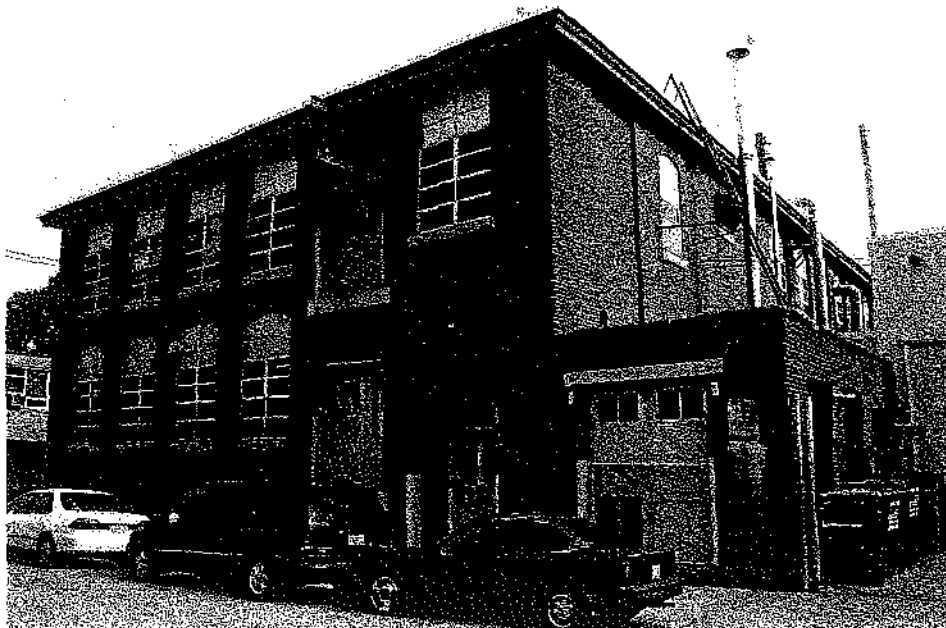
It is a large, rectangular, two-story, brick building set on the west side of Eddy Street to the west of a paved parking lot bordered by a chain link fence. Projecting brick piers articulate each bay of the building and star-shaped tie rod ends are visible. The long (6-by-30 bays) building features an offset pedestrian entrance on the east end of its north elevation. The entrance is set within a recessed, segmental-arch opening and features a metal-and-glass door set below a transom flanked by two eagle-motif medallions. Secondary entrances are located on the rear elevation, including paired entrances at the first and second-story levels set below a hoist mechanism. Fenestration is comprised of segmental-arch openings with fixed and awning sash windows; some windows have been filled in. Window openings are trimmed with stone sills. Modern signage reading: "Herff Jones" stands on the roof of the façade. A small, one-story, flat-roof ell projects from the rear of the building and a larger, concrete block ell projects from the south side of the rear elevation.

The building was constructed ca. 1912 for N. Barstow Jewelers, a firm that specialized in jewelry manufacturing. N. Barstow purchased the property in 1911 and according to city directories and maps, the structure was completed at the 226 Public Street location ca. 1912. Around 1922, Silverman Brothers Jewelers began occupying the building, continuing its use for the manufacture of jewelry. Silverman Brothers operated from this location for thirty-five years. The building was then bought and utilized by Dieges and Clust (ca. 1960), another jewelry manufacturing company. By 1985 the property was occupied by the Herff Jones Company, the current owners of the building.

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N. Barstow Jewelers / Silverman Brothers

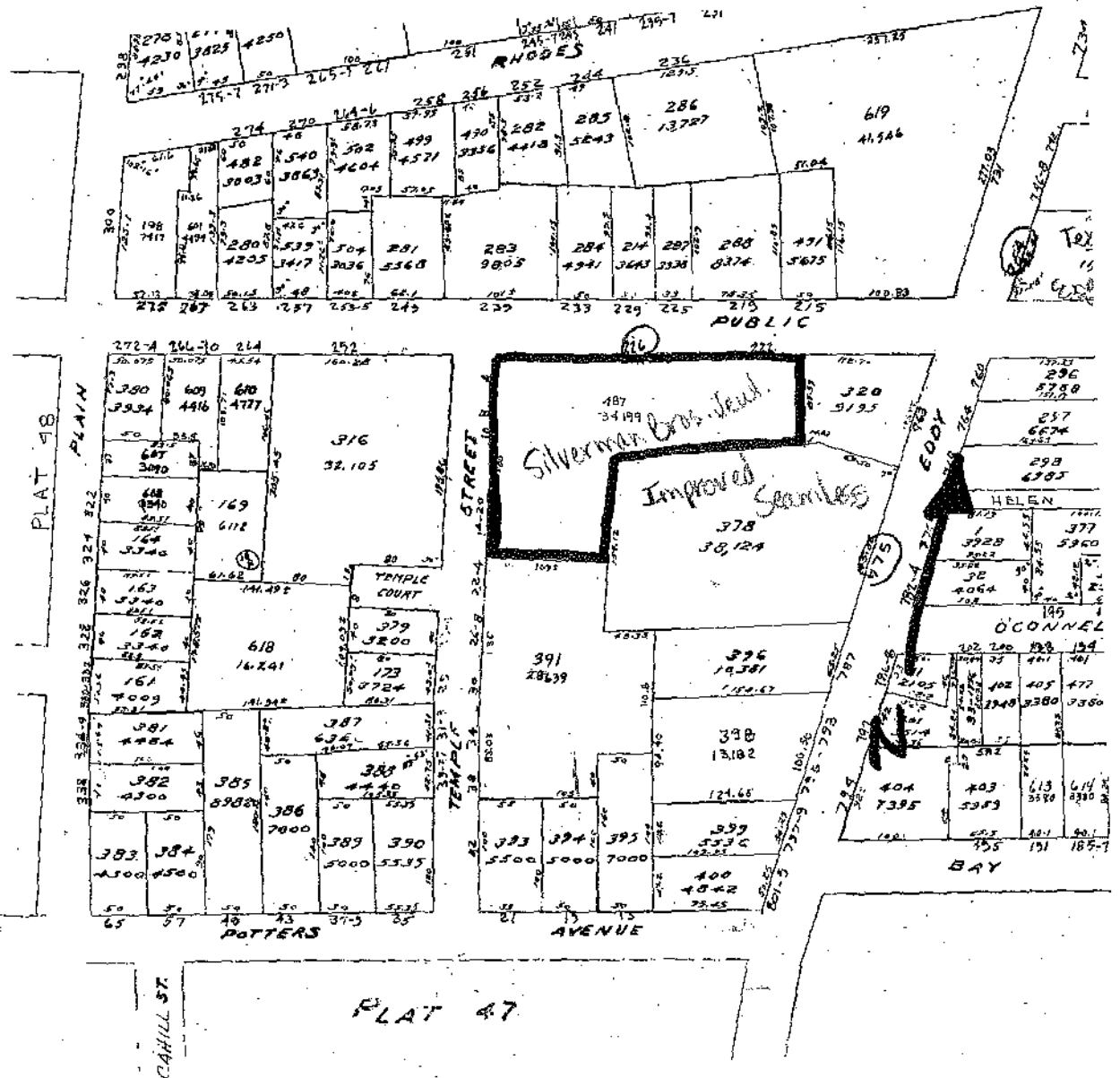
Photographs



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N. Barstow Jewelers / Silverman Brothers

Assessor's Map



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Providence Fire Department Hose # 1 /Amherst Fire Station Engine Co. 14, Hose Co. 14
106 Putnam Street
1878

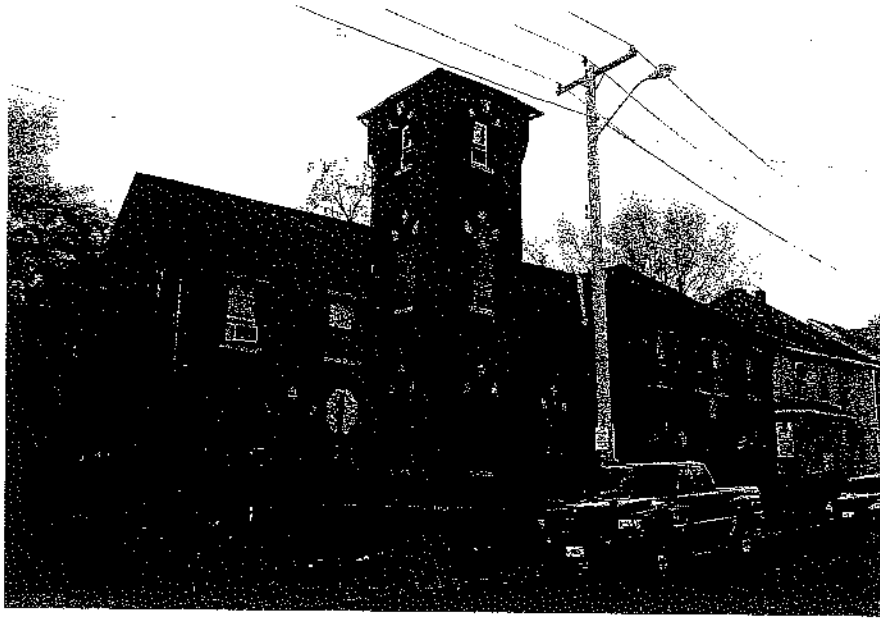
It is a two-story, gable and hipped-roof, brick building notable for its Romanesque Revival details including a tower, arched windows, brick corbelling, and round-arch window and door openings with stone voussoirs. A three-story campanile (missing its top section) projects from the front elevation and an oversized, arched, vehicular entrance is centered on the hipped-roof block of the building. This entrance now features wood panels covering the opening. Fenestration is comprised of rectangular and round-arch window openings with 1/1 sash; several window openings have been bricked in. The interior of the building was renovated for use as a recording studio in the late 1990s.

Built in 1878, this structure was used as a fire station for over 70 years. In 1920 it was home to Engine Company 14, joined by Hose Company 14 in 1935. The building was decommissioned as a firehouse in 1950. In 1986 the building stood unoccupied. Today it is used as a recording studio, called Sound Station 7, presumably in honor of its past.

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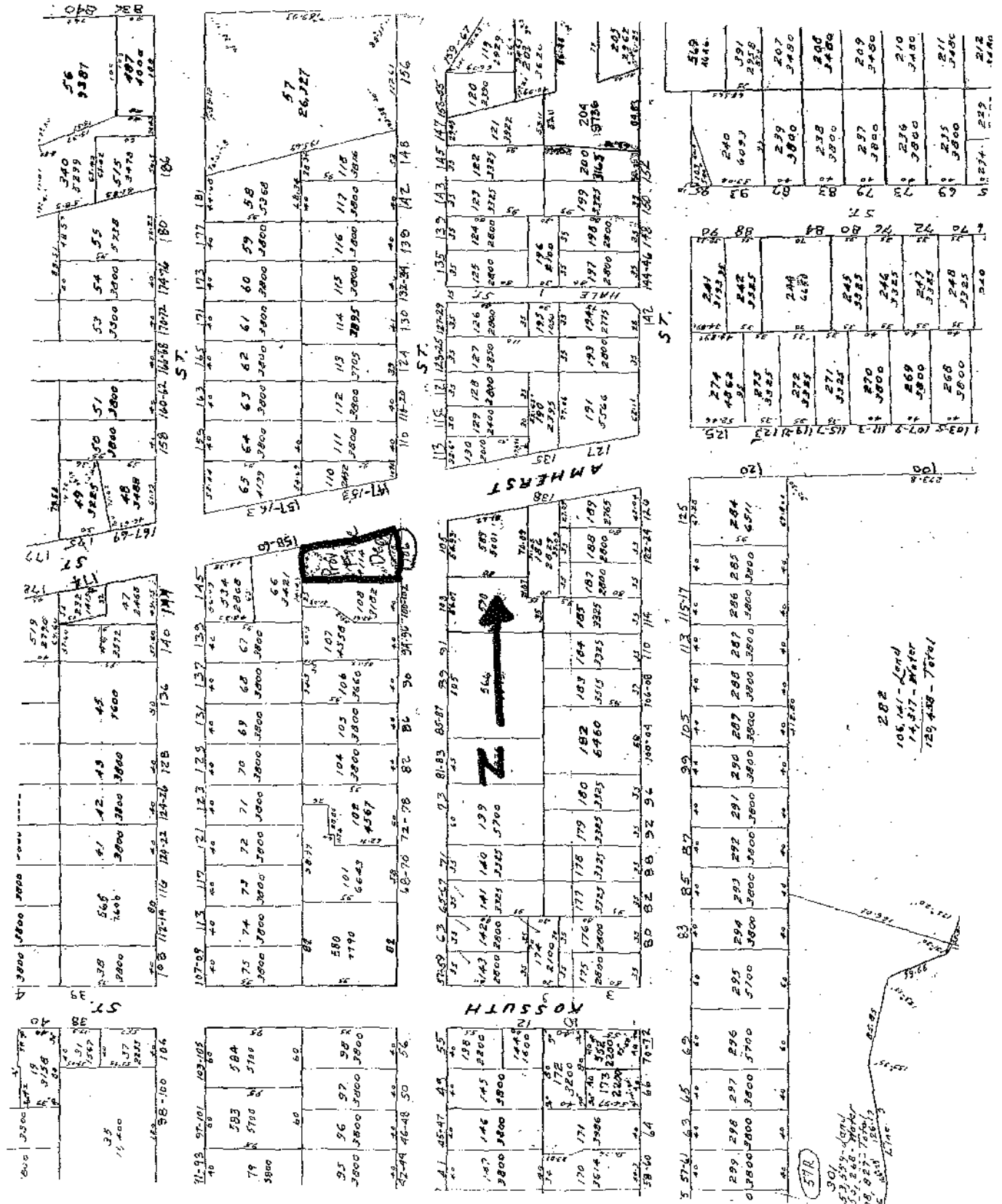
Providence Fire Department Hose # 1 /Amherst Fire Station Engine Co. 14, Hose Co. 14

Photographs



Providence Industrial Sites and Commercial Buildings Survey
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 Providence Fire Department Hose # 1 / Amherst Fire Station Engine Co. 14, Hose Co. 14

Assessor's Map



Providence Industrial Sites and Commercial Buildings Survey
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Regent Avenue Elementary School
101 Regent Avenue
ca. 1908

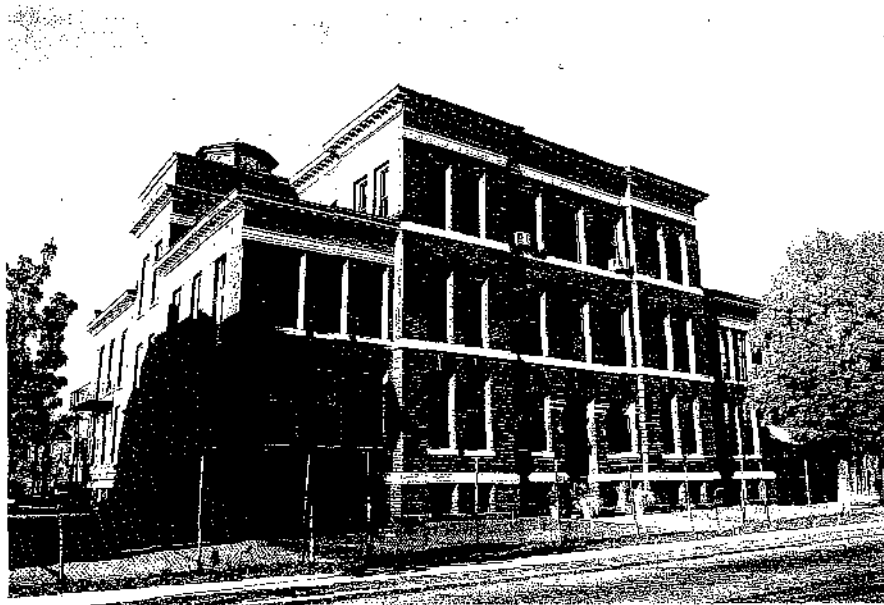
It is a large, three-story, flat-roof, Classical Revival-style, brick school building set on the north side of Regent Avenue. The main block of the building is flanked by two-story wings. The building is embellished with stone trim, modillion blocks, dentil molding, stone stringcourses, decorative brick work, rustication on the first floor, and a glass cupola on the roof. The building's original entrance is centrally located on the façade, within a round-arch, recessed opening set within a classical surround with pilasters supporting a simple entablature. A side entrance is recessed within a segmental-arch opening with keystone. Fenestration is comprised of rectangular and segmental-arch window openings embellished with keystones and stone sills; windows on the basement level have been filled in.

The property was purchased from Francis Mullen in 1904 by the City of Providence for \$4,600. The building appears on the 1908 Sanborn map and is listed in city directories of the period. The building retained its original use as a school up through 1986. In subsequent years several development corporations traded the property back and forth until the current owner Regent Place Partners Ltd. purchased the site. They redesigned the interior and so that they could utilize the building for condominiums.

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Regent Avenue Elementary School

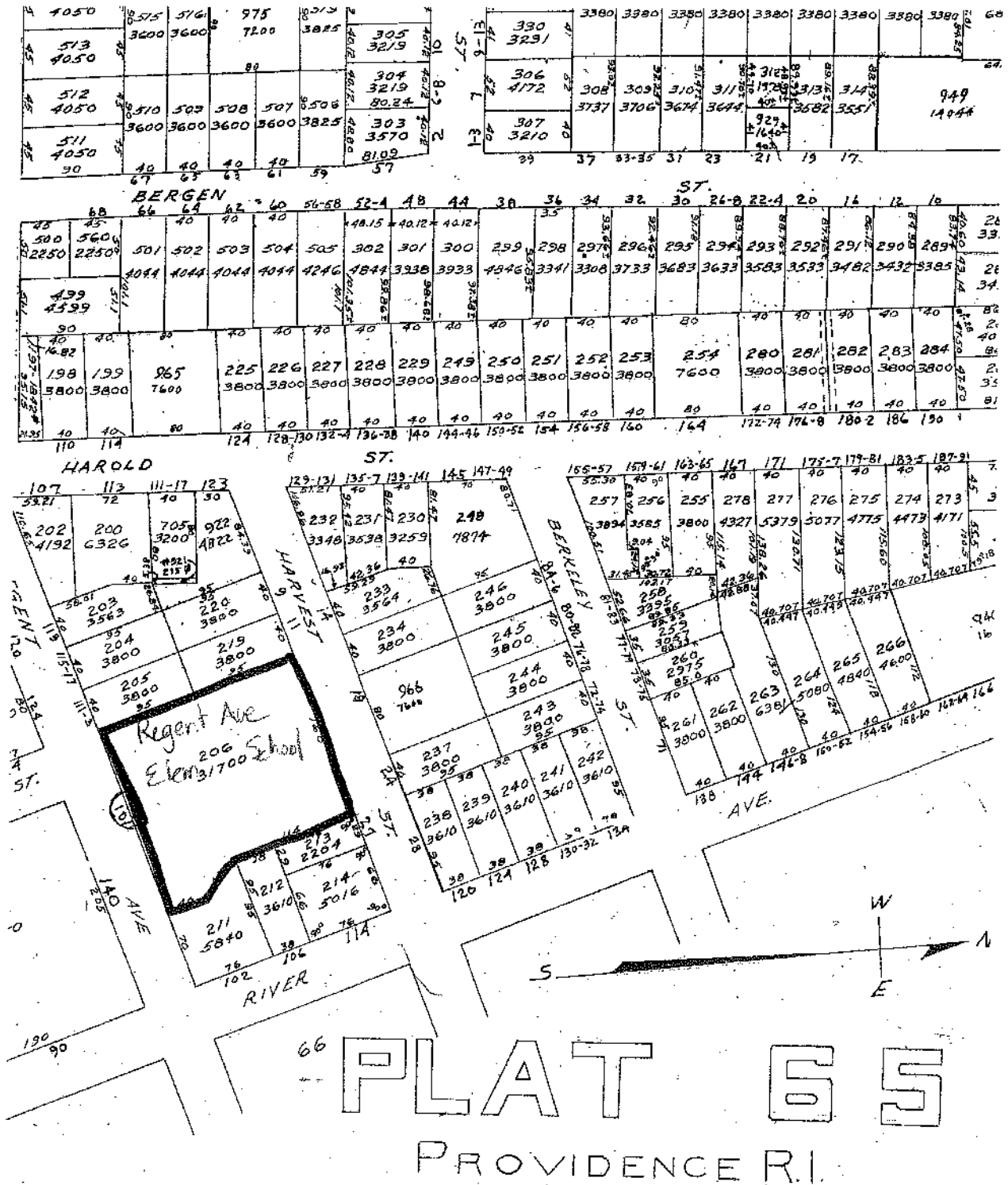
Photographs



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Regent Avenue Elementary School

Assessor's Map



Showing parcels of real estate as assessed DEC. 31, 2
SCALE 1" = 100'

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Colt-Brady Company (Chrysler-Plymouth)
1 Reservoir Avenue
1922

It is a one-story, flat-roof, brick building comprised of two large rectangular blocks. The rear block was constructed in 1922 and features projecting piers between each bay with stylized caps, creating a streamlined or moderne feel to the block. A vehicular entrance is offset on the building's facade. The block that fronts Reservoir Avenue was constructed between 1926 and 1937 and features a three-bay façade covered with decorative concrete panels. This block features a centrally located entrance comprised of paired metal-and-glass doors set below a single-light transom. Large, single-light, fixed windows flank the main entrance. Fenestration on the sides of the building is comprised of a combination of segmental-arch and rectangular openings with 2/2, 1/1, and single-light sash. Two brick chimneys project from the structure.

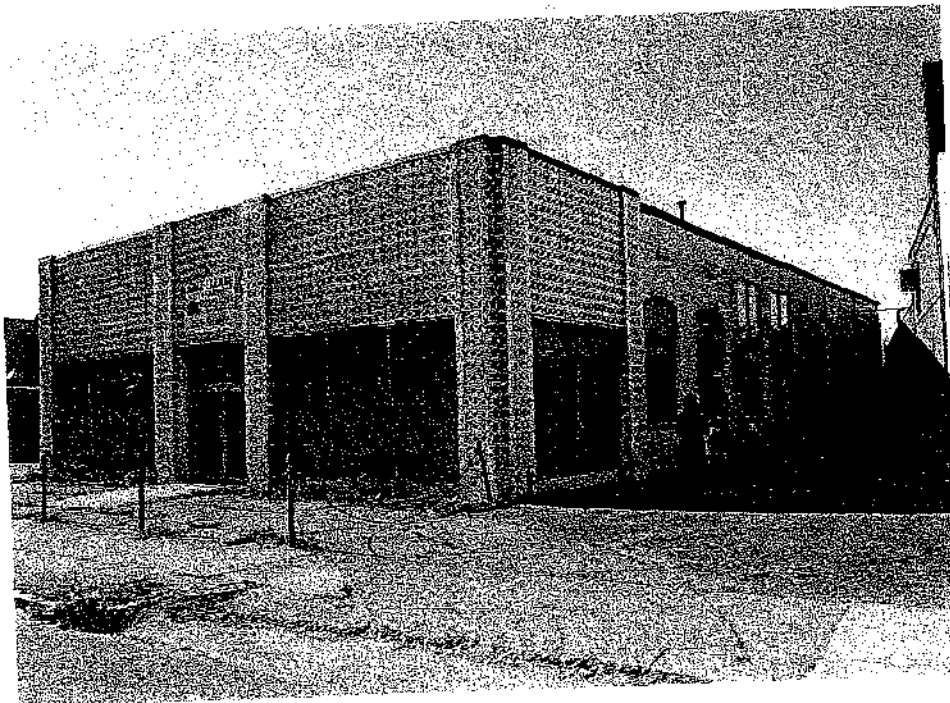
The first Providence auto manufacturer (there were about a dozen) started business in 1899. By 1910, autos were found throughout the city, soon necessitating the construction of automobile assembly plants and showrooms. The building was constructed in 1922 on the site of an earlier, wood-frame residential building that appears on the 1919 Sanborn map. City directories identify the earlier building (not extant) as a boarding house. The 1922 directory lists Kenyon B. Ely, automobiles, at 1 Reservoir Avenue. In 1923, the building was acquired by Oberlin Providence Company, an automobile firm that had previously operated out of Pawtucket.

Eugene Brady had arrived from Ireland in 1921 and was employed by Oberlin at the 1 Reservoir Avenue plant. City directories list Colt, Birmingham and Brady Company, incorporated 1921, at this address. The President of the company at that time was William C. Colt and the Vice Presidents were Francis M. Birmingham and Eugene J. Brady (hence the name Colt, Birmingham, and Brady). Over the years the name and owner of the property would change but the use as an automobile sales business would stay the same. The 1926 map identifies the structure as occupied by Chrysler; the 1937 map identifies the structure as Colt-Brady, Chrysler Plymouth. The building was occupied by Brady-Frasier Chrysler Plymouth in the 1940s, Jake Kaplan's Foreign Cars in 1960, and Continental Motors, car dealers, in 1970. The building is currently vacant.

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Colt-Brady Company (Chrysler-Plymouth)

Photographs



Colt-Brady Company (Chrysler-Plymouth)

PLM

RESERVOIR

LEXINGTON AVE.

COLUMBUS SQUARE

EARL ST.

BUCKLIN ST.

PLAT

52

5

171

170

139, 1253 - Land

23, 323 - Water

1623, 076 - Total

Gardner Cottage Hse.

Columbus Square

Earl St.

Bucklin St.

PLAT

Providence Industrial Sites and Commercial Buildings Survey
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Providence Buick Company
25 Reservoir Avenue
ca. 1928

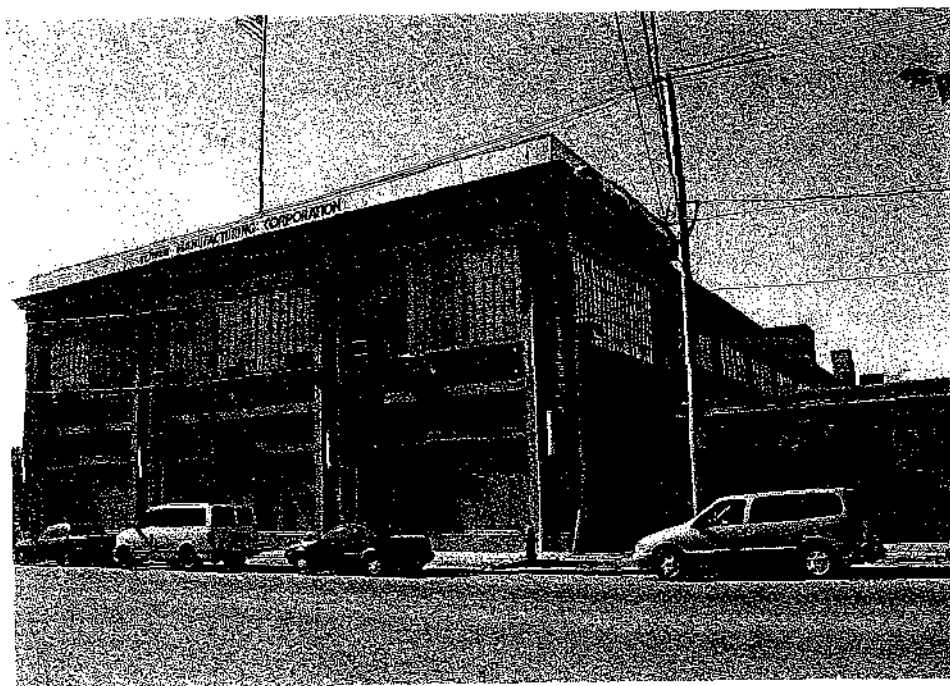
It is a large brick, two-story, flat-roof structure (25,553 square feet) with a ramp side entrance for show cars. The three-bay wide façade is embellished with a projecting cornice supported by decorative brackets, decorative brick bands, diamond-shaped panels and cast stone bands surrounding each bay. The long rear portion of the building is devoid of architectural ornamentation and features concrete piers between each bay. The building's primary entrance (no longer used) is centrally located on the façade below a gabled pediment supported by brackets. Modern pedestrian entrances are located on the building's south elevation. Fenestration is comprised of large rectangular openings with multi-light fixed and awning sash on the façade and bands of fixed and single-hung sash on the rear block. Window openings on the first floor of the front block of the building have been covered over.

The Providence Buick Company building was built around 1928 for the Providence Buick Company, established 1909, incorporated 1926. The building was constructed on the site of an earlier wood frame building shown on the 1926 Sanborn map. Providence Buick is listed at this address in the 1929 city directory and is identified as the building's occupant on the 1937 map. The location at 25 Reservoir Avenue was used as a car lot for Buick's automobile sales. They operated from this location until about 1955. Following this, Biltmore Jewelry, along with several other jewelry manufacturers, used the site for manufacturing. They stayed there until Tower Manufacturing, manufacturers of a variety of electric equipment, bought the building in 1980. Tower Manufacturing continues to own the property to the present day.

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Providence Buick Company

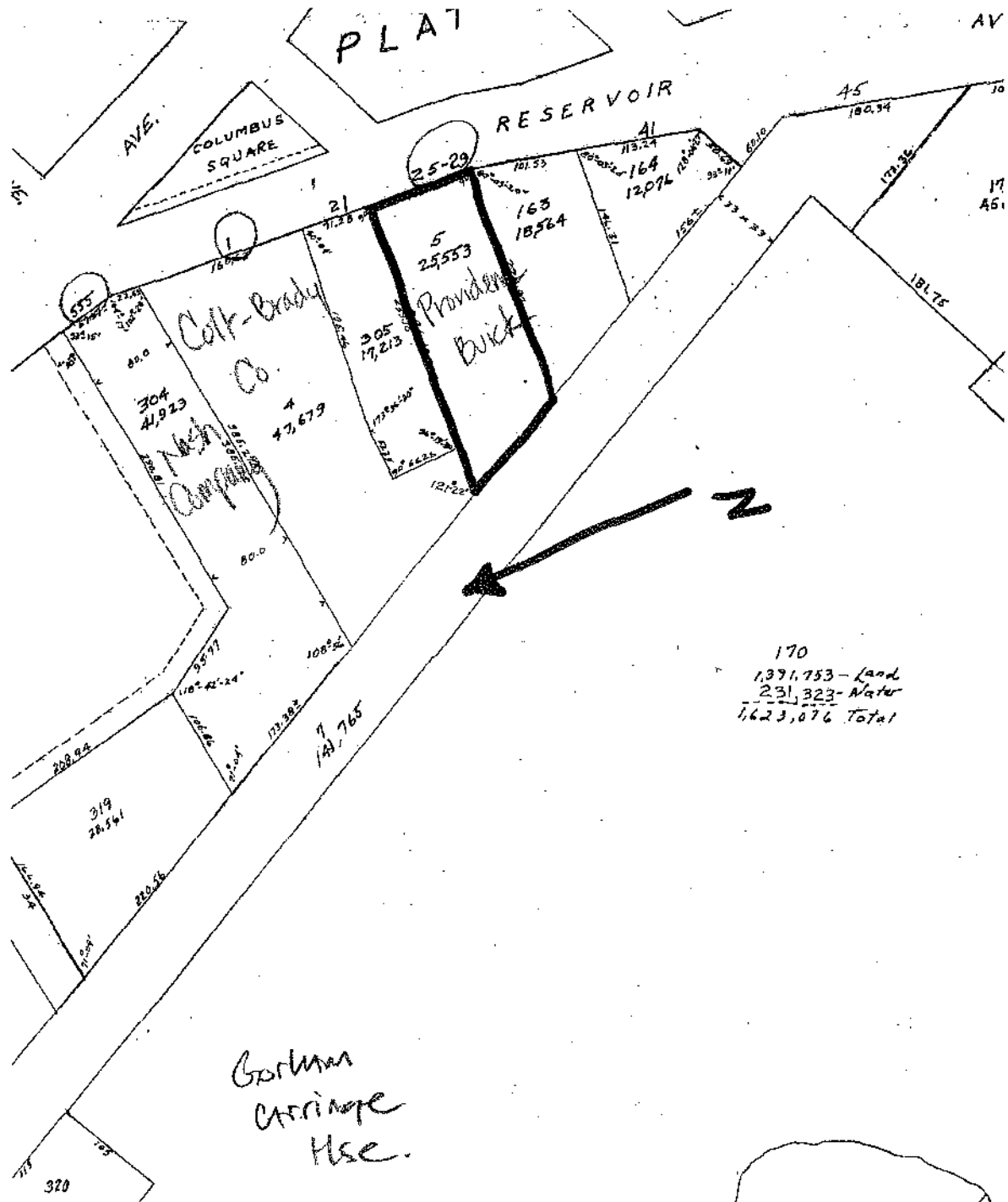
Photographs



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Providence Buick Company

Assessor's Map



California Artificial Flower Company
364 Reservoir Avenue
1939

A three-story, concrete, Art Moderne structure notable for its streamlined look, geometric shapes, and tall octagonal tower bearing the company's name in elongated letters. The tower features vertical bands of multi-light windows on alternate sides. Fenestration on the rest of the building consists of bands of rectangular, fixed windows on all elevations. The main entrance is centrally located on the Reservoir Avenue elevation and features large glass storefront windows, with paired metal-and-glass doors set below a curved concrete floating cornice. The entrance is further articulated from the rest of the building by a concrete rail with lattice work. "CALART Tower Michelle D'Agnillo Building" is imprinted in the glass. According to an historic postcard of the building, the words "California Artificial Flower Co." spanned this entrance. A secondary entrance with metal-and-glass doors set within a one-story, flat-roof projection is located on the rear elevation. An arched, atrium window above this entrance mirrors a smaller fanlight at the roofline.

Historic photographs provide an image to the original appearance of the building's interior. The entrance hall had a typical 1930s moderne feel with its geometric floor tiles and decorative light fixtures designed by the architect, Albert Harkness. A staircase with landing featured a delicate rail embellished with flower arrangements.

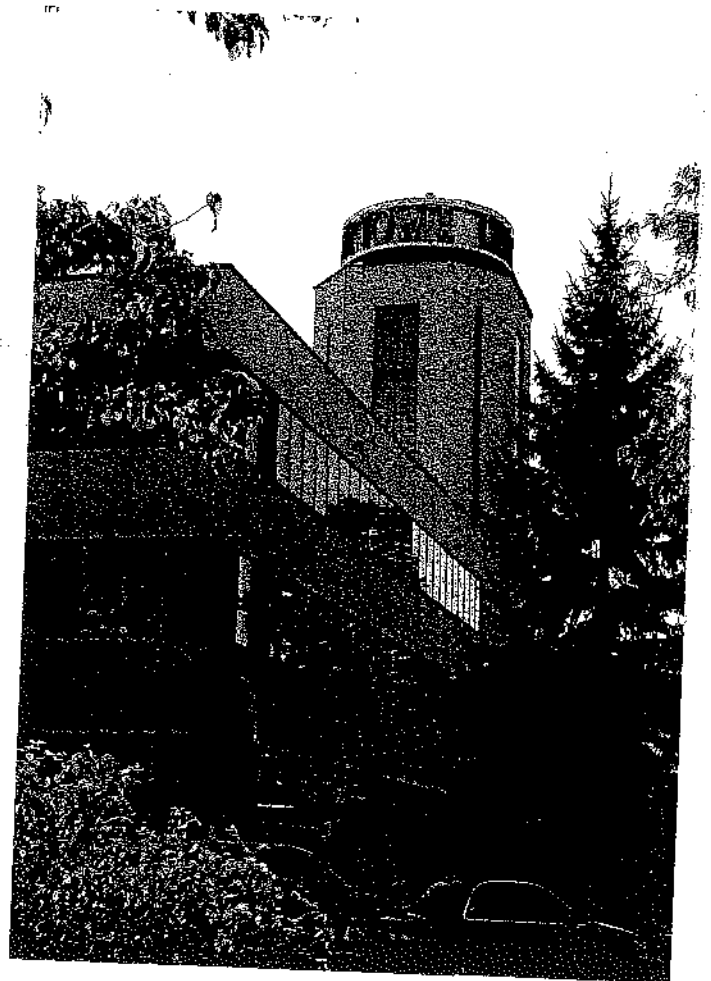
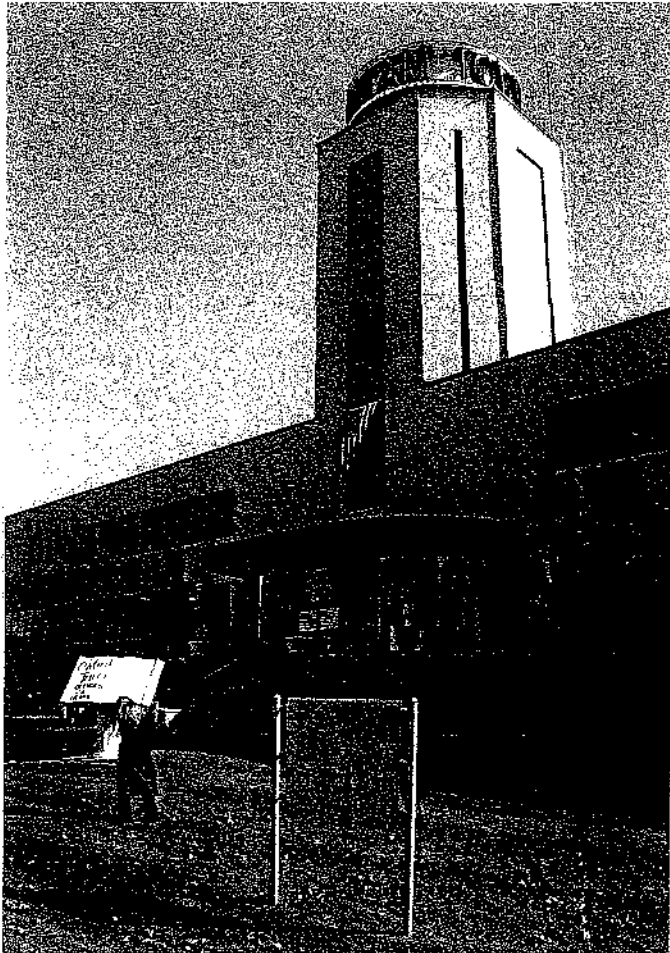
The California Artificial Flower Company was founded in 1922 by Michael D'Agnillo, an immigrant from Agnone, Province of Campobasso, Italy who arrived in the United States in 1911. D'Agnillo planned on opening a flower business in California but financial difficulties prevented the trip and he established his business in Rhode Island. His paper and cloth flowers were first used in store window displays and soon found a wider audience and domestic acceptance. By 1930 D'Agnillo had established sales offices across the country and produced many different lines of flowers. Eventually the company outgrew their old quarters on the corner of Weybosset and Snow streets and they built this building on Reservoir Avenue.

During WW II the company manufactured parachute zippers. Following the death of the company's founder in December 1967, the company was run by his son, Michael D'Agnillo, Jr. As of the early 1980s they were producing mainly plastic fruits and flowers, as well as cloth flowers on a much smaller scale. Most of their flowers were manufactured in other countries and were only assembled in the Rhode Island plant. The company leased space in the Atlantic Mills until a new warehouse was constructed in Warwick, RI (*Journal* 6/6/71).

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California Artificial Flower Company

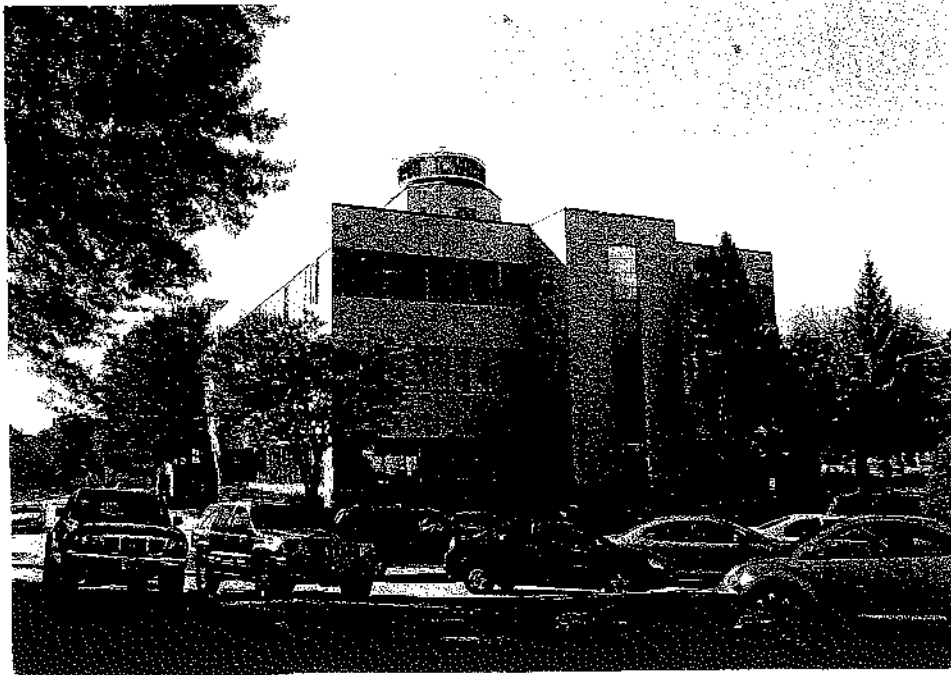
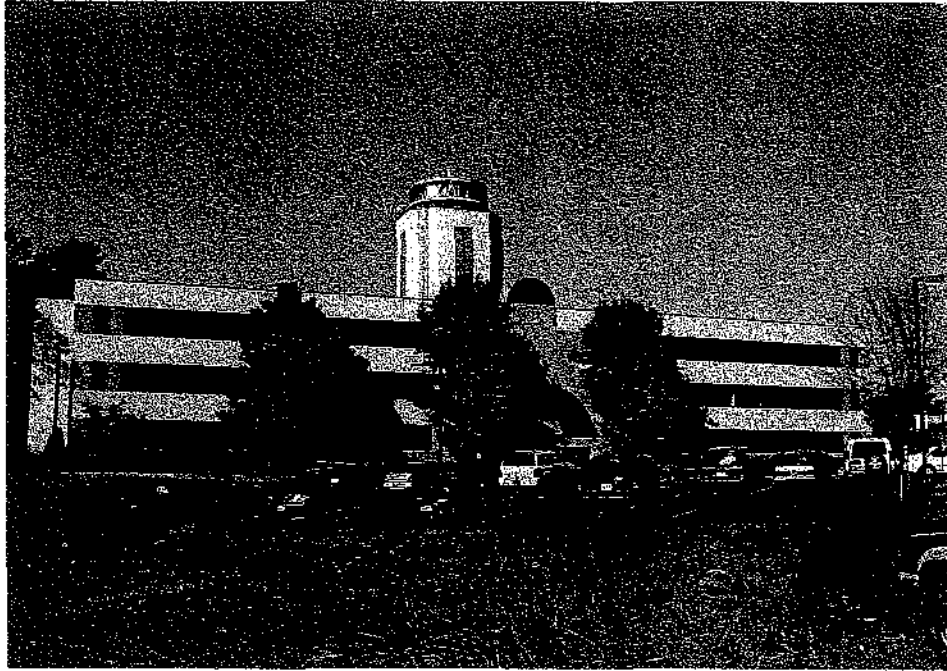
Photographs

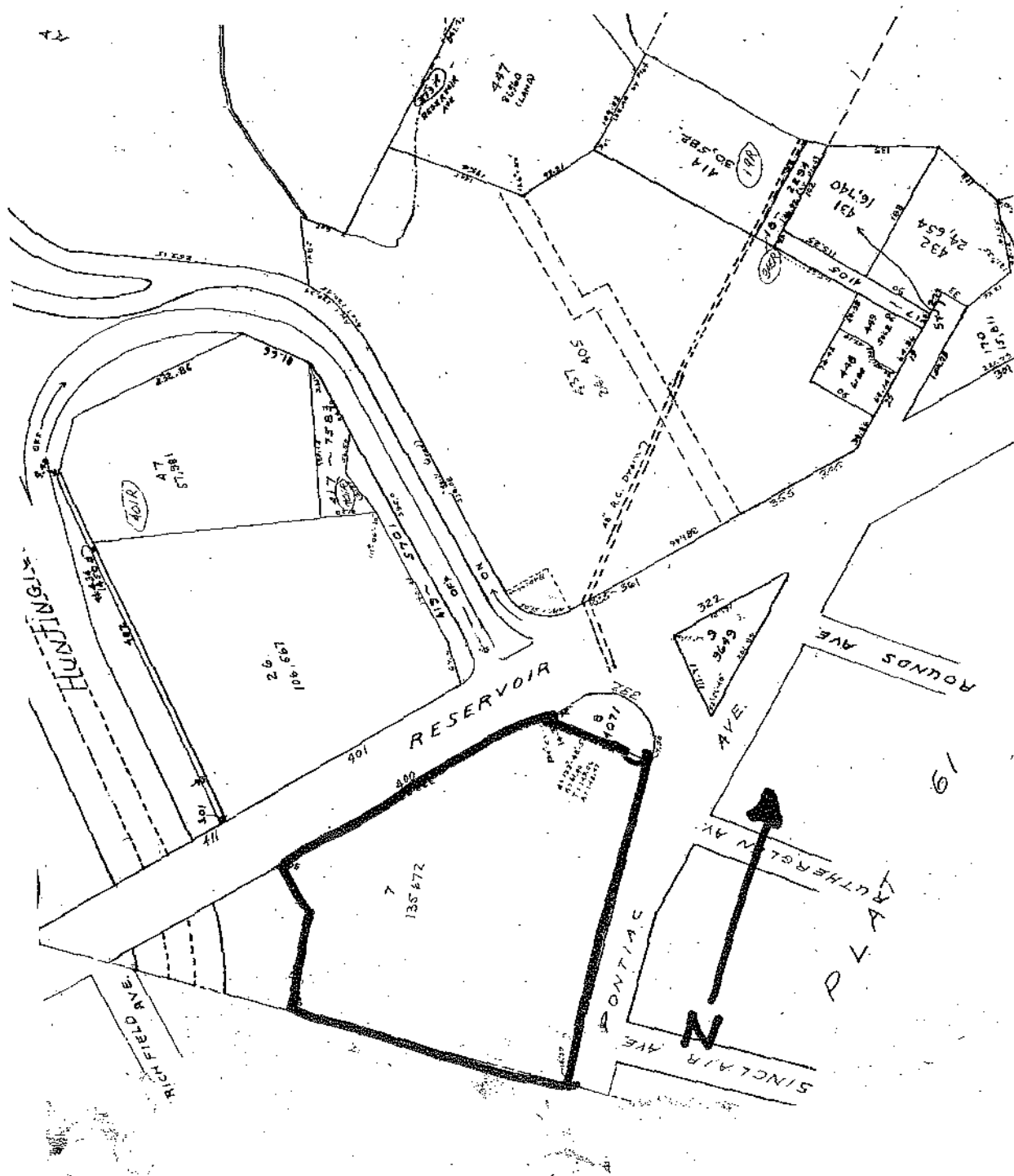


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California Artificial Flower Company

Photographs





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J & H Electric Company
200 Richmond Street
1922-23
NR – Jewelry District

It is a three-story, brick, flat-roof building notable for its chamfered corner at the intersection of Richmond and Ship streets and the trapezoidal shape of the structure, which conforms to its corner lot. The building is embellished with brick corbelling and projecting brick piers between each bay. The building's primary entrance is offset on the façade, within a recessed opening. The entrance features a replacement metal-and-glass door reached by a flight of concrete steps set below a neon sign on the Richmond Street side of the entry. A vehicular entrance with roll top door is located on the rear elevation. Fenestration consists of rectangular openings with single and paired, multi-light, fixed and awning sash; replacement single-light awning sash and some infill glass block on the first floor façade. Basement windows have been either bricked in or have glass block. A stairwell is located on the southeast corner of the building and features a painted sign reading: "J&H Electric Co." Visible beneath this sign is one advertising Kiernan Wholesale Drug Co. A brick chimney rises from the northeast corner of the building.

This structure was originally built by Kiernan Wholesale Drug Company around the year 1922-23. J & H Electric Co., which specialized in the supply and service of electric motors and electric motor parts such as bearings, industrial wire, drives and sheaves, and Browning V-Belts, moved into it in 1929. J & H, founded in 1906, had begun at 97 Chestnut Street, expanded to 155 Clifford Street and other locations before consolidating here in 1929. In 1931 it was reported in the *Providence Board of Trade Journal* that the company had undergone remarkable growth (Jewelry District National Register nomination form). They ran the company from this location through to at least 1990. The building is currently vacant and slated for conversion into condominiums.

Providence Industrial Sites and Commercial Buildings Survey
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J & H Electric Company

Photographs



Providence Industrial Sites and Commercial Buildings Survey
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J & H Electric Company

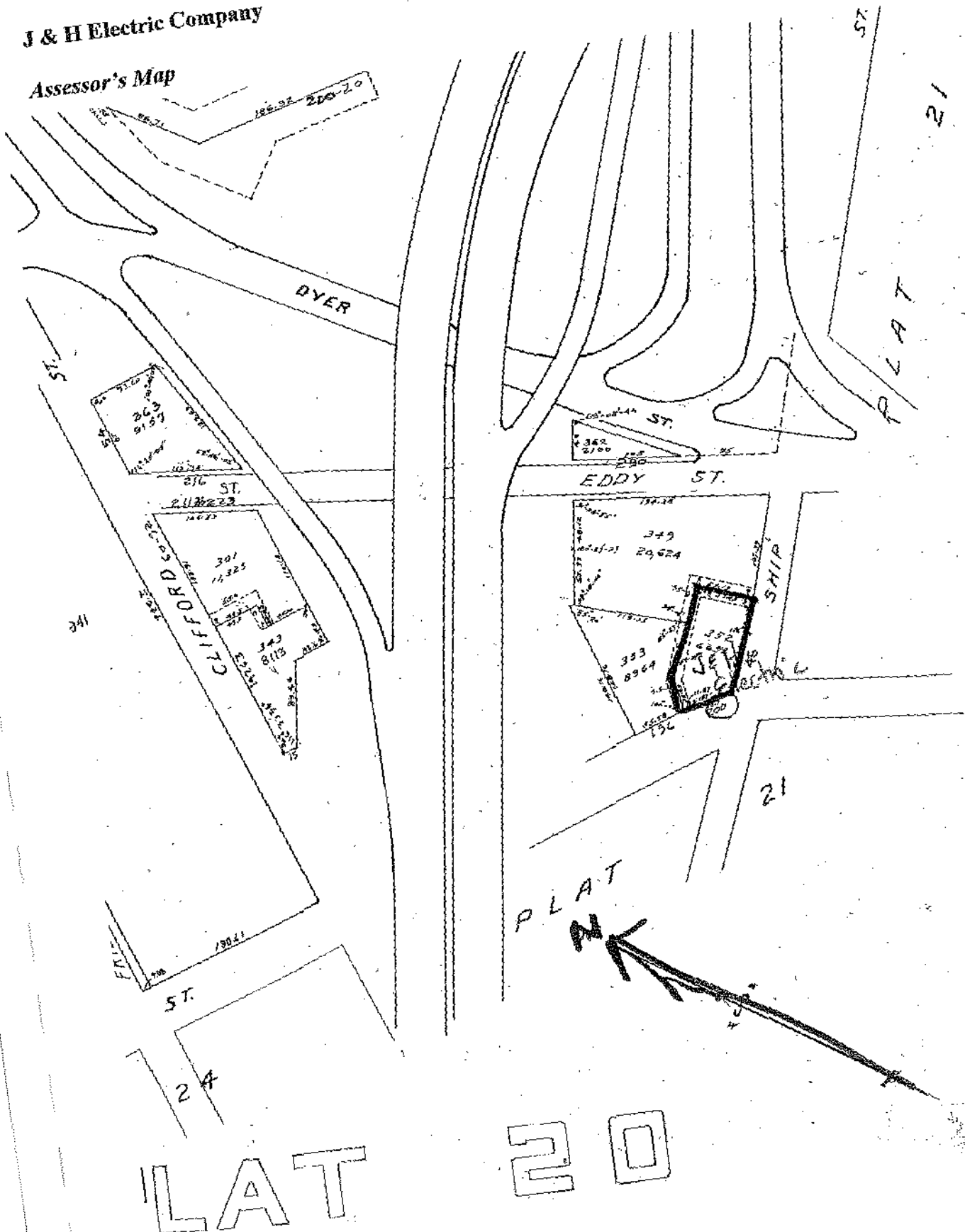
Photographs



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J & H Electric Company

Assessor's Map



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Little Nemo Manufacturing Company
222 Richmond Street
1928
NR – Jewelry District

Designed by architect Frank S. Perry, it is a three-story, flat-roof, reinforced concrete building with Art Deco style detailing. The building features curtain walls arranged in piers and spandrels with bands of windows with narrow Roman brick panels underneath. Embellishments to the building include a rounded corner at Ship and Richmond streets, lozenge and geometric panels set within parapets, and concrete piers capped with arrow-shaped panels. The building's primary entrance is recessed on the Richmond Street side and is comprised of metal-and-glass doors. Rectangular windows are set in groups and are fixed on their upper portions with awning below. At the time of the Jewelry District National Register nomination in 1985, changes to the building's exterior included the removal of the original marquee and the installation of modern windows in place of the original industrial sash. Changes since 1985 include the removal of the prominent smokestack and the addition of an additional story at the roof level.

Little Nemo Manufacturing Company was founded in 1913 by Benjamin Brier, President; Charles Brier, Vice President; and Samuel Magid, Secretary-Treasurer, to manufacture imitation diamond jewelry. Importers of stones from all over the world, the company cut, polished and in some cases set the stones by machine, producing more than 33,000 pieces of jewelry annually (*Book of Rhode Island* 1930). Having outgrown its rented quarters on Ship Street, the firm built this factory on the southern outskirts of the jewelry district. The *Book of Rhode Island* reported that by 1930 the company was the largest manufacturer of imitation diamond jewelry in the world and was one of the leading concerns dealing with the chain stores. Specially designed automatic machines took the raw stock in at one end of the building and sent it out at the other end ready for coloring. Little Nemo occupied the building until the late 1970s (RIHPHC 1981). The building was renovated in 1978 for use as office space and is currently owned by Richmond Street Parking Associates, LLC.

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

Little Nemo Manufacturing Company

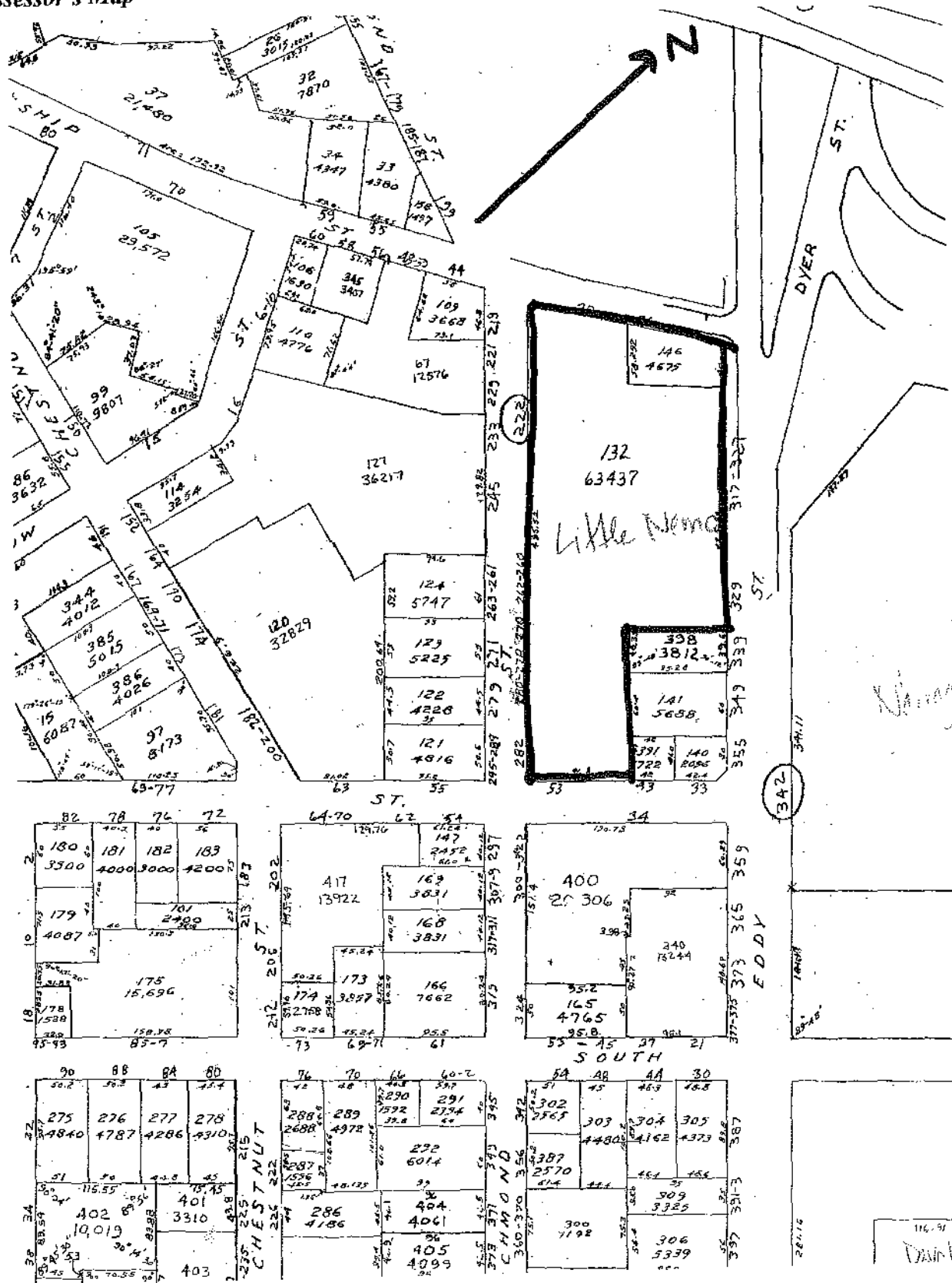
Photographs



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Little Nemo Manufacturing Company

Assessor's Map



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C.P. Henry Novelty Company
69 Sassafras Street
ca.1903

This two-story, slightly-pitched gable roof, 5-by-16-bay, brick building is now home to the International Alliance Church. The building spans the block between Sassafras and Early streets and is flanked by enclosed paved parking lots. Fenestration consists of rectangular openings, the majority of which have been filled in or boarded up; those with sash feature replacement windows. Windows feature stone lintels and sills. An exterior, brick chimney is located on side elevation of the building. A pedestrian entrance is located within an exterior side stair reached through the parking lot. An exterior staircase is also located on this elevation. Two, one-story, end-gable, brick ells project from the side elevation of the main block. These ells appear on the 1937 map.

