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Points of Historical Interest in the State of Rhode Island

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Rhode Island Education Circulars
HISTORICAL SERIES—V

POINTS OF
HISTORICAL INTEREST
IN THE
STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

PREPARED WITH THE CO-OPERATION
OF THE

Rhode Island Historical Society



DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

1911

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STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

1911

PREFATORY NOTES.

The primary object of the historical series of the *Rhode Island Education Circulars*, the initial number of which was issued in 1908, is to supply the teachers and pupils of this state with important facts of Rhode Island history not generally found in text books and school libraries. For efficient civic training, it is essential that the children of our schools be taught the history and life of their own state. Civic ideals are formed from civic experience. It is the plain duty of the school to give its children a knowledge of all that is best in the life of their people. For such purpose there is grave need of a good school history of Rhode Island. Until such a book appear, it is hoped that these historical circulars may serve a useful purpose.

The number of the historical series now presented has been in preparation for a long time and was, in truth, the first one designed. The purpose has been to prepare for the use of schools a descriptive sketch of historical sites in Rhode Island, which may serve as a guide in historic walks, stimulate interest in local history, and promote a more general study of the civic and economic life of the state. To prepare such an outline has not been a light task, and it has been made possible only through the coöperation of many persons, to whom grateful acknowledgments are extended. Appreciative recognition of a valuable and generous service is due Mr. David W. Hoyt, who has collected and verified information, arranged material, and supervised all copy for the pamphlet.

While the aim has been to make the list of historical sites as complete as possible, it can hardly be expected that none have escaped attention. Notices of omissions will be welcomed, and at some fu-

ture time a supplement may be issued, giving places of historical interest not included in this sketch.

The numbers of the historical series already issued and available on request are as follows: I, List of Books upon Rhode Island History; II, Roger Williams; III, The Destruction of the Gaspee; IV, The Influence of Physical Features upon the History of Rhode Island. In addition, the Rhode Island Independence Day annual, of which three numbers have been issued, contains interesting matter relating to the history of Rhode Island. Copies of these numbers may be obtained on application.

WALTER E. RANGER,
Commissioner of Public Schools.

For some years there has been a demand for some list of the prominent points of interest in the State of Rhode Island, to be used in teaching local history.

The Commissioner of Public Schools has requested the undersigned to supervise a list of "Historical Walks." The general arrangement of topics in the following pages is by counties and cities or towns. The order in which the localities in each town or city are given is, as far as possible, the order of proximity, or that of convenience in visiting them.

The following list was begun by Clarence S. Brigham, while he was librarian, and continued by Miss Clare Bliven, of the Rhode Island Historical Society. The portion pertaining to the Island of Aquidneck has been furnished by Mr. Herbert W. Lull, of Newport, and that for Warren by Mr. Charles R. Carr.

DAVID W. HOYT.

PROVIDENCE COUNTY.

CITY OF PROVIDENCE.

The following list of points selected for the city of Providence is arranged somewhat in the order of age, or of historical importance. The page on which each is located or described can be learned from the Index, at the end of this pamphlet.

ROGER WILLIAMS SQUARE (SLATE ROCK, WHAT CHEER ROCK).
ROGER WILLIAMS SPRING.
SITE OF ROGER WILLIAMS HOUSE.
NEUTACONKANUT HILL.
NORTH BURIAL GROUND (STEPHEN HOPKINS MONUMENT, FRENCH
MEMORIAL, CANONICUS BOWLDER, ETC.).
OLD STATE HOUSE.
SITE OF LIBERTY TREE.
OLD HOUSE ON SWAN POINT ROAD.
ELISHA BROWN HOUSE.
BROWN UNIVERSITY (UNIVERSITY HALL).
SITE OF SABIN TAVERN.
OLD MARKET HOUSE (BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING).
FIRST BAPTIST MEETING HOUSE.
FIELD'S POINT FORTS.
CAMP OF FRENCH TROOPS.
GOLDEN BALL INN (MANSION HOUSE).
STEPHEN HOPKINS HOUSE.
ESEK HOPKINS HOUSE.
JOHN BROWN HOUSE.

OLD PROVIDENCE BANK.
 SITE OF MOSES BROWN MANSION.
 MOSES BROWN SCHOOL.
 ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.
 FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.
 SEPTEMBER GALE.
 SITE OF BLACKSTONE CANAL.
 FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE.
 DORR'S HOUSE AND LANE.
 "TURK'S HEAD."
 "HOYLE TAVERN."
 THE ARCADE.
 ROGER WILLIAMS PARK AND STATUE (BETSEY WILLIAMS HOUSE,
 WILLIAMS BURYING GROUND).
 ADMIRAL HOPKINS PARK AND STATUE.
 COLUMBUS PARK AND STATUE.
 SOLDIERS AND SAILORS MONUMENT.
 BURNSIDE STATUE.
 SITE OF "THE COVE."
 SITE OF "MUDDY DOCK."
 SITE OF "CAT SWAMP."
 MOUNT PLEASANT LEDGE.
 DEXTER STATUE.
 DOYLE STATUE.
 NAMES OF STREETS HAVING HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE.
 RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

While in the foregoing list, the places connected with the early history of Providence are named first, in the following descriptions, places in the same locality are grouped together, in a convenient order for visiting them. In accordance with this plan they are arranged in four "historical walks," under the following headings: Central, East Side, North End, and West Side.

CENTRAL.**ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.**

St. John's Church (corner of North Main and Church streets) was built in 1810. The first church edifice was built on the same site in 1722, and was known as King's Church until after the Revolution. The quaint old churchyard in the rear contains many interesting gravestones, among which are those erected to John Carter, an early printer of Providence who served his apprenticeship under Benjamin Franklin, and to Thomas L. Halsey and his slaves. Gabriel Bernon, one of the founders, is buried beneath the church. (See Arnold's Ledge, Lincoln.)

ROGER WILLIAMS SPRING.

The Roger Williams Spring (northwest corner of North Main street and Alamo Lane), near which Roger Williams first landed in this part of Providence, is in the cellar of the house at 242 North Main street. It was in the yard at the rear of the house, but when North Main street was widened in 1869 the house was moved back over the spring, which was then walled up and covered with a stone top and iron cap. According to the proprietors' grant of 1721, "liberty is reserved for the inhabitants to fetch water at said spring forever;" and for many years after the spring was walled up its waters were conveyed by pipes to a pump on Canal street, but this was removed in 1893. A tablet erected by the State on the house bears the inscription: "Under this house still flows the Roger Williams Spring."

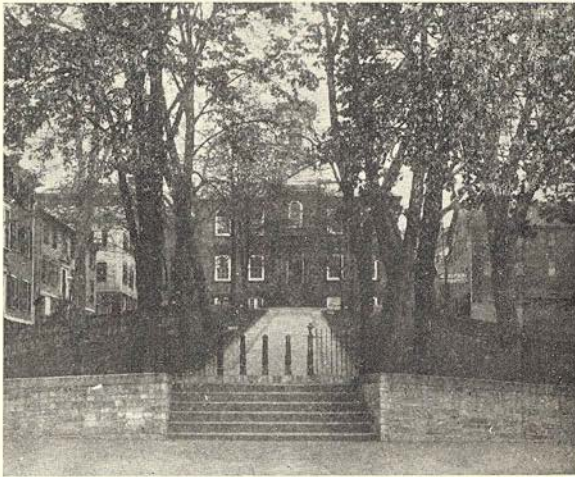
SITE OF ROGER WILLIAMS HOUSE.

The site of Roger Williams's house is in the rear of 233 North Main street, at the corner of North Main and Howland streets. Roger Williams's house probably stood about 80 feet back of the present North Main street, then called "Towne Street." (See Dorr's House and Lane.) The State tablet bears the inscription: "A few rods

east of this spot stood the House of Roger Williams, founder of Providence, 1636.”

DORR'S HOUSE AND LANE.

The house on the northeast corner of Benefit and Bowen streets was formerly the residence of Thomas W. Dorr, whose efforts to reform the suffrage laws of Rhode Island, brought about the “Dorr War” in 1842. Bowen street, between Benefit and Prospect streets, was formerly called “Dorr’s Lane.” This house stands upon part of Roger Williams’s “home lot,” and it is thought that he was buried near where the house now stands. Behind the stable is a granite base, intended for the Arcade, lying upon the spot supposed to be the grave of Roger Williams. An engraving of this house is given on page 357 of W. A. Greene’s “Providence Plantations for 250 years.” (See North Burial Ground for present burial place of Roger Williams.)



Old State House, Providence, R. I.

OLD STATE HOUSE.

The Old State House (lot bounded by Benefit, North Court, South Court, and North Main streets), the older portion of which was begun in 1760, was first occupied in 1763, and was used as a court and state house by the Colony and State of Rhode Island, until 1900. In this

building the act known as the "Rhode Island Declaration of Independence" was passed, May 4, 1776. The view here given is seen from North Main street. An engraving of this building, from a nearer and somewhat different point of view, is printed on page 99 of Greene's "Providence Plantations."

GOLDEN BALL INN.

The house at the southeast corner of Benefit and South Court streets was opened by Henry Rice, December 13, 1783, as the "Golden Ball Inn." It later became known as the "Mansion House." General Washington, accompanied by Thomas Jefferson and George Clinton, was entertained there on August 18, 1790. President Monroe, General Lafayette, and James Russell Lowell are among the distinguished men who have found entertainment at the inn.

FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE.

The present Friends Meeting House, on North Main street, corner of Meeting street, was built in 1838. The old meeting house, which was removed from this lot to give place to the present structure, now stands on the east side of Hope street, numbers 77 and 79, south of Arnold street, converted into a long, two story, two tenement dwelling house.

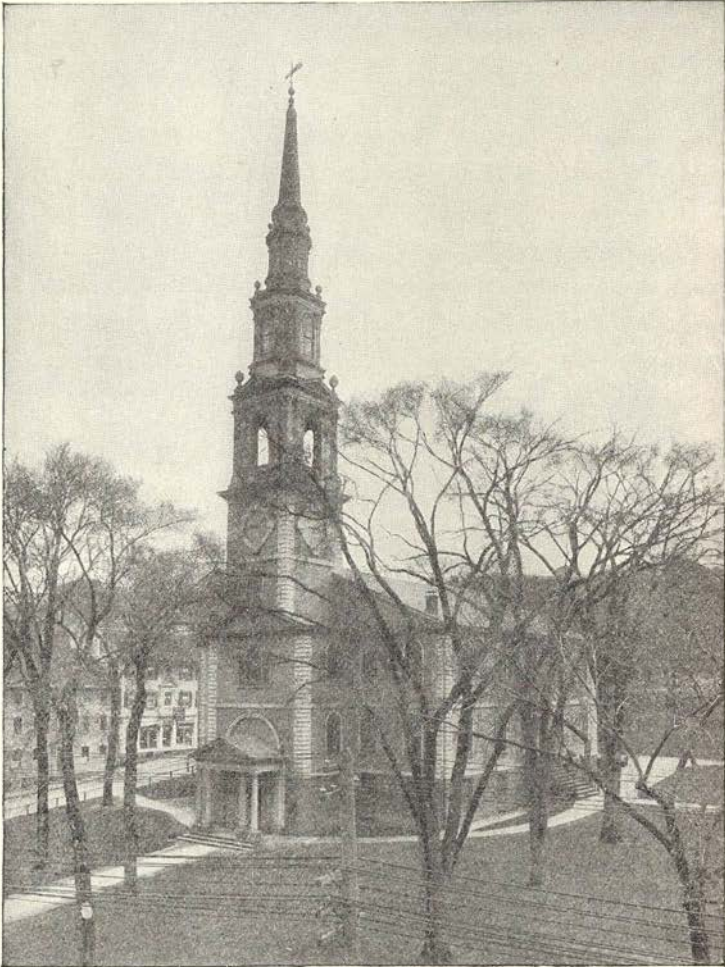
FIRST BAPTIST MEETING HOUSE.

The First Baptist Meeting House, on North Main street, between Waterman and Thomas streets, a fine specimen of colonial architecture, was erected in 1775, "For the public worship of Almighty God, and also for holding commencement in." Joseph Brown modeled it after a design by James Gibbs, a pupil of Sir Christopher Wrenn. The original cost of the structure was about \$35,000, of which \$10,000 was raised by a lottery. Its bell, made in London bore this inscription:

"For freedom of conscience the town was first planted,
Persuasion, not force, was used by the people;
This Church is the eldest and has not recanted,
Enjoying and granting bell, temple and steeple."*

* In England, at that time, dissenters were not allowed "bell, temple, and steeple."

This bell, cracked by ringing in 1787, was re-cast. Its new inscription read, "This Church was formed A. D. 1639, the first in the State, and the oldest of the Baptists in America." The bell was again



First Baptist Meeting House.

cracked and re-cast in 1844. It now bears the following inscription: "This Church was founded in 1639,* by Roger Williams, its first pastor, and the first asserter of liberty of conscience. It was the

*1638 is now considered the correct date.

first Church in Rhode Island, and the first Baptist Church in America.”

On the front wall of the meeting house is a bronze tablet bearing the following inscription:

THE
FIRST BAPTIST
CHURCH

FOUNDED BY
ROGER WILLIAMS
A. D. 1638
THE OLDEST BAPTIST CHURCH
IN AMERICA
THE OLDEST CHURCH IN THIS STATE

THIS MEETING HOUSE ERECTED
A. D. 1775.

The house now standing is the third one used as a house of worship by the First Baptist Church. The first, erected in 1700, and the second, erected in 1726, stood near the corner of North Main and Smith streets. During the first sixty-two years of its existence, the church met either in the open air or in the dwellings of its members.

SITE OF BLACKSTONE CANAL.

On the west side of Canal street runs what remains of the Moshasuck river, up which Roger Williams came in 1636, when he landed and settled near the spring which bears his name. For some twenty years, about 1828 to 1848, the Blackstone Canal here occupied the bed of this stream, and gave the name to the street.

BURNSIDE STATUE.

The equestrian statue to the memory of Gen. Ambrose Everett Burnside, commander of the First Rhode Island Regiment, of the Ninth Army Corps, and of the Army of the Potomac, in the Civil

War, and later governor and senator, was erected partly by the State and partly by private subscription. It was dedicated July 4, 1887. The statue originally stood in Exchange Place, on the site of the Federal building, but has been removed to City Hall Park.

SITE OF "THE COVE."

"The Cove" formerly covered a large area in the region of the present Woonasquatucket River, Railroad Station, City Hall Park, and Exchange Place. In early times vessels were built upon its shores and launched upon its waters. Here then were found docks and shipping. The Woonasquatucket and Moshassuck flowed into it, and what is now called the Providence river was its outlet. In the later stages of its existence, during the middle and latter part of the last century, it was diminished in size, circular in shape, nearly a mile in circumference, surrounded by a stone wall. The cove was constantly filling up with the sediment brought into its still waters by the streams which flowed into it. Some idea of the appearance of "The Cove" at different times from 1819 to 1886 may be obtained from Greene's "Providence Plantations," pages 79, 20, and 215.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS MONUMENT.

This monument, erected in 1871, contains the names of Providence soldiers and sailors who died during the Civil War. It was first erected near the City Hall, but was afterwards removed to the middle of Exchange Place.

SITE OF "MUDDY DOCK."

The present Dorrance street covers nearly the same ground, at Weybosset street.

THE ARCADE.

This building, extending from Westminster street to Weybosset street, was completed in 1828, a great work for that time. Tradition

still speaks of the difficulty experienced in transporting the massive monolithic columns from the granite quarry at Bear Rock, in the northeasterly part of the town of Johnston.

"TURK'S HEAD."

The building at the junction of Westminster and Weybosset streets is still so called, on account of a Turk's head, which was formerly used as a sign.

