

PH 0660582

DATA SHEET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JAN 17 1978

DATE ENTERED MAR 8 1978

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

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

Matthew Lynch House

AND/OR COMMON

**2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER

120 Robinson Street

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Providence

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

#2 Hon. Edward Beard

VICINITY OF

STATE

Rhode Island

CODE

44

COUNTY

Providence

CODE

007

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<b>PUBLIC ACQUISITION</b>	<b>ACCESSIBLE</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Stanford E. Cameron

STREET & NUMBER

233 Washington Avenue

CITY, TOWN

Providence

VICINITY OF

STATE

Rhode Island 02903

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Providence City Hall

STREET & NUMBER

Dorrance Street at Washington Street

CITY, TOWN

Providence

STATE

Rhode Island

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

South Providence. Providence Statewide Historic Preservation Report,

DATE

1977

P-P-2

FEDERAL  STATE  COUNTY  LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission

CITY, TOWN

Old State House, 150 Benefit St., Providence, R.I. 02903

STATE

DATA SHEET  
PH 22 12 22 49

## 7 DESCRIPTION

### CONDITION

—EXCELLENT  
XGOOD  
—FAIR

—DETERIORATED  
—RUINS  
—UNEXPOSED

### CHECK ONE

—UNALTERED  
XALTERED

### CHECK ONE

—ORIGINAL SITE  
XMOVED DATE C. 1865

#### DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Matthew Lynch house (now so-called although not originally built by Lynch) was first located in what is now Providence's central business district and was moved about 1865 to its present site on an elevated section of flat land in an in-city area known as South Providence. Dating, apparently, from the fourth quarter of the eighteenth century, it is a one-and-one-half-story dwelling of timber frame construction covered by a gambrel roof. It is set facing west upon a high brick foundation, although the original was probably a lower one of stone. The original large central chimney has been rebuilt twice, once when the house was moved -- the old chimney and its base were left behind and a slim new brick chimney built in its place to accommodate parlor stoves -- and again in 1977, when a moderately-sized new brick chimney was constructed to serve the new fireplace in the southwest room.

As first built, the house was five bays wide and two bays deep, with the main entrance located in the center of the longer elevation. At some time, probably in the first quarter of the nineteenth century, the house was lengthened on what is now the south end by one bay. This extension did not, however, run back in full story-and-a-half height for the full depth of the house; rather, it created a three-quarters gambrel roofline at the rear, allowing the gambrel end window to remain open. The present owner, Stanford Cameron, has recently filled in this irregularity to make a standard gambrel roofline. In the 1920s or 1930s a small, low, hip-roofed, one-story addition (see Plan A) was pushed out from the southeast corner of the nineteenth century extension and an open porch attached there. Renovation currently being undertaken has already removed these early twentieth century alterations. Current work has also included stripping the dilapidated asphalt siding to reveal the wood clapboards beneath. Clapboards have been replaced as needed.

Exterior trim is minimal and very simple. On the west entrance front the only embellishment is a simple fascia board with a surmounting eaves cornice which is carefully stopped, in profile, at each end just short of the corners of the house. Frugality, no doubt, accounts for the fact that there is no cornice on the rear of the building. Window openings on the front are placed directly beneath the fascia, and their plain board enframements and sills have no mouldings or other trim. The main doorway does, however, have a modest moulding or bevel at the outer edge of its frame. The exterior doors are not original. Some of the nineteenth century two-over-two-paned sash in the principal windows have been replaced with nine-over-nine-paned sash. On the back walls, two windows have been closed off within the past year (see Plan B) and a new window cut in beside an existing window to accommodate the new kitchen. The gambrel peak at the north end of the house has

(see continuation sheet #1)

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CONTINUATION SHEET 1 ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

one central window of normal size, lighting a second floor chamber, and is flanked by two smaller windows which formerly lighted two "crawl spaces" or storage areas within the lower angles of the gambrel; these spaces have been opened up during the current rehabilitation to provide a larger chamber.