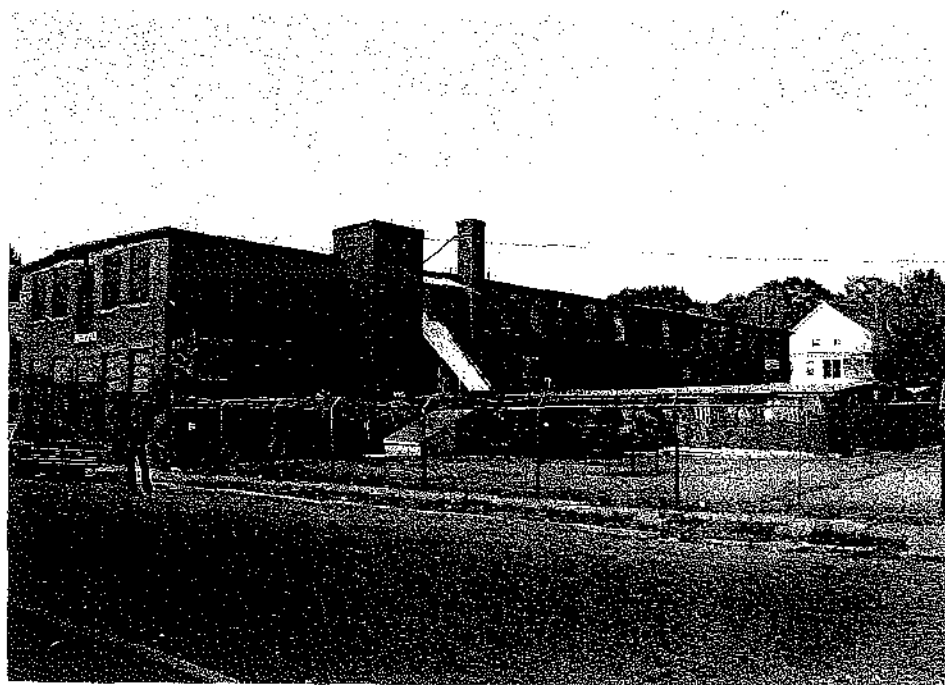
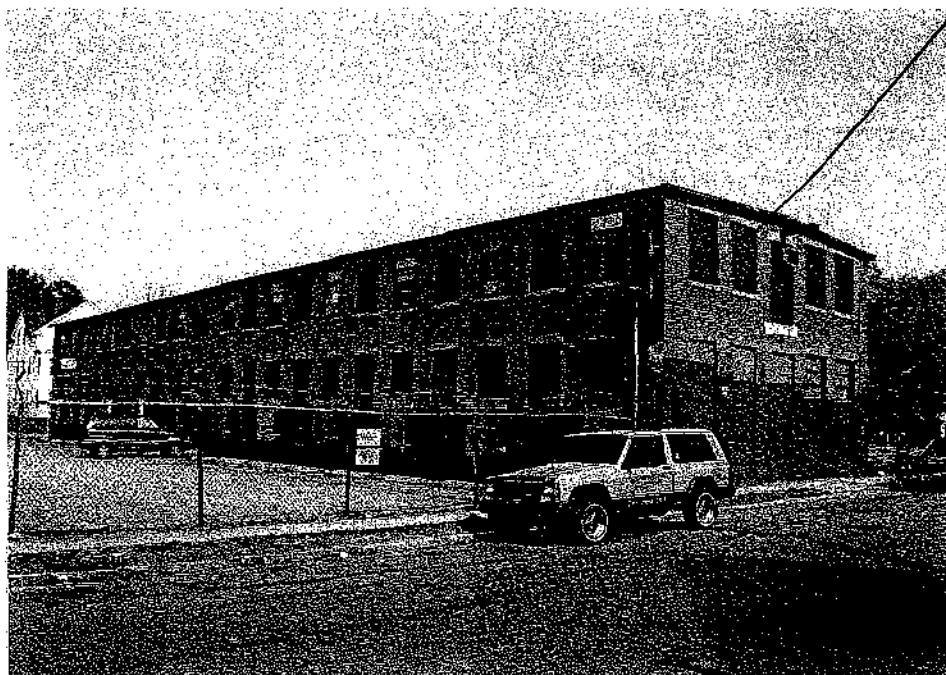
The C.P. Henry Novelty Company building was constructed ca. 1903 by James Henry. The company was known for manufacturing curtain rods and appears in some directories as 184 Early Street. Ownership changed around 1958 and the company was renamed Kenney Manufacturing Company, apparently for William C. Kenney, the president of CP Henry Novelty. The company continued to manufacture curtain rods out of the building.

Kenney Manufacturing vacated the building around 1966 and the New England Technical Institute began to utilize the building. The building was then bought out by The International Alliance Church in 1992, who is the current owner. The building was renovated in 1993 for use as a church.

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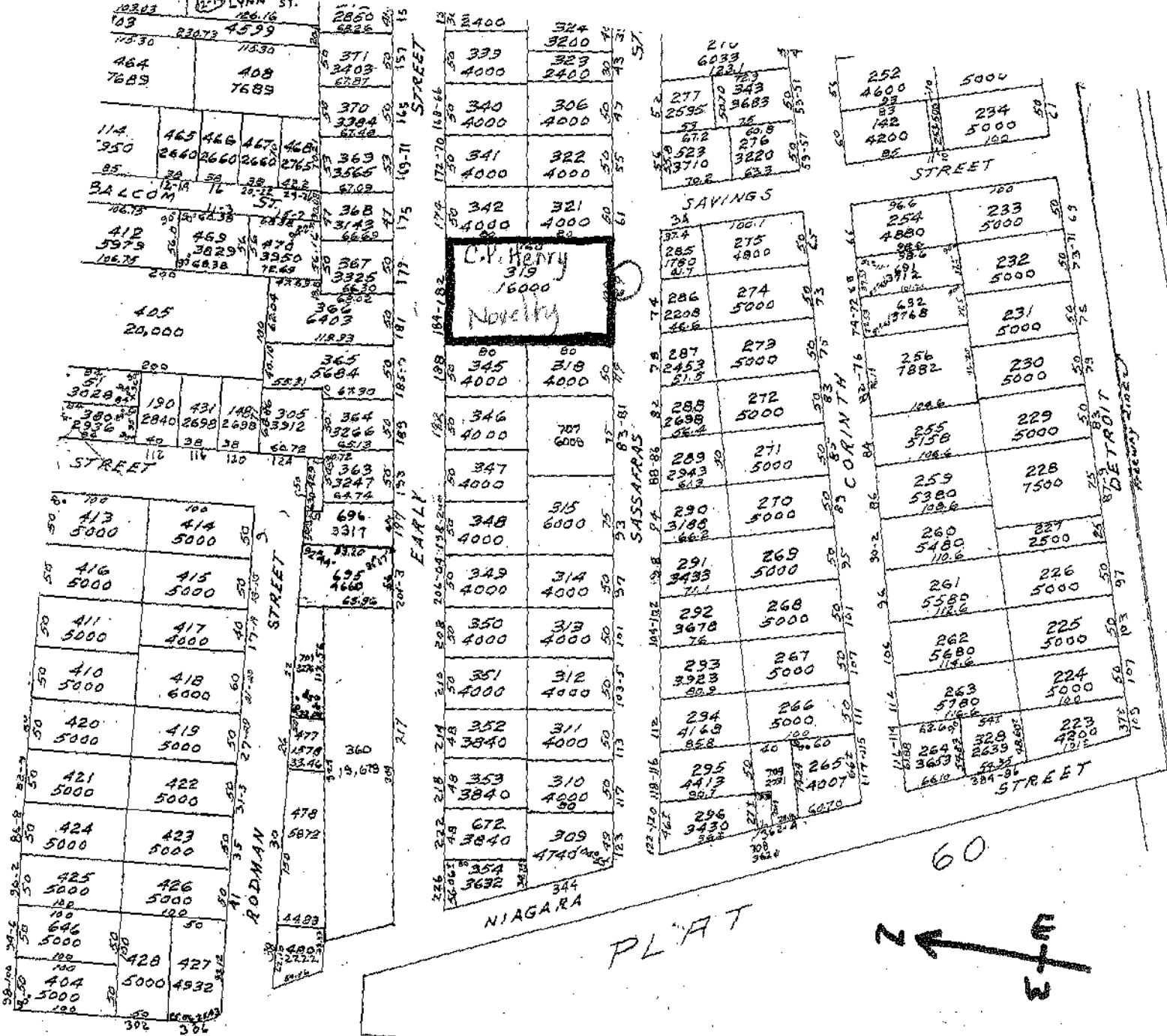
C.P. Henry Novelty Company

Photographs



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C.P. Henry Novelty Company
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Blue Ribbon Bottling Company / Nardolillo Building
69 Silver Lake Avenue
1930

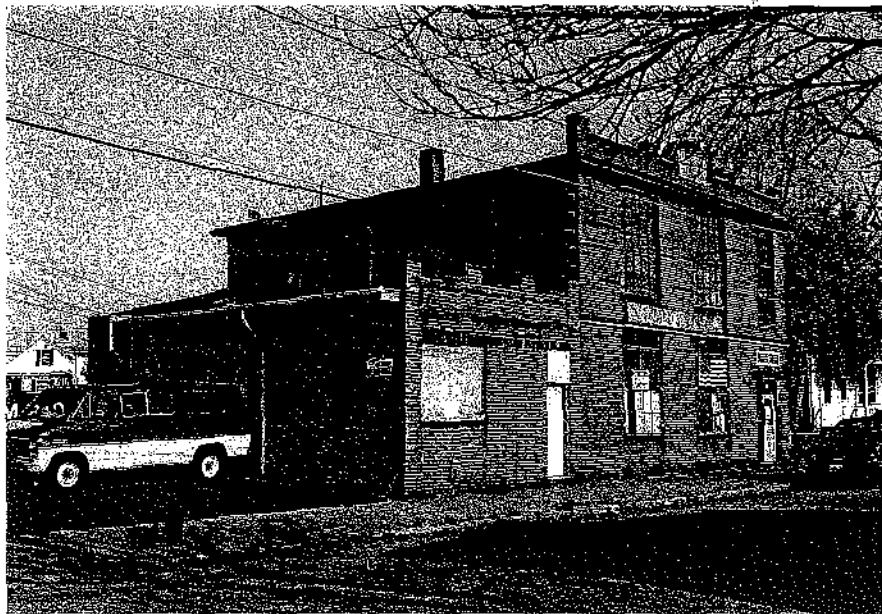
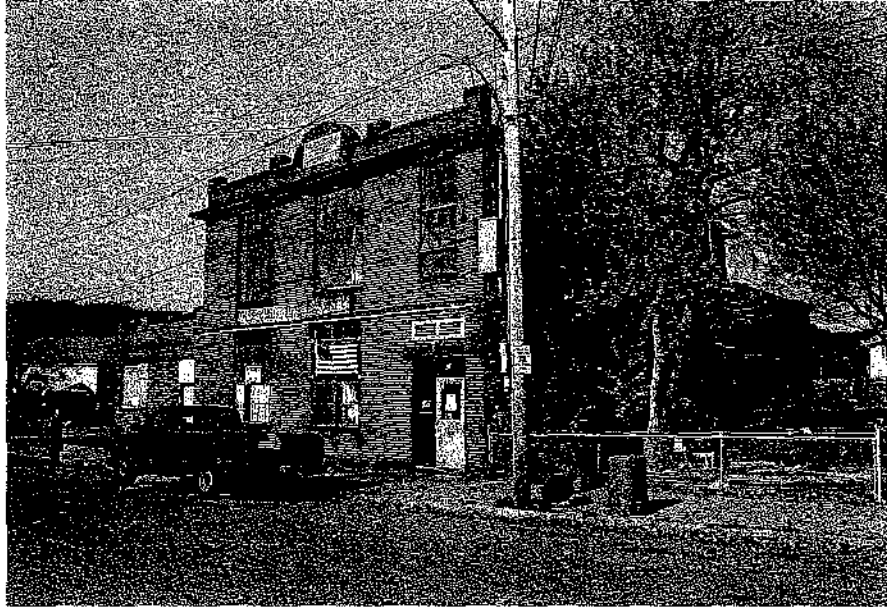
It is a two-story, flat-roof, brick structure with a one-story, flat-roof ell on its west elevation and a two-story, hip-roof ell on its rear (north) elevation. The main block is three-by-three bays with an offset entrance on the façade comprised of a replacement door set below a single-light transom. The building is embellished with brick corbelling, quoins, a parapet, and a concrete panel with the words: "Nardolillo Bldg 1930" on the façade. Fenestration is comprised of rectangular, multi-light fixed and awning sash. Windows on the side ell have been boarded up. The rear ell (former Democratic Club) is sheathed in wood shingles and has 2/2 sash windows. The side ell is sheathed in wood shingles on its west elevation. A paved parking lot is located to the west.

The building was constructed in 1930 by a member of the Nardolillo family. Members of the Nardolillo family acquired the property in 1901 and retain ownership through to the present day. The building was occupied by Blue Ribbon Bottling Company (soda), with the rear ell occupied by the Democratic Club in the 1950s. The 1983 Sanborn map identifies the main block as a bottling plant, the side ell as office space, and the rear ell used for storage. Today the first floor is vacant and the second floor is home to J&J Jewelry.

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Blue Ribbon Bottling Company / Nardolillo Building

Photographs



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Blue Ribbon Bottling Company / Nardolillo Building

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PLAT 109

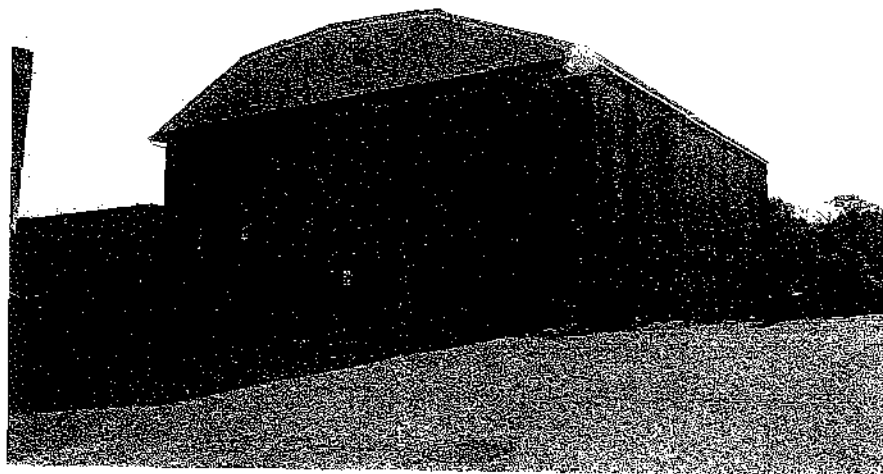


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New England Ice Company
170 Silver Lake Avenue
ca. 1929

It is a complex of attached one- and two-story, brick and concrete block structures set on a large lot on the south side of Silver Lake Avenue. The Pocasset River runs along the southern boundary of the property. The original block of the building is a one-story, brick, flat-roof structure nine bays in length. This block sits closest to Silver Lake Avenue and features a vehicular entrance on its west elevation and large rectangular openings filled in with concrete block. The building stands on a concrete foundation. Attached to the east elevation of this block is a one-story, rectangular, flat-roof brick ell with a concrete foundation. To the rear are several one-story, concrete block, flat- and shed-roof ells, all of which were in place by 1956 when they appear on the Sanborn map of that year. Attached to the west is a large, two-story, concrete block and brick structure notable for its end-gambrel roof. Single pedestrian and vehicular entrances are located in the eastern bay of the building.

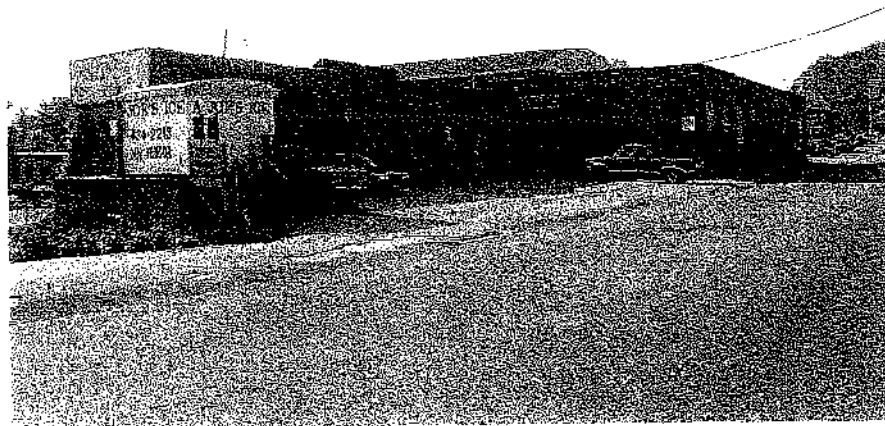
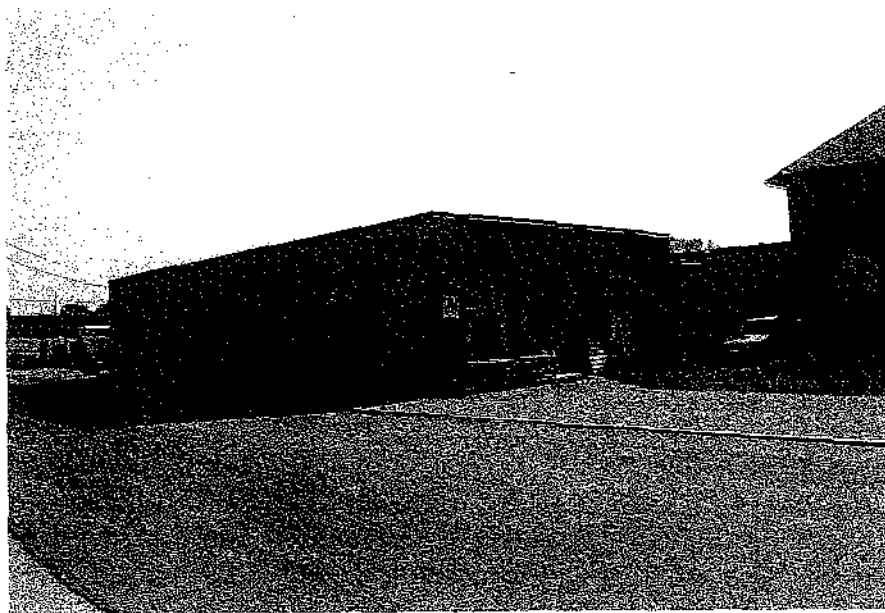
The New England Ice Company purchased land at 170 Silver Lake Avenue and built a structure for its company in 1929. New England Ice was incorporated in 1929. The original owner of the company was Anthonio Rotelli. Concurrently he ran a fuel oil and ice dealing company from 539 Potters Avenue. The Rotelli family retained ownership of the property until about 1998. During that time they expanded to sell liquor and allowed several other companies to house their operations in the complex. These businesses included LNM industries (1990 to current) and Gilford Plastics (ca. 1998). The companies that currently reside in the building are LNM Industries and the Best Beverage Company



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New England Ice Company

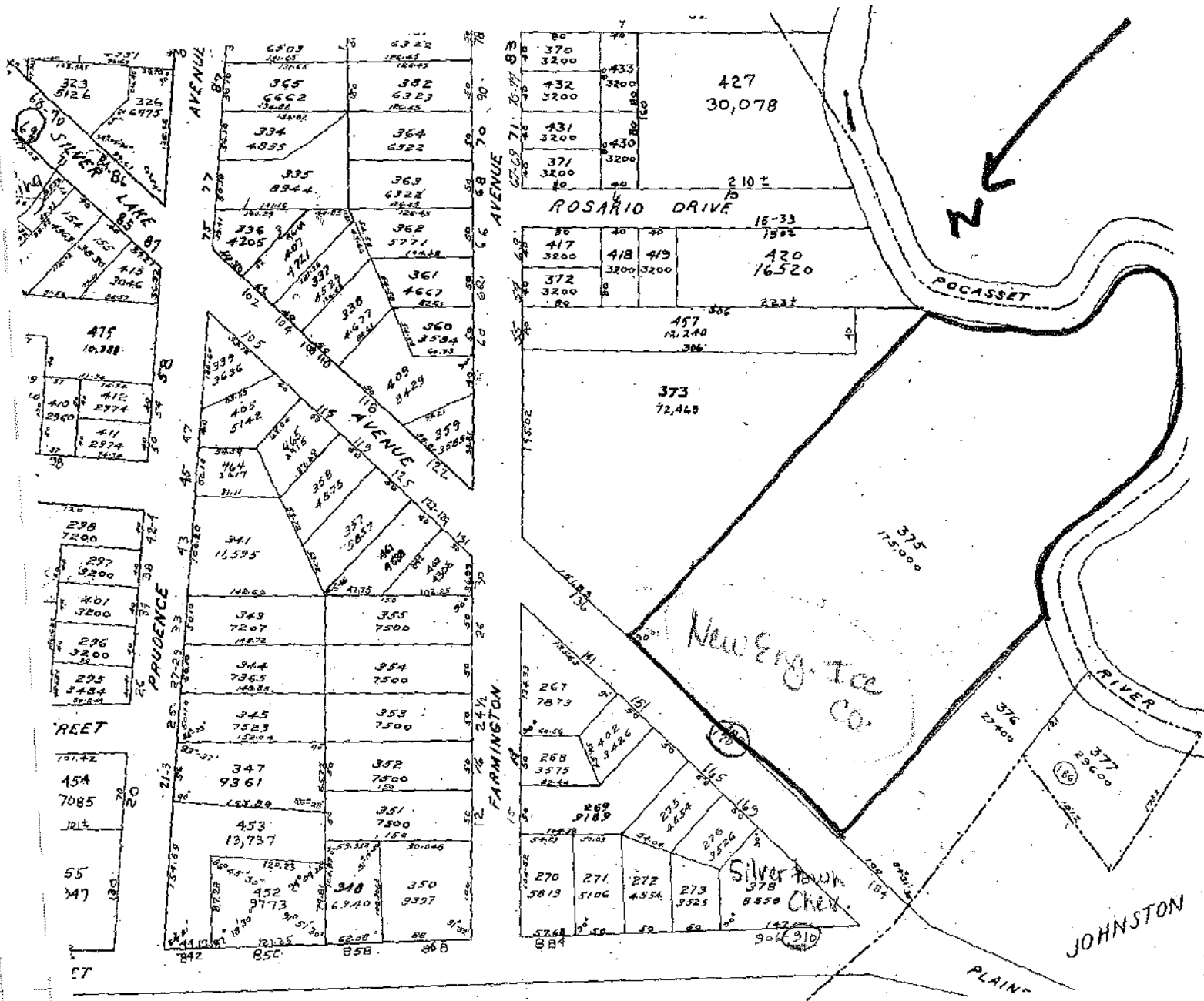
Photographs



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New England Ice Company

Assessor's Map



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Builders Iron Foundry/Providence Iron & Steel Co.
4 Sims Avenue

A large complex of one- and two-story, rectangular, brick blocks set at the corner of Kinsley and Sims avenues. The building is embellished with brick corbelling at the cornice. The majority of window openings have been bricked in; those remaining include small, rectangular, awning sash along Kinsley. The two northernmost blocks in the complex are flat-roofed while the two central blocks feature end-gable shallow pitched roofs. The southernmost block is constructed of concrete block with a brick face on the Sims Avenue elevation. According to Sanborn maps, this block was constructed in 1968. A centrally-located vehicular entrance remains on the west elevation of the 1968 block.

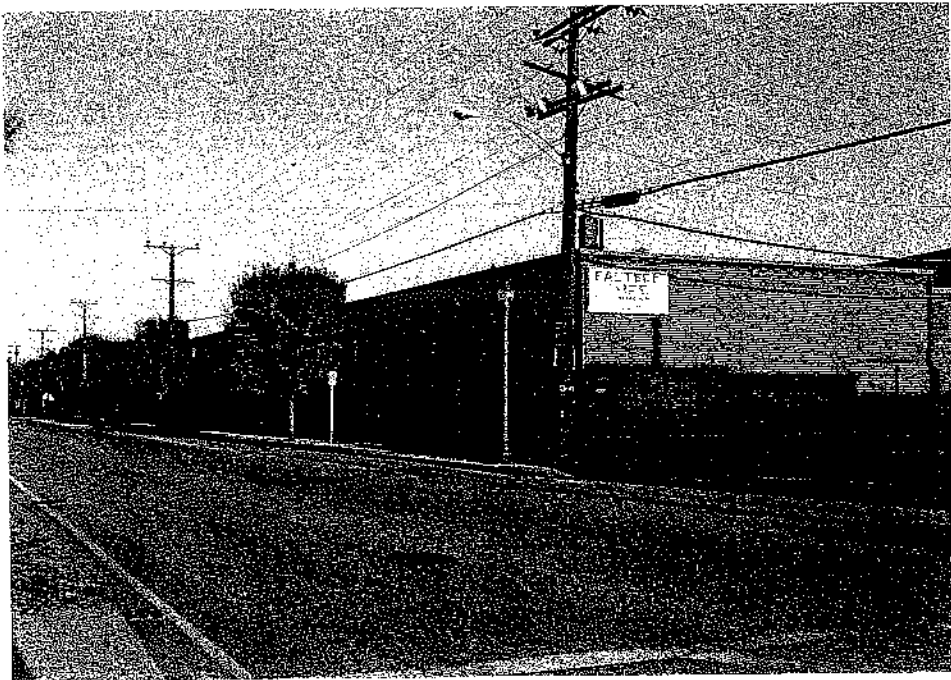
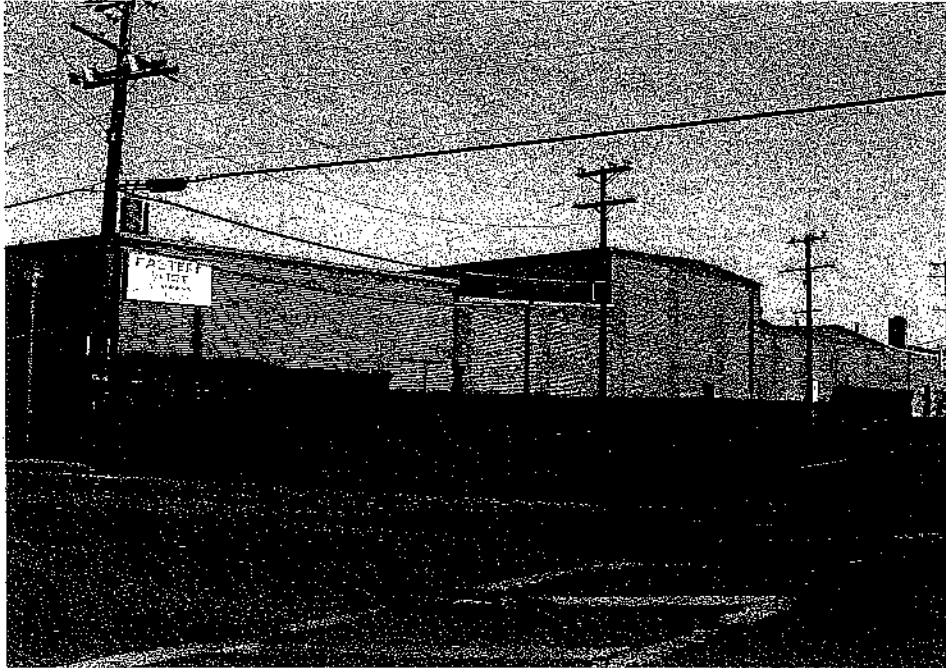
The first large-scale industrial use of this property was Norcross Brother Stone Cutting, cutting stone for construction and monumental use. The head office was located in downtown Providence and this was their "steam stone works." By ca. 1919, Builders Iron Foundry (established 1822) had moved to this location. Builders Iron Foundry had its origins with the High Street Furnace Company (1820-1853) until being established as Builders Iron Foundry in 1853. The company was affiliated with Armington and Sims in the 1890s, suppliers of large steam engine castings. They produced the marble and steel staircase for the Library of Congress.

The company operated under this name for 100 years until changing its name to B-I-F Industries, Inc. in 1953. The foundry manufactured architectural iron work as well as precise castings and in 1948, adopted a new method to insure the production of uniform castings (*Journal* 3/14/1948:S3, 7). A new office building was opened in 1950 on the company's 130th anniversary. The long building along Kinsley Avenue is identified in a 1956 map as an assembling plant. The building is currently occupied by Eastern Wire. The building is also associated with the Providence Iron & Steel Company building at 27 Sims Avenue.

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Builders Iron Foundry/Providence Iron & Steel Co.

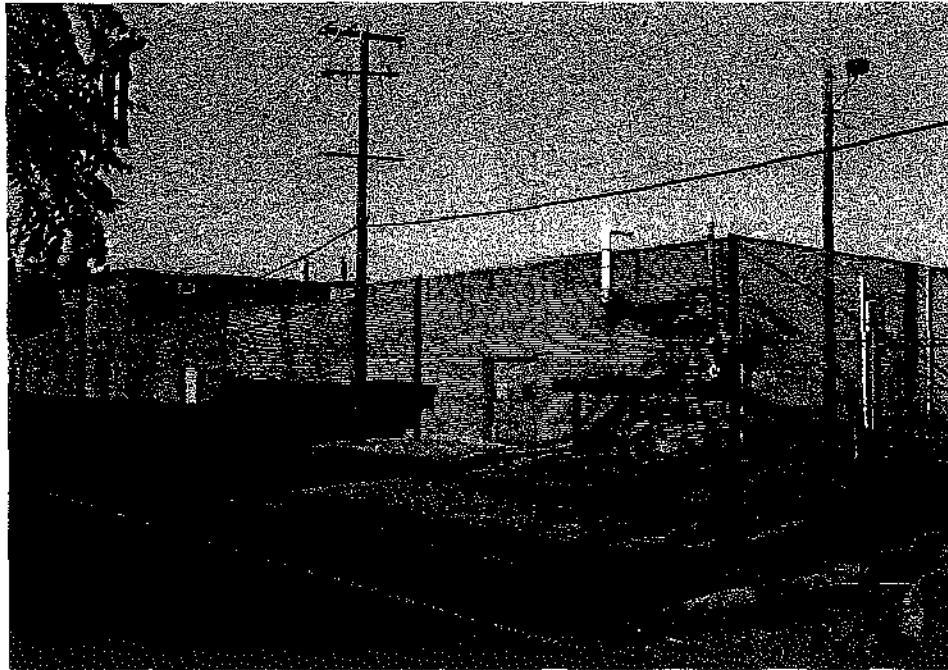
Photographs



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Builders Iron Foundry/Providence Iron & Steel Co.

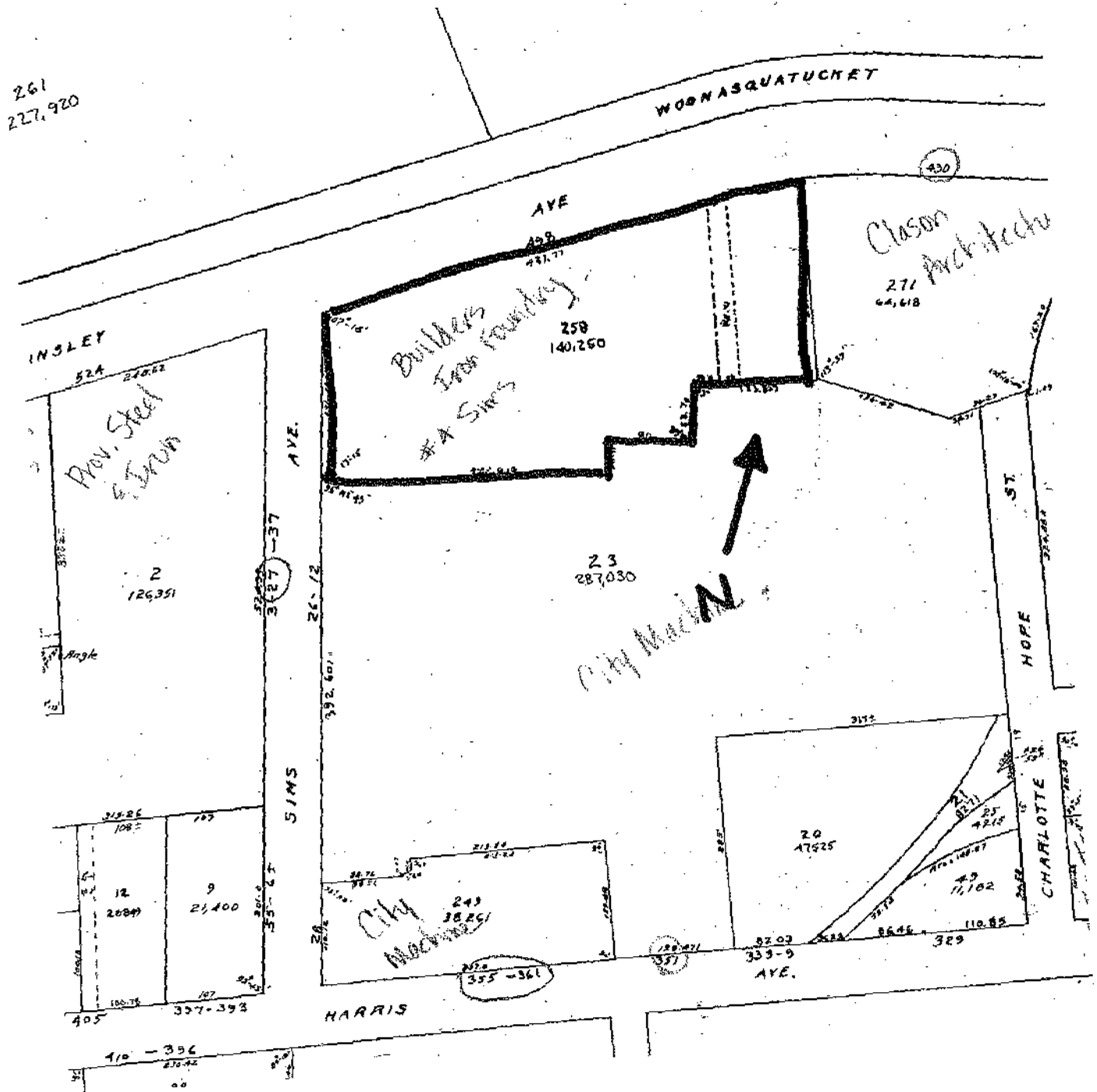
Photographs



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Builders Iron Foundry/Providence Iron & Steel Co.

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Providence Steel and Iron Company
27 Sims Avenue
1903

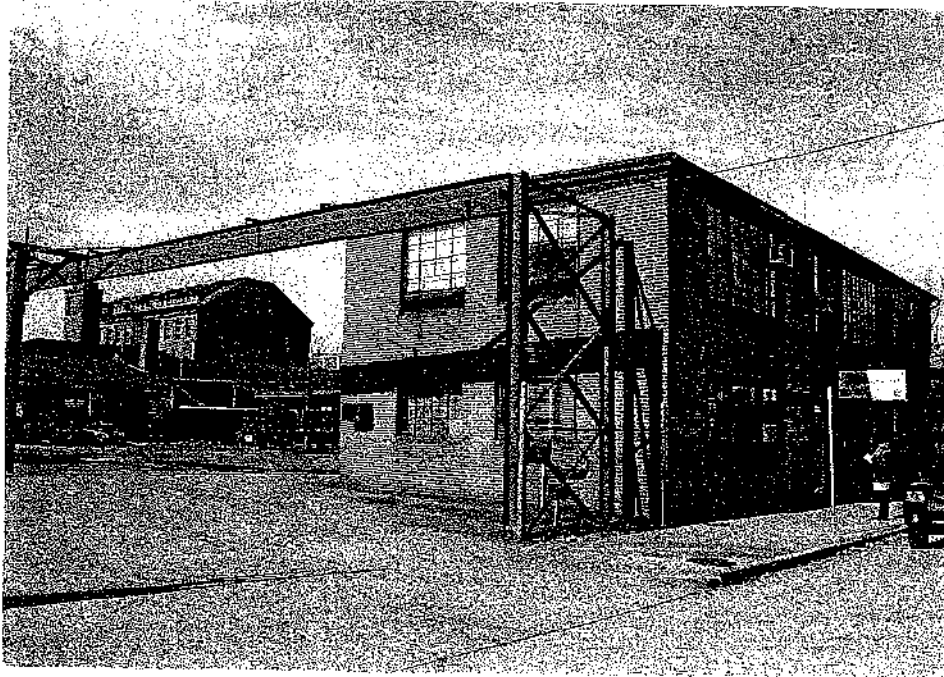
The site is comprised of a detached, two-story, flat-roof, brick office building and a one- and two-story, end-gable brick building set at the intersection of Kinsley and Sims avenues. The office building features an offset pedestrian entrance on its façade (Sims Avenue) comprised of a metal and glass door. Fenestration is comprised of large, rectangular, multi-light, fixed and awning sash. A paved parking lot separates the building from a series of one-story, flat- and shed-roof structures set parallel to the street and identified on historic maps as the ornamental iron works. At the northeast corner of the property stands a two-story, shallow gable-roof, brick building with bricked in semi-circular arch windows. This block is identified as the pattern room on historic maps. A central entrance with a wood door is set within a slightly recessed opening on the façade (Kinsley Street). Bricked in window openings feature small 4-light sash windows. A one-story ell with raised monitor roof extends from the south elevation of the two-story block. This ell features large, segmental-arch window openings with multi-light steel sash; numerous window openings have been bricked in. A taller, one-story, flat-roof ell projects to the south of this block and features ribbed metal siding. A one-story, brick extension projects from the west of the two-story pattern shop. A wood sign bearing the words "Providence Steel & Iron Co.," as well as newer signs reading "Providence Steel Company - founded in 1921," identify the building.

The current owner, Providence Steel Co., is the successor to the ironworking company established here in 1903. The property was owned by Charles Fletcher from 1899 to 1903 at which time it was acquired by William M. Harris, Jr. The Providence Steel & Iron Company acquired the property in 1917 and retained ownership through to 1965. For a time in the mid-twentieth century, Providence Steel and Iron also occupied the neighboring Monohasset Mill complex. City directories list Providence Steel & Iron Co., structural steel and light iron work, at this address. The foundry is still used as such today.

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Providence Steel and Iron Company

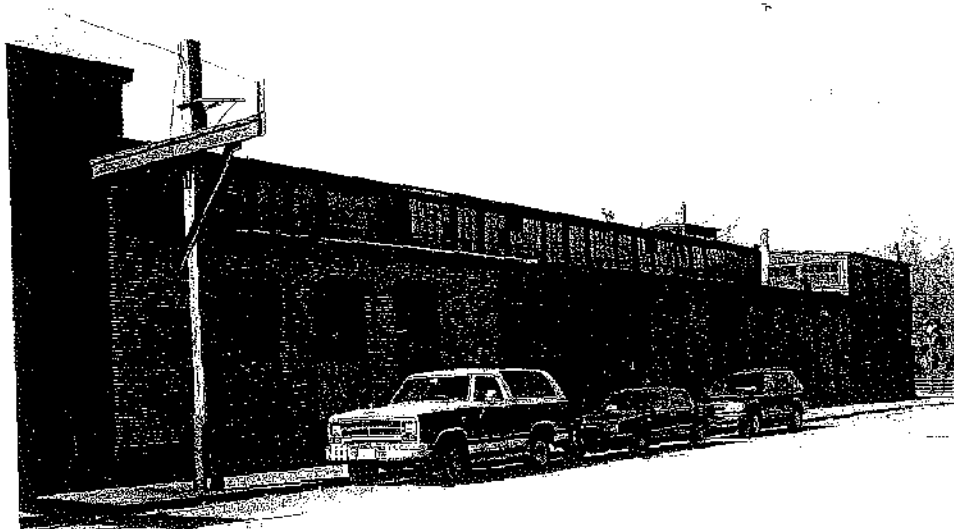
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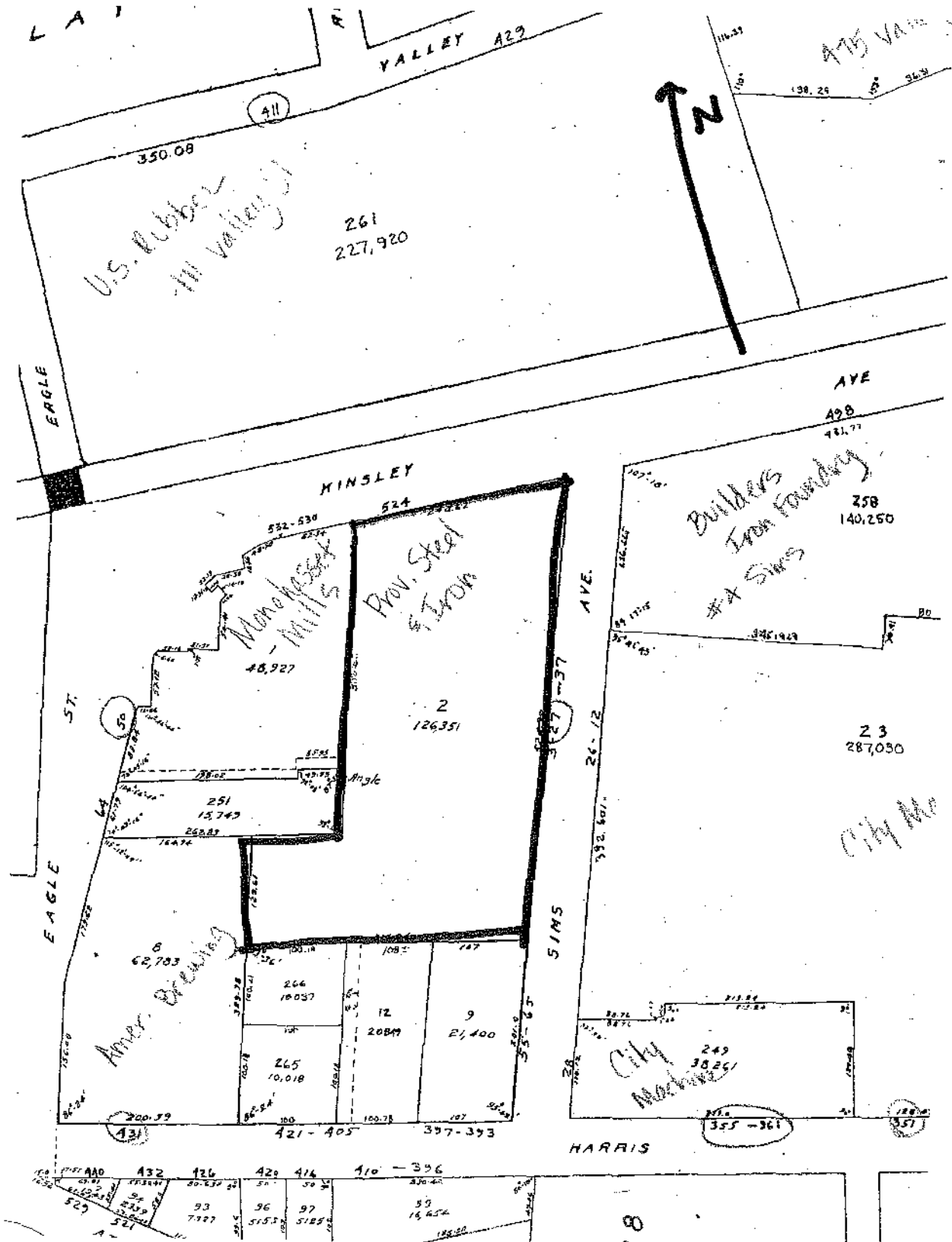


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Providence Steel and Iron Company

Photographs





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Lunnie's Garage
290 Smith Street
1921

This is a garage complex that consists of one- and two-story, flat-roof buildings: a one-story, brick block to the east, a large two-story garage with a parapet in the middle, a two-story building to the west that fronts Orms Street, and several one-story ells on the rear (south). The two-story, west block has a date stone indicating that it was built in 1921. This structure was probably a commercial block with upstairs flats that was later absorbed into the automotive complex. This block was constructed on the site of a one-story, wood-frame structure that stood on the site in 1919. The building's footprint conforms to the angle of Orms Street. Pedestrian entrances are recessed on the building's north elevation and feature replacement doors. A vehicular entrance is set within the western bay of this block. Fenestration is comprised of rectangular 1/1 sash. A one-story, flat-roof, concrete block ell projects from the rear (south) and connects to a taller concrete block ell.

The central block has a stepped parapet, segmental-arch openings on the façade (bricked in) and pairs and groups of rectangular 1/1 sash on the façade. Original multi-light fixed and awning sash are visible on the building's west elevation. A brick chimney rises from the east end of the block and a three-story stair tower is located to the rear.

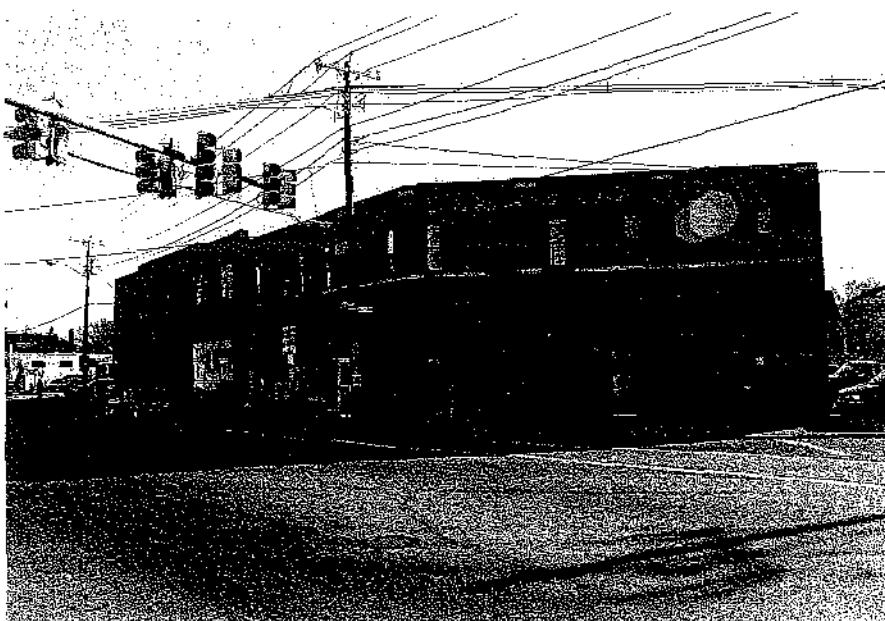
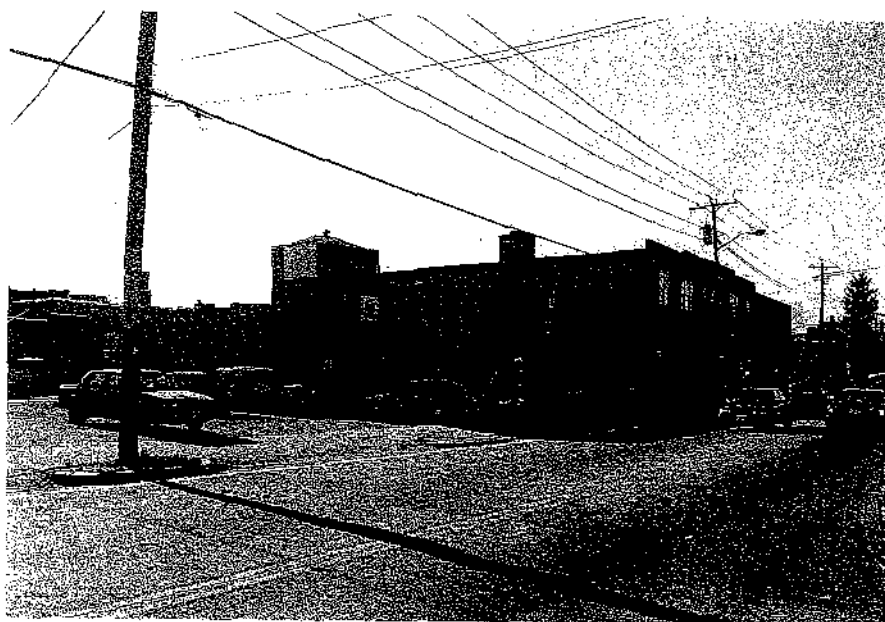
The eastern block is a one-story, brick structure with modern signage reading "Portland Transmission" on the façade. Window and door openings have been bricked in on the façade and side elevation. A paved parking area is located to the east.

Lunnie's Garage reflects the development of Smith Street (as Route 44) in the early decades of the twentieth century into an automotive thoroughfare. According to an existing RIHPHC data sheet for the property, the building was constructed between 1893 and 1895, although it appears that the current building dates to 1921 (datestone, Sanborn maps). The property was acquired by William Lunnie in 1922 and remained under Lunnie family ownership through to 1966. The 1949 directory lists Lunnie's Motors/ DeSoto & Plymouth/ Sales & Service at 290 Smith Street. The property was purchased by Portland Transmission Company in 1970.

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Lunnie's Garage

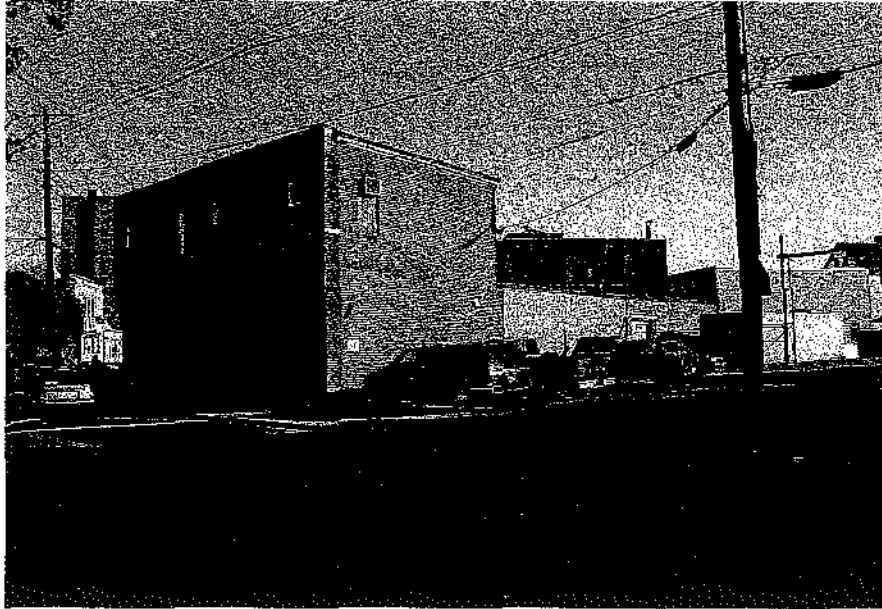
Photographs



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Lunnie's Garage

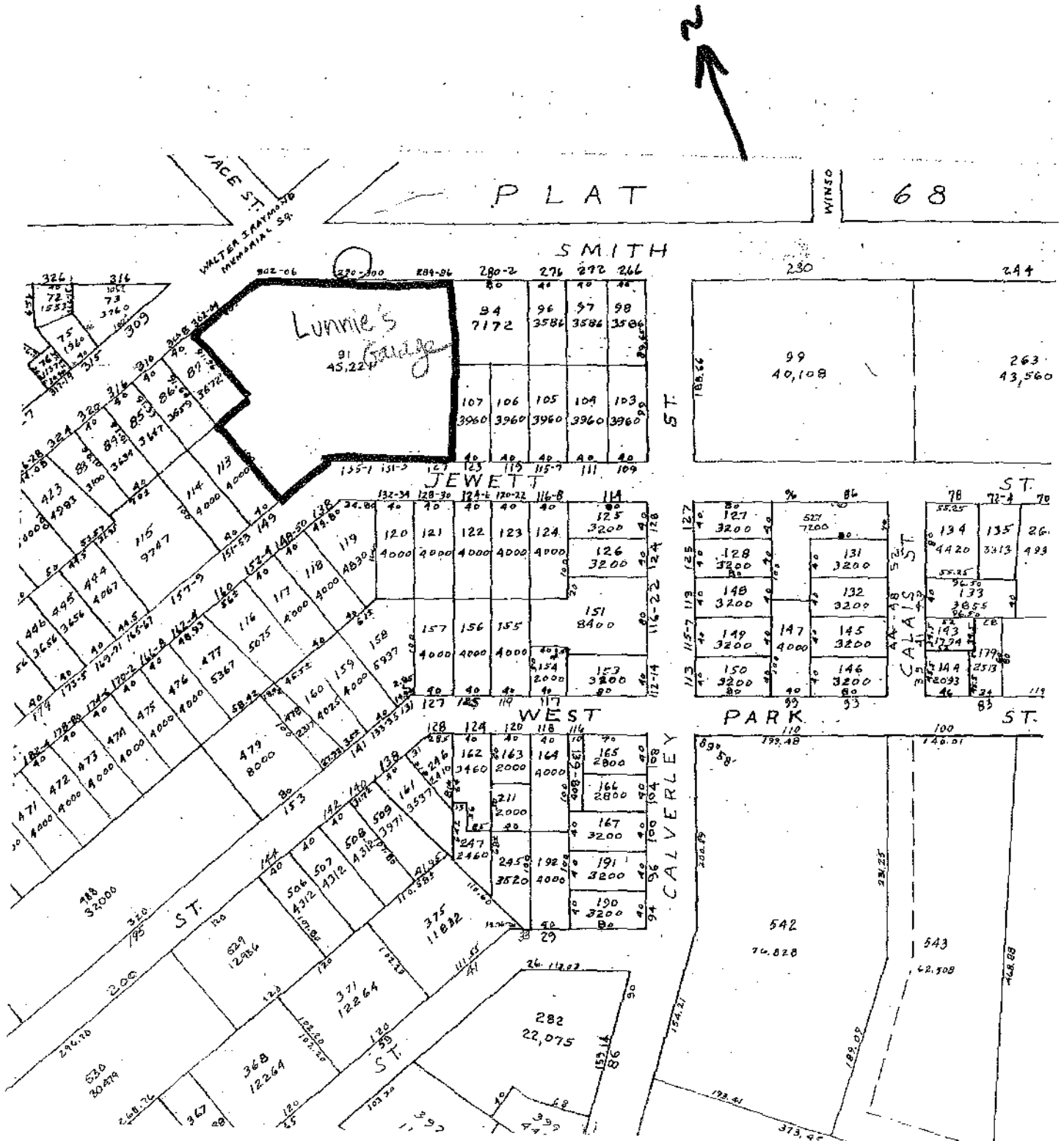
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Lunnie's Garage

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Smith Street Primary School
396 Smith Street
1885
NR individual

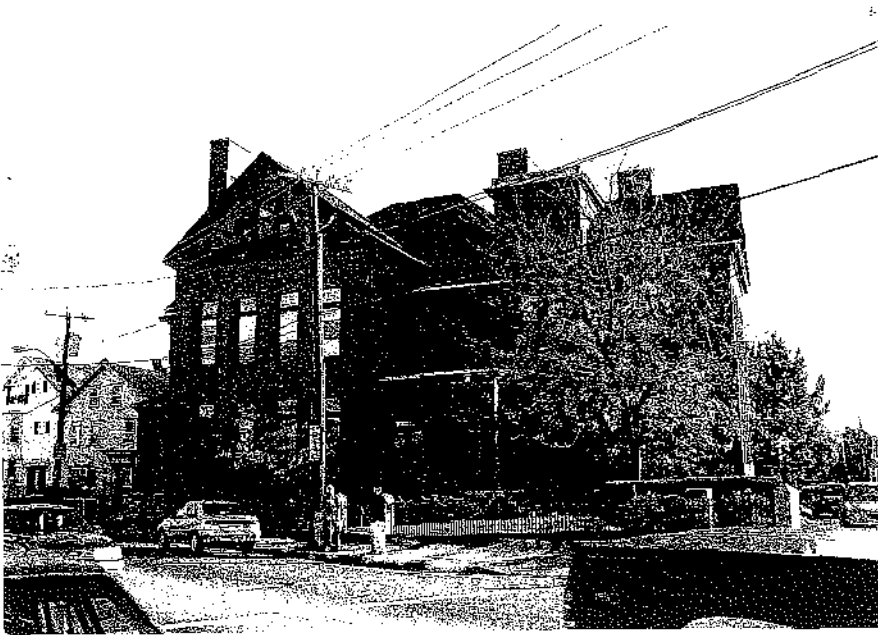
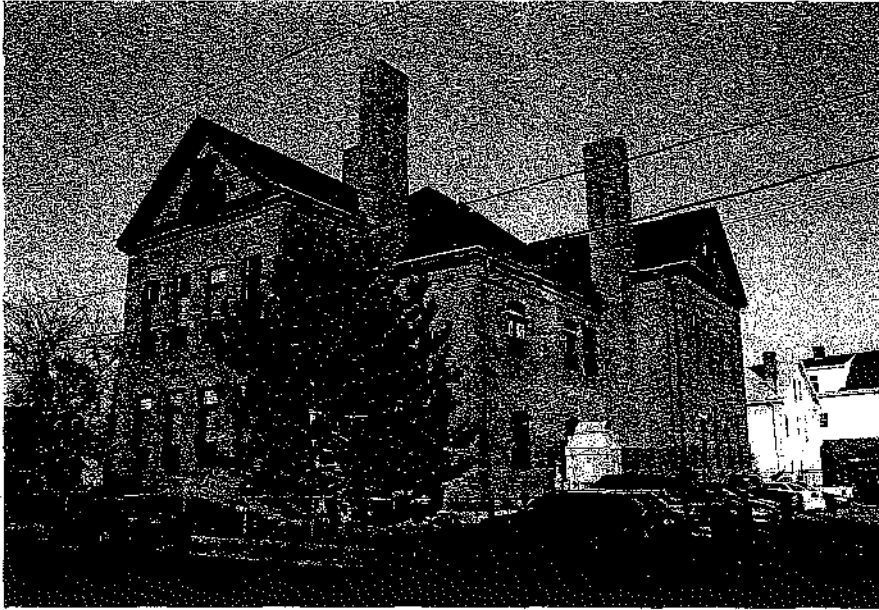
This two-and-one-half-story, gable- and hip-roof, Queen Anne-style, brick schoolhouse was designed by the architect William R. Walker in 1885. The building has retained much of its original architectural detailing, including its floriated terra cotta trim, wood cornice, and corbelled brick chimneys. The picturesque schoolhouse is irregularly massed and turned out to Smith Street on an angle. One corner of the basement is cut along a 45 degree angle at the sidewalk line. To compensate for this, the wall above the basement has been corbelled out to form a right angle. The original tower stills exists, but without its steeple. The main entry is recessed under a small entry portico with stone steps and a sloped asphalt roof. Fenestration is comprised of rectangular and segmental-arch openings with a combination of paired 1/1 sash windows and single, 1/1 sash set below fixed transoms.

The Smith Street Primary School was constructed in 1885 to the designs of William R. Walker. The school was eventually replaced by the Camden Street Elementary School. During the 1980s the city utilized the building for the offices of adult education, senior, and school health departments (Woodward 1986:223; RIHPHC data sheet). The school has since been converted to condos.