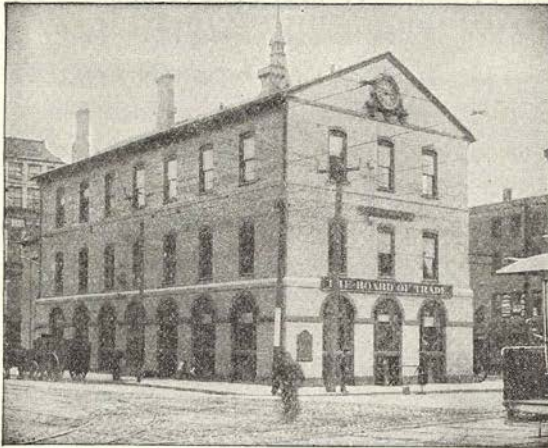
SEPTEMBER GALE.

On September 23, 1815, the Great Gale, which commenced on the 22nd, was at its height. It brought an overwhelming sea into the town of Providence, flooded the streets from Aborn street, well up towards Benefit street, and caused a loss of property valued at more than a million dollars, or over one quarter of the entire taxable value of the town at that time. A small brass tablet on the corner of the Washington Building, Market Square, in which Reiner's drug store is now located, shows the height which the water reached. This does not give a good idea of the flood, as the level of the streets about Market Square has since been raised. The water was six feet, five inches above the level of the street at that time, or twelve feet higher than the spring tide mark. (See Greene's "Providence Plantations," page 73.)

OLD MARKET HOUSE.

The Old Market House (the present Board of Trade Building, Market Square) was erected in 1773, by the aid of a lottery. A tablet upon the front of the building commemorates one of the events of the Revolution.

NEAR THIS SPOT
 THE MEN AND WOMEN OF PROVIDENCE
 SHOWED THEIR RESISTANCE
 TO
 UNJUST TAXATION
 BY BURNING
 BRITISH TAXED TEA
 IN THE NIGHT
 OF
 MARCH 2ND, 1775
 ERECTED BY THE RHODE ISLAND SOCIETY
 OF
 SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
 AND
 DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
 1897



Old Market House.

OLD PROVIDENCE BANK.

The present brick building is located at 78 South Main street, on the east side of the street, south of Hopkins street. It was built by Joseph Brown, and used as his dwelling till his death in 1785. The bank has occupied the present building since 1801. Its appearance

about that time may be learned from the engraving on page 75 of Greene's "Providence Plantations." Perhaps no other bank in the country has occupied the same building for so long a time. Adjoining it on the south is the fine modern building of the Providence Institution for Savings, incorporated in 1819.

The Old Providence Bank was opened in 1791, in a wooden building on the south corner of South Main street and Hopkins street, then called Bank Lane. This old building has been moved a short distance up Hopkins Street, opposite the Hopkins house, and back of its former site, now occupied by the block containing Clafin's drug store.

STEPHEN HOPKINS HOUSE.

The home of Stephen Hopkins, on the north side of Hopkins street, was marked by the State with a tablet bearing this inscription:

STEPHEN HOPKINS
1707-1785
MERCHANT AND SHIPBUILDER,
TEN TIMES GOVERNOR OF RHODE ISLAND,
CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
CHANCELLOR OF BROWN UNIVERSITY,
MEMBER OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS,
SIGNER OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE,
LIVED IN THIS HOUSE 1742-1785.
WASHINGTON WAS HERE A GUEST APRIL 6, 1776.
THIS BUILDING ERECTED
AT THE CORNER OF SOUTH MAIN STREET ABOUT 1742
WAS REMOVED TO ITS
PRESENT SITE IN 1804.

On the opposite side of the street, stands the first building of the Old Providence Bank.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The present stone building, on Benefit Street, corner of Benevolent street, was erected in 1816, on the same site as one built in 1795 with two steeples, and destroyed by fire in 1814. (See Snake Den Ledge,

Johnston.) This church built its first edifice in 1723, on the corner of Benefit and College streets, where the Court House now stands. It was sold to the town in 1795, and was afterwards known as the "Old Town House." (For engraving, see Greene's "Providence Plantations", page 117.)

SITE OF SABIN TAVERN.

The Sabin Tavern, in which tradition say the plot was laid for the burning of the "Gaspee," once stood at the northeast corner of South Main and Planet streets. A wooden tablet now marks the site, with the following inscription:

"SONS OF LIBERTY"
 UPON THIS CORNER
 STOOD THE SABIN TAVERN
 IN WHICH ON THE EVENING OF
 JUNE 9TH, 1772,
 THE PARTY MET AND
 ORGANIZED TO DESTROY
 H. B. M. SCHOONER GASPEE
 IN THE DESTRUCTION OF
 WHICH WAS SHED THE
 FIRST BLOOD
 IN THE
 AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The house known as the "Sabin Tavern" was built about 1763 by Capt. Woodbury Morris, and occupied as a tavern by Joseph Sabin from 1765 to 1773. It was purchased in 1785 by Welcome Arnold, who occupied it till his death, in 1798. It was enlarged in 1823. An engraving showing its appearance at that time may be seen in Welcome Arnold Greene's "Providence Plantations for 250 Years," p. 359. The room in which the "Gaspee" plan was formed was detached in 1891, and removed to the southwest corner of Williams and East streets, where it now stands as the "Gaspee Room" of the residence of William R. Talbot.

EAST SIDE.

JOHN BROWN HOUSE.

The John Brown House, number 52 Power street, between Benefit and Brown streets, now occupied by Marsden J. Perry, was built in 1786, by John Brown. The work was supervised by Joseph Brown, the architect of the First Baptist Meeting House, the Board of Trade building, and the building of the Old Providence Bank. This house is perhaps the finest colonial mansion in New England. Washington and other prominent men have been entertained here.

TRANSIT STREET.

This street was so named because Joseph Brown here observed the transit of Venus, in 1769.

WILLIAMS STREET.

This street was named for the Williams family,* and leads to "Slate Rock," on the Seekonk river, where Roger Williams made his first landing in Providence. The Indian Field called "What Cheer," containing six acres, to which was added another field of six acres, both extending from What Cheer Rock and the river to the present Hope street, were the private property of Roger Williams till he sold them in 1657.

* Other streets in the old part of the city perpetuate the names of early settlers, such as Wickenden, Arnold, Power, Brown, Waterman, Angell, Smith, Olney, and Lippitt. The "Town Street," now South and North Main streets, in early times ran along the "Great Salt River," the "Cove" and the Moshassuck. Other names of early settlers are found in newer portions of the city, Carpenter, Chad Brown, Clemence, Cope, Dexter, Fenner, Greene, Harris, Manton, Mowry, Reynolds, Rhodes, Sayles, Whipple, and others. Most of the persons thus commemorated were doubtless descendants of the early settlers. Charles Field street, in the older portion of the city, belongs to this class.

The "home lots" of the original proprietors ran from the "Town Street," up the hill and across the brook to a highway, nearly the same as the present Hope street. Each family had in the home lot a burial lot up the hill, back of the house. About the middle of the eighteenth century, a "Back Street" was laid out through these lots, along the hill side, nearly parallel to the "Town Street," but winding about to avoid the graves of the early settlers. Later most of the remains found in these graves were removed, largely to the North Burial Ground; the street was straightened and widened and became the present Benefit street.

BROOK STREET.

A brook formerly flowed south along this street, till it came to a glacial deposit, known as Fox Hill, where it entered "Mile End Cove," and was forced to flow towards the west, entering the present Providence River near Fox Point. When the sewer was built in Brook Street, the brook disappeared, and the hill,—then known as "Corky Hill,"—was dug away, the sand and gravel being used to fill shallow places along the Seekonk river and build the city streets. Gano street was thus extended from Pitman street to India street.

GOVERNOR STREET.

This street was named for Governor Fenner, whose house, up to the closing years of the last century, stood on the east side of Governor street, south of East George street, where St. Marie's home has been built.

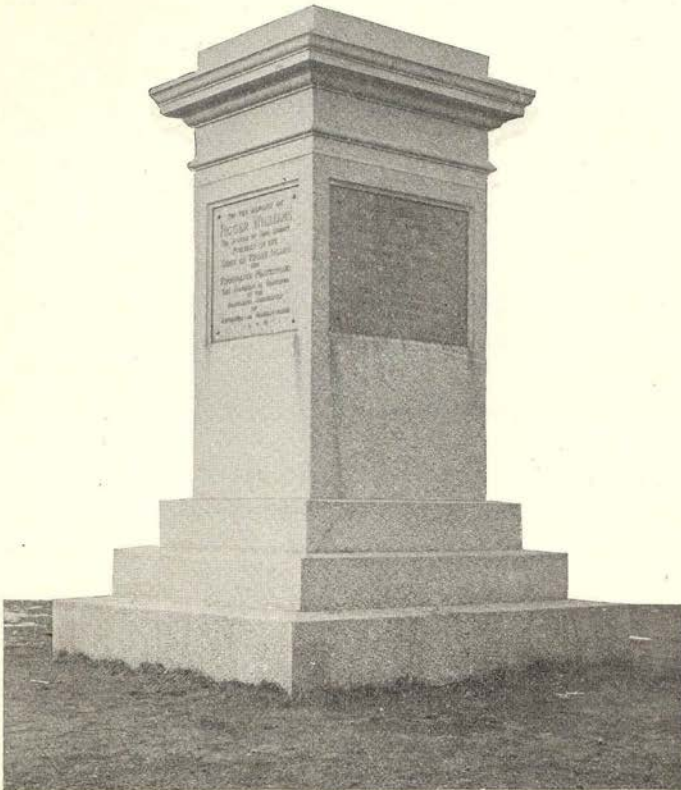
SLATE ROCK, ROGER WILLIAMS SQUARE.

Roger Williams Square (bounded by Power, Roger, Gano,* and Williams streets) was given to the city for a park by the heirs of Governor James Fenner. In 1906, a monument "To the memory of Roger Williams, the Apostle of Soul Liberty, Founder of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations," was "dedicated by the Providence Association of Merchants and Manufacturers." The land has been filled in a great deal at this point, and the character of the place greatly changed. "Slate Rock," or "What Cheer Rock," on which Roger Williams is supposed to have landed, is now many feet below the surface of the ground. Tradition says that as Williams landed here he was saluted with "What cheer, netop," by an Indian on the hill.

* The name Gano has historical significance as well as the names of the other three streets, for Rev. Stephen Gano was pastor of the First Baptist Church thirty-six years, 1792-1828, and member of the Providence School Committee thirty-four years.

One inscription on the monument is as follows:

BELOW THIS SPOT
 THEN AT THE WATER'S EDGE
 STOOD THE ROCK
 ON WHICH
 ACCORDING TO TRADITION
 ROGER WILLIAMS
 AN EXILE
 FOR HIS DEVOTION TO
 FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE
 LANDED
 1636.

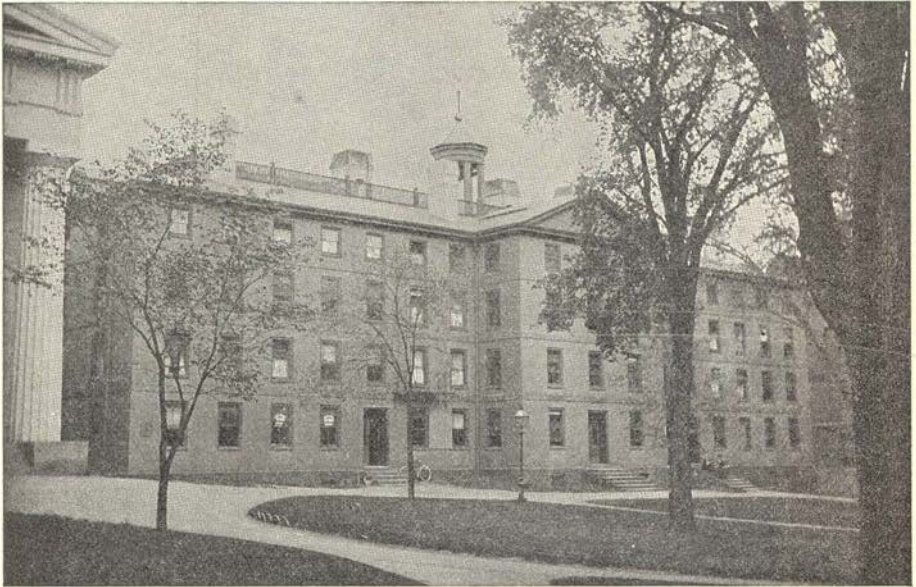


Slate Rock Monument.

The third and fourth sides of the monument bear the following:

And having of a sense of God's merciful providence unto me in my distress called the place Providence, I desired it might be for a shelter for persons Distressed for Conscience."—*Roger Williams*.

The Seal of the State and bas relief Landing of Roger Williams.



University Hall.

BROWN UNIVERSITY.—UNIVERSITY HALL.

Brown University, begun in Warren in 1764 under the name of Rhode Island College, was removed to Providence in 1770, when the foundation stone of the first building, University Hall, was laid, and in 1804 the name was changed to Brown University, in honor of Nicholas Brown, its most generous supporter. A tablet on University Hall bears this inscription:

THE RHODE ISLAND SOCIETY
 OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
 COMMEMORATES BY THIS TABLET THE
 OCCUPATION OF THIS BUILDING BY THE PATRIOT FORCES
 AND THEIR FRENCH ALLIES DURING THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.
 FOR SIX YEARS ALL ACADEMIC EXERCISES IN THIS
 UNIVERSITY WERE SUSPENDED. FACULTY, STUDENTS AND
 GRADUATES, ALMOST TO A MAN, WERE ENGAGED IN THE
 SERVICE OF THEIR COUNTRY. MAY ALL WHO READ THIS
 INSCRIPTION BE STIMULATED BY THEIR EXAMPLE TO
 RESPOND AS LOYALLY TO THEIR COUNTRY'S CALL.
 "DULCE ET DECORUM EST
 PRO PATRIA MORI."
 ERECTED 1897.

Hope College was built in 1822. Limestone from the Harris quarry in Smithfield (now Lincoln) was used for the trimmings.

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The building of this society, 68 Waterman street, adjacent to those of Brown University, contains many historical relics, such as: Indian implements,—spear, axe, arrowheads, utensils; Roger Williams's compass; piece of Slate Rock; writing of Roger Williams and Samuel Gorton; charter of 1663; seal of Benedict Arnold, first governor under the charter; original deeds on which the Indians made their marks; King Philip's belt; apple tree root from Roger Williams grave; articles of colonial times,—household utensils, dress, money, newspapers, schoolbooks.

Revolutionary relics: cup captured on the "Gaspee;" watch carried by Stephen Hopkins; Gen. Nathanael Greene's first gun; Revolutionary canteen; camp candlestick used by Washington; Bunker Hill drum; signatures of Revolutionary patriots; lock of George Washington's hair; letter of Martha Washington; gumshoes (rubbers) worn by Lafayette.

Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry's sword and coat worn at the battle of Lake Erie in 1813; letter of Abraham Lincoln; pictures

of Old Providence; portraits of Rhode Island men; painting of September gale; curtain of Lion Theatre, painted about 1809, showing the Cove, etc.

“COLD SPRING STREET.”

This street, named for a spring south of it, now extinct, is now known as South Angell street.

Angell street was extended eastward from its junction with South Angell street, less than fifty years ago.

SITE OF MOSES BROWN MANSION.