When the present owner acquired the house, the internal arrangement was essentially that of the customary five-room plan dictated by a central chimney (see Plan A). There was a small entrance hall from which an enclosed, steep, and narrow stair angled up in front of the former chimney space. At either side were the two main front rooms, kitchen and parlor, while smaller rooms extended across the rear. As stoves were generally in use in the 1860s when the house was moved, no actual fireplaces were provided in the new brick chimney stack. However, the mantel in the northwest parlor was moved with the house.

This was a handsome mantel with bolection surround and Federal style half-colonettes on low plinths at either side supporting a frieze and a shelf with crisply moulded edging, probably added when the house was enlarged in the early 1800s. Above the mantel was a horizontal raised wooden panel of mid-to-late-eighteenth century type. This mantel was disassembled and narrowed for use with the newly built fireplace in the living room area in 1977. Directly above the parlor, in the principal second floor bedroom, the moulding trim of another fireplace surround survived the 1865 move. The current work has covered or removed this trim as well.

Wooden trim throughout the house was and is modest. Window and door enframements were slim boards with a narrow beaded edge; baseboards were plain; there were no wainscots, chair-rails, or cornice mouldings. Corner posts were cased, some with beaded corners. Most doors had four shallow panels, although one, from the entry to the southwest room on the first floor (since removed) had six raised panels. Nearly all doors had their original hardware, some retaining H-L hinges and leather washers. Most doorframes, doors, floorboards and window frames have been removed during current renovation work, but some doors and door frames may be re-used.

Within the last forty or fifty years some flimsy and easily removable partitions were installed in a few rooms on both floors for closet space and bathrooms; at the same time, apparently, the north