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Smith Street Primary School

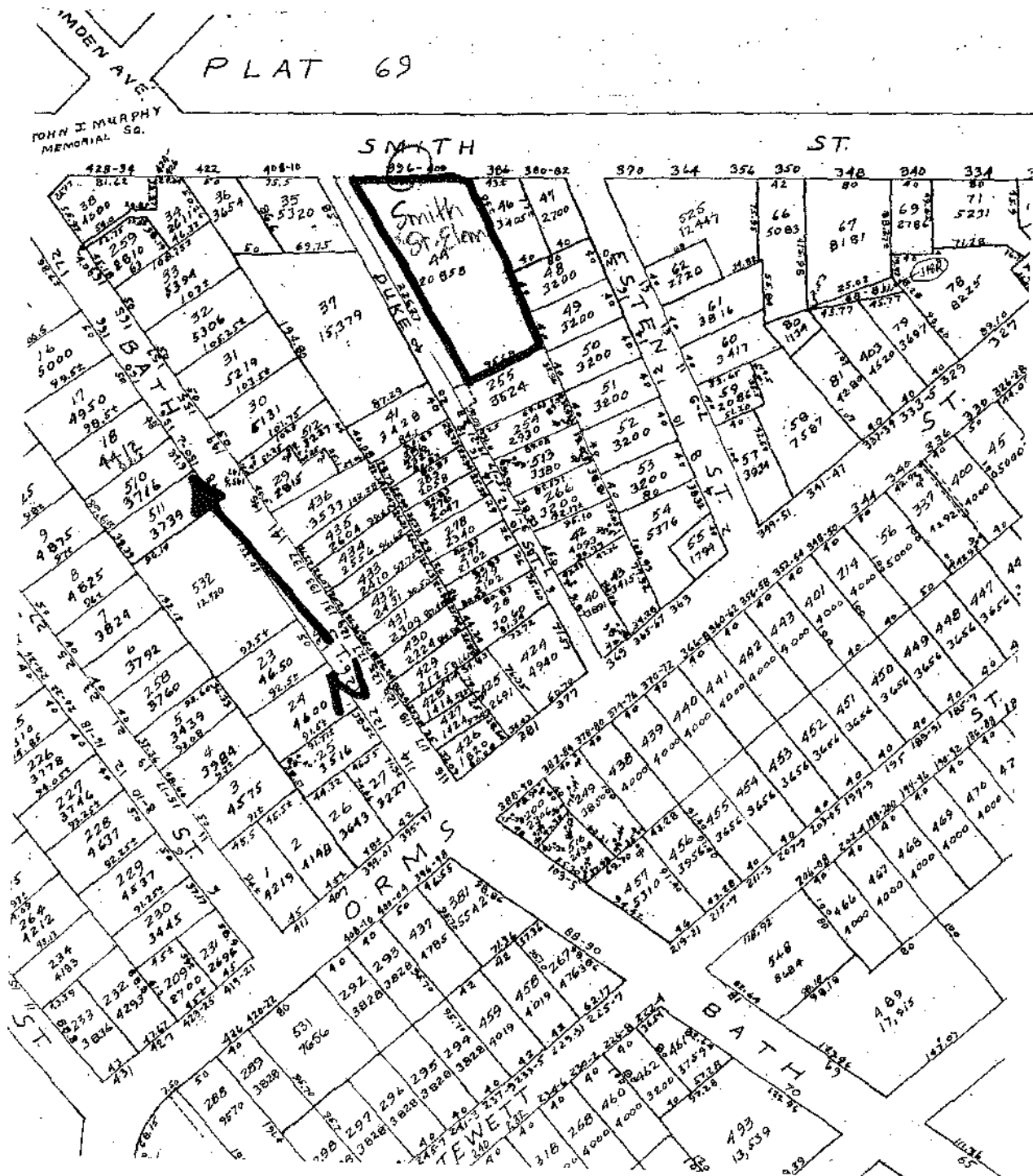
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Smith Street Primary School

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Oakdale Manufacturing

161 South Main Street

1854; 1891-1894

NR - College Hill Historic District

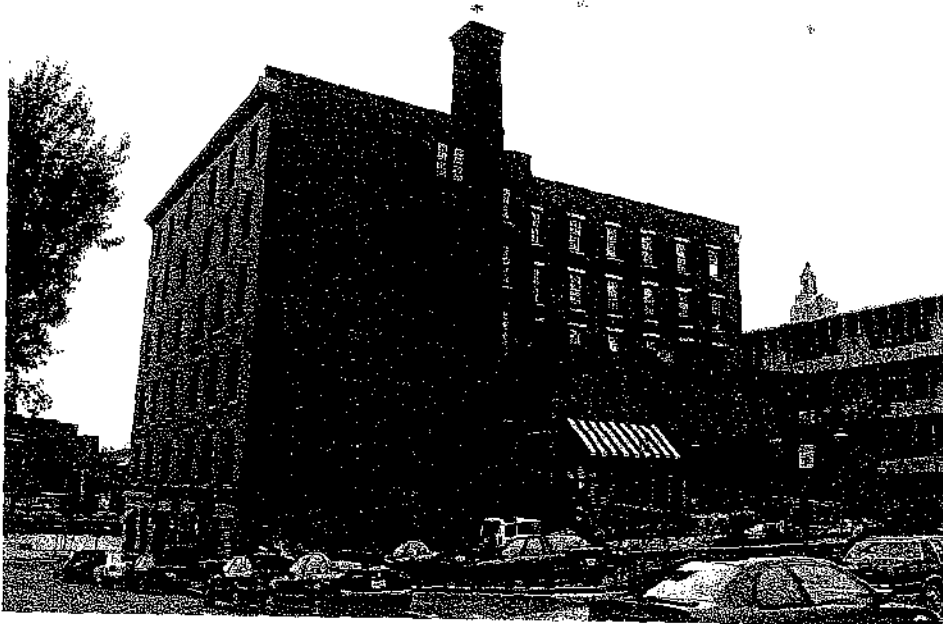
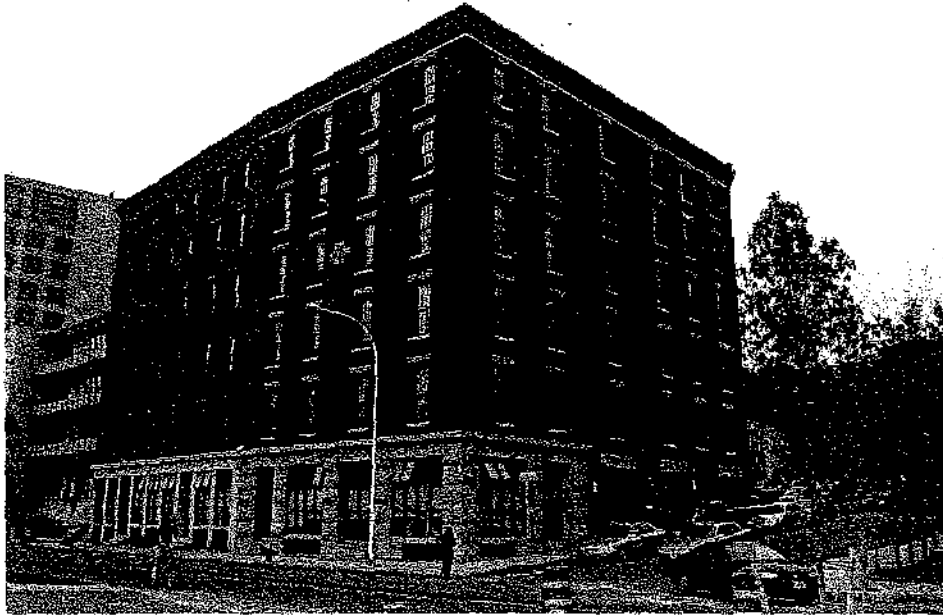
Originally constructed as a four-story warehouse by William Butler, the building was expanded through the construction of a six-story addition to the south and the addition of two stories on the original four-story block. The brick building has a flat-roof and is embellished with a bracketed cornice, stone lintels and sills, and a granite storefront. The granite storefront façade and the south elevation of the building date to 1894. Recessed pedestrian entrances are located on the building's west elevation, facing South Water Street. A secondary entrance is located on the South Main Street elevation set below a fabric awning and reached via a metal ramp with railing. A large, brick chimney with brick corbelling extends from the southeast corner of the building. Windows are rectangular, 6/6 sash. The building's east elevation is mostly blank walls with filled in window openings. A small paved parking area is located to the east.

Oakdale Manufacturing Company was incorporated in 1891 following the consolidation of the Providence Dairy Company, the What Cheer Dairy Company, and the old Oakdale Company. The company manufactured margarine and butter and by 1901 had grown to become one of the largest plants of its kind in the United States with 200 employees and 100,000 pounds of butter produced daily. Powered by a Rice & Sargent, 150-horsepower steam engine connected to two horizontal boilers, the building was enlarged in 1894 to 4,000 square feet. The expansion increased the building to six stories while also adding a new six-story building to the south side of the original block, giving the two structures the appearance of one building. A large boiler house and a one-story electric plant with copper lintels and granite sills stand at what was then the back of the building. Oakdale Manufacturing closed in 1916 and the next occupant of the building was the Mason Manufacturing Company, run by E.H. Mason. The company, which manufactured cans, occupied these buildings until 1931 when the firm moved to East Providence. The property was purchased by Roitman's Furniture in 1939 for use as a furniture store and warehouse (Kulik 1978:172; RIHPHC 1981:57; Woodward 1986). The building is now owned and occupied by RISD.

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Oakdale Manufacturing

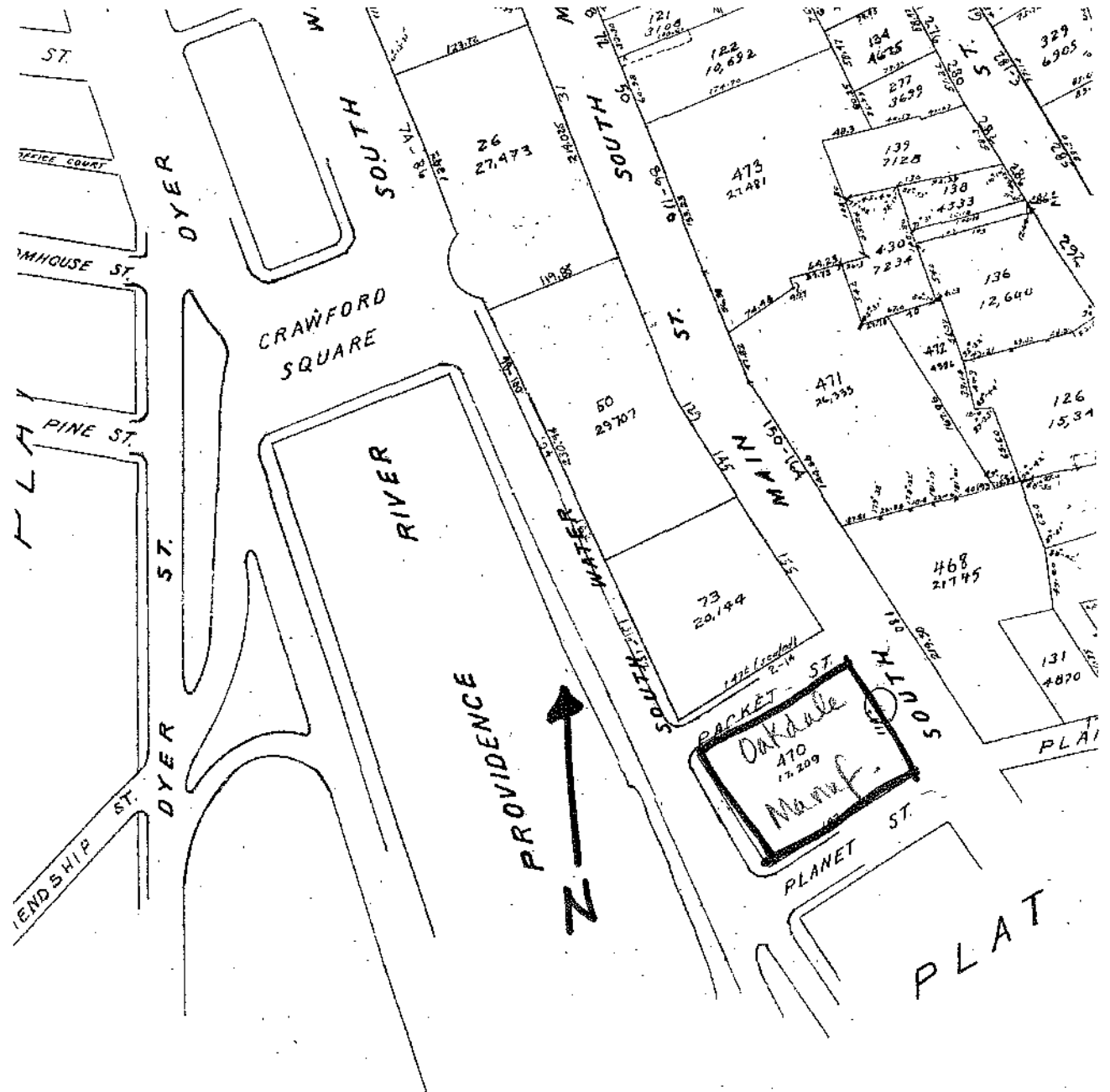
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Oakdale Manufacturing

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Fall River Iron Works
231 South Main Street
ca. 1848
NR - College Hill Historic District

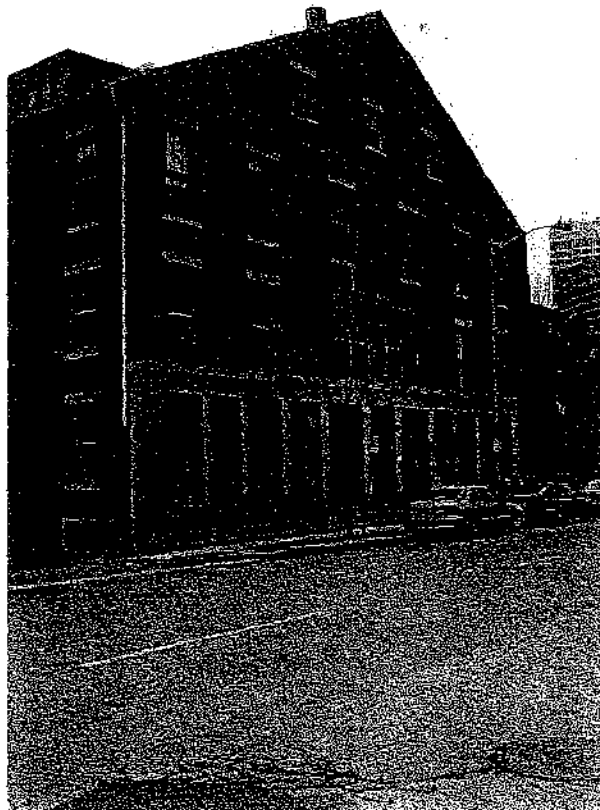
This three-and one-half-story, brick, Greek Revival-style building, with a gable roof, corbelled cornice and granite stone front, dates from the mid-nineteenth century. Due to a change in topography, the building's west elevation stands four-stories in height. Fenestration is comprised of rectangular openings with 6/6 sash and simple stone lintels and sills; storefront windows are fixed, single-light. Recessed entrances are located along the So. Main Street elevation (east). Shed-roof dormers project along both the north and south roof slopes of the building.

Fall River Iron Works purchased the land around 1845 because of its waterfront location. The company constructed the building ca. 1848 for use as an office and warehouse when the company extended its operations from Fall River to Providence. In 1881 they sold the building to the Fall River & Providence Steamboat Company. Four years later, the building was purchased by Rumford Chemicals, manufacturers of Horsford's Cream of Tartar Substitute, bread preparation, baking powder, Rumford yeast powder, and Horsford's acid phosphate. They used the Providence location as a site for their main office, labeling departments, packing, shipping and advertising departments, and research labs until 1927 when the property was sold to the Phillips Lead Company. Phillips Lead occupied the building until 1973 when they sold it to RISD architectural department (Woodward 1986; Kulik 1979).

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Fall River Iron Works

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Fall River Iron Works

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Providence Steam Engine Company
555 South Main Street
1845
NR - College Hill Historic District

It is a large, two- and three-story brick structure set on a large lot between South Main Street and South Water Street. The building is comprised of four blocks: A two-and-one-half-story, gable-roof block that stands parallel to South Main Street, a two-story, side-gable, stuccoed block that projects from the north end of the first block, a three-story, gable-roof block that extends along South Water Street, and a two-story, gable-roof block that connects the South Water and South Main Street blocks. The four main blocks creates an open courtyard at the center that is landscaped and accessible from the South Main Street elevation.

The majority of window openings are segmental arch with 6/6 double-hung sash windows with granite sills; remaining fenestration includes rectangular window openings with 8/8 sash and granite lintels and sills. Pedestrian entrances are located along both South Main and South Water Street elevations. Two oversized, round-arch entrances are located on the South Main Street elevation and provide access to the interior courtyard. The structure is notable for its "clipped" corner at the intersection of Wickendedn and South Main Street.

The complex was constructed in 1845 to replace earlier buildings that stood on the site and were destroyed by fire that same year. The Providence Steam Engine Company began as early as 1821 when John Babcock, an early steamboat builder, worked on or near this waterfront site. John Babcock, Jr., Babcock's son, and E.L. Thurston established a steam engine company in 1830. The company soon changed names following the arrival of Noble Greene to the firm to become Thurston, Greene & Company. In 1854 the company added another partner, H.W. Gardiner. In order to produce the capital needed for expansion during the booming war years, the business incorporated in 1863 as the Providence Steam Engine Company. Two years later, the complex had tripled in size. In the late 1890s the company merged with the Rice and Sargent Engine Company to become the Providence Engineering Works.

The Providence Engineering Works was liquidated in 1955 and the complex was purchased by the New England Butt Company (*see separate entry*), a division of the Wanskuck Company (RIHPHC 1981; Kulik 1979). The property was later purchased by Corliss Landing Associates. Current occupants include a design firm, restaurant, art gallery and a dentist.

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Providence Steam Engine Company

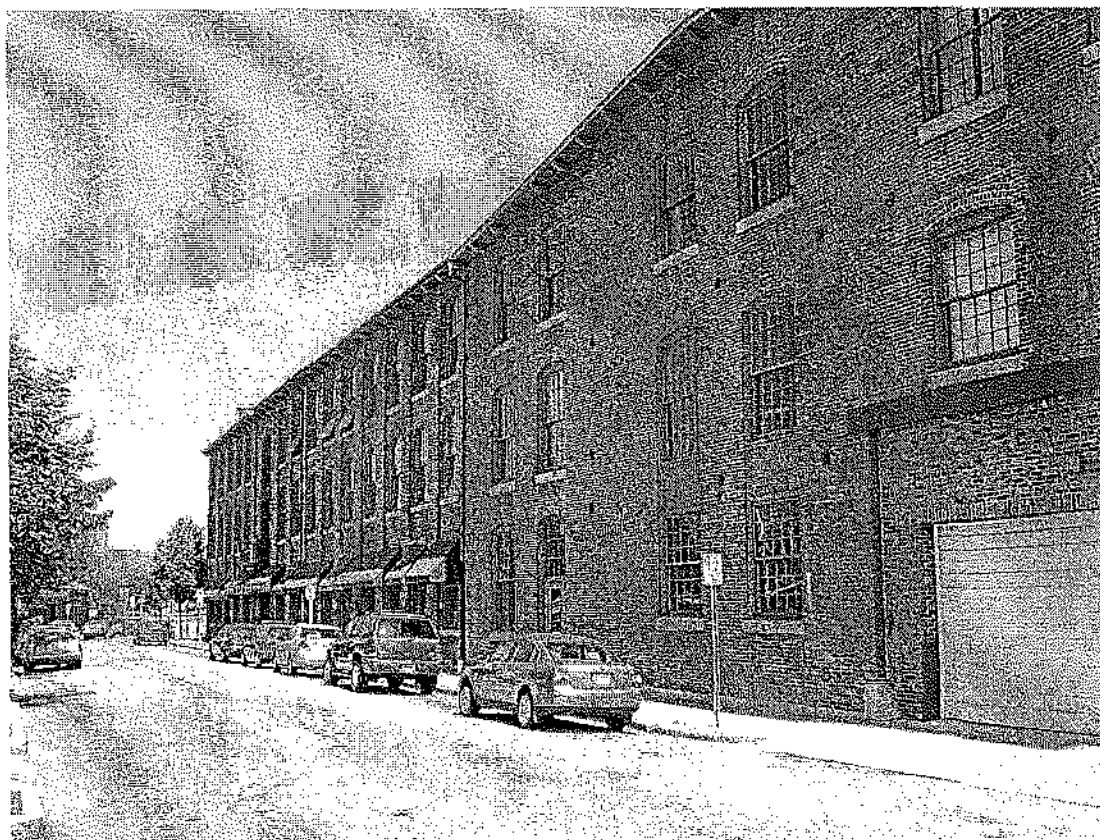
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Providence Steam Engine Company

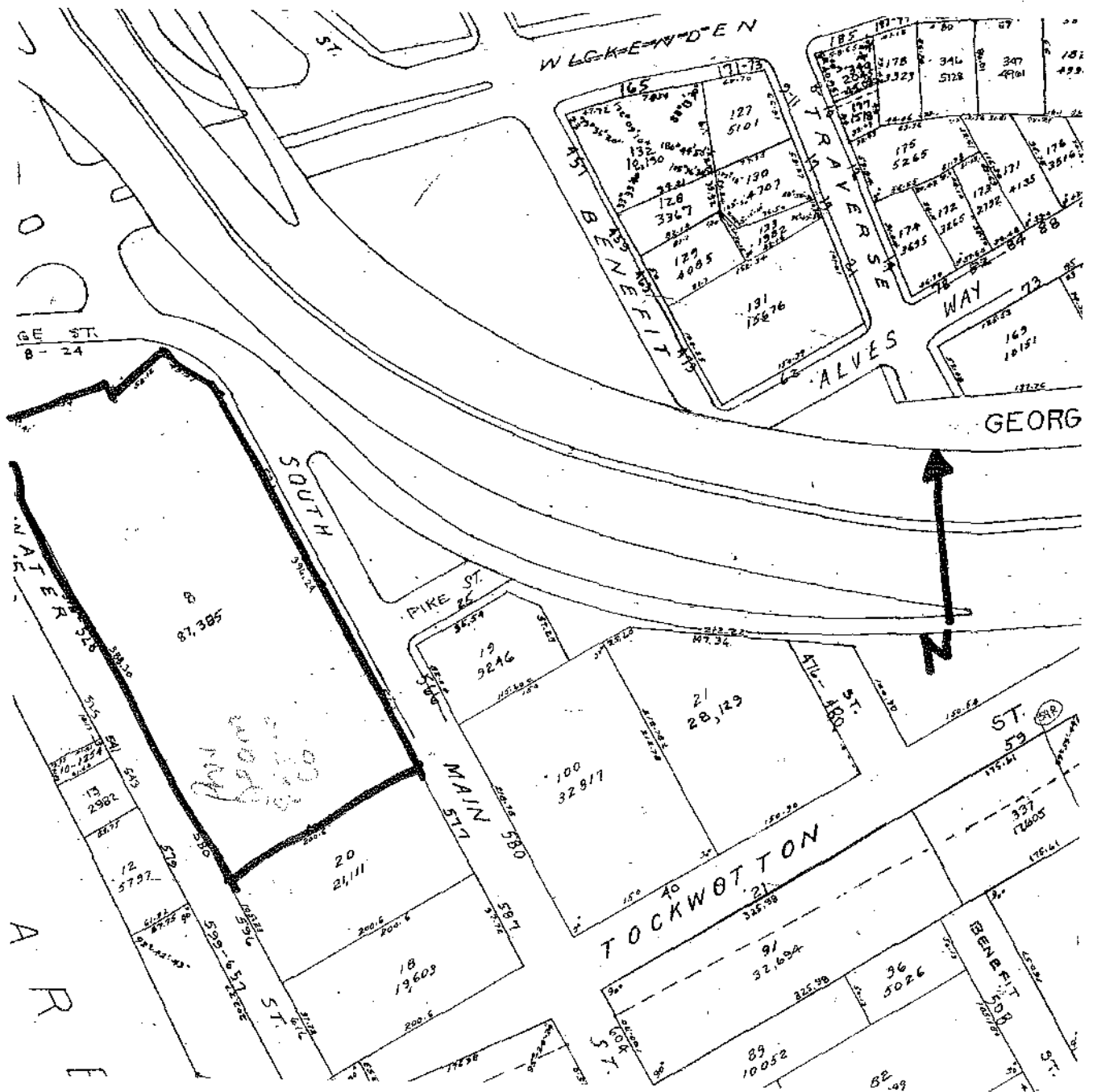
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Providence Steam Engine Company

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Fuller Iron Works

566-588 South Main Street

1869

NR - College Hill Historic District

This three-story brick building with a low pitched-gable roof and segmental arch windows with granite sills was built in 1869 by Frederick and George Fuller. The building's primary entrance is centered on the façade within a recessed opening. A secondary entrance is located on the side elevation set within a one-story, single-bay projection. Fenestration is comprised of segmental-arch openings with 1/1 replacement sash on the top story, 12/8 sash on the second story, and 12/8 sash set above fixed 8- and 12-light sash on the first story. The building is embellished with brick corbelling at the cornice line and stone sills at the window openings. A large, rectangular, end-gable structure clad in a variety of siding materials projects from the rear of the main block. The southern additions are early steel-frame structures with original glass walls now sided with slate and wood shingle.

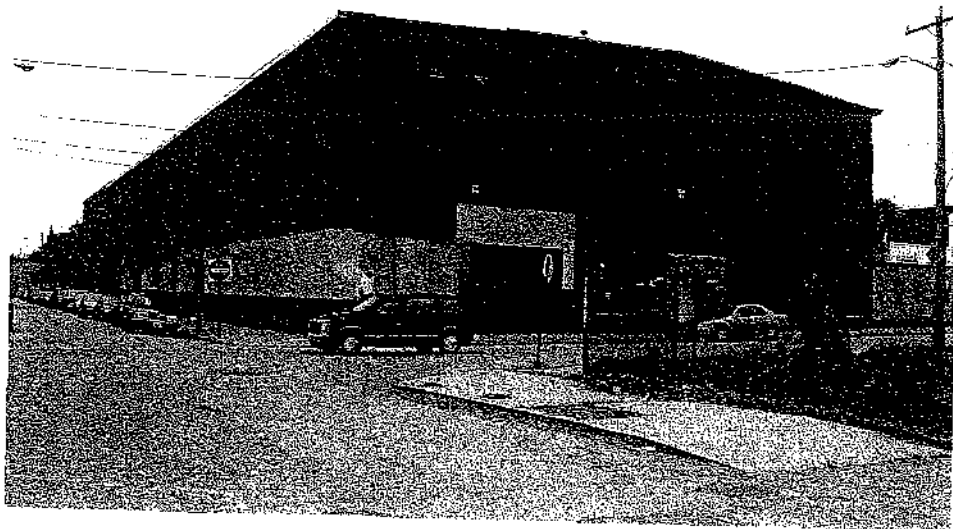
Frederick and George Fuller constructed this building in 1869. These were the sons of Frederick Fuller, who originally established Fuller Iron Works at the Fox Point Foundry in 1839. In 1893 a glass and steel machine shop was added to the south side of the earlier structure. It was the first steel frame and glass machine shop in Providence. Most of the glass curtain walls were covered with shingles by 1978 (Kulik 1978:186). The 1901 steel and glass foundry, though greatly altered, is located on the east side of the brick building.

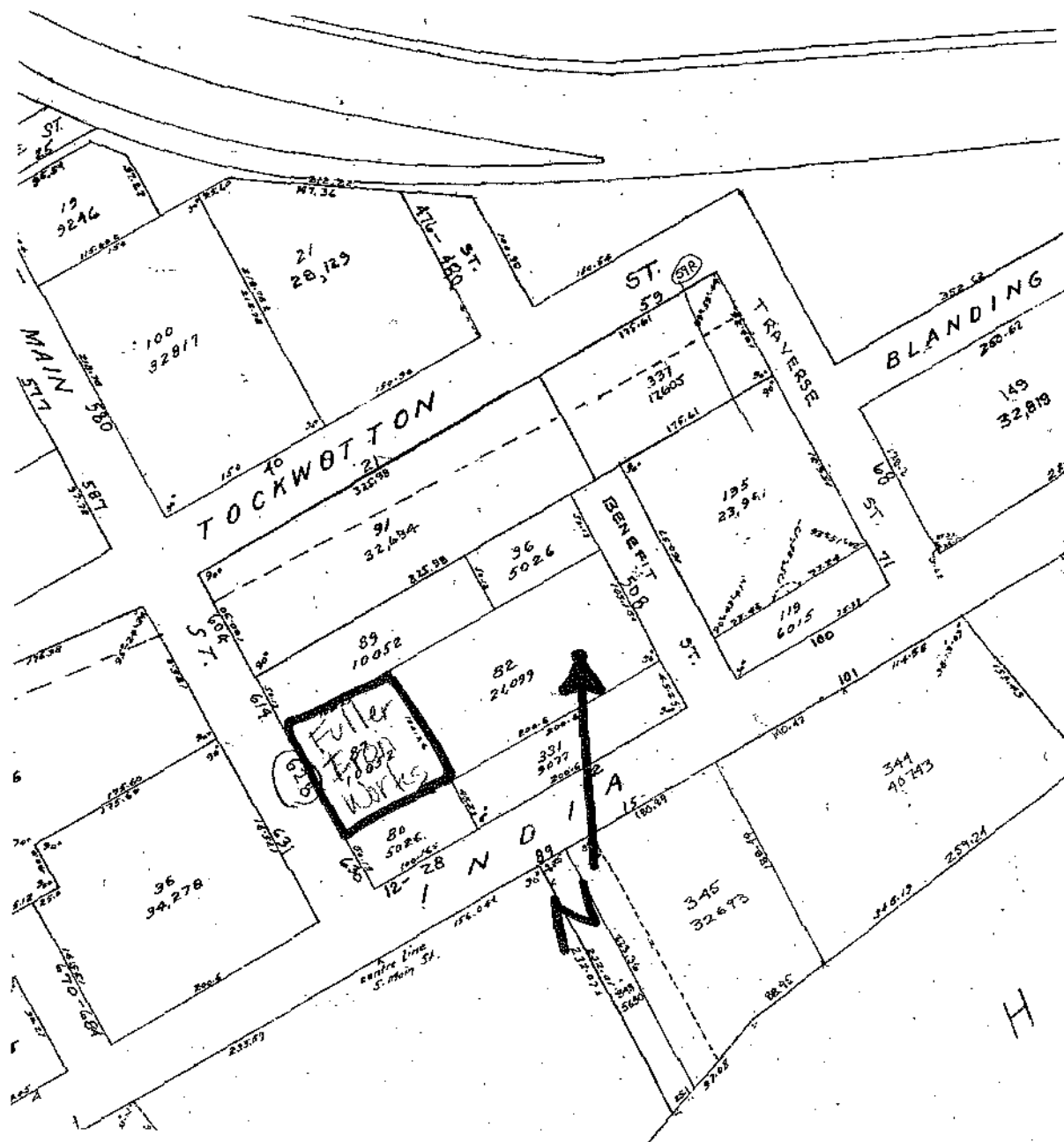
The Fuller Iron Works discontinued its operations in 1937 when R. Clinton Fuller shifted the family business to real estate. For quite a few years after that the building was used as a social service organization. In the 1960s the building was converted to office use and the tall central window on the north elevation was added (Kulik 1978:186).

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Fuller Iron Works

Photographs





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Mechanical Fabric Company
40-50R Sprague Street
1880s

The Mechanical Fabric Complex on Sprague Street is comprised of six brick, rectangular structures set on the south side of Sprague Street and extending one block south to Cromwell. Beginning at the northeast corner of the complex, **40 Sprague Street** is a three-story, side-gable, brick building with a raised basement. An offset pedestrian entrance is located on Sprague Street, within a segmental-arched, recessed opening. A secondary entrance is centered on the east elevation, below doors on the second and third floors and a hoist and pulley mechanism. Fenestration is comprised of segmental-arch openings filled in with wood. A brick chimney projects from the south roof slope of the building.

To the west stands **50 Sprague Street**, a two-story, rectangular, brick structure with a slightly-pitched gable roof; the building is connected to 40 Sprague Street by an overhead walkway. A single pedestrian entrance is set in the west bay of the facade, within a segmental-arch opening with a three-light transom. Fenestration is comprised of segmental-arch openings with 9/9 sash on the second story and 6/6 sash set below fixed 2-light windows on the first story. A two-story, gable-roof bay projects from the west elevation of the building and houses the elevator shaft. A square brick chimney rises from the roof line.

To the south stands **68 and 50R Sprague Street**. 68 Sprague Street is a one-story, rectangular, brick building with an added second story level sheathed in synthetic siding. Window and door openings have been filled in with wood and replacement doors. Attached to the east is 50R Sprague Street, a two-story, side-gable, brick structure with a tall, brick chimney stack and a three-story stair tower on its northeast corner. The building features segmental-arch window openings with replacement sash and an offset entrance set into a recessed opening on the north elevation.

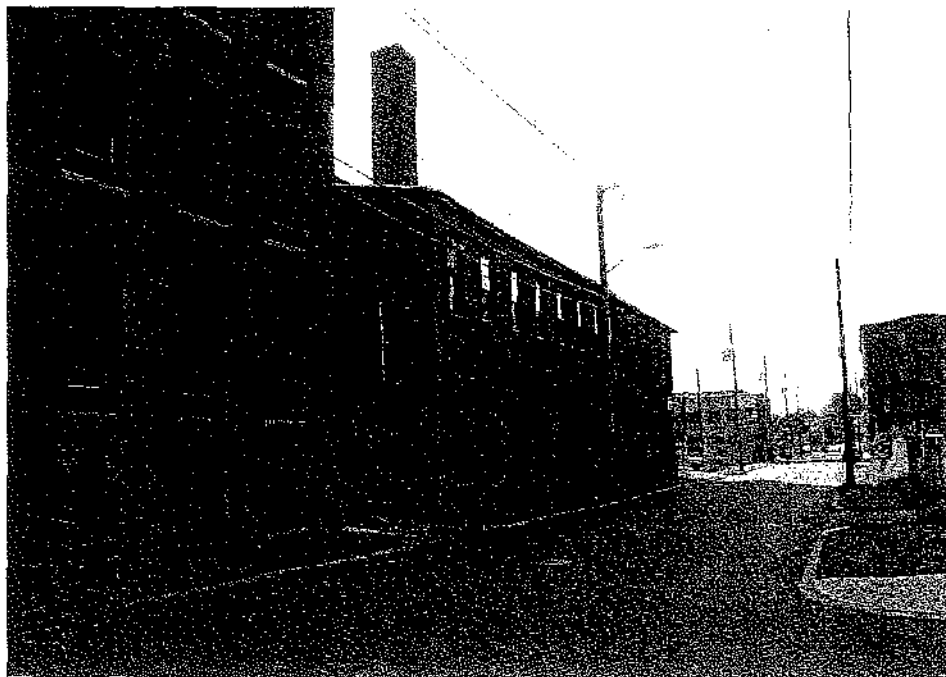
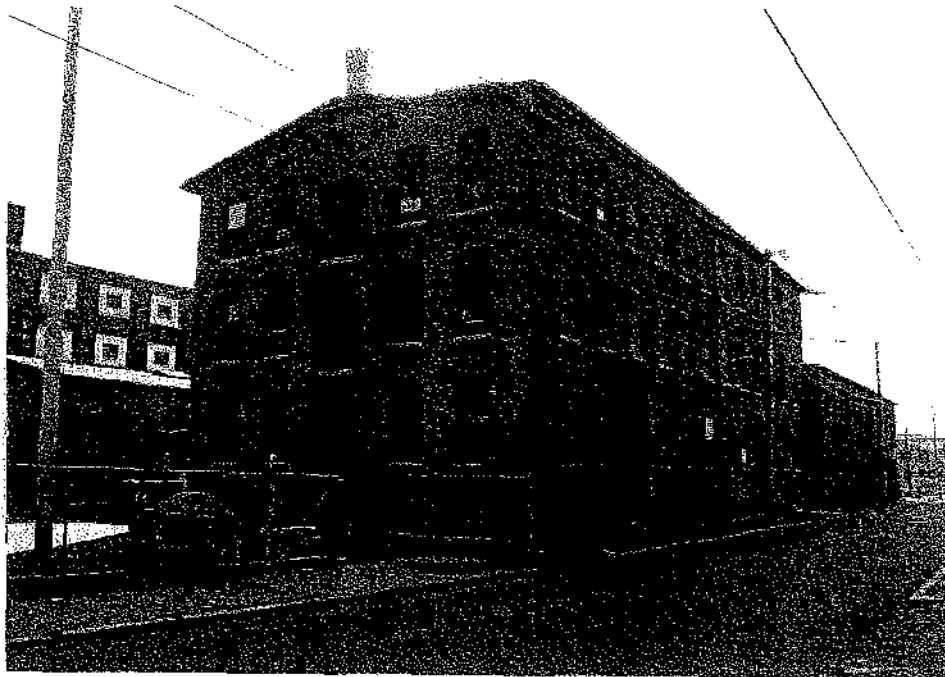
To the east stands part of **55 Cromwell Street**. Identified as a boiler room on historic maps, the brick structure stands two-stories in height. Attached to its eastern end is **40R Sprague Street**, a one-story, side-gable, brick building with vehicular entrances on its north elevation. To the south stands **55 Cromwell Street**, a large, brick, four-story, rectangular structure identified as a Loft Building on Sanborn maps. The building features pier and spandrel construction with projecting brick piers articulating each bay. Fenestration is comprised of segmental-arch openings now filled in and featuring small replacement sash. A small, one-story ell projects from the north elevation of the building.

The Mechanical Fabric Company buildings were constructed in the 1880s and replaced a complex of structures belonging to A.W. Sprague, the nineteenth-century Rhode Island industrialist. According to directories, Mechanical Fabric was organized in 1890 by Arthur A. Kelley. Its original location was listed as 26; it is later recorded as 40 Sprague Street. The company manufactured a variety of goods including rubber goods for the shoeware industry, Indian rubber thread, card cloth, and bicycle tires. The 1908 map identifies three brick buildings and three smaller wooden buildings on the site. One of the three wooden buildings was removed

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and a brick building (50R and 68 Sprague Street) constructed in its place between 1908 and 1918; it was then enlarged between 1918 and 1926. The 1937 Hopkins map shows all extant buildings presently on the site.

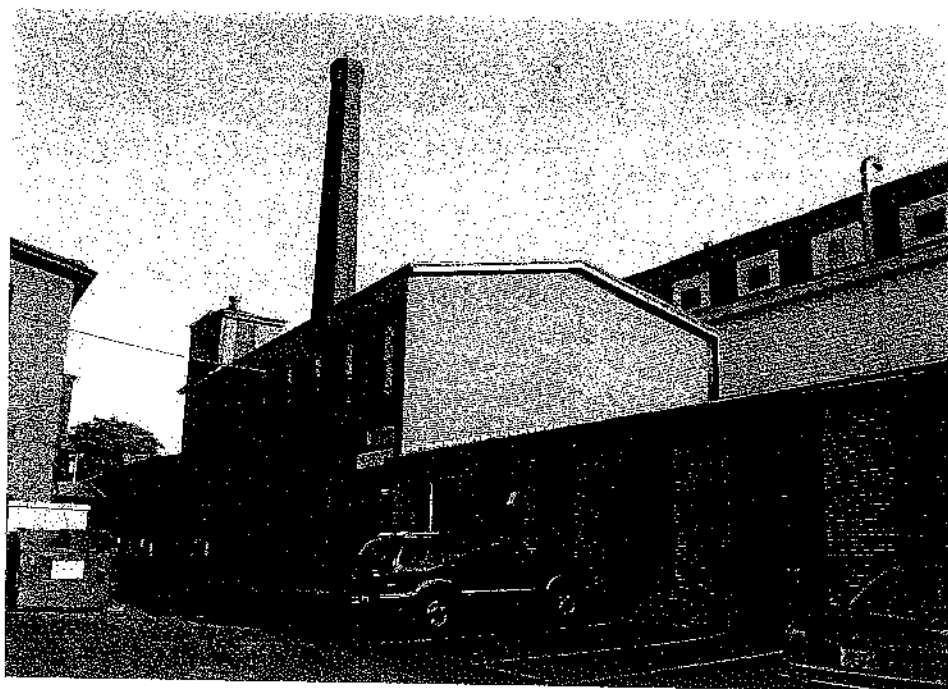
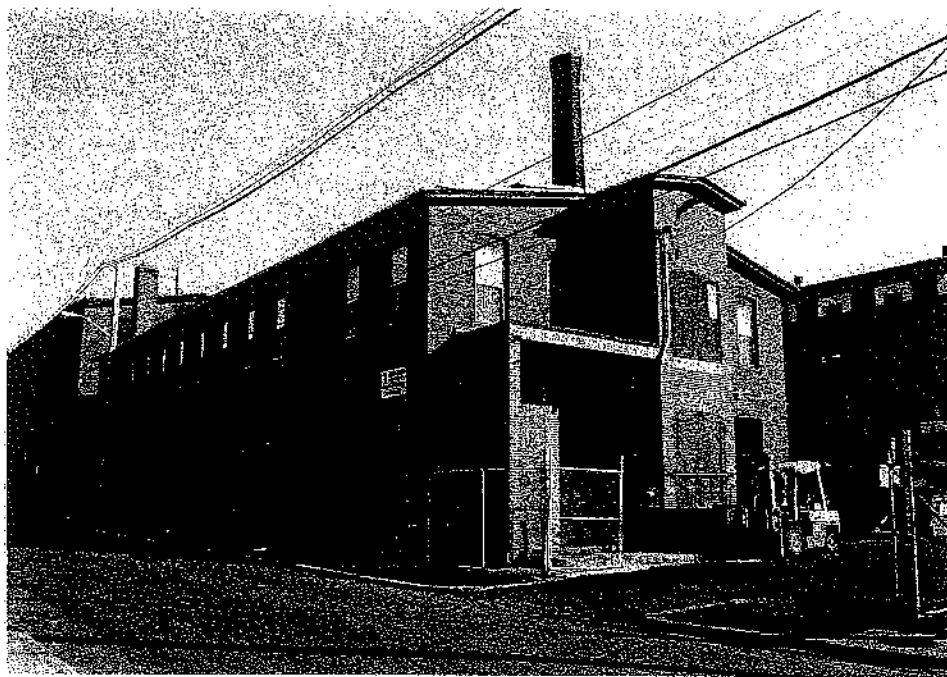
Around 1940 Mechanical Fabric Company vacated the property and the site was subsequently occupied by Wilkinson Cabinet Makers from about 1950 to the early 1970s. The 1944 map identifies 40 Sprague Street as a cabinet shop, 50 Sprague Street as a manufacturer of paper boxes, and 68 Sprague Street as vacant. Subsequent occupants have included Revcor, a clasp making company, Midland Bronze Company, and most recently the Gilmore Company.



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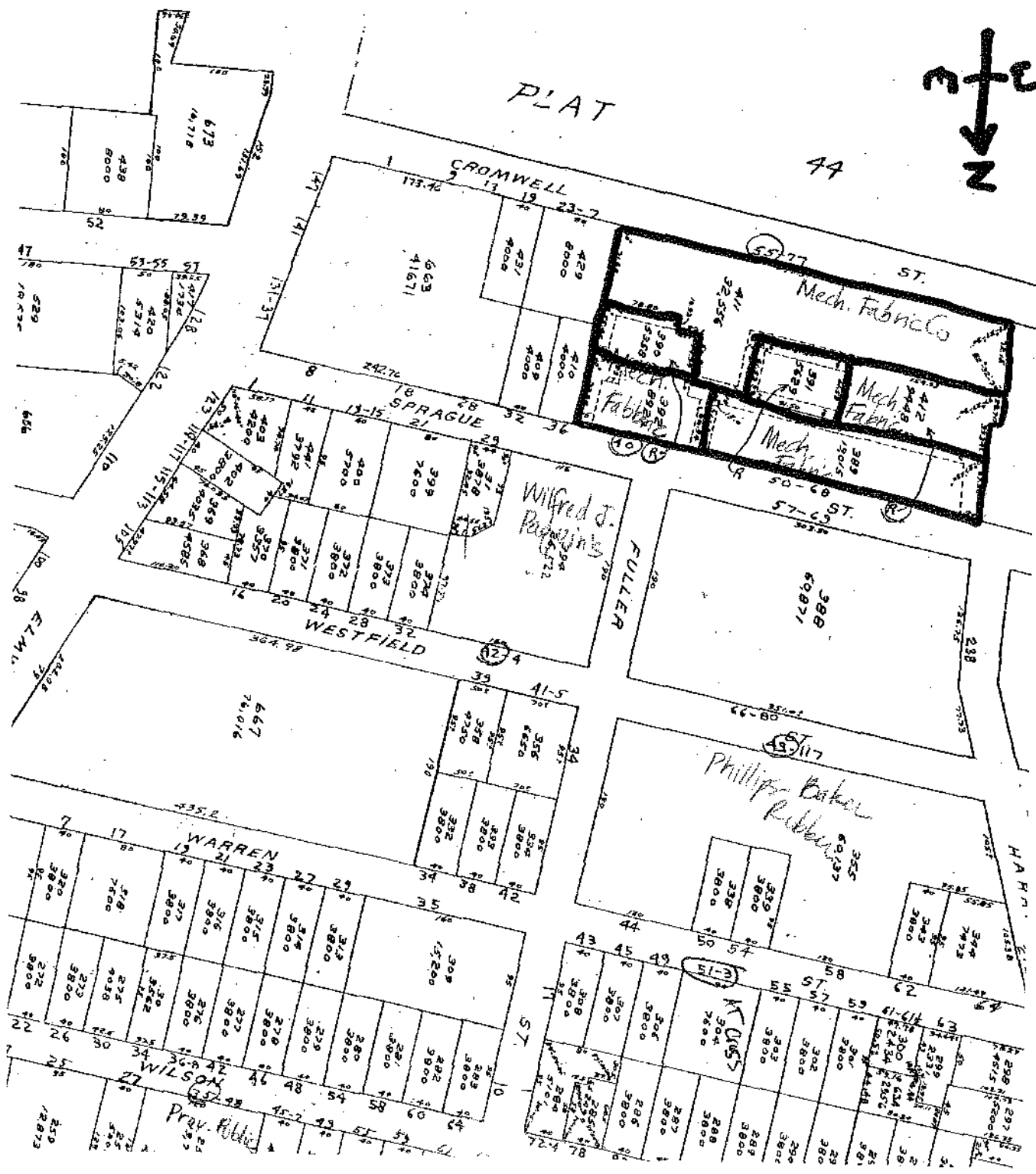
Mechanical Fabric Company

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Mechanical Fabric Company



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Congdon and Carpenter Company Building -- George and Smith Owen Building

3 Steeple Street and 9 Steeple Street

1793 and 1847

NR - College Hill Historic District

3 Steeple Street is a three-story brick structure with a hipped roof and is the oldest industrial building in Providence, and, after Slater Mill in Pawtucket, it is the oldest industrial building in the state of Rhode Island. The building features stone sills and lintels and brick bracketing at the cornice line. 5 Steeple Street is three-stories high, with dentils under the roof and a recessed entry at the street level. This is the original building that housed the firm that later moved to Promenade Street.

The building is attached at the rear to the George and Smith Owen Building of 1847 (9 Steeple Street), a three-and-a-half-story brick building with a gable roof with an impressive monitor roof, designed to maximize the amount of light in the building. It has stone sills and flat lintels, as well as rectangular double hung windows, and a recessed entry door at the corner. The building at 9 Steeple Street was built as a jewelry factory and it is the oldest of its type in Providence.

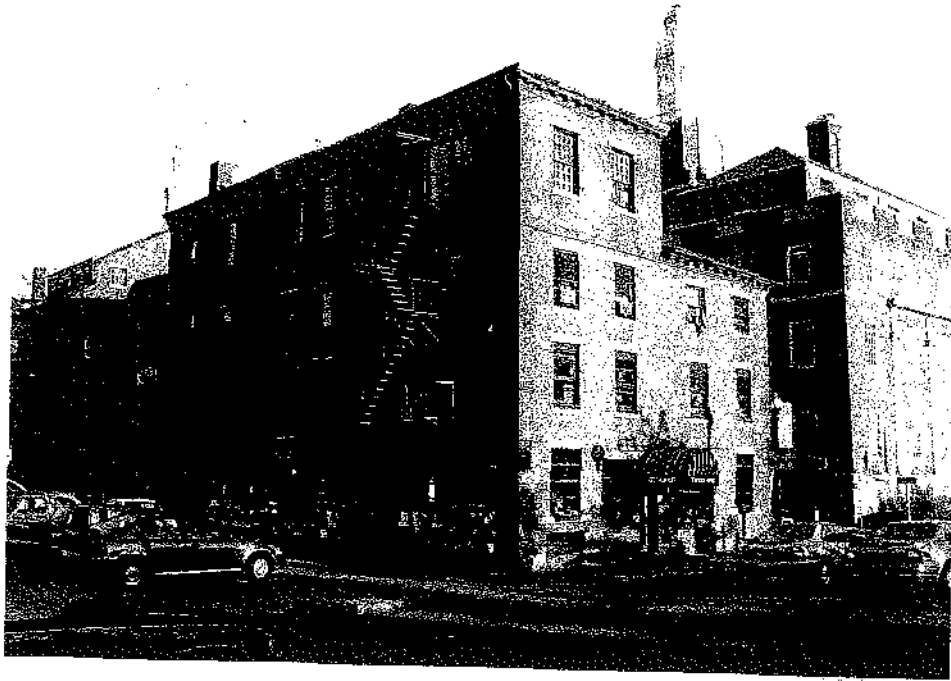
Joseph Congdon founded this iron stock company in 1792, originally to supply blacksmiths. However, there was also a decent market to be found in the making of firearms, tools, maritime and farming implements, and the like. They also expanded into retail, selling hardware, horse supplies, and coach equipment. The company found great success during the Civil War, as the demand for many different types of iron and steel rose. During this time the company supplied many of the producers of hoops and bands, caulking steel, and horseshoes.

After the Civil War, more space was needed so Congdon & Carpenter moved one block north, to the corner of Canal and Elizabeth streets; this building has since been demolished. The buildings at 3 and 9 Steeple Street are now home to several restaurants and small businesses. 5 Steeple Street is the present day home of the New Rivers Restaurant and Fast Forward Records. 9 Steeple Street currently houses a restaurant. The building that today is 3 Steeple Street was Congdon & Carpenter's first warehouse. A restaurant called "3 Steeple Street" occupies the building today. Standing at the foot of College Hill, these two buildings are located at an early node of industrial activity in Providence; nearby stood the original buildings of Brown and Sharpe and Gorham Manufacturing (Woodward 1986; RIHPHC 1981).

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Congdon and Carpenter Company Building -- George and Smith Owen Building

Photographs

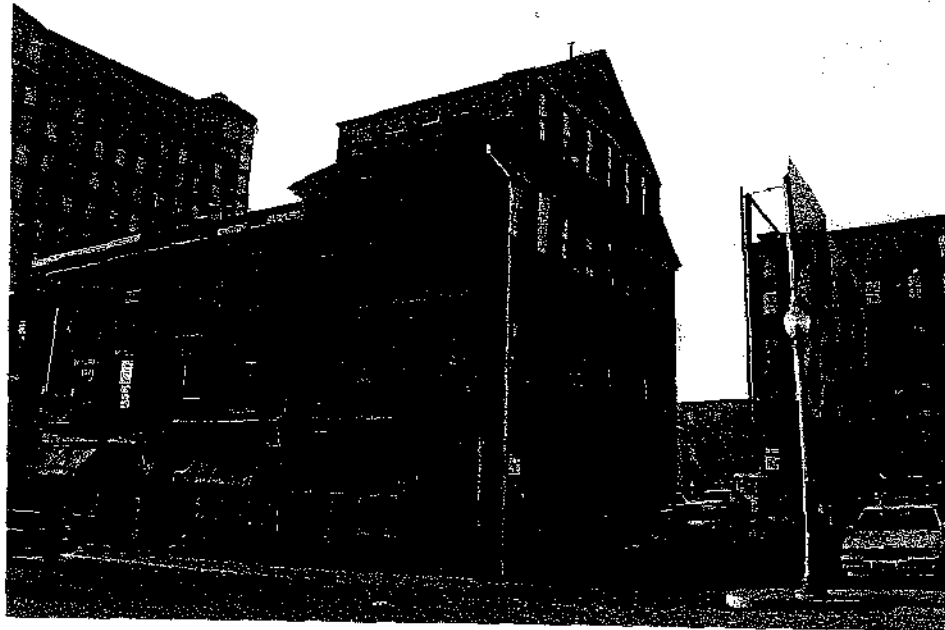


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Congdon and Carpenter Company Building -- George and Smith Owen Building

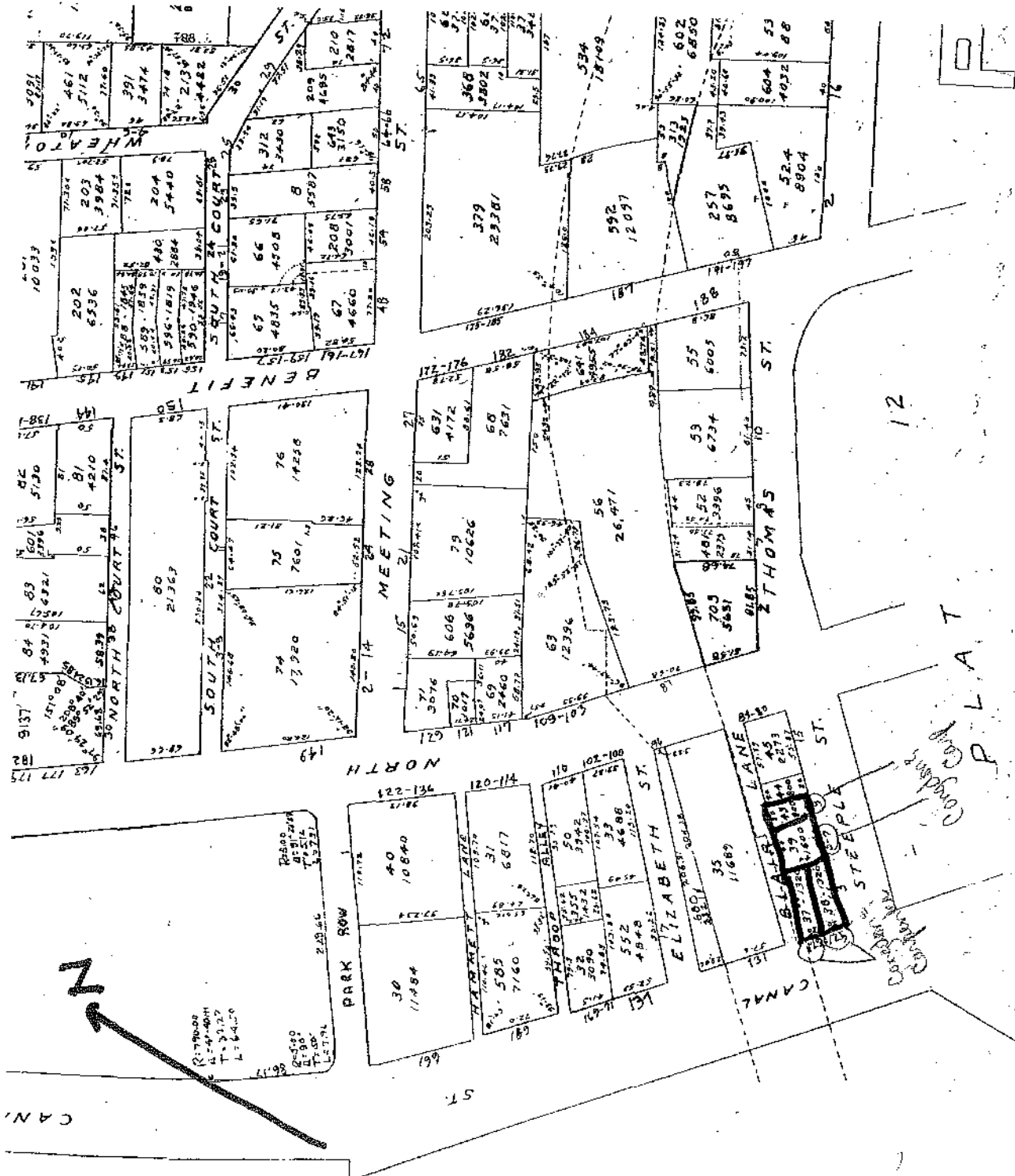
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Congdon and Carpenter Company Building -- George and Smith Owen Building

Assessor's Map



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J.P. Haskins Building/ Burden Seamless Filled Wire Company

111 Summer Street

1888

NR - Pine Street Historic District

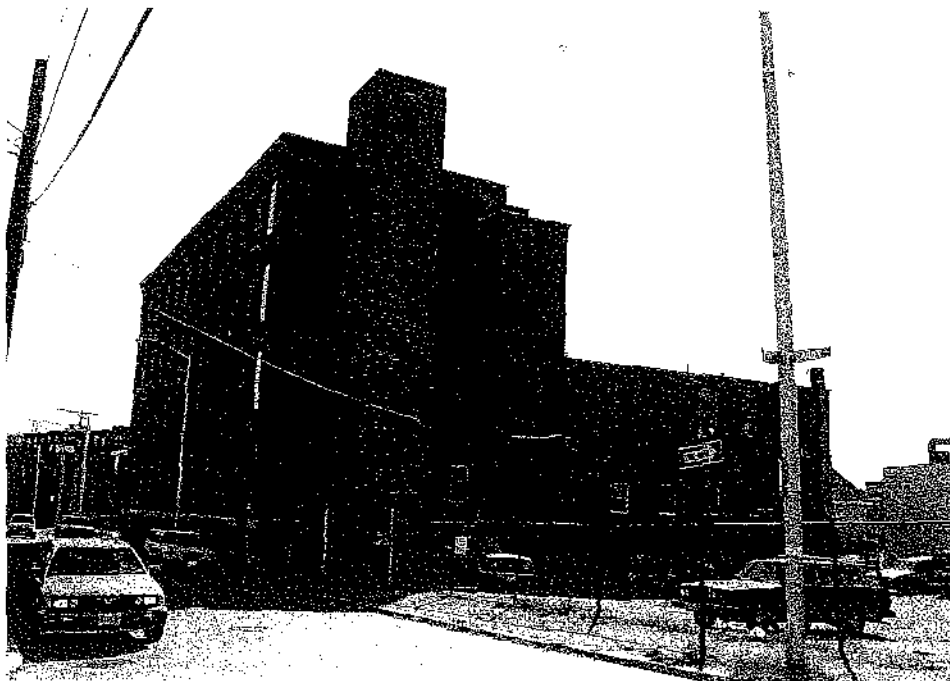
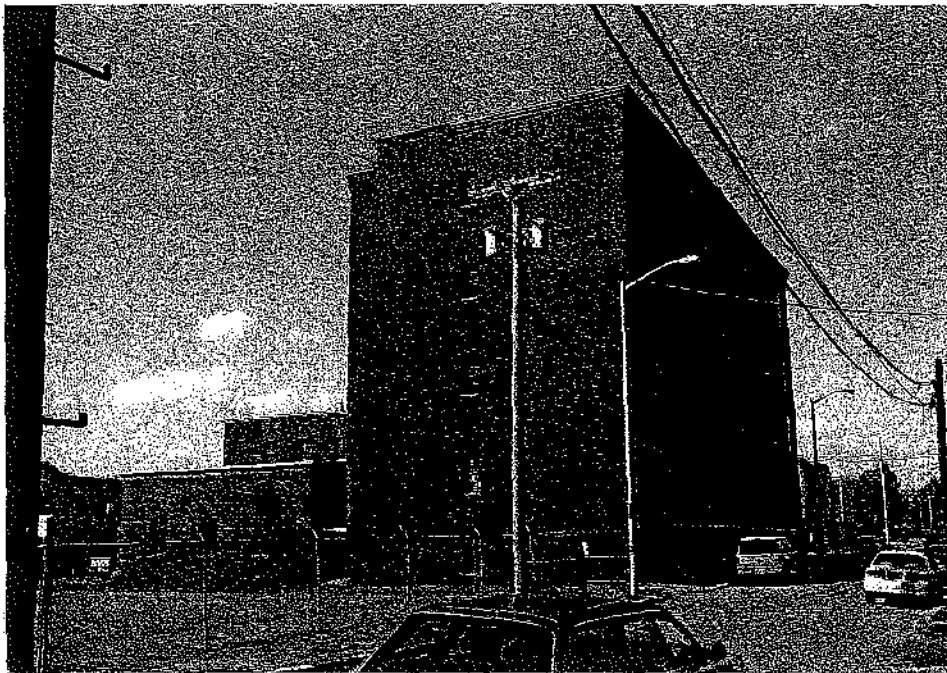
A four-story, brick building embellished with a corbeled cornice, a stringcourse at the first floor level and decorative hoodmolds. Pedestrian entrances are located in each end bay of the building's 11-bay façade. Fenestration consists of rectangular openings with multi-light sash windows. Small, rectangular 6/6 sash windows are located on the building's south elevation. A two-story, flat-roof, brick building, noted on historic maps as a "factory building," projects from the rear elevation of the four-story block. Fenestration on this block is comprised of rectangular, multi-light, fixed and awning sash and small 1/1 replacement sash on the first floor. Windows on the south elevation of this block has been replaced as evidence by a change in brick and smaller windows. A small, one-story, shed-roof brick ell projects from the southwest corner of the four-story block. This ell is noted as a "boiler room" on historic maps. A paved lot is located to the south, bound by a chain link fence.

