United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

Historic Name  Anthony Village Historic District

Other name/site number

2. Location

Street & number  Washington St. (between Battey St. and Hazard St.), and various properties on 12 adjacent streets and the Pawtuxet River.

City or town  Coventry

State  Rhode Island

Not for publication  N/A

County  Kent

Zip code  02816

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally, statewide, or locally. See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official/Title  RI Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other (explain):

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action
5. Classification

Ownership of Property: private, public/local, public/state

Category of Property: district

Number of Resources within Property: 247

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contributing</th>
<th>Noncontributing</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1 (Nathanael Greene Homestead)

Name of related multiple property listing N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions):

- LANDSCAPE/river
- INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility
- TRANSPORTATION/railroad bridge
- DOMESTIC/single dwelling
- DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
- COMMERCE/specialty store
- RELIGION/religious facilities
- FUNERARY/cemetery
- SOCIAL/meeting hall
- SOCIAL/clubhouse
- EDUCATION/school
- EDUCATION/library
- GOVERNMENT/fire station
- LANDSCAPE/park

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions):

- LANDSCAPE/river
- INDUSTRY/manufacturing
- DOMESTIC/single dwelling
- DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
- COMMERCE/specialty store
- COMMERCE/business
- COMMERCE/restaurant
- RELIGION/religious facilities
- FUNERARY/cemetery
- SOCIAL/meeting hall
- SOCIAL/clubhouse
- GOVERNMENT/fire station
- LANDSCAPE/park
- RECREATION & CULTURE/outdoor recreation
### 7. Description

**Architectural Classification:**
- ITALIANATE
- NO STYLE
- FEDERAL
- GREEK REVIVAL
- LATE VICTORIAN
- BUNGALOW
- COLONIAL REVIVAL
- GEORGIAN

**Materials:**
- foundation: brick, stone
- roof: slate, wood shingle, asphalt shingle
- walls: clapboard, shingle, vinyl siding, brick, stone, concrete
- other: 

Describe present and historic physical appearance: 

X See continuation sheet.

### 8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: 

Applicable National Register Criteria: A, C

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): N/A

**Areas of Significance:**
- Community Planning/Development
- Industry

**Period(s) of Significance:**
ca. 1750-1938

**Significant Dates:**
1774; 1805; 1806; 1810; 1874; 1910; 1933

**Significant Person(s):**
General Nathanael Greene

**Cultural Affiliation:**

**Architect/Builder:**
Horace Foster; Stone and Carpenter; Frank Sheldon

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

X See continuation sheet.
9. Major Bibliographical References

_X_ See continuation sheet.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

_ _ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
_X_ previously listed in the National Register [General Nathanael Greene Homestead]
_ _ previously determined eligible by the National Register
_X_ designated a National Historic Landmark [Nathanael Greene Homestead]
_X_ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # RI-269 [Nathanael Greene Homestead]
_ _ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # __________

Primary Location of Additional Data:

_X_ State Historic Preservation Office
_ _ Other State agency
_X_ Federal agency
_X_ Local government
_ _ University
_ _ Other – Specify repository: _________________________________

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: approx. 252.25 acres

UTM References: Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing
1 19. 286920. 4618880 3 19. 287930. 4619220
2 19. 287630. 4619400 4 19. 287750. 4619560

_X_ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description: _ _ See continuation sheet.

Boundary Justification: _ _ See continuation sheet.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kathryn J. Cavanaugh with Arnold N. Robinson and Olga Bachilova.

organization Newport Collaborative Architects, Inc. date March 26, 2010

street & number 38 Washington Square telephone (401) 846-9583

city or town Newport state RI zip code 02840
Located on the South Branch of the Pawtuxet River in eastern Coventry, Rhode Island, the Anthony Historic District is a mill village containing about 250 acres of land and 247 properties, including a mill complex and related hydraulic features, 48 mill workers’ houses, 150 other houses, 14 commercial buildings, 3 churches, 3 social/recreational buildings, 2 parks, a former school, a former library, a fire station, a former railroad right-of-way, 4 cemeteries and private burial grounds, and 1 known industrial archeological of an early 19th century machine shop. The irregularly shaped but linear district encompasses the largest concentration of historic resources built within Anthony Village during its period of significance (ca. 1750-1938).

Coventry is Rhode Island’s largest township (approximately sixty square miles), situated in the northwest corner of Kent County, about nineteen miles southwest of Providence. Coventry is bounded by the municipalities of Cranston, Scituate, and Foster on the north, West Warwick on the east, and East Greenwich and West Greenwich on the south; the western town line forms part of Rhode Island’s boundary with Connecticut. Coventry’s rocky, rolling landscape has numerous bodies of water scattered about, most notably the meandering South Branch of the Pawtuxet River (also called the Flat River), which rises west of the Flat River Reservoir in the central part of town and flows eastward into West Warwick. While the town retains a rural character for the most part, since the early 19th century, the river’s route through the eastern half of Coventry has been densely developed with a series of small mill villages. Anthony and the neighboring villages of Quidnick, to the east, and Washington, to the west, form the western end of this historic industrial corridor. Due to their proximity to each other and their common developmental history, the boundaries between these villages are somewhat indistinct.

Anthony’s basic form is shaped by its primary topographical feature, the South Branch of the Pawtuxet River, which flows in a curving west-east course through the village. Washington Street, the primary thoroughfare, runs along the north side of the river, lined by a mix of residential, commercial, institutional, public and industrial properties that extends from Hazard Street on the east end to Knotty Oak Road on the west. There are a number of residential streets extending off Washington Street on the north side of the river. Boston, Anthony, Union and Meeting Streets and Mapledale Avenue contain most of the former mill houses, while Hazard Street, Fairview Avenue, and Capwell Avenue were primarily developed by individual owners.

Laurel Avenue, which runs south from Washington Street past the Coventry Company mill complex, constitutes the sole crossing to the south side of the river. The southern portion of the district includes an early 20th-century residential neighborhood along Greene Street, Matteson Street, Pilgrim Avenue, and Taft Street, encompassing the 18th-century Nathanael Greene House, as well as a section of the former right-of-way for the Hartford,
Providence and Fishkill Railroad (1856). This right-of-way retains two historic bridges, but the tracks have been removed for its reuse as a bike path.

While retaining some elements of the mid-18th century development associated with the Greene ironworks, the Anthony Historic District is primarily the product of village development stimulated by the operation of the Coventry Manufacturing Company from 1805 to 1938. Since the Coventry Company went out of business in 1938, the district has lost a few historic buildings, and there has been some intrusion of mid- and late 20th-century industrial, commercial and residential construction, and the alteration of historic mill housing with modern materials. Nonetheless, this industrial village comprises a unified array of significant historical resources representing an extended period of industrial activity and community growth.

With the exception of the mill complex, library, fire station, and some commercial buildings (constructed of stone or brick), the vast majority of historic buildings in the District are wood frame. Resources specifically related to the Coventry Company include the remains of the Second Cotton Mill (1810); the Anthony Mill (1872-74); the Weave Shed (1910); the Office (ca. 1895); the Machine Shop (1922); hydraulic works including a masonry dam on the Pawtuxet River, head race gates, raceways and two in situ turbines in the wheelhouse of the Anthony Mill; 48 mill workers’ houses; two parks; and a former library. Company-built single-family and multi-family housing for mill workers mingles with other single-family and multi-family houses; typical heights for residential buildings range from 1½ to 2½ stories, lending the district a consistent scale and visual character dominated by the more massive five-story Anthony Mill.

The district includes the early 19th century Perez Peck machine shop site which includes a number of well-defined structural features, including the stone foundations of the machine shop, the associated wheel pit and water ways from Peck’s Pond and other related foundations, all located off Capwell Avenue. In addition to this highly visible archaeological site, Anthony Village includes the location of the 18th century Greene Iron Works Forge along the river near the Greene Homestead, but further investigations of that site are needed to determine whether it contains intact features.

Mill Workers’ Housing Typology

The principal concentration of company-built mill workers’ housing is in the neighborhood north of Washington Street where Anthony, Boston, Union, and Meeting Streets are laid out in a grid pattern. More isolated examples of company housing can be found on Fairview, Laurel, Mapledale and Washington Street as well. The Coventry Company built its housing in successive phases between 1806 and ca. 1895 to accommodate periodic increases in its work force which corresponded with major expansions of manufacturing operations. Forty-eight of these houses survive; all are simple, vernacular wood frame buildings. Originally finished with
weatherboard siding and wood shingled roofs, most have had their siding replaced or covered over with other materials, and the roofs are now covered with asphalt shingles. Many have experienced other alterations such as porches (added or enclosed), dormers, and additions, but collectively they are still recognizable as a distinct housing category within the district.

Perhaps the earliest surviving example of company-built housing is the cottage at 606-608 Washington Street, which appears to date from the initial development of 1806. It is a 1½-story, timber-framed double house with side gable roof, wood shingle and clapboard siding, stone foundation, and little architectural ornament. As originally built, it was six bays wide with the entries at either end of the façade; partitions on each floor divided the house from basement to garret into two side-by-side five-room units. A center chimney that was removed in the 20th century provided each unit with two fireplaces on the main floor and a cooking fireplace with bake oven in the walk-out basement. The company also built some one-family cottages half the size of this duplex ca. 1806, but none of them has survived. A number of two-story, center-chimney, four-unit houses were also built, perhaps at the time of the expansion of 1810. Three of these stand at 5-7, 9-11, and 13-15 Anthony Street.

The Coventry Company continued to build multi-unit tenement houses for the rest of the 19th century. By mid-century the houses had become wider and a pair of internal chimneys took the place of a center chimney, but they still featured side-by-side, mirror-image units on each main floor. Typically, dwellings with one full story housed two families, and those with two full stories housed four families.

The majority of the worker housing can be divided into four basic configurations:

**Type A:** Type A is a 1½-story two-family house with a side gable roof, two interior chimneys, and stone or brick foundation. This type has a symmetrical eight-bay façade with the entrances in the third and sixth bays, and is two bays deep. Commonly, the second-story façade features four small windows on the second floor, tucked under the eaves. The houses are finished with a simple cornice with partial returns.

Nine Type A houses are documented on historic maps and atlases as being built by 1851 or 1855, perhaps in conjunction with the Company’s reorganization in 1845. Two other Type A houses are of a later generation, although consistent in design with the early examples: 38-40 Anthony Street, ca. 1875-1895, and 6-8 Boston Street, built by 1870.

17-19, 21-23, 27-29, 31-33, and 38-40 Anthony Street
6-8 and 16-18 Boston Street
7-9 and 8-10 Union Street
In a variation on the Type A design, seven houses built ca. 1875-1895 have only two small windows centered on the second-floor level of the façade, representing a third phase of mill workers’ housing development in conjunction with the construction of the 1874 Anthony Mill. The house at 16-18 Meeting is a good example of the original, unaltered fenestration pattern.

16-18, 20-22, 24-26, 28-30, and 32-34 Meeting Street
3-5 and 4-6 Union Street

**Type B:** Type B is a 2-story house with very shallow side gable roof, two interior chimneys, and brick foundation. These houses probably accommodated four families, with two apartments on each floor. Except for its height and roof form, Type B houses are very similar to Type As, with a mirror-image fenestration pattern of eight bays across the first floor level of the façade, with two entrances in the third and sixth bays; the house is two bays deep. (One Type B house, at 26-28 Anthony Street, is only six bays wide, with entrances in the second and fifth bays.) Four Type B houses were built ca. 1875-1895, representing a third phase of mill workers’ housing development in conjunction with the construction of Anthony Mill in 1874. The house at 16-18 Anthony Street is a good example of the original, unaltered fenestration pattern.

16-18, 26-28, 30-32, and 34-36 Anthony Street

Note: this shallow gable roof form is so unusual for ca. 1875 that Type B houses should be further studied to determine if in fact these were originally 1½ stories (i.e., Type A), later enlarged to 2 stories.

**Type C:** Type C is a 1½-story single-family house with side gable roof, two interior chimneys, and stone foundation. The fenestration pattern is five bays across the façade, with center entrance, and two bays deep.

Five Type C houses were built prior to 1851, representing a second phase of mill workers’ housing development. The house at 13 Boston Street is a good example of the original, unaltered fenestration pattern.

13, 15, 17, and 21 Boston Street
591 Washington Street

Two other houses constitute a variation on Type C, also built prior to 1851 but 2½ stories tall and originally built for two families.

9-11, 13-15 Anthony Street
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Note: at least five houses in the Laurel Avenue neighborhood (11, 13-15, 27, and 28 Matteson Street and 50 Pilgrim Avenue), all built ca. 1875-1895, are very similar to Type C, but they are not categorized as such because they were built by private individuals rather than by the Coventry Company.

**Type D:** Type D is a 2-story house with hip roof, two interior chimneys, and stone foundation. These houses also probably accommodated four families, with two apartments on each floor. Type D houses are typically six bays across on the first floor, with two entrances (in the second and fifth bays), and two bays deep.

Four Type D houses were built prior to 1851, representing a second phase of mill workers’ housing development. The house at 35-27 Anthony Street is a good example of the original, unaltered fenestration pattern.

35-37, 39-41 Anthony Street
32-34, 38-40 Boston Street

**Type E:** Type E is a 2-story house with a gable roof, center chimney and stone foundations, with its flank to the street and the entrances in the gable ends. The street elevations are six bays wide with windows only in the central four bays; the end elevations are four bays wide with the doorways off center. These houses were built, probably around 1810, and originally designed to accommodate four families, with two apartments on each floor. 5-7 Anthony Street is the best-preserved example of this early type.

5-7, 9-11, 13-15 Anthony Street

In addition to the original prototype at 606-608 Washington Street, twelve additional mill workers’ houses built by the Coventry Company do not fall within one of these four typologies. These, which include the residences built for the company’s managerial staff, are listed in the inventory as “Coventry Co.” buildings but described on an individual basis.

8-10, 12-12A, 20-22 Anthony Street
481-483 Fairview Avenue
17 Laurel Avenue
11-13, 17-21 Mapledale Avenue
617, 619, and 671-673 Washington Street
Anthony Historic District
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The district also includes many historic properties that were not owned by the Coventry Company, but are representative of other development in the village during the 19th and early 20th centuries. There are several commercial and public buildings and churches, on or near Washington Street as well as residential properties concentrated in the western half of the district, on Washington and adjacent side streets like Capwell Avenue and Mapledale Street; and another residential neighborhood in the vicinity of Laurel Avenue, south of the mill complex, including Taft Street, Greene Street, Pilgrim Avenue, and Matteson Street. Much of this housing stock is similar in height, massing, scale, and materials to the mill workers’ houses built by the Coventry Company, although more typically built for single-family use, and more often with features and/or decorative elements of a recognizable architectural style, such as Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Second Empire, Late Victorian, Cape Cod, Colonial Revival, and Bungalow. Coventry Company employees very likely lived in these areas also, particularly in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Another notable component is the General Nathanael Greene Homestead (50 Taft Street), a National Historic Landmark property of over thirteen acres that includes Greene’s ca. 1770 house, several outbuildings, and possible archeological remains of the Greene Forge and other industrial sites along the Pawtuxet River downstream from the Anthony Mill. In the late 18th and early 19th century the property was owned by Nathanael’s brother, Jacob Greene, who sold off land on the north side of the river for the Coventry Company enterprise but continued to operate various industrial enterprises on the south bank.

As Anthony is Coventry’s earliest mill village—and one of the earliest in the state, region, and country—many of the district’s buildings have undergone some changes over time, particularly in the last thirty years, and now exhibit non-original wall materials (aluminum or vinyl siding, asbestos shingles) as well as alterations to trim elements, windows, porches, and additions. Moreover, some buildings are no longer in their original use. Despite these changes to individual buildings, the overall streetscapes are relatively intact. There are only three vacant lots (houses at 756 and 760 Washington Street were demolished in 2004 or 2005 and the former Coventry Company store at 625 Washington Street was demolished in 2008), and thirty-five non-contributing primary buildings of recent construction (eighteen more are non-contributing because of an accumulation of alterations that have diminished their historic integrity). The district as a whole has a distinctive visual identity and sense of place, and retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

A Note About Historic Names and Dates

In a very few examples, historic building names and construction dates were found in secondary sources, or on the buildings themselves, but for the most part research was conducted in primary source materials – historic maps and atlases, historic photographs, and town directories (deed research was not performed) - to identify names and dates. However, primary source data was only available on a limited basis for Anthony Village.
Maps and atlases of the 19th century (1831-1895) depict the village in its entirety. However, on maps prior to 1862 provide only the approximate locations of buildings. Property lines, specific building footprints, and the locations of outbuildings are not depicted. Furthermore, the 1855 map shows fewer buildings on Anthony, Boston, Meeting, and Union Streets than in 1831, 1846, or 1851, which may indicate that some of the first or second generation of mill workers’ houses were replaced by a later building campaign. Some street names are identified as of 1870, but numbered addresses are not indicated on any of these 19th century maps. Property lines and owner names are noted for some, but not all, buildings on the 1862, 1870, and 1895 maps.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Co. maps of Anthony were found for the years 1894, 1898, 1903, 1911, 1922, 1922 corrected to 1934 and 1945, and 1951. (These do not identify property owner names.) None of these maps illustrates the village as a whole, and some only show parts of two or three streets, but collectively they provide a development chronology of buildings and outbuildings for portions of today’s Anthony Street, Boston Street, Capwell Avenue, Fairview Avenue, Hazard Street, Mapledale Street, Meeting Street, Washington Street, and Union Street. None of these maps show the residential streets south of the mill complex (Pilgrim Avenue, Laurel Avenue, Matteson Street, Greene Street, and Taft Street), nor those parts of Washington Street west of the western branch of Mapledale Street, so approximately half the inventory is not depicted on any 20th century maps.

The Sanborn maps also indicate multiple changes to both street names and address numbers over nearly six decades, and demonstrate that Anthony Village had a non-standard and sometimes haphazard street numbering system prior to the 1920s, with street numbers typically running sequentially along only one side of the street, and not always in the same direction. (On the 1894 Sanborn map, for example, numbers on the south side of Main Street near School Street (now Washington and Mapledale Streets) are 1701 through 1705, running from west to east; but on the north side of Main Street, the numbers run from east to west, 185 through 195.) By 1903 it appears that Anthony Village was beginning to switch over to a system with even numbers on one side of the street and odd numbers on the other, both running sequentially in the same direction; but that system does not seem to have been utilized consistently until after 1922 (according to the maps). Since the Sanborn maps do not present a complete picture of the village as a whole, it was only possible to match a relative few current and previous addresses.

Anthony is one of twenty-five villages whose residents and businesses are collectively listed in Pawtuxet Valley directories of 1892, 1894, 1896, 1908-1909, 1911, 1913, 1915, 1917, 1919-1920, 1924, 1927, and 1929; and in West Warwick/Pawtuxet Valley directories of 1936, 1938, 1940, 1946, 1949, 1953, 1955, and 1957. Prior to 1946, however, none of these directories is organized by street name, or even by village name; all residents and businesses of all 25 villages are listed together, alphabetically. Furthermore, their locations are typically noted

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<th>Anthony Historic District</th>
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by street name only, perhaps with a directional indicator, but usually without a specific numerical address (e.g., “Main Street near the mill”). Where numeric addresses are given, they are often inconsistent with addresses shown on contemporary Sanborn maps, as well as with current addresses. (E.g., Byron Read’s store currently stands at 700-706 Washington Street. In the 1894 directory, this store is listed at 193 Main Street; but the 1894 Sanborn map shows the store’s address as 1704 Main Street, while numbers 189, 191, and 195 [there is no 193] are directly across the street from the store building.) In addition, in early directories the addresses for tenants living in Coventry Company-owned housing on Anthony, Boston, Meeting, and Union Streets are listed as, for example, “21 Company Houses,” rather than “21 Anthony Street.” Directories from 1946-1957 specifically note that a street-by-street listing of residents and businesses could not be compiled for the smaller Pawtuxet Valley villages such as Anthony, because numbered addresses either did not exist or could not be confirmed (although addresses are noted on the 1934/1945 and 1951 Sanborn maps).

Given the constraints of these primary source materials, historic names could not be identified for many buildings in this inventory, and construction dates were typically assigned based on the building’s first appearance on a map, noted either as a range (“ca 1875-1895”) or an estimate (“by 1922”) as appropriate. Limited directory research was conducted for the years 1894, 1911, 1924, and 1938 (correlating to historic maps). In cases where no map or directory data was available, construction dates or eras (“early-mid 20th century”) were estimated based on the architectural character of the building.

INVENTORY

The inventory first lists the Coventry Company Mill Complex, mill-related hydraulic features in or abutting the Pawtuxet River, and the bridges and right-of-way associated with the former Providence, Hartford, and Fishkill Railway just south of the river. Subsequently, all other buildings, structures, and sites are listed alphabetically and numerically by street address. Resources are contributing unless marked with the code NC for non-contributing.

Where a mill workers’ house is referred to as “Type A” (or B, C, D), please refer to the above typologies for a more detailed description.

Determinations of contributing or non-contributing status were assessed by age and integrity. Buildings constructed after 1938 were designated non-contributing because they are unrelated to the Coventry Company’s presence in Anthony Village. Buildings built before 1938 were assessed relative to their architectural integrity. A building with major structural or other permanent alterations that have not gained significance over time (such as a visually intrusive addition at or near the front) was deemed non-contributing. Buildings that had surface modifications that are reversible, such as vinyl or aluminum siding and trim, vinyl replacement
COVENTRY COMPANY/ANTHONY MILL COMPLEX (1810-1922)

At the southeast corner of Washington Street and Laurel Avenue, straddling the Pawtuxet River, is a complex of five mill buildings (one in ruins) and several structures constructed between 1810 and 1922 (the original 1806 mill building does not survive), as well as a park built for mill employees. A tall steel picket fence on a rubblestone retaining wall encloses the millyard along Washington Street, with an entry gate just west of the Office. (The mill complex now occupies three separate lots, and its various elements have distinct street addresses in the Town of Coventry’s assessor’s records, noted below.) The different elements of the complex are listed below in a general north to south order.

COVENTRY CO. OFFICE BUILDING, 618 Washington Street (ca. 1895): 2 stories, hip asphalt roof, brick walls clad in stucco, segmental-arch door openings and window openings with granite sills that echo those on the 1874 mill, quarry-faced granite block foundation; 3 bays and 2 bays deep. The front entry is under a Colonial Revival portico with an arched roof that repeats the curve of the windows. Stands below the grade of Washington Street, next to the millyard gates; the early raceway runs between Washington Street and the building. Currently vacant.

COVENTRY CO. MACHINERY SHOP, 618 Washington Street (1922): 2 stories, very shallow pitched front gable roof enclosed by a low, tile-capped, pediment, brick walls clad in stucco, segmental arched window openings with granite sills that echo those on the 1874 mill (some infilled with brick), 105 feet long by 63 feet wide; 5 bays across the façade and 10 bays deep. Occupies the site of the Coventry Company First Mill (1806-1874); as well as the site of “Building #3,” (1874-1920). Currently vacant.

REMAINS OF COVENTRY CO. SECOND COTTON MILL, 616 Washington Street (1810, altered ca. 1900): 3 stories, granite masonry, 125 feet long by 35 feet wide; 2 bays across the south façade (facing Anthony Mill) by 10 bays deep. Stands partially below the grade of Washington Street, east of the Machinery Shop; the main entrance faced south toward Anthony Mill. Originally 5½ stories tall, the 1st and 2nd floors of masonry and upper floors of wood, and, at the time of its construction, reportedly the tallest building in Rhode Island. After completion of the 1874 “New Mill” (Anthony Mill), the older mill building was no longer needed for manufacturing. It was converted to warehouse use about 1900 and became known as “The Cotton House.” At that time, the wooden
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upper floors were dismantled (the wood salvaged and reused for another warehouse across Washington Street), a new third story of granite was added, and some windows were infilled with masonry. It was used by a subsequent owner for the manufacture of soap and glue from 1965 to 1988, when a fire left the building in ruins. The roof and floors were destroyed, but the stone walls are intact.

COVENTRY CO./ANTHONY MILL PARK, 616 Washington Street (ca. 1850): Now overgrown, this terraced park is immediately east of the Second Cotton Mill and extends from Washington Street downhill to the tailrace of the first and second mills. It is bounded by a low stone wall along Washington Street that was topped by a picket fence; remnants of the fence’s iron posts and wood rails and slats are still evident along the wall. Formerly open, it is has become overgrown with trees. There is a dearth of information on the history and use of this park which apparently served as community open space. The terracing of the park may represent efforts to prevent erosion of the hillside down into the tail race below.

ANTHONY MILL, 618 Washington Street (1872-1874): Stone & Carpenter, architects. Italianate, 5 stories, very shallow pitched gable roof with bracketed cornice, rubble-stone walls clad in stucco, rusticated with granite quoins and foundation, granite window sills and brick window surrounds. 316 feet long by 80 feet wide, with 39 bays across the façade and 9 bays deep. Massive central projecting stair towers on both front (north) and rear (south) elevations: the front tower rises six stories to a crowning polygonal belfry trimmed with alternating bands of red brick and granite and four tall round-arched openings under projecting hoods. and mansard roof and belfry (and date stone over the entryway inscribed 1872), while the shorter south tower has a hip roof. The segmental-arched window are mostly infilled with concrete block, although a number of 16-over-16 double-hung wood window sash survive. Interior features fire-resistive heavy timber framing with two parallel rows of wooden columns.