This house, located where Humboldt avenue now is, east of Elm-grove avenue and near Wayland avenue, was burned about 1866. It was approached by a long driveway, the entrance to which was marked by two large elm trees, at the corner of Angell street and Taber avenue. The farm house, on the north side of Orchard avenue, near Wayland avenue, was still standing in the first years of this century. Water for the premises was conveyed by a pipe from a spring located between Humboldt avenue and Elton street, near Taber avenue. Moses Brown Pond was on the west side of the present curve in Humboldt avenue. The outlet of the pond was a beautiful brook in the valley on the east side of the avenue, through which a trunk sewer has been built. This valley is now used as a dumping ground, and is fast disappearing.

The Moses Brown farm of over 300 acres was known as “Elm-Grove Farm,” and extended south as well as north of Angell street. After 1819, the western boundary, north of Angell street, was a lane known as “Featherbed Lane” (now called Arlington avenue). Before that time the farm included the Friends’ School land, north of the Dexter estate, and there extended to Hope street. The part which he inherited from his father, James Brown, extended to the Seekonk river on the east.

MOSES BROWN SCHOOL.

This school, recently known as the "Friends' School," on Hope street and Lloyd avenue, was opened in Portsmouth, R. I., in 1784, as the "New England Yearly Meeting Boarding School," but about four years later was suspended for want of adequate income. Moses Brown was one of its earliest friends and contributors, and he prudently managed the fund till the school was re-opened in Providence in 1819, on a lot of land containing forty-three acres, donated by him, some of which has since been sold and used for house lots. He continued to give generously towards the support of the school during the remainder of his life and in his will. He died in 1836, almost 98 years of age. His son, Obadiah Brown, was also a generous contributor till his death, in 1822; and by his will he gave to the school \$100,000.

SITE OF "CAT SWAMP."

This swamp, now drained, in the northerly part of the Moses Brown farm, east of the Moses Brown School, and extending further north, was formerly much noted for the variety and beauty of its wild flowers.

SITE OF LIBERTY TREE.

The site of the Liberty Tree Elm is now 20 Olney street. This tree, a great elm, stood in the yard in front of Joseph Olney's tavern. Where the main branches arched from the trunk, a platform was built capable of seating a dozen persons. On July 25, 1768, this elm was dedicated as a "Liberty Tree." It remained standing over thirty years, as an impressive memorial of the Revolution, but was finally demolished, with the tavern, about 1802.

ELISHA BROWN HOUSE.

This brick house, on the east side of North Main street, between Olney and Lippitt streets, is said to have been built by Deputy-Governor Elisha Brown, about 1760. The window sashes, except

those in the attic, are evidently modern. An engraving of this house may be found on page 53 of Greene's "Providence Plantations."

NORTH END.

OLD HOUSE ON SWAN POINT ROAD.

This brick house, still standing, on the Old Swan Point road (Rochambeau avenue) in the Butler Hospital grounds, was probably built more than a century and a half ago. It is generally known



Old House on Swan Point Road.

as the "Richard Brown" house; but Mr. H. R. Chace, an authority on such matters, thinks it was the homestead of Col. William Brown, son of Richard, and built by William soon after 1732.

CAMP OF FRENCH TROOPS.

At the corner of Summit avenue and Brewster street, a short distance northeast of the north end of Camp street, a tablet has been erected by the State of Rhode Island, on a shaft furnished by the Rhode Island Society of Sons of the American Revolution, to mark

the site of the camp of the French troops. The inscription is as follows:

ON THIS GROUND
BETWEEN HOPE STREET AND
NORTH MAIN STREET AND
NORTH OF ROCHAMBEAU AVENUE
THE FRENCH TROOPS
COMMANDED BY
COUNT ROCHAMBEAU
WERE ENCAMPED
IN
1781
ON THEIR MARCH FROM NEWPORT
TO YORKTOWN
AND IN
1782
ON THEIR MARCH FROM YORKTOWN
TO BOSTON WHERE THEY
EMBARKED FOR FRANCE

The origin of the names of Camp street and Rochambeau avenue is readily seen.

NORTH BURIAL GROUND.

This ground was laid out in 1700, as a perpetual "Comon," for training soldiers and burying the dead. The first interment was in March, 1710-11, the body of Samuel Whipple. Here can be seen the graves of Chad Brown, one of the early settlers of Providence; Nicholas Cooke, the Revolutionary Governor of Rhode Island; Stephen Hopkins, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, with the monument erected by the State of Rhode Island (see Stephen Hopkins House); Ebenezer Knight Dexter (see Dexter statue); Horace Mann, the educator; William Barton, the captor of Prescott (see Portsmouth: Prescott's Headquarters); and that of Samuel Willard Bridgham, first mayor of Providence. Other points of interest are the Canonicus Memorial Boulder, the French Memorial, and the Randall Tomb, which contains what are supposed to be the remains of Roger Williams.

Within the burial ground is a glacial esker, or ridge, through which a roadway has been cut, showing the structure of the ridge. Northwest of the ground proper, across the Moshassuck river, near the railroad, is a large boulder of iron ore, brought by the ice from Iron Mine Hill in Cumberland, resting upon a ledge of different material, smoothed and scratched by glacial action. (See Plate V, No. IV of this Historical Series.)

ADMIRAL HOPKINS PARK.

This park, Branch avenue, Charles and Hawkins streets, was formerly the Hopkins burial ground. A statue of Esek Hopkins has been placed in this park through the generosity of Harriet N. H. Coggeshall, of Providence, to mark his grave. The inscription upon the monument is: "Esek Hopkins. Commander-in-chief of the Continental Navy during the American Revolution from December 22, 1775, to January 2, 1778. Born 1718. Died 1802."



Esek Hopkins Homestead.

ESEK HOPKINS HOUSE.

The homestead of Esek Hopkins, on the east side of Admiral street, near Chad Brown street, was given to the city in 1907, by

Mrs. Elizabeth Angell Gould. A tablet erected by the State upon the house bears this inscription:

ESEK HOPKINS
1718 - 1802
FIRST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
OF THE
AMERICAN NAVY
LIVED IN THIS HOUSE.

WEST SIDE.

DOYLE STATUE.

The statue in Cathedral Square, dedicated, June 3, 1889, to the memory of Thomas Arthur Doyle, mayor of Providence from 1864 to 1886, with the exception of four years, bears this inscription:

THOMAS A. DOYLE
EIGHTEEN YEARS MAYOR OF PROVIDENCE
ERECTED BY HIS FELLOW CITIZENS
IN HONOR OF
INTEGRITY, ABILITY AND PATRIOTISM.

FOUNTAIN STREET.

This street was so named on account of the Rawson fountain, which formerly supplied water to portions of the West Side. The bored wooden logs used for conveying the water are still sometimes dug up in the streets.

POND STREET.

This street was so named on account of glacial ponds, now filled in, near the line of the street.

“HOYLE TAVERN.”

This tavern formerly stood at the junction of Westminster and Cranston streets. The block now standing there is called Hoyle building.

DEXTER STATUE.

A statue was erected on Dexter Training Field in 1896, to the memory of Ebenezer Knight Dexter, who at his death, in 1824, provided for the establishment and maintenance of Dexter Training Field and the Dexter Asylum. The inscription on the monument is:

PRESENTED TO THE
CITIZENS OF PROVIDENCE BY
HENRY C. CLARK, ESQ.
IN HONOR OF
EBENEZER KNIGHT DEXTER
WHO GAVE HIS PROPERTY FOR
THE BENEFIT OF THE PUBLIC
AND THE HOMELESS.

MOUNT PLEASANT LEDGE.

This ledge, smoothed, scratched, and grooved by the glacier, on the highest part of Mount Pleasant, not far from Academy avenue, may be reached by Atwell's avenue street cars. (See Franklin Society Report, 1887, p. 40, and Plate III, No. IV of this Historical Series.)

NEUTACONKANUT HILL.

Neutaconkanut Hill Park, located on Plainfield and Killingly streets and Sunset avenue, was made a park in 1903. Neutaconkanut Hill was the northwest boundary of the land given to Roger Williams by Canonicus and Miantonomi, 1639, now partly in the town of Johnston. The highest point is nearly 300 feet above tide water, and commands an extensive view. On the southern part of the hill is a great boulder of hornblende rock, brought there by the ice from the north, resting on a ledge of different material—one of the most marked glacial effects found in this vicinity. (See Plate IV, No. IV of this Historical Series.)

COLUMBUS PARK AND STATUE.

This statue was erected at the junction of Elmwood and Reservoir avenues, in the last part of the last century.

ROGER WILLIAMS PARK.

Roger Williams Park is located on land a part of which was owned by the Williams family and bequeathed to the city of Providence in 1871, by Miss Betsey Williams, a descendant of Roger Williams. The Betsey Williams cottage was built by Nathaniel Williams, about the year 1773, for his son James, the father of Betsey. The Williams burying ground contains, among others, the grave of Joseph Williams, son of Roger Williams. A Statue of Roger Williams was erected by the city in 1877. The museum contains many



Roger Williams Statue and Betsey Williams Cottage.

articles of interest to teachers and their pupils, especially in natural history.

In the park are glacial ponds, an esker (ridge), and other glacial hills and valleys.

FIELD'S POINT FORTS.

In 1775 two forts were erected on Field's Point to guard the entrance by water to the town of Providence. That to the north, near Sassafra Point, was the Robin Hill Fort, and the one on the highest peak further south, also on Robin Hill, was called Fort

Independence. These forts have been marked by the State with tablets which bear the following inscriptions:

THESE EARTHWORKS	FORT
WERE THROWN UP	INDEPENDENCE
IN 1775	ERECTED
AND STRENGTHENED	ON ROBIN HILL, 1775
IN 1814.	STRENGTHENED 1814.

The peculiar rounded hills and valleys are an excellent example of glacial kame structure.

EAST PROVIDENCE.

ROGER WILLIAMS DWELLING PLACE AND SPRING.

The Roger Williams Family Association planted a tree on Roger Williams avenue, Phillipsdale, to mark the site of Roger Williams's first dwelling place in what is now Rhode Island territory. A tablet is inscribed as follows:

THIS OAK TREE MARKS THE FIRST DWELL-
 ING PLACE OF ROGER WILLIAMS
 AFTER HIS BANISHMENT FROM SALEM,
 MASS., IN 1636,
 WHICH HE ABANDONED
 IN THE SPRING OF THAT YEAR BY REQUEST
 OF GOV. WINSLOW OF PLYMOUTH.
 THE SPRING IS 160 FEET NORTH.
 THIS TREE WAS PLANTED APRIL 27, 1904, BY
 THE ROGER WILLIAMS ASSOCIATION.

FORT HILL.

On this hill, about two miles south of what is now called Phillipsdale, and adjacent to the present Wilkesbarre Pier, but then in the State of Massachusetts, a fort was erected in Nov. 1775 and probably strengthened, 1812-14, to guard the mouth of the Seekonk river. The geological structure here, like that at Field's Point, is an excellent example of glacial kame structure.

PAWTUCKET.

SLATER MILL.

The Slater mill, located at the falls in Pawtucket, was built in 1793, by Almy, Brown and Slater. This was preceded by an old clothier's building, or fulling mill, in which the firm began its operations in 1790. This was the first successful cotton manufactory in America.



Old Slater Mill.

CENTRAL FALLS.

PIERCE'S FIGHT.

A tablet, placed upon a bowlder contributed by the descendants of Capt. Michael Pierce, is located at the corner of High and Aigan streets, Central Falls, to mark the scene of Pierce's Fight. The first bronze tablet was wrenched from the bowlder and stolen. Another tablet has been securely fastened to a granite block. The tablet, erected by the State, bears this inscription:

"PIERCE'S FIGHT"
 HERE CAPTAIN MICHAEL PIERCE
 AND HIS COMPANY OF
 PLYMOUTH COLONISTS
 AMBUSHED AND OUTNUMBERED
 WERE ALMOST ANNIHILATED
 BY THE INDIANS
 MARCH 26, 1676

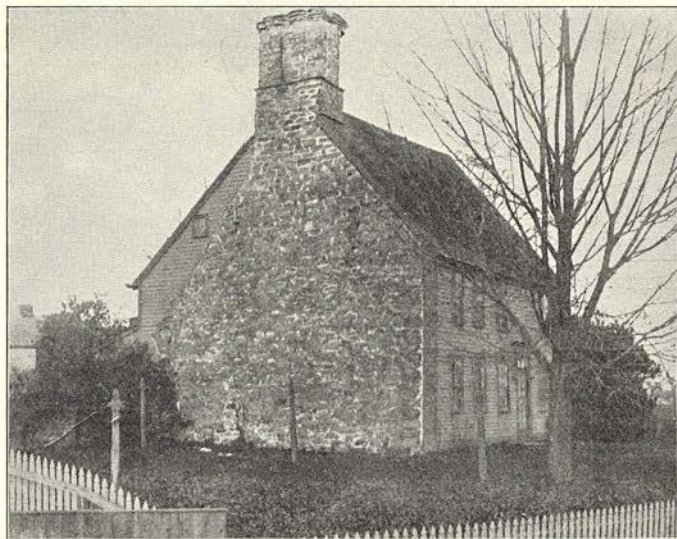
LINCOLN.

SCOTT'S POND AND FLOATING ISLAND.

This region was modified both by the ice age and by man's work in connection with the Blackstone Canal. (See pp. 12-15 of No. IV of this Historical Series.)

QUAKER MEETING HOUSE, SAYLESVILLE.

The Friends' Meeting House near Saylesville, built in 1703, is an interesting specimen of an old-time meeting house. The mounting stone, by means of which the good-wives of the congregation mounted to the pillions behind their husbands after service, still stands in the yard.



Eleazar Arnold Tavern.

ELEAZAR ARNOLD TAVERN.

The old tavern, at Sherman's Corners, near Quinsnick Park, was built by Eleazar Arnold in 1687. The highway on which it stands led to Mendon and thence to the other towns in the Massachusetts

Bay colony, and was the only travelled road through this section in the early days. At the time at which it was built the clearing extended to the east, south and west, while to the northwestward, north and northeastward the primeval forest almost touched its walls. To protect this exposed side of the house from the fire-arrows which lurking Indians might direct against it, the house was built with the northerly side of stone, and originally the roof was covered with shingles set in mortar. (Field's History, Vol. 3, pp. 598-601.)

BUTTERFLY FACTORY, QUINSNICKET.

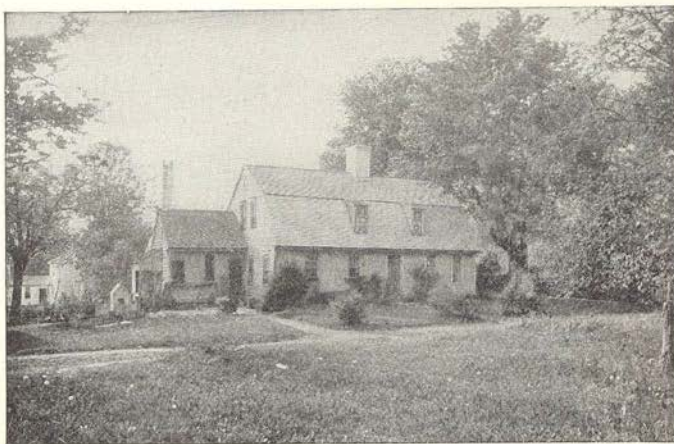
The Butterfly Factory was built in 1811, by Stephen H. Smith, who also built "Hearthside," the beautiful residence of Mr. Arnold Talbot, and the dam which forms Quinsnicket Lake in the Lincoln woods. The Butterfly Factory is so-called because of the curious coloring of two stones placed side by side in the wall which have the appearance of a butterfly. The bell which formerly hung in the belfry bore the date of 1563 (usually erroneously given as 1263), and is said to have originally hung in an English convent, and later to have been on the British frigate "Guerriere" at the time of its capture by the United States ship "Constitution," during the War of 1812.

ARNOLD'S LEDGE.

From this ledge, sometimes called Smithfield ledge, on the west bank of the Moshassuck river, stone with natural faces was taken for building St. John's Church, Providence, in 1810.