The building was built by J.P. Haskins, a box manufacturer whose residence was located nearby. The first occupant of the building was the Burdon Seamless Filled Wire Company. The company was founded by Levi Burdon and was reputed to have been the first firm to manufacture seamless gold- and silver-plated tubing for use in the manufacture of jewelry. Burdon designed the machinery for this process, which was installed in the building upon its completion. As the demand from the jewelry industry increased, so did the output of the company. By 1892, the company was producing 5,000 ounces of tubing and wire per day. Four years later the firm changed its name to the Burdon Wire and Supply Company, in order to reflect its expansion of products. The company merged with a Pawtucket firm in 1902 to become the United Wire and Supply Company. The business remained at this location until 1918. The 1919 map identifies the building's occupant as the Universal Plate and Wire Company (first and second floors) and Wood Novelty Co. (third and fourth floors). Since that time the building has been occupied by several varied industries (RIHPHC 1981; Woodward 1986; *South Providence*, RIHPHC, 1978).

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J.P. Haskins Building/ Burden Seamless Filled Wire Company

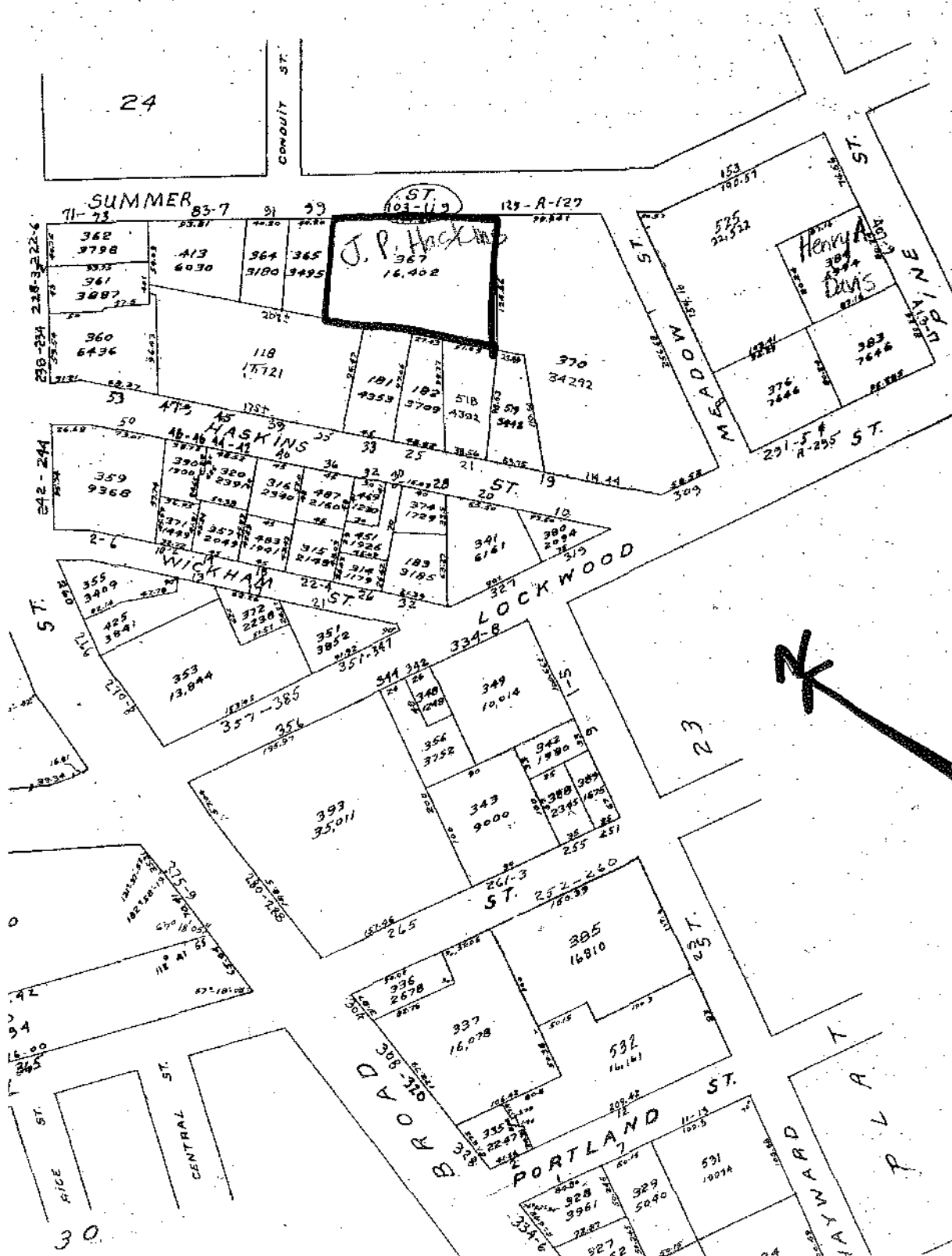
Photographs



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J.P. Haskins Building/ Burden Seamless Filled Wire Company

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Screw Machine Products Corporation
134 Thurbers Avenue
ca. 1913

It is a large, two-story, flat-roof, brick, U-shaped structure set on the south side of Thurbers Avenue on the block between Blundell and Eddy streets. The building stands on a concrete foundation and features brick quoining at its edges. The building's primary entrance is centrally located on its façade within a recessed opening set below a transom. A secondary entrance is located within a recessed opening set below a transom on the building's Eddy Street elevation. Fenestration is comprised of segmental-arch openings with paired lights. The nine central bays of the façade are marked by quoining and feature smaller windows on the second story level.

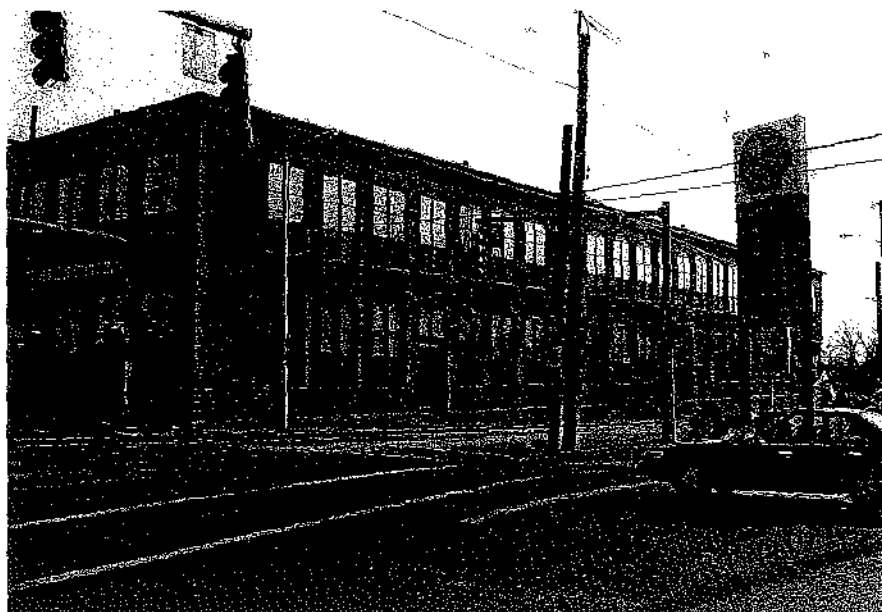
Built ca. 1913, the Screw Machine Products Building is shown on the 1918 map and is identified as the Metal Products Corp. (The Screw Machine Product Corp.); the 1908 map shows the lot as empty. According to the city directory, Screw Machine Products was incorporated in 1908 with a capitalization of \$100,000. By 1926, the building continued to be occupied by the Metal Products Corp. along with the E.M. Dart Manufacturing Company and the Crescent Brand Company. According to the city directory, E.M. Dart Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of union couplings, was incorporated in 1894. Screw Machine Products, screw manufacturers, was run by George Briggs, president, and Sarah E. Lummis, treasurer.

Subsequent occupants of the building included Freeman Daughaday Co., jewelry, in the late 1940s, and F.H. Buffington Co., Briggs Reel Fishing Tackle, and Dart Union Company in the 1950s. Occupants throughout the 1980s and 1990s included Chain Anodizers, Inc., Providence Cash & Carry, and Jesmac Distributors. Modern signage identifies the building's current occupants as the Rhode Island Children's Crusade and Family Services.

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Screw Machine Products Corporation

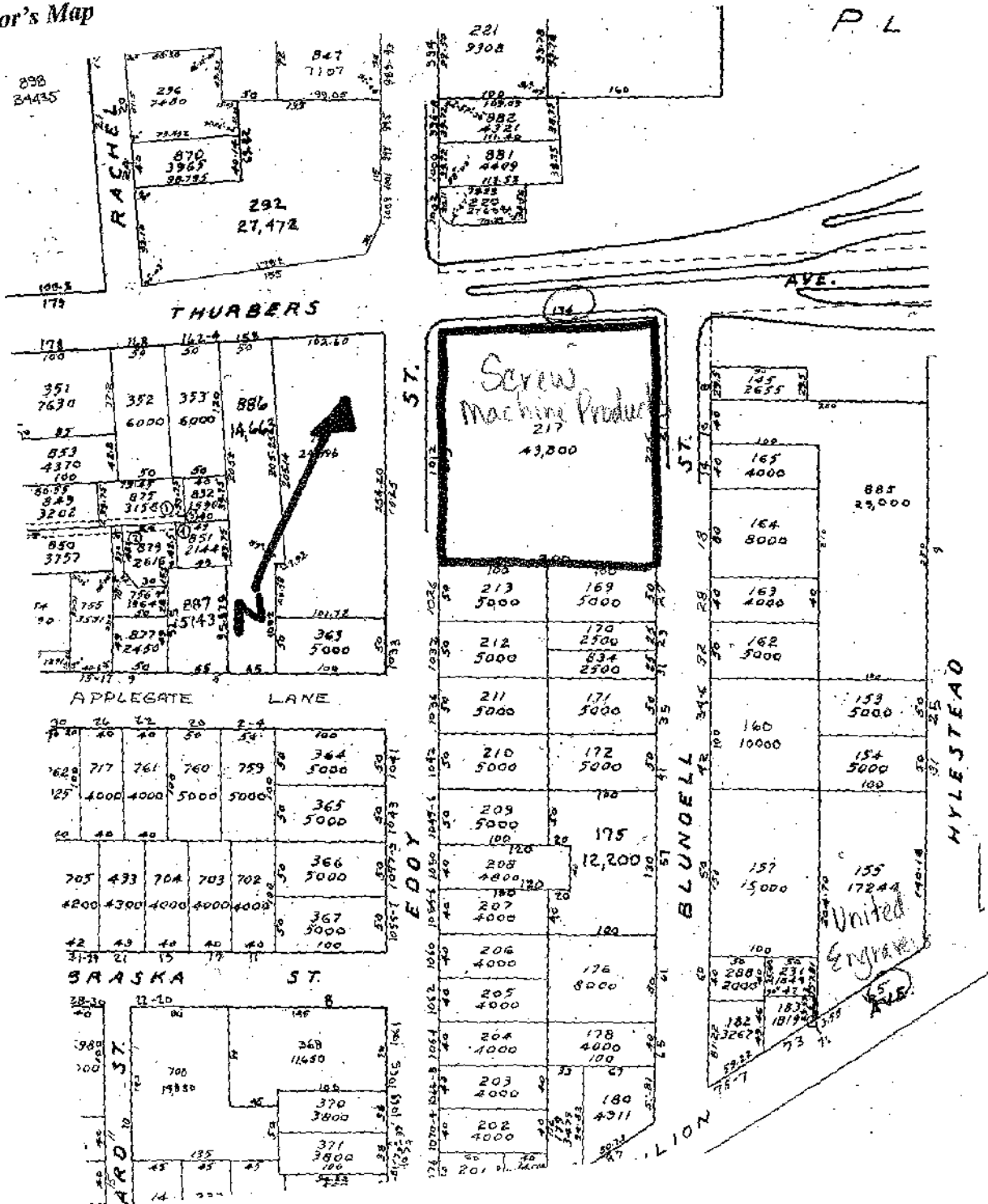
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Screw Machine Products Corporation

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Harris Avenue Realty
69 Tingley Street
early 20th century

It is a long, two-story, flat-roof, brick, 8-by-21-bay structure with concrete and brick trim. The building is notable for its steel trussed, central, one-story rooftop monitor with rows of 6/6 sash windows along both the north and south elevations. The building is embellished with brick corbelling at the cornice line and around window openings and projecting brick piers between each bay. The main entrance is comprised of two pedestrian entrances on the rear for the present day tenants - Contempo (1st floor) and B&E Polishing (2nd floor). Fenestration is comprised of rectangular, multi-light, fixed and awning metal sash and concrete sills; windows on the first floor have been filled in with brick and concrete block. Four windows on the second floor level of the west elevation have been bricked in. A small, one-story, shed-roof concrete block ell with two vehicular entrances projects from the west elevation (after 1983). Two one-story, brick ells stand at the east end of the property. Historic maps identify the eastern-most ell as a machine shop. The building is attached to the property at 301 Harris Avenue at its eastern end.

According to the assessor's card, first floor office space was added in the mid-1980s, and partitions were added on the second floor for multiunit rentals.

Portions of the complex were constructed in the first quarter of the twentieth century and appear on the 1919 Sanborn map. The eastern one-story brick ell was part of the Crompton & Knowles property, which also included 241 Harris Avenue. The 1919 map identifies only two one-story, rectangular structures on the site: a brick Sand House (No. 12) and a wood-frame Lumber Storage (No 13). The current, two-story structure with monitor roof appears to have been constructed ca. 1937. The property was owned by the John Shepard, Jr. Real Estate Trust in 1937 and transferred to the Terminal Warehouse Company of Rhode Island in 1948. Terminal Warehouse retained ownership of the property until 1960 when it was transferred to the Viaduct Realty Corporation.

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Harris Avenue Realty

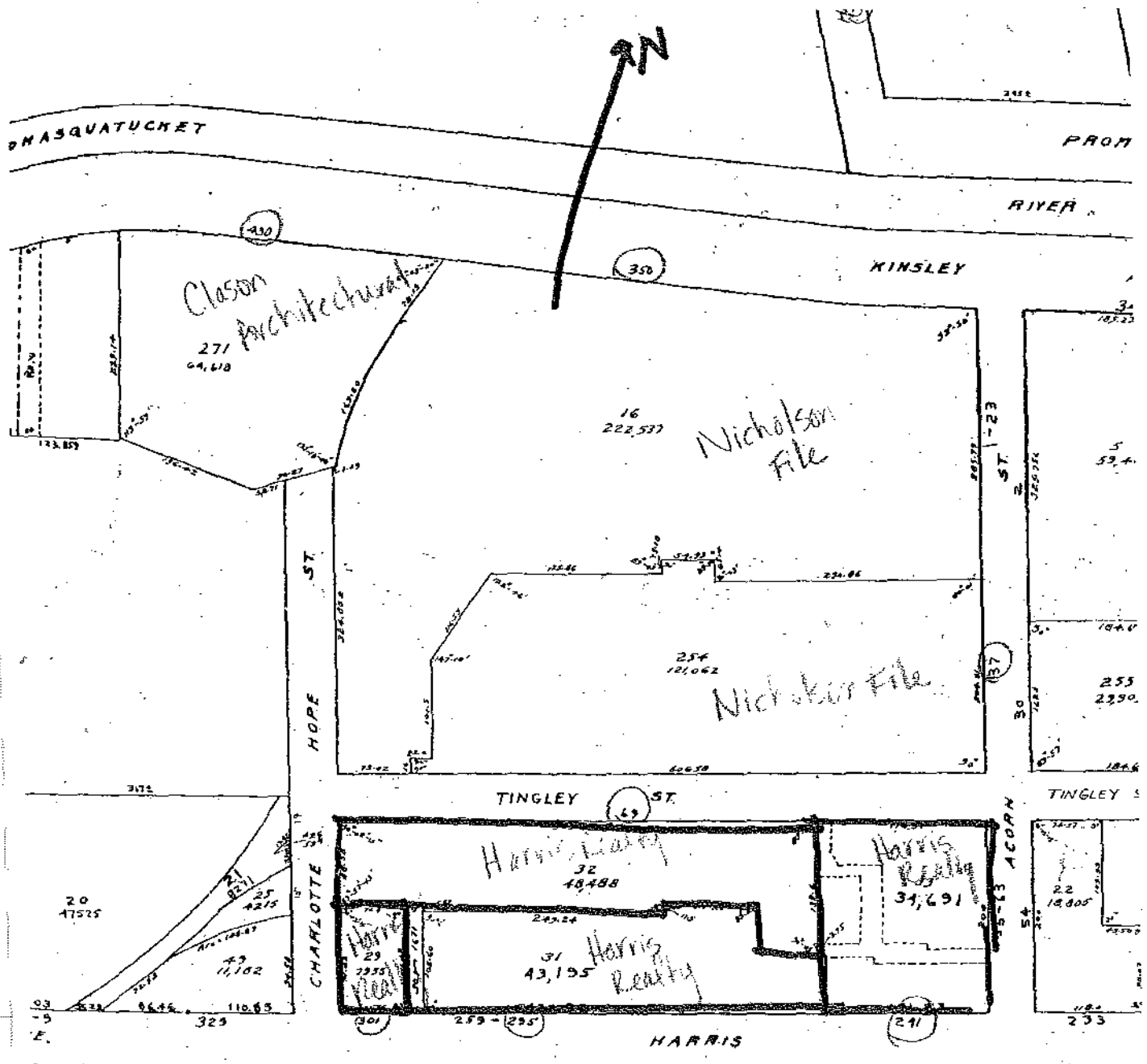
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Crown Worsted Mills
43-45 Troy Street
ca. 1896

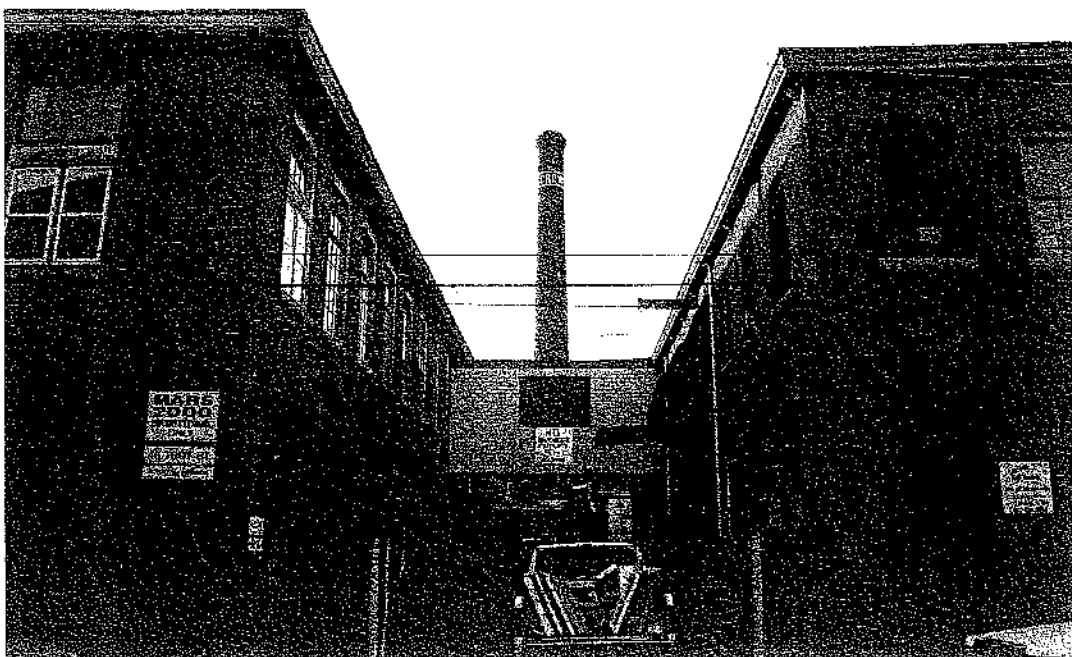
Both buildings are two-story rectangular, brick structures with slight end-gable roofs. 43 Troy Street is a long building with a three-bay façade facing Troy Street. Fenestration is comprised of segmental-arch openings with a combination of paired, multi-light original sash and filled-in openings with small single-light sash with stone sills. Several window openings have been completely filled in. A newer vehicular entrance has been added where window openings once were at the eastern end of the Oak Street (south) elevation. 45 Troy Street is a much smaller, rectangular, two-story, brick building with a three-bay façade. The primary entrance is offset on the façade, set within a recessed, round-arch opening. Fenestration on this building is comprised of segmental-arch openings with 2/2 sash windows and stone sills. Between the two structures is a large smokestack that says 'Crown' along the top rim. An overhead walkway connects the two buildings to one another.

The *Providence Journal of Commerce* reported on the new worsted yarn manufactory in 1896. Crown Worsted Mills is mentioned in directories dating back to 1898 on Troy Street. The 1908 map identifies this complex as the Crown Worsted Mills Inc. with the Providence Combing mills occupying the north end of this block. The complex's footprint has not changed much since 1908, with only a small, one-story, brick addition having been added to the structure since that time (located between No. 2 and No. 5). What is now identified as 43 Troy Street was used for drawing, spinning, and twisting, with the rear section on Agnes Street having been used for spinning on the first floor and drawing on the second. 45 Troy Street was identified as No. 7 on the map, with both floors being used for a warehouse with office space on the Troy Street end of the building. The Crown Worsted Mills purchased the property in 1898, retaining ownership until 1963. The 1983 map identifies the property as the Crown Worsted Mills, suggesting that they still occupied the space at that time. 43 Troy Street is identified as the factory building of this yarn manufacturing concern. Subsequent owners included Welsh manufacturing, Textron Inc., and the Page Tool Company. 43 Troy Street is currently occupied by Easy Tilt Vinyl Records. 45 Troy Street is currently home to Mars 2000 and Joron Creations.

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Crown Worsted Mills

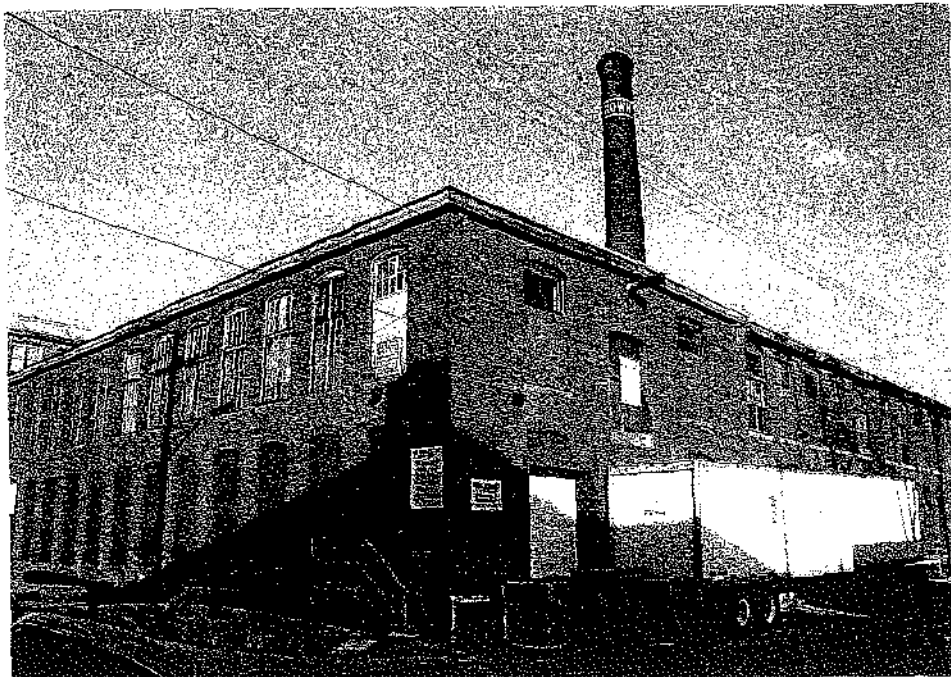
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Crown Worsted Mills

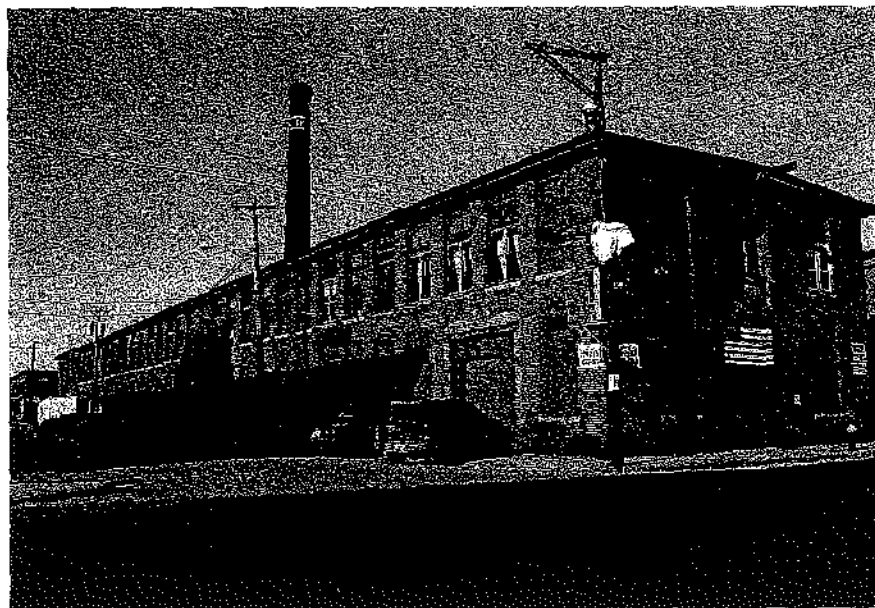
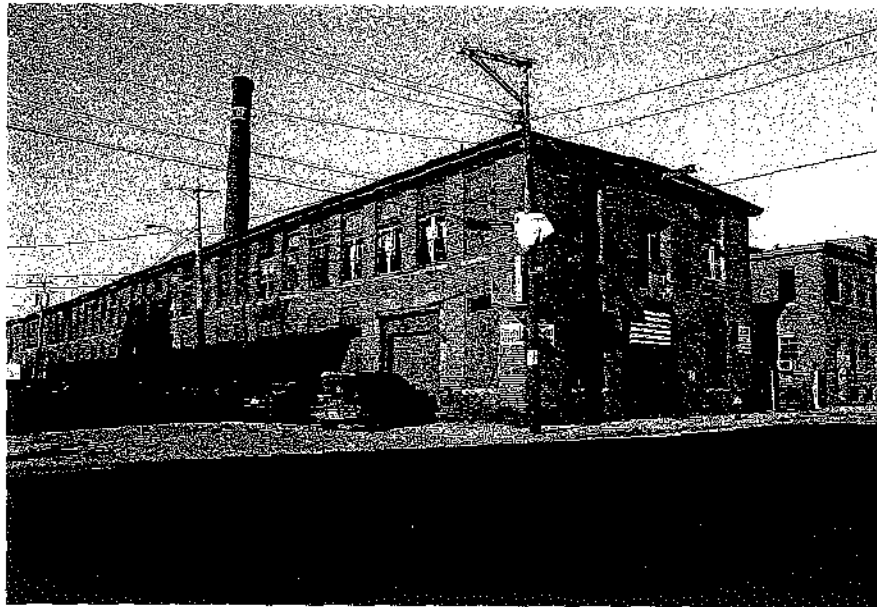
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Crown Worsted Mills

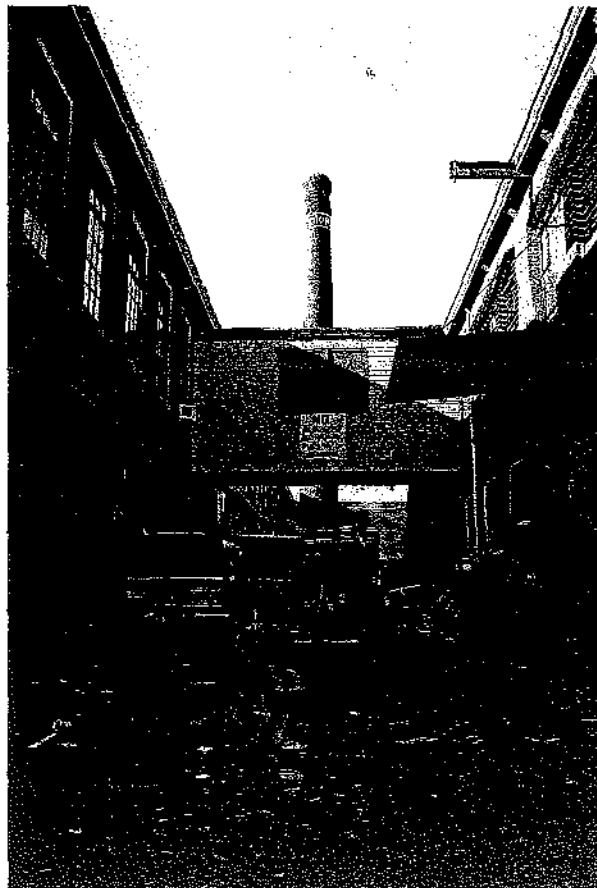
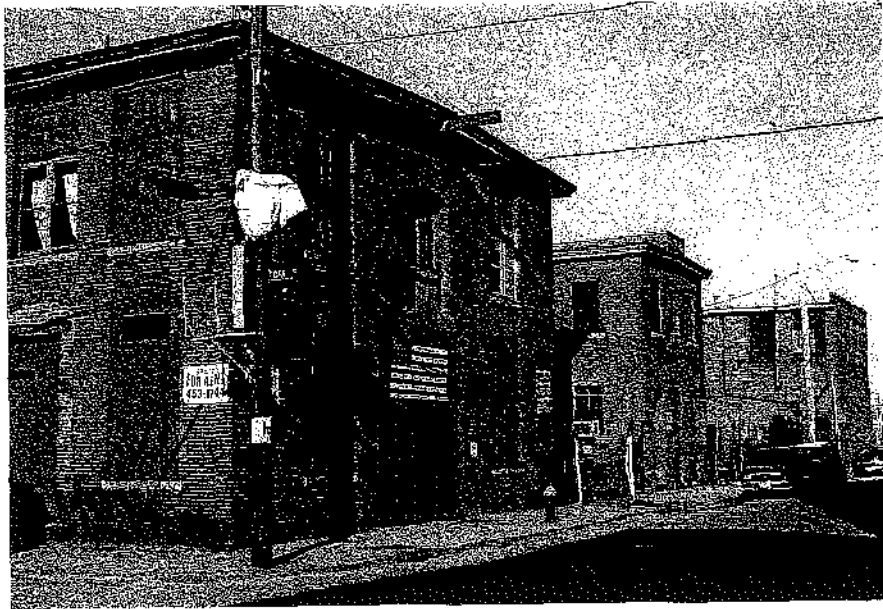
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Crown Worsted Mills

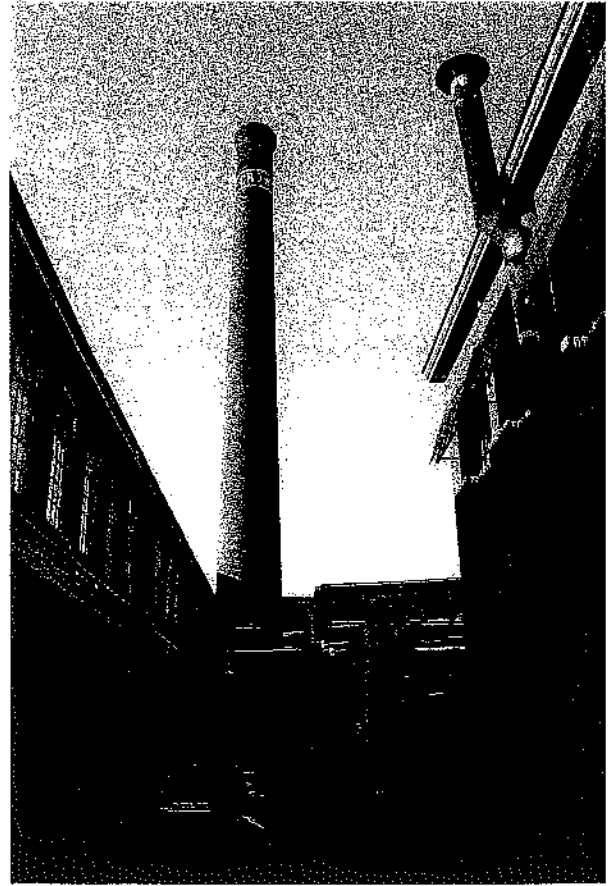
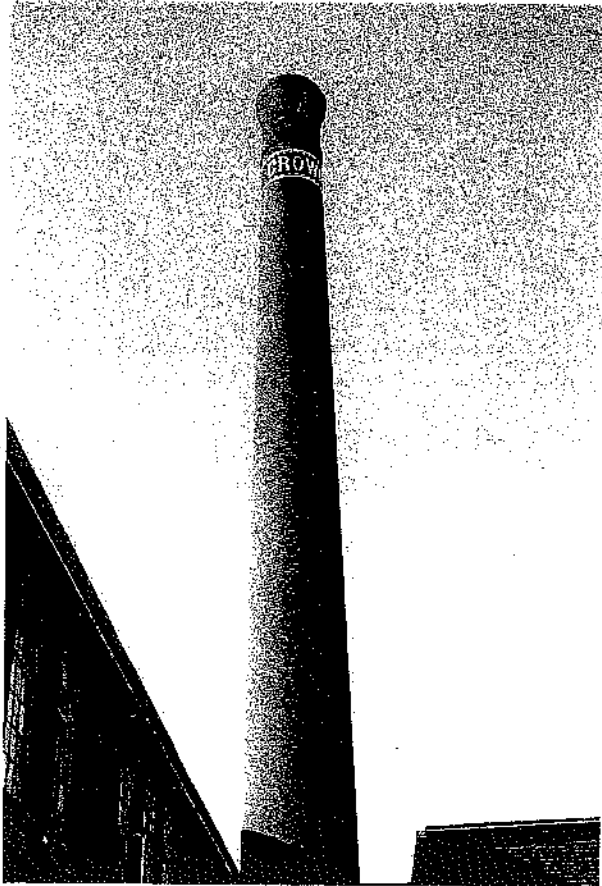
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Crown Worsted Mills

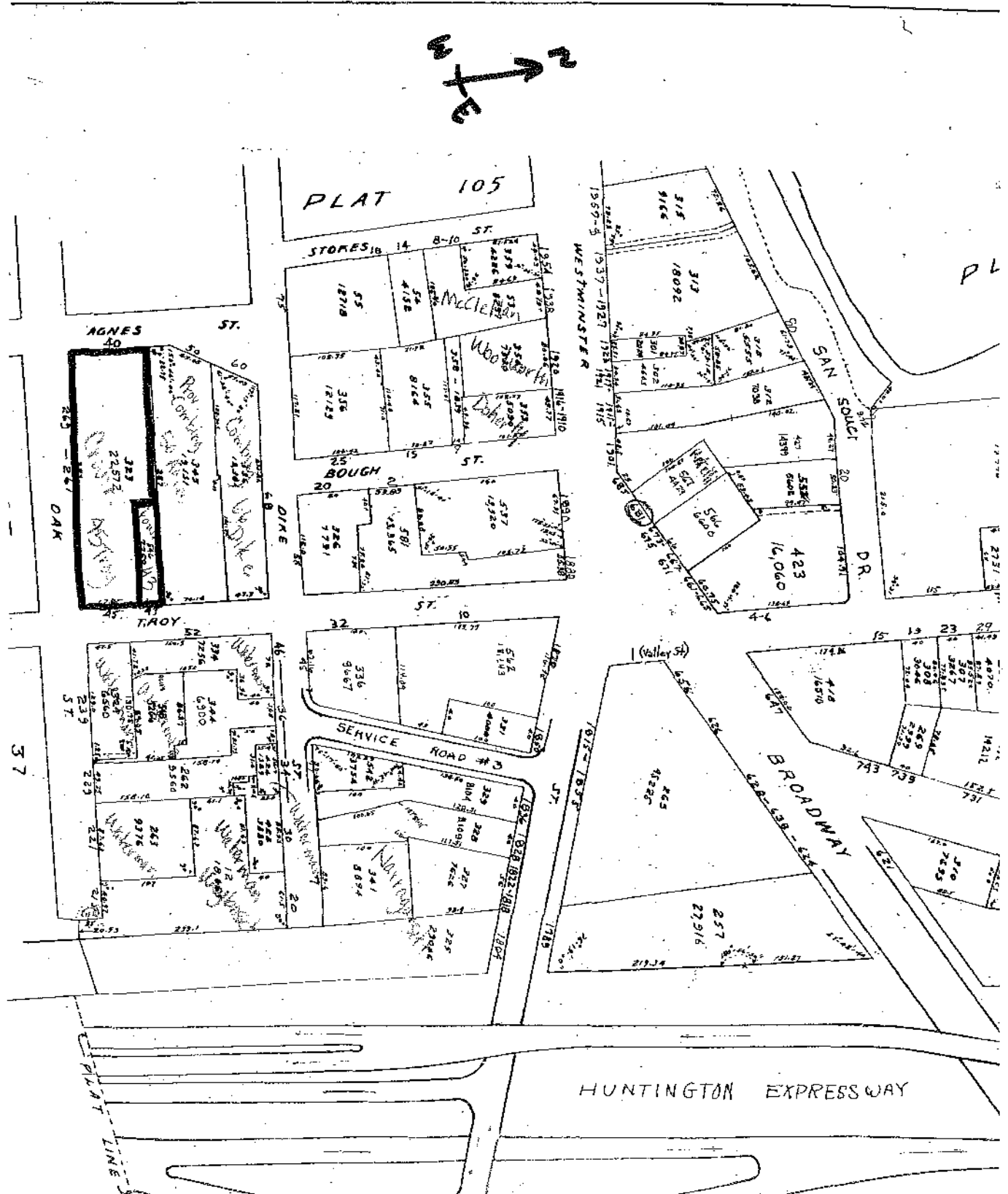
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Welsh Manufacturing
64 Troy Street
ca. 1920s

It is a three-story, flat-roof, rectangular, brick building set on the corner of Troy and Oak streets. The building features recessed pedestrian entrances on Oak Street and a single recessed entrance on Troy Street. The building features a monitor roof extending along its length. Fenestration is comprised of segmental-arch and rectangular openings with replacement sash.

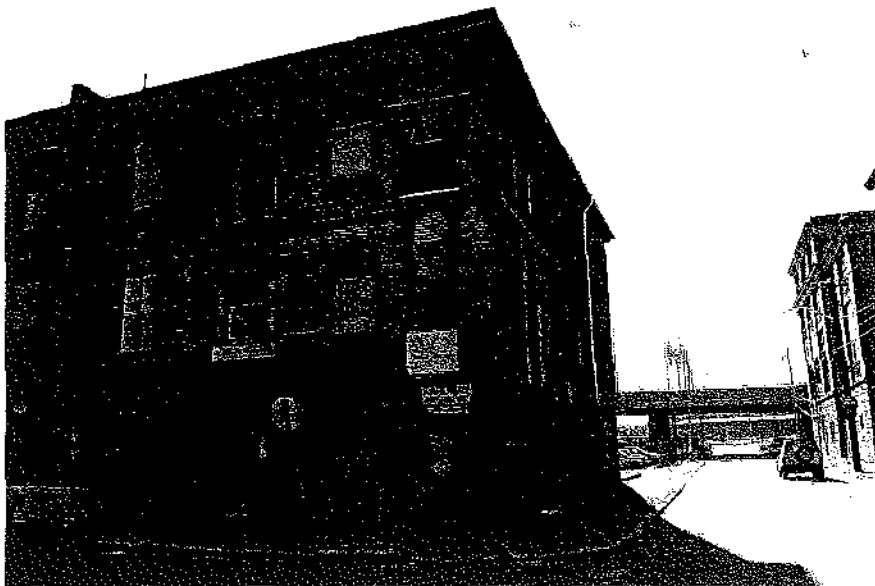
The property is identified as the American Woolen Company—Weybosset Plant on the 1919 Sanborn map. Covered passageways connected this building to the Waterman-Weybosset property across Oak Street and to the Roger Williams Brewing Company plant across Troy Street. All three properties are identified as part of the American Woolen Company-Weybosset Plant. The building is identified as Mill No. 4 and was used for storage (1st floor), shipping (2nd floor), and sewing (3rd floor). American Woolen manufactured Cassimere Suitings at their plant. Modern signage identifies the current occupants as B&P Polishing, Karoway Polishing Inc., and the Holy Order of Cherubim & Seraphim Church.



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Welsh Manufacturing

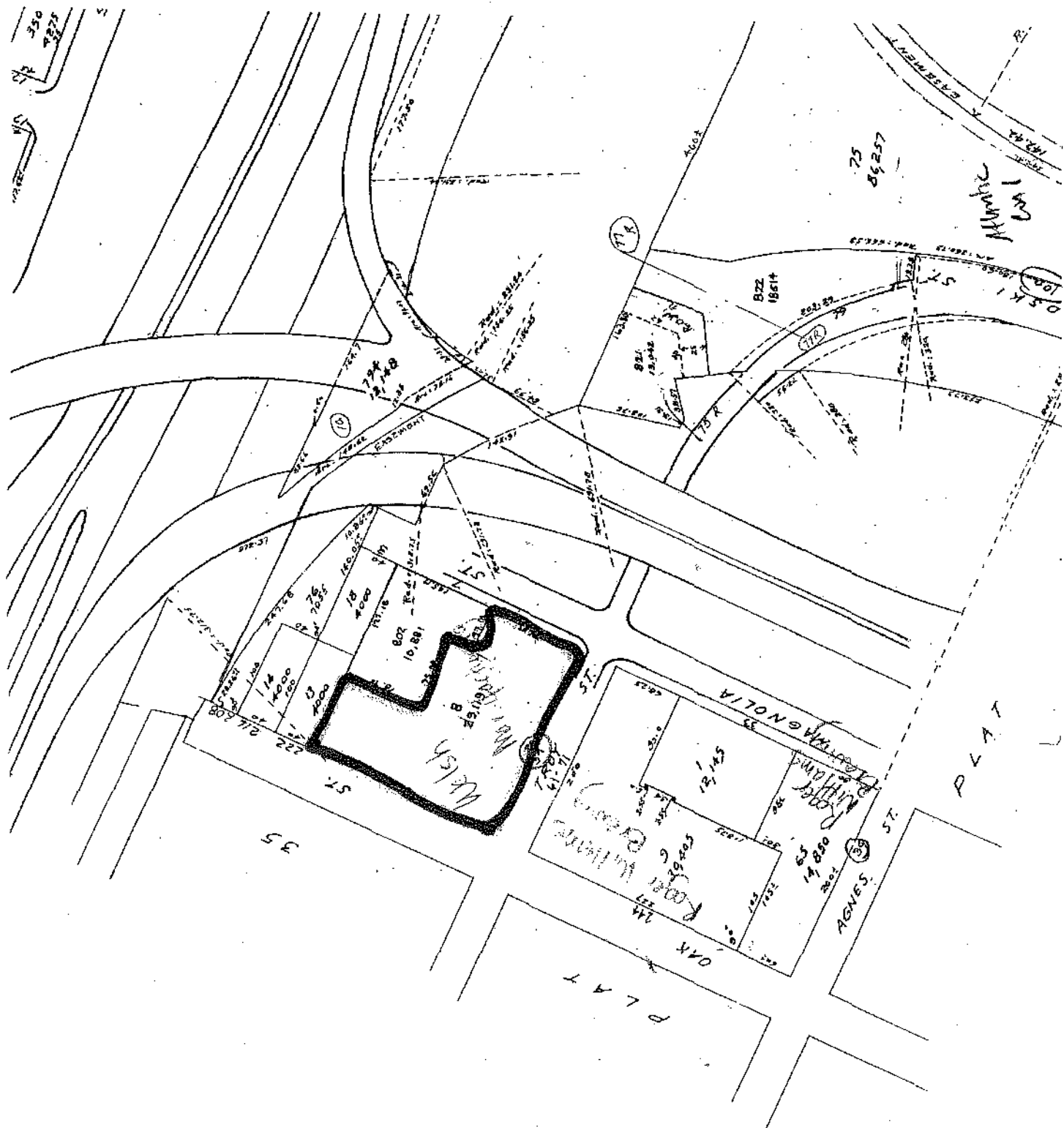
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Welsh Manufacturing

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American Bottling Company / New England Macaroni Company
585 Union Avenue
ca. 1907

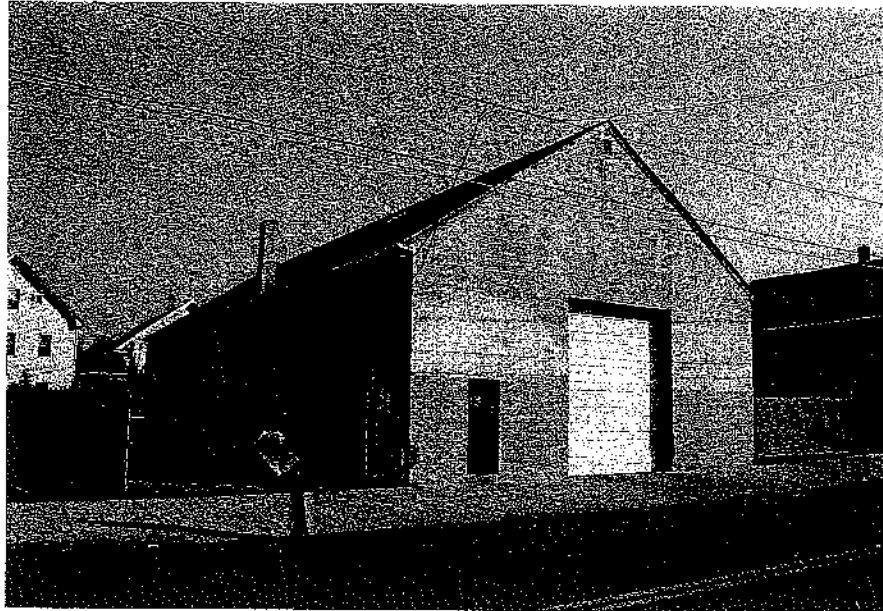
It is a one-story, end-gable, brick and concrete block building set on the north side of Union Avenue. A large vehicular entrance with a metal roll top door is centrally located on the building's façade; a second vehicular entrance is located on the west elevation. A recessed pedestrian entrance is offset in the western bay of the façade. An exterior cinder block chimney is located on the building's west end. Fenestration is comprised of several small rectangular windows. It appears that window openings and other exterior elements of the building have been changed over time. *(Due to the extent of alterations to the building, it is not included in the ICBD.)*

The building was constructed ca. 1907 when it was acquired by the American Bottling Company. The building appears on the 1908 Sanborn map with a small one-story, wood-frame ell (not extant) extending from the rear elevation. American Bottling retained ownership of the property through to 1921 when it was transferred to James Archie. The building was purchased by the New England Macaroni Company in 1933. New England Macaroni was incorporated in 1933 with Vincenzo Marolla serving as company president. The building is identified as a Macaroni Factory on the 1956 Sanborn map. The property is listed as vacant in both the 1970 and 1980 directories. By 1990, the building was occupied by F.B Ahern, asphalt paving warehouse.

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American Bottling Company / New England Macaroni Company

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American Bottling Company / New England Macaroni Company

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National & Providence Worsted Mill
166 Valley Street
ca. 1887

This large complex of similar brick, pier-and-spandrel mills with slightly pitched roofs was built after the original mill, erected by Charles Fletcher in 1867, burned in 1885. Set on the east side of the Woonasquatucket River, the complex is comprised of several large, three- and four-story blocks with smaller one-story ells. The southern-most block (No. 7) stands four stories in height with a slightly-pitched end-gable roof. The brick structure is six-bays wide with a two-bay elevator shaft on its north-east corner. Fire escapes extend along the façade (east elevation) and fenestration consists of segmental-arch window openings with 10/20 sash with stone sills. Window openings on the elevator shaft have been bricked in. A one-story, flat-roof ell projects from both the northeast corner of the building and the rear (west) elevation.

To the north stands a three-story, nine-bay wide, brick structure (Mill No. 6 Annex) with a slightly-pitched end-gable roof. Fenestration consists of segmental-arch openings with 5/15 light sash. Several windows on the façade have been replaced with paired, single-light sash to accommodate air conditioning units. Metal tie rods are regularly spaced on the building's façade (east elevation). Attached to the east end of the three-story block is a one-story, flat-roof brick structure that is 13 bays wide. The one-story ell features a pedestrian entrance reached via a set of concrete steps with a metal rail. Fenestration consists of rectangular openings with multi-light metal, fixed and awning sash. Attached to the north is a small, one-story, flat-roof ell which connects the block to a large, four-story, brick structure (Mill No. 6).

Mill No. 6 is ten bays wide with a slightly-pitched end-gable roof. Fenestration consists of segmental-arch openings with 10/25 sash windows with fixed lights in the upper portions and awning sash below. A one-story, flat-roof brick office ell projects from the east elevation of the building. A pedestrian entrance is located on the north elevation of the ell. Projecting from the north elevation of No. 6 is a large, rectangular, four-story, brick building (No. 3) with a slightly-pitched, end-gable roof. The structure is six bays wide, 23 bays long, and features segmental-arch window openings with 12/12 sash. Several pedestrian entrances are located on the west elevation of the building, as well as loading bays for vehicles. To the west stands a three-story brick structure with a flat roof. This eight-bay wide block is noted as No 2 on historic maps. Attached to its west elevation is a small, one-story, brick ell noted as a Factory Building on historic maps.

Also on the same lot is a one-and-one-half-story, brick, mansard-roof building identified as an office on historic maps. Historic maps show that this structure was at one time connected to Mill No. 3 by a one-story ell used for shipping purposes. The mansard-roof building features 2/2 sash windows with stone lintels and sills, hip-roof dormers, a corbelled cornice, and a small, one-story, flat-roof ell on its south elevation. A chain link fence surrounds the perimeter of the property, which includes a large paved parking lot.

The National & Providence Worsted Mill was constructed ca. 1887 on the site of the earlier mill that burned in 1885. The National Worsted Mill produced materials for suits, overcoats, and

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cloaks. The power for the mills was produced by eight Corliss steam engines and, to a lesser extent, by water power. When Fletcher incorporated the two operations as the National & Providence Worsted Mills in 1893, the mill complex covered ten acres or two city blocks. Fletcher retained ownership of the property until 1899 when it was transferred to the American Woolen Company. The 1908 map identifies the property as National & Providence Worsted Mills, American Woolen Company. At this time, the complex stretched further north and included eight mill buildings along with two dye houses, a store house, an office, boiler house, and an engine room. To the south stood the Providence Dyeing, Bleaching & Calendering Company complex. The National & Providence complex remained much the same on the 1918 map. American Woolen sold the property to National & Providence in 1922. The American Woolen Company, which had also bought the Weybosset, Manton, Valley, and Riverside Mills, had begun selling its numerous Rhode Island and Massachusetts mills in the 1920s and continued to liquidate its holdings as profits continued to decrease in the 1930s, 1940s, and 1950s.

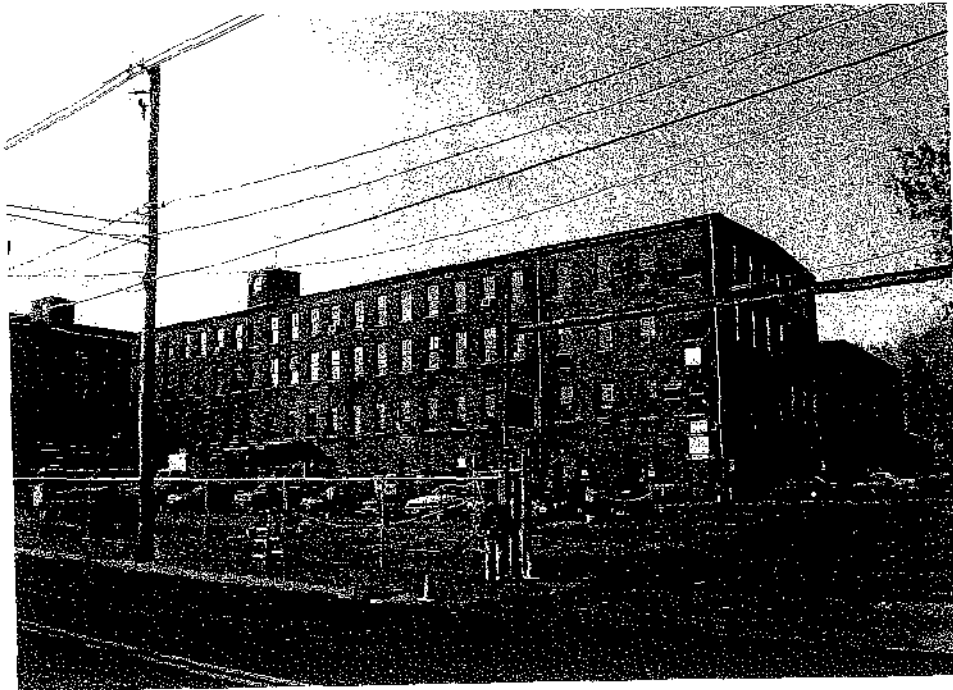
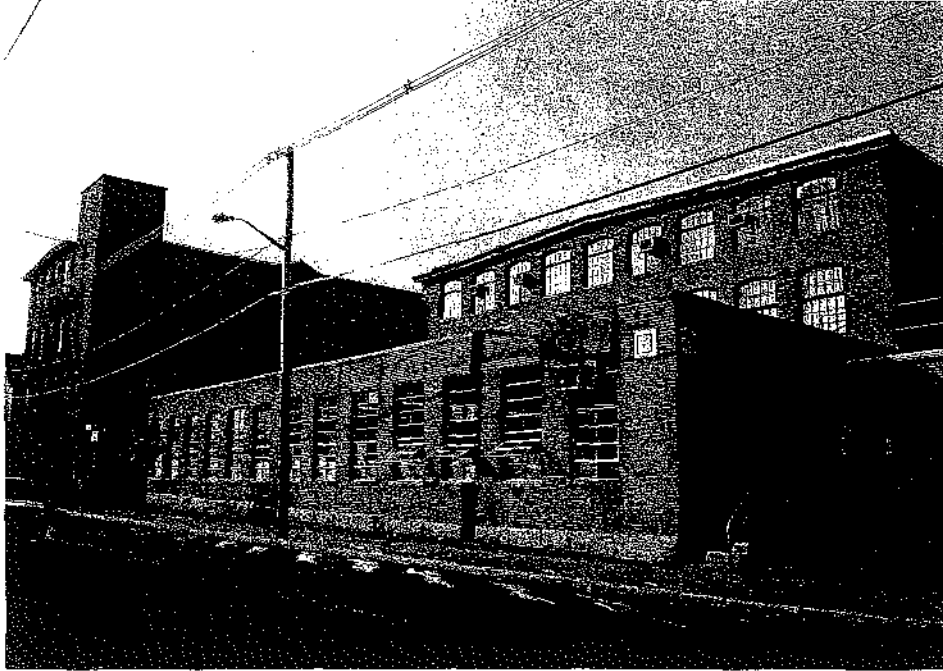
The most dramatic changes to the complex occurred between 1926 and 1937 when the northernmost portions of the complex were removed. The property was purchased by Textile Properties Inc. in 1954 and sold that same year to Donstan Corporation. The 1956 map identifies the property as Donstan Corp. Between 1956 and 1983 an addition was made to the west end of mill No. 2. The 1962 directory lists Donstan Corp, real estate and mtl specialties, at this address. Donstan Corp was run by members of the Blacher family, including Louis Blacher, president; Donald L. Blacher, vice president; Stanley P. Blacher, secretary; and Benjamin Blacher, treasurer. Until recently, the complex was occupied by several small industries and businesses and owned by Blacher Brothers, Inc. (Barbra Sokoloff 1999; Kulik 1978; RIHPHC 1981). It is currently being rehabbed for mixed use.



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National & Providence Worsted Mill

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National & Providence Worsted Mill

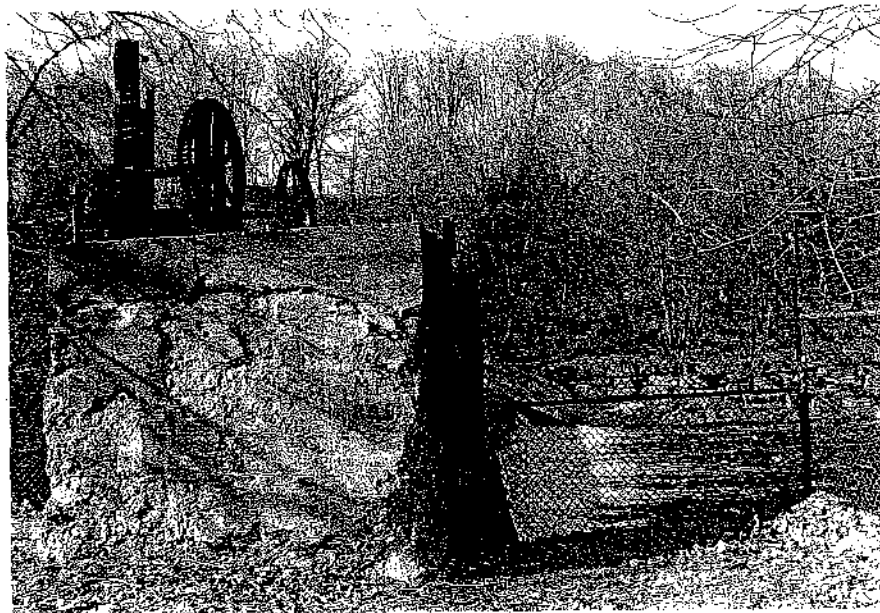
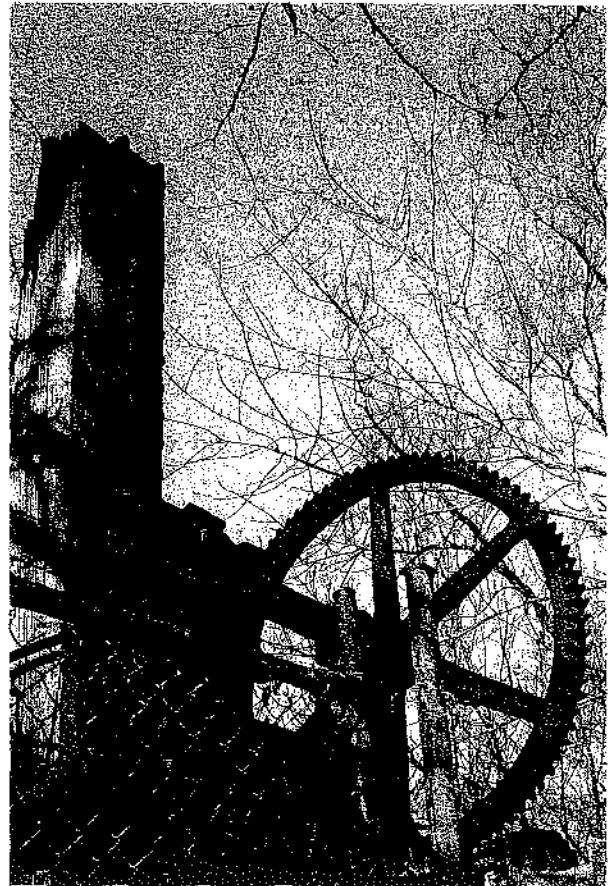
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National & Providence Worsted Mill

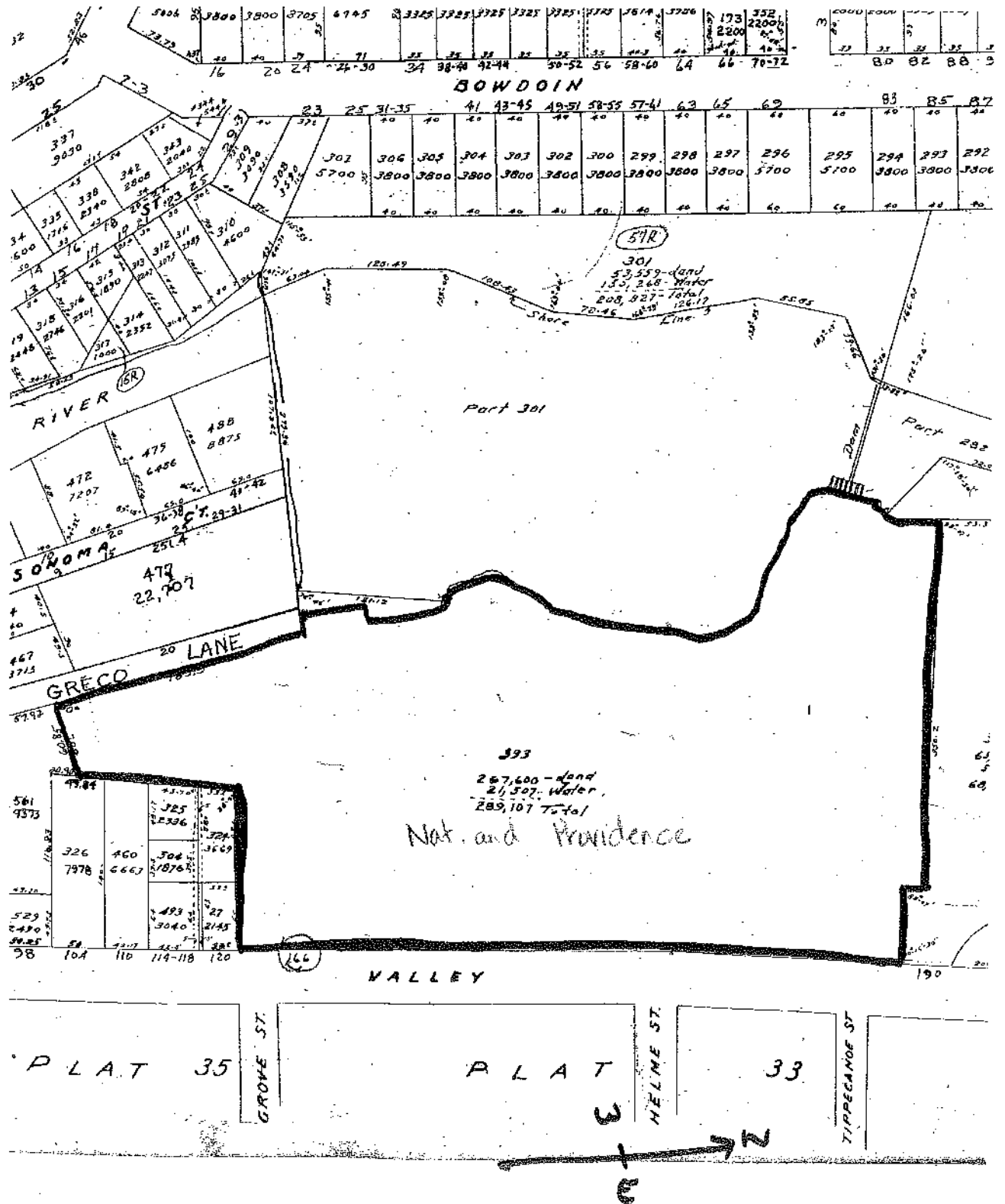
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National & Providence Worsted Mill

Assessor's Map



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United States Rubber Co.
411 Valley Street
betw. 1908-1926

The United States Rubber Company complex is a collection of one-, three-, and five-story, mostly brick structures set on the south side of Valley Street, along the Woonasquatucket River.