At the east end of the building is a recessed 5-story ell, 5 bays wide and five bays deep; a single-story brick addition fills in the setback in front of the ell. This ell contained the picker house on the first floor. On the west is the 3-story powerhouse, 5 bays wide and 11 bays deep, which is connected to the main mill by a 3-story hyphen, 3 bays wide and 8 bays deep. There is a 4-story square brick tower with a hip roof on the southwest corner of the powerhouse and a freestanding circular brick smoke stack on an octagonal base at the west end. The powerhouse originally housed the boilerhouse in the north half and the wheelroom and engine room in the south half. There are still two horizontal turbine casings located in the basement wheelroom. Detailing on these shells suggests that they postdate 1874. Neither of the 500 HP steam engines nor the electrical generating equipment that
occupied the first floor remain. There is a small single-story brick building attached to the north side of the powerhouse that was formerly a pump house. Architecturally this is one of the finest mills in Rhode Island. Still in limited industrial use.

Two pedestrian bridges connect the 1874 and the 1910 mills over the tailrace/river. A 2-level steel-beam pedestrian bridge, clad in corrugated metal, runs from the south tower of the 1874 mill to the weave shed; a second metal-framed and clad pedestrian bridge connecting the two mills further east was added in the mid-20th century.

MILLYARD BRIDGE (c.1910) A steel pony truss bridge with a wooden deck added shortly after the construction of the Weave Shed crosses the tailrace/river just east of the two mills.

WEAVE SHED, 4 Laurel Avenue (1910): Frank P. Sheldon, architect. Three stories, very shallow pitched gable roof, brick walls with regularly spaced piers, segmental arched windows (some infilled with brick, some containing metal multi-light replacement windows), heavy timber framing, 316 feet long by 79 feet wide; 30 bays across the façade and 7 bays deep. Stands south of and across the tailrace/river from the 1874 Mill. Remains in industrial use, now occupied by Concordia, Inc. This is a fine example of the “modern textile mill” style developed in the late 19th and early 20th centuries by Sheldon and other mill engineers and architects.

PAWTUXET RIVER: MILL-RELATED HYDRAULIC FEATURES

ANTHONY MILL POND, ANTHONY DAM (R.I.D.E.M. DAM #152) (1892) and RACEWAYS: A stepped, wet-laid granite ashlar dam, located just west of the Laurel Avenue bridge, impounds a roughly 10-acre pond on the south branch of the Pawtuxet River. This dam was built by the Coventry Co. to replace a smaller wood-crib dam, likely erected in 1805 and improved over time. The dam is 285’ long with a 75’ spillway. The fall at this location is 14 feet. A low-level gate mechanism is located along the north training wall. The head race gates remain in place north of the spillway, although the headrace between the gates and the 1874 mill was filled in 1963, at the same time Concordia Manufacturing rerouted the Pawtuxet River from its channel on the south side of the Weave Shed into the 1874 mill’s tailrace, which runs between that mill and the Weave Shed. Concordia filled the former river bed to create the parking lot south of the Weave Shed. The upper edge of the headrace arch remains visible on the west elevation of the 1874 Mill, providing a strong visual indicator of the path of the original headrace. The tailrace arch on the 1874 Mill’s south wall survives in original condition. The raceways for the earlier mills are located to the north of the 1874 mill, close to Washington Street. A portion of the stone-lined head race and a headgate are visible in
front of the mill office and the lower portion of the tailrace is visible today below the park. The rest of the raceways are underground.

RAILROAD RIGHT-OF-WAY

RAILROAD RIGHT-OF-WAY, now Coventry Greenway Bikepath: An approximately one-mile segment of the right-of-way for the Hartford, Providence & Fishkill Railroad. Originally built in 1856, the line was 120 miles long with just under thirty miles of its route in Rhode Island. The New York, New Haven, & Hartford Railroad acquired the line in 1898, renaming it the Willimantic Line and, later, the Washington Secondary Line. The successors of NYNH&H sold the line to the Providence & Worcester Railroad in 1982; the Town of Coventry bought it in 1985, and removed the tracks in 1992. The Hartford, Providence & Fishkill Railroad was determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places by the Federal Highway Administration and the Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission through consensus in 1998. The Washington Secondary right-of-way is being redeveloped as the Coventry Greenway bikepath, part of the East Coast Greenway. The ca. 1862 Anthony depot and ca. 1870 freight house, located just off Laurel Avenue south of the Coventry Company mill complex, were demolished in the mid-20th century. Three bridges remain, as does the railbed, which has been paved.

QUIDNICK BRIDGE: a three-span, 225’-long, steel, deck plate-girder bridge spanning the Pawtuxet River at the Quidnick millpond, built in 1903 for the Willimantic Line of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad. The State of Rhode Island removed the original rails and installed a timber deck as part of the construction of the Coventry Greenway.

ANTHONY BRIDGE: a single-span, 126’-long, steel, skewed Pratt through-truss bridge spanning the Pawtuxet River at the Anthony Pond, built ca. 1910 for the Willimantic Line of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad. The State of Rhode Island removed the original rails and installed a timber deck as part of the construction of the Coventry Greenway.

ANTHONY ROAD BRIDGE: a single-span, 91’-long, steel, through-plate girder bridge spanning Route 117 (formerly Anthony Road, now Main Street) at the Knotty Oak Cemetery, built ca. 1931 for the Willimantic Line of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad. The State of Rhode Island removed the original rails and installed a timber deck as part of the construction of the Coventry Greenway.
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Shown on the 1922 Sanborn map as “Store Av. (Anthony),” however, earlier and later Sanborns call it Anthony Street.

5-7 COVENTRY CO. HOUSE (ca. 1810): Type E 2-stories, front gable asphalt roof, massive central chimney, vinyl siding, vinyl trim, vinyl 1/1 double hung sash windows, and stone foundation. The house stands on a raised lot, enclosed by a stone retaining wall, and with its entries in the gable ends, rather than in the Anthony Street elevation; it is 6 bays wide and 4 bays deep, with a slightly off-center entrance to #5 on the south façade, and a similar entrance to #7 on the north elevation. A double-run wood exterior stairway, providing a second means of egress from the 2nd floor, has been added on the east elevation. This is probably one of the first houses to be built on Anthony Street. Originally a four-family house, still in multi-family use.

6 ANTHONY STORE GRAIN STORAGE AND WAGON HOUSE, NOW DAVID PAPINEAU AMERICAN LEGION POST #28 (by 1898): 1-story shingled frame building, front gable asphalt roof, wood 6/1 double hung sash windows, and stone foundation. The building stands on a slightly sloping lot; it is 2 bays wide across the east façade and 4 bays deep, with an off-center entrance. First appears on the 1898 Sanborn map, at the rear of the lot occupied by the Anthony Store at 625 Washington Street. Now the home of the David Papineau American Legion Post 28 and Coventry Memorial AmVets Post 4; the 1938 directory lists the David Papineau American Legion Post 28 at 627 Washington St.

8-10 COVENTRY CO. HOUSE (ca. 1875-1895): modified 2nd Empire style, 2-1/2 stories, mansard asphalt roof, gabled dormers, two interior chimneys, vinyl siding, vinyl trim, vinyl 1/1 double hung sash windows, and painted brick foundation; 5 bays wide and 3 bays deep, with center entrance. Other later alterations (dates unknown) include replacement front door, metal entrance hood, and replacement front stairs. Originally a multi-family (4 unit) residence; remains in that use (5 units) today. First appears on the 1895 atlas, but may be as early as ca. 1875, contemporary with the construction of Anthony Mill.

9-11 COVENTRY CO. HOUSE (ca. 1810): Type E, 2-stories and built for four families; asphalt roof, vinyl siding, vinyl trim, wood 1/1 double hung replacement windows with large top sash over small bottom sash. Gable entrances have been removed and a new doorway added in the center of the west elevation. Other later alterations (dates unknown) include a rear 2 story addition, replacement doors
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with metal hood above, and center chimney removed. The house stands on a raised lot enclosed by a concrete and stone retaining wall. Now in multi-family use.

12-12A PETER AND ANNA POLUCHA HOUSE (ca. 1934): 2-1/2 stories, hipped asphalt roof, hipped front dormer with paired windows, interior chimney, vinyl siding and trim on the 1st floor, wood shingles and trim on the upper floors, and parged stone foundation; 5 bays wide and 2 bays deep, with center entrance inside a 2-story enclosed front porch (may have been open originally). Windows on the 1st floor are vinyl 1/1 double hung replacement sash; on the 2nd floor, wood 2/1; in the dormers, wood 6/1. Other alterations (dates unknown) include replacement front door and metal entrance hood. Contains two dwelling units. First appears on the 1934-1945 update of the 1922 Sanborn map; the 1936 directory lists Peter (Anna) Polucha, a weaver, as the homeowner, living at 12 Anthony St along with Mary A. and Thomas P. (Margaret A.) Polucha, operators, and Walter S. (Carrie P.) Godek, weaver. Replaced an earlier 2-family dwelling owned by the Coventry Co.

GARAGE 1 (after 1951): 1 story, , front gable asphalt roof, stuccoed masonry with vertical board siding in the gable, 2 garage bays. Sited southwest of the house and well set back from the street. (NC).

GARAGE 2 (after 1951): 1 story, front gable asphalt roof, wood weatherboard with vertical board siding in the gable, 1 garage bay. Sited just north of and very close to the house, aligned with the east façade. (NC).

13-15 COVENTRY CO. HOUSE (ca. 1810): A much altered Type E, 2 stories and built for four families; asphalt roof, vinyl siding, vinyl trim, vinyl 1/1 double hung replacement windows. Other later alterations (dates unknown) include 1-story small front addition now containing the main entrance, removal of center chimney and construction of exterior side chimney. Between 2003 and 2007 the rear roof slope was raised to a shed profile, significantly altering the form of the house. Now in multi-family use. (NC, due to the extent of alterations.)

GARAGE (after 1951): 1 story, front gable asphalt roof, wood shingles, 1 garage bay, lean-to attached to north side. Sited northeast of the house. (NC).
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16-18 COVENTRY CO. HOUSE (ca. 1875-1895): Type B; later alterations (dates unknown) include vinyl siding, vinyl trim, wood 6/1 double hung sash replacement windows, replacement doors with metal hoods, and two flat-roofed, small additions at the rear. First shown on the 1895 map, but may be as early as ca. 1875, contemporary with the Anthony Mill. Still in multi-family use.

GARAGE (late 20th c.): 1 story, side gable asphalt roof, concrete block, 3 garage bays. Sited northwest of the house; stands on the rear (west) lot line, facing Anthony St., but accessible only from St. Vincent de Paul St. (NC).

SHED (late 20th c.): 1 story, front gable asphalt roof, wood frame covered with tar paper. Stands northwest of the house and east of the garage on the north side lot line. (NC).

17-19 COVENTRY CO. HOUSE (by 1851): Type A; later alterations (dates unknown) include vinyl siding, vinyl trim, and a mix of double-hung replacement windows including wood 6/1 (1st floor front); wood and vinyl 3/3 (2nd floor front), and wood 6/6 (sides). A 1-story enclosed front porch with hipped roof, sitting on brick piers, stretches across the entire west façade (date unknown). First appears on the 1851 map, but may be earlier. Still in 2-family use.

20-22 COVENTRY CO. HOUSE (ca. 1875-1895): 2-1/2 stories, side gable asphalt roof, four gabled dormers on the front roof slope, two interior chimneys, vinyl siding, vinyl trim, parged brick foundation. The house is 9 bays wide, with two entrances in the 3rd and 6th bays now contained within projecting enclosures with ogee gable roofs and steel replacement doors, and 4 bays deep. Windows are mostly wood 6/1 double hung sash (not original), but there are a few vinyl 1/1 replacements; two sets of windows on the 2nd floor front are paired (2nd and 4th bays). A secondary entrance is located on the north side elevation. Originally built with 6 apartments (each entrance leads to three dwelling units). First appears on the 1895 map, but may be as early as ca. 1875, contemporary with construction of Anthony Mill. Still in multi-family use.
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21-23 COVENTRY CO. HOUSE (by 1851): Type A; later alterations (dates unknown) include vinyl siding, vinyl trim, vinyl 1/1 double hung sash replacement windows, brick and concrete foundation, and a rear 1-story addition. First appears on the 1851 map, but may be earlier. Still in 2-family use.

SHED (late 20th c.): 1 story, gable roof, vertical board siding. Sited next to the rear northeast corner of the house (Union St. side), enclosed by wooden fence. (NC)

26-28 COVENTRY CO. HOUSE (ca. 1875-1895): Type B; later alterations (dates unknown) include vinyl siding, vinyl trim, vinyl 6/6 double hung sash replacement windows, concrete parging over the brick foundation, replacement doors. Stands on a slightly raised lot enclosed by a concrete retaining wall. First shown on the 1895 map, but may be as early as ca. 1875, contemporary with construction of the Anthony Mill. Now in multi-family use.

GARAGE (late 20th c.): 1 story, front gable asphalt roof, vinyl siding, 2 garage bays. Sited northwest of the house. (NC)

27-29 COVENTRY CO. HOUSE (by 1851): Type A variant, with entrances in the 2nd and 7th bays; later alterations (dates unknown) include vinyl siding, vinyl trim, mostly vinyl 1/1 double hung sash replacement windows (a few surviving wood 3/3 are found on the 2nd floor front), parging of the stone foundation, and a 2-story rear addition. Both front entrances were enclosed inside gable-roofed pavilions with square columns at the front; connecting these pavilions is a 1-story shed-roofed enclosed porch (dates unknown). First appears on the 1851 map, but may be earlier. Still in 2-family use.

30-32 COVENTRY CO. HOUSE (ca. 1875-1895): Type B; later alterations (dates unknown) include vinyl siding, vinyl trim, vinyl 1/1 double hung sash replacement windows, and replacement doors. First shown on the 1895 map, but may be as early as 1875, contemporary with construction of the Anthony Mill. Now in multi-family use.

GARAGE (by 1951): 1 story, hipped asphalt roof with eave brackets, clapboards, 2 garage bays. Sited northeast of the house. (NC)
ANTHONY STREET

31-33  COVENTRY CO. HOUSE (ca. 1851-1862): Type A; later alterations (dates unknown) include vinyl siding, vinyl trim, vinyl 1/1 double hung sash replacement windows, replacement doors, and metal awnings over 1st floor windows and doors. May appear on the 1851 map, but clearly shown on the 1862 map; possibly earlier than 1851. Still in 2-family use.

GARAGE (late 20th c.): 1 story, front gable asphalt roof, vinyl siding, 1 garage bay. Sited northeast of the house. (NC).

34-36  COVENTRY CO. HOUSE (ca. 1875-1895): Type B; later alterations (dates unknown) include vinyl siding, vinyl trim, and vinyl 6/6 double hung sash replacement windows. Stands on a slightly raised lot with concrete retaining wall. First shown on the 1895 map, but may be as early as ca. 1875, contemporary with construction of the Anthony Mill. Still in 2-family use.

GARAGE (by 1951): 1 story, gable asphalt roof, clapboards, 2 garage bays. Sited northwest of the house. (NC)

35-37  COVENTRY CO. HOUSE (by 1870): Type D; later alterations (dates unknown) include asphalt roofing, vinyl siding, vinyl trim, replacement windows and doors. Windows on the 1st floor front and side elevations are wood 6/6 double hung sash; 2nd floor front windows are 3/3 (likely the original configuration). Stands on a raised lot with concrete retaining wall. First shown on the 1870 map, but may be as early as ca. 1850. Still in 2-family use.

GARAGE (by 1951): 1 story, hipped asphalt roof, concrete block, 2 garage bays. (NC)

38-40  COVENTRY CO. HOUSE (ca. 1875-1895): Type A; later alterations (dates unknown) include vinyl siding, vinyl trim, and steel replacement doors. Windows on the 1st floor front and side elevations are wood 6/6 double hung sash; 2nd floor front windows are 3/3 (likely the original configuration). Stands on a raised lot with concrete retaining wall at the corner of Meeting Street. First appears on the 1895 map, but may be as early as ca. 1875, contemporary with construction of the Anthony Mill. Still in 2-family use.
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39-41  COVENTRY CO. HOUSE (ca. 1870-1895): Type D, with wood trim and wood 6/6 double hung sash; later alterations (dates unknown) include asphalt roofing, asbestos shingle siding, steel replacement doors, and a couple of vinyl 6/6 replacement sash. Between 2003 and 2007 a pressure-treated wood exterior stairway was added to the north side elevation, leading up to a doorway cut between the 2nd floor windows. Stands on a slightly sloping lot at the corner of Meeting Street. May appear on the 1870 atlas, but clearly standing by 1895. Still in 2-family use.

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Shown as “Boston Hill” on the 1903-1922 Sanborn maps.

6-8  COVENTRY CO. HOUSE (by 1870): Type A; later alterations (dates unknown) include asbestos shingle siding, metal awnings over the doors, vinyl 1/1 double hung sash replacement windows, replacement front steps (in concrete), and a rear one-story addition. First shown on the 1870 map, but may be earlier, consistent with other Type A mill workers’ houses. Still in 2 family use.

13  COVENTRY CO. HOUSE (by 1855): Type C, with wood 6/6 double-hung sash windows and a 19th century rear ell addition; later alterations (dates unknown) include vinyl siding, vinyl trim, and applied faux “Colonial” entrance surround (narrow single-light sidelights, pilasters, broken pediment). First appears on the 1855 map. Still in 1-family use.

15  COVENTRY CO. HOUSE (by 1851): Type C; later alterations (dates unknown) include vinyl siding, vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash replacement windows (wood trim survives), and sidelights and an added portico with hipped roof and square wood posts at the front entrance. First appears on the 1851 map. Still in 1-family use.

16-18  COVENTRY CO. HOUSE (by 1851): Type A; later alterations (dates unknown) include vinyl siding, vinyl trim, vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash replacement windows, an open front porch with shed roof and wood posts stretching across the middle four bays of the façade, replacement front steps (concrete), and a rear 1-story addition. The house stands on a raised lot with a concrete retaining wall. First appears on the 1851 map, but may be earlier. Still in 2-family use.
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17   COVENTRY CO. HOUSE (by 1855; additions by 1903 and between 1923-1934): Altered Type C; retains clapboard siding and wood trim; later alterations (dates unknown) include vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash replacement windows, and replacement doors. A large 1-1/2 story front addition (built between 1923-1934) which was built for use as a store and obscures about half of the original west façade, has a front gable roof, deeply recessed centered doorway, 1st floor slider windows on the front, and single-light fixed windows inside the recess. The 1938 directory indicates there was a grocery store at 17 Boston Street, operated by Antonio Skraba (who was also the homeowner at that time); currently there is no commercial business in this space. Another 1-story addition, apparently a sunporch, at the south side has a hipped asphalt roof, a secondary entrance, and windows grouped in pairs and fours; the addition (with an open porch) appears on the 1903 map, and the porch was enclosed sometime after 1951. The original house first appears on the 1855 map and was sold by the Coventry Company prior to 1933. Now in 2-family use. (NC due to the extent of alterations.)

GARAGE (by 1951): 1 story, hipped asphalt roof, wood vertical board siding; small shed-roofed addition at front contains 2 garage doors. (NC)

21   I.S. CONGDON HOUSE (by 1862): Type C, retains wood trim and wood 6/6 double-hung sash windows on the side elevations; later alterations include asbestos shingle siding, wood 6/2 double-hung sash replacement windows on the 1st floor front, parged exterior chimney on the north side elevation, secondary entrance on the south side elevation, and a projecting enclosure with pedimented front gable roof at the center main entrance. First appears on the 1862 map, owned by I.S. Congdon. Still in 1-family use.

25-27  HOUSE (by 1922): Two-decker, 2 stories, hipped asphalt roof; clapboards on the 1st floor and wood shingles on the 2nd, parged stone foundation; 2-story open porch and 2-story bay window at front; another 2-story open porch covers the back door on the south side elevation. Most original wood 2/2 windows survive. Built on the site of a former barn at 21 Boston Street, and shares a lot with that house. First appears on the 1922 map. Still in 2-family use.
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31-33 BOSTON STREET APARTMENTS (late 20th c.): Two identical apartment buildings, #31 sited parallel to the street but set back with a parking lot in front, and #33 behind and perpendicular to #31, also with a parking lot in front; each is 2 stories with a mansard asphalt roof, brick veneer, concrete foundation, center entrance featuring a steel door with sidelights and flat metal canopy, and 1/1 vinyl double-hung sash windows. (NC)

32-34 COVENTRY CO. HOUSE (by 1870): Type D; front doors have transom lights and projecting lintels (now vinyl-clad). Later alterations (dates unknown) include vinyl siding, vinyl trim, vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash replacement windows. Stands on a substantially raised lot with a stone retaining wall. First shown on the 1870 map, but may be as early as ca. 1850. Still in 2-family use.

GARAGE (by 1951): 1 story, hipped asphalt roof, vinyl siding, 2 garage bays. Stands southwest of the house. (NC)

35 MRS. J. BRIGGS HOUSE (by 1870): 2 stories, hipped asphalt roof, central chimney, wood clapboards, parged stone foundation; 3 bays across the façade and 4 bays deep; side hall plan with the front entrance sheltered under a hipped-roofed portico with turned, Queen Anne style posts. Later alterations (dates unknown) include vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash replacement windows. First appears on the 1870 atlas, owned by Mrs. J. Briggs. Still in 1-family use.

38-40 COVENTRY CO. HOUSE (by 1870): Type D; wood trim remains, as do traces of transom lights over the doors. Half the building is clad in wood clapboards and half in asbestos shingles; other later alterations (dates unknown) include asphalt roofing and wood 1/1 double-hung replacement windows (some wood, some vinyl).. Stands on a substantially raised lot with a stone retaining wall; located at the corner of Meeting Street. Appears to be on the 1870 map.

SHED (late 20th c.): 1 story, asphalt shed roof, vinyl siding; located in the back yard facing Meeting Street. (NC).

42 J. GAVITT HOUSE (by 1862): 1-1/2 stories, side gable asphalt roof, center chimney, clapboards, brick foundation; 5 bays across the east façade, with center entrance, and 2 bays deep. Later alterations (dates unknown) include a late 19th century 1-story wrap-around porch at front and south side elevations, with corner gazebo; an exterior concrete block chimney on the south side, and a
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secondary entrance on the west (rear); vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash replacement windows; and a 1-story addition at the rear. Located at the corner of Meeting Street. First appears on the 1862 map, owned by J. Gavitt. Still in 1-family use.

GARAGE/SHED (late 20th c.): 1 story, front gable asphalt roof, particle board siding, 1 garage bay, poor condition. Sited west of the house, facing Meeting Street. (NC)

CAPWELL AVENUE

11 I. MADISON HOUSE (by 1862): Greek Revival, 1-1/2 stories, side gable asphalt roof, central chimney, clapboards and wood shingle siding, wood trim, wood 1/1 double hung sash replacement windows, stone and brick foundation; 5 bays across the south façade with center entrance, and 2 bays deep. Greek Revival elements include the front door surround and heavy pilasters at the front corners of the façade. Later alterations (dates unknown) include a large shed dormer added across the front roof slope, replacement windows, an exterior wooden egress stairway from the 2nd floor on the west side elevation, and a 1-story ell on the east side elevation. First appears on the 1862 map, owned by I. Madison. Originally single-family, now in 2-family use.

COTTAGE (by 1895): 1-1/2 stories, front gable asphalt roof, clapboards, concrete foundation. Side hall plan; 2 bays across the façade and 3 bays deep with wood 6/6 windows; wooden carport on the south side elevation. Stands southeast of the main house, facing west. First appears on the 1895 atlas.

15 HOUSE (by 1895): 1-1/2 stories, side gable asphalt roof, central chimney, vinyl siding, wood trim, wood 6/6 double hung sash windows, parged stone foundation. The house stands at a 90-degree turn in the street, and has entrances on both its south façade and west side elevations, both of which have the address number “15.” The south façade has a partially enclosed 1-story porch, with a door in its east side and a pair of windows at front; a third window is set within the porch. The west elevation has a 1-story shed-roofed screened porch at its north end, containing a secondary entrance, and two pairs of windows. First appears on the 1895 atlas. Still in 1-family use.

GARAGE (by 1922): 1 story, front gable asphalt roof, vinyl siding, one overhead door. Stands north of the main house, facing west. First appears on the 1922 map.
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CAPWELL AVENUE

20 HOUSE (by 1895; remodeled mid 20th c.): 2 stories, side gable asphalt roof, vinyl siding, vinyl trim, wood 6/6 double hung sash windows, parged stone foundation; 3 bays across the north façade and 2 bays deep. This house appears on the 1895 atlas, and is shown on the 1922-1951 Sanborn maps as a 1-1/2 story dwelling, so it appears the roof was raised sometime after 1951. Other later alterations (after 1951) include a 1-story ell on the west side elevation. Still in 1-family use. (NC due to the extent of alterations.)

COTTAGE (by 1895): 1 story, front gable asphalt roof, wood shingles, wood trim, pair of hinged solid wood doors on east façade, 3 wood multi-light windows of varying sizes on south side elevation. Stands southwest of the main house, facing east. First appears on the 1895 atlas.

24 HOUSE (by 1895): Cape Cod, 1-1/2 stories, side gable asphalt roof, small off-center chimney, vinyl siding, vinyl trim, vinyl 6/6 double hung sash replacement windows, parged stone foundation, 5 bays across the north façade and 2 bays deep. Center entrance has a hood with Late Victorian brackets over the door. First appears on the 1895 atlas. Still in 1-family use.

GARAGE (after 1951): 1 story, front gable asphalt roof, wood shingles, wood overhead door in west façade, wood paneled pedestrian door and 2 single-light wood-frame windows on north side elevation. Stands southwest of the house, facing west. (NC)

[betw. 15 PECK-CAPWELL ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE (RI 2436) (ca. 1810, ca. 1876, ca. 1922): Located on and 31-33] the north side of Capwell Avenue, this is a wooded 7.4 acre site containing significant above-ground and below-ground archaeological remains associated with the water-powered industrial activity from the early 19th through the early 20th centuries. These remains include the drylaid masonry foundations and wheel pit of the Peck machine shop, established ca. 1810 and the foundations of at least four other buildings associated with the industrial use of the property by the Pecks and Searles Capwell. Other features include the breached earth and stone dam that formerly impounded Peck’s Pond, earthworks related to a former headrace, stone-lined channels, iron shafting and gears, a metal penstock, and an iron turbine (no longer in situ) likely dating to the 1870s.