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CONTINUATION SHEET

2

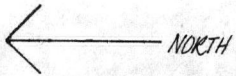
ITEM NUMBER

7

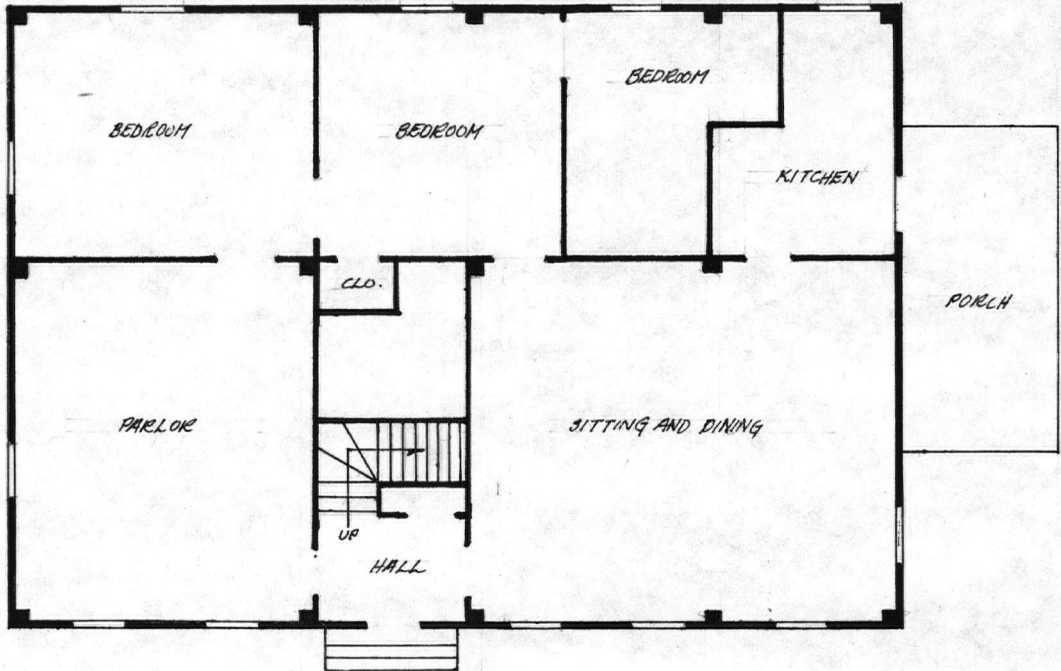
PAGE

3

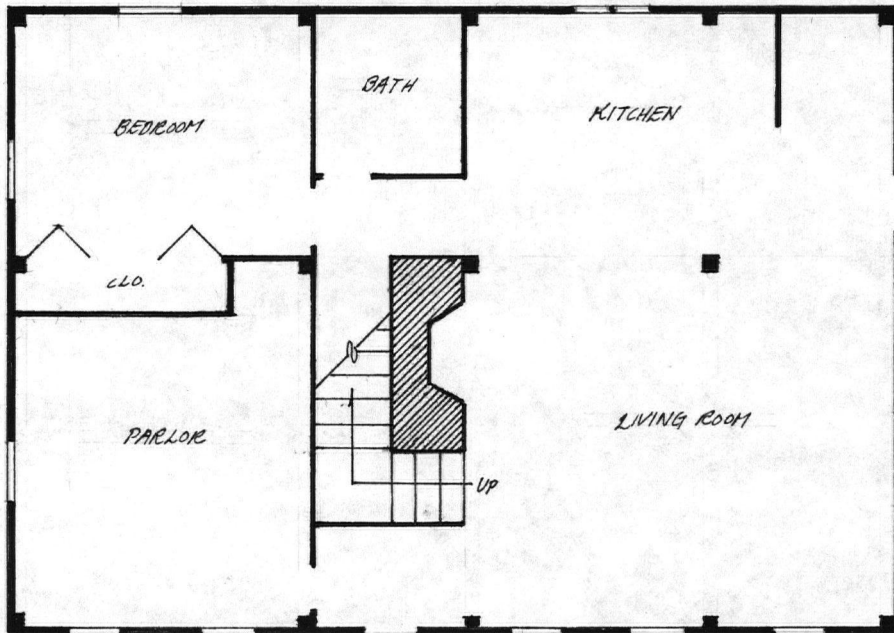
*MATTHEW LYNCH  
HOUSE  
SKETCH PLANS - NOT TO SCALE*



*PLAN A*



*PLAN B*



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CONTINUATION SHEET

2

ITEM NUMBER

7

PAGE

3

parlor doorway (on the east wall) was enlarged and fitted with a French door set in a nineteenth-century exterior door frame with sidelights. The entire frame and door were removed when the present owner relocated the eastern partition to provide closet space in the rear northeast room (see Plan B).

In renovating the house for family use, the present owner has rearranged the floor plan (compare Plans A and B) and replaced all the original lathe and plaster walls, interior and exterior, with sheet rock. The greatest changes have been in the entry hall, which has been enlarged by opening it vertically to the roof, by removing the partition and doorway between it and the kitchen to the south, and by removing the original staircase. A broader new staircase of soft pine, which takes two open runs up to the second floor, has been installed. The other major change has been the opening up of the first floor rooms in the southern half of the house into a large combined living room and kitchen (see Plan B).

Although the house was in generally dilapidated condition for a number of years and present renovation work has altered the interior plan, spatial arrangements, and detail, the exterior still reads as an eighteenth century house, despite window changes and the filling in of the southeast (rear) corner of the roofline.

# 8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Despite the fact that the Matthew Lynch House has been moved from its original location, it retains a high degree of historic significance for its immediate neighborhood and for the city as a whole. Its site history vividly illustrates the changing patterns of development in Providence and its current rehabilitation may well act as a catalyst for increased pride in and revitalization of the neighborhood within which it stands.