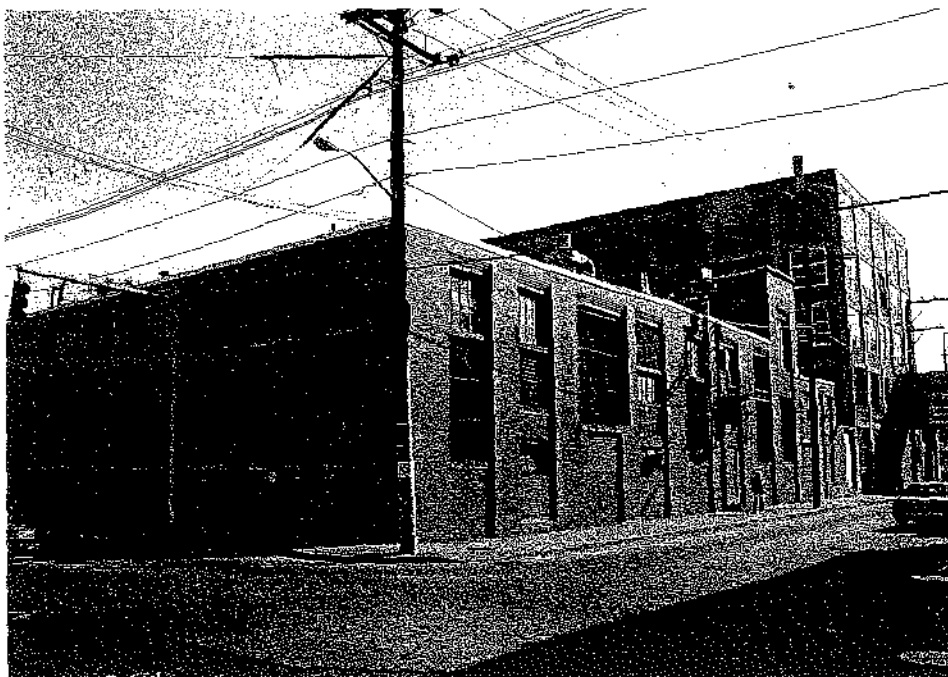
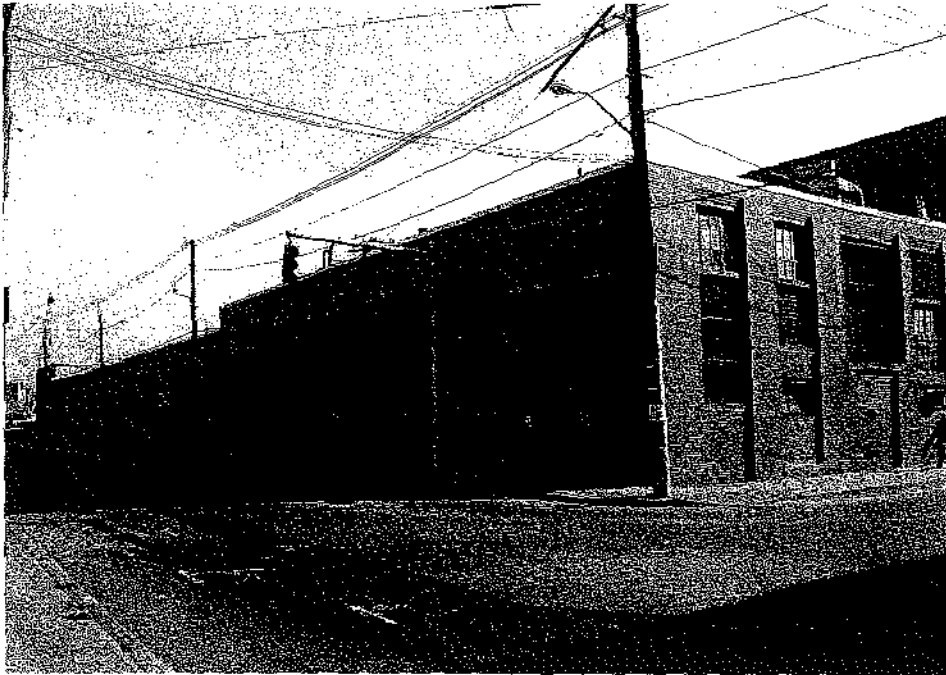
411 Valley Street is a twentieth-century complex representative of a change in mill design to reinforced concrete. It is associated with the mill complex across Eagle Street to the west. The property is comprised of several structures built in the first quarter of the twentieth century, after 1908. At the intersection of Eagle and Valley streets stands a one-story, flat-roof, brick building identified on historic maps as a factory building. The building features pier-and-spandrel construction with larger, rectangular window openings with multi-light metal sash windows. Concrete trim and minimal brick corbelling embellish the structure, which is set parallel to Valley Street. To the south, on the same lot, stands a five-story, brick and concrete structure identified as 10 Eagle Street. The building is identified as a store house (built 1917) on historic maps. A concrete, overhead passageway connects the building to the complex across Eagle Street. This structure features replacement, 1/1 sash, some original, multi-light sash, and a row of iron fire escapes along its southern wall. A six-story elevator tower projects from the south elevation of the building. A paved parking area with gated entrance stands further south with a small, one-story, flat-roof gate house. At the southeast corner of the property stands a three-story, concrete and brick structure identified as a laboratory on historic maps (appears on 1926 map). The building features a wide, overhanging cornice, concrete piers between each bay and paired, single-light sash windows. To the northeast stands a one-story, side-gable, non-descript, storage building. Vehicular entrances are located on the south and east elevations of this structure (pre-1926).

The 1908 map identifies a number of small wood-frame buildings on the lot, several of which were owned by the United Land Company. By 1926, the entire property, along with buildings to the west across Eagle Street, was identified as part of the United States Rubber Company (Revere Rubber Co.) Sundries and Thread Factory. Except for the gate house, all structures currently extant on the property appear on the 1926 map. In recent years the property has been utilized by Eastern Wire Co., Park Lane Inc., McGregor Manufacturing, American Embroidery, and Apogee USA.

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United States Rubber Co.

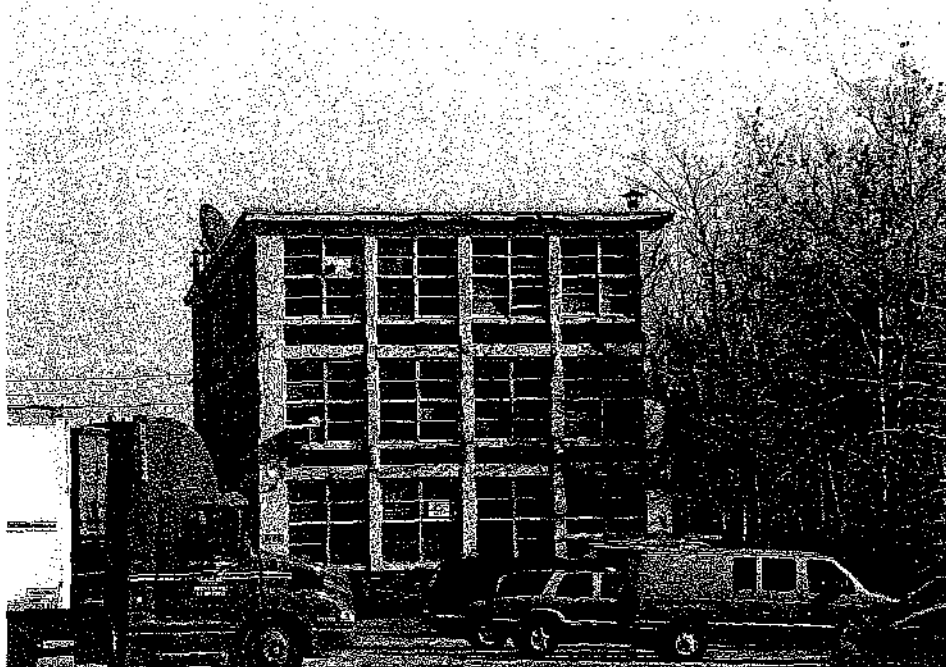
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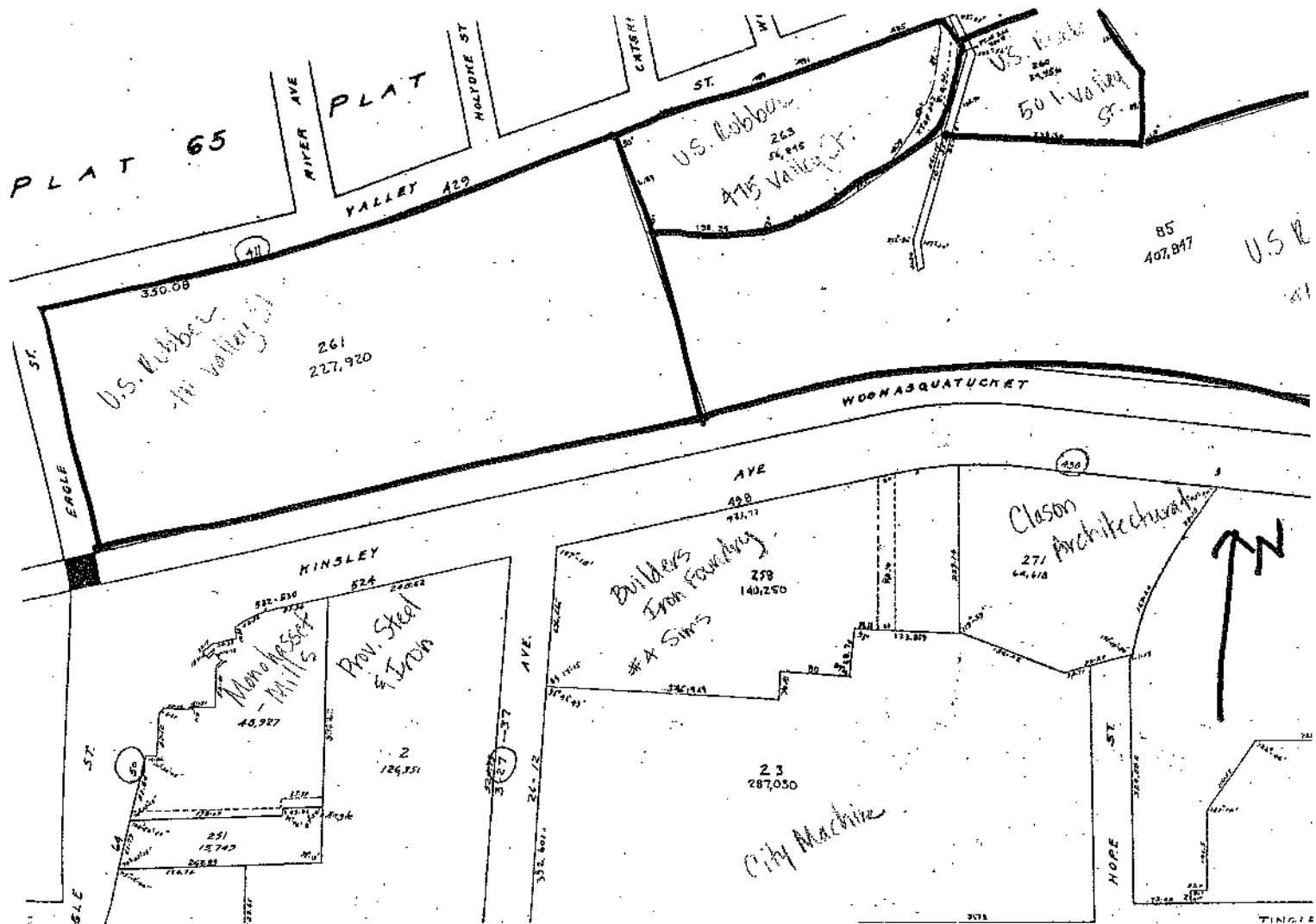
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United States Rubber Co.

Assessor's Map



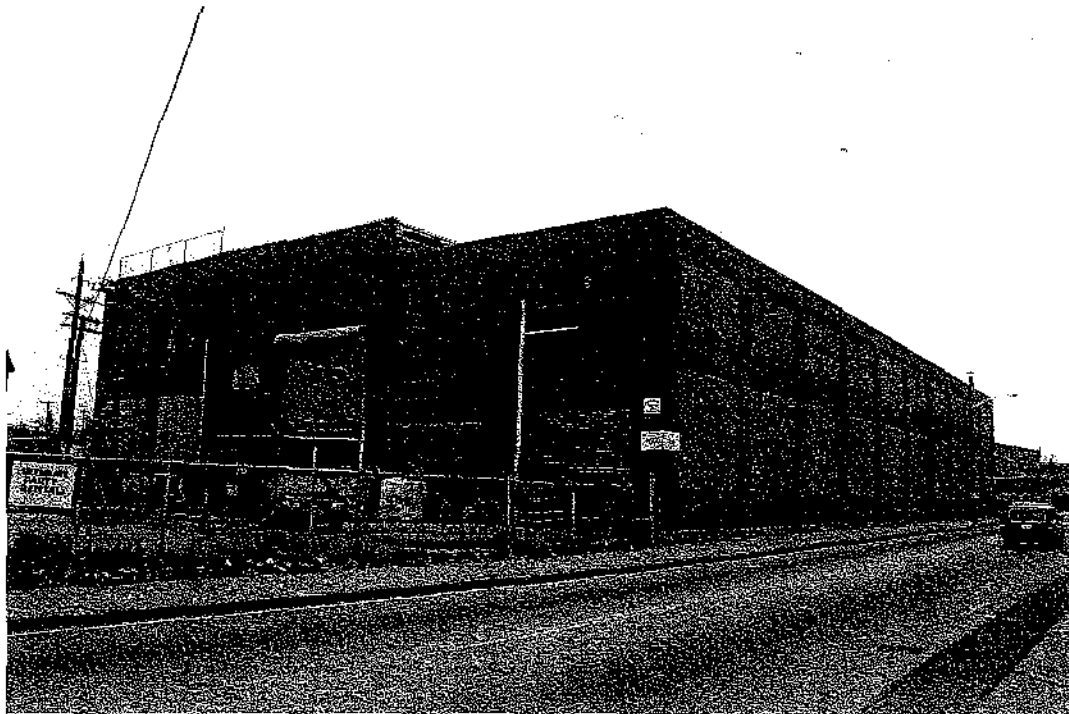
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United States Rubber Co.
475, 501 Valley Street
pre-1937

Located on the south side of Valley Street (map 27, lot 263) stands a two-story, flat-roof, brick structure identified on maps as the roll covering building. The structure features slightly projecting brick piers between each bay and large, rectangular window openings with rows of multi-light metal sash windows; many openings have been filled in. Two oversized vehicular entrances with metal roll top doors are located on the building's east elevation. The Valley Street elevation is devoid of entrances and all window openings have been filled in. A small, one-story, flat-roof, brick ell projects from the south elevation of the building.

The building appears on the 1937 map and is identified as part of the United States Rubber Company complex.

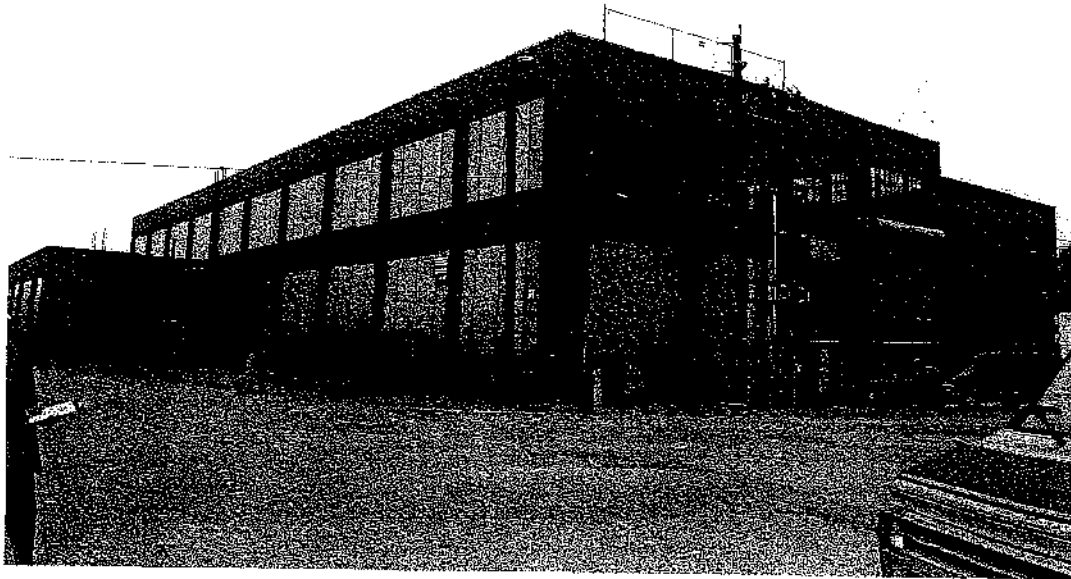
To the east stands 501 Valley Street (map 27, lot 260), a one-story, concrete block, flat-roof building identified by assessor's records as having been constructed in 1940 and remodeled in 1978. The building has been entirely remodeled and features a replacement roof and replacement windows set within rectangular openings. Pedestrian entrances are located within slightly recessed openings.



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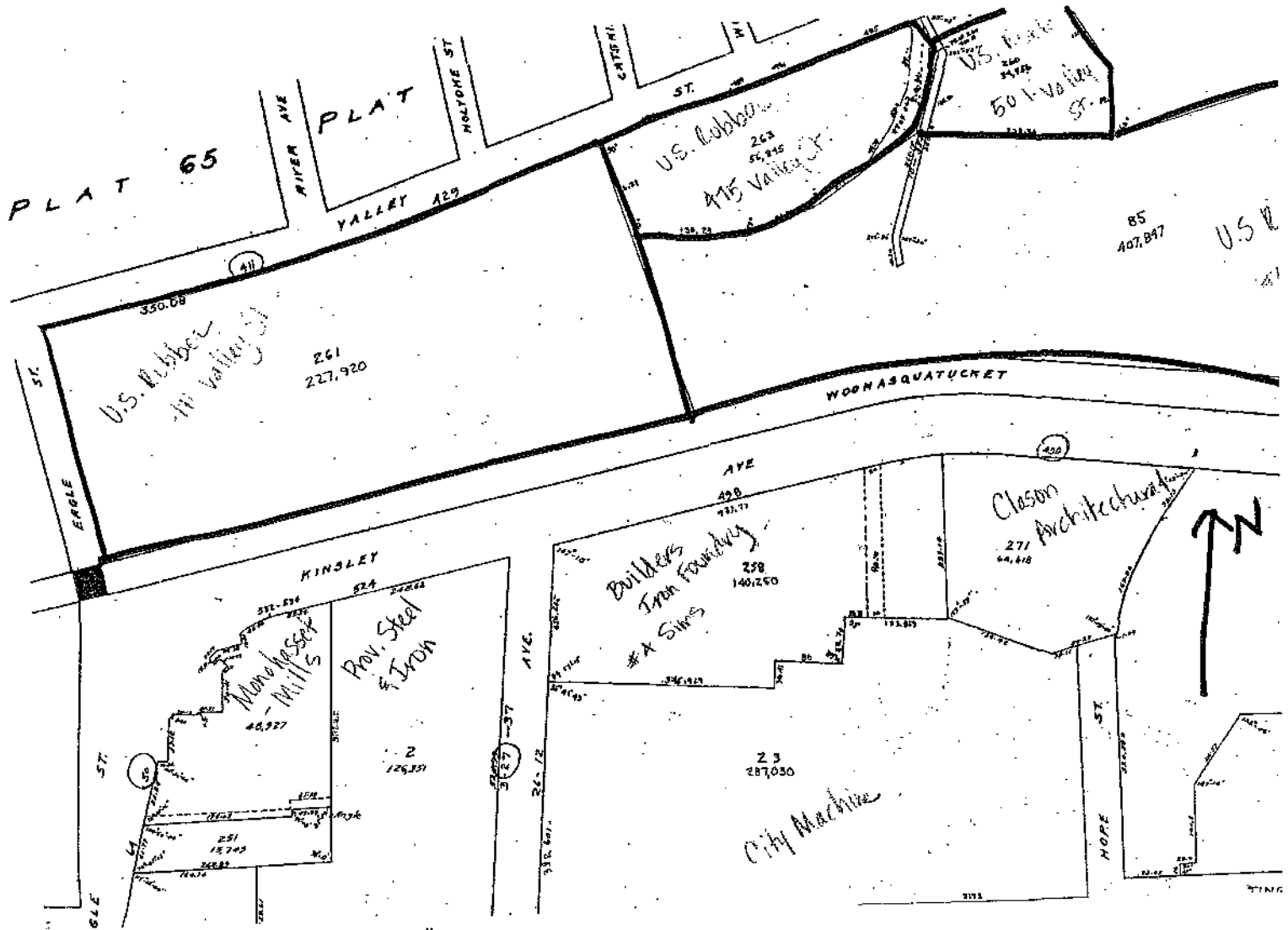
Photographs



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Patton MacGuyer Co. / General Fitting Company
17 Virginia Avenue
ca. 1925

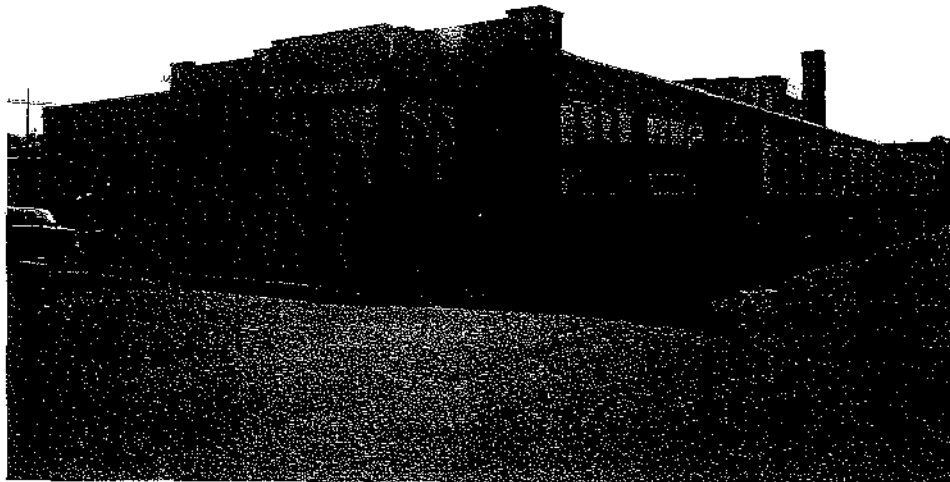
The Patton MacGuyer building stands one-story in height on a concrete foundation at the corner of Baker Street and Virginia Avenue. The brick structure has a flat roof with a parapet embellished with decorative brickwork and decorative concrete trim. The original block of the building extends along Virginia Avenue and Baker Street and features an offset entrance on the façade (Virginia Street) comprised of a metal-and-glass door set below a single-light transom. Fenestration consists of rectangular openings filled in with concrete block and replacement sash; several window openings along Baker Street have not been altered. A tall, square, brick smokestack rises along Baker Street. Attached to the rear of the main block is a one-story, flat-roof, concrete block ell (between 1926-1937) with a vehicular entrance along its Virginia Street elevation. The building is devoid of architectural embellishment and window openings.

The building was originally constructed by the Patton MacGuyer Company as a base of operations for the manufacturing of brass goods. The property appears as an empty lot on the 1918 map and by 1926, a rectangular, brick building was occupied by Patton-MacGuyer. According to directories, Patton-MacGuyer incorporated in 1918 and the Patton-MacGuyer Realty Co. was incorporated in 1929. Ralph C. Patton served as the company's president and Herman F. MacGuyer served as the secretary-treasurer. By 1937, the building had been expanded to 26,400 square feet and was shared by Patton-MacGuyer and General Fitting Company. After its expansion it nearly tripled in size and two garages were built to supplement the main building. A 1954 *Journal Bulletin* article reported that the General Fitting Company was leaving Providence for a Cowesett plant (*Journal* 12/23/1954:14). The firm was purchased by Automatic Sprinkler in 1967 (*Journal* 1/24/1967:24). Patton MacGuyer remained at the site after the General Fittings Company left. The 1970 directory notes that Patton-MacGuyer was a division of Avid Corporation. Patton-MacGuyer still utilize the site for the manufacturing of metal and plastic stampings to this day.

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Patton MacGuyer Co. / General Fitting Company

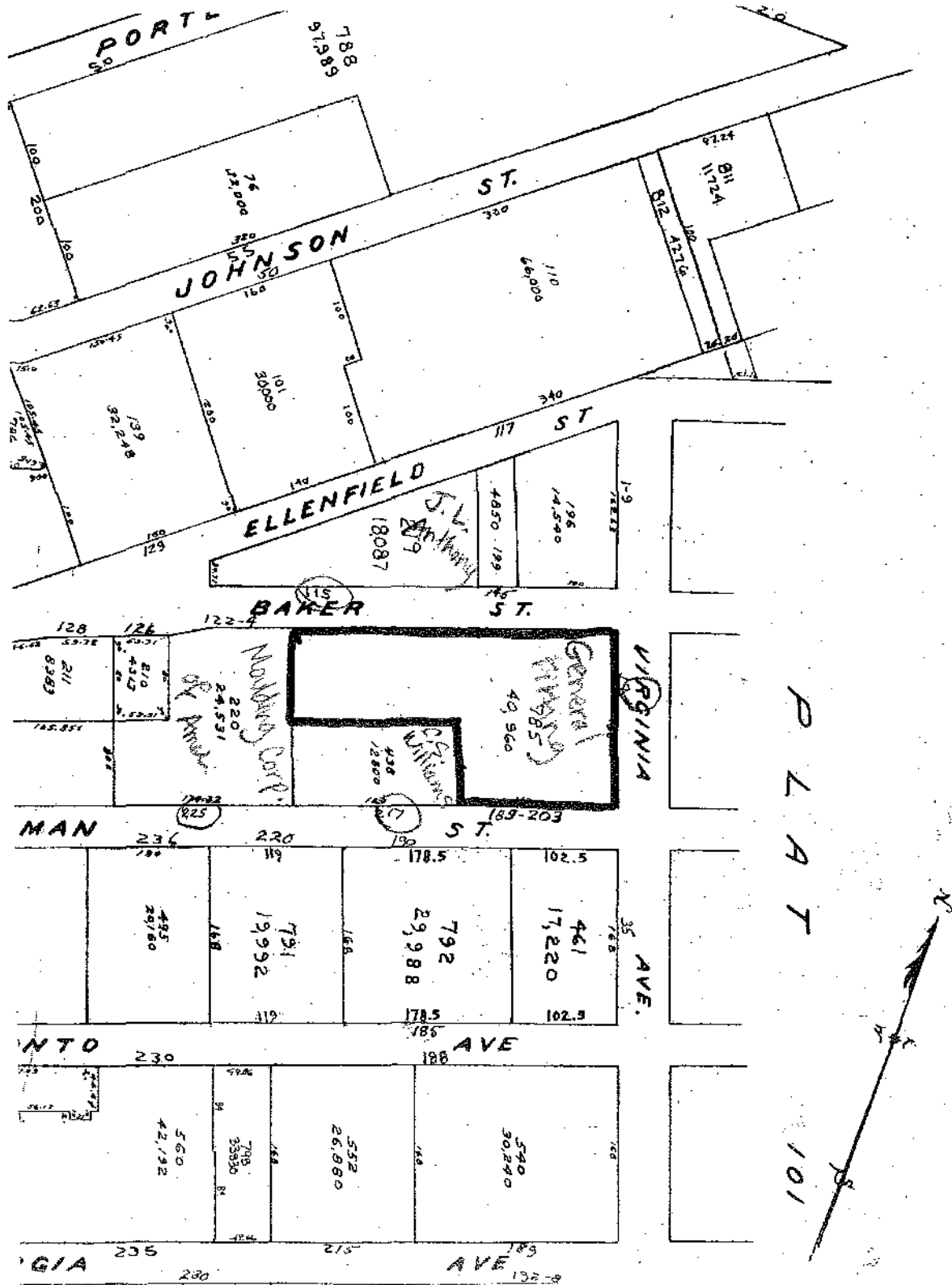
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Goodwin & Gregory
30 Virginia Avenue
ca. 1925

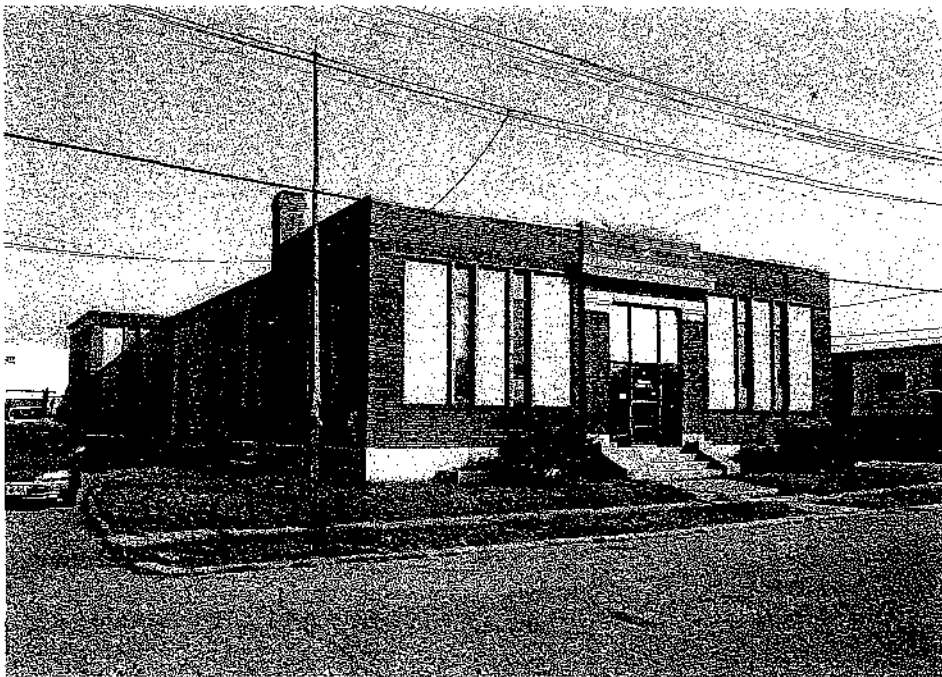
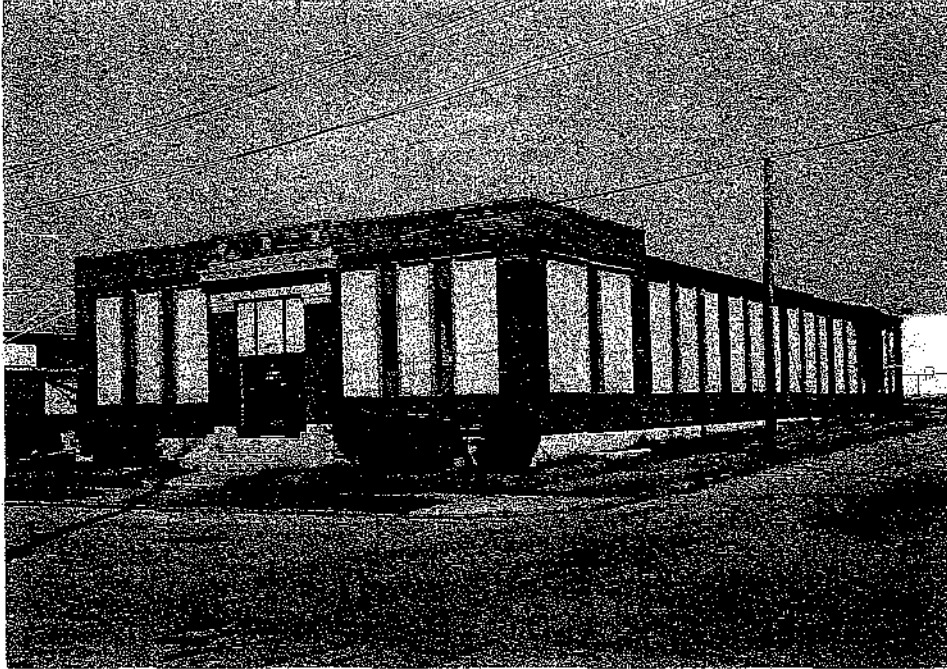
The building is a rectangular, one-story, brick structure with a three-bay facade. The building's primary entrance is centrally located on the facade and is comprised of metal-and-glass doors flanked by single-light sidelights set within a classical surround embellished with brick piers with stone caps supporting a cornice and a sign reading: "Goodwin & Gregory." A pedimented parapet and circular medallions add further embellishment to the center bay. A small, one-story, flat-roof, single-bay ell projects from the north elevation of the building. A brick chimney with decorative corbelling at the top is located on the north elevation. Fenestration consists of large rectangular window openings filled in with concrete block and narrow, replacement single-light fixed sash. Despite alterations to the window and door openings, the building footprint has remained unchanged over the years. According to historic maps and the assessor's card for the building, there are two sheds to the rear (both are not visible from the street).

Goodwin & Gregory moved its base of operations to 30 Virginia Avenue around 1924. The company had previously been located at 107 Friendship Street and at 45 Richmond Street. Manufacturers of silversmith's findings and press pierces, the company's president at this time was Ralph Gregory. Other members of the Gregory family, included George E. and Oreste G., served as officers of the firm. Subsequent city directories listed Goodwin & Gregory as decorators of silverware. The company remained at this location and was taken over by Danecraft in the mid-1970s. It remained at this location until the late 1980s when the building was occupied by Fletcher Jewelry. The current owner of the site is the Abraham Lichaa Company.

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Goodwin & Gregory

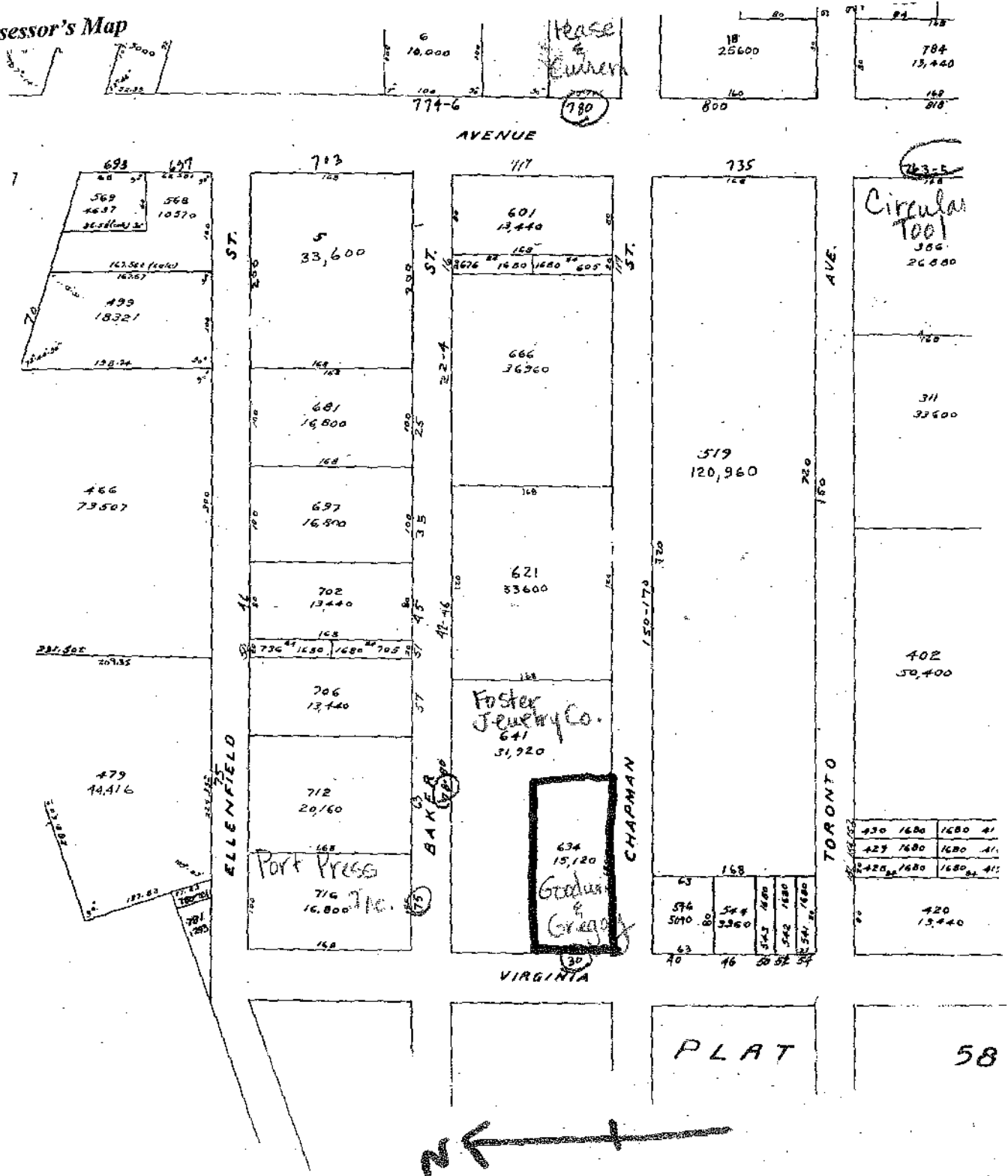
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Goodwin & Gregory

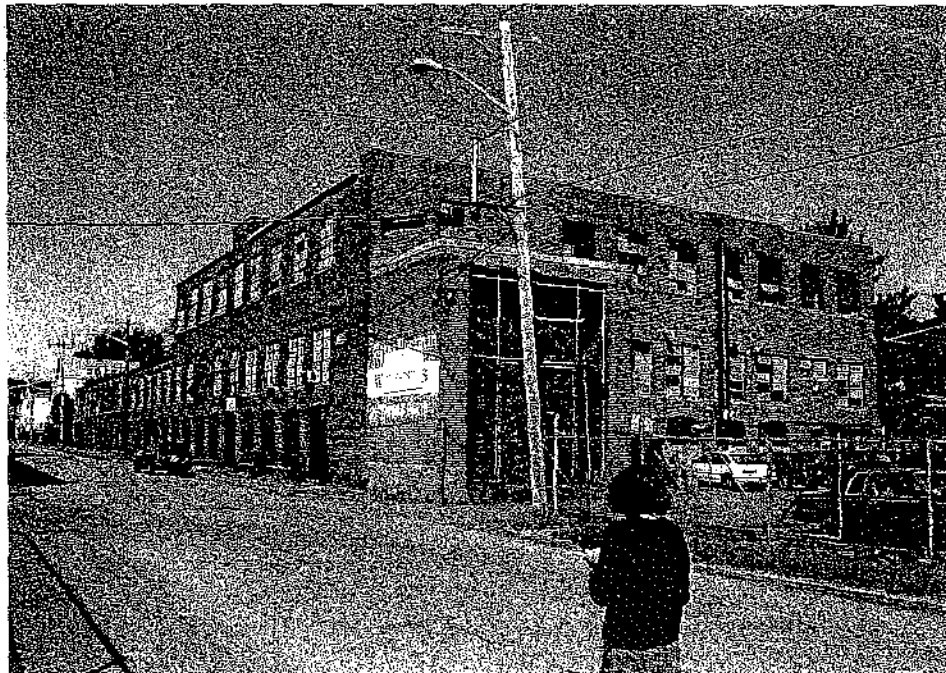
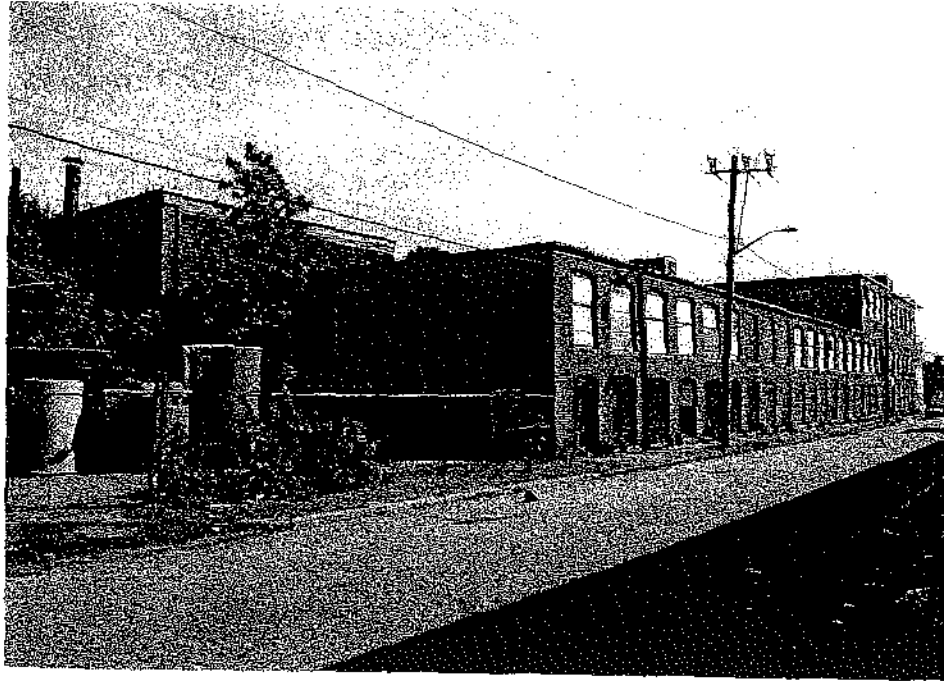
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Jencks Paper Box Company / Genser Manufacturing Company

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Jencks Paper Box Company / Genser Manufacturing Company
41 Waldo Street
ca. 1907

The building is a three-story, flat-roof, brick structure with a long, two-story rear addition (west). The 10-by-9-bay, three-story block stands on a concrete foundation and features a one-story, flat-roof, single-bay projection on its southeast corner with an oversized vehicular entrance. A sign reading "Mann Hoffman Automobile Parts" is painted on the one-story projection. A centrally-located pedestrian entrance is located within a segmental-arch opening along the Waldo Street elevation. A secondary pedestrian entrance is offset on the Waldo Street elevation. Fenestration consists of rectangular, multi-light fixed and awning sash. Windows on the three-story block are set below segmental-arch lintels. Windows on the first floor of the entire complex and the second story of the two-story ell have been in filled with wood. Attached to the north of the two-story block is a three-story, rectangular ell sheathed in wood shingles. Two small, one-story ells project from this addition. Paved lots are located to the front and rear of the building; both are bordered by chain link fencing.

The factory complex on 41 Waldo Street was built around 1907. It was originally utilized as the base of operations for the Jencks Paper Box Company (originally located on 233-234 Broad Street according to the 1905 Business Directory). They manufactured "fancy paper and boxes" and remained at the site until 1932. When originally constructed the structure was comprised of only the three-story rectangular block. By 1919 the long brick addition on the Waldo Street side of the building had been added, as well as several small wood-frame structures to the north. By 1937 the wood-frame structures had been removed.

The Genser Manufacturing Company moved into the site around 1936. Incorporated in 1924, Genser manufactured a variety of jewelry. The company made this the base of their operations until about 1960. After they left a score of merchandisers and manufacturers used the building for their operations. The building currently houses A & A Supply and L & H Polishing Company.

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Bourn Rubber Co. / Providence Insulated Wire

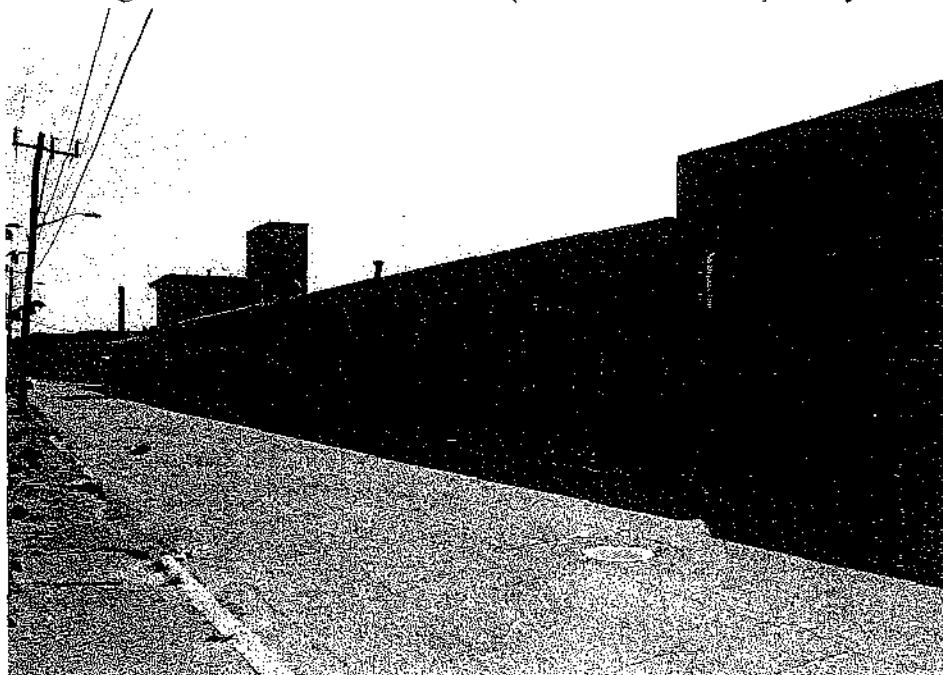
52 Waldo Street

ca. 1918

It is a complex of one- and two-story, flat-roof, brick blocks set on the southwest corner of the intersection of Salem and Waldo streets. The building features overhanging eaves and heavy brackets. The complex is comprised of four blocks, the most recent of which was constructed in 1961. The building's primary entrance is set within a two-story, flat-roof entrance bay (identified as an office on historic maps) on Waldo Street; a secondary entrance is located on Salem Street. Fenestration is comprised of a combination of multi-light, fixed and awning sash windows, 8/8 sash in the "office" block, and filled-in openings with remnants of the original sash. According to historic maps, the one-story cabinet shop at 58 Waldo Street was constructed first, with the one-story tool manufacturing block added to the rear of the building between 1919 and 1926. The large, concrete block ell at the west end of the property was constructed in 1961. A paved parking area bordered by chain link fencing stands at the corner of Wadsworth and Salem streets.

Constructed ca. 1918 for use by the Bourn Rubber Company (*see separate citations for Phillips Baker*), the earliest of the structures (58 Waldo Street) on the site appears on the 1919 map and is identified as Bourn Rubber Co. – Wire Department. The property remained under the ownership of Bourn Rubber, which manufactured copper wire at the site, through until 1924 when the property was acquired by the Providence Insulated Wire Company. Additions were soon made to the building to accommodate its new owners. City directories list Insulated Wire (incorporated 1924) as manufacturers of insulated wire, with Robert C. Moeller serving as the general manager.

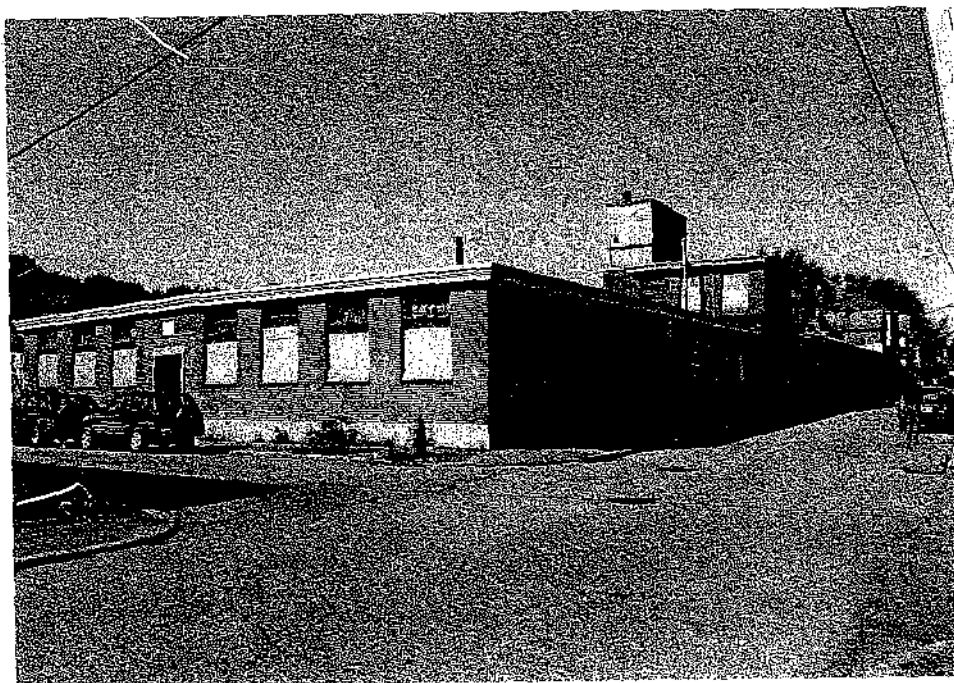
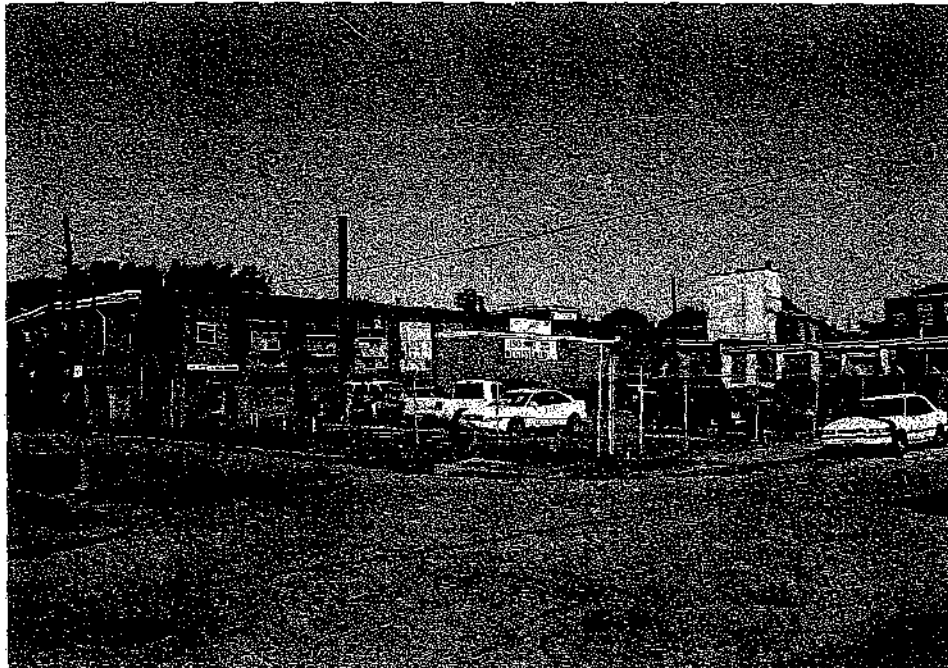
The property was purchased by Collyer Insulated Wire Company in 1939; they remained at this location through to 1950. The building was left vacant until about 1955 then William Bloom and Son purchased the building and used it for furniture storage. In 1970 the building was utilized as a shoelace packaging company owned and operated by Cora Goldsmith. The most recent occupants of the building are William Jette & Sons (since around 1974). They manufacture braided cords.



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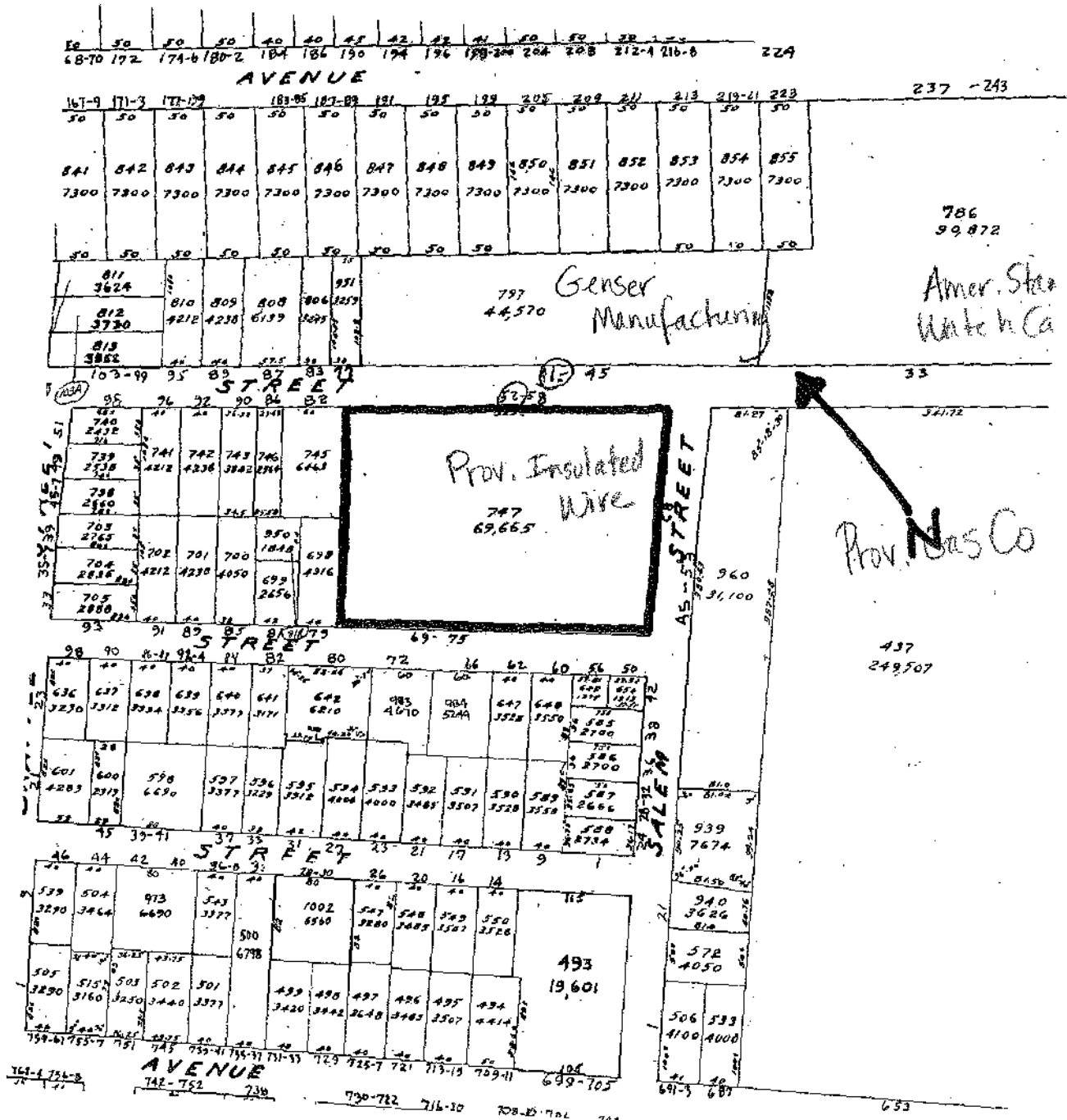
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Kimball, Colwell & Company
445-465 Washington Street
ca. 1893

Kimball & Colwell Company building is comprised of four major blocks, two of which are historic, and two of which were constructed in the late twentieth century. Beginning at the corner of Washington and Battey streets, 465 Washington Street is a three-story, flat-roof, brick building embellished with brick corbelling at the cornice line. The building's primary entrance is offset on the façade, in line with openings on the second and third floors below a hoist; these openings feature replacement doors. Fenestration consists of regularly-spaced, rectangular openings with stone sills, the majority of which have been boarded up. Modern signage on the front of the building identifies a former occupant as the Tri-State Auto Warehouse.

To the east stands 459 Washington Street, a two-and-one-half-story, flat-roof, brick building with an offset vehicular entrance on its façade. The entrance features a metal roll top door set below a large opening on the second story with a pulley and hoist mechanism. The majority of window openings have been boarded up, including those at the basement level. The building features brick corbelling in a different pattern than the block to the west. A two-story, flat-roof, concrete block ell extends from the rear of this building. The assessor's cards list both brick structures as auto warehouses. According to the assessor's card, this addition was constructed ca. 1970; the ell appears on the 1983 Sanborn map. Two vehicular entrances are located on the north elevation of this ell.

To the east is a one-story, steel-frame structure (445 Washington Street) that appears to replace an earlier building on the site. Assessor's cards date this structure to 1988. Vehicular entrances are located on the east elevation of this block. *(445 Washington Street stands on a separate lot from both 459 and 465 Washington Street and is not included in the ICBD.)* A paved parking lot with a one-story, flat-roof, concrete block, modern garage stands to the east of 445 Washington Street.