From 1810 to ca. 1850, this was the site of Perez Peck’s well-known machine shop, established for Peck by the Coventry Company for the manufacture of spinning, weaving, and other machinery to
supply the Coventry Company mills. After Peck sold this property in the 1850s, later owners continued operating the machine shop until 1876, when local lumber merchant Searles Capwell acquired the property and adapted it for use as a saw-, planing-, and turning mill. The on-site turbine likely dates to Capwell’s late 19th-century improvements. Capwell’s operation lasted into the early 20th century, at which time the site was converted for use as a felt mill operated by Roselle Mills, Inc. Roselle Mills closed by the 1930s, after which the complex remained vacant; all structures were demolished by 1955.

31-33 S. CAPWELL HOUSE (by 1895): 2-1/2 stories, side gable asphalt roof, two interior chimneys, wood shingle siding, stone foundation; windows are a mix of wood double hung 1/1 and 2/1 sash; 5 bays across the façade and 2 bays deep. Paired center entrances shelter underneath a double hood with Late Victorian brackets. A 2-story, flat-roofed ell with wood 6/6 double hung windows is attached to the front northeast corner of the house (by 1922). First appears on the 1895 atlas, owned by S. Capwell Lumber Co. (which occupied the former Peck Machine Shop on the adjacent lot to the east), and was likely built as housing for the company’s workers. Originally a 2-family house, now has 3 dwelling units.

37 HENRY JOHNSON HOUSE (by 1895): 2 stories, side gable asphalt roof, central chimney, wood shingle siding, wood trim, vinyl 1/1 double hung sash replacement windows, stone foundation. This house stands on a rise above a 90-degree bend in the street, with 2 bays on its east side and 5 on its south. The main entrance now appears to be within an enclosed 1-story porch on the east side of the 1-story side-gable-roofed rear ell (standing by 1895; open porch shown on the 1922 map); there is also a basement-level entrance on the south side. First appears on the 1895 atlas, owned by Henry Johnson, florist (several greenhouses immediately south of the house on this map are no longer extant). Still in 1-family use.

38 HOUSE (by 1895): 1-1/2 stories, front gable asphalt roof, chimney on north roof slope, vinyl siding, vinyl trim, parged masonry foundation, vinyl 1/1 double hung sash replacement windows, replacement front door; side hall plan, with 3 bays across the façade, and 3 bays deep. First appears on the 1895 atlas. Still in 1-family use.

41 HOUSE (by 1922): Bungalow, 1-1/2 stories, side gable asphalt roof, two interior chimneys, hipped center front dormer, wood shingle siding, wood trim, vinyl 1/1 and multi-light double hung sash replacement windows, full width integral front porch, stone foundation; 3 bays across the façade,
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with a center entrance flanked by groups of 3 windows, and 3 bays deep. The south side elevation has a secondary entrance within an open gable-roofed portico. First appears on the 1922 map. Still in 1-family use.

**GARAGE (by 1922):** 1 story, front gable asphalt roof, wood shingles, one overhead door. Stands west of the house, facing south. First appears on the 1922 map.

**42-44 HOUSE (by 1895; side additions by 1922):** 2 stories, side gable asphalt roof, two interior chimneys, vinyl siding, vinyl trim, wood 2/1 double hung sash windows, two side-by-side center entrances under hipped-roofed open portico, stone foundation; 6 bays across the façade (4 bays on the 2nd floor) and 2 bays deep. One-story gable-roofed additions with open front porches on both the north and south side elevations were added by 1922. Other later alterations (dates unknown) include replacement windows. First appears on the 1895 atlas. Still in 2-family use.

**FAIRVIEW AVENUE**

Fairview Avenue (1814-1815) formerly the Coventry and Cranston Turnpike, was financed and built by the owners of the Coventry Company and two industrialists, Theodore Foster and James DeWolf, to provide access from the Coventry Co. Mill to Providence.

**481-483 COVENTRY CO. HOUSE (by 1851):** 2 stories, hip asphalt roof, two interior chimneys, vinyl siding, vinyl trim, mostly vinyl 6/1 double hung sash replacement windows, brick foundation; 6 bays across the façade, with side by side center entrances, and 2 bays deep. Other later alterations (dates unknown) include replacement windows and doors, a 2-story, full-width front porch (enclosed at the 2nd floor level; solid walls instead of railings at the 1st floor), 1-story L-shaped porch and 2-story additions on the south side elevation. First appears on the 1851 map. Recognizably a mill-workers’ house, and built by the Coventry Co., but deviates from the identified typologies. Still in 2-family use.

**GARAGE (after 1951):** 1 story, hipped asphalt roof, wood clapboards, one overhead door. Stands southwest of the house. An outbuilding in this approximate location appears on Sanborn maps from 1903-1951, but is labeled as a 3-car garage as of 1934/1945 - not the current building. (NC)

**484 QUIDNICK BAPTIST CHURCH (1885-1886):** Horace Foster, architect. Queen Anne and Classical Revival, 2-1/2 stories, pedimented front gable asphalt roof with square side tower (approx. 40 ft. tall) near the front southwest corner, aluminum siding, aluminum trim, brick foundation. The west
façade, facing Fairview, features paired aluminum-clad pilasters at the corners, 4 bays of multi-light double hung sash windows (vinyl 12/12 on the 1\textsuperscript{st} floor, wood with round-arched top sash and 12-light bottom sash at the 2\textsuperscript{nd} floor), and a wood multi-pane fanlight in the pediment. The tower has single windows in all 4 sides of its roof. The main entrance also faces west but is recessed under the tower, within an open porch on the south side elevation. Later alterations (dates unknown) include the porch, a 2-story rear addition, and two additions (1 and 1-1/2 stories) at the rear northeast corner, with a large wooden deck in front. Built to replace the original Quidnick Baptist Church (1808-1885, known as “Tin Top” for its tin-covered cupola), which was formerly located on Washington Street. This church was dedicated on December 1, 1886.

486-488 HOUSE (by 1922): 2-1/2 stories, front gable asphalt roof, aluminum siding and trim, vinyl 1/1 double hung sash replacement windows, painted brick foundation. A 2-story enclosed front porch (with the entrance to #488 in its north end) is 5 bays across; next to it is a 2-story bay window; another 2-story bay window on the south side elevation, and a small 1-story projection on the north side elevation (containing the entrance to #486) all appear on the 1922 map and may be original. Other later alterations (dates unknown) include large shed dormers on both roof slopes, and a wooden deck connecting the two north side entrances. First appears on the 1922 map. Still in multi-family use.

GREENE STREET

5 HOUSE (by 1895): 1-1/2 stories, side gable asphalt roof, center chimney below the ridge, wood shingle siding, wood trim, center entrance with hood supported by Italianate brackets, brick and concrete foundation, and vinyl 6/1 double-hung sash replacement windows; 5 bays across the north façade and 2 bays deep. Later alterations (dates unknown) include a 1-story hipped-roof open porch added to the east side elevation. First appears on the 1895 atlas. Still in 1-family use.

SHED (late 20\textsuperscript{th} c.): 1 story, gable roof, vertical board siding. Located southeast of the house (NC).

8-10 PETIT-CHARPENTIER HOUSE (by 1938): Two decker, 2 stories, hipped asphalt roof, wood shingle siding, wood trim, concrete foundation, vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash replacement windows; 3 bays across the south façade and 5 bays deep. Side hall plan; side by side entrances sheltered by a two story front porch (its railings have been replaced, in wood). Later alterations (dates unknown) include an exterior concrete block chimney on the west side. First appears in the 1939 aerial photographs. The 1938 directory lists Joseph F. (Eva) Petit, operator, and Arthur Petit, operator,
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GREENE STREET

living at 8 Greene St.; and Omer (Philomene) Charpentier, slasher tender, and Edmund Charpentier, operator, living at 10 Greene St. Shares a lot with 12 Greene. Still in 2-family use.

11  WILLIAM B. AND ELSA M. MATTLEY HOUSE (by 1938): 1-1/2 stories, front gable asphalt roof, vinyl siding (vinyl scallop shingles in the gable), concrete foundation, vinyl trim, vinyl 6/6 double-hung sash replacement windows. Side hall plan; 2 bays across the north façade and 2 bays deep. Other later alterations (dates unknown) include 1-story rear and east side additions, and 1-story screened front porch. First appears in the 1939 aerial photographs; the 1938 directory lists William B. (Elsa M.) Mattley, machinist, living at 11 Greene St. Still in 1-family use.

12  HOUSE (late 20th c.): Ranch, 1 story, L-shaped, front gable and hipped asphalt roofs, vinyl siding, vinyl and wood trim, concrete foundation. Large front-gabled front section is 3 bays across the south façade, with center entrance flanked by pairs of wood 1/1 double-hung sash windows, and 2 bays deep; 1-story hipped roof rear ell has a secondary entrance. Shares a lot with 8-10 Greene. Single-family use. (NC)

14  HOUSE (late 20th c.): Ranch, 1 story, hipped asphalt roof with deep eaves, wood clapboards and trim, concrete foundation. The south façade is 5 bays across, with a center entrance flanked by an ocular wood window and a group of four vinyl 1/1 double-hung replacement sash to the left, and one 1/1 window and a single overhead garage door to the right. Single-family use. (NC)

17  ALBERT P. AND FLORENCE B. CARR HOUSE (by 1938): 2 stories, front gable asphalt roof, interior chimney below the ridge, vinyl siding and trim, vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash replacement windows, concrete foundation; 2 bays across the north façade and 2 bays deep. Other later alterations (dates unknown) include an exterior concrete block chimney on the east side, and a 1-story front-gable roofed addition at front, 3 bays wide, which obscures the original 1st floor fenestration; the main entrance in this addition is off-center. First appears in the 1939 aerial photographs; the 1938 directory lists Albert P. (Florence B.) Carr, salesman, as the homeowner of 17 Greene St. Still in 1-family use.

GARAGE (early 20th c.): 1 story, hipped wood shingle roof, clapboards, single overhead door. Stands southwest of the house. Poor condition.
Alfred and Melvina M. Nadeau House (by 1938): 1-1/2 stories, side gable asphalt roof, large gabled front dormer, vinyl siding and trim (installed between 2003-2008), vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash replacement windows, parged masonry foundation, and an exterior chimney on the west side; 2 bays across the north façade and 2 bays deep. Later alterations (dated unknown) include, a 1-story front-gable-roofed addition with enclosed porch at front, and a 1-story rear addition. First appears in the 1939 aerial photographs; the 1938 directory lists Aldred (Melvina M.) Nadeau, helper, as the homeowner of 21 Greene St. Still in 1-family use.

Shed (late 20th c.): 1 story, side gable asphalt roof, claboards. Stands southeast of the house. (NC)

Hazard Street

Shown as “First Street” on the 1894-1911 Sanborn maps.

House (after 1951): Ranch, 1 story, side gable asphalt roof (gable on hip over garage), weatherboard and stone veneer siding, wood trim, concrete foundation, off-center main entrance on the east facade, vinyl casement and picture windows, garage wing at south end. Single-family use. (NC)

House (by 1898): 1-1/2 stories, front gable asphalt roof, interior chimney at ridge, clapboards, wood trim, vinyl 1/1 double hung sash replacement windows, parged brick foundation; 3 bays across the east façade, with side-by-side entrances (one not original) and a pair of windows, and 4 bays deep. Front porch (1 story, with square tapered Craftsman-style posts grouped in twos and threes) added between 1923 and 1945. Later alterations (dates unknown) include large shed dormers on both roof slopes, enclosed gable-roofed secondary entrance projection on the south side elevation added after 1951. First appears on the 1898 map. Originally a 1-family house; now in 2-family use.

Knotty Oak Road

Called “Knotty Oak-Hope Road” in Pawtuxet Valley Directories at least through 1938.

Knotty Oak Baptist Church Parsonage (1923): 2 stories, hip asphalt roof, aluminum siding, stone foundation; 3 bays across the façade, with off-center entrance, and 3 bays deep. An open porch extending from the front door southward and wrapping around
KNOTTY OAK ROAD

the southwest corner, and a 1-story bay window on the south elevation, may be original. Other later alterations (dates unknown) include a 1-story rear addition. The date “1923” is inscribed in the foundation under the south bay window. Stands behind, and shares a lot with, the Knotty Oak Baptist Church and its Assembly Hall (see 793 Washington Street). This is one of two parsonages built on the property of Knotty Oak Baptist Church, and may be the earlier of the two. The 1924 directory does not list any pastor living on church property, but the 1929 directory has Rev. Fred M. Buker, pastor of Knotty Oak Baptist Church, living at 793 Washington St (although this in fact may refer to the house presently at 791 Washington St., which also shares this lot); Rev. Buker’s address in 1938 was “Knotty Oak-Hope Rd,” which does refer to this house. Still in 1-family use.

GARAGE (early 20th c.): 1 story, side gable asphalt roof, wood clapboards, 2 wood-framed glass overhead doors. Stands northeast of the house.

24 WOODLAND CEMETERY (R.I. HISTORIC CEMETERY #66, a.k.a. KNOTTY OAK CEMETERY) (1874): A 22-acre cemetery located at the northwest corner of Knotty Oak Road and Washington Street, containing 5,000 burials. The gently rolling landscape punctuated with mature trees contains a number of family plots outlined with granite curbing, and several mausoleums and obelisk monuments in addition to thousands of headstones. The entrance at the street corner is marked with granite pillars; a stone retaining wall lines the Washington Street edge, while the Knotty Oak Road edge is lined with granite posts and a chain link fence; similar granite posts with metal pipe railings mark the interior boundaries. Woodland Cemetery was established in 1874, but contains 315 gravestones of prior date, indicating that many graves from small private burial grounds elsewhere were relocated here; the earliest death date is 1735, the most recent, 1988. Woodland is one of three adjacent large cemeteries, all commonly known as “Knotty Oak Cemetery;” the other two are the Manchester Cemetery (see also 792 Washington Street) and the Pine Grove Cemetery, which lies south of the former railroad right-of-way south of Washington Street (outside the historic district boundaries).

LAUREL AVENUE

Called “Station Street” in Pawtuxet Valley Directories at least through 1938.

4 ANTHONY MILL WEAVE SHED (see Coventry Co./Anthony Mill Complex, above)
**LAUREL AVENUE**

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<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>COVENTRY CO. HOUSE (by 1870): 1-1/2 stories, side gable asphalt roof, off-center chimney, vinyl siding, vinyl trim, vinyl 1/1 double hung sash replacement windows (replaced 2004); foundation not visible but may be stone; 3 bays across the façade by 1 bay deep. Other later alterations include an enclosed front entrance porch containing a door and three windows (date unknown). This is the second oldest house on the south side of the river (after the Nathanael Greene Homestead, 50 Taft Street); it stands diagonally opposite the mill and immediately adjacent to the former Providence, Hartford, and Fishkill Railroad right-of-way. First appears on the 1870 map, at which time it stood across Pilgrim Avenue from the ca. 1862 Railroad Depot and the ca. 1870 Freight House (both demolished mid-20th century). Still in 1-family use.</td>
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<td>HOUSE (late 20th c.): Ranch, 1 story, side gable asphalt roof, vinyl siding and trim, vinyl 1/1 double hung sash replacement windows, concrete foundation. Four bays across the façade, with off-center entrance; 1 bay deep. Single-family use. (NC)</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>HOUSE (by 1939): 2 stories, hip asphalt roof, two interior chimneys, clapboards, parged brick foundation;, 2 bays across the façade by 2 bays deep. Two story, five-sided northwest corner bay window; 2-story cantilevered and bay windows on north side elevation. Side hall plan with main entrance sheltered under 1-story open front porch. Windows are a mix of wood 2/1 and vinyl 1/1 double hung sash. Later alterations (dates unknown) include two small 1-story additions at the rear southeast corner, both containing secondary entrances. First appears in the 1939 aerial photographs; the address 24 Station Street was not found in the 1938 directory. Originally single family, now in multi-family use.</td>
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<td>25-27</td>
<td>HOUSE (by 1895): Second Empire, 1-1/2 stories, mansard asphalt roof with elaborate cornice, vinyl siding, vinyl trim, vinyl 1/1 double hung sash replacement windows, bracketed door hood, stone foundation; 2 bays across the façade by 5 bays deep. Later alterations (dates unknown) include a 1-story addition at the rear southwest corner. First appears on the 1895 map. Originally a 1-family house; now in multi-family use.</td>
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LAUREL AVENUE

GARAGE (early 20th c.): 1 story, front gable asphalt roof, wood shingles, single-width overhead door. Stands southwest of the house.

28  ASHTON AND MABEL F. SLATER HOUSE (by 1938): 2-1/2 stories, front gable asphalt roof, interior chimney, vinyl siding, vinyl trim, vinyl 1/1 double hung sash replacement windows, parged stone foundation. Five-sided northwest corner turret with conical roof; gabled wall dormer and 1-story bay window on the north side elevation, 1-story front porch (posts and railings recently replaced); side hall plan, 2 bays across the façade and 3 bays deep. Other later alterations (dates unknown) include 1 story additions on the south and east elevations. First appears in the 1939 aerial photographs; the 1938 directory lists Ashton (Mabel F.) Slater, farmer, as the owner of 28 Station Street. Originally single family, now in 2-family use.

GARAGE (early 20th c.): 1 story, front gable asphalt roof, vinyl siding, single-width overhead door. Stands east of the house; accessed from Taft Street.

31  ARTHUR P. AND DELVINA BEAUREGARD HOUSE (by 1938): 1-1/2 stories, front gable asphalt roof, four gabled dormers, central chimney, vinyl siding, vinyl trim, vinyl 1/1 double hung sash replacement windows, parged stone foundation. Side hall plan, with 3 bays across the façade; 4 bays deep. One-story, full-width front porch has a vinyl-sided wall instead of railings, but the bracketed wood posts are intact; a similar porch is found at a secondary entrance on the north side, as is a 1-story bay window. Other later alterations (dates unknown) include an enclosed secondary entrance on the south side elevation. First appears in the 1939 aerial photographs; the 1938 directory lists Arthur P. (Delvina) Beauregard, mechanic, as the owner of 31 Station Street. Originally single family, now in 2-family use.

32  GEOFFREY J. AND FLORIDA BENOIT HOUSE (by 1924): Dutch Colonial, 1-1/2 stories, front gambrel asphalt roof with small shed dormer on north side, interior chimney, wood shingles, vinyl 1/1 double hung sash replacement windows, parged stone foundation. Side hall plan, with 2 bays across the façade; 2 bays deep. Full-width, 1-story, hip-roofed Craftsman style front porch has wood shingled walls and large square tapered columns. First floor bay window at front (sheltered by porch) has vinyl casement replacement windows. First appears in the 1939 aerial photographs; the 1938 directory lists Geoffrey J. (Florida) Benoit, clerk, as the owner of 32 Station Street, and he is also listed as living on Station St. in 1924. Viola E. Benoit, inspector, and Raymond Z. Benoit, dyer, also lived at 32 Station St. in 1938. Still in 1-family use.
LAUREL AVENUE

GARAGE (early 20th c.): 1 story, front gable asphalt roof, wood shingles, single-width overhead door. Stands northeast of the house.

35 HOUSE (ca. 1875-1895): 1-1/2 stories, front gable asphalt roof, central chimney and gabled dormer on north side, vinyl siding, vinyl trim, vinyl 1/1 double hung sash replacement windows, parged brick foundation. Side hall plan, hood with Italianate brackets over the front entrance; 3 bays across the façade and 4 bays deep. First appears on the 1895 atlas, but may be as early as ca. 1875, built in conjunction with the Anthony Mill. Still in 1-family use.

36 WILLIAM H. AND ALICE E. BENOIT HOUSE (by 1924): Dutch Colonial, 1-1/2 stories, front gambrel asphalt roof, central chimney, vinyl siding, vinyl trim, vinyl 1/1 double hung sash replacement windows, parged stone foundation. Side hall plan: hood with Italianate brackets over the front entry (which may have been salvaged from another building); 3 bays across the façade and 3 bays deep. Other later alterations (dates unknown) include a 1-story addition with shed roof on the south side elevation. First appears in the 1939 aerial photographs; the 1938 directory lists William H. (Alice E.) Benoit, grocer (store at 584 Washington Street), as the owner of 36 Station Street, and he is also listed as living on Station St. in 1924. Girard P. Benoit, forester, Laurianne S. Benoit, clerk, Lionel A. Benoit, packer, and Norman R. Benoit, clerk, also lived at 36 Station in 1938. Still in 1-family use.

38 BENJAMIN AND ANN E. CLARKE HOUSE (by 1938): Dutch Colonial, 1-1/2 stories, front gambrel asphalt roof, small shed dormer on south side, central chimney, asbestos shingle siding wood 2/1 double hung sash windows, wood trim, stone foundation. Side hall plan, 3 bays across the façade and 2 bays deep. Front porch covers main entrance and one window; posts and railings are not original; front steps replaced with open risers. First appears in the 1939 aerial photographs; the 1938 directory lists Benjamin (Ann E.) Clarke, weaver, and Benjamin Clarke Jr., also a weaver, living at 38 Station Street. Still in 1-family use.

GARAGE (early-mid 20th c.): 1 story, hipped asphalt roof, clapboards, single-width overhead doors. Stands south of house.

39 HOUSE (ca. 1875-1895): 1-1/2 stories, cross gable asphalt roof with decorative wood trim in gable peaks, central chimney, clapboards, wood trim, wood 2/2 double hung sash windows, parged
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LAUREL AVENUE

masonry foundation. Stands end toward Laurel Avenue, facing south toward Matteson Street; 5 bays across the façade, with center entrance, and 2 bays deep. Front porch with hip roof and original cornice trim, posts and railings; 1-story bay windows at front and east side elevation; 1-story ell at rear. First appears on the 1895 atlas, but may be as early as ca. 1875, built in conjunction with the construction of Anthony Mill. Still in 1-family use.

OUTBUILDING/GARAGE (by 1895): 1 story, front gable asphalt roof with decorative wood trim matching that on the house, wood clapboards, single-width overhead door. Stands southwest of the house. An outbuilding in this approximate location appears on the 1895 map; given the matching detail on this building, it may have been converted to a garage from some other use in the early 20th century.

42   HOUSE (by 1938): 1-1/2 stories, side gable asphalt roof with large gabled wall dormer at front, vinyl siding, vinyl trim, vinyl 1/1 double hung sash replacement windows, parged masonry foundation. Full-width screened 1-story front porch partially obscures west façade, which appears to have originally had 5 bays on the 1st floor, with a center entrance, and 2 bays on the 2nd floor; 2 bays deep. Later alterations (dates unknown) include the enclosure of the front porch. First appears in the 1939 aerial photographs; the 1938 directory lists Blance I. Gendron, maid, as a boarder at 42 Station St (no homeowner name found). Still in 1-family use.

GARAGE (early 20th c.): 1 story, flared pyramidal asphalt roof, vinyl siding, single-width overhead door. Stands northeast of the house.

43   HOUSE (ca. 1875-1895): 1-1/2 stories, front gable asphalt roof, central chimney, wood shingle siding, wood trim, vinyl 1/1 double hung sash replacement windows, parged brick foundation. Side hall plan, 3 bays across the façade and 5 bays deep, 1-story rectangular bay window at front. One and a half story late 19th century ell at rear southeast corner appears to be original; it has a secondary entrance in its north elevation (facing Matteson St.) and a late 20th century exterior open wood stairway and deck at the 2nd floor level on the south side. First appears on the 1895 atlas, but may be as early as ca. 1875, built in conjunction with the construction of Anthony Mill. Originally single family, now in 3-family use.

SHED (late 20th c.): 1 story, front gable asphalt roof, vertical board siding. Stands southwest of the house, facing Matteson Street. (NC)
LAUREL AVENUE

48 HOUSE (by 1939): Dutch Colonial, 1-1/2 stories, front gambrel asphalt roof, large gabled wall dormer on north side, central chimney, vinyl siding, vinyl trim, vinyl 1/1 double hung sash replacement windows, parged brick foundation. Enclosed 1-story front porch (does not appear original) obscures original fenestration pattern on west façade; 2 bays deep. Shallow 1st floor bay window added on façade next to porch. First appears in the 1939 aerial photographs.

GARAGE (late 20th c.): 1 story, shallow front gable asphalt roof, vinyl siding, single-width overhead door, 1-story addition at rear. Located in south side yard. (NC)

MAPLEDALE STREET

Shown variously as School Street and Maple Avenue on the 1894-1922 Sanborn maps. Note: Mapledale Street follows a roughly U-shaped loop that intersects twice with the south side of Washington Street.

2 BARN FOR BYRON READ BUILDING (1878): 1-1/2 stories, side gable asphalt roof, four gabled dormers (two on each roof slope), two cupolas at the ridge, wood shingle and clapboard siding, wood trim, wood 6/6 double hung sash, brick and stone foundation; 10 bays across the façade and 3 bays deep. Later alterations (dates unknown) include a 1-story, shed-roofed rear addition, and replacement garage doors. Shown on the 1895 atlas as a barn associated with the adjacent Byron Read Building (built 1882) at 700-706 Washington Street; Reed was also the town undertaker, and operated that business in this building. Now in commercial use.

8 HOUSE (by 1903): 1-1/2 stories, front gable asphalt roof, clapboards, vinyl replacement windows in a mix of configurations, stone foundation; 3 bays across the facade. Later alterations (dates unknown) include 1-story shed-roofed north side addition (after 1951), which is now vinyl sided and contains the main entrance, and an exterior stair at front leading to a 2nd floor apartment (door added), and replacement windows. First appears on the 1903 map.