DEXTER QUARRY.

This limestone quarry, rich in minerals, about one mile north of the Butterfly Factory, is said to have been worked before the death of Roger Williams. From it 10,000 casks of lime were sold annually, in the early years of the nineteenth century.



Samuel Arnold House, Lincoln Woods, built in 1745.

HARRIS QUARRY.

This limestone quarry, at the village of Lime Rock, somewhat more than a mile northwest of the Dexter quarry, was probably first worked about the same time as that quarry, in the last part of the seventeenth century. Many minerals have been found here, one of which, called Bowenite, has been found only in this region. The limestone for Hope College, Brown University, Providence, was taken from this ledge in 1822.

ELEAZAR WHIPPLE HOUSE.

This house, located in Lincoln, near Lime Rock village, was built between 1676 and 1684, by Eleazar Whipple, on the site of his earlier house destroyed in King Philip's War. Afterwards it passed to the Mowry family, and in the early part of the nineteenth century was known as the Mowry tavern.

CUMBERLAND.

IRON MINE HILL.*

This hill, in the northern part of the town, is the source of the many boulders of this peculiar iron ore which were carried south by the ice of the glacial period, over a large portion of the State.

OLD BALLOU MEETING HOUSE.

This old meeting house, near Iron Mine Hill, was built about 1740. The Baptist church in Cumberland was organized in 1732. Members of the Ballou family gave the land for the meeting house and the burying ground, contributed so largely to the support of the church, and so many of them became its elders, that the meeting house came to bear their name. In the Ballou burying ground is the grave of the first pastor, Nathaniel Cook, "Eld^r of y^e First Baptist Church in Cumberland," who died in 1773.

NINE MEN'S MISERY.

At this spot, about a mile and a quarter northeast from the village of Ashton, near the Union Chapel, between Diamond Hill road and the road running east from the Union Chapel, a rough monument of field stones marks a spot long known as Nine Men's Misery. Here the final stand was made by nine men, remnants of Capt. Michael Pierce's company, after Pierce's Fight, in 1676. Here, after their torture by the Indians, the nine men were buried in one grave.

STUDY HILL, HOME OF WILLIAM BLACKSTONE.

William Blackstone removed from Boston, and settled in what is now Lonsdale, in 1635. His cottage was placed near the foot of the

* The town of Cumberland, formerly called "Attleborough Gore," was a part of Massachusetts till 1747. It is noted for the number and variety of its minerals, and has been called "the mineral pocket of New England." The names Diamond Hill and Copper Mine Hill, as well as Iron Mine Hill, bear testimony to this feature. The "diamonds" are crystals of quartz and other minerals. President Hitchcock, of Amherst College, called it "one of the most metalliferous spots in New England."

hill, near the mill of the Lonsdale Company, overlooking the water. Higher up the hill was a spring, and Blackstone planted the whole hill over with a famous orchard which bore the first apples in what is now Rhode Island. Blackstone's library contained about 200 volumes and was at that time the largest library on the continent.

Blackstone lived the life of a hermit, until his death in 1675. His original grave is now under the south extension of the Ann and Hope mill of the Lonsdale Company. His remains were disinterred in 1886. His house and library were destroyed by fire in King Philips War.

Blackstone was never a resident of Rhode Island. The land on which he settled was a part of Massachusetts until 1747. His name is given to the river; also to a boulevard and street in the city of Providence.

COAL MINE.

This mine, at Valley Falls, has been worked for coal and graphite at various times. In 1812, the General Assembly granted a lottery, of \$12,000, the proceeds to be used in searching for coal in Cumberland.

NORTH PROVIDENCE.

"THE RECRUIT," FRUIT HILL.

This statue to the memory of the soldiers and sailors who enlisted in the Civil War from the present town of North Providence, was erected with funds bequeathed for the purpose by Daniel Wanton Lyman. It was dedicated, May 29, 1904.

JOHNSTON.

INDIAN QUARRY.

This soapstone quarry is located in the eastern part of the town, on the Hartford Road, between the Ochee Spring and the Danielson

electric railroad. The State has placed on the ledge a bronze tablet with the following inscription:

AN INDIAN QUARRY
ONE OF THE FEW IN NEW ENGLAND

FROM THIS SOAPSTONE LEDGE
NOW ONLY PARTLY UNCOVERED
THE INDIANS
FASHIONED UTENSILS
FOR FAMILY USE AND FOR TRADE

On this Angell Farm, or Elm Farm, formerly stood the famous Johnston Elm, with a girth of 40 feet, ruined by the September gale of 1869, and removed in 1873.

IRONS HOMESTEAD, MANTON.

The house now known as the Irons Homestead, on the George Waterman road just north of the Old Killingly Road and a little way beyond the end of the Manton car track, is known to have been standing in 1687. It was built by Thomas Clemence, one of the early settlers of Providence, and a friend of Roger Williams. Clemence purchased the land in 1654, and erected this house on the site of an earlier one which was burned by the Indians.

BEAR ROCK LEDGE.

From this ledge, located in the northeasterly part of the town, the pillars for the Providence Arcade are said to have been taken.

SNAKE DEN LEDGE.

This ledge is located in the northerly part of the town. There is a steep ledge on the east, with angular bowlders of all sizes, affording a fine refuge for snakes. It is said that the inhabitants of the region formerly set apart a certain day in the year for killing snakes, especially rattlesnakes. Perry, in the Census of 1885, states that the stone for the First Congregational Church of Providence was taken from this ledge in 1816.

ROUND ROCKS.

This great collection of bowlders, of all sizes, is located in the southern part of the town, about three miles south of Snake Den. Both are located on the State map. (See Franklin Society Report, p. 89.)

CRANSTON.

THOMAS FENNER HOUSE, THORNTON.

In the woods beyond and to the south of Neutaconkanut, back from the road leading to Plainfield, stands the house, built in 1677, in



Thomas Fenner House.

which lived Major Thomas Fenner, eldest son of Arthur Fenner, the Captain of Providence. Here for many years Thomas Fenner carried on both a tavern and a sort of country store.

COAL MINE.

This mine, at Sockanosset, has been worked at various times.

IRON MINE.

Iron ore is said to have been worked in this town and vicinity as early as 1735, but a new vein, near Oak Lawn, was opened by Gov. Hopkins, in 1765, and worked until 1780. (See Furnace Hope, Scituate.)

FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE, OAKLAWN.

The Friends Meeting House, which now stands in the rear of the Baptist church, was built in 1729, and was the first meeting house in the territory which comprises the city of Cranston.

SCITUATE.

FURNACE HOPE, HOPE VILLAGE.

After the discovery of the bed of iron ore, a short distance west of Oak Lawn, a company was formed consisting of Stephen Hopkins, Israel Wilkinson, Nicholas Brown, Moses, John, and Joseph Brown, Job Hopkins and Caleb Arnold, who, under the firm name of Nicholas Brown & Company, began working the ore beds. In 1769, this company entered on the business of extracting the iron from the ore at the Furnace Hope, which they erected near the site of the present mill at Hope Village. During the Revolutionary War, cannon were cast here for the army and navy.

CHOPMIST HILL.

This hill, in the northwestern part of the town of Scituate, 730 feet above sea level, commands an extensive view. An elevated platform was erected upon its summit, to be used in the topographical survey of the State in 1886-8. It is worthy of note that a road runs directly over the summit of four of the highest hills in the State, Durfee, Jerimoth, Chopmist, and Buck. This is not true, however, of Benson Mountain, 794 feet high, in the extreme northwestern part of the State, though the ascent is not so steep as to prevent it.

GLOCESTER.

ACOTE'S HILL, CHEPACHET.

On June 28, 1842, the Rhode Island State troops, under Col. W. W. Brown, took possession of Acote's Hill and its rude fortifications,

which Thomas W. Dorr and the "Suffrage Army" had abandoned. With this bloodless battle the Dorr War was ended. The fort has been leveled by the Chepachet Cemetery Association.

DURFEE HILL.

This hill, in the western part of the town of Glocester, reaches the greatest elevation in the State, its top being 805 feet above tide water.

FOSTER.

MOUNT HYGEIA.

This fine country house and estate, in the northern part of the town, 700 feet above the level of the sea, is noted as the residence of Dr. Solomon Drowne, a graduate of Brown University, who served as surgeon in the Continental army, 1776-80, and professor of botany in Brown University, 1811-34. After the war he studied medicine in Europe, practiced in Providence, Virginia, and Pennsylvania; located in Foster in 1801.

JERIMOTH HILL.

This hill, in the northwestern part of the town of Foster, about one mile west of Mt. Hygeia, is only six feet lower than Durfee Hill.

NORTH SMITHFIELD.

COBBLE ROCK.

This huge glacial boulder was left by the ice near the Woonsocket line. (See Plate VI, No. IV, of this Historical Series.)

WOONSOCKET HILL.

This hill, in the central part of the town of North Smithfield, is very steep, and was formerly thought to be the highest point in the

State. It has three peaks, the highest being 588 feet above the level of the sea. Several hills in the northwestern part of the State are now known to be higher.

KENT COUNTY.

WARWICK.

GASPEE POINT.

On Gaspee Point, Warwick, the schooner "Gaspee" ran aground and was burned by the patriots on the night of June 9, 1772. (See Providence, Sabin Tavern.)

SPRING GREEN FARM, OCCUPASUETUXET.

Spring Green farm was purchased from Miantonomi, Oct. 1, 1642, by John Green, the surgeon, and occupied by his son, John Green, who afterwards became deputy-governor of the colony. Deputy-governor John Green died Nov. 27, 1708, and was buried on the farm. His tombstone is still standing. A tablet erected by the State marks the site of Camp Ames.

THIS FIELD KNOWN AS
 CAMP AMES ON SPRING
 GREEN FARM WAS THE
 CAMP GROUND OF THE
 THIRD RHODE ISLAND
 VOLUNTEERS
 SUBSEQUENTLY THE
 THIRD RHODE ISLAND
 HEAVY ARTILLERY
 PREVIOUS TO THEIR DE-
 PARTURE FOR THE SEAT
 OF WAR SEPTEMBER 7
 1861

SITE OF JOHN WARNER'S HOUSE, OLD WARWICK.

The Warner farm lies on Warner's Brook, commonly known as Buckeye Brook. The farm was occupied by the family till recently. An ancient house, which stood on the corner opposite the school-house, was burnt about 1907. The first house may have occupied the same site. In the original house, which was doubtless destroyed in King Philip's War, the R. I. General Assembly met in May, 1652, and passed the following act:

"Whereas, there is a common course practised amongst English men to buy negroes, to that end that they may have them for service or slaves forever; for the preventing of such practices among us, let it be ordered, that no blacke mankind or white being forced by covenant bond, or otherwise, to serve any man or his assignes longer than ten yeares, or untill they come to bee twentie four yeares of age, if they be taken in under fourteen, from the time of their cominge within the liberties of this Collonie. And at the end or terme of ten yeares to sett them free, as the manner is with the English servants. And that man that will not let them goe free, or shall sell them away elsewhere, to that end that they may bee enslaved to others for a long time, hee or they shall forfeit to the Colonie forty pounds."

This was probably the first or second American attempt to abolish negro slavery by legislative enactment. The Massachusetts act of 1646 seems to have been directed against the slave trade. (C. E. West.)

SITE OF SAMUEL GORTON'S HOUSE.

Samuel Gorton's house once stood on land now owned by the heirs of Hope Franklin, Old Warwick. The site has been marked by a small granite shaft which bears this inscription:

NEAR
THIS SPOT
STOOD THE HOUSE OF
SAMUEL GORTON
THE FOUNDER OF
WARWICK
1642

JAMES GREENE HOUSE, BUTTONWOODS.

This old Greene House in Warwick is located on a little stream which flows into the head of Brush Neck Cove near Buttonwoods. Nearby can be seen the depression in the ground forming the cellar of the old home of Fones Greene, which was erected in 1687, but was doubtless demolished before 1715, when the present house was built.



James Greene House.

JOB GREENE HOUSE.

This house, recently owned by Edward Cole, is located on the "River road," in Old Warwick, east of Cole station on the electric road to Buttonwoods. It has received many additions, but the original house, with its ancient "summer," is still included in the building. It was probably built by Job Greene about 1676. Here Col. Christopher Greene, of Redbank fame, was born.

DRUM ROCK, COWESET.

The State has placed on this boulder a bronze tablet bearing the following inscription:

DRUM ROCK
A
TRYSTING--SIGNAL AND
MEETING PLACE OF THE
COWESET INDIANS
AND THEIR
KINDRED
NARRAGANSETTS.

WILLIAM GREENE HOUSE, COWESET.

The old Greene House on Windmill Hill, Coweset, was built in part by Samuel Gorton, Jr., as early as 1685. Here William Greene, who held the office of deputy-governor from July 15, 1740, to May, 1743, and that of governor for nearly eleven years, between 1743 and 1758, lived and died. It then became the home of his son, William, Jr. In the year 1777 its owner was elected to the office of chief justice of the Supreme Court, and in the following year to that of governor, a position which he ably filled for eight successive years. The war of the Revolution was then in progress, and the west room became the governor's council room. In it the governor and his council, with Gen. Sullivan, Gen. Nathanael Greene, Lafayette, Rochambeau, and other notable personages, held important consultations. Dr. Franklin was a notable visitor to this house. Within its walls it is said that General Nathanael Greene met the young woman who afterwards became his wife, and in the west room they were married, July 20, 1774. In the rear of the house is the old family burying ground.

GEN. NATHANAEL GREENE'S BIRTHPLACE, POTOWOMUT.

On Oct. 19, 1905, the Nathanael Greene Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, aided by contributions from individuals, unveiled a memorial stone seat near the birthplace of General Nathanael Greene, at Potowomut, which lies between East Greenwich and North Kingstown. The inscription thereon reads:

A MEMORIAL TO MAJOR GENERAL NATHANAEL GREENE
 BORN NEAR THIS SPOT JULY 27 (O. S.) 1742
 AND DIED AT MULBERRY GROVE, GA., JUNE 19, 1786.
 ERECTED BY THE NATHANAEL GREENE CHAPTER
 DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION OF EAST GREENWICH, R. I.

ELIZABETH SPRING, POTOWOMUT.

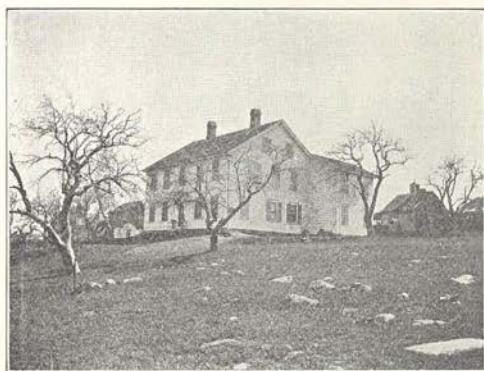
This spring is so called in memory of Elizabeth Read, wife of John Winthrop, Jr., governor of Connecticut and eldest son of governor Winthrop of Massachusetts. Elizabeth Winthrop travelled through

this State on her way to Connecticut in the early days of the colony, visited at the "Newtown" of the Updikes and gave to it the name of Wickford. The following is from the "Memorandum of a journey from New London to Boston," drawn up in July, 1704, by a member of the Winthrop family:

"In ye morning just as ye day broke, we set out. (From Wickford). Came to 'Elizabeth Spring' at sunrise, a place so called from my grandmother's drinking at it in her travels up to Connecticut in ye beginning of ye country. It issues out under ye bank of ye cove, at ye root of a large chestnut tree. Wickford also had its name from her, it being ye place of her nativity in old England."

COVENTRY.

GEN. NATHANAEL GREENE HOUSE, ANTHONY.