When it was first built, the Lynch house was one of the scattered, outlying farmhouses in the agricultural area west of the "Great Salt River," today, the Providence River. Commercial and urban residential development in Providence was confined to the east side of the river until after the Revolution. In the first half of the nineteenth century, the "West Side" developed rapidly as a residential and commercial area. By the time the Lynch house was moved, about 1865, it was out of place in its immediate surroundings, which had become a busy, sophisticated urban area, still primarily residential but increasingly used for civic and commercial purposes. The Lynch house is said to have been moved, probably by Matthew Lynch, from near the site of Richard Upjohn's Grace Church built in 1846.

The meadowed plateau on the southern edge of the city, to which the house was moved, was being platted and settled in the 1850s and 1860s by Irish immigrants, employed primarily in the nearby slaughterhouses. Anti-Irish sentiment was rampant and, as a result, the growing South Providence Irish community was commonly referred to as "Dogtown." Frequently, too, the only housing available to the Irish newcomers was the cast-off housing of the older native population. The Lynch house was one of several older houses moved into "Dogtown" at this time and is an interesting example of this phenomenon.

In the latter part of the nineteenth century, the open land surrounding "Dogtown" was gradually subdivided into house lots and farming was much reduced. Buildings for small industries replaced the slaughterhouses which had been erected in the Robinson Street-Prairie Avenue area in the 1860s, and the neighborhood became filled with rather closely-spaced, two-family houses and turn-of-the century "triple deckers" which



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CONTINUATION SHEET

3

ITEM NUMBER

8

PAGE 2

housed workers. The family of the Irish immigrant Matthew Lynch, who acquired the lot in 1863 and the house, shortly thereafter, occupied the house until 1937. The property thereafter changed hands several times and was purchased by Donald Bradley in 1954, who retained ownership until 1976.

In recent decades the neighborhood surrounding the Lynch house has suffered serious deterioration, becoming largely an area of tenements in absentee ownership and derelict structures of other kinds. Heavy demolition in the area was undertaken by the Federal Model Cities Program in the 1960s in an attempt to reverse urban blight and begin an upgrading trend. In 1972 the immediate area in which the Lynch house is located was designated for clearance and new construction of single-family houses, under the auspices of the Comstock Urban Renewal Project, undertaken and funded jointly by Model Cities and the City of Providence. Today, the completed Comstock subdivision of pre-fab, ranch style dwellings totally surrounds the Lynch house

Arrangements to relocate the Lynch house in the city's historic College Hill neighborhood were well underway when PACE (people Acting Through Community Effort) and the Urban League requested that the Providence Redevelopment Agency allow the house to remain on its present site because it had become for South Providence residents, not only a landmark, but also a symbol of their hope of revitalizing the neighborhood. As a result of this plea, the accepted developer for the relocation withdrew his application and the house was acquired by a new owner, Stanford Cameron, who, in his words "Knew someone had to fix it up" and is currently rehabilitating the structure for his own occupancy. It is the hope of the neighborhood that his efforts and their visible result may serve as an example and incentive to other owners nearby to reuse and care for the existing building stock in South Providence.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

4

ITEM NUMBER

9

PAGE

2

Young, Charles K.: "Old South Providence," in The Providence Evening Bulletin, September 28, 1932, p. 5.  
City records, directories and maps of Providence and Cranston, Rhode Island, 1824-1975.

Property

Lynch, Matthew, House

Providence

State

R.I.

Working Number

1.17.78.2242

TECHNICAL

Photos

5

Maps

1

CONTROL

OK 1.19.78

HISTORIAN

It's almost written as if someone doesn't want it listed - so clear are the descriptions of how integrity will be violated. We know almost nothing about historical associations. I'm impressed only by original attempt to save house by moving it again - and by community commitment.