11-13 COVENTRY CO. HOUSE (ca. 1875-1895): 2-1/2 stories, side gable asphalt roof, narrow shed dormers on front and rear, two interior chimneys, vinyl siding, vinyl trim, vinyl 1/1 double hung replacement windows, parged brick foundation; 8 bays across the façade with side-by-side center entrances under a gabled, cantilevered hood; 2 bays deep. First appears on the 1895 atlas, but may be as early as ca. 1875, built in conjunction with the Anthony Mill. Built by the Coventry Co. but deviates from the identified typologies. Originally had 4 apartments; in multi-family use today.
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<th>MAPLEDALE STREET</th>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>R.I. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION MAINTENANCE GARAGE (late 20(^{th}) c.): 1 story, flat rubber membrane roof with parapet, concrete block walls and foundation; 11 bays across the south façade (7 garage doors), and 4 bays deep (steel multi-light windows). Oriented perpendicular to the street. (NC)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 17-21 | COVENTRY CO. HOUSE (ca. 1875-1895): 1-1/2 stories, side gable asphalt roof, two interior chimneys, vinyl siding, vinyl trim, vinyl single-light casement replacement windows, brick foundation; 4 bays across the façade with side-by-side center entrances under an open porch; 2 bays deep. One-story gable-roofed ell on the south side elevation may be original (seen on 1903 map). First appears on the 1895 atlas, but may be as early as ca. 1875, built in conjunction with the Anthony Mill. Built by the Coventry Co., but deviates from the identified typologies. Still in 2-family use. |

| 23-29 | ANTHONY SCHOOL HOUSE (1844): Greek Revival, 1 story, pedimented front gable asphalt roof, clapboards, wood trim, wood 6/6 double hung sash windows, stone foundation; 3 bays across the façade, with separate boys’ and girls’ entrances and an oculus in the front gable; 4 bays deep. Built as a one-room schoolhouse. Later alterations (some dates unknown) include removal of original cupola, changing the profile of the west (rear) roof slope from gable to hip, a 1-story hipped-roofed addition on the west (rear) elevation (by 1922); two 1-story additions with hip roofs on the south side, both containing secondary entrances (after 1951), and replacement of windows with 2 garage doors on the south elevation. All of these alterations were conducted to enlarge the building for use as a storage facility. Currently used by the Coventry Fire Alarm Maintenance Department. |

| 26 | DEXTER B. AND CLARA A. ALBRO HOUSE (by 1938): Bungalow, 1-1/2 stories, side gable asphalt roof, wood shingle siding, wood trim, vinyl 1/1 double hung sash replacement windows, concrete foundation. Shed dormers on both roof slopes and 1-story enclosed front porch with centered main entrance may be original. First appears in the 1939 aerial photographs; the 1938 directory lists Dexter B. (Clara A.) Albro, farmer, living at 26 Mapledale St. Stands south of 28 Mapledale (addresses are numbered out of order) and south of the former railroad right-of-way, largely out of view from the street; faces north. |

| 26 | BARN (by 1939): Stands west of main house, faces east. Large, 1-1/2 story, side gambrel asphalt roof, wood shingles, wood trim, wood 6/6 double hung sash windows. One story ell with hipped roof at northwest corner. Cupola at ridge. Seen in the 1939 aerial photographs. |
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MAPLEDALE STREET

COTTAGE (after 1939): Stands northeast of main house, faces south. One story, side gable asphalt roof, wood shingles, wood trim, wood windows (mixed configurations). Small gable-roofed projection on west side contains the main entrance. Large exterior chimney on west. Address on house is 26½ Mapledale. (NC)

OUTBUILDINGS 1 and 2 (after 1939): Stand south of and perpendicular to the main house, mostly out of view, and are apparently attached end to end. Both are 1 story and have vertical board siding; #1 (closest to house) has a hipped asphalt roof, and #2 has a side gable asphalt roof.

28  J & F AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR (late 20th c.): 1 story, side gable asphalt roof, concrete walls and foundation; 6 bays across the façade with two centered garage doors. (NC)

GARAGE (late 20th c.): 1 story, front gable asphalt roof, wood shingles, concrete foundation; 1 garage bay. (NC)

30A  HOUSE (by 1951): Ranch, 1 story, side gable asphalt roof, wood shingles, concrete foundation; 3 bays across the façade, and 1 bay deep. The main entrance (facing east) is in a front gable-roofed wing on the north side of the house, set back from the façade. First appears on the 1951 map, standing behind (south of) 30-32 Mapledale; replaced an earlier outbuilding. Still in single-family use. (NC)

31  APARTMENT BUILDING (late 20th century): 2 stories, side gable asphalt roof, wood shingles and brick veneer, concrete foundation; 5 bays across the façade with side-by-side center entrances; no windows on side elevations. Replaced a former Advent Church, later Mechanics Hall (seen on the 1894-1922 maps). Still in multi-family use. (NC)

32  W.T. LEWIS HOUSE (by 1895): 2-1/2 stories, side gable asphalt roof with deep eaves, two interior chimneys, vinyl siding, vinyl trim, vinyl 1/1 double hung sash windows, stone foundation; 5 bays across the façade, with center entrance under a gable-roofed, bracketed hood, and 2 bays deep. First appears on the 1895 atlas, owned by W.T. Lewis. Still in 1-family use.

GARAGE (after 1951): 1 story, front gable asphalt roof, aluminum siding, one off-center overhead door, 2 windows and pedestrian door on the west side elevation. Stands northeast of the house. (NC)
MAPLEDALE STREET

35  HOUSE (by 1895): 1-1/2 stories, side gable asphalt roof, central chimney, vinyl siding, vinyl trim, vinyl 1/1 double hung sash replacement windows, stone foundation; 5 bays across the façade, with center front door under an open porch with Italianate brackets, and 2 bays deep. Stands at a corner where Mapledale turns northwest; the entrance to #33 faces south, while that for #35 faces west. Later alterations (by 1922) include two small 1-story additions on the west elevation, one of which has a gazebo-style porch at its northwest corner (containing the entrance to #35). First appears on the 1895 atlas. Still in 2-family use.

GARAGE (by 1945): 1 story, hipped asphalt roof, clapboards, 2 garage doors. Stands northeast of the house, facing west. First appears on the 1934/1945 corrections to the 1922 map; appears to be within the period of significance.

36  HOUSE (by 1895): 1-1/2 stories, front gable asphalt roof, central chimney, wood shingles, wood trim, vinyl 6/1 double hung sash replacement windows, parged brick and stone foundation. Side hall plan with 3 bays across the façade, with the entrance under a flat-roofed, columned portico; and 3 bays deep. Two-story bay window on the east elevation. Large shed dormers on both east and west roof slopes. Later alterations (dates unknown) include several 1-story additions at the west side (containing a secondary entrance) and the rear (partially there by 1922). First appears on the 1895 atlas. Still in 1-family use.

GARAGE (mid-late 20th c.): 1 story, side gable asphalt roof, clapboards, 3 garage bays. Stands behind (east of) and perpendicular to the house, facing west toward Albro Lane. (NC)

40  HOUSE (by 1895): 1-1/2 stories, side gable asphalt roof, asbestos shingle siding, wood trim, vinyl 1/1 double hung sash replacement windows, stone foundation; 3 bays across the façade, with center entrance, and 3 bays deep. First appears on the 1895 atlas. Still in 1-family use.

GARAGE (by 1922): 1 story, side gable asphalt roof, vertical board and plywood siding, a pair of hinged wooden doors and wood windows in the east façade. Stands southwest of house, facing east toward Albro Lane. First appears on the 1922 map.

44  HOUSE (by 1922): 1-1/2 stories, jerkin-head asphalt roof, central chimney, vinyl siding, vinyl trim, vinyl 1/1 double hung replacement sash windows, stone and concrete foundation; 3 bays across the façade, with slightly off-center main entrance, and 2 bays deep. One-story, hip-roofed wings at front
MAPLEDALE STREET

and rear appear original; the front wing includes an inset front porch. First appears on the 1922 map. Still in 1-family use.

GARAGE (late 20th c): 1 story, side gable asphalt roof, vinyl siding, three overhead doors. Stands southwest and downhill from the house. (NC)

47 HOUSE (by 1922): 1-1/2 stories, cross-gable/jerkin-head asphalt roof, central chimney, wood shingles, wood trim, parged stone e foundation, 1-story hipped-roof front porch; 3 bays across the façade, and 2 deep. Later alterations (after 1951) include partial enclosure of front porch and relocation of the house’s front door to the enclosed porch’s south side; replacement of all windows with vinyl single-light fixed sash; installation of a small oriel window with vinyl single-light casement sash at front; and a 1-story rear addition. First appears on the 1922 map. Still in 1-family use.

48 HOUSE (by 1895): 1-1/2 stories, side gable asphalt roof with large gabled front wall dormer featuring a triple-arched window, clapboards, wood trim, wood 2/2 double hung sash windows; brick foundation. Four bays across the façade, with center entrance under an Italianate bracketed hood, flanked by a 1-story bay window and 2 sash windows; 2 bays deep. First appears on the 1895 atlas. Still in 1-family use.

BARN/GARAGE (by 1922): 1-1/2 to 2-1/2 stories, front gable and shed asphalt roofs, wood shingles, wood 6/1 double hung sash windows, two steel overhead doors, two pedestrian doors. Possible living space on the upper floors. Stands southwest and downhill from the house. Shown on the 1922 map but appears to be earlier, possibly late 19th c.

49 HOUSE (by 1922): Bungalow, 1-1/2 stories, side gable asphalt roof with front shed dormer, central chimney, vinyl siding, vinyl trim, vinyl 1/1 double hung sash replacement windows, concrete foundation. The façade has a full-width enclosed 1-story front porch (originally open) integrated into the roofline, which obscures views of the original fenestration; the main entrance is now a modern door on the south side of the porch. The house is 2 bays deep. First appears on the 1922 map. Still in 1-family use.
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**MATTESON STREET**

11  HOUSE (ca. 1875-1895): Cape Cod, 1-1/2 stories, side gable asphalt roof, center chimney, vinyl siding, vinyl trim, vinyl 6/6 double hung sash replacement windows, painted brick foundation; 5 bays across the façade, with center entrance (with “fanlight” wood trim over the door), and 2 bays deep. First appears on the 1895 atlas, but may be as early as ca. 1875, built in conjunction with the Anthony Mill. Similar to 15 and 27 Matteson. Still in 1-family use.

GARAGE (early-mid 20th c.): 1 story, front gable asphalt roof, wood novelty siding, single overhead door. Stands southeast of the house. Appears to be within the period of significance.

15  HOUSE (ca. 1875-1895): 1-1/2 stories, side gable asphalt roof, two interior chimneys, asbestos shingle siding, wood trim, vinyl 6/6 double hung sash replacement windows, painted brick foundation; 5 bays across the façade, with center entrance under a flat-roofed hood with Italianate brackets, and 2 bays deep. Other later alterations (dates unknown) include a 1-story, side-gable-roofed, 3-bay addition with partially exposed basement on the west side elevation, containing a secondary entrance. First appears on the 1895 atlas, but may be as early as ca. 1875, built in conjunction with the Anthony Mill. Similar to 11 and 27 Matteson. Still in 1-family use.

GARAGE (early-mid 20th c.): 1 story, side gable asphalt roof, clapboards, two overhead doors. Stands southeast of the house. Appears to be within the period of significance.

16  HOUSE (mid-late 20th c.): Ranch, 1 story, side gable asphalt roof with front gable above main entrance, vinyl siding, vinyl trim, wood 1/1 double hung sash and picture windows, concrete foundation; 4 bays across the façade and 1 bay deep. Similar to 18 Matteson. Single-family use. (NC)

GARAGE (mid-late 20th c.): 1 story, front gable asphalt roof, vinyl siding, one overhead door. Stands northeast of the house. (NC)

18  HOUSE (mid-late 20th c.): Ranch, 1 story, side gable asphalt roof with front gable above main entrance, vinyl siding, vinyl trim, wood 1/1 double hung sash and picture windows, concrete foundation; 4 bays across the façade and 1 bay deep; carport attached to east side elevation. Similar to 16 Matteson. Single-family use. (NC)
MATTESON STREET

19  HOUSE (ca. 1875-1895): 1-1/2 stories, front gable asphalt roof, interior chimney, vinyl siding, vinyl trim, vinyl 1/1 double hung sash replacement windows, brick foundation; 3 bays across the façade with center entrance under a front-gabled portico, and 4 bays deep. Later alterations (dates unknown) include a 1-story addition with inset open porch and deck on the west side elevation. First appears on the 1895 atlas, but may be as early as ca. 1875, built in conjunction with the Anthony Mill. Still in 1-family use.

GARAGE (mid-late 20th c.): 1 story, front gable asphalt roof, concrete block (vinyl siding in gable), single overhead door. Stands southeast of the house. (NC)

20  HOUSE (mid-20th c.): Ranch, 1 story, front gable asphalt roof, vinyl siding, vinyl trim, vinyl windows, concrete foundation; 2 bays across the façade and 5 bays deep. Single-family use. (NC)

23  HOUSE (mid-20th c.): Ranch, 1 story, side gable asphalt roof with front gable above main entrance, vinyl siding, vinyl trim, vinyl 1/1 double hung sash windows, concrete foundation; 4 bays across the façade and 2 bays deep. Carport added to east side elevation connects to a 1-story front-gable-roofed wing, 1 bay wide. Single-family use. (NC)

24  HOUSE (ca. 1875-1895): 1-1/2 stories, side gable asphalt roof, off-center chimney, vinyl siding, vinyl trim, vinyl 1/1 double hung sash replacement windows, parged brick foundation; 4 bays across the façade and 2 bays deep. Oriented perpendicular to the street; the original west façade is now mostly covered by a large 1-story addition with shed roof, that contains the main entrance (date unknown). This addition, although set back from the street face (south elevation), represents a significant alteration to the building’s original massing and diminishes its integrity. First appears on the 1895 atlas, but may be as early as ca. 1875, built in conjunction with Anthony Mill. Still in 1-family use. (NC) due to the extent of alterations.

26  PHILIP C. NORTHUP HOUSE (by 1894): 1-1/2 stories, T-shaped footprint, cross gable asphalt roof, wood clapboards and trim, vinyl 1/1 double hung sash windows; off-center chimney at ridge. The house stands on a hilly, wooded lot overlooking Pilgrim Avenue; the setback is so deep that the house is barely visible from Matteson. The original orientation of the house appears to be to the north, overlooking Pilgrim Avenue; 4 bays across, 2 bays deep; a 1-story front porch with decorative brackets is now partially enclosed and contains an entrance in its south side. One-story bay window on the south side elevation, as well as an exterior chimney (a later alteration). The “T” crossbar
MATTESON STREET

is at the east end of the house; the current main entrance is in the west elevation of the crossbar, near the driveway accessing Matteson St; attached to the south end of the crossbar is a 1-story side gable roofed addition containing a secondary entrance. Philip C. Northup is listed in the 1894 Pawtuxet Valley directory as living at 36 Tiogue Road, which is the former name of Pilgrim Avenue (as seen on the 1895 map); he owned a grocery and meat market on Main Street (now Washington Street) opposite the mill. This house first appears on the 1895 map, with the south addition.

GARAGE (late 20th c.): 1-1/2 stories, side gable asphalt roof, clapboards, two overhead doors; small 1-story addition on north side, as well as an exterior stairway leading up to the 2nd floor living space. (NC)

27 HOUSE (ca. 1875-1895): 1-1/2 stories, side gable asphalt roof, two interior chimneys, vinyl siding, vinyl trim, vinyl 6/6 double hung sash replacement windows, parged masonry foundation; 5 bays across the façade, with center entrance, and 2 bays deep. Exterior stairway (late 20th c.) added to south side elevation to access 2nd floor dwelling unit; its entrance is in an enlarged window opening. Similar to 11 and 15 Matteson. First appears on the 1895 atlas, but may be as early as ca. 1875, built in conjunction with Anthony Mill. Originally single-family, now in 2-family use.

GARAGE (early-mid 20th c.): 1 story, front gable asphalt roof, clapboards, double-width overhead door. Stands southwest of the house. Appears to be within the period of significance.

28 HOUSE (ca. 1875-1895): 2-1/2 stories, side gable asphalt roof, off center chimney (another in the front roof slope is a later alteration), vinyl siding, vinyl trim, vinyl 6/6 double hung replacement sash, parged brick foundation; 5 bays across the façade, with center entry under shed-roofed, bracketed Italianate hood, and 2 bays deep. First appears on the 1895 atlas, but may be as early as ca. 1875, built in conjunction with Anthony Mill. Originally single-family, now in 2-family use.
MEETING STREET

7 HOUSE (by 1945): 1-1/2 stories on an exposed walk-out basement, front gable asphalt roof, central chimney, shed dormer on east roof slope, vinyl siding, vinyl trim, parged stone foundation. Stands on a raised lot that slopes down toward the east. The original fenestration pattern is completely obscured by several later additions that have diminished the building’s integrity, including an enclosed, 1-story wrap-around porch at the south front and east side, and a 1-story, gable-roofed front addition (both by 1951); and a 1-story attached garage on the east side, with side gable asphalt roof, concrete block walls, and 1 garage bay (after 1951). Windows in the house are mostly wood 3/1 double-hung sash with vertical muntins; the front porch has single-light sliders. First appears on the 1934-1945 update of the 1922 map. Still in 1-family use. (NC) due to the extent of alterations.

9 A. FIELDS HOUSE (by 1851): 1-1/2 stories, side gable asphalt roof, center chimney, vinyl siding, vinyl trim, parged stone foundation; windows are vinyl 6/6 double-hung replacement sash on the 1st floor front and on the sides; 2nd floor windows at front are vinyl 9-light sash, possibly operable (awning or hopper). The house is 5 bays across the façade, with center entrance, and 2 bays deep. Other later alterations (dates unknown) include a Colonial Revival style surround at the front door, with pilasters and dentillated entablature; replacement wood steps and deck; a 1-story addition on the east side elevation, with a raised rubble stone foundation, side gable roof, vinyl 6/6 windows, and a secondary entrance reached by a wood stairway and deck similar to that at the front door; and two large flat skylights on the front roof slope. First appears on the 1851 map; identified on the 1862 map as owned by A. Fields. Still in 1-family use.

15 QUAKER MEETINGHOUSE, NOW POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE SOCIAL HALL (1825, altered ca. 1934-1945 and after 1951): 2-1/2 stories, front gable asphalt roof, vinyl siding, vinyl trim, mostly vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash replacement windows, and a parged stone foundation; 3 bays across the south façade and 5 bays deep. The center entrance features a mid-20th century Colonial doorway with pilasters and a broken pediment sheltered by a simple portico with pedimented gable roof and fluted columns. The building was built to serve this area’s large congregation of the Society of Friends. The Friends ended its use as a meetinghouse in 1915 and it was purchased by the Polish National Alliance in 1924. Remodeled for use as a social hall, the 1-1/2 story building was enlarged with a full basement and the roof was raised. A 1-1/2 story addition as well as a wheelchair ramp on the west elevation were added late in the 20th century, Still used as the Polish social hall.
MEETING STREET

FRIENDS’ BURIAL GROUND (HISTORIC CEMETERY #65) (ca. 1816): A small, quarter-acre burial ground (measuring 60 feet by 180 feet) located west of the Meeting House, containing 44 burials marked by small, simple headstones, dated 1816-1914. A chain link fence runs along the Meeting Street edge of the burial ground; its interior edges are partially delineated by a wrought iron fence. The cemetery first appears on the 1895 atlas.

16-18 COVENTRY CO. HOUSE (ca. 1875-1895): Type A, standing on a raised basement which is fully exposed at the sides and rear; later alterations (dates unknown) include asphalt roof, vinyl siding, vinyl trim, vinyl 1/1 double hung sash replacement windows and steel replacement doors. Stands on a raised lot that slopes down to the south and east; stone retaining wall at the northeast corner of the lot. First appears on the 1895 atlas, but may be as early as ca. 1875, built in conjunction with Anthony Mill. Still in 2-family use.

20-22 COVENTRY CO. HOUSE (ca. 1875-1895): Type A; later alterations (dates unknown) include asphalt roof, vinyl siding, vinyl trim, vinyl 1/1 double hung sash replacement windows, steel replacement doors, and an added front porch (with hipped asphalt roof, wrought iron posts, and concrete deck) stretching across the 2nd through 7th bays of the facade. Stands on a raised lot with a concrete retaining wall. First appears on the 1895 atlas, but may be as early as ca. 1875, built in conjunction with Anthony Mill. Still in 2-family use.

GARAGE (after 1951): 1 story, hipped asphalt roof, vinyl siding, double-width overhead door. Stands southwest of and behind the house. (NC)

24-26 COVENTRY CO. HOUSE (ca. 1875-1895): Type A; later alterations (dates unknown) include asphalt roof, vinyl siding, vinyl trim, wood and vinyl 1/1 double hung sash replacement windows, steel replacement doors, a picture window flanked by 1/1 sash extending across the 1st and 2nd bays of the facade, and a 1-story enclosed porch at front covering the 5th to 8th bays. First appears on the 1895 atlas, but may be as early as ca. 1875, built in conjunction with Anthony Mill. Still in 2-family use.

28-30 COVENTRY CO. HOUSE (ca. 1900): Type A; later alterations (dates unknown) include asphalt roof, vinyl siding, vinyl trim, vinyl 1/1 double hung sash replacement windows, steel replacement doors. Not shown on the 1895 atlas or on later Sanborn maps, although very similar in type and
appearance to 16-18, 20-22, and 24-26 Meeting (all by 1895), and likely their contemporary; this address does appear in the 1938 directory, occupied by mill workers. Still in 2-family use.

MEETING STREET

32-34 COVENTRY CO. HOUSE (ca. 1900): Type A; later alterations (dates unknown) include asphalt roof, asbestos shingle siding, wood trim, wood 1/1 double hung sash replacement windows, steel replacement doors (original transoms over the doors remain), and a 1-story, side-gable-roofed addition on the west side elevation. Not shown on the 1895 atlas or later Sanborn maps, although very similar in type and appearance to 16-18, 20-22, and 24-26 Meeting (all by 1895), and likely their contemporary; this address does appear in the 1938 directory, occupied mostly by mill workers. Still in 2-family use.

33 HOUSE (by 1939: 2 stories, pyramidal asphalt roof, center chimney, vinyl siding, vinyl trim, vinyl 1/1 double hung sash replacement windows, parged brick foundation; 5 bays across the façade with center entrance (which may originally have had a transom above it), and 2 bays deep. Other later alterations (dates unknown) include a 1-story side-gable-roofed addition (dwelling unit and garage) on the east side elevation with rooftop-mounted solar panels and two garage bays. First appears in the 1939 aerial photos. Originally a 1-family house, now in 2-family use.

PILGRIM AVENUE

Shown as Tiogue Road on the 1895 map; directories indicate that name persisted until the 1940s.

6 HOUSE (late 20th c.): Split level, 1-1/2 stories, side gable asphalt roof with projecting front gable, clapboards, wood trim, vinyl windows, open front porches at 1st and 2nd floors, concrete foundation; 3 bays across the façade, with center entrance, and 2 bays deep. Single-family use. (NC)

SHED (late 20th c.): 1 story, side gable asphalt roof, clapboards. Stands southeast of the house. (NC)

8 HOUSE (late 20th c.): 2 stories, side gable asphalt roof, clapboards, wood trim, vinyl windows, concrete foundation; 3 bays across the façade, with center entrance; no windows on side elevation. Second floor deck on west side elevation; exterior chimney on east side. (NC)
SHED (late 20th c.): 1 story, front gable asphalt roof, vertical board siding. Stands northeast of the house. (NC)

PILGRIM AVENUE

17-19 HOUSE (ca. 1875-1895): 2-1/2 stories, front gable asphalt roof, center chimney, wood clapboards, wood trim, vinyl 1/1 double hung sash replacement windows, parged brick foundation. Side hall plan, with side-by-side entrances sharing an elaborate bracketed hood; 3 bays across the façade, and 5 bays deep. Other later alterations (dates unknown) include several 1-story additions at rear. First appears on the 1895 atlas, but may be as early as ca. 1875, built in conjunction with Anthony Mill. Originally in 2-family use, now has 4 dwelling units.

23-25 HOUSE (ca. 1875-1895): 2-1/2 stories, front gable asphalt roof, center chimney, vinyl siding, vinyl trim, wood 6/6 double hung sash windows, parged stone. Side hall plan, with elaborate bracketed hood over the front door; 3 bays across the façade, and 4 bays deep. First appears on the 1895 atlas, but may be as early as ca. 1875, built in conjunction with Anthony Mill. Still in 2-family use.

27 HOWELL B. HOPKINS BARN, now HOUSE (by 1895): 1 story, side gable asphalt roof, vinyl siding, vinyl trim, vinyl 1/1 double hung sash and casement replacement windows, parged masonry foundation. Originally built as a barn for the house at 29 Pilgrim Ave., later remodeled (date unknown) into a 1-family house. East façade has 5 bays, two for the garage (one overhead door, one hinged door) and 3 for the residence; the front door has a late 19th c. lintel (now covered with aluminum or vinyl trim) and sidelights (which may not be original; the door itself has been replaced). First appears on the 1895 atlas as a barn associated with 29 Pilgrim Ave; now shares a lot with that house.

29 HOWELL B. HOPKINS HOUSE (ca. 1875-1895): 2 stories, side gable asphalt roof, vinyl siding, vinyl trim, vinyl 1/1 and Chicago-style replacement windows, painted brick and concrete foundations; 3 bays across the façade, with center entry with transom under a tall, simply bracketed hood, and 2 bays deep. (Historic photo reveals this was originally a 5 bay house with double-hung sash and 1-1/2 story porch on the west side.) Later alterations include a 1-story rear addition, a 2-story addition with open porch and shed dormer on the north side elevation, and installation of Chicago style windows at front, 1st and 2nd floor levels. First appears on the 1895 atlas, but may be as early as ca. 1875, built in conjunction with Anthony Mill. Howell B. Hopkins, a laborer, is listed in the 1894 directory as living at 21 Tiogue Road, but a published historic photo identifies this house
as belonging to Hopkins. Shares a lot with 27 Pilgrim Avenue. Still in multi-family use. (NC due to the extent of alterations.)