Gen. Nathanael Greene House.

On this house the State has placed the following inscription:

NATHANAEL GREENE
 OF THE
 GENERALS OF THE AMERICAN
 REVOLUTION
 SECOND ONLY TO WASHINGTON
 BUILT THIS HOUSE IN 1770
 AND LIVED IN IT UNTIL AS A PRIVATE
 HE JOINED THE ARMY
 AT CAMBRIDGE IN 1775

FRENCH CAMPING GROUND.

The French army on its march to Providence, in November, 1782, stopped one or more nights in the large field (located $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles northwest of Coventry station, and $\frac{1}{8}$ mile east of Potterville schoolhouse), opposite the Gorton tavern, which is still standing. The officers were quartered at the tavern. A well in the camp ground is still known locally as Lafayette's well.

EAST GREENWICH.

JAMES M. VARNUM HOUSE.

This house, situated on Pearce street, almost directly back of the Kent County Court House, was built in 1767, and is a splendid specimen of colonial architecture. It was owned and occupied for many years by General James M. Varnum, a distinguished officer in the Revolution, a member of the Congress of the Confederation, and one of the first United States judges in the Northwest Territory.

WEST GREENWICH.

RATTLESNAKE ROCK.

This ledge, rising abruptly above the surrounding country, is a prominent feature of the landscape.

BALD HILL.

This hill, in the northwestern part of the town, is the highest point in West Greenwich, 630 feet above sea level. Raccoon Hill is only 29 feet lower.

BRISTOL COUNTY.*

BARRINGTON.

SITE OF JOHN MYLES CHURCH.

The site of the John Myles Church, Nockum Hill, was marked by the State, June 23, 1906. The inscription on the tablet, placed upon a bowlder, is as follows:

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
 IN MASSACHUSETTS
 WAS FOUNDED NEAR THIS SPOT
 A. D. 1663
 REV. JOHN MYLES
 JAMES BROWN NICHOLAS TANNER
 JOSEPH CARPENTER ELDAD KINGSLEY
 BENJAMIN ALBY JOHN BUTTERWORTH
 FOUNDERS.

The church still maintains its organization, in Swansea, Mass.

BRISTOL.

ANCIENT ROCK INSCRIPTION.

Between Mount Hope and the Narrows lies a broad, flat rock with a singular inscription. When the first white settlers came to Bristol, they saw the strange characters almost as we see them to-day. The name and race of him who cut them has never been known by the modern inhabitants of Mount Hope peninsula. Imagination delights to connect it with the visits of the Northmen, which may have been made to this country in the eleventh century.

* Probably the smallest county in the United States. It was taken from Bristol county, Massachusetts, in 1746-7.

BOSWORTH HOUSE.

Just north of the town bridge, on the east side of the road, stands the first house erected within the limits of Bristol. It is now the residence of Mr. William Perry, one of the descendants of Deacon Nathaniel Bosworth, who built this old house in the year 1680. Many changes and additions have been made since that time. When Capt. James Wallace bombarded the town on October 7, 1775, several cannon balls lodged in the old house.

ENGLISH FORT AT THE NARROWS.

On June 30, 1675, the English force, having driven King Philip and his men from their village, threw up earthworks to maintain the first ground gained from the Indians. The site of this fort has been identified as the most south-western of several hills on the north side of a cove, at the Narrows, Bristol side. In the fort was a rude fire-place in which Capt. Church, when on his march to capture Annawan, roasted horse-beef for his men, August 28, 1676. Here he also confined several prisoners. The hill has been so washed by the action of the water at its base as to remove nearly every vestige of the fort.

FRENCH ENCAMPMENTS, POPPASQUASH POINT.

During the Revolution, some of the French troops were quartered on Poppasquash Point. A burial place was granted to them and barracks were built upon the Vassal and Point farms. Some of the barracks were afterwards moved across the harbor on the ice. A part of one of them is still standing on the west side of High street, near Bradford street.

MOUNT HOPE, HOME OF KING PHILIP.

In 1876, on the two hundredth anniversary of the death of King Philip, the Rhode Island Historical Society placed a bowlder monument on the top of Mount Hope. It bears the following inscription:

KING PHILIP, AUGUST 12, 1676. O. S.

KING PHILIP SWAMP.

Beside Cold Spring, at the western foot of Mount Hope, there is a granite block with this inscription:

IN THE MIERY SWAMP, 166 FEET W. S. W.
 FROM THIS SPRING, ACCORDING TO TRADITION
 KING PHILIP FELL, AUG. 12, 1676, O. S.
 THIS STONE PLACED BY THE
 RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
 DECEMBER, 1877.

REYNOLDS HOUSE.

On this house the State has placed a tablet with the following inscription:

THIS HOUSE BUILT
 ABOUT THE YEAR 1698 BY JOSEPH REYNOLDS
 WAS OCCUPIED BY
 LAFAYETTE
 AS HIS HEADQUARTERS SEPTEMBER 1778
 DURING THE WAR OF
 AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

BRISTOL FERRY.

Crystals of amethyst were formerly abundant here, on the east side.

OLD COAL MINE.

A coal mine was once worked at Thames street, corner of Franklin street.

WARREN.

MASSASSOIT'S SPRING.

Foot of Baker street, Warren. Tablet erected by the State.

THIS TABLET
 PLACED BESIDE THE GUSHING WATER
 KNOWN FOR MANY GENERATIONS AS
 MASSASSOIT'S SPRING
 COMMEMORATES THE GREAT
 INDIAN SACHEM MASSASSOIT
 "FRIEND OF THE WHITE MAN"
 RULER OF THIS REGION WHEN THE
 PILGRIMS OF THE MAYFLOWER
 LANDED AT PLYMOUTH
 IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1620

INDIAN RAID, KING PHILIP'S WAR.

It was in Warren that the hostilities of King Philip's War began. On the 18th of June, 1675, Indians plundered and destroyed the house of Job Winslow. At the close of the war, Job Winslow erected a house near the "wading place" of the Kickemuit, on the east side of the river, on what is now the property of Mr. Job Ennis, near Child street. It is probable that the house destroyed occupied the same site. On the 19th the Indians burned several houses and shot cattle in the fields while the people were at church. This was the beginning of a reign of terror that affected all the surrounding region.

On June 22, six men were killed at Mattapoiset (now Gardner's Neck), and on June 24, several more were killed or wounded. After King Philip abandoned Sowams (see Bristol—English Fort at the Narrows), the English, in the words of Capt. Benjamin Church, "marched until they came to the narrow of the neck at a place called Keekamuit, where they took down the heads of eight Englishmen that were killed at the head of Mattapoiset Neck, and set upon poles after the barbarous manner of these savages." This spot is on the west bank of

the Kickamuit river, just above the ancient "wading place" and directly east of Belcher's Cove. The spot is exactly a mile east of the Warren railroad station.

SITE OF COLE HOTEL.

The Cole tavern formerly stood at the corner of Main street and what is now Joyce street. In 1762, Ebenezer Cole purchased a tract of land in the heart of Warren, and built a house for hotel purposes. This house afterwards became known as one of the famous hotels of New England. It was kept by the Cole family, Ebenezer, Benjamin, and George Cole, for over 125 years. In 1778, General Lafayette assumed command of the ports about the Island of Rhode Island, and for a time was encamped in Warren. He was a frequent visitor at Cole Hotel. In 1893, the hotel was partly destroyed by fire, and at a later date was entirely demolished to make room for a modern building. (From the Cole Genealogy.)

WARREN BAPTIST CHURCH TABLET.

THIS TABLET WAS ERECTED
MAY 25, 1897
BY THE
BENEVOLENT BAPTIST SOCIETY
INCORPORATED AUG. 29, 1785

FIRST OFFICERS

Pres. Nathan Miller,
V. Pres., Ebenezer Cole,

Treas. Robert Carr,
Sec. Wm. Turner Miller.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

Wm. Barton,

Jacob Sanders,

Robert Carr.

It commemorates the fact that on this spot was erected in 1763, the First Baptist Meeting House in Warren. November 15, 1764, was organized the First Baptist Church.

In 1767, was erected the parsonage which was for three years the home of Rhode Island College, now Brown University, over which Rev. James Manning, the first pastor of the church, presided.

In the meeting house on September 7, 1769, was held the first commencement, and February 7 and 8, 1770, the memorable meeting of the corporation, when it was decided by a vote of 21 to 14 to permanently locate in Providence.

Action taken by the church August 28, 1766, resulted in the organization of the Warren Association.

The meeting house and parsonage were burned by the British troops, May 25, 1778.

The second church building was erected in 1784. It was removed and occupied during the erection of this building in 1844, by the Benevolent Baptist Society, at which time, by act of legislature, the society became trustee of the land purchased by the church in 1765.

ENCAMPMENT OF COLONIAL TROOPS AT WINDMILL HILL.

"On August 31st, [1778] the care of the troops on the eastern shore of Narragansett Bay was entrusted by Gen. Sullivan to the Marquis de Lafayette, who established his headquarters at Bristol. Toward the latter part of September, he removed them to Warren, where a portion of Varnum's brigade was stationed. Col. Israel Angell's regiment encamped in the fields on the eastern slope of Windmill Hill in the northerly part of the town, near the Kickemuit river. A little more than half a century ago, a post driven into the ground indicated the spot where Lafayette's marquee stood, just southeast of the ledge of rocks on the summit of the hill. On the farm of Mr. Henry Clark, on the east side of Belcher's Cove, are still to be seen the remains of earth works which it is said were thrown up under the supervision of the marquis. The gallant French officer was very popular with the townspeople, his frank and engaging manner winning all hearts.

* * * * *

"Lafayette's stay in Warren was of short duration, the middle of October finding him in Philadelphia. * * * * *

"The winter of 1778-9 was a severe one. The camp at Windmill Hill was abandoned and the troops were quartered in stores on the wharves and in private dwellings." (From Miss Baker's "Warren in the War of the Revolution.")

NEWPORT COUNTY.

CITY OF NEWPORT.

In the year 1639, nine of the leading members of the colony who settled at Portsmouth in 1638, moved south and laid out the town of Newport. The first houses were built about the spring which gave to Spring street its name.

The following points of historical interest are arranged in the order in which they can conveniently be visited.

THAMES STREET.

This is Newport's quaint old business street, only about twenty feet wide from curb to curb. Even to-day there are few modern buildings upon it. The business blocks are mostly of wood, of old-fashioned design with the fronts remodeled to suit the demands of modern times.

WASHINGTON SQUARE AND MALL.

Washington Square is bounded by Thames street on the west, Touro street on the south, and Broadway on the north. The "Mall," a triangular park, contains a beautiful fountain surrounded by flowers, and occupies the center of Washington Square.

OLIVER HAZARD PERRY STATUE.

The statue of Commodore Perry, the hero of Lake Erie, September 10, 1813, is located in the "Mall." (See Birthplace of Oliver Hazard Perry, South Kingstown.)

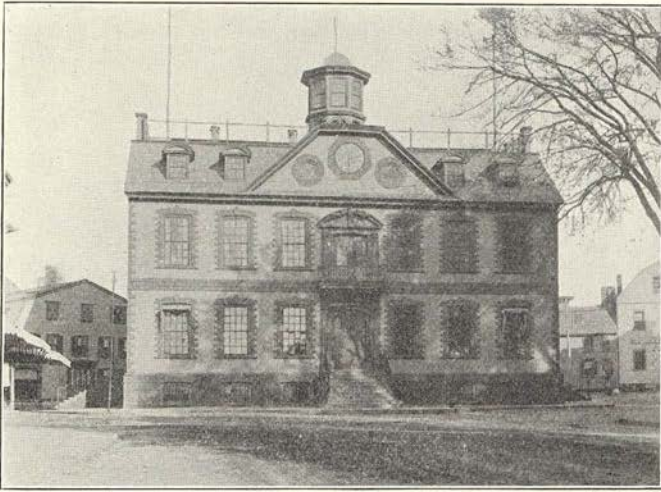
OLD CITY HALL.

The old city hall on Thames street, corner of Long wharf, opposite the parade, or "Mall," was built in 1760; originally the lower floor

was used for a public market and the upper floor for stores. In 1793, the upper floor was converted into a theatre. When the new city hall was built in 1900, the old building was changed into a souvenir store and called the "Old City Hall Novelty Shop."

OLD STATE HOUSE

At the head of the "Mall" stands the old State House. There is no building in the State of greater historical importance. It dates from



Old State House, Newport, R. I.

1739, and here the governors were inaugurated until this century began. From its balcony the Declaration of Independence was read; in it the General Assembly formerly met; and in it, too, the convention of 1790 made Rhode Island one of the United States. Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry was here welcomed after his victory on Lake Erie; and here also Washington, Jefferson, Adams, Jackson, Fillmore, Lafayette, and other distinguished visitors were feasted. During the British occupation it was used as a hospital.

NEWPORT ARTILLERY ARMORY.

Newport Artillery, Clarke street. Chartered 1741, by King George of England. Oldest independent company in America. The armory contains many interesting relics of the Revolutionary and Civil Wars. There are collections from every period of our history. There is a locket containing a lock of George Washington's hair, and his personal letter to the company thanking the members for their part in the Revolutionary War. The company has furnished recruits for every struggle from the French and Indian wars in 1768 to the Spanish-American War in 1898, and nearly every family of any prominence in Newport has been represented in the ranks of the Newport Artillery.

ROCHAMBEAU HEADQUARTERS.

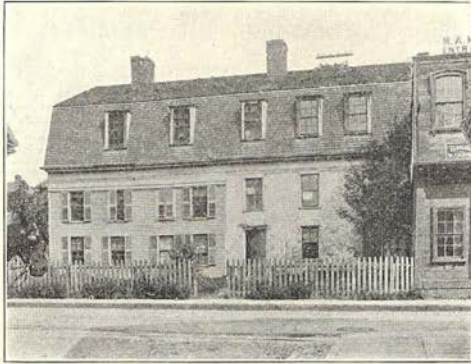
The Vernon House on the corner of Mary and Clarke streets was used by Count Rochambeau, during the Revolutionary War, as his headquarters. A tablet with the following inscription marks the house:

1780.....1781
 HEADQUARTERS
 OF GENERAL
 COUNT DE ROCHAMBEAU
 COMMANDING
 THE FRENCH ALLIED FORCES

GOVERNOR BULL HOUSE.

This house stands on Spring street, opposite Stone street. This house was erected in 1639, by Henry Bull, an early settler. In 1642, this old house was a place of refuge from an attack by the Indians. The State has placed a tablet upon it bearing the following inscription:—

“The Governor Bull House,” the oldest house in Rhode Island, built in part in 1639, by Henry Bull, Governor under the royal charter of the colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations in the years 1685-86 and 1690. (See Field's History, vol. 3, pp. 601-3.)



Bull House, Newport, R. I.

JEWISH SYNAGOGUE.

This synagogue, located on Touro street, is the first erected by the Hebrews of America. It was dedicated in 1763, and is supported by bequests of Abraham and Judah Touro.

NEWPORT HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The building of this society is on Touro street, next to the Jewish synagogue. Besides its library, there are collections of rare manuscripts, curiosities, relics, medals, coins, and pictures on exhibition in the museum, which was originally a Seventh Day Baptist church, the oldest in America, built in 1729.

JEWISH CEMETERY.

This cemetery is located at the corner of Kay street and Bellevue avenue, and at the head of Touro street. It is kept in order by bequest of the Touros. Of it Longfellow sings:—

“How strange it seems! These Hebrews in their graves
 Close by the street of this fair seaport town,
 Silent beside the never-silent wave,
 At rest in all this moving up and down.

“And these sepulchral stones, so old and brown,
 That pave with level flags their burial place,
 Seem like the tablets of the Law, thrown down
 And broken by Moses at the mountain's base.”