Sheffy 1-24-78  
accept

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

I find much of the interior renovation which has been done or is in progress truly unfortunate. However on the basis of the basic exterior integrity & the case made for historical significance the prop. seems eligible since its exterior still clearly conveys a strong sense of the community's early history. Defer to Historian - Berke 1/23/78

ARCHEOLOGIST

Research it - development of community associations are well-presented - qualifying - assuming enough external integrity. See phone report

OTHER

HAER

Inventory \_\_\_\_\_

Review \_\_\_\_\_

MOVED 1865

~~BEING CONSIDERED FOR FUNDING~~ ~~REJECTED FOR FUNDING~~

REVIEW UNIT CHIEF  
BASIS FOR ACCEPTING: EXTERIOR INTEGRITY INTACT, OF GREAT IMPORTANCE TO COMMUNITY (REASON RB PASSED)  
REVIEW BOARD SAW IT AFTER ALTERATIONS.

ACCEPT  
LEBOUCHE  
1/31/78

BRANCH CHIEF

Hunt  
3-7-78

KEEPER

page 2/1/78

National Register Write-up

Send-back

Entered

MAR 8 1978

Federal Register Entry

4.4.78

Re-submit

INT:2106-74



120

MAR 8 1978

MATTHEW LYNCH HOUSE  
120 Robinson Street, Providence, <sup>County</sup> Rhode Island

Photographer: Warren Jagger  
Date of Photograph: April, 1977  
Negative: Rhode Island Historical  
Preservation Commission

JAN 17 1978

House from the northwest.

#1 85

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

MAR 8 1978

MATTHEW LYNCH HOUSE  
120 Robinson Street, Providence, <sup>County</sup> Rhode Island

Photographer: Warren Jagger  
Date of Photograph: April, 1977  
Negative: Rhode Island Historical  
Preservation Commission

JAN 17 1978

House from the south, showing various additions.

#2 *q5*



PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

MAR 8 1978

MATTHEW LYNCH HOUSE  
120 Robinson Street, (Providence, <sup>County</sup> Rhode Island)

Photographer: Warren Jagger  
Date of Photograph: April, 1977  
Negative: Rhode Island Historical  
Preservation Commission

Detail of original south exterior wall, covered  
by later half-gambrel addition and now by  
completed gambrel.

JAN 17 1978

#3 25

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

MAR 8 1978

MATTHEW LYNCH HOUSE  
120 Robinson Street, (Providence, Rhode Island <sup>county</sup>)

Photographer: Warren Jagger  
Date of Photograph: September, 1977  
Negative: Rhode Island Historical  
Preservation Commission

JAN 17 1978

House from the southeast.