**PILGRIM AVENUE**

32 HOUSE AND BARN (ca. 1875-1895): 2 stories, shallow-pitched front gable asphalt roof, vinyl siding, vinyl trim, vinyl 1/1 double hung sash replacement windows, parged masonry foundation. Side hall plan, with 2 bays across the façade, and 2 bays deep. One-story, side-gable-roofed barn with a wall dormer in its north elevation is attached to the east (rear) elevation of the house. Later alterations (date unknown) include raising the roof from 1-1/2 to 2 stories, and installation of a wooden exterior stairway on the north elevation, rising up to a deck at the 2nd floor level that is accessed by sliding glass doors. First appears on the 1895 atlas, but may be as early as ca. 1875, built in conjunction with Anthony Mill. Still in 1-family use. (NC due to the extent of alterations.)

GARAGE (early-mid 20th c.): 1 story, hipped asphalt roof, vinyl siding, paired hinged garage doors in the west façade, two windows and a (recent) steel pedestrian door in the north elevation. Stands southwest and forward of the main house.

35 HOUSE (ca. 1875-1895): 1-1/2 stories, cross gable asphalt roof, center chimney, vinyl siding, vinyl trim, vinyl 1/1 double hung sash replacement windows, painted brick foundation; 5 bays across the façade, with center entrance (with original double-leaf wood and arched-glass panel doors) under a bracketed Italianate hood, and 2 bays deep. Other later alterations (dates unknown) include a 1-story addition to the south side elevation (not set back from the façade), and 1-1/2 to 2-1/2 story additions on the north side elevation, including a secondary entrance and an open porch parallel with the north side of the main house. First appears on the 1895 atlas, but may be as early as ca. 1875, built in conjunction with Anthony Mill. Originally a 1-family house, now in 3-family use.

BARN (by 1895): Large, 1-1/2 stories, side gable asphalt roof, clapboards; stands west of the house. Shown on the 1895 atlas.

GARAGE (early-mid 20th c.): 1 story, front gable asphalt roof, clapboards, single overhead door. Stands southwest of the house, in front of the north end of the barn.

36-38 HOUSE (ca. 1875-1895): 2-1/2 stories, side gable asphalt roof, two interior chimneys, vinyl siding, wood trim, vinyl 1/1 double hung sash replacement windows, parged stone foundation; 8 bays
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
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across the façade, with entrances in the 3 rd and 6 th bays, and 2 bays deep. (Similar to Type A, but is taller, and has 6 full-height 2 nd floor windows.) First appears on the 1895 atlas, but may be as early as ca. 1875, built in conjunction with Anthony Mill. Originally in 2-family use, now has 3 dwelling units.

GARAGE (mid-20 th c.): 1 story, front gable asphalt roof, vinyl siding, single overhead door. Stands southeast of the house, facing Matteson Street. (NC)

PILGRIM AVENUE

39 HOUSE (by 1939): 1-1/2 stories, front gambrel asphalt roof, center chimney, vinyl siding, vinyl trim, vinyl 1/1 and 6/1 double hung sash replacement windows, parged stone foundation; side hall plan, with 3 bays across the façade, and 4 bays deep. Other later alterations (dates unknown) include a 1-story shed-roofed addition to the south side elevation; and a wrap-around porch at the front northeast corner, which disrupts the gambrel roofline, has simple wood posts, and shelters a secondary entrance on the north side of the house. First appears in the 1939 aerial photographs, but the 1938 directory does not list 39 Tiogue Road. Originally single-family; now may be in 2-family use.

43-45 HOUSE (ca. 1875-1895): 2-1/2 stories, cross gable asphalt roof, wood shingle siding, wood trim, vinyl 1/1 double hung sash replacement windows, parged brick foundation; side hall plan, with 3 bays across the façade and a pedimented, bracketed late 19 th c. hood over the front door, and 2 bays deep. Later alterations (dates unknown) include a 2-story addition to the north side elevation, containing a secondary entrance (facing east) and small open porches (with replacement wood railings) on both 1 st and 2 nd floors; and a 1-story addition and deck at the rear. First appears on the 1895 atlas, but may be as early as ca. 1875, built in conjunction with Anthony Mill. Still in 2-family use.

49-51 WALTER AND ALICE SPEAK HOUSE (by 1924): Unusual 1 story double house, with hipped asphalt roof, two interior chimneys, wood shingle siding, wood trim, wood 1/1 double hung sash windows, concrete block foundation; 6 bays across the east façade, and 2 bays deep. The two front entrances are enclosed and incorporated within mirror-image corner front porches (an original configuration); each enclosed entryway faces to the side rather than the front, and contains a square, multi-light stained glass window in its east elevation. At rear, a walk-out basement faces the river. First appears in the 1939 aerial photographs. The 1938 directory lists Alice Speak, widow of Walter,
as the owner of 51 Tiogue Road; in 1924 Walter (Alice) Speak, mill employee, lived on Tiogue Rd. Maude Collins, widow of George, lived at 49 Tiogue Rd. in 1938. Still in 2-family use.

50 HOUSE (ca. 1875-1895): Cape Cod, Type B Variant, but of a later date, with center chimney in front roof slope, and a flat-roofed bracketed late 19th c. hood over the front door; a secondary entrance on the north side elevation has a similar door hood. Later alterations (dates unknown) include parging of the masonry foundation, vinyl siding, vinyl trim, and vinyl 1/1 double hung sash replacement windows. First appears on the 1895 atlas, but may be as early as ca. 1875, built in conjunction with Anthony Mill. Still in 1-family use.

GARAGE (late 20th c.): Large, 1 story, front gable asphalt roof, vinyl siding, two overhead doors. Stands northeast of the house, facing Matteson Street. (NC)

PILGRIM AVENUE

53-55 JOSEPH AND CATHARINE SLEZAK HOUSE (by 1938): Very similar to Type B, albeit with an unusually shallow side gable roof, five bays across the façade and a center doorway under a flat-roofed portico with wrought-iron posts and railings (which are a later alteration). Other later alterations (dates unknown) include vinyl siding, vinyl trim, vinyl 1/1 double hung sash replacement windows, and a 2-story addition on the south side elevation, set back from the east facade. First appears in the 1939 aerial photographs; the 1938 directory lists Joseph (Catharine) Slezak, carpenter, as the owner of 53 Tiogue Road; Loretta Slezak, student, and Louis Slezak, laborer, also lived there; and Frank (Mary) Moncek, operator, lived at 55 Tiogue Road. Originally in 2-family use, now has 3 dwelling units.

58 HOUSE (ca. 1875-1895): Cape Cod, 1-1/2 stories, side gable asphalt roof, center chimney, vinyl siding, vinyl trim, vinyl 1/1 double hung sash replacement windows, brick foundation; 5 bays across the façade, with center entrance sheltered under a hipped-roofed front entrance portico with decorative brackets and trim at its cornice line, and 2 bays deep. Other later alterations (dates unknown) include a 1-story bay window at front (to the right of the door), a 2-story rear addition (perpendicular to the main house, with its gable roof peak showing slightly above that ridge), and a 1-story hipped-roof addition with open porch on the north side elevation, containing secondary entrances in its west and north elevations. First appears on the 1895 atlas, but may be as early as ca. 1875, built in conjunction with Anthony Mill. Still in 1-family use.
LOUIS H. AND DORA PAUL HOUSE (by 1924): Bungalow, 1-1/2 stories, hipped asphalt roof with hipped-roof dormers at front (east) and south side, vinyl siding, vinyl trim, vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows ( sliders in the dormers), and parged masonry foundation; 3 bays across the façade and 4 bays deep. At rear, a walk-out basement faces the river. Later alterations (dates unknown) include enclosure of the integral front porch. First appears in the 1939 aerial photographs; the 1938 directory lists Louis H. Paul, janitor, as the owner of 59 Tiogue Rd; he and Dora Paul are also listed as living on Tiogue Road in 1924. Still in 1-family use.

ULRIC E. AND MARY CHARPENTIER HOUSE (by 1911): 1-1/2 stories, front gable asphalt roof with gabled east side dormer, center chimney, wood shingle siding, wood trim, vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash replacement windows, concrete foundation. Side hall plan; 2 bays across the north façade and 3 bays deep. Later alterations (dates unknown) include an added, hipped-roof front porch, which extends over a 1-story bay window at front. First appears in the 1939 aerial photographs; the 1938 directory lists Ulric Charpentier, assistant foreman, as the owner of 5 Taft Street, which he shared with Annette R. Charpentier, trimmer, and Edgar A. Charpentier, weaver; Ulric and Mary Charpentier are also listed as living on Taft St. in 1911. Still in 1-family use.

GARAGE (by 1939): 1 story, front gable asphalt roof, wood shingles, one overhead door. Stands southeast of the house.

SHED/WORKSHOP (early 20th c.): 1 story, front gable asphalt roof, wood clapboards. Stands southeast of the house.

HOUSE (mid-20th c.): Ranch, 1 story, side gable asphalt roof, aluminum siding and trim, vinyl mult-light replacement windows, and concrete foundation. Large front-gabled projection on the south façade contains a recessed, off-center main entrance and a large bow window with multi-light casements; east wing contains one 8/8 double-hung sash; west wing contains one 8/8 sash, a secondary entrance, and one overhead garage door. Single family use. (NC)

GEORGE AND DOROTHY LEEDER HOUSE (by 1938): Dutch Colonial, 2-1/2 stories, front gambrel
asphalt roof with two small shed dormers on the east and west sides, large chimney on west roof slope, wood clapboards on the 1st floor and wood shingles on the upper floors, wood trim, wood 2/1 double-hung sash replacement windows, raised parged brick foundation; 3 bays across the north façade and 2 bays deep. One-story hipped-roofed wrap-around porch with Ionic columns and wooden railings (columns replaced and railings installed since 2003) at front and west side; the main entrance (facing north) is well set back from the façade, in an enclosed vestibule at the south end of the porch (similar to entrances at 15, 18 and 20 Taft). Two 1-story bay windows, one at the front under the porch, and the other on the east side elevation. Later alterations (dates unknown) include replacement of the front steps in stone. First appears in the 1939 aerial photographs; the 1938 directory lists George (Dorothy) Leeder, weaver, and George Leeder Jr., engineer, living at 11 Taft St. Still in 1-family use.

GARAGE (by 1939): 1 story, front gable roof, clapboards, two overhead doors. Stands southwest of the house.

TAFT STREET

15 HORACE SALISBURY HOUSE (by 1924): 1-1/2 stories, front gable asphalt roof, center chimney on the west roof slope, wood clapboards, wood trim, metal 1/1 double-hung sash replacement windows, and parged brick foundation; 2 bays across the north façade and 3 bays deep. One story bay windows at front and east side. The main entrance (facing north) is set back on the west side of the house, enclosed at the south end of a 1-story hipped-roofed porch (similar to entrances at 11, 18 and 20 Taft); a small square multi-light stained glass window is in the west wall of this entryway. First appears in the 1939 aerial photographs; the 1938 directory lists Horace and Margaret S. Salisbury as the owners of 15 Taft St., but Horace Salisbury, farmer, also lived on Taft St. in 1924. Still in 1-family use.

SHED (by 1939): 1 story, side gable roof, horizontal board siding, two hinged doors. Stands south of the house.

18 FRANK AND LOUISE L. ALLEN HOUSE (by 1938): 1-1/2 stories, front gable asphalt roof, chimney in west roof slope, vinyl siding, vinyl trim, wood 2/1 double-hung sash windows, 1-story bay window at front, raised parged brick foundation; 3 bays across the south façade and 3 bays deep. The main entrance (facing south) is set back on the west side of the house, enclosed at the north end of a 1-story hipped-roofed porch (similar to entrances at 11, 15 and 20 Taft); a small square multi-light stained glass window is in the west wall of this entryway. First appears in the 1939 aerial
photographs; the 1938 directory lists Frank (Louise L.) Allen, overseer, at 18 Taft St. Still in 1-family use.

GARAGE (by 1939): 1 story, front gable asphalt roof, vinyl siding, one overhead door. Stands west of the house.

TAFT STREET

20 LINDSLEY-PRESTON HOUSE (by 1938): 1-1/2 stories, front gable asphalt roof, original chimney in west roof slope (added concrete block chimney at rear), vinyl siding, vinyl trim, vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows, raised parged and painted brick foundation; 3 bays across the south façade, and 3 bays deep. One-story bay window at front. The main entrance (facing south) is set back on the west side of the house, enclosed at the north end of a 1-story hipped-roofed porch (similar to entrances at 11, 15, and 18 Taft); a small square multi-light stained glass window is in the west wall of this entryway. Other later alterations (dates unknown) include the modification of the side porch to remove its deck, posts and railings, and installing two wood braces to support its roof; a 1-story shed-roofed garage addition at rear, which also contains a secondary entrance; and a chain-link-fenced dog pen on the east side elevation, with metal framing for a 2nd floor deck on top of it (deck itself is gone). First appears in the 1939 aerial photographs; the 1938 directory lists Frank N. (Martha B.) Lindsley, custodian, and Elmer R. (Leffie M.) Preston, loomfixer, at 20 Taft St. Now in 1-family use.

22-24 CAPWELL-CANTARA HOUSE (by 1938): 2 stories, hipped asphalt roof with vinyl soffits and hipped-roofed south side dormer, center chimney, asbestos shingles, wood trim, wood 1/1 double-hung sash windows, parged masonry foundation; 3 bays across the west façade, with side-by-side entrances, and 5 bays deep. Small wood multi-light stained glass window on the south side elevation illuminates an interior stairway. Other later alterations (dates unknown) include a metal canopy over both front doors, and a concrete deck with wrought iron railings across the facade. First appears in the 1939 aerial photographs; the 1938 directory lists Mrs. Mary G. Capwell, teacher, at 22 Taft St. and Paul (Alice) Cantara, loomfixer, Albert W. Cantara, weaver, and Loretta E. Cantara, spooler, all at 24 Taft St. Now in 1-family use.

26 HOUSE (mid-20th c.): Ranch, 1 story, front gable asphalt roof, wood shingles on the front and clapboards on the sides, wood trim, wood 1/1 double-hung sash windows, concrete foundation; 3
bays across the façade with off-center entrance under gabled hood with decorative brackets, and 4 bays deep. House stands very close to the street (unlike its neighbors). Single-family use. (NC)

30-32-34 BROWN-GENDRON HOUSE (by 1938): Dutch Colonial, 1-1/2 stories, side gambrel asphalt roof with 4 small shed dormers at front, center chimney, aluminum siding, wood trim, vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash replacement windows, parged masonry foundation; 4 bays across the west façade, with center door under an entrance portico with front-gabled hood and replacement wrought iron posts and railings; 2 bays deep. Other later alterations (dates unknown) include picture window on the 1st floor front (likely replaced two individual windows), and exterior wooden stairways on both north and south side elevations leading to 2nd floor apartments (doorways added between original windows). First appears in the 1939 aerial photographs; the 1938 directory lists Irving A. (Cora L.) Brown, carpenter, as the owner of 32 Taft St., and Howard E. (Sophie M.) Gendron as the owner of 34 Taft St. Built for and remains in multi-family use (3 units).

GARAGE (after 1939): L-shaped, 1 story, side gable asphalt roof, vinyl siding, garage door on south side, pedestrian door on west side; no windows visible from the street. Stands southeast of the house. (NC)

TAFT STREET

31 A. KENNETH AND MARY S. JOHNSON HOUSE (by 1938): Dutch Colonial, 1-1/2 stories, side gambrel asphalt roof with front and rear shed dormers, interior chimney at north side, vinyl siding, vinyl trim, vinyl replacement windows, parged brick foundation. Three bays across the east façade, with a center door under a gabled front entry porch with Doric columns, and 2 bays deep. First floor windows flanking the front door are groups of three 4/1-6/1-4/1 double hung sash; 2nd floor windows at front are 1/1. Other later alterations (dates unknown) include 1 story hipped-roofed additions at the south side and rear, concrete block exterior chimney on the south addition, enclosed secondary entrance at the south side, and exterior stairways on both side elevations leading up 2nd floor dwelling unit entrances (windows converted to doors). First appears in the 1939 aerial photographs; the 1938 directory lists A. Kenneth (Mary S.) Johnson, bookkeeper, as the owner of 31 Taft St.; Harriet F. Johnson, stenographer, and Robert J. Johnson, operator, also lived here. Originally a single-family house, now in 2-family use.

GARAGE (by 1939): 1 story, side gable asphalt roofs, vinyl siding, hinged wooden double doors. Stands southwest of the house.
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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45   HOUSE (by 1939): 1-1/2 stories, cross gable asphalt roof, center chimney, vinyl siding, vinyl trim, vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash replacement windows, parged masonry foundation; 4 bays across the façade, with center entrance under full-width front porch, and 2 bays deep. Other later alterations (dates unknown) include 1-story addition on south side elevation, with secondary entrance in its south side. First appears in the 1939 aerial photographs (this address not found in the 1938 directory). Still in 1-family use.

GARAGE (after 1939): 1 story, hipped asphalt roof, clapboards, 2 overhead doors. Stands southwest of the house. (NC)

SHED 1 (mid-late 20th c.): 1 story, front gable wood shingle roof, wood shingles, door in east elevation. Stands south of the house and east of the garage. (NC)

SHED 2/PLAYHOUSE (mid-late 20th c.): 1 story, side gable asphalt roof, wood shingles. (NC)

TAFT STREET

49   HOUSE (mid-late 20th c.): Split level, 1-1/2 stories, side gable asphalt roof, vinyl siding, vinyl trim, vinyl 6/6 double-hung sash windows, concrete foundation. Recessed center entrance, with horizontal vinyl multi-light window above. Set back further from the street than its older neighbors. (NC)

SHED (late 20th c.): 1 story, front gable asphalt roof, vinyl siding. (NC)

50   SPELL HALL/GENERAL NATHANAEAL GREENE HOMESTEAD (ca. 1774; National Historic Landmark): Georgian. 2-1/2 stories, side gable wood shingled roof, two interior chimneys, clapboards, wood 12/12 double-hung sash windows, and a granite foundation. The house is on a hillside, facing away from the street toward the Pawtuxet River; it is 5 bays across the east façade, with center entrance surrounded by fluted pilasters, multi-light transom, and pediment; and 2 bays deep. Four-room, central-hall plan.; The back yard (adjacent to Taft Street) contains a wooden wellhouse, and a small wooden shed or privy. The house was restored 1919-1924 as a historic house museum, maintained by the Nathanael Greene Homestead Association. Still in museum use. The property also contains the archeological site of the Greene ironworks and evidence of earlier Native American occupation.

COTTAGE (by 1895): 1-1/2 stories, side gable wood shingled roof, center chimney, shed dormer at rear, clapboards, wood 12/12 double-hung sash windows, stone foundation, 3 bays across the north
façade with center entrance (with transom), and 2 bays deep. This building is first shown on the 1895 atlas, but is Colonial in appearance.

GREENE HOMESTEAD BURIAL GROUND (HISTORIC CEMETERY #80) (ca. 1786): A small, 0.12 acre burying ground (measuring 75 feet square) located approximately 1,500 feet east of Taft Street. Contains 14 marked burials, with death dates ranging from 1786-1899.

UNION STREET

Shown as “Duluth Court” on the 1911 Sanborn map, and as “Arnold Street” on the 1922-1951 Sanborns.

3-5 COVENTRY CO. HOUSE (ca. 1875-1895): Type A, with two pairs of 1st floor windows (bays 3-4 and 5-6), and two 2nd floor windows; later alterations (dates unknown) include Italianate bracketed entrance hoods, vinyl siding, vinyl trim, steel replacement doors, and vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows. First appears on the 1895 map, but may be as early as ca. 1875, built in conjunction with the Anthony Mill. Still in 2-family use.

4-6 COVENTRY CO. HOUSE (ca. 1875-1895): Type A, with two 2nd floor windows; later alterations (dates unknown) include asphalt roof, vinyl siding, vinyl trim, vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash replacement windows, and steel replacement doors. Stands on a slightly raised lot with a stone retaining wall. First appears on the 1895 map, but may be as early as ca. 1875, built in conjunction with the Anthony Mill. Still in 2-family use.

GARAGE (by 1951): 1 story, side gable asphalt roof, vinyl siding; doors not visible from street. Located northeast of the house. (NC)

7-9 COVENTRY CO. HOUSE (by 1851): Type A; later alterations (dates unknown) include vinyl siding, vinyl trim, vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash replacement windows, and steel replacement doors with metal hoods. Between 2003-2008 the building was vinyl sided, and a pressure-treated wooden stairway was added to the west side elevation, rising up to an apartment entrance on the 2nd floor (window converted to doorway). Stands at the corner of Boston Street, on a sloping lot with a concrete retaining wall. First appears on the 1851 map, but may be earlier. Still in 2-family use.

SHED (late 20th c.): 1 story, prefabricated, gambrel asphalt roof, metal siding. Located southwest of the house. (NC).
Anthony Historic District  Coventry  Kent County, R.I.

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8-10  COVENTRY CO. HOUSE (by 1851): Type A; later alterations (dates unknown) include vinyl siding, vinyl trim, vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash replacement windows, and steel replacement doors. Stands at the corner of Boston Street, on a raised lot with a stone retaining wall. First appears on the 1851 map, but may be earlier. Still in 2-family use.

SHED (late 20th c.): 1 story, prefabricated, gable asphalt roof, metal siding. Located northwest of the house. (NC)

WASHINGTON STREET

Shown as Main Street on the 1894-1922 Sanborn maps.

563  HOUSE (by 1851, altered ca. 1894): 2 stories, front gable asphalt roof, interior chimney near the north end of the house, clapboards, wood trim, wood 2/2 and 2/1 double hung sash and storefront windows, brick foundation; 3 bays across the façade, with center entrance, and 4 bays deep. First appears on the 1851 map; storefront windows flanking the center entrance, and storefront cornice that wraps around the sides of the building, were added by 1894 (the building appears on the 1894-1922 maps as a barber shop, and on later maps as a store). Other later alterations (dates unknown) include an exterior stairway with 2nd floor open porch, 2nd floor doorway, and a carport, all on the west side elevation; and a 2-story open porch at rear. Now in 1-family use.

571  COVENTRY FIRE DISTRICT STATION (1974): 2-1/2 stories, flat roof with parapet and sizeable rooftop enclosure, brick, concrete foundation; 3 garage bays on the south facade. The date 1974 is on the building. Replaced several earlier residences on this site; built across the street from the original Anthony Fire Station at 574 Washington Street. Still in its original use. (NC)

GARAGE (1974): 1 story, flat roof, brick, four garage bays. Stands north of the station building, facing Fairview Avenue. (NC)

574  ANTHONY FIRE STATION (by 1895): 2-1/2 stories, hipped asphalt roof with jerkin-head-roofed front dormer; chimney on the east side roof slope; a mix of wall materials including wood shingles, clapboards, and vinyl siding, as well as wood and vinyl trim; parged stone foundation. The 1st floor level was converted to a storefront in the mid-late 20th century, and now features an added pent roof, small paired single-light metal windows, and a steel pedestrian door at the right side of the north façade. The 2nd floor level at front has 5 bays of irregularly sized and spaced 1/1 metal replacement windows. Other alterations (dates unknown) include removal of the original corner tower with fire
WASHINGTON STREET

578-582 COMMERCIAL BUILDING (by 1870; altered by 1922 and late 20th c.): 2-1/2 stories, side gable asphalt roof, two interior chimneys; vinyl siding, vinyl trim, vinyl replacement windows (1/1, sliders, and fixed storefront sash); stone foundation; walk-out basement at the rear, facing the river. Physical and map evidence indicates that this building originally housed two stores and had a 2-story open porch across the north façade; this appears to have been fully enclosed by 1922, by which time a 1-story addition to the west side, used as a post office, had been built. Presently the north façade has a pent roof attached between 1st and 2nd floors to delineate the former storefront, now mostly covered with vinyl siding and containing a steel replacement center door as well as 3 tall, narrow single light metal-framed windows. The pent roof extends approximately 12 feet beyond the west side elevation of the main building over the 1-story, flat-roofed west addition, now featuring large triple windows flanking a recessed center entrance. The 2nd floor level has 4 vinyl slider windows at front, and wood-pilaster-framed entrances in its east and west sides; a wood exterior stairway leads up to the east side door. First appears on the 1870 map as a store; still in commercial use. (NC due to extent of alterations.)

579 GREAT A&P TEA CO. BUILDING (by 1938): 1-story, flat roof with parapet; wood shingles and stone veneer; wood trim; concrete foundation. Three pairs of single-light metal-framed storefront windows on the south façade; main entrance is on the east elevation at the southeast corner, and a secondary entrance on the east side is closer to the rear of the building. Gable-roofed hoods over storefront windows and both entrances. First appears on the 1934/1945 updates of the 1922 Sanborn map; the 1938 directory lists the Great A&P Tea Co. at 579 Washington St. Replaced an earlier Coventry Company mill workers’ house, which in the late 19th century had been converted to a pharmacy. (NC)

584-588 COMMERCIAL BUILDING (by 1895): 1-1/2 stories, side gable asphalt roof, three interior chimneys; wood clapboards and trim at front, asphalt shingle siding and wood trim on the east side elevation, vinyl siding and trim on the west side elevation; stone foundation. Ten bays across the north facade, with five entrances (one recessed) interspersed with wood storefront windows of
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varying sides and configurations (some altered); at rear is a walk-out basement, facing the river. First appears on the 1895 map. Still in commercial use.