The two brick structures of the complex (459 and 465 Washington Street) were constructed ca. 1893 for the Kimball & Colwell Company. E.S Kimball first began doing business as a grocery store owner in 1867. Between 1870 and 1875 he partnered with Joshua Colwell to form a pork packaging wholesale business. The first record of the complex was on 247 and 249 Washington Street around 1875. The company moved to 455-463 Washington Street around 1893.

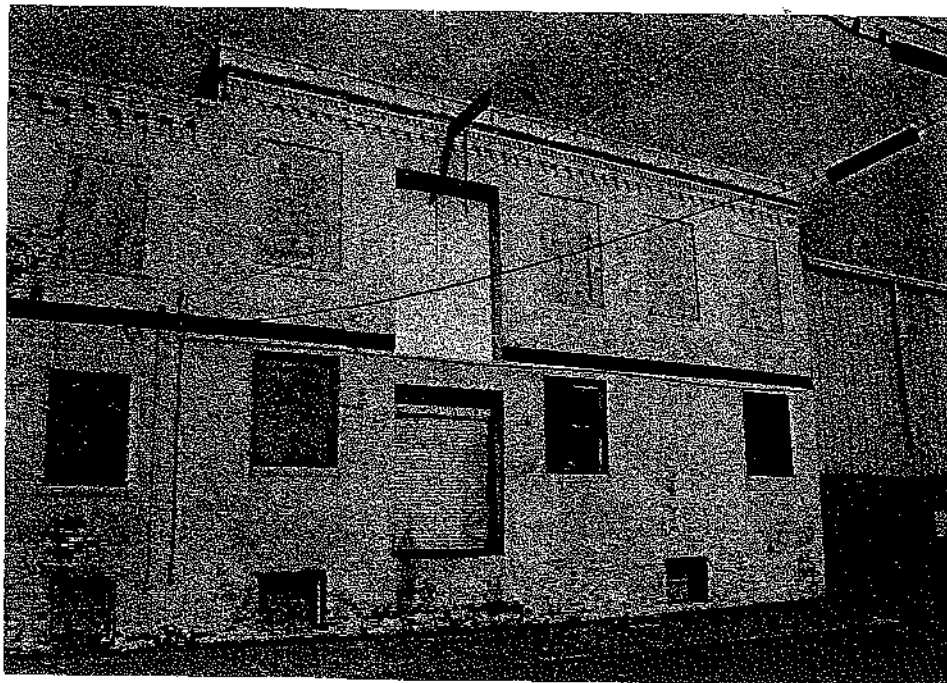
The brick buildings were used for cold storage, a sausage factory, and shipping and receiving. The 1919 Sanborn map shows another building (not extant) that stood behind the street front buildings with a three-story smoke stack made of brick. A wagon shed was also associated with the property (not extant).

By 1932, the pork packing plant was being managed by Mrs. Marion Kimball Hadley Ball. Advertisements in city directories identify Kimball, Colwell & Co. as packers and wholesale dealers in pork, lard, hams, bacon, sausage, dressed hogs, etc. The company also manufactured

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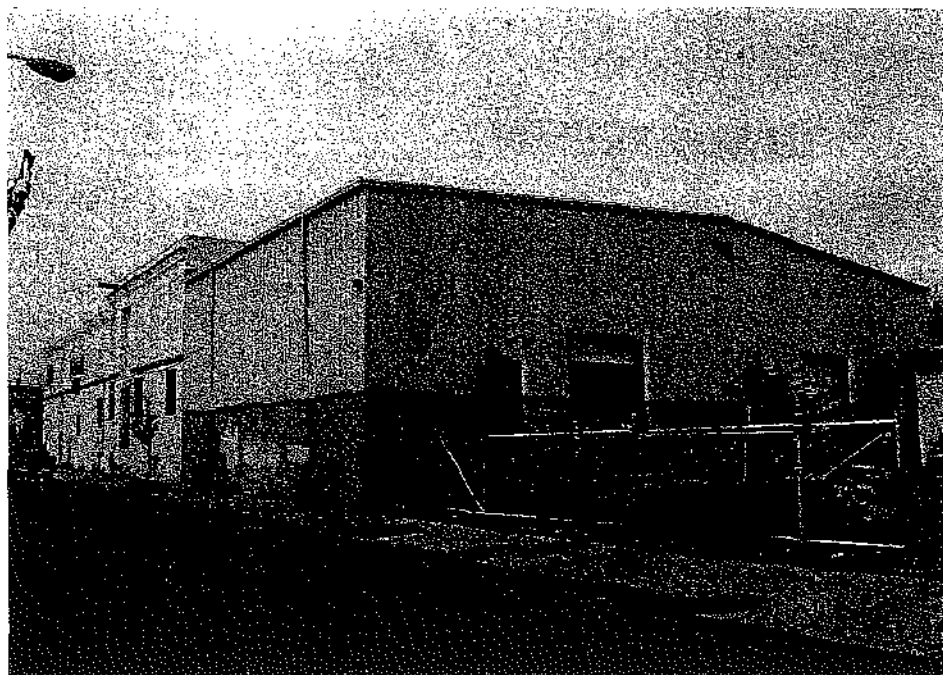
pure kettle rendered lard. In 1939 Kimball, Colwell & Company left the building. City directories list the property as vacant in 1940 but by 1950 it was occupied by a piping supplier. The primary occupant from around 1971 to 1999 was the Tri-State Automotive Company. The complex now houses W.A.L. Automotive Supplies.



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Kimball, Colwell & Company

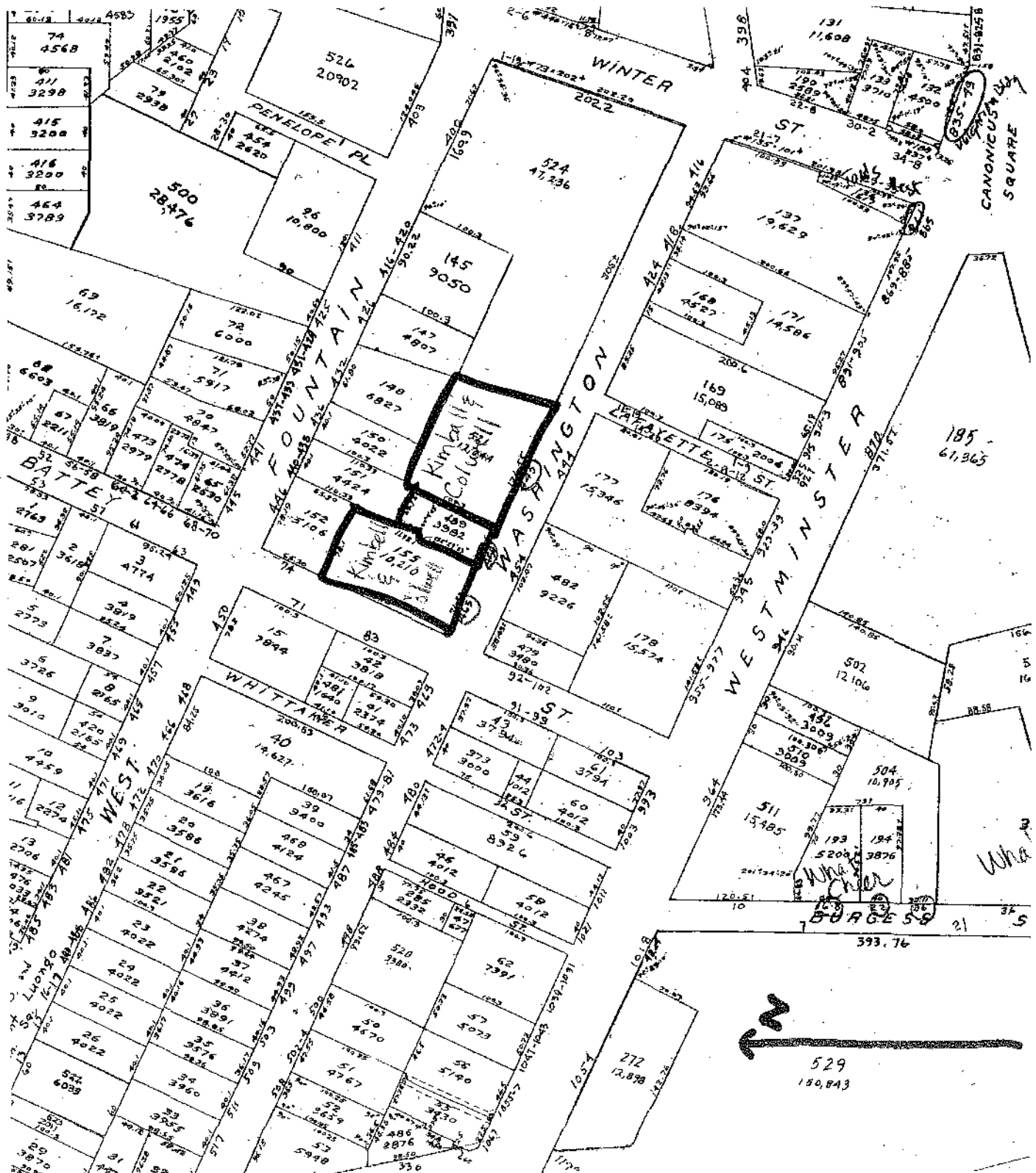
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Kimball, Colwell & Company

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American Emery Wheel Works

331 Waterman Street
1898, 1909 addition

The complex is comprised of a group of detached and interconnected one-, two-, and three-story, rectangular-block, brick structures with low pitched gable or flat roofs and segmental arched window openings. The main block of the building is a long, rectangular, three-story side-gable block set parallel to Waterman Street. The building is notable for its conical-roof, wood-frame tower set atop a projecting brick base embellished with three segmental-arch windows embellished with stone keystones. Fenestration consists of regularly-spaced, segmental-arch openings with replacement sliding windows set below fixed transoms. Metal tie rods are regularly-spaced along both the north and south elevations.

Attached to the southeast corner of this block are two, two-story, gable-roof blocks set parallel to East River Street and connected by a one-story, flat-roof block. Both blocks have similar fenestration as the three-story block. Attached to the west elevation is a one-story block identified as the Kiln Building on historic maps. A conical-shaped, brick kiln smokestack projects from the east end of the block. Projecting brick piers articulate each bay of the building. Similar fenestration is found on this block as the remainder. A paved parking lot is located to the south.

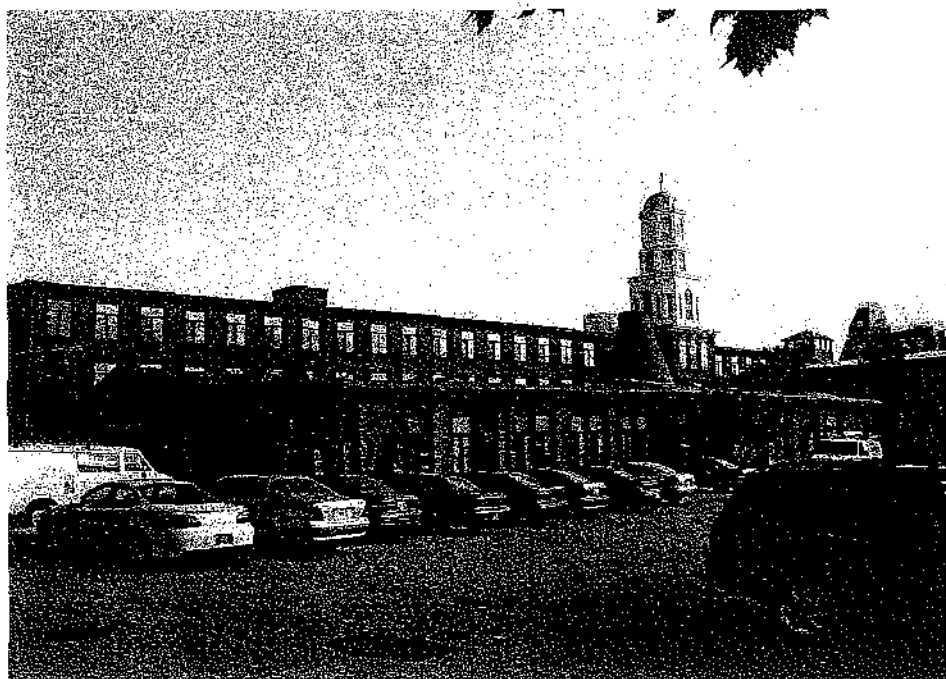
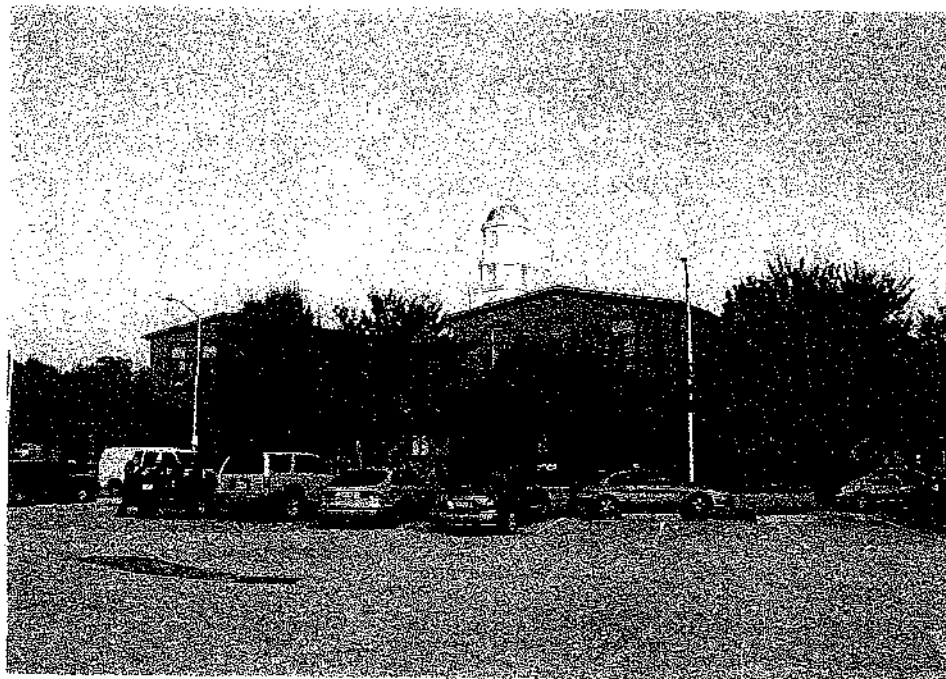
Designed by architect Knight C. Richmond, the complex was constructed in 1898. Richmond was also responsible for the design of the 1909 addition to the site. The company was headed by mechanical engineer H.A. Richmond and manufactured a full line of emery wheels and stones. The factory housed the manufacturing operation of abrasive wheels used for grinding. The 1908, 1918, and 1921 maps identify the complex as the American Emery Wheel Works. What remains of the complex today represents only half of the original complex; a large portion which stood just north of this was demolished in the 1960s for the construction of a connector and bridge across the Seekonk River. The factory had a separate engine room, complete with a sixteen-horsepower gasoline engine (the only one in the city at that time), as well as more conventional steam engines and generators. The mixing, molding, and firing of the wheels took place on the first floor, while the second floor was for finishing (which required the use of black diamonds) (Woodward 1986; RIHPHC 1981).

American Emery continued to manufacture grinding wheels, stones, and emery cloth here until 1978. The 1983 Sanborn map identifies the complex as American Grinding Wheels. The complex was purchased by developer Harold Schein in 1984 and adapted it to accommodate offices and in 1984 it reopened as Richmond Square Technology Park (*Journal* 4/20/87).

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American Emery Wheel Works

Photographs



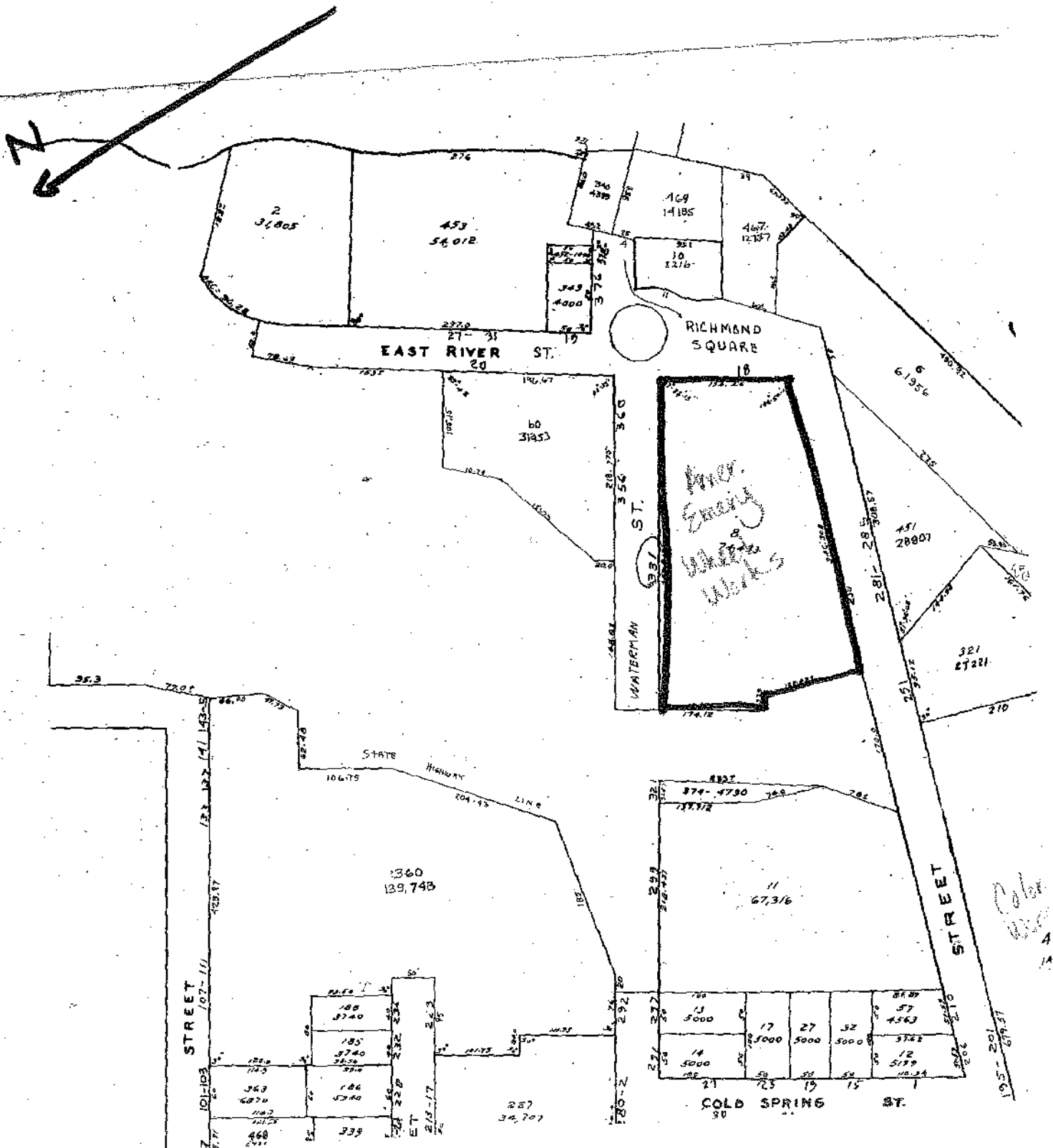
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American Emery Wheel Works

Photographs



American Emery Wheel Works



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United States Tire Company / Armstrong Tobacco Company
210 West Exchange Street
ca. 1920

A deep, two-story, brick industrial building that has engaged pilasters, concrete trim and a limited amount of decorative brick work. Projecting brick piers with concrete caps and bases articulate each bay. Windows on the first floor have been bricked in while those on the second floor consist of multi-light fixed with awning sash. The building's primary entrance is set below a metal projection and features replacement metal-and-glass doors. Vehicular entrances are located along Fox Place. The original sign for the American Tobacco Company is faded but still visible over the West Exchange Street entrance. The structure is currently vacant but in good condition.

The building was constructed ca. 1920 and appears on the 1926 map as the United States Tire Company, owned by E.T. Davis. The property was purchased by Edward T. Davis from Michael W. Norton in 1925. The property was transferred to Mollie L. Davis in 1935 and is identified as Armstrong Tobacco on the 1937 map. Armstrong Tobacco is listed as the building's occupant in both the 1950 directory and on the 1955 Sanborn map. The building continued to be occupied by a tobacco wholesaler until at least 1983 when it is identified as such on the Sanborn map of that year.

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United States Tire Company / Armstrong Tobacco Company

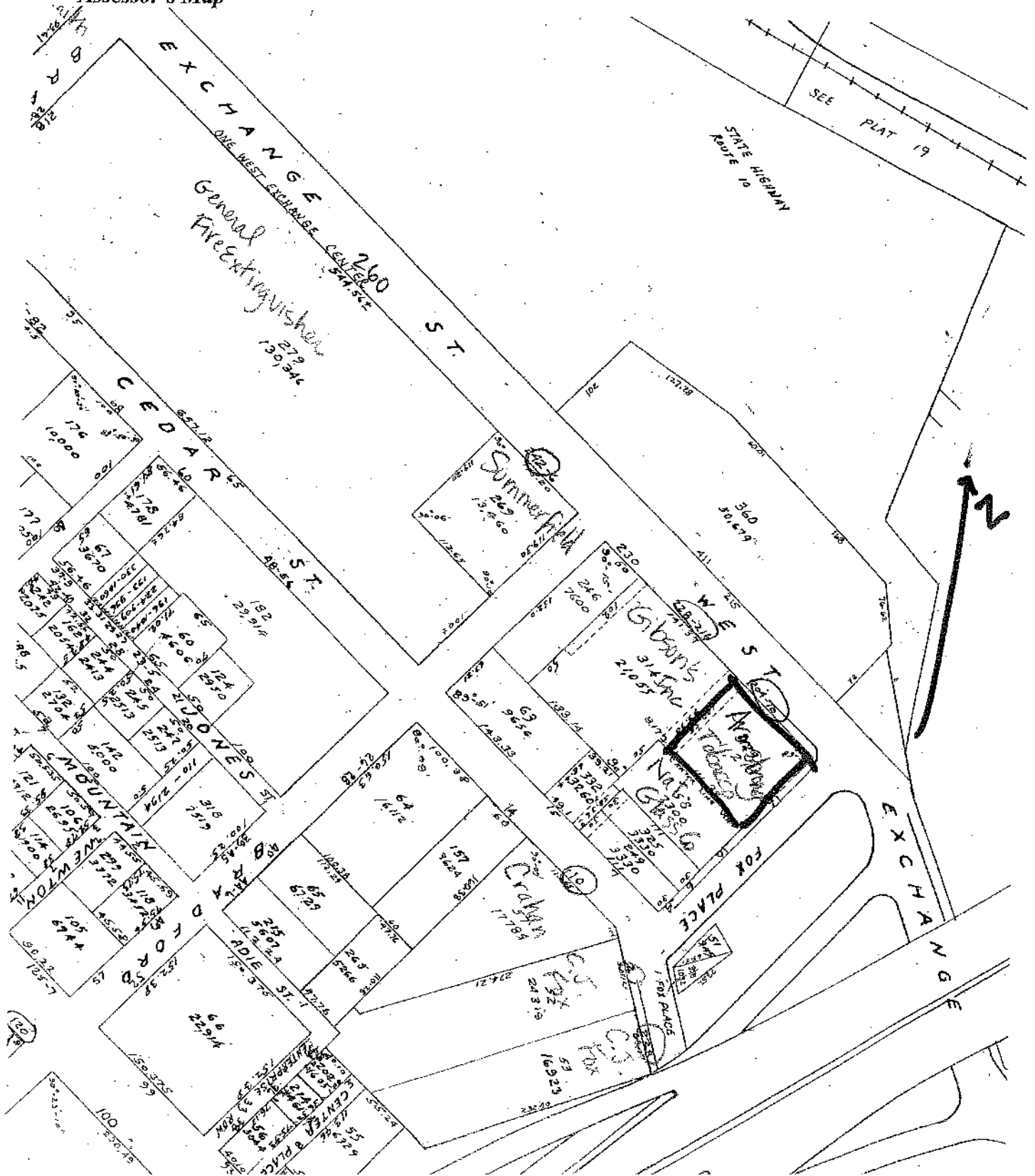
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United States Tire Company / Armstrong Tobacco Company

Assessor's Map



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Gibson's Incorporated
214 West Exchange Street
ca. 1919; *completely remodeled 2001*

It is a large, three-and-one-half-story building that has recently been extensively remodeled. The building has an end-gable roof with a large, four-part round window in the gable end. The building's primary entrance is centrally located on the façade within a recessed opening. Fenestration consists of paired and tripled, single-light sash; side elevations feature segmental-arch openings with replacement sash. A large ell projects from the rear of the building.

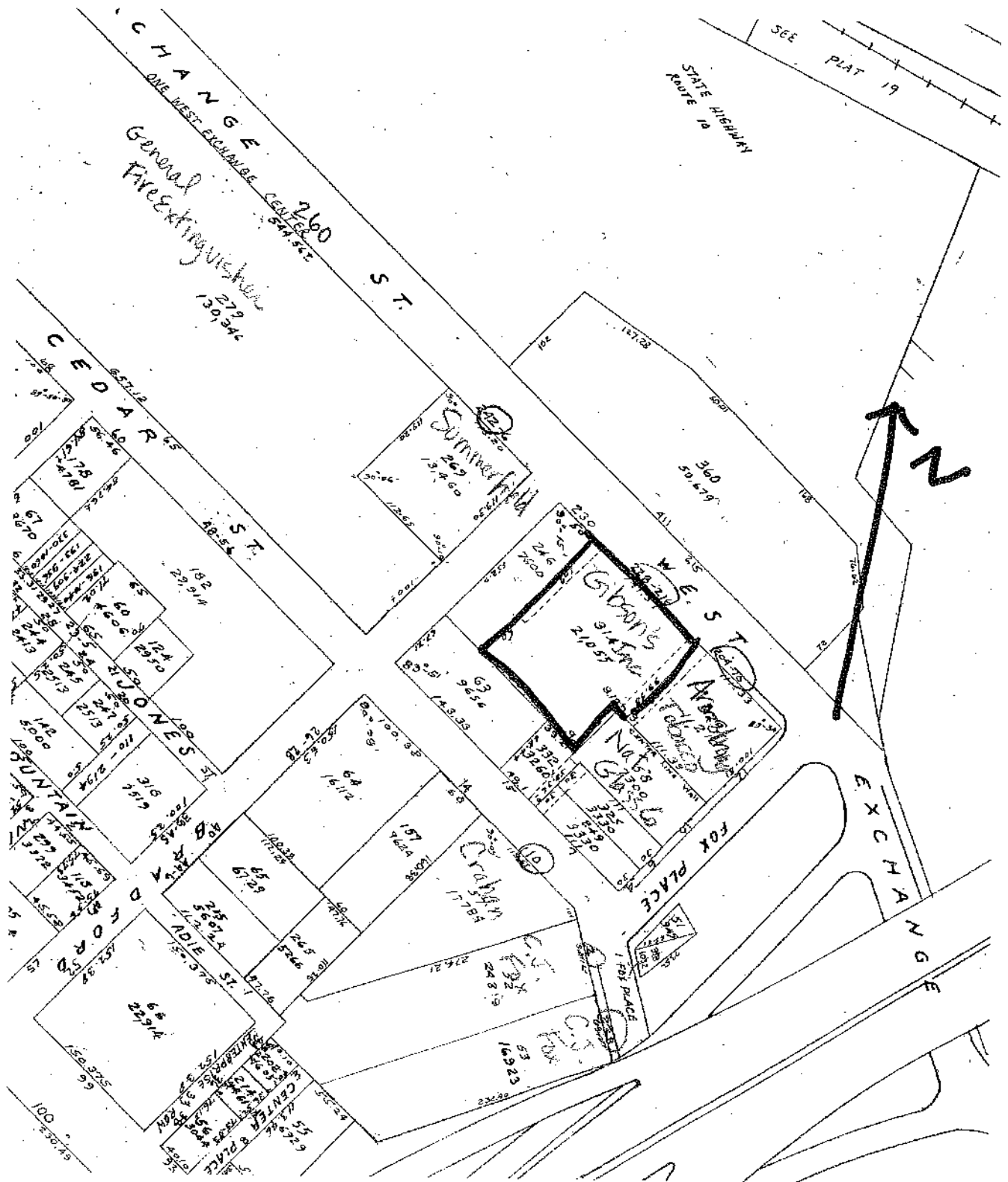
Gibson's Inc. constructed a building here in ca. 1919 when it appears on the Sanborn map of that year. The 1920 directory lists Gibson's Company at 216-220 West Exchange Street, cigar, soda, and candy store. The 1926 map shows additions to the building which was used as an office and factory for the manufacturing of ice cream and pastries. They operated from this site until about 1951 when the Norman Electric Supply company bought the property. Other owners have included: Mowbray Engraving (1967-1982); William R. Corrigan and Robert E. Hitdhen (1983-1988); Graphic Realty Partnership (1989-1996); Citizens Bank of RI; the Providence Redevelopment Agency. The building was completely remodeled in 2001. *(Due to the extent of alterations to the building, it is not included in the ICBD.)*



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Gibson's Incorporated

Assessor's Map



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Summerfield Company Building
242 West Exchange Street
ca. 1914

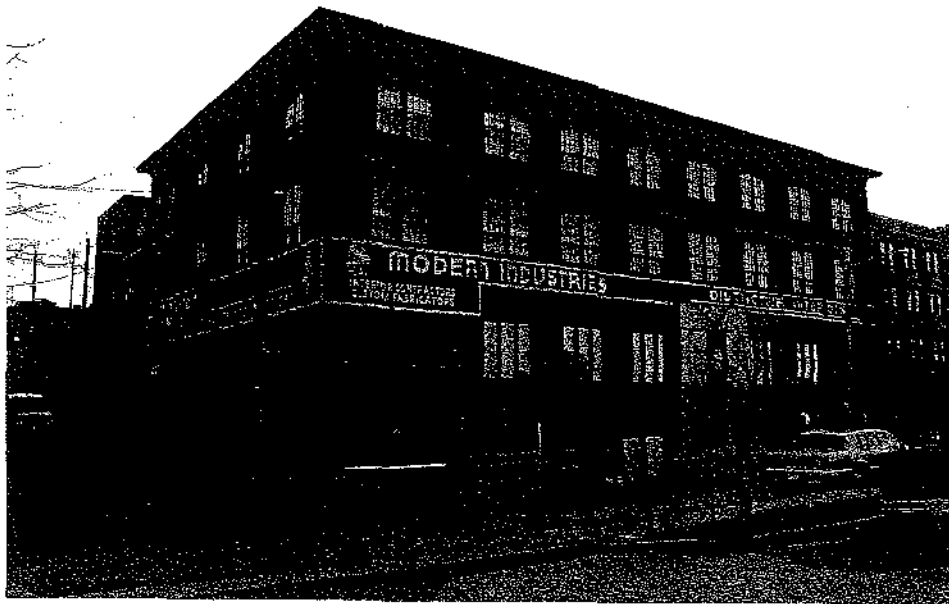
This is a three-story, flat-roof, 8-by-4-bay, brick building with a high basement and heavy granite stringcourses. The building stands on the corner of West Exchange and Bradford streets and features brick corbelling, a wide, overhanging cornice, and painted signage which identifies the building as the home of Modern Industries, Interior Contractors/Custom Fabricators. The land on which the building stands slopes up to the rear along Bradford Street. The building's primary entrance is slightly offset on the façade within a sleek moderne entryway with polished granite and marble (perhaps dating from the 1940s) and a projecting overhang. A vehicular entrance is offset in the eastern-most bay of the façade; this entrance is framed by brick pilasters. A second vehicular entrance is located within the western-most bay of the façade and features a roll top door. Fenestration consists of segmental-arch and rectangular openings with paired multi-light sash 12/8 and 16/8 windows. A one-story, flat-roof, mid-twentieth century hyphen connects the building to 260 West Exchange Street

The building was used as a warehouse in 1914 by the Summerfield Company, which was probably the Boston-based furniture retailer of the same name. In 1913, the Summerfield Company opened a store at 274 Weybosset Street. This six-story building designed by Albert Harkness is still one of the signature buildings of that downtown thoroughfare. The 1918 Sanborn map identifies the building at 242 West Exchange Street as the home of Summerfield Co. Subsequent owners of the West Exchange Street building include Luigi Lamborghini (1939) and the Modern Store Fixture Company (1946). The West Exchange Street building is now home to Modern Industries, an interior contracting firm.

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Summerfield Company Building

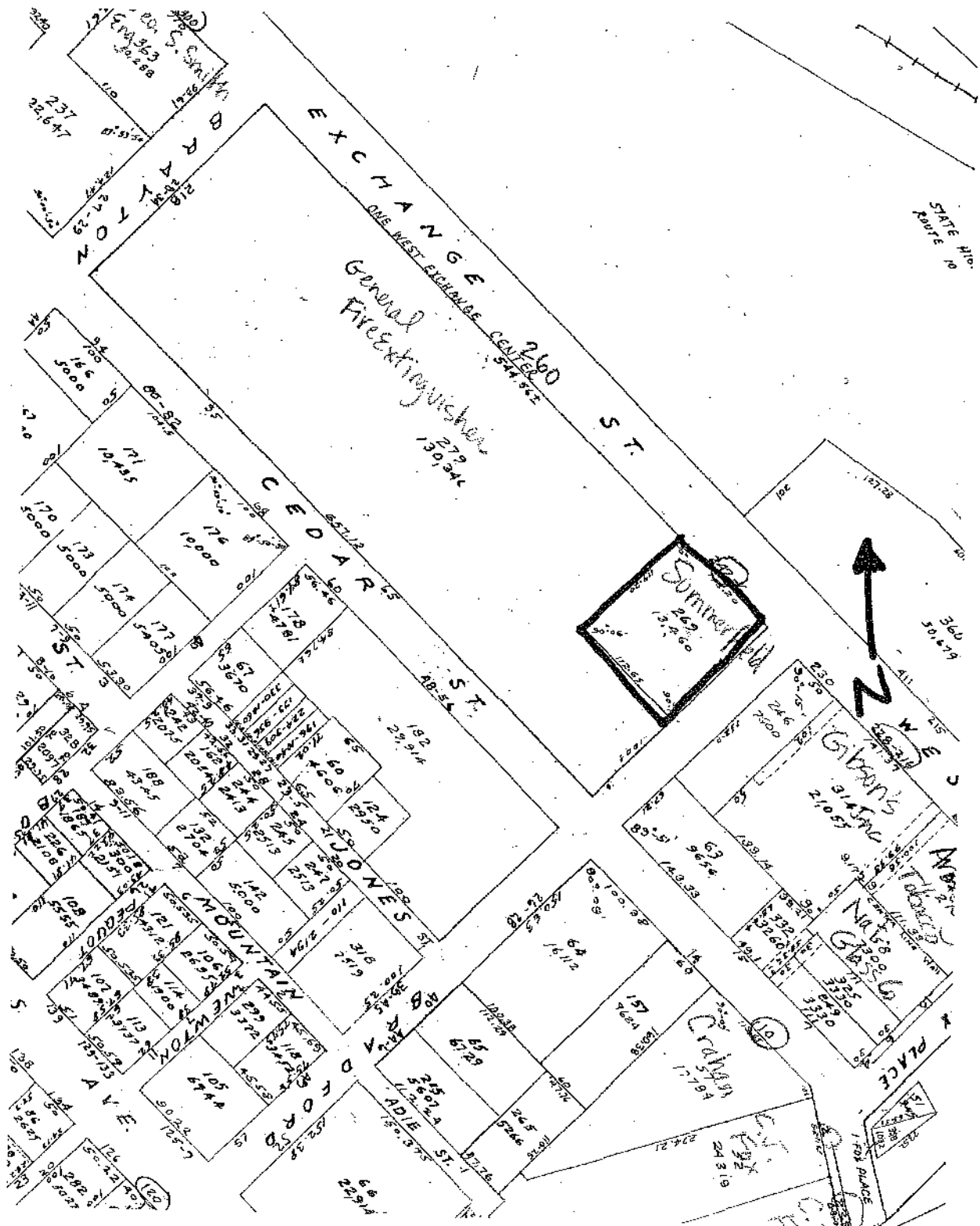
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Summerfield Company Building

Assessor's Map



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General Fire Extinguisher Company
260 West Exchange Street
ca. 1910

This is a large brick industrial building that is unusual in its use of Classical Revival decoration on the main office building. Like the Narragansett Electric South Street powerhouse (1913), the General Fire Extinguisher Company building is an industrial structure that recalls civic buildings in its use of classical elements, in this case engaged balustrades below the roof line and a stringcourse. It also has an ornamental, centrally-located curved pediment at the roofline. The main office building stands four-stories in height with an eight-bay wide facade with a central entrance comprised of a metal-and-glass door set below a fabric awning and reached by concrete steps. The main block of the building is three bays wide and is further embellished with slightly-projecting brick piers between each bay. Fenestration consists of replacement, paired, 1/1 sash set in rectangular window openings. An iron fence with brick piers marks the property's edge along West Exchange Street.

Attached to the rear (south) elevation of the building is a large, four-story, brick ell with a flat roof and replacement 1/1 windows. Historic maps show that this building was used as lab space for the firm. Attached to the east end of the main office block is a one-story, flat-roof ell used for shipping and receiving. To the west stands a one-story, brick, flat-roof hyphen which connects to a three-story, brick, flat-roof office building (272 West Exchange Street) with single, rectangular, 1/1 sash windows.

The building is located on the site of the A. Carpenter & Sons Foundry, which existed in the late nineteenth century. The company began in 1893 as General Fire Extinguisher Company, Providence. In November 1892, the Providence Steam and Gas Pipe Co. merged with several other automatic fire extinguisher manufacturers in the United States to form the General Fire Extinguisher Company. The company was organized under the laws of the state of New York with a capital of one million. The company's executive offices were at 129 and 135 Eddy Street in Providence. Other offices were located in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Buffalo, Columbus, GA, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Warren, Ohio. Frederick Grinnell, creator of the "sensitive sprinkler," served as company president from the time of its inception to his death in 1905.

The factory was moved to West Exchange Street on a large parcel on the north side of the street, adjacent to the railroad tracks. In 1901 plans for a new four-story addition to the West Exchange Street plant were announced. The company expanded once again in 1907, when it purchased the old Corliss Safe Plant in Auburn, RI from the Washburn Wire Company. By 1910, the West Exchange Street plant, which housed the company's machine shops and foundries, was almost completely converted to electric power.

In 1910 the property at 260 West Exchange Street (south side) was acquired by General Fire Extinguisher, which built this structure as a production plant. The company now owned and operated two large properties on both the north and south sides of West Exchange Street. Fire extinguishers and sprinkler systems were in high demand in Providence during the city's

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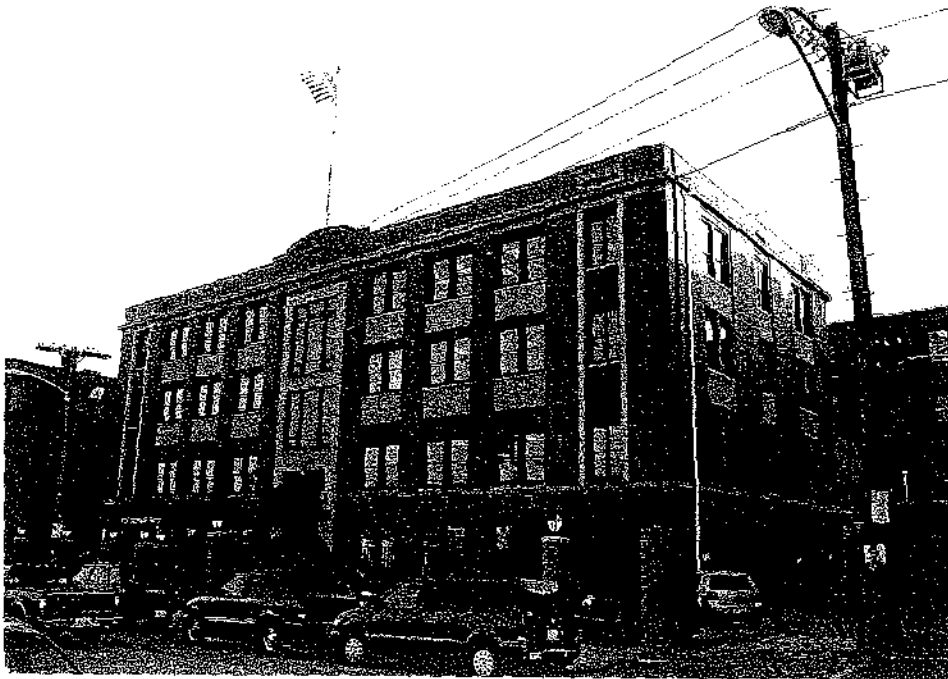
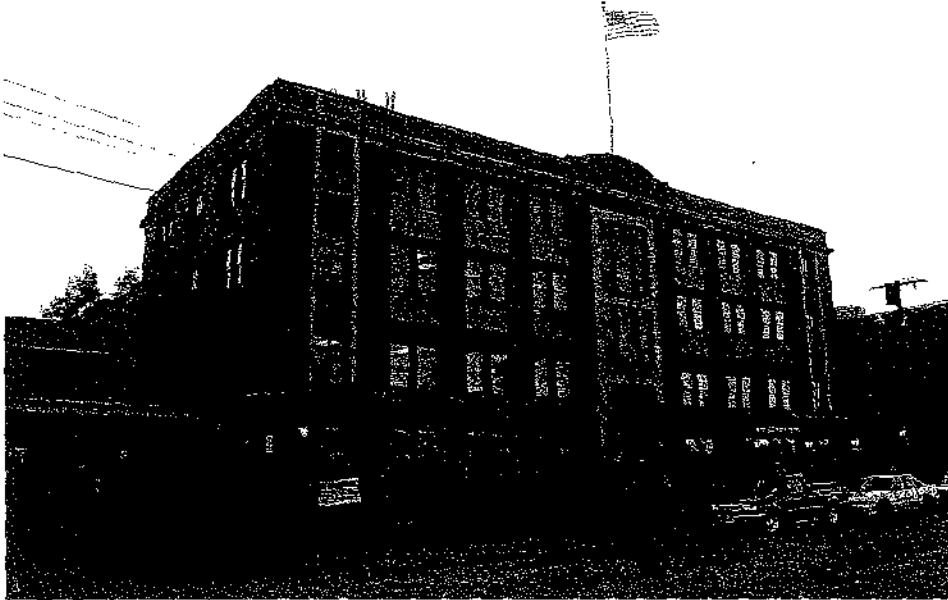
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industrial heyday, for fires were a constant concern inside factories; they spread rapidly due in part to the use of machine oil on production floors. The firm operated under the same name until 1944 when it became Grinnell Corporation, operating out of Cranston, Rhode Island. In 1969 it merged with ITT, becoming ITT Grinnell Corporation. The General Fire Extinguisher Company building has been renovated as office space.

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General Fire Extinguisher Company

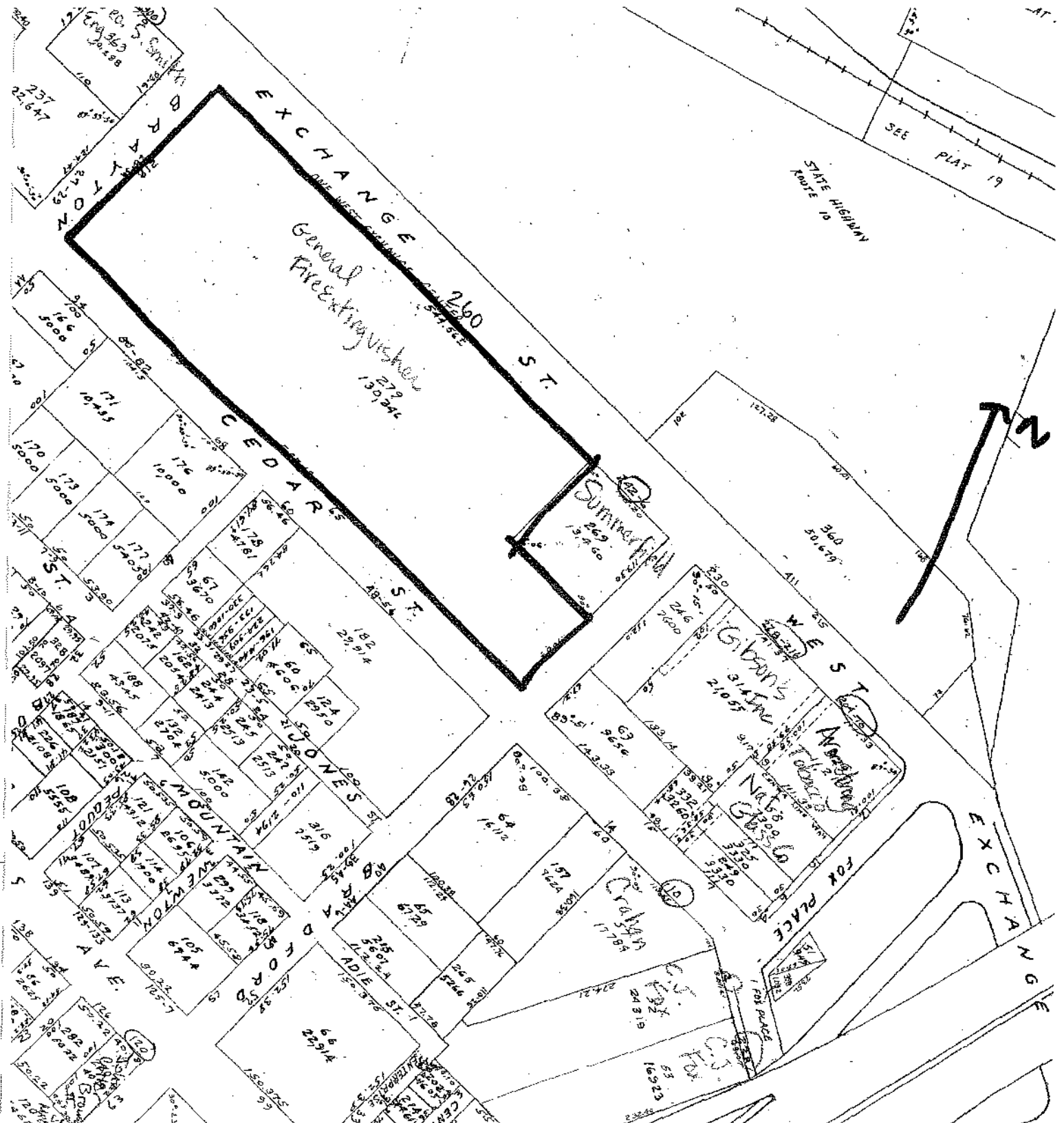
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General Fire Extinguisher Company

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George S. Smith Engraving
300 West Exchange Street
ca. 1893

It is a two-story, flat-roof, brick structure with a raised basement illuminated by square, 1/1 windows with stone lintels and sills. Ornamental brick work is confined to a tapering cornice and the building is further embellished with granite trim and several segmental-arch window openings. An offset pedestrian entrance is located on the Brayton Street elevation, within a recessed opening topped by a granite lintel. Secondary entrances are located on the rear elevation, reached by a flight of concrete steps with a simple railing. Fenestration is comprised of rectangular openings with replacement 1/1 sash windows in bands of three on the West Exchange Street elevation.

The building housed George Smith Engraving Company, a printing firm. It was first noted in a business directory at West Exchange and Brayton in 1893. The building appears on the 1908 Providence City Atlas. The first floor was originally utilized for engraving and the second floor was originally utilized for printing. The company was incorporated in Rhode Island in 1911. No drastic changes have been made to the exterior of the building even though it was utilized by a variety of businesses. Hilton-Davis Clerical Company occupied the building from 1955 to around 1965; Faco Metal Products was housed at that location from 1970 to 1985. Napier Jewelry Company utilized the building around the year 1990. The structure has been renovated and now serves as office space for Durkee, Brown, Vivieros, & Werenfels Architects and other firms.

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George S. Smith Engraving

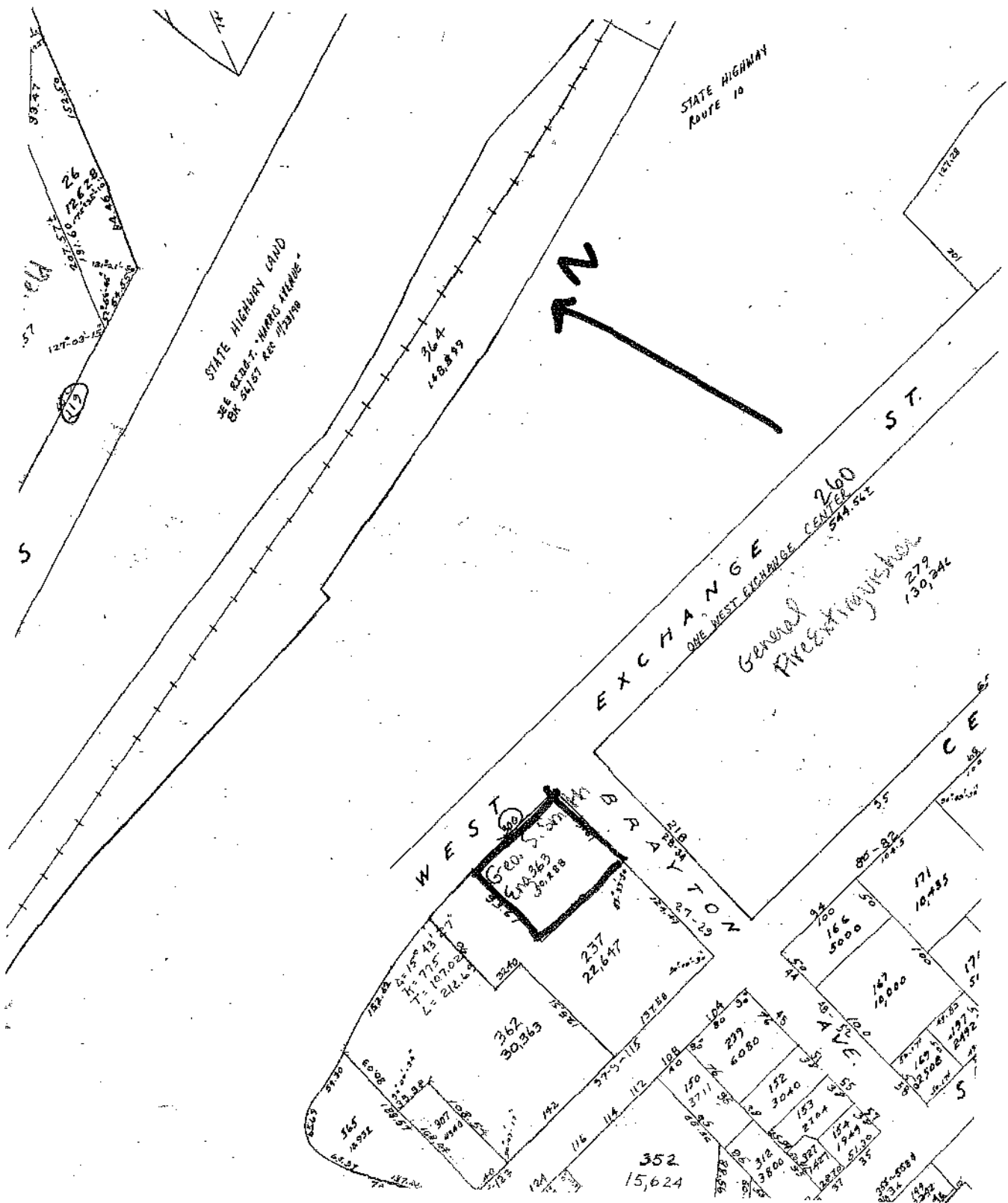
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George S. Smith Engraving

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Rhode Island Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
372 West Fountain Street
1925

It is a two-story, five-bay-wide, flat-roof, brick building set on the south side of West Fountain Street. The building is embellished with an arched parapet, decorative brick work, a heavy cornice with Spanish tile roof and large, decorative brackets. A concrete panel bearing the date 1925 is centrally located along the roof line. Pedestrian entrances are located on the two end bays of the façade and feature replacement doors set below transoms. A vehicular entrance is centrally located on the façade, within a segmental-arch opening with keystone. Fenestration is comprised of rectangular, multi-light/1 sash windows set below 4-light transoms. A small, one-story, flat-roof ell (late 20th century) projects from the west side of the building. A concrete block ell projects from the southwest corner.

The Rhode Island Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals moved to 372 West Fountain Street in 1925. According to city directories, the RISPCA was previously housed in buildings on Westminster Street and Market Square. In 1981 The Rhode Island Society for Prevention of Cruelty left this location to move to East Providence. The building was left vacant afterward and is currently for lease.

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Rhode Island Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

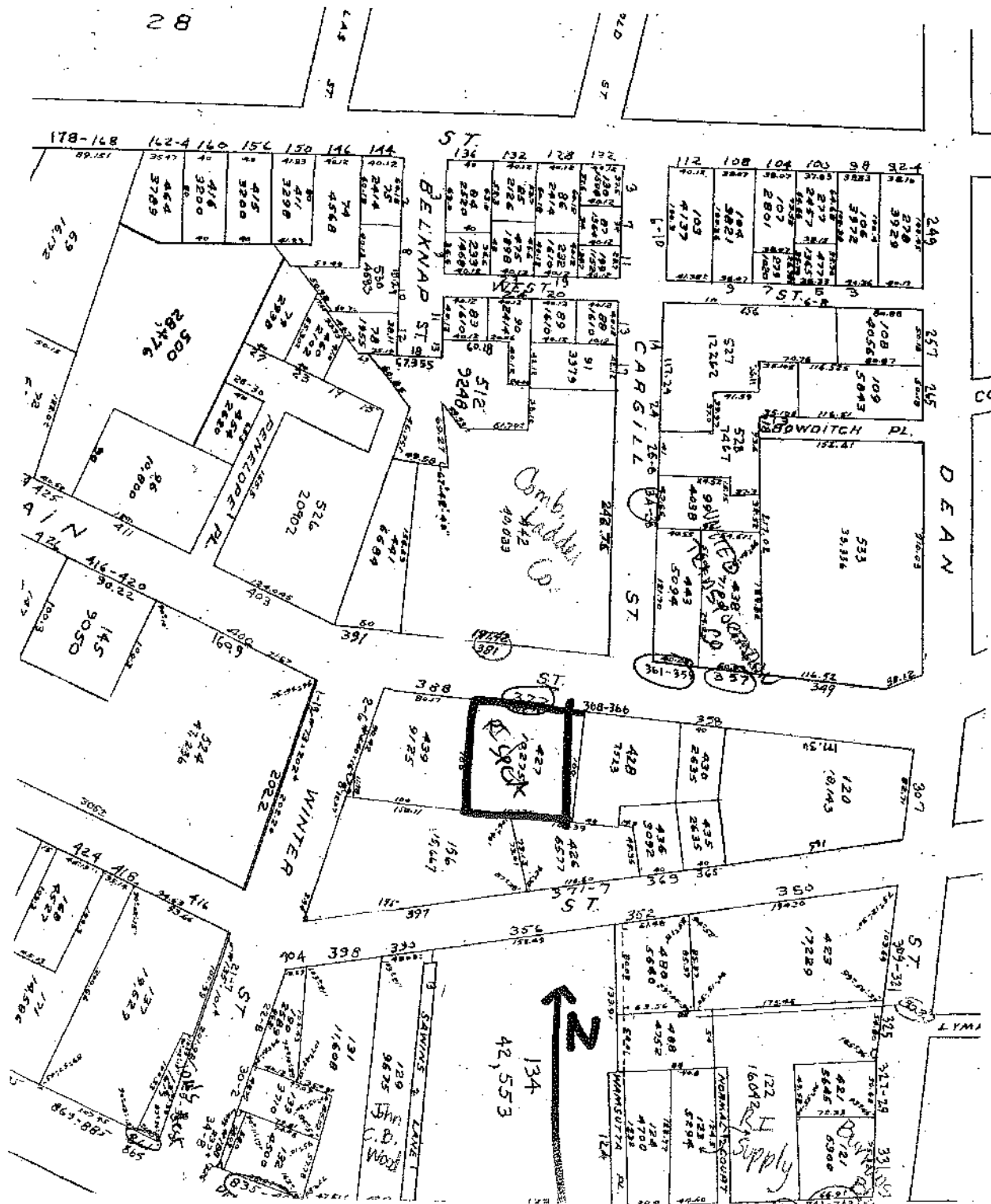
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Rhode Island Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

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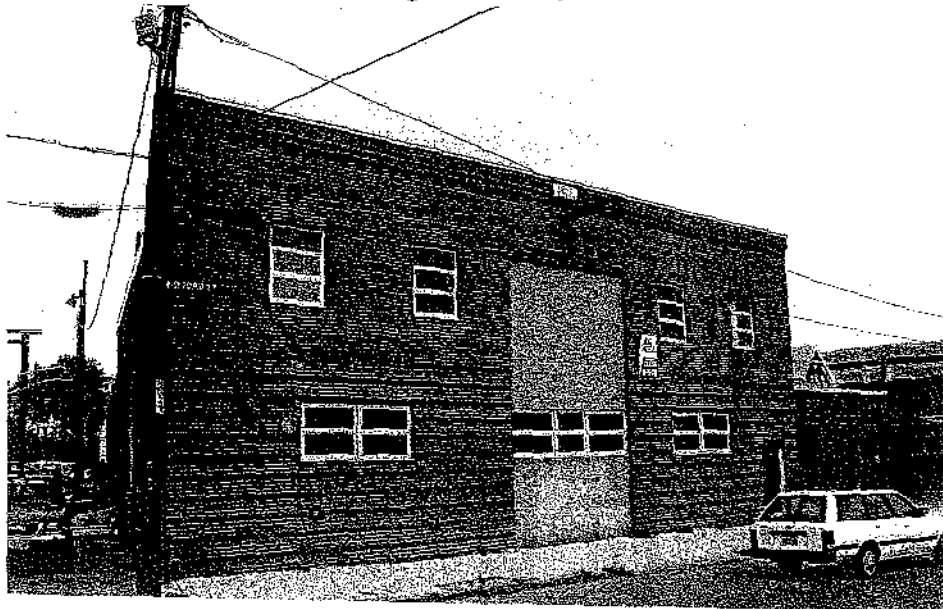
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Combination Ladder Company
381 West Fountain Street
ca. 1895

Combination Ladder is comprised of several one- and two-story, brick structures. A large, one- to two-story, flat-roof block stands at the corner of West Fountain Street and Cargill Street. Due to the topographical changes, the building stands one-story in height at the rear and two-stories in height at the West Fountain street end. This block features an altered, centrally-located, vehicular entrance that has been bricked in and has an offset pedestrian entrance comprised of a metal-and-glass door. Fenestration is comprised of rectangular window openings with modern 1/1 sash on the façade with stone lintels and sills. Segmental-arch window openings with modern 1/1 sash and small, rectangular multi-light sash are located on the Cargill Street elevation. The rear elevation of this block features bricked in window openings.

Attached to the west elevation of this block is a one-story, flat-roof, brick structure with a band of small, multi-light sash. Further west stands a two-story, brick, flat-roof structure with an oversized bricked-in vehicular entrance offset on the façade (south elevation). This block features replacement windows that are visibly smaller than the original fenestration. The structure is embellished with bands of brick corbelling at the cornice line and splayed brick lintels and the date "1905." A one-story, rear ell projects from the north elevation of this block. A one-story, hip-roof, asphalt-sided shed/garage stands on the property.