#4 <sup>25</sup>



MAR 8 1978

**PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER**

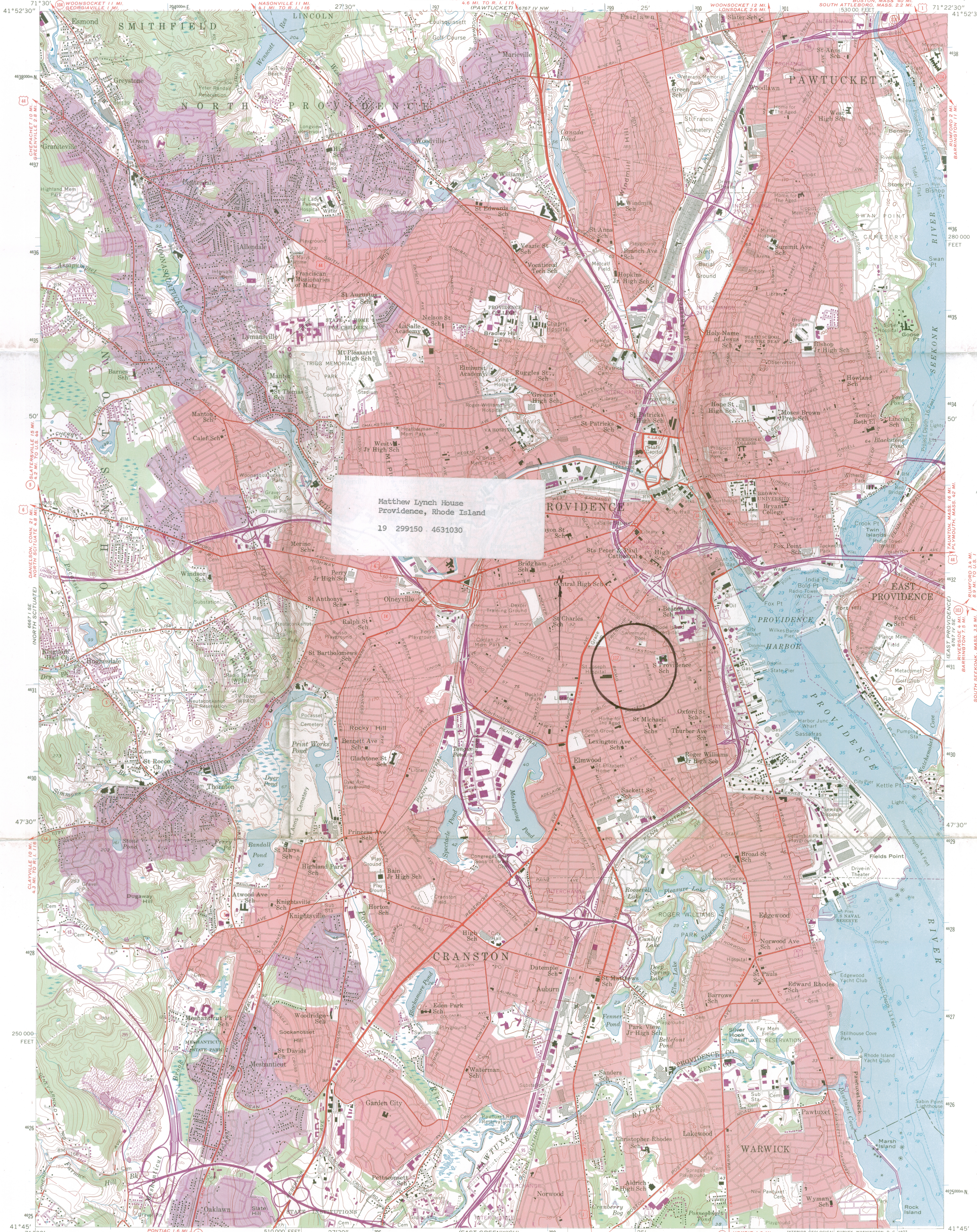
MATTHEW LYNCH HOUSE  
120 Robinson Street, (Providence <sup>County</sup>, Rhode Island

Photographer: Warren Jagger  
Date of Photograph: April, 1977  
Negative: Rhode Island Historical  
Preservation Commission

Mantel in northwest parlor.

JAN 17 1978

#5 85



Matthew Lynch House  
Providence, Rhode Island  
19 299150 4631030

19 4631030 N  
299150 E

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and USCE  
Culture and drainage in part compiled from aerial photographs taken 1955. Topography taken from 1:31 680 scale map of Providence 7.5 minute quadrangle, surveyed 1934-1935. Revised 1957  
Hydrography compiled from USC&GS charts 278 (1954) and 352 (1957)  
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum  
10,000-foot grid based on Rhode Island coordinate system  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 19, shown in blue  
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown  
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

SCALE 1:24 000  
CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET  
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL  
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER  
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER  
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 4.6 FEET  
UTM GRID AND 1970 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET  
THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

ROAD CLASSIFICATION  
Heavy-duty ——— Light-duty ———  
Medium-duty ——— Unimproved dirt ———  
U.S. Route ——— State Route ———  
Interstate Route ———  
Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs taken 1970. This information not field checked  
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas  
RECEIVED  
JAN 17 1978  
NATIONAL REGISTER  
PROVIDENCE, R.I.  
N4145—W7122.5/7.5  
1957  
PHOTOREVISED 1970  
AMS 6767 IV SW—SERIES V815  
MAR 8 1978



STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

HISTORICAL PRESERVATION COMMISSION  
Old State House  
150 Benefit Street  
Providence, R. I. 02903  
(401) 277-2678



January 11, 1978

Dr. William J. Murtagh, Keeper  
National Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
18th and C Streets, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Dr. Murtagh:

Enclosed are the completed nominations for the following Rhode Island properties:

John Hoxsie House, Off Route 112, Richmond  
Knightsville Meeting House, 67 Phenix Avenue, Cranston  
Matthew Lynch House, 120 Robinson Street, Providence  
Joseph Jeffrey House, Town House Road, Charlestown

The John Hoxsie House and the Joseph Jeffrey House are located in Washington County; the Matthew Lynch House and Knightsville Meeting House are located in Providence County; and all four properties are within Congressional District 2 represented by the Honorable Edward Beard. The owner of record of each property is indicated in section 4 of each nomination form.

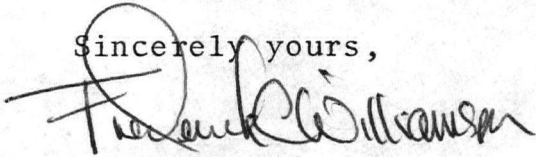
We would greatly appreciate a quick preliminary review of the eligibility of the Matthew Lynch House, the Knightsville Meeting House, and the Joseph Jeffrey House because their owners have submitted grant applications upon which the Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission will be deciding in the very near future.

Pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as State Historic Preservation Officer for the State of Rhode Island, I hereby nominate the John Hoxsie House,

Dr. William J. Murtagh -2- January 11, 1978

Knightsville Meeting House, the Matthew Lynch House,  
and the Joseph Jeffrey House to the National Register  
of Historic Places.

Sincerely yours,



Frederick C. Williamson  
State Historic Preservation Officer

FCW/mm

Enclosures



EAGLE-A

TROJAN BOND

25% COTTON FIBER USA

DATE  
1-30-78

TELEPHONE REPORT

TIME OF CALL  
AM  
PM

1. CALL  TO:  FROM (Name)

Susan Dwyer

2. ADDRESS (Tel. No. if needed)

3. SUBJECT, PROJECT NO., ETC.

Lynch House

4. DETAILS OF DISCUSSION

Staff was quite disturbed

They recognize that man has invaded interior of house.

→ House is a landmark in this slum neighborhood and it does retain ~~some~~ basic exterior integrity.

Reiner Board passed it as these grounds

State has denied grant request - and communicated their feelings to the award.

NAME OF PERSON PLACING/RECEIVING CALL

Shay

TITLE

OFFICE

ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE **RHODE ISLAND**

Date Entered **MAR 8 1978**

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
<b>Lynch, Matthew, House</b>	<b>Providence Providence County</b>
<b>Knightsville Meetinghouse</b>	<b>Cranston Providence County</b>
<b>Jeffrey, Joseph, House</b>	<b>Carolina vicinity Washington County</b>

Also Notified

**Hon. John H. Chafee  
Hon. Claiborne Pell  
Hon. Edward P. Beard**

**Regional Director, North Atlantic Region**

**State Historic Preservation Officer  
Mr. Frederick C. Williamson  
Director, Rhode Island Department  
of Community Affairs  
150 Washington Street  
Providence, Rhode Island 02903**