**WASHINGTON STREET**

585  MANCHESTER HALL MASONIC LODGE (ca. 1916): 2-1/2 stories, hipped asphalt roof with front and rear hipped-roofed dormers, aluminum siding and trim (replaced original wood shingles), brick foundation; 3 bays across the façade, with center entrance under a hood, and 3 bays deep. Other later alterations (dates unknown) include removal of Craftsman-style brackets under the entrance hood, replacement of front stairs, and blocking up of one 1st floor window at front. Replaced the original ca. 1854 Manchester Lodge, which was destroyed by fire in 1916. First appears on the 1922 Sanborn map. Still used as a social hall. Shares a lot with 591 Washington Street.

591  COVENTRY CO. HOUSE (by 1851): Type C, with vinyl siding, vinyl trim, and vinyl 1/1 double hung sash replacement windows and center chimney at ridge; later alterations (dates unknown) include a small 1-story rear addition. First appears on the 1851 map. Still in 1-family use. Shares a lot with 585 Washington Street.

595  COMMERCIAL BUILDING (after 1951): 1 story, front gable asphalt roof, T-111 and concrete block siding, concrete foundation. Replaced a former 19th c. house on this site. Still in commercial use (Brookside Inn restaurant). (NC)

BARN (by 1939): 1-1/2 stories, front gable asphalt roof with hipped-roof ell, clapboards and plywood. A modern overhead garage door (installed since 2005, replaced barn doors) is centered under a hayloft and a diamond-shaped, 4-light gable window. Stands northeast of and well behind the commercial building. Shown in the 1939 aerial photos. Currently being converted into a garage.

600  COMMERCIAL BUILDING (after 1951): 1 story, front gable asphalt roof, vinyl siding, concrete foundation. Still in commercial use. (NC)

603  COMMERCIAL BUILDING (by 1945): 1 story, flat roof with parapet, concrete block with stone veneer at front, concrete foundation; two storefronts, with paired center entrances flanked by large metal-framed 4-light plate glass windows. Two 1-story additions, one at the west side (shed roof, T-111 siding), one at the rear (flat roof, concrete block.) First appears on the 1934/1945 corrections to the 1922 Sanborn map. Still in commercial use (Western Hardware). (NC)
HOUSE (by 1951): 2 stories, hip asphalt roof, two interior chimneys, wood shingles, wood trim, wood 2/2 and 2/1 double hung sash windows, concrete foundation; 5 bays across the façade, with center entrance, and 2 bays deep. Later alterations (dates unknown) include a large wood multi-light window on the south façade at the 2nd floor level near the east end of the building. Stands north of and well behind the commercial building, minimally visible from the street. First appears on the 1951 Sanborn map, with the address 601 Washington Street. Still in 1-family use. (NC)

BARN (by 1945): 1 and 1-1/2 stories, hipped and gable asphalt roofs, clapboards, wood trim, wood multilight windows. Stands northwest of the house, out of view from the street. May be an earlier structure: according to the current property owner, it was moved to this site from the property of St. John’s Church. (NC)

WASHINGTON STREET

606-608 COVENTRY CO. HOUSE (ca. 1806): 1-1/2 stories, side gable asphalt roof, two small shed dormers, clapboards, wood trim, stone foundation; 9 bays across the façade, and 2 bays deep; walk-out basement at east side and at rear, facing the river. Most windows are boarded up, but a few wood 2/1 double hung sash survive. With its two side-by-side dwelling units (entrances in the 4th and 9th bays), this appears to be the prototype for many multi-family mill workers’ houses on Anthony, Boston, Meeting, and Union Streets. It has been structurally documented to ca. 1806, making it the oldest known mill workers’ house in Coventry, if not Rhode Island. Later alterations (dates unknown) include a 2-story wood-shingled, hipped-roofed addition with screened porch on the east side elevation, another 1-story wood-shingled, hipped-roofed, screened porch on the west side elevation, and replacement or boarding up of most windows. Vacant since 1993; presently town-owned.

607 HOUSE (after 1951): 1-1/2 stories, side gable asphalt roof, wood shingles and trim, wood 2/2 double hung sash windows with horizontal muntins, concrete foundation; 3 bays across the façade, with projecting enclosed center entrance, and 2 bays deep. Later alterations (dates unknown) include a 1st floor bow window with vinyl single-light casement sash, and a 1-story ell on the east side elevation. Single-family use. (NC)

BARN/GARAGE (by 1945): 1 story, hipped asphalt roof, wood novelty siding, three sets of wood double doors with diamond-shaped windows. Stands northeast of the house and clearly predates it; appears to have been built within the period of significance.
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<tr>
<td>609-611 ANDREW AND KUNEGUNDA SZELAG HOUSE (by 1938): 2 stories, hipped asphalt roof, vinyl siding (wood clapboards survive on the south façade inside the porches), vinyl trim, wood 3/1 and 1/1 double hung sash windows (some replacements), parged brick foundation; 4 bays across and 5 bays deep. Two-story front porch incorporated within the roofline appears to be original, but was enclosed sometime after 1951; another 2-story porch at the rear northeast corner also appears to be original. First appears in the 1939 aerial photographs. The 1938 directory lists Andrew (Kunegunda) Szelag, operator, as the owner of 609 Washington, which was also occupied by boarders Frank C. Szelag, registered pharmacist, Joseph A. Szelag, auto repair, and Stanley J. Szelag; 611 Washington was occupied by Della M. Dillon, as well as boarders Anthony Caldemore, winder, and James E. Wilding, foreman. Still in 2-family use.</td>
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<td>613 JOB HARKNESS HOUSE (by 1851): 2-1/2 stories, side gable asphalt roof, two interior chimneys, clapboards, wood trim, parged stone foundation; 5 bays across the façade, with center entrance, and 3 bays deep; 1-story front portico with Doric columns appears to be a reconstruction of a 19th century porch, as seen in a ca. 1880 photograph: its roof form is now hipped rather than shed, and it extends across and is incorporated into the roof of a 1-story hipped roof addition on the east side (which itself replaced a larger addition seen in the historic photo). First appears on the 1851 map; the 1862 and 1870 maps identify the property owner as J. Harkness. Harkness served as the mill superintendent from 1810 to 1860. Still in 1-family use.</td>
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<td>GARAGE (by 1922): 1 story, gable asphalt roof, clapboards, 1 garage bay; stands north of the house, accessed from a driveway on Boston Street.</td>
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<td>616 REMAINS OF COVENTRY CO. SECOND COTTON MILL AND COVENTRY CO./ANTHONY MILL PARK (See Coventry Co./Anthony Mill Complex, above.)</td>
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<td>617 COVENTRY CO. MILL AGENT’S HOUSE (by 1851; rear ell by 1903):  Federal with Greek Revival portico, 2-1/2 stories, side gable asphalt roof, vinyl siding, vinyl trim, wood 1/1 and 6/6 double-hung sash replacement windows, center chimney (not original), splayed window lintels, stone foundation; 5 bays across the façade, with center entrance with transom and sidelights under an elaborate portico with Doric columns, and 3 bays deep. A 2-story rear ell with 1st floor porch on its west side (railings and posts replaced) was built in the late 19th century. First appears on the 1851 map, but may have been built as early as ca. 1810 in conjunction with the Second Cotton Mill (which stands directly across the street). Still in 1-family use.</td>
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COTTAGE (by 1895): 1 story, side gable asphalt roof, clapboards, wood trim, stone foundation; 4 bays across the west façade, with two entrances and two windows; no side windows (all window openings currently boarded up); 1-story porch on east side elevation. Stands north of and perpendicular to the main house, facing Boston Street. First appears on the 1895 atlas; the 1903 and 1911 maps indicate it was used as a storehouse. Currently vacant.

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618 ANTHONY MILL: MAIN MILL, OFFICE BUILDING, AND MACHINERY SHOP (See Coventry Co./Anthony Mill Complex, above.)

619 COVENTRY CO. MILL OVERSEERS HOUSE (by 1851): Federal/Greek Revival, 2-1/2 stories, pedimented side-gable asphalt roof with fanlight windows at the attic level, one interior chimney (another was apparently removed), vinyl siding, vinyl trim, stone foundation; 5 bays across the façade, with center entrance (with entablature and sidelights), and 2 bays deep. One-story Colonial Revival style front porch with curved projecting center section and columns was installed by 1922, replacing a wrap-around porch seen on earlier maps. Overlooks the town common, situated directly opposite the mill. A 2-story pedimented-gable-roofed wing attached perpendicular to the rear of the house has a similar character and maybe original, although its footprint appears to have been extended to the north between 1903 and 1911: seven bays deep, facing Boston Street, with a later 1-story shed-roofed porch addition on its east elevation (date unknown). Two other 1 and 2 story additions at rear and on the west side. The wood picket fence along the street edges of the lot is seen in late 19th c. historic photographs. The house first appears on the 1851 map. Now has 7 dwelling units.

GARAGE (by 1945): 1 story, side gable asphalt roof, clapboards, 2 pairs of paneled wood doors, each door leaf features a half-fanlight with true divided lights. Stands northwest of the house, accessed from Boston Street.(NC)

621 ANTHONY VILLAGE COMMON (by 1895): A small (0.33 acre) open space at the south end of the block bounded by Anthony and Boston Streets, facing the Coventry Co. mill complex across Washington Street. The park includes a granite and bronze World War I memorial, two flagpoles, and several simple wood benches; paved walkways cross the space diagonally from both front corners. The north (rear) edge is lined with a stone retaining wall. Appears as open space on the 1895 map.
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

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<tr>
<td>SHELL GAS STATION (late 20th c.): 1 story, flat membrane roof, concrete block, concrete foundation. (NC)</td>
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655  COMMERCIAL BUILDING (after 1951): 1 story, side gable asphalt roof, vertical board siding, wood trim, wood-framed storefront windows, concrete foundation; 1-story, shed-roofed rear addition. Replaced an earlier 19th c. building on this site. Still in commercial use. (NC)

OUTBUILDING (by 1945): 1 story, front gable asphalt roof, concrete block, concrete foundation; center entrance with metal canopy on south facade. Appears to be used for storage. (NC)

658  COMMERCIAL BUILDING (after 1951): 1 story, flat asphalt roof, concrete block, concrete foundation; 6 bays across the facade, with three entrances and three storefront windows, and 2 bays deep. Still in commercial use. Shares a lot with 664 Washington St. (NC)

GARAGE (after 1951): 1 story, side gable asphalt roof, wood shingles, 2 overhead doors. Stands immediately southwest of the commercial building and appears to predate it, but is not shown on any historic maps. (NC)

661  A. ANTHONY HOUSE (by 1851): Cape Cod, 1 story, side gable asphalt roof, massive center chimney, wood shingles, wood trim, wood 2/2 double hung sash replacement windows with horizontal muntins, stone foundation; 5 bays across the facade, with center entrance, and 2 bays deep; 19th century rear ell. Later alterations (dates unknown) include replacement windows. First appears on the 1851 map, but the size of the chimney, splayed wood window lintels, and door surround including fluted pilasters and fanlight window (now closed down and infilled with a small glass pane) all seem to indicate construction before 1830. Similar to 664 Washington, across the street. Still in 1-family use.

664S. WILLIAMS HOUSE (by 1851): Cape Cod, 1 story, side gable asphalt roof, massive center chimney, wood clapboards and trim at front, vinyl siding and trim at sides, wood 6/6 double hung sash windows, stone foundation; 5 bays across the facade, with center entrance (with multi-light transom), and 2 bays deep. Other later alterations include an enclosed secondary entrance at the rear southeast corner. First appears on the 1851 map, but the size of the chimney may indicate construction before 1830; a sign on
the house says “ca. 1810.” The 1862 and 1870 maps indicate the house was owned by S. Williams. Similar to 661 Washington, across the street. Shares a lot with 658 Washington St. Still in 1-family use.

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**667** HOUSE, later COVENTRY BANK (ca. 1840-1851): 2-1/2 stories, side gable asphalt roof, two interior chimneys, formerly bracketed cornice (now vinyl-clad blocks), vinyl siding, vinyl trim, vinyl 6/1 double hung sash replacement windows, stone foundation; 5 bays across the façade, with center entrance underneath an elaborate bracketed portico with composite columns, and 4 bays deep. Other later alterations (dates unknown) include a large and visually obtrusive 2-story shed-roofed addition at the front southwest corner, with a 1-story addition west of that; both additions have picture windows. Built as a single-family house; the Coventry Bank was organized here in 1852. First appears on the 1851 map; the 1862 map lists C.A. Whitman as the owner. Now in multi-family use.

**668** ANTHONY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION CLUBHOUSE (ca. 1918): 1 story, hip asphalt roof with square monitor, wood shingles, wood trim, wood 9/9 double hung sash windows, concrete foundation; 7 bays across the façade, with center entrance, and 4 bays deep; rear porch, facing the river. Later alterations (dates unknown) include replacement of the front doors (now aluminum-framed glass double-leaf doors) and stair railings. Built by the Coventry Company to provide a recreational outlet for its employees. Still in social/recreational use (teen center).

**671-673** COVENTRY CO. HOUSE (by 1851): 1-1/2 stories, side gable asphalt roof, two interior chimneys, large shed dormer at front; faux stone veneer and vinyl siding; parged brick foundation; 9 bays across the façade, and 2 bays deep. Windows are all vinyl replacements in a mix of 6/6, 4/4, and 1/1 double hung and picture sash. (May originally have been very similar to 606-608 Washington.) Other later alterations (dates unknown) include an enclosed front porch. First appears on the 1851 map; the 1862 and 1870 maps identify the owner as the Coventry Co. Still in 2-family use. (NC due to the extent of alterations.)

**672** ANTHONY FREE LIBRARY (1902, rebuilt/altered ca. 1918): 1-1/2 stories, mansard asphalt roof with dentils under the eaves, brick walls, granite trim and foundation, wood 4/4 double hung sash windows; 3 bays across the façade, with projecting center entrance, and 2 bays deep. Carved stone lettering above the doorway reads, “Anthony Free Library 1902.” The Anthony Library Association, chartered in 1808, was for nearly a century located at the Coventry Company Store which stood at 625 Washington St. In 1902, the Coventry Company helped raise the money for a new library.
building, with assistance from the estate of the late Sen. Henry B. Anthony (died 1884), whose personal library formed the nucleus of this library’s collection; the new building was called the Anthony Lyceum in its benefactor’s honor. A fire in 1916 or 1918 (sources vary) heavily damaged the Lyceum, which was rebuilt with a different roof form (the original Lyceum had a cross gable roof). Now in 1-family use.

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676 HOUSE (by 1851): 2 stories, front gable asphalt roof, off-center chimney, clapboards, wood trim, stone foundation; oriented parallel to the street, facing east: side hall plan, 3 bays wide, and 5 bays deep. Windows are wood 9/6 double hung sash at the basement level and vinyl 1/1 double hung replacement sash on the 2nd floor. The lot rises from east to west, so that the basement level is at grade on the east side, and the main entrance is at the 2nd floor level, under a shed-roofed portico. Two 19th century 1-story additions at rear (west side) stand level with the 2nd floor of the main house. Later alterations (dates unknown) include an enclosed secondary entrance on the east façade at grade. First appears on the 1851 map; 1862 and 1870 maps indicate owners were M. and W. Manchester. Originally a single-family house, now in 2-family use.

678 HOUSE (after 1951): Ranch, 1 story on a raised basement with integral garage, side gable asphalt roof, asbestos shingle siding, wood trim, concrete foundation; 6 bays across the façade, with two entrances, wood picture window, and wood 2/2 double hung sash with horizontal muntins; 2 bays deep. Currently in 1-family use. (NC)

680 PEREZ PECK HOUSE (by 1851): modified Greek Revival, 2-1/2 stories, side gable asphalt roof with two gabled dormers at front, massive central chimney, vinyl siding, vinyl trim, vinyl 1/1 double hung sash replacement windows, stone foundation; 5 bays across the façade, with center entrance with sidelights, and 3 bays deep; two 2-story, 19th c. additions at rear. First appears on the 1851 map, but the size of the chimney may indicate construction before 1830. The 1862 and 1870 maps indicate the owner was “P. Peck;” Perez Peck operated a well-known machine shop on Capwell Avenue (see above) which supplied and repaired machinery for the Coventry Co. mill.

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681 SEARLES AND FLORENCE E. CAPWELL HOUSE (ca. 1895-1911): Late Victorian/Queen Anne, 2-1/2 stories, cross-gable asphalt roof with corner turret; clapboards on the 1st floor and wood shingles on the upper floors (fishscale shingles in the gables); stone foundation. Complex massing,
with projecting front-gabled section at front; 3 bays across the façade, with center entrance and open front porch with decorative trim, and 4 bays deep. Two-story bay window at the west side. Built by local builder Searles Capwell, who ran a planing and turning mill and sash and blind shop on the site of Perez Peck’s machine shop (see Capwell Avenue, above), and built many late Victorian residences in Anthony. Capwell is listed as living on “Main St. near the library” in the 1911 directory; Mrs. Capwell (now a widow) has the same address in 1924, and lived at 681 Washington in 1938. Still in 1-family use.

CARRIAGE HOUSE (late 19th c.): 1-1/2 stories, side gable asphalt roof, wood shingles, 4 bays across the south façade, 2 bays deep; one overhead door is visible. Stands just north of the house. Appears on the 1922 map but looks late 19th c.

I. PECK HOUSE (by 1870; altered by 1922 and mid-late 20th c.): 2-1/2 stories, front gable asphalt roof, two interior chimneys, gabled dormers, vinyl siding, vinyl trim, vinyl 1/1 double hung sash replacement windows, parged stone foundation; 3 bays across the façade, and 5 bays deep. Other later alterations include an added 1st floor bay window (which appears to occupy the location of the original front door, and is seen on the 1922 map), and two 2-story additions to the front northeast corner and east side (after 1951). The northeast corner addition now contains the main entrance (facing east); its 2nd floor projects slightly over the lower level. First appears on the 1870 map, owned by I. Peck. Still in 1-family use. (NC due to the extent of alterations.)

MRS. BOIN HOUSE (by 1862): 2-1/2 stories, side gable asphalt roof with large gabled front dormer, two interior chimneys, vinyl siding, vinyl trim, vinyl 1/1 double hung sash replacement windows, brick foundation; 5 bays across the façade, with center entrance, and 2 bays deep; front and rear porches. First appears on the 1862 map, owned by Mrs. Boin. Still in 1-family use.

HOUSE/COMMERCIAL BUILDING (after 1951): 1 story, side gable asphalt roof, vinyl siding at front and wood novelty siding on sides, concrete foundation; 3 bays across, with center entrance, and 2 bays deep. One-story commercial building attached to east side elevation and partially below street grade has a flat roof, concrete block walls, and concrete foundation. Still in mixed use. (NC)

GARAGE (mid-late 20th c.): 1 story, side gable asphalt roof, concrete block, two overhead doors. Stands northwest of the house. (NC)

HOUSE (after 1951): 2 stories, side gable asphalt roof, wood shingle siding, wood trim, concrete foundation; 4 bays across the façade, with center entrance under a shed-roofed hood, and a
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697  H. READ HOUSE (by 1862; altered by 1945 and after 1951): 2 stories, side gable asphalt roof, center chimney, vinyl siding, vinyl trim, vinyl 6/1 double hung sash replacement windows, brick and stone foundation; 5 bays across the façade, with center entrance, and 2 bays deep. Depicted as a 1-1/2 story house on Sanborn maps through 1951; the roof was later raised to 2 stories, and the 2nd floor fenestration altered (3 windows now abut the cornice). A former 2-story open porch on the east side (seen on the 1922 map) was enclosed as of 1945, and now contains a secondary entrance; this porch stands 1 story below street grade, so its 2nd floor aligns with the 1st floor of the house. A 2-story rear addition was standing by 1922. Still in 1-family use. (NC due to extent of alterations.)

698  J. MADISON HOUSE (by 1862): 2-1/2 stories, side gable asphalt roof, asbestos shingles, wood trim, vinyl 6/6 double hung sash replacement windows, stone foundation; 5 bays across the façade, with center entrance, and 2 bays deep. Walk-out basement at east side and rear. One-story front porch wraps around east side, where it becomes 2 stories (also covering the basement level), and also wraps around the rear (1 story at basement level) (all porches are shown on the 1922 Sanborn map). Other later alterations (ca.1990) include removal of original chimneys and installation of four metal chimney flues; and late 20th c. addition of wood exterior stairway to 2nd and 3rd floor apartments, and 2nd floor deck, on west side elevation. First appears on the 1862 map, owned by J. Madison. Originally a 1-family house, now in multi-family use (5 dwelling units).

699  BARN, now GARAGE (by 1895): 1-1/2 stories, side gable asphalt roof, wood clapboards and trim, hayloft door at front roofline, 2 overhead doors and pedestrian door on north elevation, 6/6 wood double hung sash window on west side elevation. Stands south of the house, facing Washington St. First appears on the 1895 atlas.

699  R. HARVEY HOUSE (by 1862): Cape Cod, 1-1/2 stories, side gable asphalt roof, center chimney, vinyl siding, vinyl trim, vinyl 6/1 double hung sash replacement windows, stone foundation; 5 bays across the façade, with center entrance, and 2 bays deep. Entrance has pilasters and entablature, now projecting front-gable-roofed section; 2 bays deep. Windows are wood multi-light double-hung sash and picture windows on the 1st floor, vinyl 1/1 replacement sash on the 2nd floor. Originally in 1-family use; now contains 3 dwelling units. (NC)
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vinyl clad, which may indicate construction before 1860. A 1-story open porch on the east side elevation is seen on the 1922 Sanborn map. First appears on the 1862 map, owned by R. Harvey. Still in 1-family use.

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700-706  BYRON READ BUILDING (1882): 2-1/2 stories, wood shingle and asphalt mansard roof, clapboards, wood trim, wood 2/2 double hung sash windows on upper floors, brick foundation; 7 bays across the façade, with four storefronts, and 2 bays deep. Later alterations (dates unknown) include infilling one storefront at the northeast corner (now covered by clapboards, with a pair of multi-light casement windows). This was the largest store in Coventry at the turn of the 20th century, containing furniture and hardware stores as well as an undertaking business (Byron Read was town undertaker; he lived nearby at 721 Washington Street.) First shown on the 1894 Sanborn map. (Former barn is now 2 Mapledale Street.) Still in commercial use.

GARAGE (1914): 1 story, flat asphalt roof with front parapet, concrete block, concrete foundation; 3 bays across the north elevation and 3 bays deep, all with steel 2/2 hopper sash windows. The garage stands east of the Read Building facing south. The date “1914” is inscribed just below the roofline on the north elevation. The south elevation contains a pressed metal gable over two garage door openings with a pedestrian door in between; in 2008 one of the garage doors was closed down, with new multi-light vinyl windows inserted in the infill as well as above the pedestrian door. Originally the garage for the Read hearses; now used as a workshop.

705  I. B. HILSWORTH HOUSE (by 1862): Cape Cod, 1-1/2 stories, side gable/saltbox asphalt roof, center chimney, vinyl siding, vinyl trim, wood 2/2 double hung sash windows, parged stone foundation; 5 bays across the façade, with center entrance (transom light over front door), and 2 bays deep. Other historic trim includes small dentils under the cornice, and flat window lintels. First appears on the 1862 map, owned by I.B. Hilsworth; three 1-story additions at rear show on the 1894 Sanborn map. Still in 1-family use.

COTTAGE (by 1922): 1-1/2 stories, side gable asphalt roof, vinyl siding, concrete foundation; side hall plan, 3 bays wide, with projecting gable-roofed entrance pavilion and paired 1/1 double hung sash windows; 2 bays deep. Currently used as a daycare center.

708  HOUSE (by 1851): Cape Cod/Greek Revival, 1-1/2 stories, side gable asphalt roof, massive central chimney, vinyl siding, vinyl trim, vinyl 6/1 double hung sash replacement windows, stone
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709-711  R. FRANKLIN HOUSE (by 1862): Double house with side-by-side dwelling units, 1-1/2 stories, side gable asphalt roof with large gabled front dormer, vinyl siding, vinyl trim, vinyl 1/1 double hung sash replacement windows, stone foundation; 5 bays across the façade, with paired center entrances under a flat-roofed hood with elaborate decorative brackets, and 3 bays deep. Other later alterations (both by 1894) include a 1-story addition with open porch at the east side, another 1-story addition at rear, and removal of original chimney. First appears on the 1862 map, owned by R. Franklin. Still in 2-family use.

712  HOUSE (by 1895): Late Victorian/Queen Anne, 2-1/2 stories, front gable asphalt roof, two interior chimneys on east roof slope, asbestos shingle siding, wood trim, wood 1/1 and 2/2 double hung sash windows, painted brick foundation. Two bays across the north façade, with asymmetrical front gable, side hall plan, main entrance set back under inset porch with decorative cornice brackets in the northwest corner, and 1st floor oriel window; 5 bays deep. Second floor level projects slightly over the first floor. Windows on 2nd and 3rd floors at front are varying sizes, grouped in pairs or threes. Two-story bay window and secondary entrance on east side elevation. First appears on the 1895 atlas. Still in 1-family use.

GARAGE (late 20th c.): 1 story, front gable asphalt roof, T-111 siding, two overhead doors. Stands southeast of the house. (NC)

713-715  A. WILLIAMS HOUSE (by 1862): Cape Cod, 1-1/2 stories, side gable asphalt roof, center chimney, vinyl siding, vinyl trim, vinyl 1/1 double hung sash replacement windows, brick and stone foundation; 5 bays across the façade, with center entrance under a flat-roofed columned portico (which may not be original), and 2 bays deep. Other later alterations (all by 1922) include a 1-story bay window at front; a 1-story, side-gable-roofed addition on the west side elevation, 3 bays wide with open front porch and another 1-story addition at its rear northwest corner with a partially enclosed porch on the east side; and a 1-1/2 story rear ell with porch on its east side. First appears on the 1862 map, owned by A. Williams. Originally single-family, now in 2-family use.
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720  HOUSE (by 1851): Greek Revival, 2-1/2 stories, side gable asphalt roof, center chimney, asbestos shingle siding, wood trim, vinyl 6/6 double hung sash replacement windows, stone foundation; 5 bays across the façade, with center entrance under a portico with Doric columns, and 2 bays deep. One-and-a-half story ell with gabled roof at rear, projecting slightly beyond the west side of the main house, is a 19th c. addition. First appears on the 1851 map. Still in 1-family use.