REDWOOD LIBRARY.

This library, located on Bellevue avenue, corner of Redwood street, is the oldest library in the United States. It was incorporated in 1747, through the generosity of Abraham Redwood.

TOURO PARK.

This park faces Bellevue avenue. It contains the three following important objects of interest:—

MATTHEW CALBRAITH PERRY STATUE.

The statue of Commodore Perry, younger brother of Commodore O. H. Perry, is located in the easterly part of Touro Park. “In 1854, a commercial treaty with Japan was secured as the result of a naval expedition which had been sent out in 1852, under Commodore Matthew C. Perry. This treaty, which was promulgated in 1855, is memorable as opening a place for Japan among the great nations of the world.”



Old Stone Mill, Newport, R. I.

OLD STONE MILL.

This mill is located in the middle of Touro Park. The origin of this ancient structure has been much discussed. Some have attributed its erection to Norsemen, long before Newport was visited by Englishmen; but it is generally believed that it was built by Governor Benedict Arnold soon after 1653, when he removed from Providence and settled in Newport. In his will, in 1677, he called it "my stone built windmill."

CHANNING STATUE.

The statue of William Ellery Channing, erected in 1881, stands in the southwestern corner of Touro Park, facing the Channing Memorial Church on Pelham street.

PRESCOTT HEADQUARTERS.

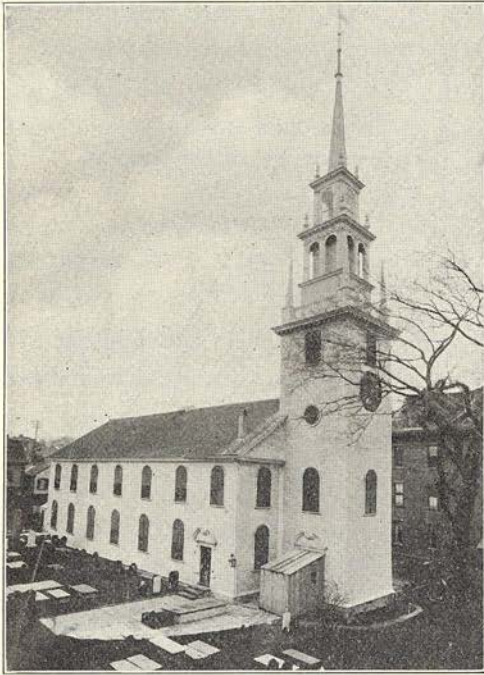
The Prescott House, standing on the corner of Pelham and Spring streets, opposite the United Congregational Church, was occupied, in 1776, by General Prescott when he was in command of the British Army.

TRINITY CHURCH AND CEMETERY.

Trinity Church is situated on Spring and Church streets. This edifice has been standing since 1725, although the church settlement was founded in 1704. Dean Berkeley, who often occupied the pulpit during his stay in America, 1732-1735, presented an organ to the church in 1733, the case of which still encloses the modern interior. The old arrangement of the interior of the church is still preserved.

LIME ROCK LIGHT.

This lighthouse, located in the southern part of the inner harbor of Newport, is the home of Ida Lewis, frequently called the "Grace Darling of America," because she has rescued so many persons from drowning.



Trinity Church, Newport, R. I.

NICHOLLS HOUSE.

The Nicholls House, on the corner of Marlboro and Farewell streets, was, before the construction of the State House (1739), called "White Horse Tavern," and the Legislature held its sessions beneath this roof.

GOVERNORS' CEMETERY.

On Farewell street is the little burial ground in which lie these former governors: Nicholas Easton, Henry Bull, John Easton, William Coddington, William Coddington, Jr., and John Wanton. These names are cut in large letters in the wall.

LIBERTY TREE.

At the head of Thames street stands a tree which marks the site of the old liberty tree of colonial days.

COMMODORE M. C. PERRY'S BIRTHPLACE.

Corner of Second and Walnut streets. Inscription:—

IN THIS HOUSE
MATTHEW CALBRAITH PERRY
WAS BORN
APRIL 10TH, 1794.

FORT GREENE.

Fort Greene—now Battery Park, Washington street. Breast-works were thrown up in 1776, and it was garrisoned as a fort in 1812.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS MONUMENT.

Equality Park, Broadway. The monument standing here, erected to the memory of the soldiers and sailors who fought in the Civil War, was dedicated on May 23, 1890.

MIDDLETOWN.

DUDLEY PLACE.

Dudley Place, at the "one mile corner," was built by Charles Dudley, who was collector of the port of Newport about the years 1765 to 1775. The house and grounds, now owned by the heirs of Henry Bull, are in an excellent state of preservation, the house being a particularly fine example of old colonial architecture.

PURGATORY.

This chasm in the conglomerate rock near the Second or Sachuest beach, is of interest, not only because of the romantic legend of the lover's leap, but also on account of the peculiar elongated pebbles about which so much has been written by geologists.

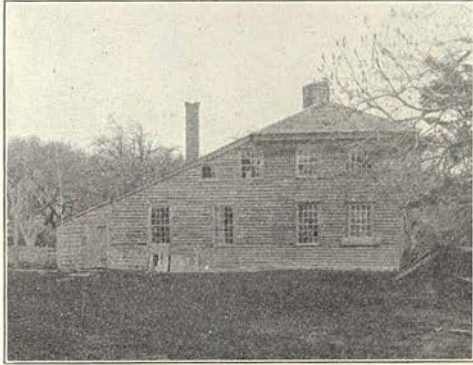
(See Franklin Society Report of 1887, pp. 19, 31, 93, etc.; also Jackson's report of 1840, pp. 93-94.)

SACHUEST NECK.

This "neck" furnishes a good illustration of a "land tied" island. It was once an island, but the ocean waves have made Sachuest and Smith beaches, and tied it to Aquidneck Island.

PARADISE ROCKS.

Paradise Rocks, also called Hanging Rocks and Berkeley Seat, about a mile northeast of Purgatory, are noted for their rugged beauty, their connection with Bishop Berkeley, and their geological character. (See Franklin Society report, pp. 51, 93, etc.; also Jackson's report, pp. 93-94.)



Whitehall, Middletown, R. I.

WHITEHALL.

Whitehall was built by Dean Berkeley, about 1733, and was his residence while in this country (1732-1735). It has been preserved in its entirety. Much of the furniture and interior fittings are still intact.

PORTSMOUTH.

COAL MINES.

Coal was known to exist in Portsmouth, and a company was planned as early as 1760, but the company was not incorporated until

1808 or 1809. The General Assembly granted the company the privilege of a lottery, but the grant was of no avail, as Massachusetts refused to allow the sale of tickets. In 1815 it was stated that many families in Newport and Boston had used the coal as their common fuel for years. Jackson devotes several pages (95-104, 239-240) to the different mines, which have been worked at intervals from the early part of the nineteenth century to the present time.

SITE OF THE FIRST SETTLEMENT.

The site of the first settlement on the Island of Aquidneck, in 1638, was at Pocasset, afterwards called Portsmouth.

The colonists purchased the land from the chiefs, Canonicus and Miantonomi, giving in exchange forty fathoms of white beads, ten coats, and twenty hoes. The Indian name "Aquidneck," signifying "Isle of Peace," was not long after superseded by that of "Rhode Island," the Dutch appellation "Rood" or "Red," given it by Adrian Block, who explored this coast in 1614, and after whom Block Island was named. The compact under which they were organized reflects the deeply religious spirit of the time:

"We . . . do here solemnly, in the presence of Jehovah, incorporate ourselves into a Body Politick, and as He shall help, will submit our persons, lives and estates unto our Lord Jesus Christ, the King of Kings and Lord of Lords, and to all those perfect and most absolute laws of His, given us in His holy word of truth, to be guided and judged thereby."

PRESCOTT HOUSE.

On this house, near the Middletown line, the State has placed the following inscription:—

IN THIS HOUSE
HIS HEADQUARTERS,
THE BRITISH GENERAL PRESCOTT
WAS TAKEN PRISONER
ON THE NIGHT OF JULY 9, 1777,
BY LIEUTENANT COLONEL BARTON
OF THE RHODE ISLAND LINE.

BUTTS HILL FORT.

Here was fought the battle of Rhode Island, the only battle on the territory of this State, during the Revolutionary War. In these earthworks, still to be seen on the northern end of the island, the American forces under General John Sullivan repulsed the British, August 29, 1778. On the corner of Main and Union streets is the boulder that marks the beginning of the battle. This is the inscription:—

IN MEMORY OF THOSE PATRIOTS
WHO FOUGHT HERE IN THE FIRST SKIRMISH
OF THE BATTLE OF RHODE ISLAND
AUGUST 29, 1778.

ERECTED BY THE WILLIAM ELLERY
AND COLONEL WILLIAM BARTON CHAPTERS
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
1910

HESSIAN HOLE.

Not far from Butts Hill is the little valley, called the Hessian Hole, in which lie sixty Hessians.

OLD WINDMILLS.

Old windmills are a characteristic feature of the landscape.

PRUDENCE ISLAND.

Chibachueset was the Indian name of this island. It is a good illustration of land-tied islands, for it is composed of two islands, tied together by Twin Beach. Between it and Patience Island is only shallow water, and in the course of time these two may be tied together. Prudence Park, a summer resort, is on the western side of Prudence Island.

Dyer's, Hope, Despair, and other islands also belong to Portsmouth.

TIVERTON.

TIVERTON HEIGHTS.

These heights, also called Fort Barton, were occupied by the Americans in connection with the battle of Rhode Island, in 1778. Tiverton Camp was near by, from which Col. Barton set out when he captured General Prescott, in 1777.

GOULD ISLAND.

It is said that there was a small breastwork on this island.

LITTLE COMPTON.



GRAVE OF BENJAMIN CHURCH.

In the graveyard adjoining the Congregational church, at Little Compton, are many interesting graves. Among the most interesting

are those of Elizabeth Alden Peabody, daughter of John and Priscilla Alden, and of Captain Benjamin Church, the Indian fighter, who hunted King Philip to death, August 12, 1676.

“Here lyeth the Bod^y of Elisabeth the wife of William Pabodie who dyed may y^e 31st 1717: and in the 94 year of her age.

INDIAN BURYING GROUND.

An Indian burying ground on William T. Peckham's land, north of the Swamp Road, probably contains the remains of Awashonks, squaw sachem of the Saconet Indians, at the time of King Philip's War. A rock inscribed with her name has been erected to commemorate her memory, though not to mark her grave.

JAMESTOWN.

CONANICUT ISLAND.*

The island consists of three parts, which must have been distinct islands in a recent geological period, but which are now tied together by the narrow strip of sand and marsh at Mackerel Cove and the marsh between Potter's Cove and Dutch Island harbor. The southern portion, whose outline resembles a beaver, has Beaver Head, at the northern end, and Beaver Tail at the southern extremity, on which is located one of the oldest and most important lighthouses in the country.† The southern portion of the middle section is an irregular collection of hills and islets called the Dumplings, where many beautiful summer cottages have been built in recent years. Old Fort Dumpling is fast disappearing, but those of modern type are now found on both Beaver Head and Dumplings.

The marsh and grass on the island were purchased by the English,

*Dutch Island, Rose Island, and Gould Island have been parts of the town of Jamestown; but the two former are mainly occupied by government fortifications, and all three have government light-house reservations upon them. There is another Gould Island in Sakonnet River, Tiverton; and another Potter's Cove on the east side of Prudence Island, Portsmouth.

†The first structure, erected in 1738, was the first light-house in the colony. It has since been rebuilt three times.

in 1637, of the Indian Sachems Canonicus and Miantinomi; but in 1657, after their death, the whole island was purchased by William Codrington and Benedict Arnold, of the Sachem Coquinaquond. The northern portion, more fertile and less exposed to the ocean than the southern, may have been settled first, as was the case on Aquidneck Island.

SAMUEL CARR HOUSE.

This house is probably the oldest one on the island. It stands just west of the old road, south of the swamp which borders upon Conanicut Park, and more than a mile and a half south of the North Point lighthouse. It is said that the stone part was built about the year 1680; but it has been repaired, and additions have been made since that time.

PAINE HOUSE.

Just south of Conanicut Park, and east of the new east shore road, is the Paine house, which is said to have been built about the year 1700. It has been owned and occupied for many years as a summer residence by Seth M. Vose and family. The estate now bears the Indian name "Cajacet." Tradition connects Captain Kidd with Paine and this house, as well as the old house just north of it, now the "Seaside" summer resort of the Young Women's Christian Association of Providence. If Captain William Kidd ever visited this island it must have been before 1700. He returned to New York from a cruise in 1698, was arrested, sent to England for trial, and executed May 24, 1701.

NICHOLAS CARR HOUSE.

This Carr house, built in 1776 by Nicholas Carr, is still occupied by his descendants; and both exterior and interior have preserved their ancient features. It was erected on one of the lanes running from the old main road to the east shore, called Carr's lane, about two miles south of the present Conanicut Park wharf. The building of the new east shore road left it between the two main roads.

OLD WINDMILL.

This windmill stands upon Mill Hill, on the east side of the old road, about four miles south of the North Point lighthouse, and a mile and a half north of the Ferry road. It is said to have been built in 1787. As there is no water power upon the island, this mill was formerly the main reliance of the inhabitants; and during the latter part of the last century it was still used for grinding corn. The mill and the land on which it stands have now been purchased by means of a popular subscription, and set apart to be preserved as a relic and landmark.

OLD FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE.

The present house, now opened only in the summer, was built about 1765. It stands on the east of the old road, a short distance south of the windmill and about a mile and a quarter north of the Ferry road.

CARR BURYING GROUND.

This is located on the East Shore drive, about one and three quarters miles north of Ferry wharf. In this family ground, among other graves, are those of Gov. Carr and his wife Mercy. A tombstone reads: "Here lieth interred the body of Caleb Carr, governor of this colony, who departed this life ye 17th day of December, 1695, in ye 73rd (79) year of his age." The bodies of Gov. Carr and his wife were removed from Newport to Jamestown near the beginning of this century.

NEW SHOREHAM.

BLOCK ISLAND.

BIRTHPLACE OF KATHARINE RAY.

Katharine Ray was a famous belle of Revolutionary days, wife of Gov. Greene of Rhode Island, and the lady Washington preferred to dance with. This house is on the "old well lot," in the southwest

district of the island, owned by Lovell H. Dickens.

INDIAN BURYING GROUND.

North of Fresh Pond is Indian Burying Ground, containing the graves of the Indian inhabitants.

THE OLDEST HOUSE.

In the Middle District, back of Town Hall, is "the oldest house on the island"—still in service.

PALATINE GRAVES.

In a lot owned by Robinson Lewis are the Palatine Graves—where are buried the passengers taken ashore from the vessel "Palatine," that went ashore on Sandy Point, about the middle of the eighteenth century, on its way from Holland. They were worn out from starvation and hardship, and most of them died soon after coming ashore. Whittier has commemorated this event and also given Block Island a poetic setting in his poem "The Palatine."—*M. L. Tracy.*

TERMINAL MORaine.

This island is considered a portion of the southern older glacial terminal moraine. The numerous hills, hollows, and ponds are characteristic of this structure, similar to the kames mentioned in other parts of the State, but of greater age.

ERRATA.

On page 69, line 3 of text, " Mac Sparran Hill " should
be CONGDON HILL.

SAMUEL FAYERWEATHER, HIS SUCCESSOR
FROM 1760 TO 1781.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, NARRAGANSETT,
WAS BUILT HERE IN 1707 AND REMOVED
TO WICKFORD IN 1800.

SMITH'S CASTLE.

The first house in Narragansett was a block house built by Richard Smith, which stood near the Pequot Path on the site of what has since been known as the Updike House at Wickford. A tablet to Richard Smith, in St. Paul's Church, has an inscription as follows:

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

(SOUTH COUNTY.)