880

Mott/js

3/13/78

# NATIONAL REGISTER DATA SHEET

<b>1</b> NAME as it appears on federal register: Lynch, Matthew, House		<b>2</b> OTHER NAMES:		<b>3</b> date of entry: MAR 8 1978		<b>4</b> county code: 07	
<b>5</b> LOCATION street & number 120 Robinson St.		city / town Providence		vicinity of		state RI	
				county Providence		<b>6</b> NPS REGION: NA	
<b>7</b> OWNER <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE <input type="checkbox"/> STATE <input type="checkbox"/> MUNICIPAL <input type="checkbox"/> COUNTY <input type="checkbox"/> MULTIPLE <input type="checkbox"/> FEDERAL (agency name)						<b>8</b> ADMINISTRATOR:	
<b>9</b> EXISTING SURVEYS <input type="checkbox"/> HABS <input type="checkbox"/> HAER <input type="checkbox"/> NHL		<b>10</b> FUNDED? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		<b>11</b> CONGRESS. DISTRICT 2nd		<b>12</b> SOURCE of NOMINATION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> STATE <input type="checkbox"/> FEDERAL if state who prepared form?	
<b>13</b> WITHIN NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICT? <input type="checkbox"/> YES, NAME <input type="checkbox"/> NO		<b>14</b> WITHIN NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK? <input type="checkbox"/> YES, NAME <input type="checkbox"/> NO		<b>15</b> ACREAGE		<input type="checkbox"/> LOCAL <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE ORGANIZATION	
<b>16</b> CONDITION <input type="checkbox"/> excellent <input type="checkbox"/> good <input type="checkbox"/> fair		<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> ruins <input type="checkbox"/> unexposed <input type="checkbox"/> unexcavated		<input type="checkbox"/> altered <input type="checkbox"/> unaltered <input type="checkbox"/> reconstructed <input type="checkbox"/> excavated		<input type="checkbox"/> original site <input type="checkbox"/> moved <input type="checkbox"/> unknown	
				<b>17</b> features: INTERIOR <input type="checkbox"/> SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT-1 <input type="checkbox"/> NOT INTACT-0 <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN-4 <input type="checkbox"/> NOT APPLICABLE-7		EXTERIOR <input type="checkbox"/> SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT-2 <input type="checkbox"/> NOT INTACT-0 <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN-5 <input type="checkbox"/> NOT APPLICABLE-8	
						ENVIRONS <input type="checkbox"/> SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT-3 <input type="checkbox"/> NOT INTACT-0 <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN-6 <input type="checkbox"/> NOT APPLICABLE-9	
<b>18</b> ACCESS <input type="checkbox"/> YES-Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> YES-Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No Access <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown		<b>19</b> ADAPTIVE USE <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		<b>20</b> SAVED? <input type="checkbox"/> YES		IS PROPERTY A HISTORIC DISTRICT? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	
<b>21</b> AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE :		<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING-11		<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCH.-15		<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS / GOVT.-21	
<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-prehistoric-2		<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE-6		<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT-26		<input type="checkbox"/> LAW-16	
<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-historic-1		<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS-7		<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION-12		<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE-17	
<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE-3		<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION-8		<input type="checkbox"/> HEALTH-27		<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY-18	
<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE-4		<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS-9		<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY-13		<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC-19	
<input type="checkbox"/> ART-5		<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION-10		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION-14		<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY-20	
						<input type="checkbox"/> RECREATION-28	
						<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION-22	
						<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE-23	
						<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN-24	
						<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL / CULTURAL-30	
						<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION-25	
						<input type="checkbox"/> SETTLEMENT-29	
						<input type="checkbox"/> URBAN PLANNING-31	
						<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
						<b>22</b> CLAIMS: explain	
						'first' <input type="checkbox"/>	
						'oldest' <input type="checkbox"/>	
						'only' <input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>23</b> functions WHEN HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT: CURRENTLY:		<b>24</b> dates of initial construction: major alterations: historic events:		<b>25</b> ETHNIC GROUP ASSOCIATION			
<b>26</b> architectural style(s):		<b>27</b> architect:		<b>28</b> master builder:		<b>29</b> engineer:	
<b>30</b> landscape architect / garden designer:		<b>31</b> interior decorator:		<b>32</b> artist:		<b>33</b> artisan:	
						<b>34</b> builder/contractor:	
<b>35</b> NAMES give role & date PERSONAL:  EVENTS:  INSTITUTIONAL:							
<b>36</b> NATIONAL REGISTER WRITE-UP							