GARAGE (by 1922): 1 story, front gable asphalt roof, wood shingles and trim, double-width overhead door. Stands southeast of the house.

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721  BYRON READ HOUSE, NOW GORTON-MENARD FUNERAL HOME (1887-1889): Queen Anne Style, 2-1/2 stories, complex massing, cross gable/jerkinhead asphalt roof, two interior chimneys, wood shingles on the topmost level and vinyl siding below, wood and vinyl trim, brick foundation; 3 bays across the south façade, with center entrance (with vaguely Greek Revival door surround), and 2 bays deep. A projecting central pavilion on the façade contains an inset front porch and the main entrance on its 1st floor, and is topped by a large gabled dormer with decorative trusswork; bay windows flank the front porch; upper floor façade windows are paired double hung sash. Bay windows on the 1st floor are metal 1/1 double hung replacement sash with transoms; 2nd floor windows are mostly wood 2/2 sash; 3rd floor windows in the front gable are 3-light sash with vertical muntins. Other later alterations (by 1922) include a 2-story addition on the west side, containing a secondary entrance set within an open porch (the 2nd floor projects out above the lower level), and a 1-story addition on the east side. Byron Read had the largest store in Coventry (see 700-706 Washington Street), and was also the town undertaker. Originally a 1-family house, the building has been used as a funeral parlor since at least 1938 (directory: Frank R. Gorton & Sons funeral directors, 721 Washington St.).

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724  D. ARNOLD HOUSE (by 1862): 1-1/2 stories, side gable asphalt roof, off-center chimney, asbestos shingle siding, wood trim, wood 1/1 double hung replacement sash and wood picture window (not original), stone foundation; 3 bays across the north façade, with center entrance (with vaguely Greek Revival door surround), and 2 bays deep. One-story front porch with decorative brackets at the posts, and rear 1-story gable-roofed ell, were both added in the 19th century. Other later alterations include a 1-story flat-roofed addition at the east side (by 1922), and extension of the front porch (with period posts, brackets, and railings) across the north front of that addition. First appears on the 1862 map, owned by D. Arnold. Still in 1-family use.
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GARAGE (by 1922): 1 story, front gable asphalt roof, wood shingles, double-width overhead door. Stands southeast of the house.

725  R. GAVIT HOUSE (by 1870): 1-1/2 stories, pedimented front gable asphalt roof, center chimney, aluminum siding, aluminum trim, vinyl 1/1 and 6/6 double hung sash replacement windows, brick foundation; 2 bays across the south façade, with center entrance featuring an Italianate bracketed door hood, and 3 bays deep. Other later alterations (dates unknown) include a 1-story bay window at front, 1-story flat-roofed addition containing a secondary entrance on the east side, and replacement windows. First appears on the 1870 map, owned by R. Gavit. Originally a single-family house, now in 2-family use with the attached cottage. Attached to the rear (north side) of the east side addition to the main house and extending well to the east, the cottage (by 1922) is 1-1/2 stories, 3 bays across and 2 bays deep, with a side gable asphalt roof, aluminum siding and trim, vinyl 6/6 double hung sash replacement windows, stone foundation.

726  J.R. ALLEN HOUSE (by 1862): 1-1/2 stories, front gable asphalt roof with small gabled dormer at west side, center chimney below the ridge, clapboards, wood trim, vinyl 6/6 double hung sash replacement windows, stone foundation; side hall plan, with 3 bays across the north façade, and 3 bays deep. One-story, gable-roofed ell at rear (south) appears to be 19th century. Later alterations (after 1951) include a 1-story wrap-around porch added to the front and west elevations, and an attached garage. First appears on the 1862 map, owned by J. R Allen. Still in 1-family use.

ATTACHED GARAGE (after 1951): 1 story, front gable asphalt roof, wood clapboards, concrete foundation, and 2 overhead garage doors. Attached to the west side elevation of the rear ell, southwest of the main house. (NC)

OUTBUILDING (by 1870): 1-1/2 stories, side gable asphalt roof, clapboards and wood shingles, 3 bays across the north façade with center entrance and wood 6/6 double hung sash windows. Stands south of the garage, well set back from the street. Shown on the 1870 and 1895 atlases. Original function may have been residential; currently appears to be vacant.

729-731  R. MATTISON HOUSE (by 1862): 1-1/2 stories, side gable asphalt roof with large center gabled wall dormer, center chimney, vinyl siding, vinyl trim, vinyl 1/1 double hung sash windows, stone foundation; 5 bays across the south façade, with center entrance under an elaborate columned portico, and 2 bays deep. Later alterations (all by 1922) include a 1-story hipped-roofed addition with secondary entrance at the west side; a 1-1/2 story front gable-roofed addition with secondary...
entrance and open porch at the east side, and a large 2-story addition at the rear (north), which appears to be an attached 2-unit dwelling with 4 bays across the west façade and a metal stairway ascending to the 2nd floor level. First appears on the 1862 map, owned by R. Mattison. Originally a 1-family house, now in multi-family use (at least 4 units).

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730-732 J. MADISON HOUSE (by 1862): Cape Cod, 1-1/2 stories, side gable asphalt roof, two interior chimneys, clapboards, wood trim, vinyl 2/2 double hung sash replacement windows, stone foundation; 5 bays across the north façade, with center entrance, and 2 bays deep. Later alterations (dates unknown, but appear to be late 19th c.) include a hipped roofed, columned portico at the front entrance, and a 1-story addition with open porch on the east side elevation. First appears on the 1862 map, owned by J. Madison. House address is #730. Originally a 1-family house, now in multi-family use (3 units).

COTTAGE (by 1895): 1-1/2 stories, front gable asphalt roof, wood novelty siding, wood trim, vinyl 6/6 double hung sash replacement windows. Sidehall plan, with 2 bays across the east façade. Stands directly behind (south of) the main house, largely out of view from the street. Cottage address is #732. First shown on the 1895 atlas. Appears to be in single-family use.

734 C.A. TARBOX HOUSE (by 1870): 1-1/2 stories, front gable asphalt roof, center chimney, vinyl siding, vinyl trim, vinyl 1/1 and picture windows, stone foundation; side hall plan, with 2 bays across the north façade, and 3 bays deep. Other later alterations (dates unknown) include removal of the front door surround, a picture window at 1st floor front, and relocation of front 2nd floor windows, so that the fenestration now looks out of proportion with the width of the facade. First appears on the 1870 map, owned by C. A. Tarbox. Still in 1-family use. (NC) due to extent of exterior alterations.

GARAGE (by 1922): 1-1/2 stories, side gable asphalt roof, vertical board siding, two overhead doors. Stands southeast of the house.

736 L.S. JOHNSON HOUSE (by 1870): 1-1/2 stories, side gable asphalt roof with large off-center front shed dormer, vinyl siding, vinyl trim, vinyl 1/1 double hung sash replacement windows, brick foundation; originally 3 bays across the west façade (faces Mapledale Street), with center entrance, and 2 bays deep. Other later alterations (dates unknown) include an added enclosed front entry porch, a 1-story open porch on the east side elevation (a former secondary entrance within the porch has been closed down and infilled with a window), and removal or covering of one window opening.
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742  HOUSE (by 1851): Cape Cod, 1-1/2 stories, side gable asphalt roof, wood shingles, wood trim, wood 6/6 double hung sash windows, stone foundation; 5 bays across the north façade, with center entrance (with transom), and 2 bays deep. Chimney removed (date unknown). One-story, gable roofed addition at west side appears to be 19th century; 4 bays across by 2 bays deep, with two secondary entrances (north and west) and a tall chimney at the ridge. One and a half-story addition on the east side (date unknown) covers approximately half that elevation, is slightly shorter than the main house, and contains a secondary entrance. First appears on the 1851 map. Originally in 1-family use; now has 2 dwelling units.

GARAGE (by 1945): 1 story, side gable asphalt roof, asphalt shingle siding, two garage bays. Very poor condition. Stands south of the house, facing Mapledale Street. (NC)

747  E.P. BOIN HOUSE (by 1862): modified Greek Revival, 1-1/2 stories, side gable asphalt roof, center chimney, clapboards, wood trim, vinyl 1/1 double hung sash replacement windows, brick foundation; 3 bays across the south façade, and 2 bays deep. Surviving historic trim includes a deep entablature under the eaves, pilaster corner boards, and sidelights at the front door. Projecting front entrance porch underneath a large gabled dormer, and two 1-story bay windows at front, all appear to be late 19th c. alterations; other later alterations (likely also late 19th c.) include a 1-story ell on east side, with open front porch. First appears on the 1862 map, owned by E.P. Boin. Still in 1-family use.

748  G. MERTZ HOUSE (by 1870): 2-1/2 stories, front gable asphalt roof, vinyl siding, vinyl trim, vinyl 1/1 double hung sash replacement windows, brick and stone foundation. Side hall plan, 3 bays across the north façade, with main entrance (double-leaf wood paneled doors, with transom) under a flat-roofed, bracketed Italianate hood, and 3 bays deep. One story rear addition (by 1922). Other later alterations (dates unknown) include removal of original chimney and flat skylights. First appears on the 1870 map, owned by G. Mertz. Originally in 1-family use, now multi-family (4 dwelling units).

GARAGE (early-mid 20th c.): Large 1-1/2 story garage with side gambrel asphalt roof, vinyl siding, 3 front gabled dormers in the west roof slope, 2 overhead doors, hayloft door in the north side elevation. Stands southwest and downhill from the house, facing west.
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751  C.D. HARVEY HOUSE (by 1870): 2-1/2 stories, side gable asphalt roof, off-center chimney at ridge, clapboards, wood trim, vinyl 1/1 double hung sash replacement windows (installed since 2003), stone foundation; 5 bays across the south façade, with center entrance (featuring an original transom, but replacement door and sidelights) under a flat-roofed, bracketed Italianate hood, and 2 bays deep. One-story rear addition was in place by 1922. First appears on the 1870 map, owned by C.D.Harvey. Still in 1-family use.

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752  T. SPENCER HOUSE (by 1870): 2 stories, cross gable asphalt roof, interior chimney on east roof slope, vinyl siding, vinyl trim, vinyl 1/1 double hung sash replacement windows, brick foundation. Side hall plan, 3 bays across the north façade and 3 bays deep. A pair of tall, narrow 2nd floor windows centered under the front gable, and a 1-story bay window on the west side elevation, appear to be original. In 2004 or 2005, when vinyl siding was installed, all Gothic Revival vergeboard trim was removed from the roof gables, and a flat-roofed front portico was also removed. First appears on the 1870 map, owned by T. Spencer. Still in 1-family use.

755  KENNETH G. AND HOPE A.T. HALL HOUSE (by 1938): Cape Cod, 1-1/2 stories, side gable asphalt roof with two small gabled dormers, center chimney on rear roof slope, vinyl siding, vinyl trim, vinyl 8/8 and 6/6 double hung sash windows, concrete foundation; 3 bays across the south façade, with center entrance, and 2 bays deep. Set well back from the street line, further than its immediate neighbors. First appears on the 1939 aerial photos; the 1938 directory lists Kenneth G. (Hope A.T.) Hall, operator, living at 755 Washington St. Replaced a 19th c. ice house belonging to the Manchester Estate, which is shown on maps as late as 1922 (see 767-769 Washington Street). Still in 1-family use.

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759  H.J. FOSTER HOUSE (by 1895): 2-1/2 stories, mansard asphalt roof with multiple shallow gable-roofed dormers, vinyl siding, vinyl trim, mostly vinyl 1/1 double hung sash replacement windows, brick foundation; originally 5 bays across the south façade, with center entrance under a bracketed Italianate hood, and 2 bays deep. One wood 2/1 double hung sash window survives on the 2nd floor front, above the front door. Two-and-a-half story, mansard-roofed wing on the west side elevation appears to be original. Other later alterations (dates unknown) include a 2-story bay window at front, a 1-story enclosed secondary entrance with open deck in front of the west wing, and replacement of
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767-769 MANCHESTER ESTATE HOUSE I (ca. 1808-1815): 2-1/2 stories, center chimney (does not appear original), vinyl siding, vinyl trim, vinyl 1/1 windows, stone foundation; 5 bays across the façade, with center entrance, and 3 bays deep. Oriented at an angle to the street, facing southwest. Two 19th century additions, 2 stories at rear and 2-1/2 stories on the east side elevation; the hipped-roof portico at the front entrance with decorative trim at its cornice, and a porch with gazebo roof at the front southeast corner also appear to be later 19th century alterations. Plaque on the house shows the date “1808.” One of two surviving houses from the former Manchester Estate (see also 777 Washington Street, next door); owned by that family until ca. 1970. Originally a 1-family house, now in multi-family use.

COTTAGE (by 1922): 1 story, side gable asphalt roof, vinyl siding, concrete block foundation; 3 bays across the façade, with center entrance; exterior west chimney is also concrete block. One story shed-roofed addition at rear.

768 FAMILY MEDICINE OFFICES (late 20th c.): 1 story, flat roof, brick veneer and glass curtain wall, metal-framed storefront windows, brick trim, concrete foundation. Oriented perpendicular to the street, with three storefronts in the east façade; 1 storefront window in the north elevation facing the street. Commercial use. (NC)

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770 PARENTE’S OIL COMPANY (late 20th c.): Two large buildings, both 1 story with flat roofs, masonry walls, and multiple garage bays. One (concrete block) stands behind 768 Washington, the other (brick) is to the east. Between the two buildings are several large oil tanks and related structures. All are well set back from the street and fronted by a large expanse of asphalt paving. (NC)

777 MANCHESTER ESTATE HOUSE II (by 1855): 2-1/2 stories, hipped asphalt roof with hip-roofed front and west side dormers, center chimney, clapboards, wide pilaster corner boards, stone foundation; 5 bays across the façade, with center entrance, and 3 bays deep. Paired windows on the 1st floor front (left of the door) and 2nd floor center; oriel window at 1st floor front (right of the door) is a later alteration; all sash are vinyl 1/1 replacements. The 1-story flat-roofed front portico with wooden rooftop balustrade and 2-story east side porch have a Colonial Revival influence. First
appears on the 1855 map; two rear ells (1 and 2 stories) are shown on the 1895 map. One of two surviving houses from the former Manchester Estate (see also 767-769 Washington Street); owned by that family until ca. 1970. Originally a 1-family house, now in multi-family use.

GARAGE (by 1939): 1 story, hipped asphalt roof, wood shingles, concrete foundation; 3 overhead doors. Stands northeast of the house.

780 COMMERCIAL BUILDING (late 20th c.): Tall 1 story, flat roof, brick veneer, concrete foundation; large metal-framed plate glass storefronts across the north façade. Set well back from the street and fronted by a large asphalt-paved parking lot. Currently vacant. (NC)

781 FRANK G. AND MILLIE W. HOPKINS HOUSE (by 1938): 2-1/2 stories, front gable asphalt roof, brick (1st floor) and wood shingles (upper floors), concrete foundation. West roof slope extends down to the 1st floor level, incorporating a 1-story open porch at the front southwest corner; the main entrance is inside the porch, on the west facade. The north elevation (facing Washington St.) has a group of 4 wood 3/1 double hung sash windows on the 1st floor; a pair and a single 4/1 on the 2nd floor; and a single 2/1 in the attic; all windows have vertical muntins. The 1938 directory lists Frank E. (Millie W.) Hopkins, trainman, as the owner of 781 Washington St. Still in 1-family use.

GARAGE (early 20th c.): 1 story, hipped asphalt roof, clapboards, concrete foundation; 2 garage bays with paired, hinged wood and glass panel doors. Stands northwest of the house.

782-784 EDGAR AND GLADYS M. CLARKE HOUSE (by 1938): Garrison Colonial, 2-story, side gable asphalt roof, center chimney, vinyl siding, vinyl trim, vinyl 1/1 double hung sash replacement windows, concrete foundation; side hall plan, with 3 bays across the north façade, and 2 bays deep. Other later alterations (dates unknown) include two 1-story additions: on the east side, with a side gable roof and secondary entrance, and on the west side, with shed roof. The 1938 directory lists Edgar (Gladys M.) Clarke, weaver, as the owner of 784 Washington St. Originally a 1-family house, now in commercial use (two offices). (NC)

785 HOUSE (mid-20th c.): Ranch, 1 story, side gable asphalt roof, wood shingles, concrete foundation; 4 bays across the south façade, with off-center entrance and picture window, and 2 bays deep. Windows are wood 2/2 double hung sash with horizontal muntins. Still in single-family use. (NC)

GARAGE: 1 story, front gable asphalt roof, wood shingles, concrete foundation, 1 garage door.

(NC)
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786 EDWIN J. AND DELLA F. WOOD HOUSE (by 1938): Colonial Revival, 2 stories, hipped asphalt roof, center chimney, vinyl siding, vinyl trim, vinyl single-light fixed sash windows, concrete foundation; 3 bays across the façade, with center entrance under a columned, barrel-roofed portico, and 2 bays deep. Two-story hipped-roof wing on east side appears to be original. Other later alterations (dates unknown) include a 1-story hipped-roof addition on the west side. The 1938 directory lists Edwin J. (Della F.) Wood, salesman, as the owner of 786 Washington Street; a boarder, Arena F. Moone, widow of Benjamin Moone, also lived here. Still in 1-family use.

GARAGE (early 20th c.): 1 story, hipped asphalt roof, vinyl siding, double-width overhead door. Stands southwest of the house.

787 J. POTTER HOUSE (by 1870): 1-1/2 stories, side gable asphalt roof with later shed wall dormer, wood shingles, wood trim, vinyl 6/6 double hung sash replacement windows, stone and concrete foundation; 5 bays across the façade, with center entrance under a flat-roofed, elaborately bracketed hood, and 3 bays deep. Front shed wall dormer (date unknown) with its two groups of triple vinyl multi-light casement windows added later. Other later alterations include a 2-story rear addition. Originally a 1-family house, now in multi-family use.

KENT COUNTY GLASS (late 20th c.): Garage converted to commercial building, 1 story, cross gable asphalt roof (L-shaped footprint), vinyl siding, concrete foundation; 2 plate glass storefronts on the south façade, 2 garage bays on the east side elevation. Stands behind the house. (NC)

788 HOUSE (mid-20th c.): Ranch, 1 story, cross gable asphalt roof, aluminum siding, concrete foundation; 4 bays across the north façade, and 2 bays deep. Main entrance is in a large front-gabled projection, underneath a gabled hood; picture window to left of front door. Single-family use. (NC)

789 ARCHIBALD J. AND HELEN SCOTT, JR. HOUSE (by 1938; altered late 20th c. and since 2003): 1-1/2 stories, front gable asphalt roof, vinyl siding, vinyl trim and replacement windows, parged stone foundation; side hall plan, 2 bays across the south façade, and 2 bays deep. Front entrance portico has been removed since 2003; 1st floor bay window is not original. Other later alterations include replaced front steps, and a 1-story addition on the west side (built since 2003), with secondary entrance, connecting to the originally freestanding garage. The 1938 directory lists
Archibald J. (Helen) Scott, Jr., living at 789 Washington, which was also the location of Scott’s Garage. Still in 1-family use. (NC due to the extent of alterations.)

GARAGE (early 20th c.): 1-1/2 stories, side gable asphalt roof with chimney at the ridge, vinyl siding, 1 garage bay (another now covered by siding), replacement windows and doors, and living space on the 2nd floor. Stands directly west of the house, now attached to the house’s west addition. (NC due to the extent of alterations.)

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790 EDWIN A., ANNA, AND LUCY PATTERSON HOUSE (by 1938): 2 stories, side gable asphalt roof, off-center chimney, vinyl siding, vinyl trim, wood 6/1 windows at 2nd floor front, concrete foundation. Original fenestration pattern is obscured but appears to have been 3 bays across the north façade, and 2 bays deep. Other later alterations (dates unknown) include a 1-story flat-roofed brick-veneered storefront addition at front, a 2-story addition to the east side elevation, with an enclosed porch on the 2nd floor, and a 1-story shed-roofed addition at rear. The original form of the building is still apparent, but the storefront and side additions have diminished the building’s historic integrity. The 1938 directory lists Edwin A. (Anna) Patterson and Lucy Patterson, widow of John Patterson, as the owners and residents of 790 Washington Street; Mr. Patterson also operated a gas station at this location. Now in mixed residential/commercial (retail) use. (NC due to the extent of alterations.)

GARAGE (early 20th c.): 1 story, front gable asphalt roof, clapboards, double-width overhead door. Stands northeast of the house, largely out of view from the street.

792 MANCHESTER CEMETERY, SECTION A (HISTORIC CEMETERY #109) (ca. 1819): A half-acre section of a much larger cemetery containing some 2,000 burials, most of which is located on a separate lot south of the former railroad right-of-way that forms the southern boundary of this property (and out of view from Washington Street). This cemetery is raised up a few feet above street grade, surrounded by a stone retaining wall along the Washington Street edge, with granite posts with metal pipe railings along the western edge. Section A contains 148 burials, dating from 1819-1977; several family plots are defined by granite curbing and metal fencing. Manchester is one of three adjacent large cemeteries, all commonly known as “Knotty Oak Cemetery;” the other two are the Woodland Cemetery, on the north side of Washington Street (see 24 Knotty Oak Road), and the Pine Grove Cemetery, which lies just to the west of this one, south of the former railroad right-of-way (outside the historic district).
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791-793  KNOTTY OAK BAPTIST CHURCH (1844; altered 1894-95 and late 20th c.): Greek Revival, 1-1/2 stories, front gable asphalt roof, vinyl siding, vinyl and wood trim, wood multi-light windows, parged stone foundation. Projecting center pavilion, containing the main entrance, a pair of windows on the 2nd floor and a half-circle window above that, topped by an open belfry and square steeple; as well as two small 1-story additions flanking the pavilion, were added in 1894-1895; that renovation also modified the original 12/12 double hung sash windows to the current arch-topped multi-light windows seen on the side elevations. Other later alterations (late 20th c.) include a large front-gable-roofed, columned portico on the south façade, and an L-shaped, gable-roofed rear addition. In about 1840, some 47 members of the Maple Root Baptist Church requested a separate church in Anthony Village, to reduce travel distances; in 1844 Joseph Manchester donated a tract of land to build the Coventry Central Baptist Church, more commonly known as Knotty Oak Baptist Church (named for a tree standing on the property when the church was built). Still in religious use. (Note: a former historic outbuilding on this site was dismantled in Spring 2005 and relocated to Massachusetts.) The church has two parsonages on its property: one stands between the church and its Assembly Hall (see 11 Knotty Oak Road); and the other stands northeast of the church (see below); these buildings all share a lot. (See also Knotty Oak Cemetery, 24 Knotty Oak Road.)

ASSEMBLY HALL (late 20th c.): 1 story (approximately 25 feet tall), nearly flat roof, standing seam metal siding, concrete foundation; center entrance in the west façade, no other fenestration. Located behind the church, north of 11 Knotty Oak Road, and accessed from that street. (NC)

PARSONAGE FOR KNOTTY OAK BAPTIST CHURCH (ca. 1929-1938): 1-1/2 stories, front gable asphalt roof, clapboards, wood trim, wood 1/1 double hung sash windows, concrete block foundation; 3 bays across the façade, and 4 bays deep. Later alterations (dates unknown) include a 1-story enclosed front porch, and a 1-story shed-roofed addition at the rear. Stands behind 789 Washington, accessed from a driveway between 789 and 793 Washington; largely out of view from the street. Shares a lot with 793 Washington Street (Knotty Oak Baptist Church) and 11 Knotty Oak Road. This is one of two parsonages built on the property of Knotty Oak Baptist Church, and may be the later of the two. The 1924 directory does not list any pastor living on church property, but the 1929 directory has Rev. Fred M. Buker, pastor of Knotty Oak Baptist Church, living at 793 Washington St (although this in fact may refer to the house presently at 11 Knotty Oak Rd., which also shares this lot); Rev. Buker’s address in 1938 was “Knotty Oak-Hope Rd” (now 11 Knotty Oak Rd), while Charles and Margaret Trask lived at 791 Washington St. Still in single-family use.
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794  JAMES RAY HOUSE (by 1892): 1-1/2 stories, front gable asphalt roof, center chimney, asbestos shingle siding, wood trim, vinyl 1/1 double hung sash replacement windows, parged masonry foundation; sidehall plan, with 2 bays across the north façade, with an Italianate bracketed hood over the front door, and 4 bays deep. A 1-story bay window at front may be original. Other later alterations (dates unknown) include a 1-story enclosed porch and a secondary entrance on the west side elevation, a 1-story rear addition, and replaced front steps. First appears in the 1892 directory; shown on the 1895 atlas as one of three buildings labeled “Knotty Oak Marble Works, James Ray.” (The other two buildings are gone.) Originally a single-family house, now in mixed use.

SHED (mid 20th c.): 1 story, front gable asphalt roof, wood shingles. Stands southwest of the house. (NC)

800  HOUSE (late 20th c.): Split level, 2 stories, side gable asphalt roof, wood shingles, concrete foundation; 5 bays across the north façade, with recessed center entrance, and no side windows. The main level projects forward several feet above a raised basement. The lot has a granite retaining wall and steps, indicating that an older building once stood here. Currently in 2-family use. (NC)
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Anthony Historic District is an early and well-preserved representative of the type of rural textile mill village that first appeared in Rhode Island in the early 19th century and became an important and widespread manifestation of American industrialization. Established by the Coventry Company in 1805-06 and in company ownership until 1933, Anthony possesses the distinctive attributes of the mill village. At its center is a riverside factory complex and blocks of uniform company-owned tenement houses, featuring buildings from each phase of the company’s development. Beyond these company holdings, the district also includes a number of churches and other institutional buildings, commercial buildings and individually-owned residences that augmented the village in the 19th and early 20th centuries. The Anthony Historic District is eligible for the National Register at the state level under Criterion A for its significance in industrial history and Criterion C as an example of the rural mill village.