NORTH KINGSTOWN.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, WICKFORD.

St. Paul's Church, commonly known as the Narragansett Church, now stands in the village of Wickford. On the original site of St. Paul's, MacSparran Hill, North Kingstown, a monument was erected in 1869, with this inscription:

ERECTED IN GRATEFUL MEMORY OF
 JAMES MACSPARRAN, D. D.,
 BY AUTHORITY OF THE DIOCESE OF RHODE ISLAND, IN 1868
 MISSIONARY OF THE VENERABLE SOCIETY
 FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN
 PARTS, AND RECTOR OF THE CHURCH THEN HERE
 FROM 1721 TO HIS DEATH IN 1757.
 HE WAS BURIED BENEATH THIS STONE.
 HERE ALSO LIE THE REMAINS OF
 SAMUEL FAYERWEATHER, HIS SUCCESSOR
 FROM 1760 TO 1781.
 ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, NARRAGANSETT,
 WAS BUILT HERE IN 1707 AND REMOVED
 TO WICKFORD IN 1800.

SMITH'S CASTLE.

The first house in Narragansett was a block house built by Richard Smith, which stood near the Pequot Path on the site of what has since been known as the Updike House at Wickford. A tablet to Richard Smith, in St. Paul's Church, has an inscription as follows:

TO THE GLORY OF GOD AND IN MEMORY OF
 RICHARD SMITH
 FIRST ENGLISH SETTLER OF THE
 NARRAGANSETT COUNTRY
 BORN IN THE YEAR 1596 OF AN ANCIENT FAMILY
 RESIDENT NEAR NORTH NIBLEY IN
 THE HUNDRED OF BERKELEY
 GLOUCESTERSHIRE
 OF GOOD DESCENT AND FAIR POSSESSIONS
 HE EMIGRATED FOR CONSCIENCE' SAKE
 AND AFTER SOJOURNING AT
 TAUNTON, MESPETH AND NEW AMSTERDAM
 ABOUT THE YEAR 1637 CHOSE NARRAGANSETT AS HIS HOME
 FOR MANY YEARS HE WAS CHIEF LANDOWNER
 AND A LEADING MAN IN THIS
 PART OF NEW ENGLAND
 HE LIVED NEAR WICKFORD AT COCUMSCUSSUC
 COMMONLY CALLED SMITH'S CASTLE
 AND THERE ROGER WILLIAMS
 OFTEN PREACHED TO THE INDIANS
 AND WILLIAM BLACKSTONE
 HELD THE FIRST REGULAR SERVICES OF THE
 CHURCH OF ENGLAND
 (OF WHICH THERE IS RECORD)
 IN THE COLONY OF RHODE ISLAND
 HE LED A SOBER HONOURABLE AND RELIGIOUS LIFE
 UNTIL THE YEAR 1666
 TO USE THE WORDS OF ROGER WILLIAMS
 "IN HIS OWN HOUSE
 IN MUCH SERENITY OF SOUL AND COMFORT
 HE YIELDED UP HIS SPIRIT TO GOD
 (THE FATHER OF SPIRITS)
 IN PEACE"

After the Great Swamp fight in 1675, the whole New England army of 1,000 men retreated in the cold winter weather to Smith's Castle, then occupied by Richard Smith, Jr. His house was partly destroyed during King Philip's War, but was rebuilt by him largely out of the old materials. This house is the one now known as the Updike House.

SWAMP FIGHT GRAVES.

On the Babbitt Farm, near the site of Richard Smith's Garrison, the State has placed the following inscription:—

HERE
WERE BURIED
IN ONE GRAVE
FORTY MEN
WHO DIED IN THE SWAMP FIGHT
OR ON THE RETURN MARCH
TO
RICHARD SMITH'S BLOCKHOUSE
DECEMBER, 1675

GILBERT STUART BIRTHPLACE.

The house in which Gilbert Stuart was born is still standing, on the road from Barber's Height to Hammond Hill, near the Pettaquamscutt river. A tablet placed upon it by the State, bears the following inscription:



Gilbert Stuart Birthplace.

cutt river. A tablet placed upon it by the State, bears the following inscription:

GILBERT STUART
 BORN HERE 1755 DIED IN BOSTON 1828

A GREAT AMERICAN ARTIST
 TAUGHT BY WEST AND REYNOLDS
 HE YEARNED TO PORTRAY
 OUR GREATEST CITIZEN

HIS PORTRAITS EMBODY THE
 WISDOM AND DIGNITY OF WASHINGTON.

EXETER.

QUEEN'S FORT.

This ancient rude fortification, now called Wilkie's Fort, is in the northeastern part of the town of Exeter, on the North Kingstown line, about two miles north west of Wickford Junction. It stands on a small elevation surrounded by trees and high rocks. (See Rider's "Lands of R. I." pp. 236-45.)

WOLF ROCKS.

This name is given to a ravine at Yawker (or Yorker) Hill, in the southeastern part of the town of Exeter, on the border of South Kingstown. It is about an eighth of a mile long, running north-west, and southeast. The sides, especially on the north, are covered with large boulders, some of them eight or ten feet in diameter.

NARRAGANSETT.

ROBINSON HOUSE.

This house, situated on Boston Neck, about a mile southwest of Saunderstown, near the North Kingstown boundary line, was built by Rowland Robinson, about 1740-50. Including the negro quarters, it

was originally 105 feet in length. The main building, about half Saunderstown, near the North Kingstown boundary line, was built by Rowland Robinson, about 1740-50. Including the negro quarters, it was originally 105 feet in length. The main building, about half that length, is still standing. Its rooms were finished in the most costly style of the day. The "Lafayette Chamber," the "Unfortunate Hannah's Chamber," and the cupboard are still to be seen. This house was the home of the beautiful and unfortunate Hannah



Robinson House.

Robinson, daughter of Rowland Robinson. Many pages of Hazard's "Recollections of Olden Times" are devoted to the romantic story of the beautiful Hannah, her imperious father, and M. Pierre Simond, her ardent lover but faithless husband. She died in 1773, when only 27 years of age; but her father lived till 1806, attaining the age of 87.

SOUTH KINGSTOWN.

BIRTHPLACE OF OLIVER HAZARD PERRY.

In the great southwest chamber of the William Rodman house, Rocky Brook, South Kingstown, Oliver Hazard Perry was born, August 20, 1785.

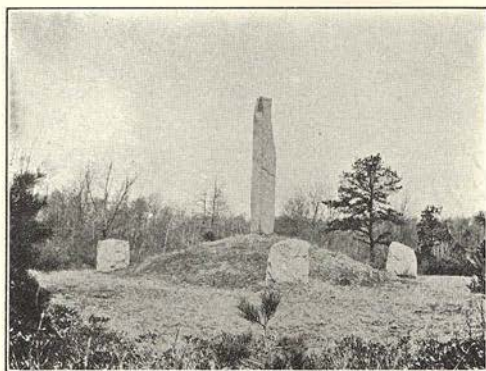
KINGSTON COURT HOUSE.

The old court house on Kingston Hill was marked, August 14, 1907, with a bronze tablet bearing the following inscription:

1776—1907
 IN THIS BUILDING
 SESSIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
 WERE HELD, 1776—1791,
 AND THE COUNTY COURT, 1776—1891.
 TO COMMEMORATE
 THE IMPORTANT LEGISLATIVE
 WORK HERE TRANSACTED
 DURING THE WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE
 THIS TABLET IS PLACED BY
 THE NARRAGANSETT CHAPTER
 DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

SWAMP FIGHT.

In the midst of the Great Swamp in South Kingstown is an island on which the Great Swamp fight took place. The granite shaft



Scene of Great Swamp Fight.

which marks the spot can be seen from the trains on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, north of the track, between

Kingston and Kenyon stations. A tablet at the base of the monument bears the following inscription:

ATTACKED
 WITHIN THEIR FORT UPON THIS ISLAND
 THE NARRAGANSETT INDIANS
 MADE THEIR LAST STAND
 IN KING PHILIP'S WAR
 AND WERE CRUSHED BY THE UNITED FORCES OF
 THE MASSACHUSETTS CONNECTICUT
 AND PLYMOUTH COLONIES
 IN THE
 "GREAT SWAMP FIGHT"
 SUNDAY 19 DECEMBER, 1675
 THIS RECORD WAS PLACED BY THE RHODE ISLAND SOCIETY
 OF COLONIAL WARS.
 1906.

CHARLESTOWN.

INDIAN BURYING GROUND.

"This tablet is erected and this spot of ground enclosed by the State of Rhode Island to mark the place which Indian tradition identifies as the Royal Burying Ground of the Narragansett tribe, and in recognition of the kindness and hospitality of this once powerful nation to the founder of this State. Done by order of the General Assembly at the January session, A. D. 1878."

CORONATION ROCK.

Coronation Rock, on the King Tom Farm, is celebrated as the place where the Narragansett Indians crowned their chieftains. The date 1770 is cut upon it, commemorating the year in which the last coronation ceremony was held.

FORT NINIGRET.

At the head of a cove opening from Charlestown Pond and within sight of Queen's road, is a small enclosure fenced in with an iron rail-

ing. This is a State reservation to preserve what is known as "Fort Ninigret." A granite boulder in the center of the enclosure is inscribed as follows:

FORT NINIGRET
MEMORIAL OF THE NARRAGANSETT AND
NANTIC INDIANS
THE UNSWERVING FRIENDS AND ALLIES
OF OUR FATHERS
ERECTED BY THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND
1883

Tradition says that this fort was the stronghold of the Niantic Indians for many hundred years, but much doubt has been expressed of the correctness of this story, as forts were not consistent with Indian methods of warfare. It is now generally conceded that these earthworks were thrown up by Dutch traders, who visited these shores in the early days.

JOSEPH STANTON MONUMENT.

The State has erected, near "Monument House" on the Post road, a granite shaft to the memory of Joseph Stanton, who was born in Charlestown, July 19, 1739. He served as a second lieutenant in the French and Indian war, as a member of the Committee of Safety before the Revolution, as colonel of a Rhode Island regiment during the Revolution, as a delegate to the State convention that adopted the constitution of the United States, and as first United States senator from Rhode Island. He was a member of the Rhode Island General Assembly for several years, both before and after the Revolution, and his last public service was as United States representative from 1801 to 1807. He died December 15, 1821.

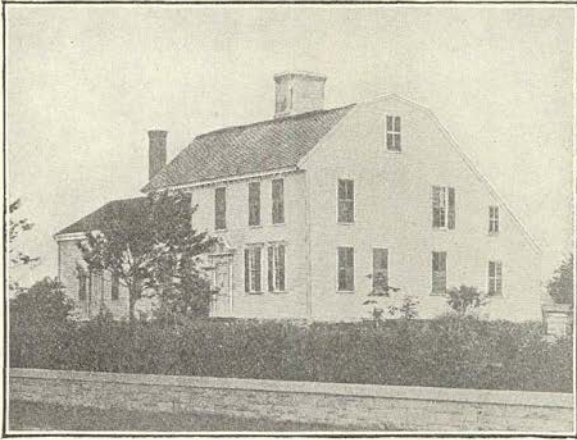
MONEY STONE.

A boulder called the "Money Stone" is found at Quonochontaug, near the sound. It seems to be an altered conglomerate, concretionary in structure, with pebbles as large in diameter as a silver dollar, nearly black on the outside and white or light grey on the inside.

WESTERLY.

OLD FORD.

A bronze tablet placed by the Phœbe Greene Ward Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution upon the old building at 55 Main street marks the ancient fording place of the Pawcatuck river.



Babcock House, Westerly.

JOSHUA BABCOCK HOUSE.

In this house, on Franklin street, near the Smith Granite quarries, lived Dr. Joshua Babcock (b. 1707, d. 1783), said to have been the first native physician in the town of Westerly to practice medicine within its borders. Dr. Babcock graduated from Yale College and studied medicine in Boston and England. From 1747 to 1749 he sat as an associate justice upon the supreme bench of Rhode Island, and in 1749-51 and 1763-4 as chief justice. For over forty years he represented his town in the General Assembly, and served as the first postmaster of Westerly. He was distinguished as an intimate friend and correspondent of Benjamin Franklin, who often stopped over night with Dr. Babcock on his journeys from Philadelphia to Boston as postmaster general. Dr. Babcock, when major general of

the militia of Rhode Island in 1776, also entertained General Washington.

BABCOCK BURYING GROUND.

The old Babcock burying ground at Mastuxet, near the junction of the Watch Hill and Pleasant View street railway lines, contains many interesting graves, among them that of Dr. Joshua Babcock.

SITE OF THE SAMUEL WARD HOUSE.

The site of the Samuel Ward house, near Weekapaug, at the junction of the Weekapaug and Shore roads, has been marked by a bronze tablet. Here lived Samuel Ward, the elder, twice governor of the colony of Rhode Island, who died in Philadelphia, March 25, 1776, while a member of the Continental Congress, and his son, Samuel Ward, whom the tablet thus commemorates:

A. D. 1904

ERECTED BY THE SAMUEL WARD SOCIETY
CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
OF WESTERLY, RHODE ISLAND, TO MARK THE SITE OF
THE BIRTHPLACE OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL SAMUEL WARD
BORN IN WESTERLY, NOVEMBER 17, 1756,
DIED IN NEW YORK CITY, AUG. 16, 1832,
HE ENGAGED IN ACTIVE SERVICE IN THE WAR OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION, WAS COMMISSIONED CAPTAIN
MAY 8, 1775, MAJOR, JAN. 5, 1778,
LIEUTENANT COLONEL, APR. 12, 1779.

TERMINAL MORaine.

A terminal moraine, the northern one left by the ice sheet of the glacial period, runs from Watch Hill through Westerly, Charlestown, South Kingstown, and Narragansett, terminating in Point Judith, so far as this State is concerned. At Point Judith is placed one of the most important lighthouses. The surface of the moraine is marked by circular hills and hollows, such as are found at Field's Point, Fort Hill, and Block Island.

