1-31-1980

The Landmarks of Federal Hill: "The Broadway Armory historic distinct"

Joseph R. Muratore

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.ric.edu/jm_newspaper_columns

Part of the Architectural History and Criticism Commons, Historic Preservation and Conservation Commons, Infrastructure Commons, Recreation, Parks and Tourism Administration Commons, Urban, Community and Regional Planning Commons, Urban Studies Commons, and the Urban Studies and Planning Commons

Recommended Citation

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Special Collections at Digital Commons @ RIC. It has been accepted for inclusion in Joseph Muratore Papers: Newspaper Columns by an authorized administrator of Digital Commons @ RIC. For more information, please contact digitalcommons@ric.edu.
The National Register of Historic Places is a record maintained by the National Park Service of the United States Department of the Interior, concerning properties significant in American history, architecture, archeology and culture, authorized by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as the official inventory of the cultural, historic resources of the nation.

It includes historic areas in the National Park System, National Historic Landmarks, Federal properties nominated by Federal agencies, and properties of State and local significance nominated by State and approved by the National Park Service.

It is an authoritative guide for Federal, State and local governments and private groups or individuals, where, identifying those properties which are worthy of preservation throughout the nation. Preservation of properties are protected from federally funded and licensed activities by a State and Federal review process.

The listing of real estate on the National Register is a prerequisite for eligibility for the “matching grant in aid programs” administered by the R.I. Historical Preservation Commission. We will dwell on these “grants in aid programs” in later articles.

The “Broadway Armony Historic District” was entered on equal amount. Borrowers also benefit from the free advice of restoration professionals serving as consultants with the Commission. Allowable work under this program includes exterior and interior restoration, insulation or upgrading of utility systems, architectural research, archeological research, structural repairs and insulation of protective systems.

New construction and modern landscaping are not allowable costs. To assure accurate restoration and high quality work, the borrower must engage an architect in developing plans and specifications and to supervise the project that is being worked on.

The Preservation Commission has the right of selecting all paint and morter colors. Due to the high standards of the National Park Service and the added cost of old building material and methods, this program sometimes increases the total cost of the improvement.

Applicants should obtain professional guidance for their projects as well as financial assistance whenever under that they have their matching funds. The National Register of Historic Places are protected from non-federal sources.

The Historical Preservation Commission has the right of selecting all paint and morter colors. Due to the high standards of the National Park Service and the added cost of old building material and methods, this program sometimes increases the total cost of the improvement.

Applications are accepted by the Preservation Commission during the months of February through September 15th each year. The applications are reviewed during October, and the fiscal decision on awards is usually made in November, after Rhode Island is notified of its annual amount for the Grant-in-Aid Program.

Existing properties are protected from non-federal sources.

The committee has the right of selecting all paint and morter colors. Due to the high standards of the National Park Service and the added cost of old building material and methods, this program sometimes increases the total cost of the improvement.

Applicants should obtain professional guidance for their projects as well as financial assistance whenever under that they have their matching funds. The National Register of Historic Places are protected from non-federal sources.

The Historical Preservation Commission has the right of selecting all paint and morter colors. Due to the high standards of the National Park Service and the added cost of old building material and methods, this program sometimes increases the total cost of the improvement.

Applications are accepted by the Preservation Commission during the months of February through September 15th each year. The applications are reviewed during October, and the fiscal decision on awards is usually made in November, after Rhode Island is notified of its annual amount for the Grant-in-Aid Program.

Existing properties are protected from non-federal sources.

The committee has the right of selecting all paint and morter colors. Due to the high standards of the National Park Service and the added cost of old building material and methods, this program sometimes increases the total cost of the improvement.

Applicants should obtain professional guidance for their projects as well as financial assistance whenever under that they have their matching funds. The National Register of Historic Places are protected from non-federal sources.

The Historical Preservation Commission has the right of selecting all paint and morter colors. Due to the high standards of the National Park Service and the added cost of old building material and methods, this program sometimes increases the total cost of the improvement.

Applications are accepted by the Preservation Commission during the months of February through September 15th each year. The applications are reviewed during October, and the fiscal decision on awards is usually made in November, after Rhode Island is notified of its annual amount for the Grant-in-Aid Program.

Existing properties are protected from non-federal sources.
engage the services of an architect with sufficient experience in restoration work to prepare plans and specifications and to supervise the project and improvements to be made. The function of the Commission's staff architect is to review project plans and specifications and to make periodic inspections of the project or the work as it progresses.

The contractor to do the work must be selected through a competitive bidding plan when the job totals $5,000 or more, and the applicant is required to accept the bid promising the best results at the most reasonable price.

During and after the work is completed, an easement designed to protect the property, after the work has been completed, and to ensure its continuing public benefit, must be signed by the owner. It requires the owner to maintain the building and grounds, allow the public to view the property at least twelve days a year, and make "no major visual or structural changes" without the prior approval of the Preservation Commission.

The interior of the building must be open to the public only if the grant is used for interior restoration. The period of the easement is determined by the amount of the federal grant.

(Continued on Page 21)

4 Brighton Street -- This home was built around 1890. It is a beautiful 2½ story small Queen Anne cottage, with a complex roof structure, including cross gable on the hip of roof with an extended salt box effect over the front porch. The detailing includes a patterned shingled exterior and decorated arches.

478 Broadway -- The J.B. Arnold Estate which was built around 1878. We have referred to this home in our previous articles. This is a magnificent 2½ story Late Victorian-Stick Style home, with a decked hip roof and a four-story hip roofed corner tower. The facade includes a Gothic portico, paired windows with drip moldings and Gothic hoods. Please note the detail for the strips outlining architectural divisions. This home was built for a wealthy gold and silver merchant whose factory and office were located at 236 Eddy Street in Providence.

36-38 Brighton Street -- The Frederick M. Ballou House which was built around 1869. This is a 2½ story Late Victorian mansard double house. It has excellent bracketed double front entrance. It was owned in 1869 by Frederick M. Ballou, a manufacturer, whose business was conducted at 34 North Main Street.

7 Cargill Street -- This residence was built around 1820. It is an excellent two-story Federal style home, with a hip roof and a monitor which has now been filled in. This is a very simple building, with original door frame, now missing. One of the few Federal style homes left in this area.

Photos by Vicario

LANDMARKS
(Continued from Page 18)

Applications for grants can only be made on forms provided by the Preservation Commission during the period of August 1st to September 15th annually. Applications will be mailed on August 1st to property owners who have expressed an interest in the grant program earlier in the year. Applications are also available from the Commission office at 150 Benefit Street, Providence, RI during the application period. Any further questions about the Grant-in-Aid Program should be directed to the Grants Administrator at 277-2678. However, readers having any questions of a general nature, not legal in nature, may write to me, c/o this newspaper. If the answer is of a general nature and will be of general interest to the public, it will be answered through this column, or directly to whoever makes the inquiry.

All inquiries must be signed in full, giving name, address, and zip code. To be continued.........

BIBLIOGRAPHY

National Register of Historic Places Inventory and Nomination for Providence, R.I. Broadway Armory Historic District, 1959