The Coventry Company mill complex and related hydraulic features, associated machine shop site, blocks of mill workers’ housing (including one of the earliest mill workers’ houses in Rhode Island), two parks and other recreational facilities along Washington Street all exemplify the paternalistic dominance of a single manufacturing entity on village growth and architectural development for over twelve decades. The concurrent evolution of a commercial corridor on Washington Street and of additional residential neighborhoods alongside the company’s holdings further illustrates how the thriving mills attracted independent tradesmen, artisans and others to settle in Anthony. The district’s historic architectural legacy includes: the mill complex itself with the unusually elaborate 1874 Anthony Mill designed by Stone & Carpenter and the 1910 Weave Shed by Frank P. Sheldon; forty-eight mill-workers’ houses (including several different versions of this distinct housing type), 150 other residences (including the ca. 1774 Nathanael Greene Homestead, a National Historic Landmark), fourteen commercial buildings, three churches, a former school, a fire station, a former library, four cemeteries, three social/recreational buildings, and two parks. A variety of architectural styles are represented with many of the earliest buildings in the Federal style, mid-19th century buildings in the Greek Revival and Italianate, various Late Victorian styles, in the late 19th century and Colonial Revival, and Bungalow in the early 20th century.

HISTORY
The industrial development of Anthony has its origins in the early growth of Coventry in the mid-18th century. Initially part of the town of Warwick, Coventry was incorporated as a separate township in 1741 after this western territory had acquired a sufficient population. The majority of the town was upland and the limited amounts of fertile land kept early agricultural settlement sparse. However, it did possess industrial resources in the form of abundant timber, nearby deposits of iron ore and a significant source of water power in the South
and North Branches of the Pawtuxet River in the eastern end of town. The Pawtuxet River, along with the
Blackstone River in northern Rhode Island, played a major role in Rhode Island’s emergence as an industrial
leader in the early 19th century. While it is only half the size of the Blackstone, the Pawtuxet is the second
largest river in Rhode Island in volume, draining a 234 square-mile area in the center of the state. The South
Branch (also known as the Flat River) is eight miles long, the North Branch is seven miles long, and they
combine to form a main stem eleven miles long. The Pawtuxet has a steady flow and a rapid descent, dropping
more than 200 feet in less than twenty miles, attributes that made it one of the most intensively developed
industrial rivers in the country in the 19th century.

In the colonial period, use of the river’s waterpower was widespread, but limited to small-scale agrarian milling.
An important exception was the ironworks established by the Greene family on the South Branch in what is
now Anthony in 1741. The Greenes, who operated this ironworks in conjunction with their forge on
Narragansett Bay in Warwick, produced anchors, chain and other iron products for the maritime and the
agricultural sectors of the economy.1 In 1768, Nathanael Greene (1742-1786) took charge of the Coventry
ironworks. By 1774, the year he married Catherine Littlefield, Greene was living in a new house at the
ironworks property, a house that he left in 1776 to join the Continental Army.2 Greene became one of
Washington’s most trusted officers, rising to the rank of major general and assuming the command of the
southern army through the war’s conclusion. At the war’s close, he relocated to Mulberry Plantation in South
Carolina, where he died. When Nathanael went into military service, his older brother Jacob took over
supervision and then ownership of the ironworks estate.3

The industrial development of the South Branch entered a significant new phase following Samuel Slater’s
introduction of the Arkwright system of cotton spinning to this country in Pawtucket, Rhode Island in 1790 and
the construction of the country’s first textile factory in 1793. The development of a local textile industry
beyond Pawtucket was slow at first, due to a shortage of knowledgeable mechanics and Slater’s attempts to
prevent competition. However, by the first decade of the 19th century the pool of local artisans with the
technical skills had grown and a small number of investors had the confidence to join Slater in the textile
industry. A key element in the new factory technology was the use of water power to provide the mechanical
energy to run the machinery. This required manufacturers to locate their new enterprises alongside rivers and
streams where they could harness falling water. As most water power sites were in the sparsely-settled

1 In 1765-6 a group led by the Brown brothers, of Providence established another large operation, the Hope Furnace, on the North
Branch at the Scituate/Coventry town line. The Greenes were then able to use iron from this furnace in their manufactures.
2 Showman dates the Greene Homestead to 1770.
3 In 1924, after a five-year restoration effort, the Nathanael Greene Homestead opened as a museum; it has been designated a National
Historic Landmark.
countryside, the manufacturer was obligated to build not just the factory, but housing for the workforce and any other buildings or infrastructure that was needed. The result was the textile industry in Rhode Island grew through the creation of little villages built and controlled by the mill owners. Slatersville, Rhode Island, founded by Samuel Slater and his partners in 1806, was the first of these planned mill village in the country. 4 Remarkably, the mill village of Anthony had its origin in the same year, as a company of investors from Coventry and Providence formed the Coventry Manufacturing Company and began building their own mill village on land across the South Branch from the Greene ironworks.

Two years later, when Jefferson’s Embargo of 1807 forbade the importation of most textiles and created a market for American-made fabrics, these pioneering mill villages became the models for many others as the Rhode Island textile industry boomed. With the stimulus provided by the Embargo and then the War of 1812, manufacturers rushed to build dams and textile factories at nearly every available spot; and by 1819, the Pawtuxet was being described as “unrivalled for the number of cotton factories erected upon it; there being forty on this stream and its branches and all within the distance of a few miles”. 5 In addition to the village that would become Anthony, Coventry had cotton mills at Arkwright and Shoethread (1809; the latter now known as Coventry Center), Washington (1810), Taftville (1811; now Quidnick), and Harris (1821).

The Coventry Company was founded by Richard and William Anthony (for whom Anthony Village is named), Samuel Arnold, James Burrill, Jr., Richard Jackson, Jr., Nathan Waterman Jackson, John Kinnicutt Pitman, and William Valentine. Richard Anthony and William Anthony were sons of Daniel Anthony, a noted surveyor and mechanic of Providence who had been involved in making some of the earliest cotton spinning frames at Slater Mill. Samuel Arnold was a prominent merchant. James Burrill, Jr. was one of the leading statesmen in Rhode Island, serving as Attorney General for seventeen terms, Speaker of the state House of Representatives, Chief

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5 Pease & Niles, Gazetteer of the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island, p. 308.
6 Greene reserved for himself the common use of the water privilege to power a grist mill, underscoring the experimental nature of the fledgling textile industry.
Justice of the R.I. Supreme Court, and U.S. Senator. Richard Jackson, Jr. was president of the Washington Insurance Company from its founding until his death, and also served as a U.S. Congressman. His brother Nathan Waterman Jackson was a prominent member of the Society of Friends. William Valentine was a mechanic from Fall River and founder of the Fall River Iron Works, which became one of the largest manufacturing entities in the U.S.

The Coventry Company chose SamuelArnold as its special agent to represent the company’s interests in Providence. Richard Anthony was named general agent, and his brother William Anthony became master mechanic at the new factory. The mill trench for a water supply was dug in the fall of 1805, and at the same time construction began on an 80-foot-long wooden mill building. The First Mill was completed and in business by the summer of 1806, one of the earliest cotton mills in the state.

Among the first employees hired by the Coventry Company were brothers Cromwell and Perez Peck. Both brothers were accomplished and experienced mechanics, machine makers and inventors. Hired to build the machinery for the new mill, the Pecks had never seen the inside of a cotton factory prior to their assignment. They visited some operating cotton mills, and then proceeded to design and construct for the Coventry Company the necessary machinery for carding and spinning, and related equipment and machinery to power it all. This was installed in the mill in 1806. The Pecks immediately began to build additional machinery during the winter of 1807, aided by the arrival of Samuel Ogden, a cotton machinery specialist from England.

In 1809 the Coventry Company offered to build the Peck brothers a machine shop (which they would lease) and to give them the contract to build and maintain all the machinery for the growing concern. In time the Peck Machine Shop became known as the best in western Rhode Island. It was here that Perez Peck and his partner Asa Sisson developed the Sisson power loom. Many of the region’s leading machinists during the early and mid-nineteenth century learned their trade at Peck’s shop. The wooded lot at 37 Capwell Avenue contains structural remains associated with Perez Peck’s machine shop, as well as Peck’s Pond and the waterways used to power the shop.

In 1810 the Coventry Company built its second cotton mill, said to be the largest in the state at that time: 125 feet long by 34 feet wide, and five-and-a-half stories in height. The two lower stories and basement were stone and the upper three-and-a-half stories of wood. By 1816 the Coventry Manufacturing Company had a total of 1,500 spindles, and was the third largest cotton mill in the United States. By that time William Anthony had gradually purchased the interests of all the other mill owners until he and his oldest son, James Anthony, and Lauriston Hall became sole owners of the mill. William Anthony managed the Coventry Company until his

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7 The Rhode Island town of Burrillville was named for him.
death in 1845, after which the company was reorganized (and formally incorporated again), and James Anthony took his father’s place as agent. Another son of William Anthony took a different road to success. Born and raised in Anthony Village, Henry Bowen Anthony (1815-1884) moved to Providence, where he was the influential editor of the Providence Journal, served as Governor of Rhode Island in 1849-1850 and was U.S. Senator from 1859 until his death.

As the Coventry Company grew, its need for additional labor also increased. Richard Anthony recruited mill workers from the surrounding hamlets and farms. As agricultural work was often unprofitable in Rhode Island’s rocky soil, mill work was a practical way for families to supplement their incomes. Cotton spinning was considered a suitable job for women and children, who would either be picked up by a company wagon, or walk to work each day. So many new employees were hired that the need for workers’ housing adjacent to the mills became obvious. To accommodate them, the Coventry Company built a series of workers’ houses on Washington Street adjacent to the mill and on a pair of lanes (Anthony and Boston Streets) laid out north of the mill. Growth was rapid. By 1820, according to the Federal Census of Manufactures, the Coventry Company holdings included the two mill buildings, thirty dwellings for workers and supervisors, a machine shop, two stores, a dye house, a grist mill and a labor force of 125 persons (13 men, 30 women and 82 children).

As the mills expanded and the workforce grew, so did the housing. Several streets (now Anthony, Boston, Union, and Meeting Streets) were laid out in a grid pattern north of the mills, and the resulting blocks were developed with wood-frame single-family and two-family houses. The best representative of the early mill houses studied to date is at 606-608 Washington Street, immediately adjacent to the Second Cotton Mill. Structural documentation indicates that this dwelling unit dates from the first period of development in Anthony Village. Most of the surviving homes on Anthony, Boston, Union, and Meeting Streets fall into one of four distinct subtypes of mill workers’ houses, built in several phases throughout the 19th century as the Coventry Company continually expanded during the period ca. 1810-1895. The two-family houses were typically designed with mirror-image side-by-side dwelling units. The Coventry Company also built more substantial single-family houses for its mill agent (617 Washington Street) and mill overseer (619 Washington Street), both directly across the street from the mill complex. The first Coventry Company store was built in 1807, and replaced in 1890. The company also provided land for two public open spaces: the terraced Anthony Mill Park (ca. 1850) on Washington Street next to the Second Cotton Mill and the Anthony Village Common (ca. 1895), directly across from the mills (621 Washington Street).

Many families in Anthony Village were members of the Society of Friends, including the Greenes, who had been here since the mid-18th century. (William Anthony, the man most responsible for the success of the

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8 The Coventry Company store of 1890 stood at 625 Washington Street until it was demolished in 2008.
Coventry Company, married Mary Kennicut Greene, daughter of James Greene.) By the early 19th century, before the name “Anthony Village” took hold, this area was commonly known as “Quaker Village.” Period accounts often favorably noted the moral character of the community, attributed to the strong Quaker influence. The Society of Friends built its first Meeting House in 1825 (15 Meeting Street, with adjacent Friends Burial Ground). Meetings of the Society in Anthony Village were attended by Friends from a wide area. One other major religious denomination was represented in Anthony. The Knotty Oak Baptist Church was built in 1844 (793 Washington Street), and the Quidnick Baptist Church built its new church here in 1885 (484 Fairview Avenue).

While churches played a large role in Anthony Village social affairs during the 19th century, a number of fraternal orders were very influential as well, particularly the Freemasons. By the end of the Revolutionary War in 1783, the Freemasonry movement had grown considerably in the Pawtuxet Valley, and in 1808 area Masons petitioned the Grand Lodge to form a lodge in the town of Coventry. The years between 1828 and 1851 saw very little Masonic activity due to the Anti-Masonic movement, but by 1854 the Manchester Lodge in Anthony was reestablished. The present Manchester Hall Masonic Lodge was built in 1916 (585 Washington Street).

Washington Street became a residential and commercial corridor as Anthony Village expanded in the mid- to late 19th century. One of the most significant new buildings was the Byron Read Store, built in 1882 (700-706 Washington Street) and the second largest building in town, measuring 40 by 100 feet. Read’s store housed his furniture sales and undertaking businesses. Other important additions to the village in this period were the Coventry Bank (ca. 1840, in an earlier house at 667 Washington Street), the Anthony Free Library (1902, at 672 Washington Street), and the Anthony School (1844, at 23-29 Mapledale Drive). While schoolhouses were erected in Coventry as early as 1765, not many were built prior to 1828. In that year the Rhode Island General Assembly re-established free schools throughout the state. Coventry had fourteen one-room schoolhouses that operated in winter (seven remained open in summer). School reform came in 1846 with new school laws: schoolhouses, which had been privately owned, were now purchased by school districts. The result of the new school laws was that new and better schools were built and furnished, and more Rhode Island citizens were enrolled in public education.

In 1854, the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad laid a rail line through Coventry, providing access to several major industrial enterprises, including the Coventry Company mills at Anthony. The railroad changed the dynamics of manufacturing by efficiently delivering raw materials to the mills and transporting finished goods to market. In addition, passengers could take the railroad to Providence and Hartford, and from there make other connections. The rail line passes the Coventry Company mills on the opposite (south) side of the Pawtuxet River. The tracks were removed in 1992, but two historic rail bridges survive, and the right-of-way is redeveloped as the Coventry Greenway, a public recreational trail.
In 1857 Tully Bowen and others purchased the Coventry Company mills for $75,000. Bowen became the mill agent, headquartered in Providence. In 1861 Cyrus and Stephen Harris were named agents. Under this new ownership, some of the largest physical changes at the mill complex and in Anthony Village as a whole took place, mostly after the Civil War.

In 1872, the company began construction of a new "first-class" mill to the south of the original cotton mills. Completed in 1874, the "New Mill," also called Anthony Mill, is five stories high and measures 80 feet by 316 feet, with three-story ells at either end. Designed by the Providence architectural firm of Stone & Carpenter, it is an elegant, stucco-clad stone building with brick window trim, granite sills and quoins and two impressive towers. It is one of the most architecturally elaborate mills in Rhode Island. Built to accommodate all the machinery from the existing mills as well as a large amount of new equipment, it contained 33,132 spindles and 736 looms. The size and capacity of this mill was made possible by supplementing the available water power with steam power provided by two 500 HP engines.

After the construction of Anthony Mill, a new residential neighborhood developed south of the river and the mill complex, along Laurel Avenue, Matteson Street, Pilgrim Avenue, Taft Street, and Greene Street. While some of this land was owned by the Coventry Company, housing was generally privately constructed. Residents here likely worked at the mills, or elsewhere in the village. The area closest to the river saw much development by 1895, while the blocks further south and east, closer to the Nathanael Greene Homestead, were built up in the early 20th century.

Shortly after the construction of the New Mill in 1874, the First Cotton Mill (1806) was dismantled. A structure known as Building #3 was erected to replace it. It was replaced by the current Machinery Shop (1922) after a damaging flood in 1920. Meanwhile, a new mill Office Building was erected on Washington Street (1895). Shortly afterwards, around 1900, the Second Cotton Mill was partially dismantled with the lower three stories remodeled for use as a cotton warehouse. In 1910, a large new three-story brick Weave Shed was constructed between Anthony Mill and the railroad tracks.

The early 20th century brought a period of labor unrest, rising competition from southern textile manufacturers, and economic decline exacerbated by the Great Depression: problems that affected the textile industry throughout Rhode Island and New England. The Coventry Company was sold to Berkshire Fine Spinning Associates (later Berkshire-Hathaway) in 1930 and, in 1933, its stock of mill workers’ housing was sold at auction to private buyers. By 1938, the Coventry Company had ceased to exist, and its dominance over Anthony Village came to an end.
In the early 1960s, Anthony Mill and the Weave Shed were acquired by Concordia Inc., a textile manufacturing company that still occupies the Weave Shed today. In 1963, Concordia rerouted the course of the Pawtuxet River into the tail raceway running between the mill and weave shed, and filled in the old river channel on the south side of the weave shed. In 1965 the Second Cotton Mill/Cotton House was sold and adapted for use as a soap and glue manufacturing plant until badly damaged by a 1988 fire. The Anthony Mill was acquired by private investors in 2005, at which point narrow fabric production in the mill ceased. The mill is proposed for adaptation for residential reuse. The Town of Coventry has acquired the original worker cottage at 606-608 Washington Street and is developing plans for a historic and interpretive site there.

Anthony Village exemplifies the historical development of a Rhode Island mill village during the 19th and early 20th centuries. As the Coventry Company enjoyed more than a century of prosperity and growth, the village grew, radiating outward in all directions from its initial core of company-owned buildings around the mill complex to accommodate an expanding population and influx of new businesses. With over 200 surviving historic resources, the Anthony Village Historic District is a significant historic resource for Coventry and Rhode Island.
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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**Anthony Historic District**

**Coventry**

**Kent County, R.I.**

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**Town Directories**


**Other References**


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Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management Dam Files.


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM References (cont’d):
5. 19. 288090. 4619620
6. 19.288460. 4619440
7. 19.288650. 4618820
8. 19.287340. 4618610
9. 19.286850.4618660

Boundary Description

The Anthony Historic District boundary begins at the southeast corner of Benoit and Meeting Streets and runs north along Benoit Street to the northwest corner of P63/L34 and thence eastward following the rear property lines of the lots fronting on the north side of Meeting Street. At Boston Street, the boundary turns south along the west side of Boston Street to the north side of Meeting Street, where it runs east across Boston Street and along the northern lots lines of P63/L180 and P63/L181 and then turns southerly following the eastern lot lines of P63/L181 and P/63/L182. It then turns and runs easterly along the northerly property lines of P63/L185, P55/L32, P55/L34.1, P55/L34.2, P55/L35 and P55/L37. At Fairview Avenue, the boundary runs easterly to the northwest corner of P63/L128 and continues eastward to Hazard Street, then runs south along the west side of Hazard Street to Washington Street and then straight across Washington Street to the northeast corner of P55/L70, thence southerly along the eastern lot line of P55/L70 to the north bank of the Pawtuxet River. The boundary then runs easterly and southerly along the north bank of the river to its intersection with the southern boundary of the Coventry Greenway (former railroad) right-of-way. It then runs westerly along the right-of-way across the river, then turns and runs southerly along the southern river bank to the southern lot line of the Nathanael Greene Homestead (P55/L88). The boundary then continues along the southern and western borders of the Nathanael Greene Homestead to the intersection with Taft Street, at which point it runs westerly to the northwest corner of Taft and Wayne Streets. The boundary then runs west along Wayne Street and south along Gifford Street to the northern lot lines of properties lining the north side of Centre Street from P55/L100 to P47L14. It then runs along the east and south lot lines of P47/L11 to Pilgrim Avenue, crossing Pilgrim Ave and then running west along the south lot line of P47L9. At the southwest corner of P47/L9, the boundary continues westerly, crossing the Pawtuxet River to the southeast corner of P46/L53 and then runs north along the east lot line of P46/L53 to its intersection with the Coventry Greenway (former railroad) right-of-way. The boundary then continues west along the south line of the Greenway right-of-way to the east side of Battey Avenue, then turns north and runs along the western and northern borders of the Knotty Oak Cemetery (P46/L14) to Knotty Oak Road. The boundary then turns south along the west side of Knotty Oak Road, to a point opposite the northwest corner of P46/L15, at which point it runs east across Knotty Oak Road and
continues easterly, following the north (rear) property lines of the lots fronting the north side of Washington Street from P46/L15 to P54/L100.1. The boundary runs south along the west side of Contentment Drive to Washington Street, where it turns east, crosses Contentment and then runs northerly and easterly following the lot lines of P54/L103 to the southwest corner of P54/L106. From there the boundary runs directly east to the northwest corner of P54/L108 and then runs along the north lot line of P54/L108 to the western line of Capwell Street. It then runs north along Capwell Street and continues north following the west lot line of P54/L109 to the southwest corner of P54/L110 and there continues northerly, easterly, southerly and westerly following the lot lines of P54/L110 to the intersection with the east lot line of P55/L8. It then runs southerly along the east lot line of P55/L8 to the northwest corner of P55/L11, thence runs east and then south following the lot lines of P55/L11 to the northwest corner of P55/L12, and thence continues east and then south along the lot lines of P55/L12 to the north line of Washington Street. The boundary then runs easterly along Washington Street to the southwest corner of P55/L15 and then runs northerly following the rear lot lines of the properties on the west side of Anthony Street from P55/L15 to P63/L15. At the northwest corner of P63/L15, the boundary runs west along the rear lot lines of the properties on the south side of Meeting Street from P63/L18 to P63/L22. It then runs north along the west lot of P63/L22 to Meeting Street and from there in a straight line to the point of beginning at the southeast corner of Meeting and Benoit Streets.

Specifically, the District includes the following individual properties:

Assessor’s Plat 46: Lots 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25.1, 25.2 and 26.

Assessor’s Plat 47: Lots 9, 10, and 11.


Assessor’s Plat 55: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34.1, 34.2, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.1, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 106.1, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136.1, 136.2, 137, 138, 139, 140.1, and 140.2.

Assessor’s Plat 63: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 128, 180, 181, 182, 184, 183, and 185.
Boundary Justification

The district boundaries include the wide variety of historic resources—industrial, residential, landscape, commercial, public, and institutional—that reflect the development of Anthony Village as an industrial center from the late 18th century to the early 20th century.
Additional Documentation

USGS Map, Crompton, RI 7.5’ Quadrangle

Historic District Map
Town of Coventry, Anthony Village Historic District (Fuss & O’Neill, May 2010)

Index to Photographs

Property Name: Anthony Historic District
City: Coventry
County: Kent
State: RI
Photographer: Richard Greenwood
Date: January 2010 (# 1-#12); June 2010 ( #13)
Location of files: R.I. Historical Preservation and Heritage Commission
150 Benefit St., Providence, RI 02903

Photo #1 of 13 — RI_Kent Co_Coventry_Anthony HD _0001
View of the 1874 Anthony Mill facing southeast.

Photo #2 of 13 — RI_Kent Co_Coventry_Anthony HD _0002
View of 606-608 Washington Street, facing southwest; Anthony Mill in background. This duplex workers’
cottage dates from the village’s founding c. 1806.

Photo #3 of 13 — RI_Kent Co_Coventry_Anthony HD _0003
View of Coventry Company worker housing on Anthony Street, facing south. 21-23 Anthony Street at front
left.

Photo #4 of 13 — RI_Kent Co_Coventry_Anthony HD _0004
View of the Anthony Green, facing northwest. 619 Washington Street, the mill superintendent’s house, on the
right; 5-7 Anthony Street in the left background.
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Photo #5 of 13 — RI_Kent Co_Coventry_Anthony HD_0005
View of the Anthony Mill complex, facing east with the dam and Weave Shed in the center ground.

Photo #6 of 13 — RI_Kent Co_Coventry_Anthony HD_0006
View of the Anthony millyard with Coventry Company office, machine shop and remains of Mill # 2 from left to right, facing northeast.

Photo #7 of 13 — RI_Kent Co_Coventry_Anthony HD_0007
View of 664 Washington Street, a Federal-style cottage from the village’s founding years, 668 Washington Street, the Anthony Athletic Association Clubhouse, and 672 Washington Street, the former Anthony Free Library, facing southwest.

Photo #8 of 13 — RI_Kent Co_Coventry_Anthony HD_0008
View of 709-711 Washington Street, the R. Franklin double house, 715 Washington Street, the Williams House, and 721 Washington Street, the Byron Read House, facing northwest. Examples of the village’s growth beyond the limits of the Coventry Company’s property.

Photo #9 of 13 — RI_Kent Co_Coventry_Anthony HD_0009
View of 720 Washington Street, 724 Washington Street, the D. Arnold House, and 726 Washington Street, the J.R. Allen House, facing west. Mid-19th century products of the village’s growth.

Photo #10 of 13 — RI_Kent Co_Coventry_Anthony HD_0010
View of the foundations of the Peck Machine Shop off Capwell Street, facing north. The stone block at the lower right exhibits iron hardware associated with the mill wheel.

Photo #11 of 13 — RI_Kent Co_Coventry_Anthony HD_0011
View of 585 Washington Street, a Coventry Company mill house and 591 Washington, the Manchester Hall Masonic Lodge. The Quidneck Baptist Church, 484 Fairview Avenue, is in the left background.

Photo #12 of 13 — RI_Kent Co_Coventry_Anthony HD_0012
View across the Pawtuxet River to Pilgrim Avenue and the Anthony railroad bridge, facing southwest.

Photo #13 of 13 — RI_Kent Co_Coventry_Anthony HD_0013
View of 49-51, 43-45, 39, 35 and 29 Pilgrim Avenue (from left to right), facing northwest, showing the range of private housing built in the village in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.