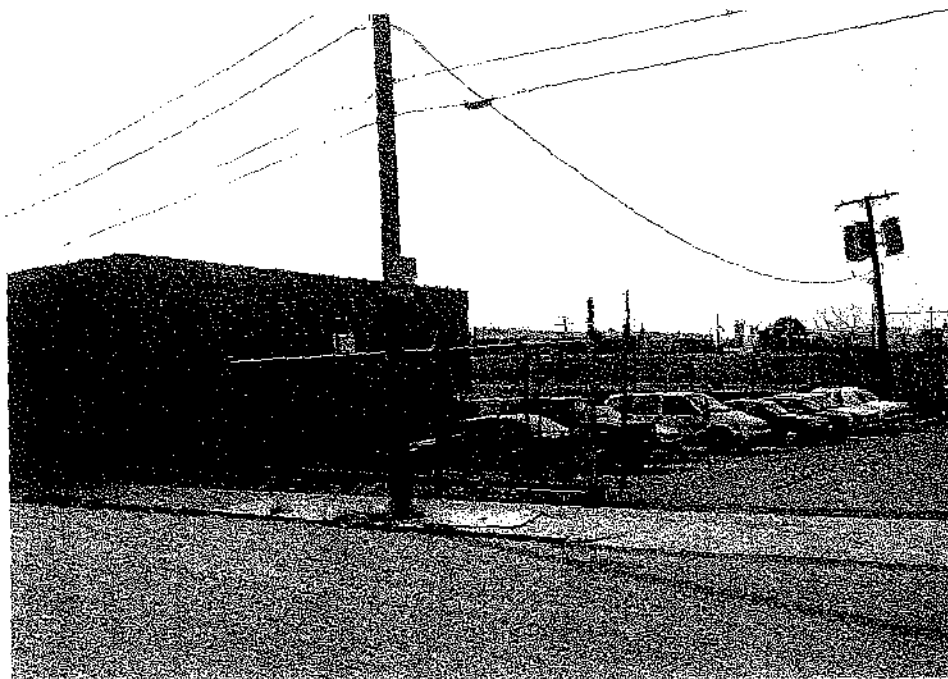
The first mention of the Combination Ladder Company was in a Providence business directory dating back to 1884 when the firm was listed at 300 Fountain Street. The firm is later listed at 366 and 399 West Fountain Street. The 1908 map identifies the occupants of this property as the Fountain Society, referring to the Rawson Fountain Society, which owned the property since 1887. Combination Ladder Co., Inc. purchased the property in 1923 and remained here through to 1954. The company manufactured wood and iron fire escape ladders, basket seat chairs, rocking horses, lawn settlers, Boys clipper sleds, snow shovels, steps, Whitener's horses, clothes horses, revolving clothes dryers, wash benches, hitching and clothing posts, painters' roof boards, ladder hook and etc. The firm continued to manufacture fire department apparatus and supplies at this site until 1954. The building is currently for lease.



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Combination Ladder Company

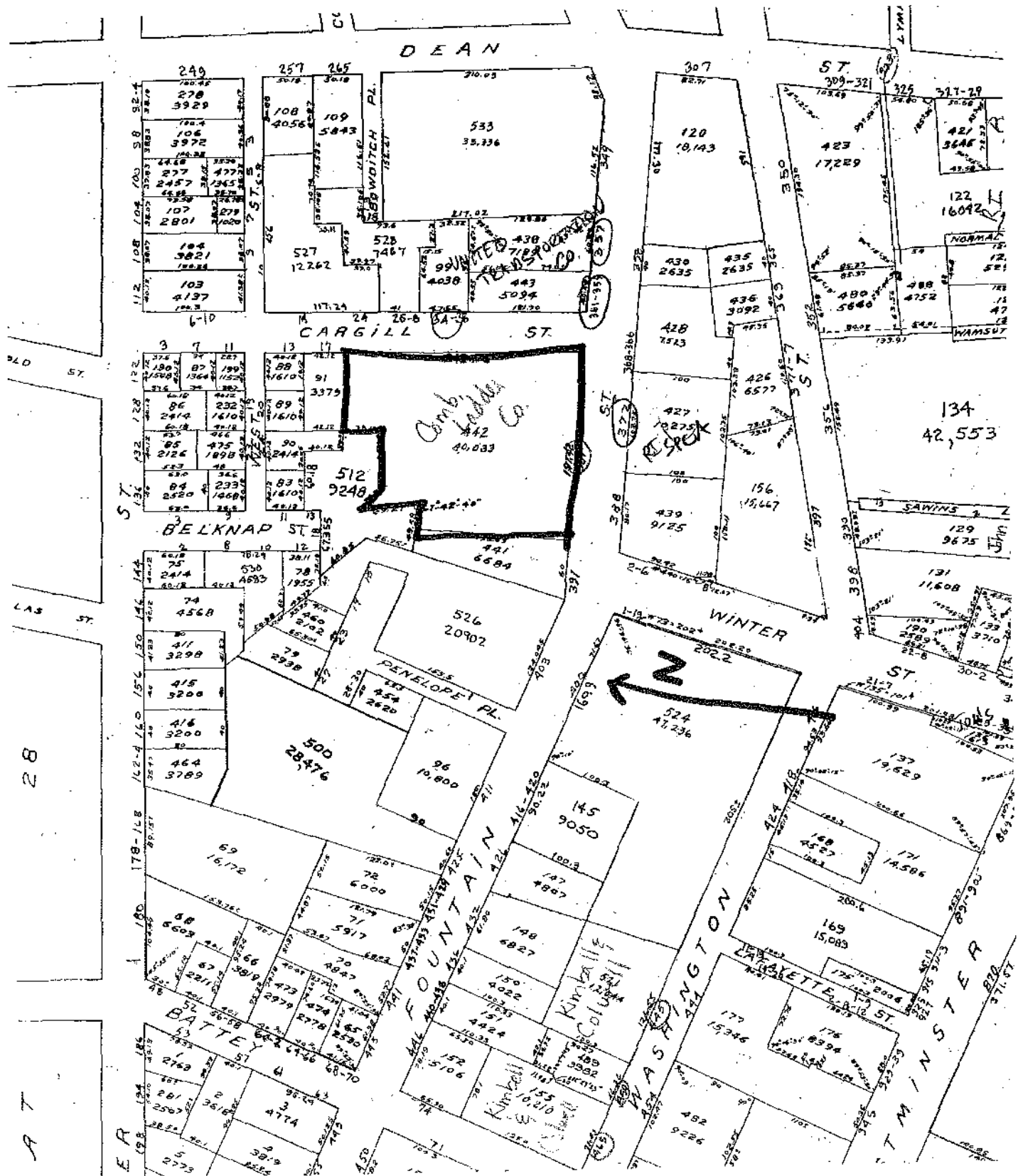
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Combination Ladder Company

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The Foxon Company Building
233, 235 West Park Street
1924

235 West Park Street is a one-story, flat-roof, brick structure set on the north side of West Park Street. The building features brick corbelling at the cornice, three-light basement windows, stone sills and lintels, and a brick chimney. Three pedestrian entrances are located on the building's façade. Fenestration is comprised of rectangular openings with 6/6 and 1/1 sash windows.

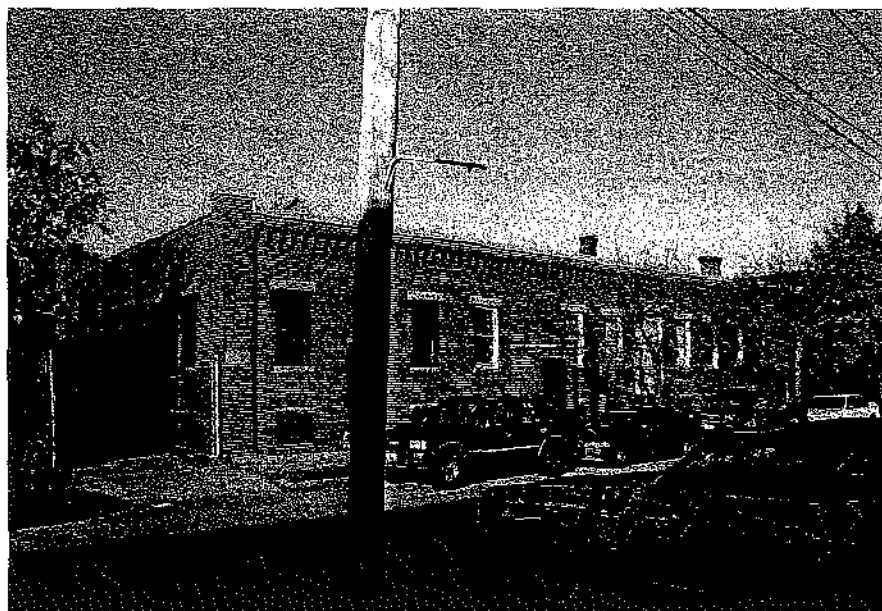
To the east stands 233 West Park Street, a two-story, flat-roof, brick structure with an offset pedestrian entrance located within a recessed opening in the west bay of the façade. Signage identifies the structure as The Foxon Company/Labels/Tags/Soft Wraps/Displays. Fenestration is comprised of large, rectangular openings with multi-light, metal, fixed and awning sash windows. Windows on the first floor have been filled in with concrete block and small, replacement sash windows. The two buildings are connected by a one-story, flat-roof hyphen with signage reading: "Foxon Packaging Corp. Shipping & Receiving."

According to *The Book of Rhode Island*, the two-story plant was constructed in 1924 by the Foxon Company for the manufacture of high-grade labels. The company was known for manufacturing fancy golden labels first used by perfumers and confectioners. Mr. A. Karl Paul was hired a company manager in 1916 and in 1920 secured control of the company, serving as treasurer and general manager. Foxon purchased the 233 West Park Street property in 1924 and built the two-story building that same year. The building's 14,000 square feet of floor space was filled with specially designed, imported machinery which automatically printed, embossed and made die-cuts in a single operation. The company soon grew to be the largest plant of its kind in the country, employing eighty persons. The company purchased the adjoining parcel in 1934 from the Alberanne Realty Company. Both lots were acquired by William D. Ewing in 1993.

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The Foxon Company Building

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The Foxon Company Building

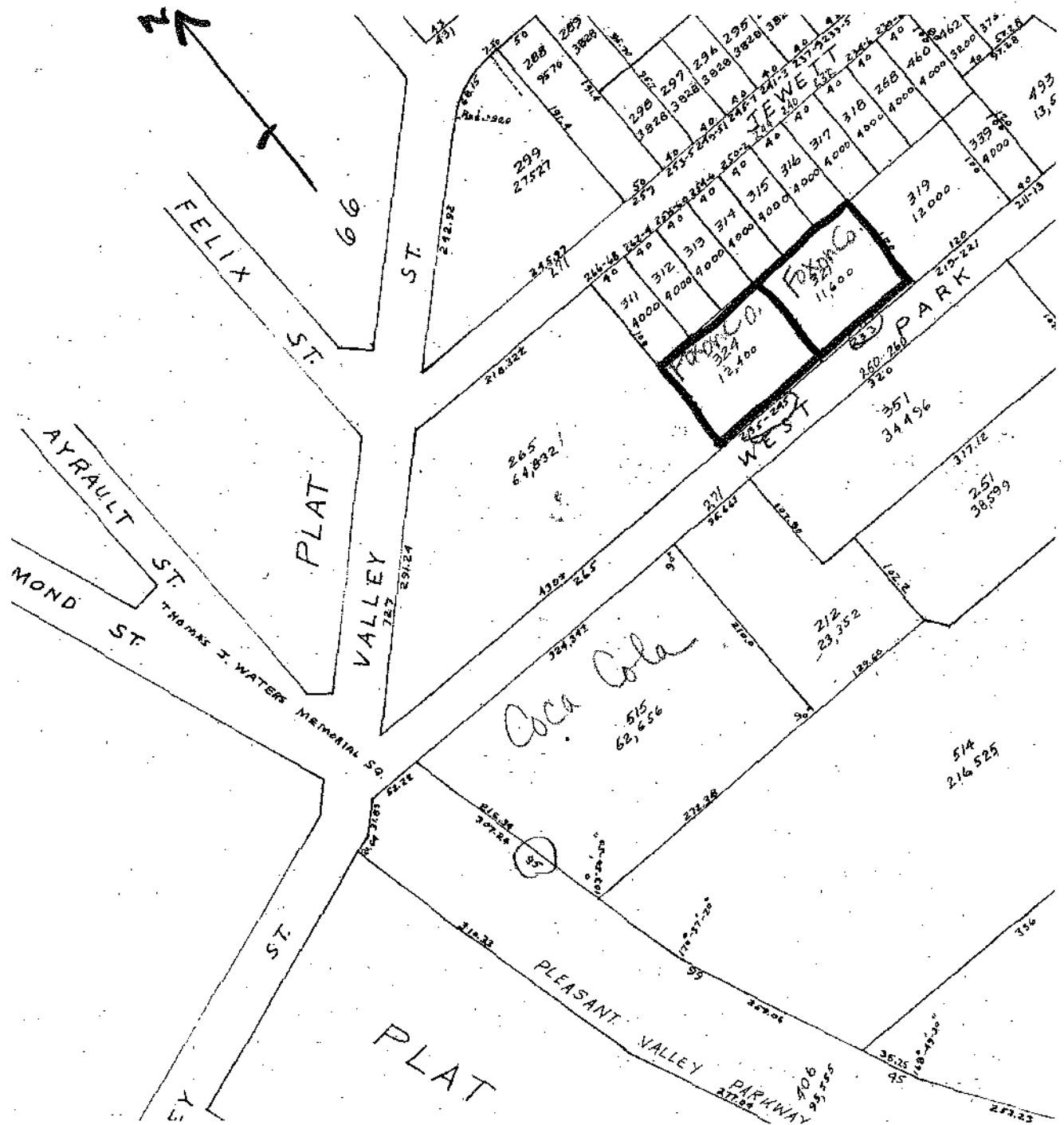
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The Foxon Company Building

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Providence Tool Company
148 West River Street
1861 and later

The Providence Tool complex consists of a two-story brick structure facing West River Street. This part of the complex, which dates to the Civil War, is characterized by intricate brick corbelling and a striking Italianate tower with arch windows. Other parts of the complex include a large three-story brick addition to the west and a number of small brick structures with monitor and gable roofs, as well as several post-World War II prefabricated metal sheds. The two-story block features rectangular window openings with a combination of 6/6 sash, 6/6 sash set below fixed, 6-light sash, and openings filled in with glass block; all with simple lintels and sills. The three-story tower features brick corbelling, a bracketed cornice and round-arch window openings. The three-story ell features segmental-arch window openings with a combination of multi-light sash and partially filled in openings with small replacement windows. A paved parking area is located to the east.

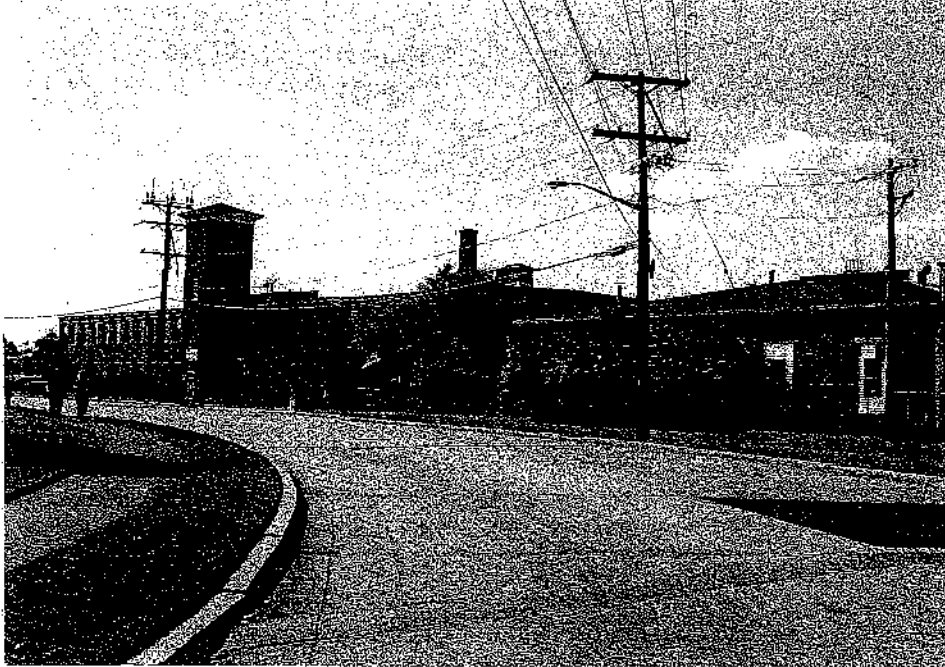
The Providence Tool Company manufactured rifles for the Union Army during the Civil War at this site. At another facility on Wickenden Street (since demolished) it also produced sewing machines. In 1883, the company was split in two: the Household Sewing Machine Company and the Rhode Island Tool Company, the latter of which continued to operate in the West River Street building. Later in the company's history, it turned from producing rifles to making machine bolts and forgings (RIHPHC data sheet; Woodward 1986; Kulik 1978; RIHPHC 1981).

R.I. Tool Company still uses the building as a factory today. J. Vingi and Son, Inc., a wholesale produce company, occupies part of the complex. The Providence Tool complex is now one of the few surviving historic mill sites in the southern West River area, which was once home to the Corliss Steam Engine Company (146 West River Street) and the Silver Spring Bleaching and Dyeing Company (387 Charles Street – not extant).

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Providence Tool Company

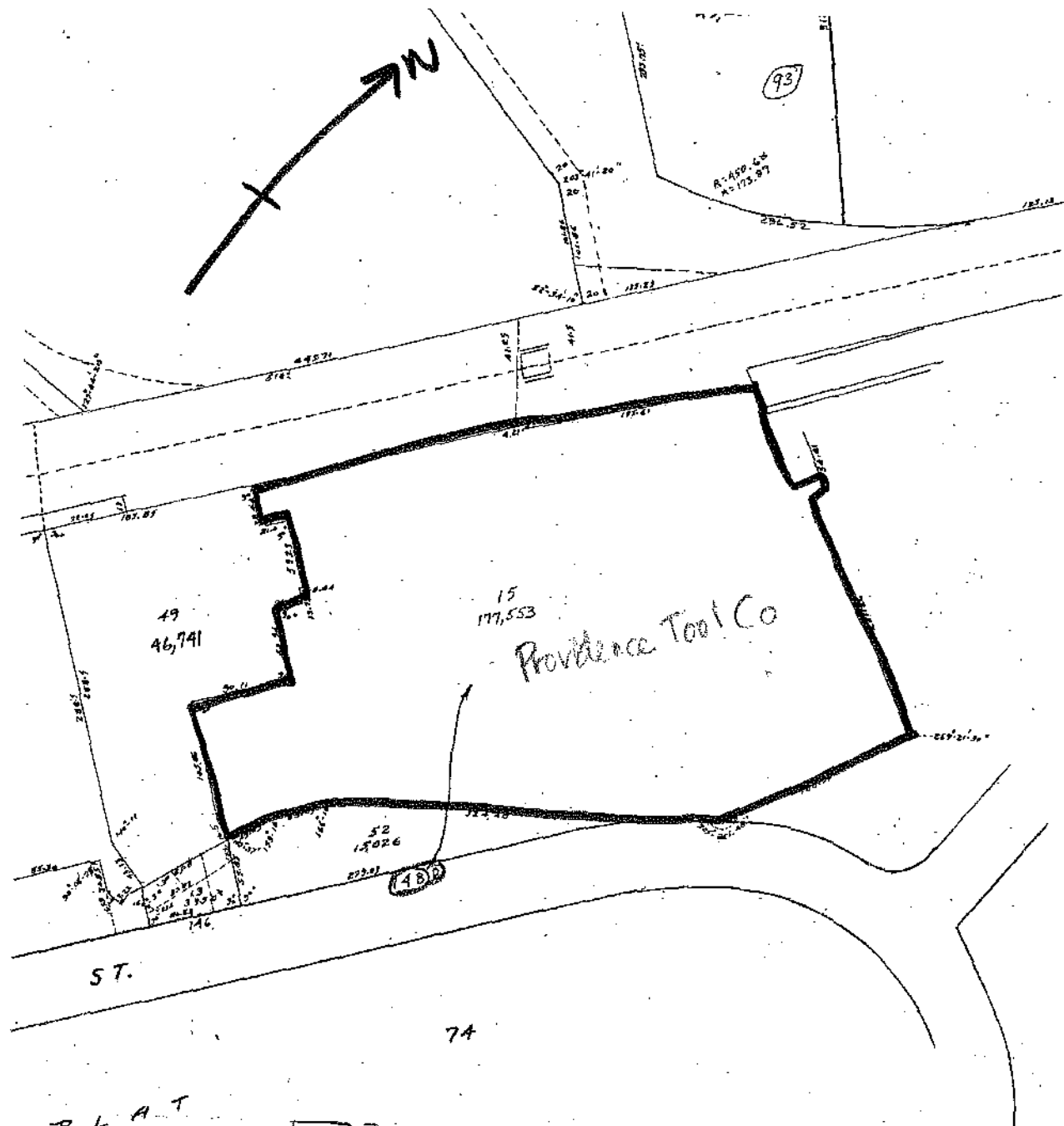
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Providence Tool Company

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PLAT

PLAT 100

PROVIDENCE, R.I.

Showing parcels of real estate as assessed, DEC. 31, 2000
SCALE 1"=80'

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Providence Gas Company / Wilfred J. Paquin's Storage
42 Westfield Street
ca. 1859

It is a flat-roof, brick, cylindrical gasholder set on the south side of Westfield Street. According to an existing RIHPHC data sheet for the property, the gasholder has lost its original dome and a reinforced concrete floor has been added to the second floor level. The structure features projecting brick piers and rectangular window openings with a combination of multi-light metal sash and 1/1 sash windows. Numerous window openings have been bricked in. A painted sign on the structure reads: "Paquin's," referring to the occupant of the property in the second quarter of the twentieth century. A one-story, flat-roof, concrete block ell projects from the south end of the structure; a one-story, brick, flat-roof ell projects from the east end.

This building was originally constructed and utilized by the Providence Gas Company in 1859. The company retained ownership of the site through to 1907. The 1919 map identifies the structure as vacant with no roof. Wilfred J. Paquin purchased the site in 1930 and he used it for his storage business operations which included packing, crating, shipping, and long distance moving. Wilfred J. Paquin died in 1944 and the business continued to operate from this location through to at least 1954.

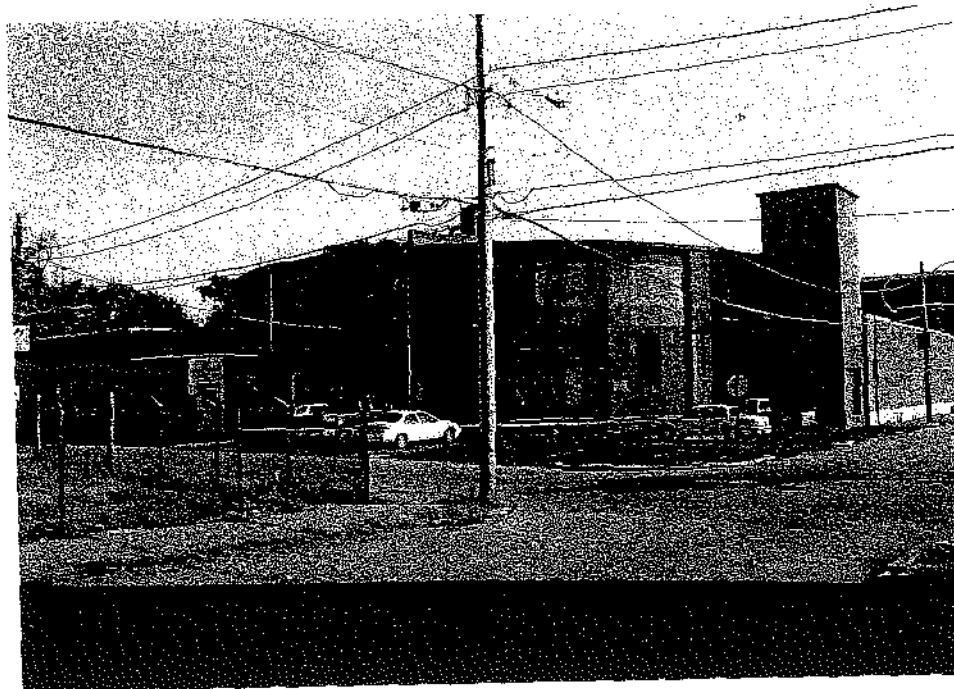
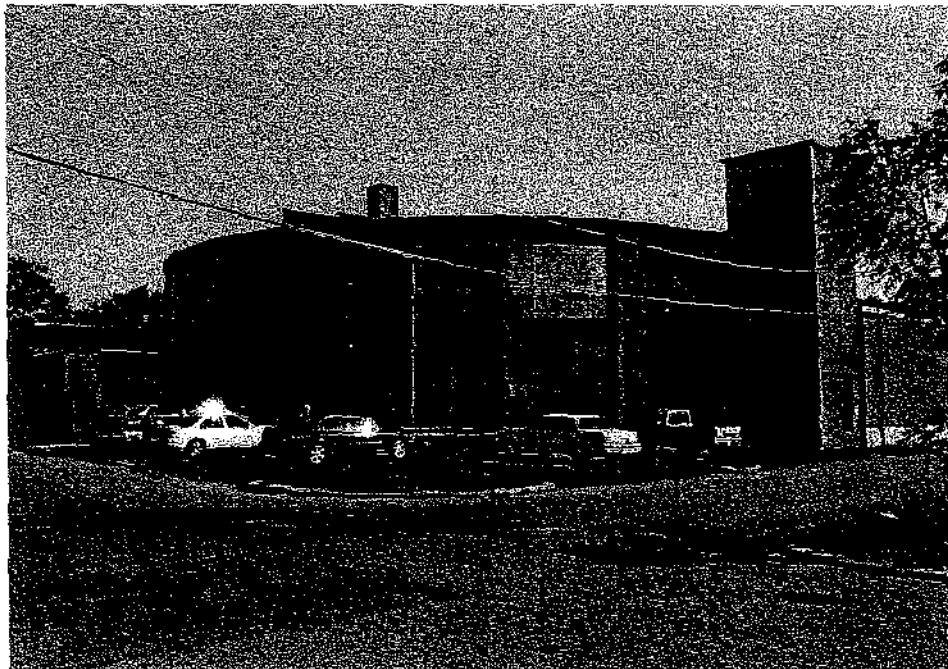
Lewis and Solomon Korn purchased the building in 1954 and used it for their coal distributing business and their Safeway Heating business. The Korn family managed their business from this location through 1978. Large additions were made to the Sprague Street and rear side of the buildings between 1937 and 1956. The current owner of the building is Safeway Electric Motor Company Inc.

This property includes a mid-nineteenth century gasometer building (Providence Gas Co.) with some undistinguished additions. RIHPHC states that although modified, the gasometer appears to be eligible for National Register listing by virtue of its rarity and its associations with an early period of gas distribution, before centralized production and distribution.

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Providence Gas Co. / Wilfred J. Paquin's Storage

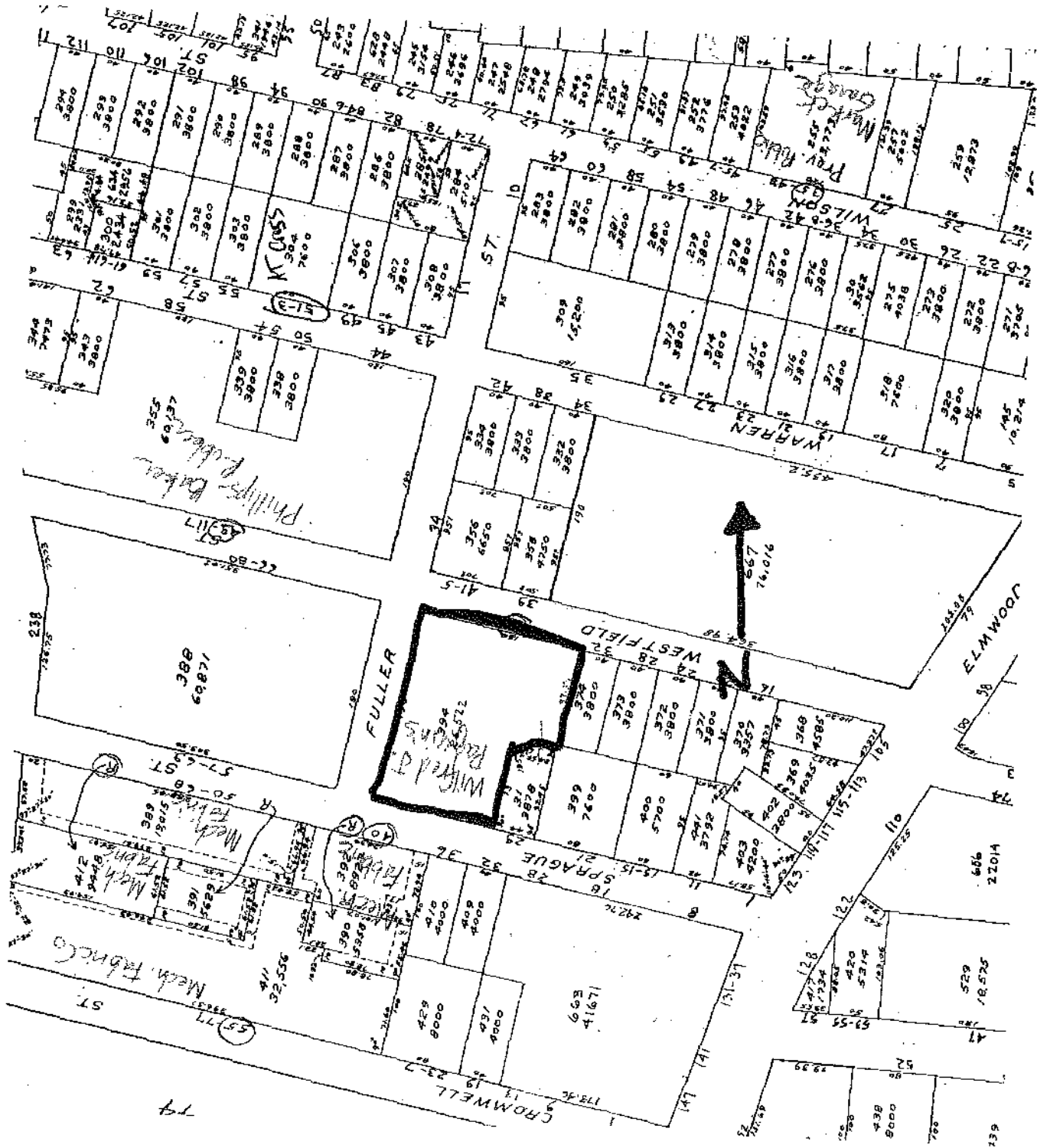
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Providence Gas Co. / Wilfred J. Paquin's Storage

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Bourn Rubber Co. / Phillips Baker Rubber Co.
49 Westfield Street
ca. 1902

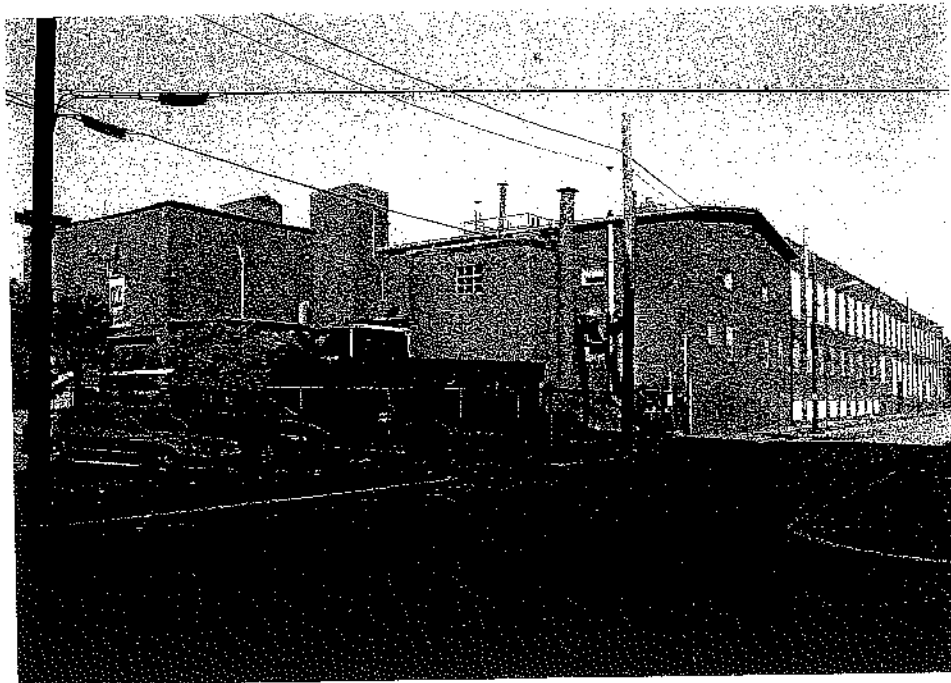
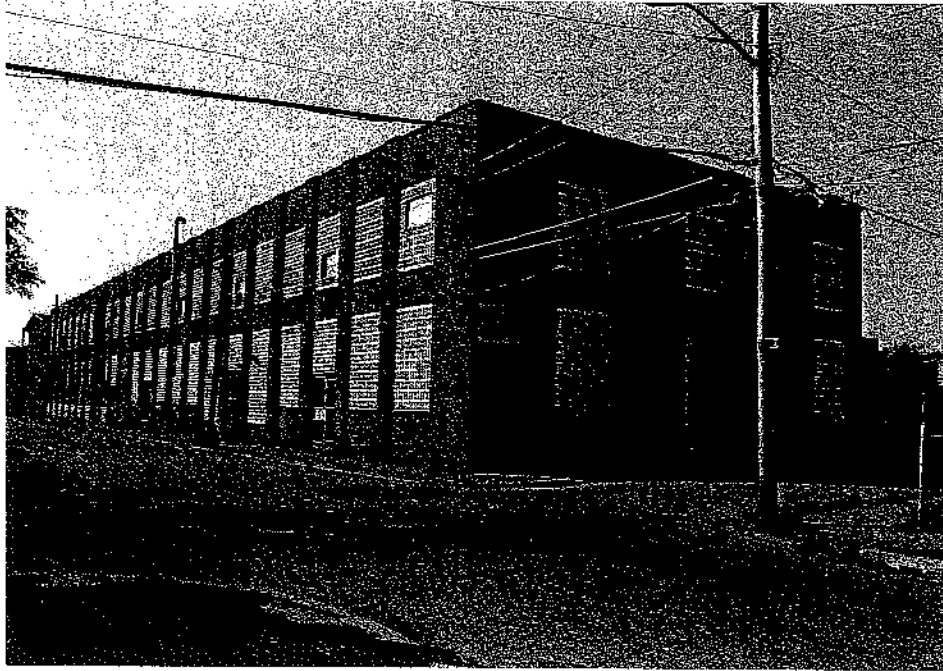
It is a large brick complex comprised of a series of one- and two-story, flat-roof structures set on the block between Westfield (south), Harrison Street (west), Warren Street (north), and Fuller Street (east). The earliest of the structures is a two-and-one-half-story, end-gable structure which is set perpendicular to Westfield Street at the western end of the lot. The structure features a two-story, flat-roof ell on its west elevation that according to historic maps was used for shipping and vulcanizing. A three-story, flat-roof stair tower is located at the intersection of these two blocks. The gable-roof block features segmental-arch window openings that have either been filled in completely or feature a combination of glass block and modern sash. Attached to the east elevation is a later (ca. 1930) two-story, flat-roof structure with projecting brick piers between each bay. This block runs parallel to Westfield Street and extends east to Fuller Street. Large rectangular window openings have been filled in with decorative concrete block. Pedestrian entrances are located along the Westfield (south) elevation of the building; a vehicular entrance with metal roll top door is centered on the building's four-bay Fuller Street elevation. Attached to the rear (north) of this block is a one-story, flat-roof ell (pre-1919) with the same decorative concrete block infilled window openings.

The complex was constructed ca. 1902 for use by the Phillips Baker Rubber Company (*see entries for 66 and 77 Bucklin Street*). According to assessor's records for the property, Augustus O. Bourn of Bristol, RI acquired the property in 1899. Bourn went on to establish the Bourn Rubber Company. The 1919 Sanborn map identifies this property as the Bourn Rubber Company, showing a large brick structure on the site (two-story structure at western end of the property) used for stenciling, storage, packing and shipping, and rubber boot manufacturing, as well as a collection of wood-frame structures (not extant) at the east end of the site and a one-story masonry building (extant) identified as the receiving room. The wood-frame structures (not extant) were used as a receiving room, cloth room, and cut and varnish room. The complex was added onto over the years with the removal of the wood-frame structures and the addition of one- and two-story brick structures to the east. By 1944, the property was owned and occupied by the Goodyear Footwear Corporation, who had acquired the property in 1938. Goodyear retained ownership through to 1964 when it passed to the Bobill Corporation.

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Bourn Rubber Co. / Phillips Baker Rubber Co.

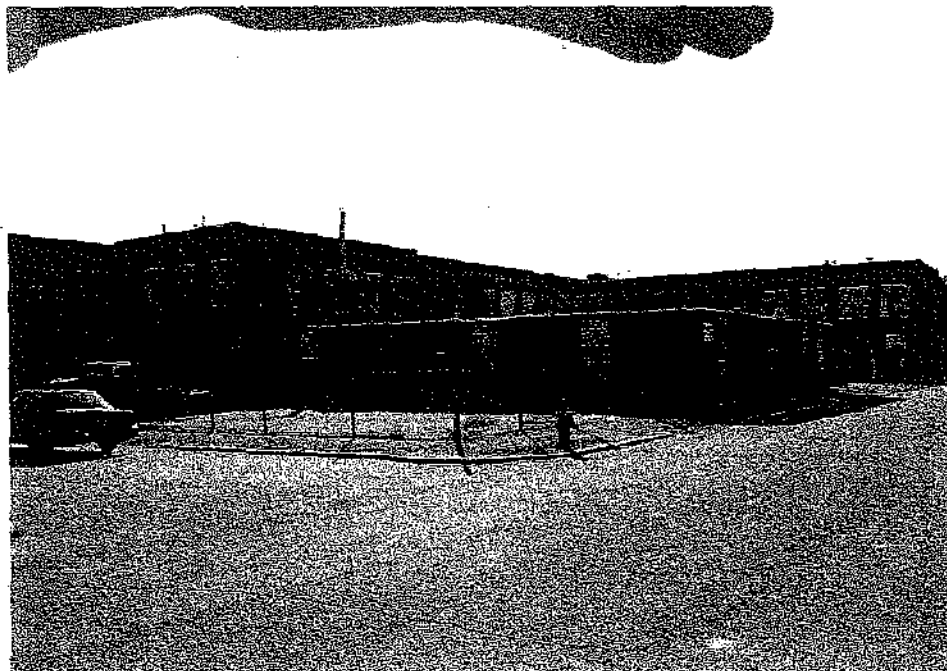
Photographs

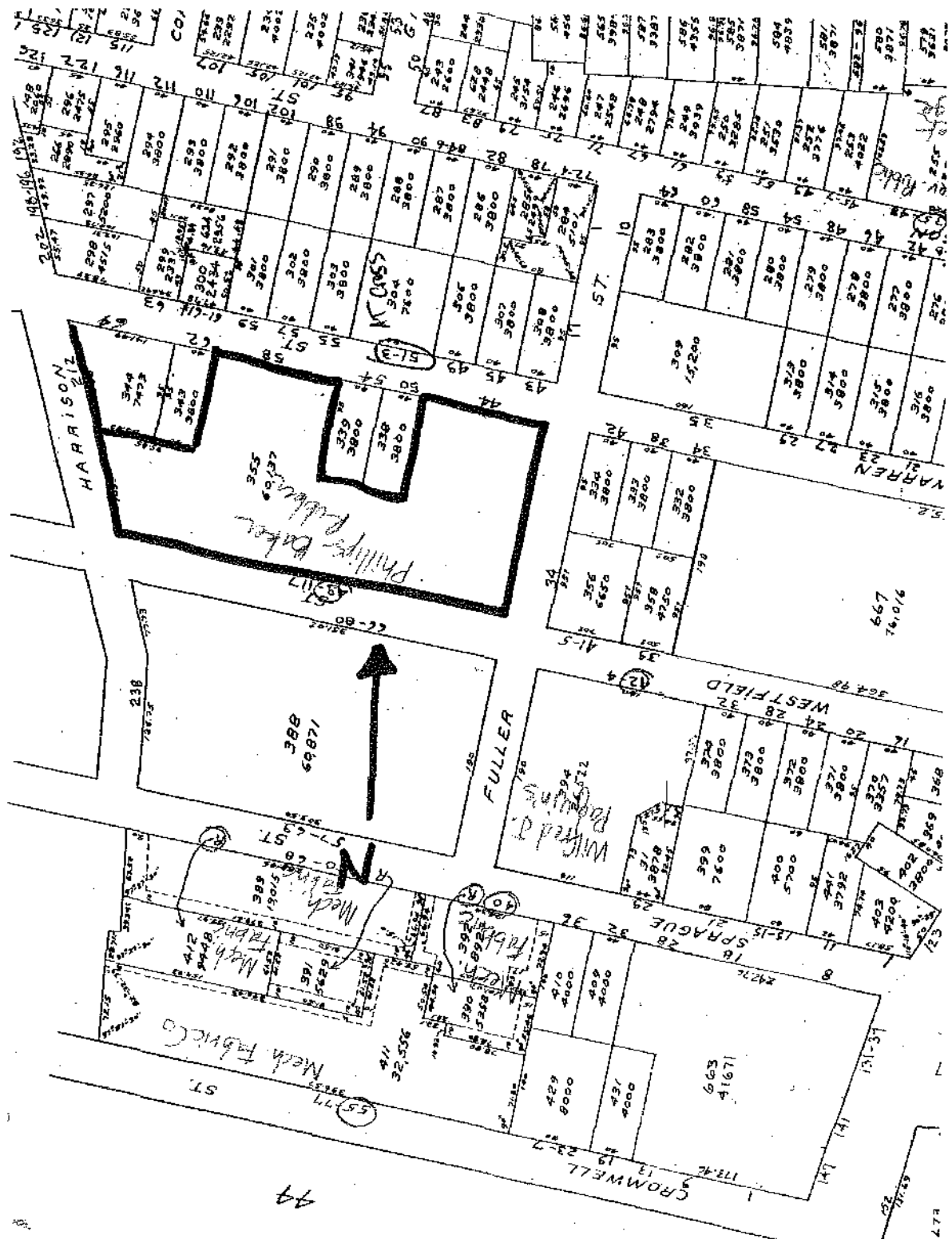


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Bourn Rubber Co. / Phillips Baker Rubber Co.

Photographs





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Burrows Block

735-741 Westminster Street
1880
NR individual

The Burrows Block at 735 Westminster Street is a three-story, hipped-roof, five-by-seven-bay building embellished with engaged columns, rosette moldings, decorative brickwork, and a covered corbelled metal cornice. The highly decorative building features four recessed pedestrian entrances along its façade; the central entrance is recessed within an arched opening and dichromatic voussoirs. There are slightly projecting dichromatic brick and stone piers on the first floor bays. The words "Burrows Block" are carved above the main entrance and "1880" is carved at the top of the building. Three brick chimneys project from the rear roof slope. A two-story, concrete addition projects from the rear elevation of the main block. Fenestration is comprised of rectangular, 2/2 and 1/1 sash windows with stone lintels and sills. Large, single-light storefront windows illuminate the building's first floor interior.

The building was constructed in 1880 under the ownership of Caleb G. Burrows Est. At one time the building housed the offices of Burrows & Kenyon, a large lumber company. The 1908 map shows the Burrows Building, which is attached to the Rhode Island Supply Company Building (*see separate entry*). A large ell on the rear of the Rhode Island Supply Company building at 747 Westminster Street was used by the Burrows & Kenyon Lumber Company. This wood-frame building was taken down between 1908 and 1918. The Burrows Block is identified as such on the 1918 map and again in 1937. Several wood-frame structures at the rear of the site were removed between 1918 and 1937.

The building remained under Burrows family ownership through to 1945 when it was acquired by Harry and Ida Fisher. The 1983 map identifies the building as a furniture store with a restaurant in the westernmost portion. The property was purchased by Armory Revival Company in 1987. Today it is home to New Urban Arts and Live Wire Tattoo.

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Burrows Block

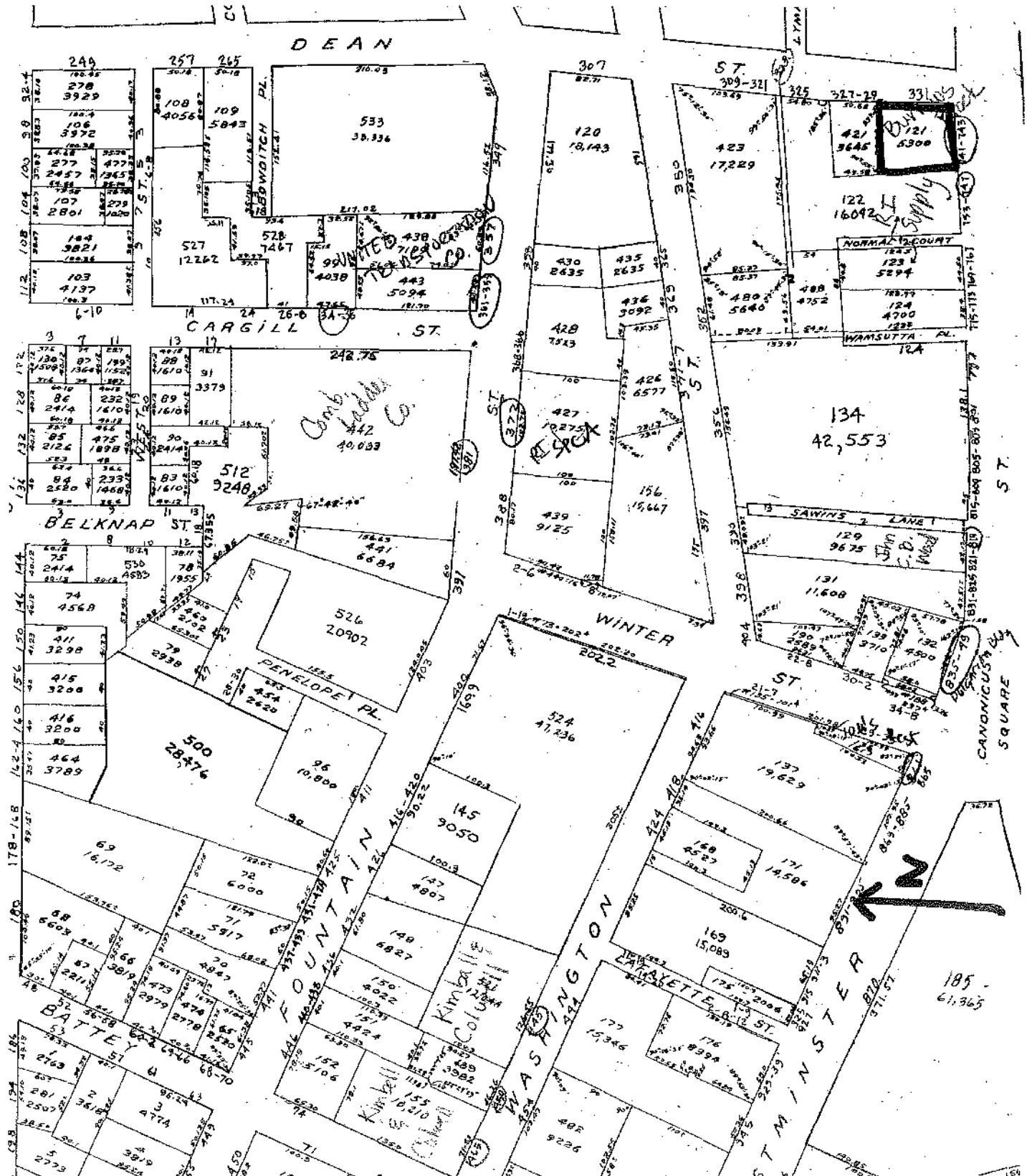
Photographs



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Burrows Block

Assessor's Map



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Rhode Island Supply Company
747 Westminster Street
1899

It is a four-story, brick, low-hip-roof structure with a small, square, central turret projecting above the roofline with the building's name and date in relief. The first floor of the building's façade features storefronts, remodeled in the 1920s with carrara, purple glass, and metal trim. The building is further embellished with an overhanging cornice supported by simple brackets, simple lintels and sills, and Art Deco-style detailing on the storefronts. Fenestration is comprised of regularly-spaced, rectangular 1/1 replacement sash windows. The building is attached to the Burrows Block at 735 Westminster Street and is currently being renovated for residential use.

Charles Allen built the building as an investment in 1899. Allen acquired the property in 1896 and is listed on the 1908 map as the owner. The 1908 map shows a large wood-frame structure to the rear of the building, which by 1918 had been removed. This wood-frame structure was part of the Burrow & Kenyon Lumber Company (*see separate entry for Burrows Block*). The 1918 map identifies the structure as Charles Allen Hrs. – Lily Building. By 1918 a smaller, brick structure had been added to replace the earlier wood-frame ell at the rear of the lot.

The building remained under the ownership of Charles Allen Heirs until 1920 when it was purchased by the Rhode Island Supply Company, Inc. The 1900 city directory lists the company as bill distributors located at 163 Hudson Street. Subsequent directories identify the company as furniture dealers. In the 1920s the Art Deco storefront of carrara, purple glass, and metal trim was added to the building (Woodward 1986). The 1926 map identifies the structure as the Rhode Island Supply Company. Subsequent owners of the building included Lloyd E. Bliss, Maynard M. Bliss, and James F. Armstrong (1946). Maurice Bliss was the president of Bliss Furniture Co., Inc., which operated out of the building. The building remained under Bliss-family ownership through to 1959 when it was transferred to Woodrow's Realty, Inc. City directories list Woodrow's Modern Age Inc., furniture, at this location. In 1983 the property changed hands once again and was occupied by Herman's Furniture, Julian B. Savage, owner and company president. The Armory Revival Company acquired the property in 1999 and is currently rehabbing the building for residential use.

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Rhode Island Supply Company

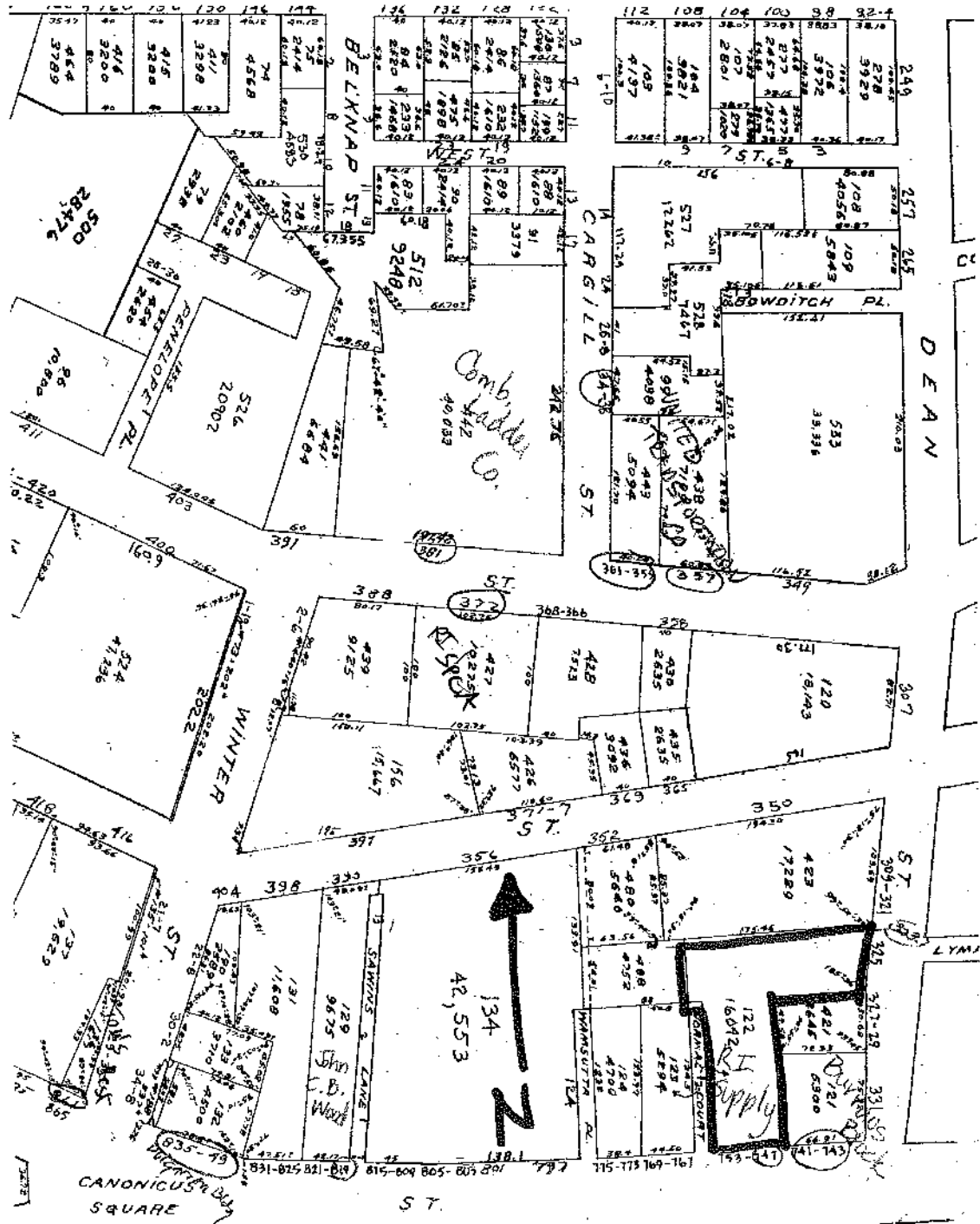
Photographs



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Rhode Island Supply Company

Assessor's Map

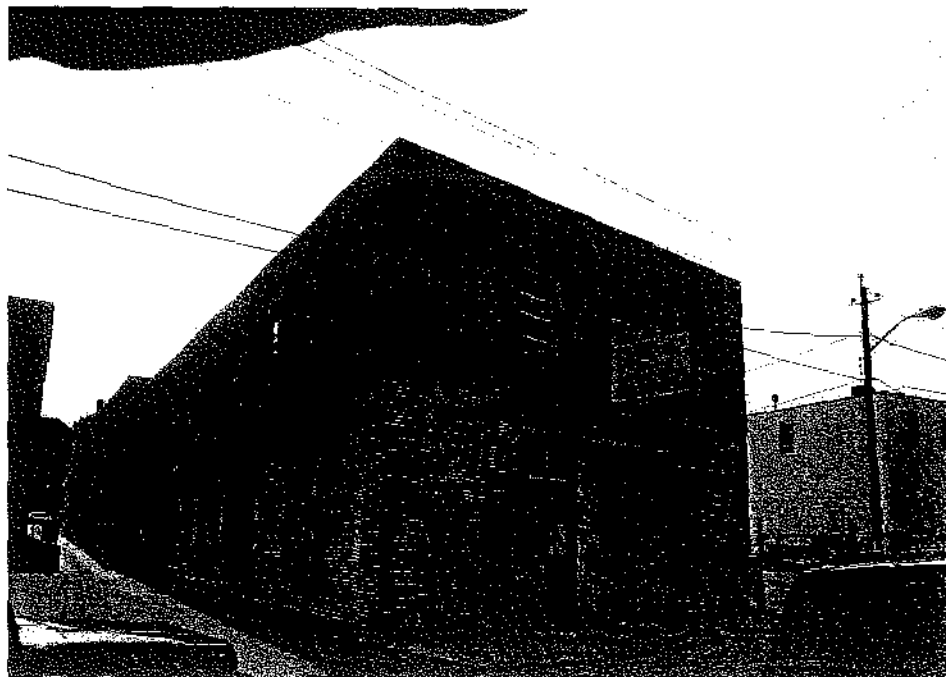


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John C. B. Wood Building
819 Westminster Street
ca. 1900

It is a large, two-story, rectangular, brick building that stretches from Westminster to Washington Street. The building has recently been re-faced in concrete with replacement windows on the façade. The building's entrance is offset on the façade, within a recessed opening enclosed by an iron gate. Fenestration on the façade is comprised of rectangular, single-light, fixed sash windows. A two-story, flat-roof, brick block extends from the rear elevation. This block features rectangular windows openings that have been boarded up. Further north is a second two-story, flat-roof block with brick on the first story and concrete block above. This ell fronts onto Washington Street and is identified by modern signage as the Paramount Office Supply. An oversized vehicular entrance is offset on the Washington Street elevation. This entrance has been filled in. Fenestration is comprised of rectangular window openings with replacement sash on the second story and boarded up openings on the first floor level. A paved parking area is located to the west. *(Due to extensive alterations to the building's exterior, it is not included in the ICBP.)*

The building appears to have been constructed ca. 1900 when the property was acquired by John C.B. Wood, a lawyer who is listed in city directories at this address. The building is shown on the 1908 Sanborn map. The John Carter Brown Wood Estate retained ownership of the building through to 1939 when it was acquired by the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co. The 1937 map identifies the structure as C.B. Wood Estates and the 1955 Sanborn identifies the building as "One Store." City directories list a variety of liquor stores as operating from this address in the early twentieth century. In the 1930s, the building was used by the American Fruit Store. The property was acquired by the American Supermarket, Inc. in 1946 and transferred to the Hoyle Square Realty Co. in 1950. The building was most recently owned by Paramount Office Supply Company and is identified on the 1983 Sanborn map as "One Store."