INDEX

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Acote's Hill.....	39, 40	Blackstone River.....	36
Alden, John and Priscilla.....	65	Blackstone Street.....	36
Amethyst.....	49	Blackstone, William.....	35, 36, 70
Angell Farm.....	37	Block Island.....	67, 68
Arcade.....	12, 13, 37	Bosworth, Nathaniel.....	48
Arnold, Benedict.....	21, 58, 66	Bosworth House.....	48
Arnold, Caleb.....	39	Bowenite.....	34
Arnold, Eleazar, Tavern.....	32	Bowlders, 25, 26, 28, 35, 37, 38, 40, 48, 76.	
Arnold, Samuel.....	34	Bridgham, Samuel W.....	25
Arnold's Ledge.....	33	BRISTOL.....	47-9
Artillery Armory.....	55	BRISTOL COUNTY.....	47-52
Awashonks.....	65	Bristol Ferry.....	49
Babcock, Joshua.....	77, 78	Brook Street.....	18
Babcock Burying Ground.....	78	Brown, Chad.....	25
Back Street.....	17	Brown, Elisha.....	23, 24
Bald Hill.....	46	Brown, John.....	17, 39
Ballou Family.....	35	Brown, Joseph.....	9, 14, 17, 39
Bank Lane.....	15	Brown, Moses.....	22, 23, 39
Bank, Old Providence.....	14, 15	Brown, Nicholas.....	20, 39
Baptist Church, First.....	9-11	Brown, Obadiah.....	23
BARRINGTON.....	47	Brown, Richard.....	24
Barton, William, Col.....	25, 62, 64	Brown, William.....	24
Battle of Rhode Island.....	63	Brown University.....	20, 21, 34, 51, 52
Rear Rock Ledge.....	13, 37	Buck Hill.....	39
Benefit Street.....	17	Bull, Henry, Gov.....	55, 56, 59
Benson Mountain.....	39	<i>Burial Grounds—</i>	
Berkeley, Dean.....	58, 61	Babcock.....	78
Berkeley Seat.....	61	Ballou.....	35
<i>Birthplaces—</i>		Carr.....	67
Greene, Nathanael, Gen.....	44	Hopkins.....	26
Greene, Christopher, Col.....	43	Indian.....	65, 68, 75
Perry, M. C., Com.....	60	North.....	17, 25, 26
Perry, O. H., Com.....	73	Burial Lots.....	17
Ray, Katharine.....	67, 68	Burnside Statue.....	11, 12
Stuart, Gilbert.....	71, 72	Butterfly Factory.....	33
Blackstone Boulevard.....	36	Butts Hill Fort.....	63
Blackstone Canal.....	11, 32		

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Camp Ames.....	41	Coquinaquond.....	66
Camp, French Troops...24, 25, 46, 48		Coronation Rock.....	75
Camp Street.....	24, 25	Corky Hill.....	18
Camp, Windmill Hill.....	52	Court House, Kingston.....	74
Canal, Blackstone.....	11, 32	Cove, The.....	12, 17
Canal Street.....	11	Cove, Mile End.....	18
Canonicus.....	25, 28, 66	COVENTRY.....	45, 46
Carr Burying Ground.....	67	Coweset.....	43, 44
Carr, Caleb.....	67	CUMBERLAND.....	35, 36
Carr, Nicholas.....	66	Curtain, Lion Theatre.....	22
Carr, Samuel.....	66	Dexter, Ebenezer K.....	25, 28
Carter, John.....	7	Dexter Quarry.....	33
Cat Swamp.....	23	Dexter Statue.....	28
Cemetery, Governors'.....	59	Diamond Hill.....	35
Cemetery, Jewish.....	56	Dorr's House and Lane.....	8
Cemetery, Trinity.....	58	Dorr, Thomas W.....	8, 40
Central, Providence.....	7-16	Dorr War.....	8, 40
CENTRAL FALLS.....	31	Doyle Statue.....	27
Channing, Statue.....	58	Drowne, Solomon.....	40
CHARLESTOWN.....	75-7	Drum Rock.....	43
Chepachet.....	39, 40	Dudley Place.....	60
Chopmist Hill.....	39	Durfee Hill.....	39, 40
Church, Capt. Benjamin...48, 50, 64, 65		EAST GREENWICH.....	46
<i>Churches—</i>		EAST PROVIDENCE.....	30
First Baptist.....	9-11	East Side, Providence.....	17-24
First Congregational.....	15, 16	Easton, John.....	59
John Myles.....	47	Easton, Nicholas.....	59
Narragansett.....	69	Elizabeth Spring.....	44, 45
St. John's.....	7, 33	Elm, Johnston.....	37
St. Paul's.....	69	Elm Farm.....	37
Trinity.....	58, 59	Elmgrove Farm.....	22
Warren Baptist.....	51, 52	English Fort.....	48
City Hall, Newport.....	53, 54	Eskers.....	26, 29
Clemence, Thomas.....	37	EXETER.....	72
Coal Mines.....	36, 38, 49, 61, 62	Featherbed Lane.....	22
Cobble Rock.....	40	Fenner House.....	38
Coddington, William.....	59, 66	Field's Point Forts.....	29, 30
Cold Spring, Bristol.....	49	First Baptist Meeting House.....	9-11
Cold Spring Street, Providence... 22		First Congregational Church.....	15, 16
Cole Hotel.....	51	First Settlement, Aquidneck.....	62
Columbus Park and Statue.....	28	First Settlement, Providence.....	7
Conanicut Island.....	65-7	Floating Island.....	32
Congregational Church, First, 15, 16, 37		Ford, Old.....	77
Cook, Nathaniel.....	35	Fort, Butts Hill.....	63
Cooke, Nicholas, Gov.....	25	Fort, English.....	48
Copper Mine Hill.....	35		

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Fort Greene.....	60	Historical Society, Newport.....	56
Fort Hill.....	30	Home Lots.....	17
Fort Independence.....	29, 30	Hope College.....	21, 34
Fort, Queen's.....	72	Hopkins, Esek.....	26, 27
Fort, Robin Hill.....	29, 30	Hopkins, Job.....	39
Fort, Ninigret.....	75, 76	Hopkins, Stephen...15, 21, 25, 38, 39	
Fort, Wilkies.....	72		
Fountain, Rawson.....	27	<i>Houses—</i>	
Fountain Street.....	27	Arnold, Eleazar.....	32
FOSTER.....	40	Arnold, Samuel.....	34
Fox Hill.....	18	Babcock, Joshua.....	77
French Camps.....	24, 25, 46, 48	Berkeley, Dean.....	61
French Memorial.....	25	Blackstone, William.....	35, 36
Fruit Hill.....	36	Bosworth, Nathaniel.....	48
Friends Meeting House...9, 32, 39, 67		Brown, Elisha.....	23, 24
Friends School.....	23	Brown, John.....	17
Furnace Hope.....	39	Brown, Joseph.....	14
		Brown, Moses.....	22
Gale, September.....	13, 22, 37	Brown, Richard.....	24
Gano, Stephen.....	18	Brown, William.....	24
Gaspee, Schooner.....	16, 21, 41	Bull, Henry, Gov.....	55, 56
Gaspee Point.....	41	Carr, Nicholas.....	66
Golden Ball Inn.....	9	Carr, Samuel.....	66
GLOCESTER.....	39, 40	Clemens, Thomas.....	37
Gorton, Samuel.....	21, 42	Cole, Ebenezer.....	51
Governor Street.....	18	Dorr, Thomas W.....	8
Governors' Cemetery.....	59	Drowne, Solomon.....	40
Gould Island.....	64, 65	Dudley, Charles.....	60
Great Salt River.....	17	Fenner, Thomas.....	38
Grave, Elizabeth Pabodie.....	64, 65	Gorton, Samuel.....	42
Graves, Palatine.....	68	Greene, Fones.....	43
Graves, Swamp Fight.....	71	Greene, James.....	43
Great Swamp Fight.....	74, 75	Greene, Job.....	43
Greene, Col. Christopher.....	43	Greene, John.....	41
Greene, Fones.....	43	Greene, Nathanael, Gen.....	44, 45
Greene, Gen. Nathanael....	21, 44, 45	Greene, William.....	44
Greene, Gov.....	67	Hopkins, Ezek.....	26, 27
Greene, James.....	43	Hopkins, Stephen.....	15
Greene, Job.....	43	Irons.....	37
Greene, John.....	41	Kingston Court.....	74
Greene, William.....	44	Lafayette.....	49
		Mansion.....	9
Hanging Rocks.....	61	Mowry.....	34
Harris Quarry.....	21, 34	Nicholls.....	59
Hearthside.....	33	Old Market.....	13, 14
Hessian Hole.....	63	Old State.....	8, 9, 54
Historical Society, R. I.....	21, 22	Old Swan Point Road.....	24

	PAGE.		PAGE.
<i>Houses—continued.</i>		Lafayette	9, 21, 44, 49, 51, 52, 54
Oldest, Block Island	68	Landings, Roger Williams	7, 18
Paine	66	Lewis, Ida	58
Perry, Matthew C.	60	Liberty Tree	23, 59
Perry, Oliver H.	73	Lime Rock	34
Prescott, Gen.	58, 62	Lime Rock Light	58
Ray, Katharine	67, 68	LINCOLN	32-4
Reynolds, Joseph	49	Lincoln, Abraham	21
Robinson	72, 73	Lincoln Woods	33, 34
Rochambeau, Gen.	55	Lion Theatre	22
Rodman, William	73	LITTLE COMPTON	64, 65
Sabin, Joseph	16	Lots, Home	17
Smith, Richard	69	Lotteries	9, 36, 62
Urdike	70	MacSparran, James	69
Varnum, James M.	46	Mall	53, 54
Vernon	55	Mann, Horace	25
Ward, Samuel	78	Mansion House	9
Warner, John	42	Market House, Old	13, 14
Whipple, Eleazar	34	Massasoit's Spring	50
Williams, Betsey	29	<i>Meeting Houses—</i>	
Williams, Roger	7, 8, 30	Ballou	35
Winslow, Job	50	First Baptist	9-11
Hoyle Tavern	27	Friends	9, 32, 39, 67
Hygeia, Mount	40	Warren	51, 52
Indian Quarry	36, 37	Miantonomi	28, 41, 66
Indian Burying Ground	65, 68, 75	MIDDLETOWN	60, 61
Indian Raid	50	Mile End Cove	18
Iron Mine	38	Mill, Old Stone	57, 58
Iron Mine Hill	35	Money Stone	76
Irons Homestead	37	<i>Monuments—</i>	
Inscription, Ancient Rock	47	Canonicus	25
JAMESTOWN	65-7	Gorton, Samuel	42
Jerimoth Hill	39, 40	Hopkins, Stephen	25
Jewish Cemetery	56	King Philip	48
Jewish Synagogue	56	King Philip Swamp	49
JOHNSTON	36-8	MacSparran, James	69
Kames	30, 68	Recruit, The	36
KENT COUNTY	41-6	Slate Rock	19
Kidd, Captain	66	Soldiers and Sailors	12, 60
King Philip	21, 48, 49, 50	Stanton, Joseph	76
King Philip's War, 34, 36, 42, 50, 65, 70, 75.		Swamp Fight	74
King Philip Swamp	49	Williams, Roger	29
King Tom Farm	75	Moraine, Terminal	68, 78
Kingston Court House	74	Moses Brown Pond	22

PAGE.	PAGE.		
Moses Brown School.....	23	Pond Street.....	27
Mount Hope.....	48	PORTSMOUTH.....	61-3
Mount Hygeia.....	40	Potowomut.....	44
Mount Pleasant Ledge.....	28	Prefatory Notes.....	3, 4
Mowry Tavern.....	34	Prescott Headquarters.....	58
Muddy Dock.....	12	Prescott House.....	62
Myles, John, Church.....	47	PROVIDENCE, COUNTY.....	5-41
NARRAGANSETT.....	72, 73	PROVIDENCE, CITY.....	5-30
Narragansett Church.....	69	Prudence Island.....	63
Neutaconkanut Hill.....	28	Purgatory.....	60
NEWPORT, City.....	53-60	Quaker (See Friends).	
NEWPORT, COUNTY.....	53-68	Quarry, Dexter.....	33
Newport Historical Society.....	56	Quarry, Harris.....	34
NEW SHOREHAM.....	67, 68	Quarry, Indian.....	36, 37
Nicholls House.....	59	Queen's Fort.....	72
Nine Men's Misery.....	35	Quinsnicket.....	32, 33
North End, Providence.....	24-7	Quonochontaug.....	76
North Burial Ground.....	17, 25, 26	Raccoon Hill.....	46
NORTH KINGSTOWN.....	69-72	Randall Tomb.....	25
NORTH PROVIDENCE.....	36	Rattlesnake Rock.....	46
NORTH SMITHFIELD.....	40, 41	Rawson Fountain.....	27
Notes, Prefatory.....	3, 4	Ray, Katharine.....	67, 68
Ochee Spring.....	36	Recruit, The.....	36
Old Ford.....	77	Redwood Library.....	57
Old Houses (See Houses).		Reynolds House.....	49
Old Providence Bank.....	14, 15	Rhode Island College.....	51
Old Slater Mill.....	31	Rhode Island Historical Society.....	21, 22
Old Stone Mill.....	57, 58	Robin Hill Fort.....	29, 30
Pabodie, Elizabeth, Grave.....	64, 65	Robinson, Hannah.....	73
Paine House.....	66	Robinson House.....	72, 73
Palatine Graves.....	68	Robinson, Rowland.....	72, 73
Paradise Rocks.....	61	Rochambeau.....	44
Park, Admiral Hopkins.....	26	Rochambeau Avenue.....	25
Park, Columbus.....	28	Rochambeau Headquarters.....	55
Park, Neutaconkanut Hill.....	28	Rodman House.....	73
Park, Roger Williams.....	29	Roger Williams Avenue.....	30
Park, Touro.....	57	Roger Williams Springs.....	7, 30
PAWTUCKET.....	31	Roger Williams Square.....	18
Perry, Matthew C., Com.....	57, 60	Round Rocks.....	38
Perry, Oliver H., Com..	21, 53, 54, 73	Sabin Tavern.....	16
Philip (See King Philip).		Sachuset Neck.....	61
Pierce's Fight.....	31	Saint John's Church.....	7 33
Pierce, Michael.....	31, 35	Saint Paul's Church.....	69, 70
Pond, Moses Brown.....	22	SCITUATE.....	39
Pond, Scott's.....	32		

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Scott's Pond.....	32	Tiverton Heights.....	64
September Gale.....	13, 22, 37	Touro Park.....	57
Slate Rock.....	17-21	Town Street.....	7, 17
Slate Rock Monument.....	19	Transit Street.....	17
Slater Mill.....	31	Trinity Cemetery.....	58, 59
Slavery Act.....	42	Trinity Church.....	58, 59
Smith's Castle.....	69, 70	Turk's Head.....	13
Smith, Richard.....	69, 70	Updike House.....	70
Snake Den Ledge.....	37	University Hall.....	20, 21
Soldiers and Sailors Monument.....	12, 60	Varnum, James M.....	46
SOUTH KINGSTOWN.....	73-5	Vernon House.....	55
SOUTH COUNTY.....	69-78	Wallace, James.....	48
Spring, Elizabeth.....	44, 45	Wanton, John.....	59
Spring, Massasoit's.....	50	War, King Philip's (See King).	
Spring, Ochee.....	36	Ward, Samuel.....	78
Springs, Roger Williams.....	7, 30	Warner, John.....	42
Spring Green Farm.....	41	WARREN.....	50-2
Spring Street.....	53	Warren Association.....	52
Stanton, Joseph.....	76	Warren Baptist Church.....	51, 52
State Houses, Old.....	8, 9, 54	WARWICK.....	41-5
<i>Statues—</i>		WASHINGTON COUNTY.....	69-78
Burnside.....	11, 12	Washington, George...9, 21, 54, 55, 67	
Channing.....	58	Washington Square.....	53
Columbus.....	28	WESTERLY.....	77, 78
Dexter.....	28	WEST GREENWICH.....	46
Doyle.....	27	West Side, Providence.....	27-30
Hopkins, Esek.....	26	What Cheer Field.....	17
Perry, M. C., Com.....	57	What Cheer Rock.....	17-20
Perry, O. H., Com.....	53	Whipple, Eleazar.....	34
Williams, Roger.....	29	Whipple, Samuel.....	25
Stone Mill, Old.....	57, 58	Whitehall.....	61
Streets named for early settlers... 17		White Horse Tavern.....	59
Stuart, Gilbert.....	71, 72	Wilkie's Fort.....	72
Study Hill.....	35	Wilkinson, Israel.....	39
Swamp, King Philip.....	49	Williams, Betsey.....	29
Swamp Fight.....	74, 75	Williams, Joseph.....	29
Swamp Fight Graves.....	71	Williams, Roger, 7, 17, 18, 21, 25, 28, 29, 30, 70.	
Tavern, Cole.....	51	Williams Street.....	17
Tavern, Eleazar Arnold.....	32, 33	Windmills.....	63, 67
Tavern, Hoyle.....	27	Windmill Hill.....	44, 52
Tavern, Mowry.....	34	Winslow, Job.....	50
Tavern, Sabin.....	16	Winthrop, John.....	44
Tavern, White Horse.....	59	Wolf Rocks.....	72
Thames Street.....	49, 53	Woonsocket Hill.....	40, 41
TIVERTON.....	64		



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