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John C. B. Wood Estate

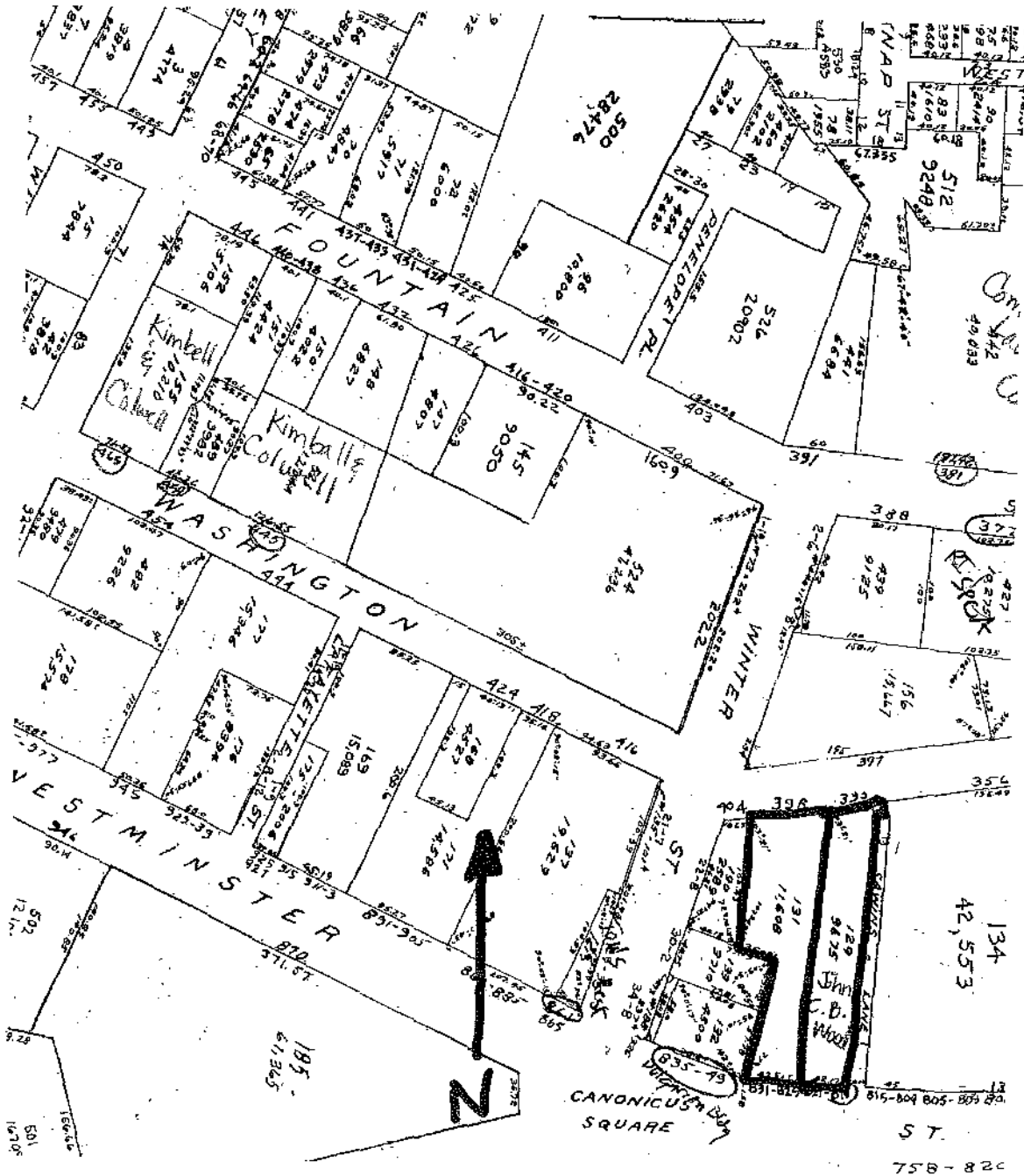
Photographs



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John C. B. Wood Estate

Assessor's Map



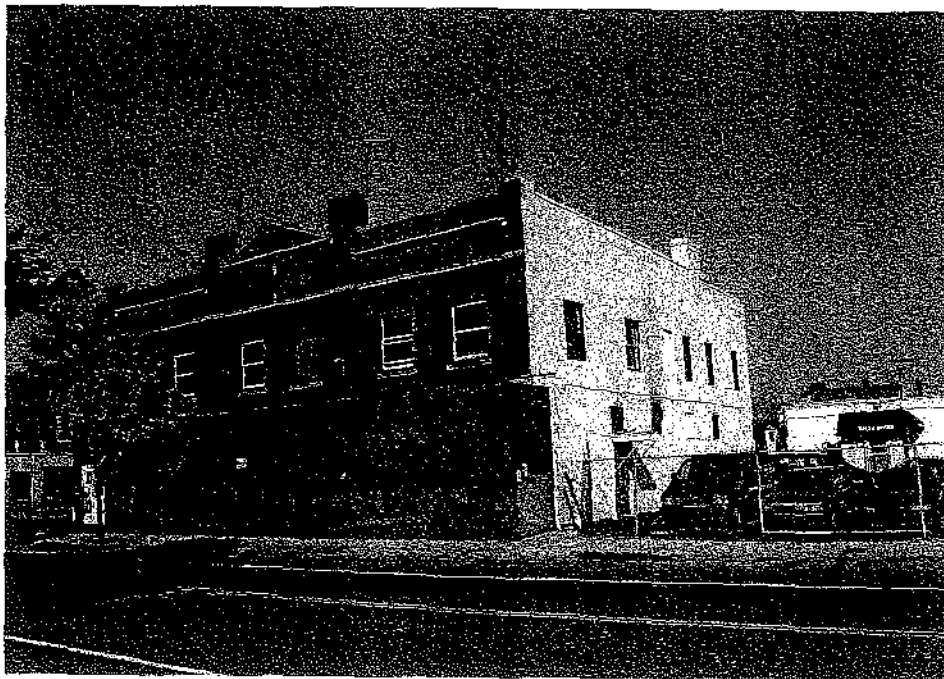
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American Building / John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company
1107 Westminster Street
ca. 1892

It is a two-story, flat-roof, brick structure with a pedimented parapet centrally located on its façade. The first floor of the building has been boarded up, following a fire here in the 1990s. The building's six-bay façade features classical elements including a symmetrical façade, oval windows with keystones set below the parapet, projecting piers between each bay, and stone sills. Side elevations of the structure lack architectural ornamentation. Fenestration consists of regularly-spaced, replacement 1/1 sash windows. Paved parking lots are located to the east and west, both bound by chain link fencing.

The original owner of the building was the American Building Company (incorporated 1906), which occupied the building from 1892 to 1907. The property was purchased by Michel N. Cartier in 1907 for \$13,175; the 1908 map identifies M.N. Cartier at this address. M.N. Cartier & Sons Co. were wholesalers of roofing materials including roof paints, concreters supplies, conductor pipe, eave troughs, metals, etc. They were also contractors for high grade slag and gravel roofing and concreting. City directories list the company as the largest receivers of roofing materials in New England.

A Baptist Church by the name of L'Union St. Jean Baptiste D'Amerique purchased the building in 1910 and retained ownership until 1919. The property changed hands several times between 1919 and 1935 when it was purchased by the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company. John Hancock remained at the 1107 Westminster site from 1935 to 1941. Several small firms occupied space in the building throughout the mid-twentieth century. The 1983 Sanborn map identifies the building as a restaurant with a club on the second floor. A fire occurred in the late 1990s that damaged the interior of the structure severely. According to city directories, the current owner of the building is Perfection Iron Works.



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American Brewing / John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company

Assessor's Map



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L. Vaughn & Company
1153 Westminster Street
late 19th century

It is a large, two- and three-story, brick, flat-roof building set on the north side of Westminster Street. The block set closest to the street is a two-story, flat-roof, brick structure with a modern façade featuring an applied plywood band between the two stories and modern, fixed windows and an offset entrance comprised of a metal-and-glass door. Side elevations of this block show original windows to the north. This block is identified as office space on Sanborn maps. Although this front block has been highly altered, the remainder of the complex retains its architectural integrity.

To the east stands a one-story, flat-roof, concrete block garage with vehicular entrances on both the south and east elevations. This building replaced an earlier, three-and-one-half-story, wood-frame building shown on the 1919 map.

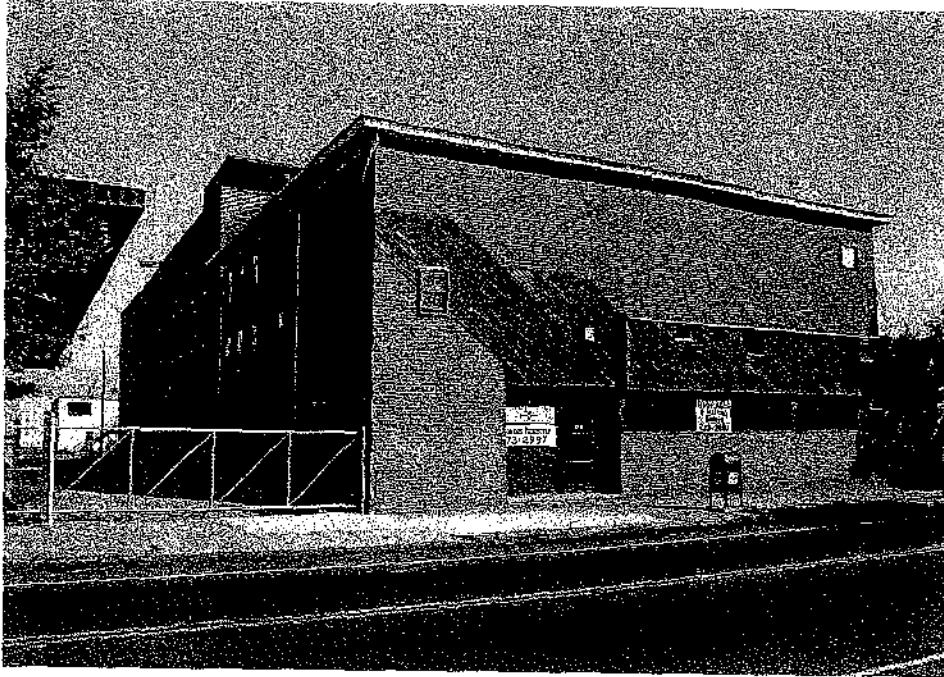
To the north are two large, three-story, rectangular structures (No. 1 and No. 2). The westernmost block was used for the manufacture of sash and doors. The southern portion of this block was used as a sash and door warehouse while the northern portion of this block was used for sawing and planning with storage on the third story. This block features segmental-arch window openings with multi-light metal sash. The eastern block was constructed on the site of a one-and-one-half-story, wood-frame structure used as a lumber shed. This block has a prominent, corbelled brick chimney on its north end as well as a four-story elevator tower. Windows are segmental-arch with fixed and awning sash; fenestration on the elevator tower is comprised of multi-light metal sash. Pedestrian entrances are located along the building's east elevation. A paved parking lot bound by chain link fencing is located to the east. This lot is identified as a lumber yard on the 1919 Sanborn map. Two small, one-story lumber sheds shown on the 1983 Sanborn map have since been removed.

The firm began in 1847 under the name L. Vaughn & Company, operating out of Providence. The building appears to have been constructed in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The complex appears on the 1919 map, although several small, one-story, wood-frame buildings associated with the property have since been removed. The 1937 directory identifies L. Vaughn Co., manufacturers of sash, doors, and builders' finish with special detailed millwork and as distributors of Upson wallboard, plywood, "Lucas" paints, and window glass. It remained a Providence-based industry for 120 years until moving to Cranston in 1967. The 1983 Sanborn map identifies the building as L. Vaughn and Company, although the building was occupied by Crest Craft Inc., jewelry manufacturers.

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L. Vaughn & Company

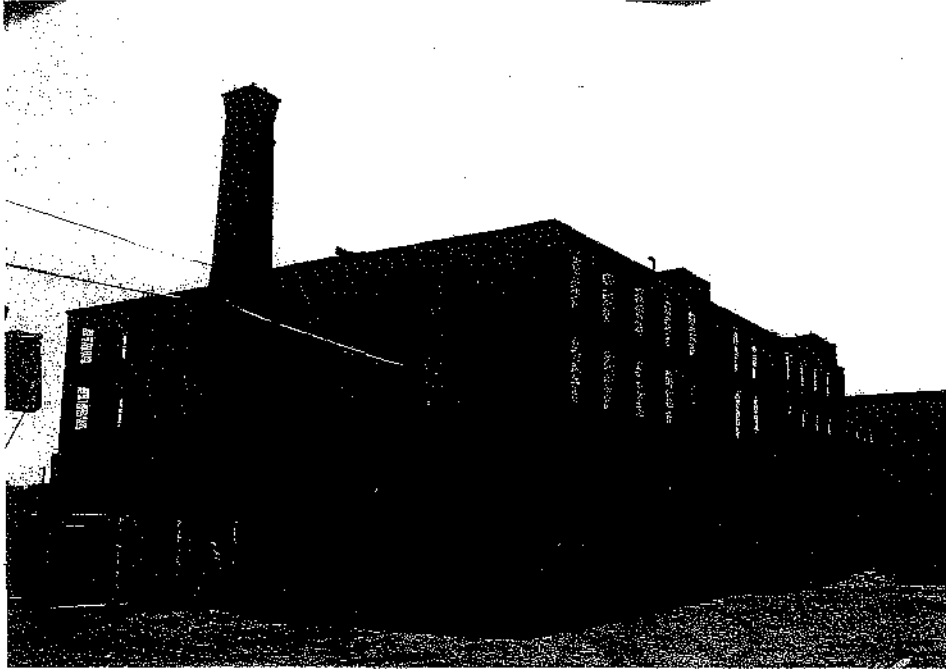
Photographs



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L. Vaughn & Company

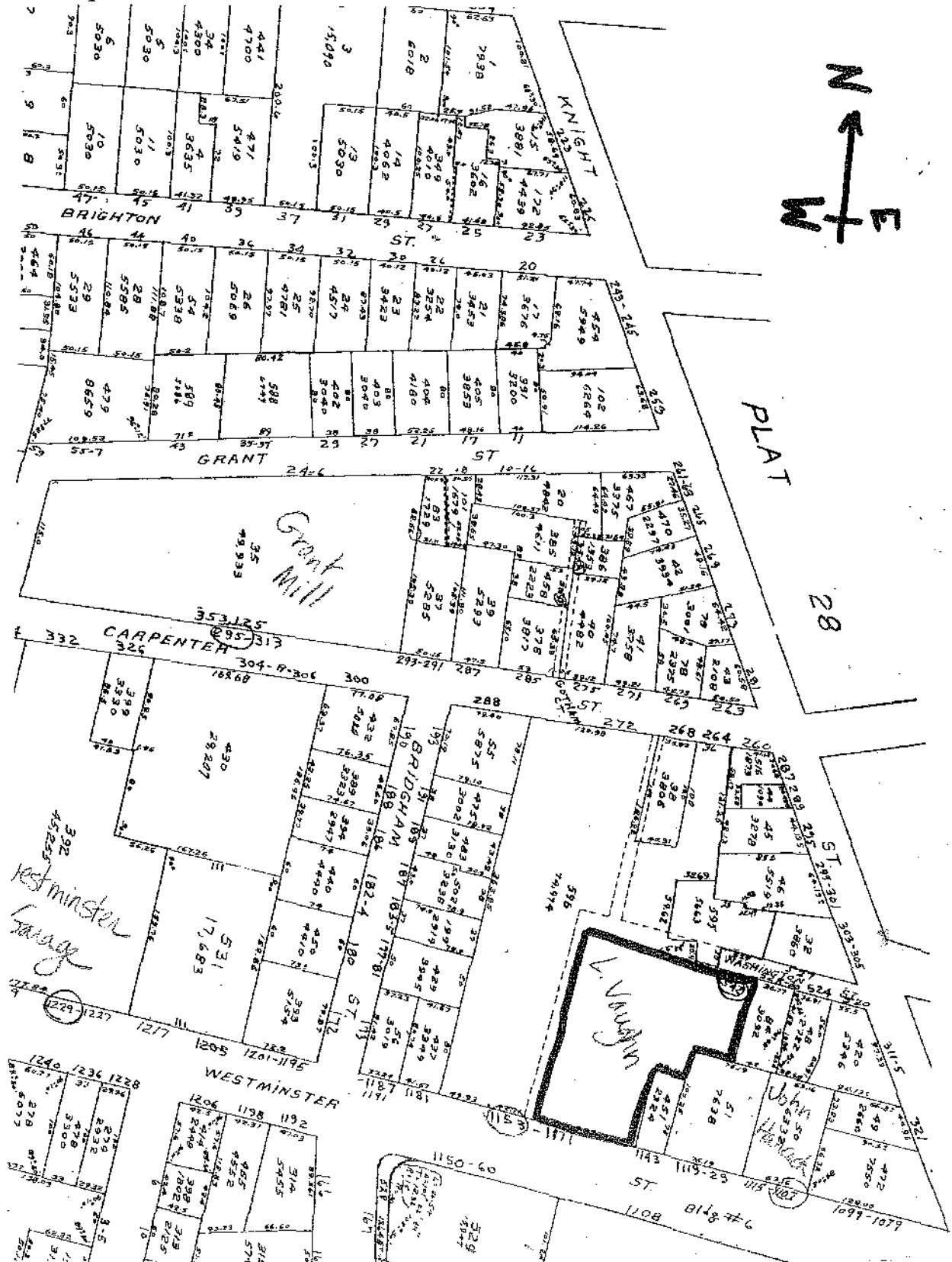
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L. Vaughn & Company

Assessor's Map



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Westminster Garage
1229 Westminster Street
ca. 1924
NR - Broadway-Armory Historic District

It is a large, one-story, L-shaped, brick, flat-roof building set on the north side of Westminster Street. The building features a long, rectangular, brick and concrete block, one-story ell extending from its west elevation. The building's primary entrance is centrally located on its nine-bay façade, within a recessed opening flanked by single-light sidelights. The recessed opening is clad in checkerboard ceramic tiles. The building is minimally detailed with concrete lozenge-shaped panels along the cornice line and decorative bands of brick work. Fenestration is comprised of rectangular, fixed, single-light sash windows on the façade. The side elevation features projecting brick piers between each bay. A loading dock and vehicular entrances are located on the building's rear elevation.

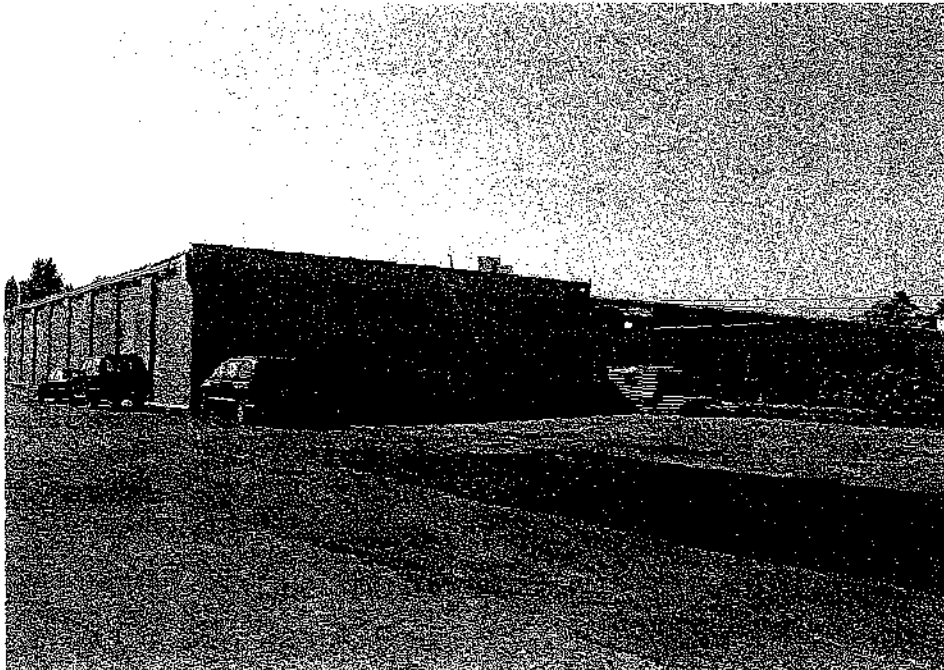
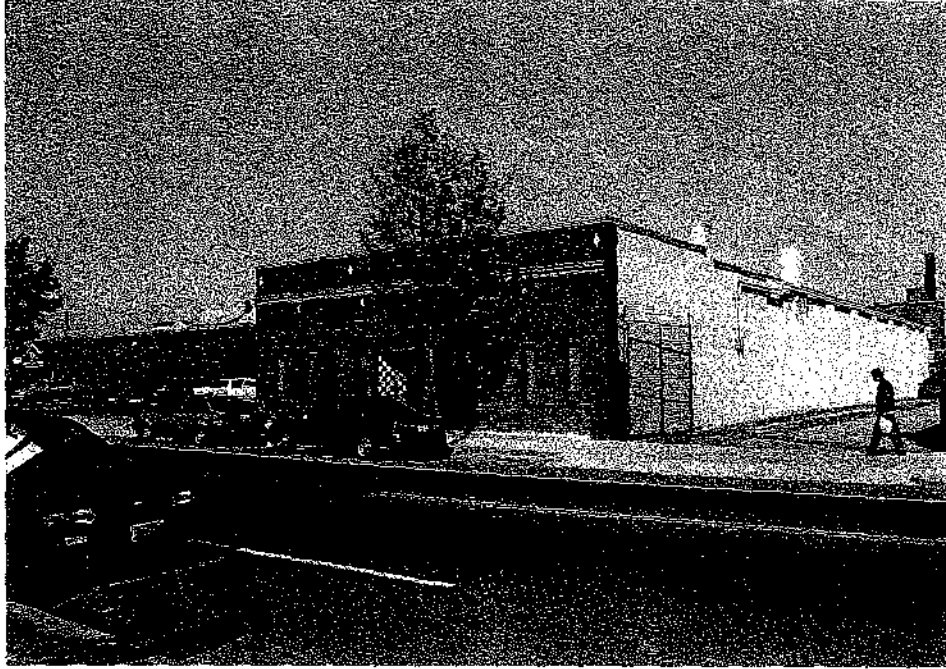
The Westminster Garage has been home to many auto-related industries over the years (primarily car dealers). The initial owner and builder of the Westminster Street Garage was the Dodge and Camfield Company. They erected the building around 1924. The 1926 map shows the building and identifies it as the Westminster Garage, owned by G.A. (George A.) Bridges. Subsequent owners included Wayland Auto Station (1930-1932), Frank Motor Company (ca. 1937), and the Manor Motor Sales Company (1940-1948). An advertisement for Manor Motor Sales lists the Comet, an English Ford line, along with Mercury and other used cars. The 1952 city directory lists Manor Motor as a Packard Motor Car Dealer; the firm was run by the property's owner, William Mambro.

The building ceased being used for the auto industry when it was bought by City Hall Hardware. City Hall Hardware housed their store at the 1229 Westminster Street location from 1963 to 1979. The current occupants of the building are Carloon Design, Quest Communications, and Paper & Provisions.

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Westminster Garage

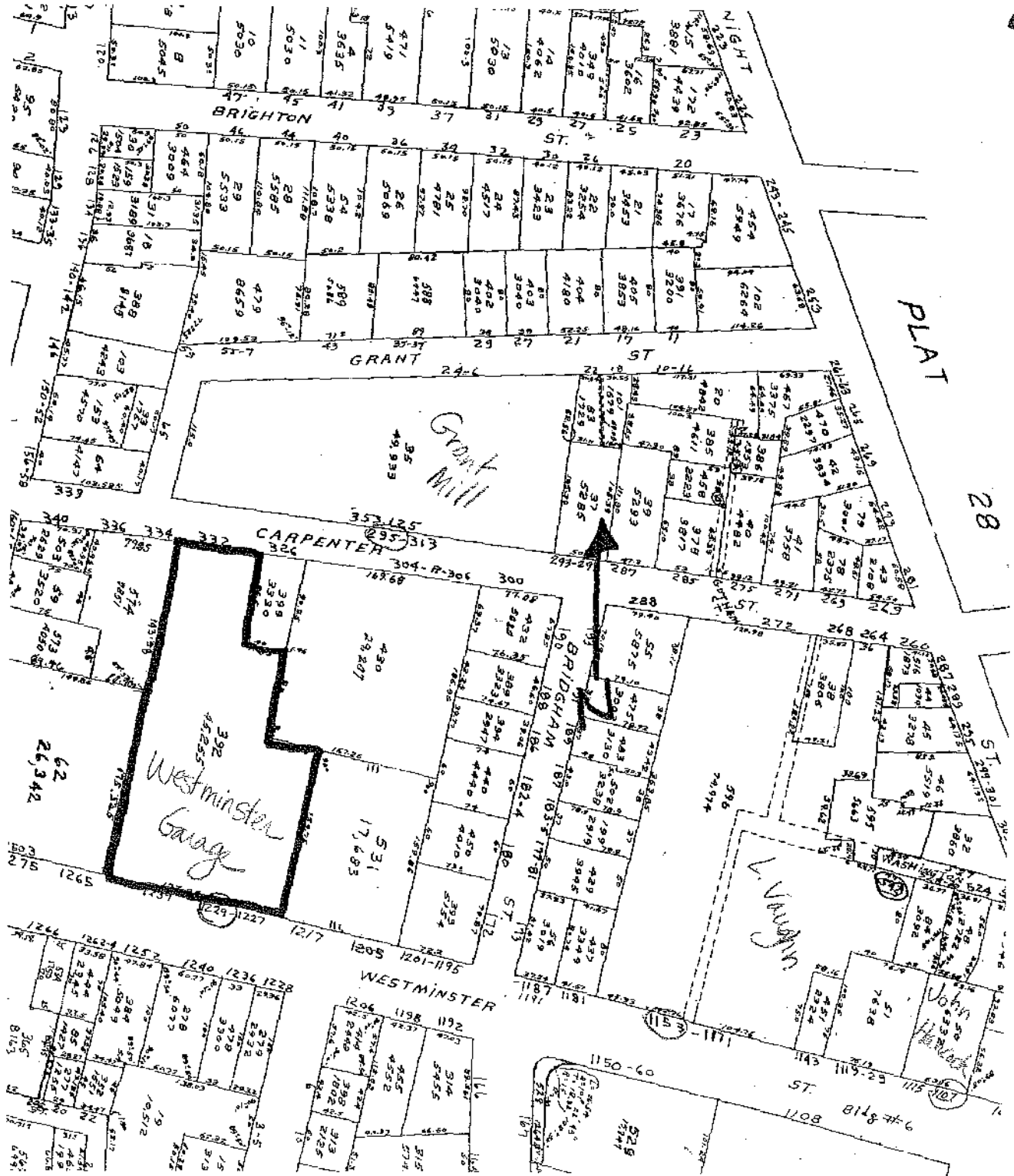
Photographs



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Westminster Garage

Assessor's Map



M. Corrigan Building

1607-11 Westminster Street

ca. 1926

NR – Broadway-Armory Historic District

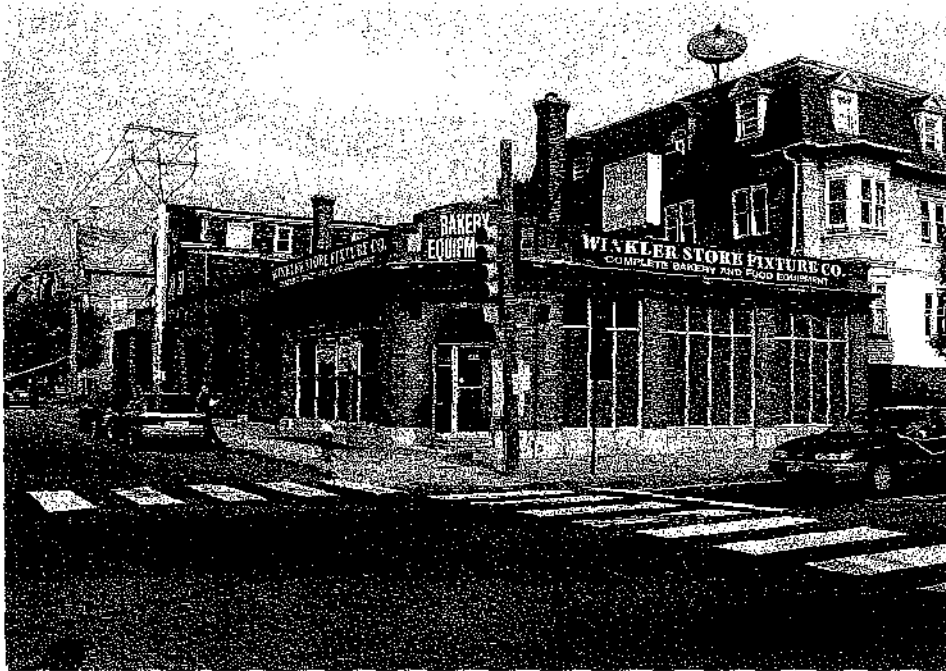
This is a one-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building set on a concrete foundation. Notable features of the building include a stepped parapet, copper modillion cornice, decorative brick bands, concrete panels, and corner entry framed with lunette and copper console breakers. The building's primary entrance is set within a round-arch opening on the building's chamfered corner at the intersection of Westminster and Barton streets. The entrance features a replacement metal-and-glass door flanked by a single sidelight. Storefront windows on the façade have been filled in with wood; several 1/1 windows are still visible on the Barton Street (west) elevation. A secondary entrance is offset on the west elevation and features paired doors set within an altered opening. Two tall, corbelled brick chimneys rise from the building. A sign reading "Bakery Equipment" spans the front entrance; additional signage spans the cornice of the façade and west elevation.

The M. Corrigan Building was built ca. 1926 by members of the Corrigan family who acquired the property in 1920. The building was occupied by Standard Refrigerators Mfg. Inc. (incorporated 1933) throughout the 1930s. Around 1942 Lutz Engineering began to use the building for their air conditioning business. City directories list the building as vacant in 1960 and it was no longer owned by the Corrigan family. In 1965 Globe Auto Supply Inc. purchased the building to sell automobile parts. Winkler Store Fixtures, complete bakery and food equipment, began occupying the building around 1970.

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M. Corrigan Building

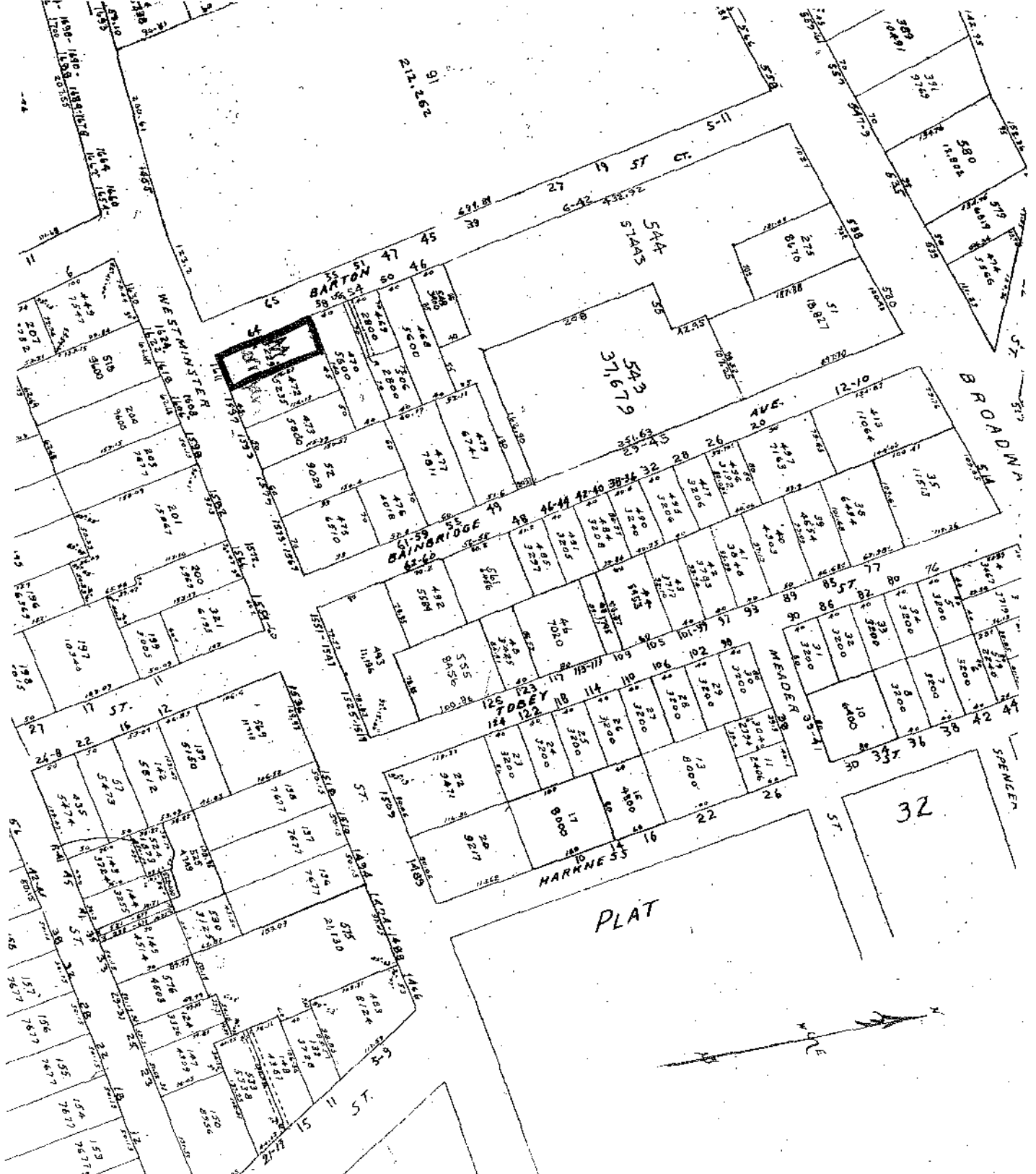
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M. Corrigan Building

Assessor's Map



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Doherty Building
1910 Westminster Street
ca. 1918

It is a two-story, blonde brick, flat-roof building notable for its curved corner at the intersection of Westminster and Bough streets. The first floor of the building has been sheathed in vertical wood siding with stucco and lozenge-shape cutout fixed windows and decorative cross-bracing. The building's primary entrance is centrally located at the curved corner and features a modern metal-and-glass door set within a recessed opening and flanked by vertical siding and simple fanlights. Large six-light fixed sash surmounted by elliptical fanlights flank the entrance. Fenestration on the remainder of the building is comprised of replacement single and paired 1/1 sash. Secondary entrances are located on the Westminster Street elevation. The building is embellished with projecting brick piers between each bay, decorative brickwork at the cornice line and building edges, and a scroll fretwork/band between the first and second stories. The structure is the corner building of a strip of one- to two-story commercial buildings along this block.

This building dates back to the year 1918. It was formerly used by the druggist, Thomas E. Doherty. His business resided in the building for over ten years. The 1926 and 1937 maps identify the building as A.A. Rounds, although the building was known as the Doherty Building in directories throughout the 1940s, 1950s, and 1960s. Subsequently, the building was utilized as office space by a variety of businesses including dentists, insurance agents, loan companies, etc. It is currently occupied by SeraCare Plasma Center.



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Doherty Building

Photographs





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F.W. Woolworth Company
1928 Westminster Street
ca. 1918

It is a small, square shaped, brick building set in a block of flat-roof, one-story structures on the south side of Westminster Street. The building footprint has remained the same over the years, although extensive alterations have been made to the structure's façade. The building sits on a concrete foundation and has a parapet roof. Modern signage has been added to the façade, above multiple, recessed pedestrian entrances. The building features modern metal-and-glass doors and large plate-glass windows on its storefront. *(Due to the extent of alterations to the building, it is not included in the ICBF.)*

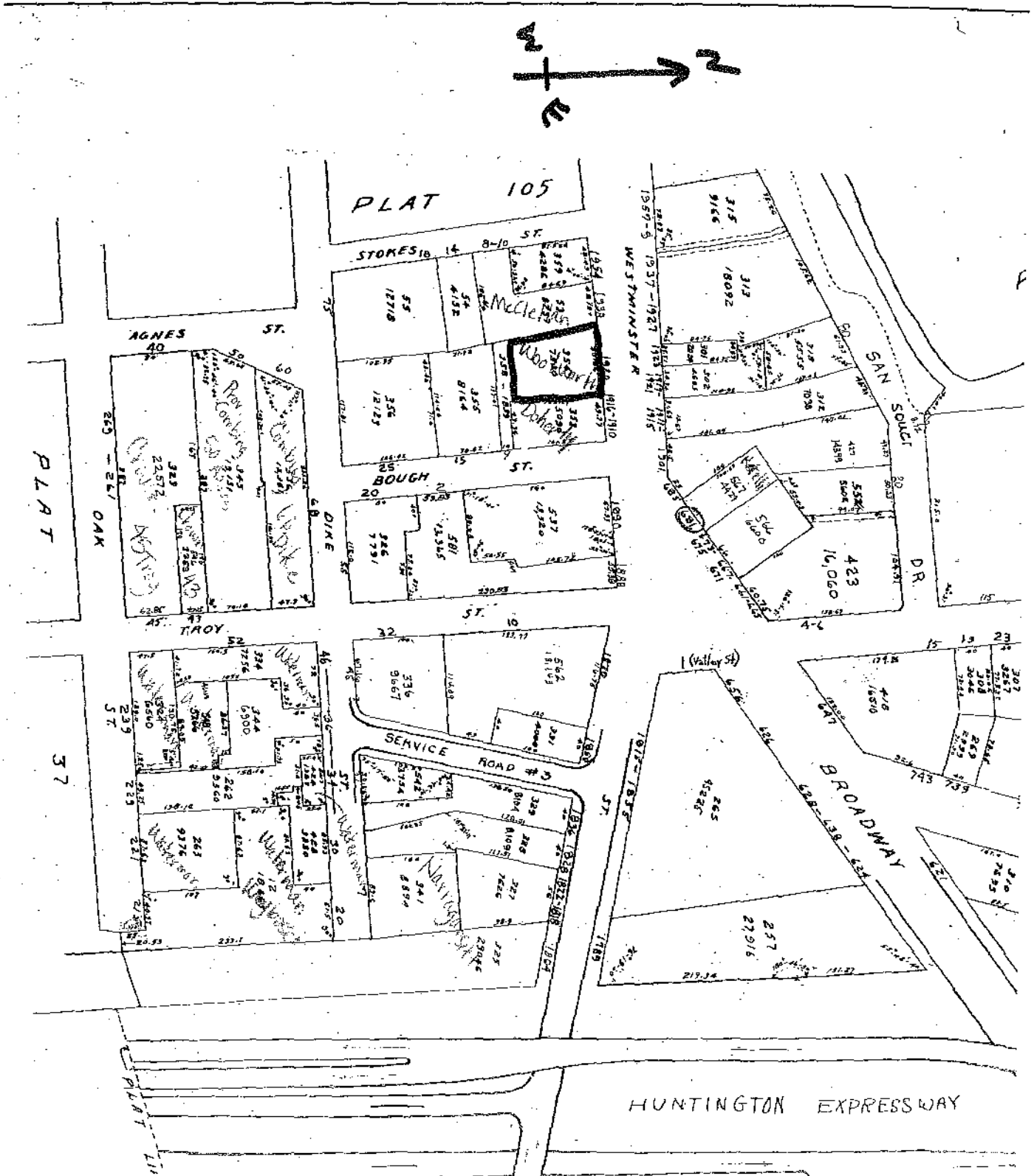
The first mention of the F.W. Woolworth Company was in a Providence Business Directory in 1918. The building appears on the 1918 Sanborn map. The building was used as a 5 & 10 cents store for about 40 years until 1958. The store probably closed due to the growth of larger chain stores that offered competitive pricing and were located in the expanding suburbs, which was not uncommon during the post WWII era. Many other smaller businesses have occupied the building over the years.



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F.W. Woolworth Company

Assessor's Map



McLellan Stores

1938 Westminster Street
ca. 1908

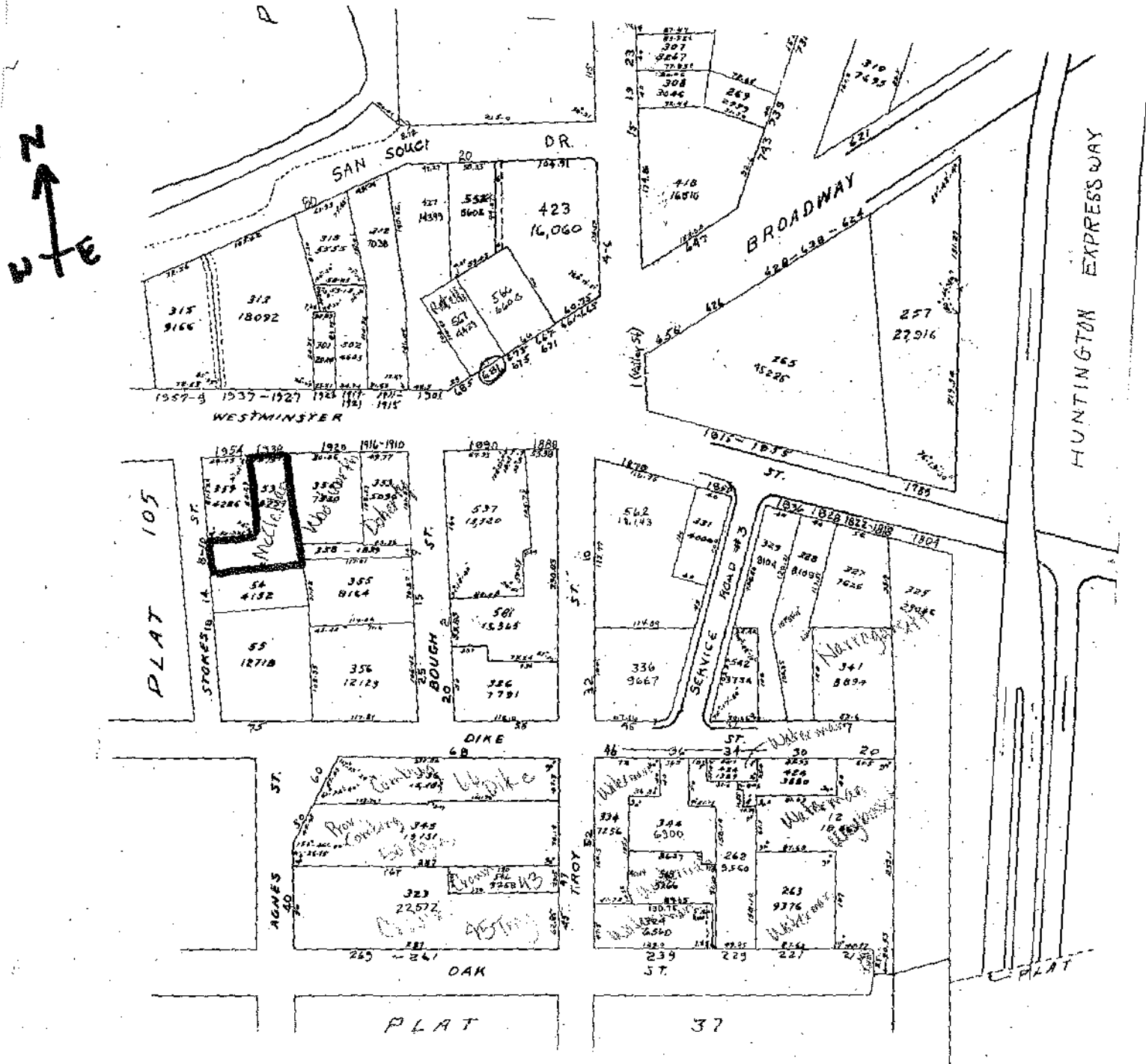
It is a small, L-shaped, brick building set in a block of flat-roof, one-story structures on the south side of Westminster Street. Extensive alterations have been made to the structure's façade. The building sits on a concrete foundation and has a flat roof. Modern signage has been added to the façade, above multiple, recessed pedestrian entrances. The building features modern metal-and-glass doors and large plate-glass windows on its storefront. *(Due to the extent of alterations to the building, it is not included in the ICBD.)*

The McLellan Stores Building was constructed ca. 1908 and appears on the 1918 map. City directories from the 1910s and 1920s list a bakery at this location. Throughout the 1930s, the property was occupied by McLellan Department Stores. The building is identified on the 1937 map as McLellan Stores. By 1954, the building was home to Kalunion Department Stores. The building appears on the 1983 Sanborn map as a print shop.

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McLellan Stores

Assessor's Map



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American Silk Spinning Company

(See Oriental Mills)

115 Whipple Street

ca. 1908

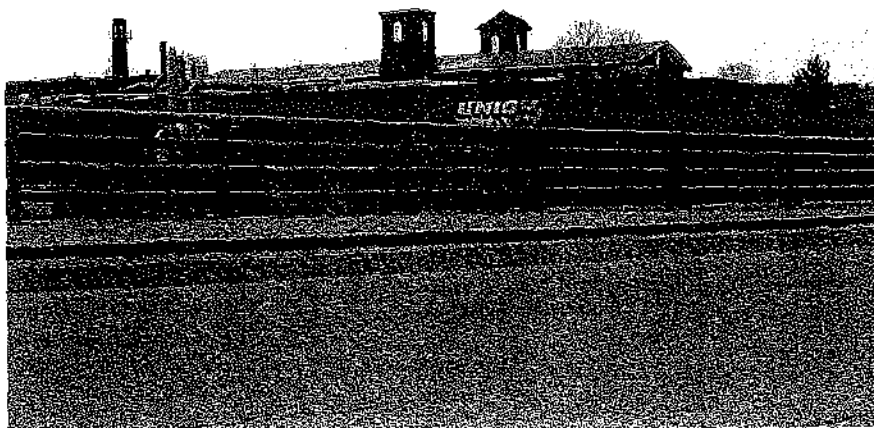
The American Silk Spinning Company building is located on the corner of Whipple and Admiral Streets. The building is attached to the Oriental Mills (Union Paper) building. It is a one- to two-story, flat-roof, brick building set behind a chainlink fence. The building features segmental-arch window openings with paired 12/12 sash. Attached to the rear is a large, flat-roof block sheathed in ribbed metal seam siding.

The company was incorporated in 1908 by a J.E. Lowenstein and was notable for the manufacturing of silk spun yarns. According to city directories, the company remained at the Whipple Street location until around 1960. The building was then purchased by Pare Lee & Associates Inc. (a consulting firm). They occupied the site until about 1980. The building is currently vacant.

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American Silk Spinning Company

Photographs



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American Silk Spinning Company

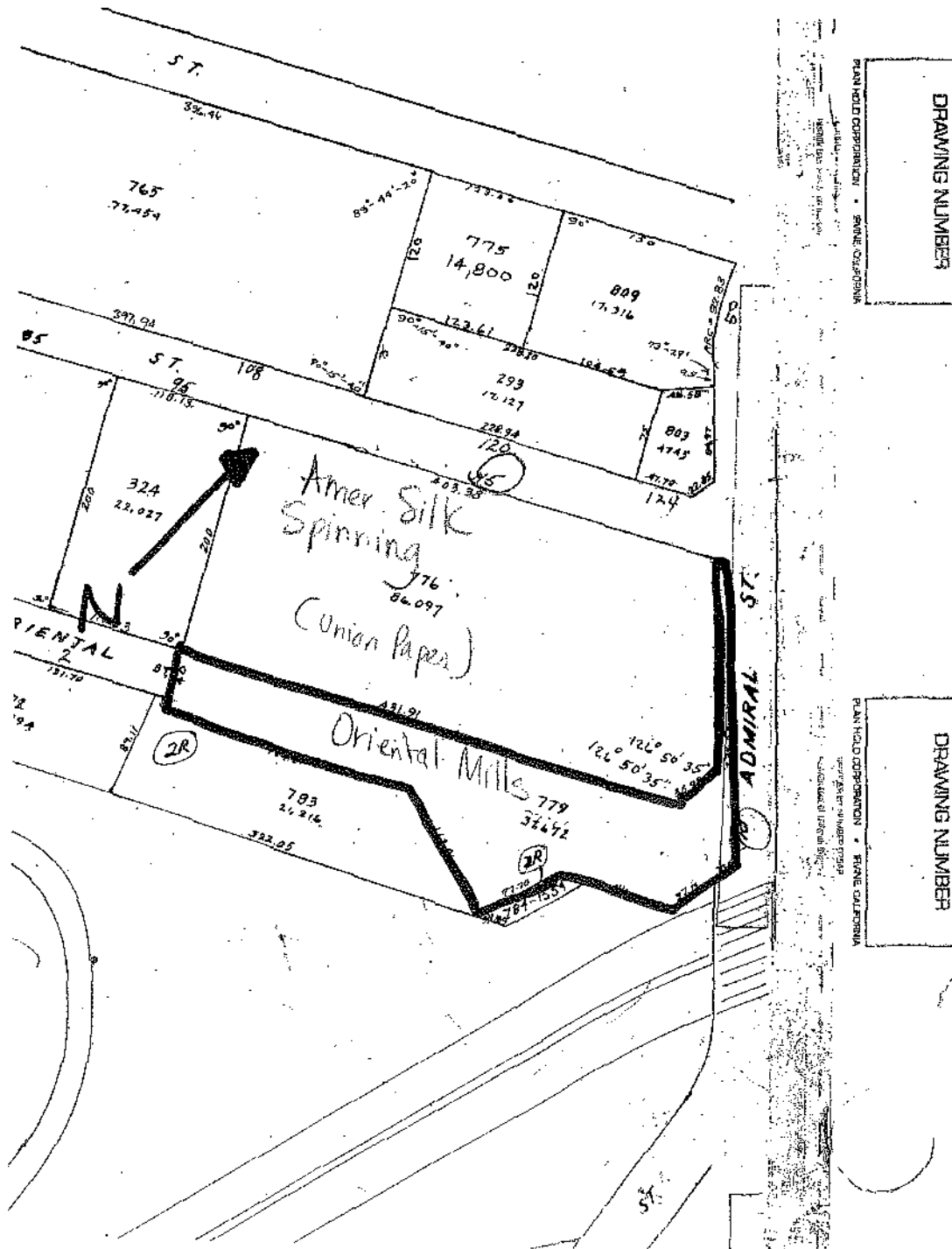
Photographs



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American Silk Spinning Company

Assessor's Map



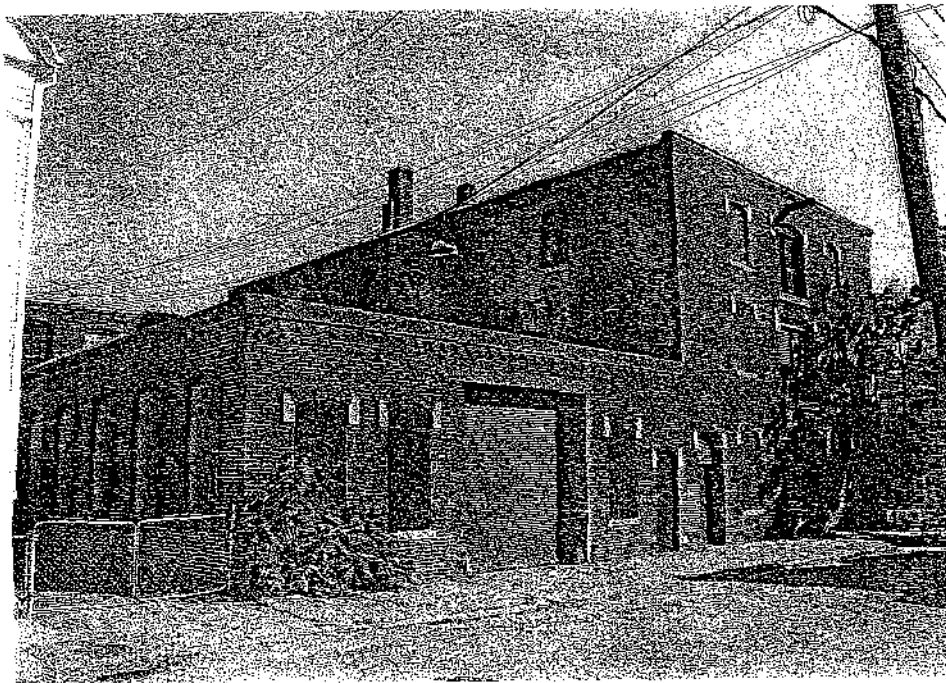
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Providence Public Market Garage
35 Wilson Street
ca. 1875
NR - Brigham-/Arch Historic District

It is a three-story, flat-roof structure with a one-story side ell and two, two-story rear ells. The main block features a three-bay façade with a centrally-located pedestrian entrance, now blocked in, set within a round-arch opening. The entrance is set below paired doors on both the second and third floors and a hoist-and-pulley mechanism at the third-story level. A vehicular entrance is centered on the side ell and features a roll top metal door. The building is embellished with brick corbelling at the cornice line and stone sills and drip moldings on window openings on the façade. Fenestration is comprised of rectangular openings filled in with either concrete block or wood panels; several window openings retain their original multi-light double-hung sash. Brick chimneys project from the roofline at the rear of the building.

The Providence Public Market Co. was organized in 1892 and incorporated in 1920. City directories note that the company was the originator of "modern markets" with stores in Providence and Pawtucket. According to the existing RIHPHC data sheet for the property, the building was constructed ca. 1875 on property owned by James J. Newman. The building appears on the 1908 map as the property of J.J. Newman and is identified as a stable with a wood-frame ell to the west. The 1917 directory lists the property as the Providence Public Market Stable at 35 Wilson Street and the 1919 map shows the building with the attached one-story, garage block to the west and a brick ell to the rear. The building was utilized by the Public Market until around 1937 when it was left vacant.

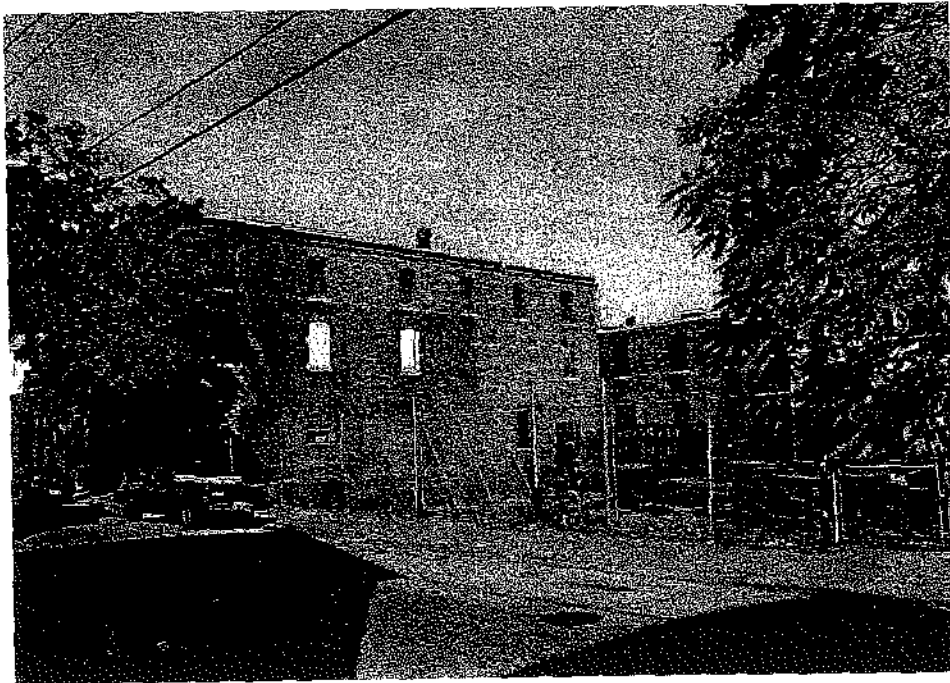
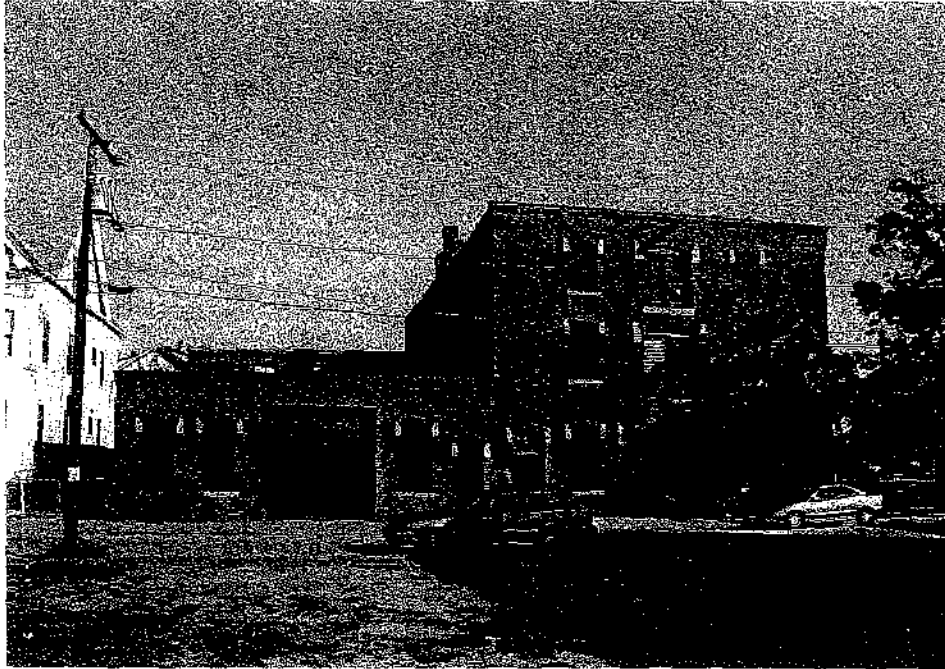
Around 1947 the building was used as a garage and warehouse for the U.S. Engineer Department. It was also used as a service warehouse for the New England Sales Corporation (1948), which vacated the building around 1955. The building is currently vacant.



Providence Industrial Sites and Commercial Buildings Survey
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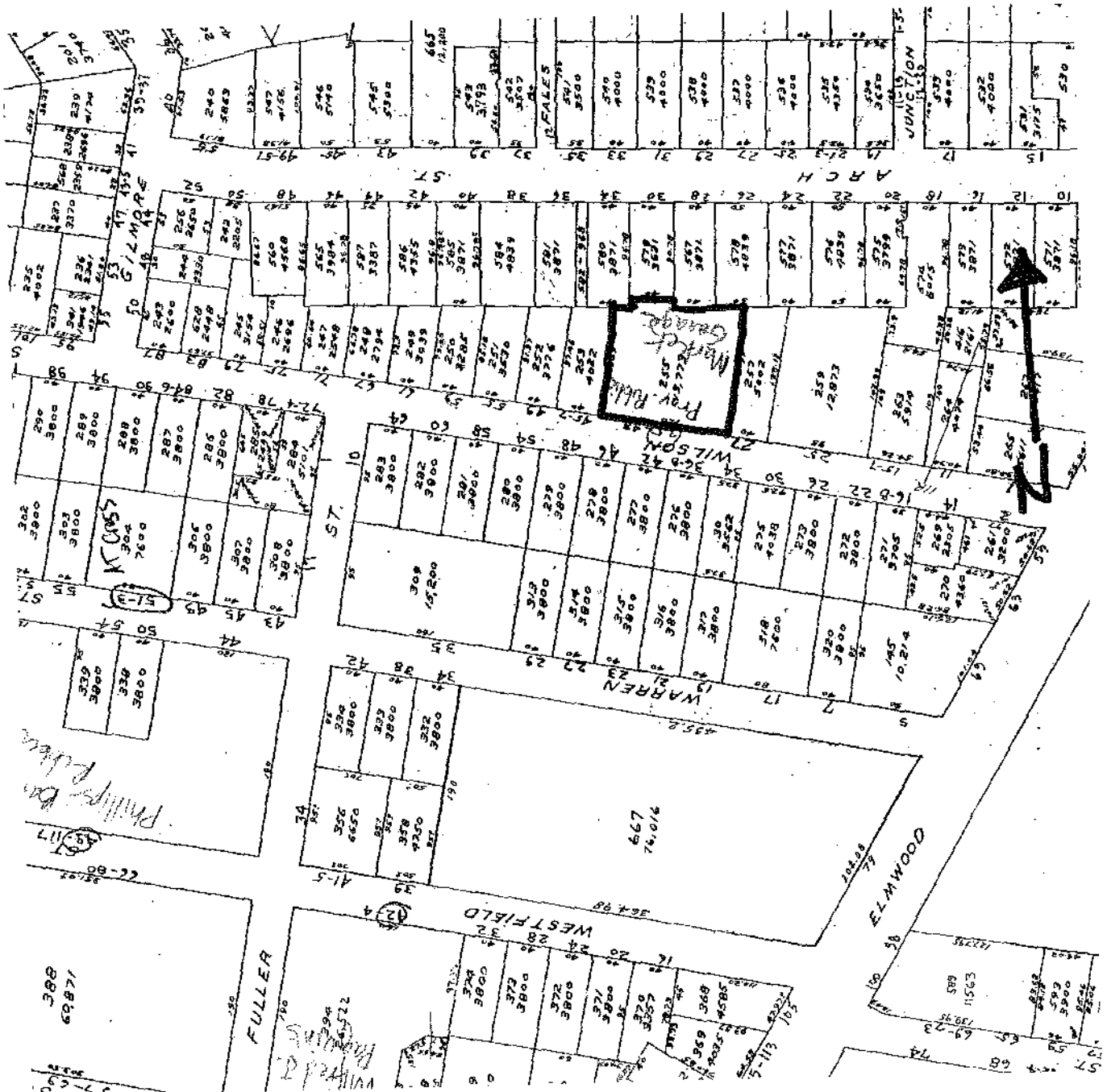
Photographs



Providence Industrial Sites and Commercial Buildings Survey
Providence Preservation Society
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Providence Public Market Garage

Assessor's Map



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

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