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R H O D E I S L A N D
B O U N D A R I E S

1636 - 1936



by

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to the State Planning Board*

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations

Published by the

Rhode Island Tercentenary Commission

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STATE PLANNING BOARD

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The text and maps are descriptive of the boundaries of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and of her counties and towns, as they have been developed from the first settlement by the English up to her tercentenary year, nineteen thirty-six. The information was gathered from numerous sources, among which are mentioned the following:

Rhode Island Colonial Records
Early Records of Providence
Rhode Island Historical Society Collections
G. W. Greene: Short History of Rhode Island
S. S. Rider: The Lands of Rhode Island
E. R. Potter: Early History of Narragansett
Report of Boundary Commissioners of Massachusetts and
Rhode Island
C. W. Bowen: The Boundary Disputes of Connecticut
Rhode Island Manual
Map of the Colony of Rhode Island, 1720, by John Mumford
Map of the State of Rhode Island, 1795, by Caleb Harris
Map of the State of Rhode Island, 1819, by M. M. Peabody
United States Geological Maps

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John Hutchins Cady

October 31, 1936

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RHODE ISLAND BOUNDARIES

• *Introduction* •

BEFORE Rhode Island was settled by the English in 1636, there dwelt upon her territories five tribes of Indians, as follows:

The Narragansetts, who occupied all but the southern part of Washington County, parts of Kent and Providence Counties, all of the islands in Narragansett Bay, and Block Island, and who dominated over the remainder of the state's territory.

The Nipmuks, who dwelt in the north-western portion.

The Wampanoags, whose stronghold was in Massachusetts but who also occupied the north-eastern part of Rhode Island.

The Niantics, who lived along the south shore.

The Pequots, a Connecticut tribe who dwelt also in the south-west corner of Rhode Island.

In the reign of Charles I of England there was enacted February 3, 1635, an "Eightfold Partition of Territory under the Great Council for New England," by which the lands of southern New England east of the Connecticut River were allotted to Edward Lord Gorges and the Marquis of Hamilton respectively, the dividing line between the former's territory on the west and the latter's lands on the east established as the Blackstone, Pawtucket and Seekonk Rivers and Narragansett Bay, the line running west of Prudence Island and between the islands of Conanicut and Rhode Island to the ocean.

1636 - 1659

PROVIDENCE was settled in 1636 by Roger Williams on land which he secured by verbal transfer from Canonicus and Miantonomi, chief sachems of the Narragansetts, and which was described as "the lands and meadows upon the two fresh rivers called Moshassuck and Woonasquatucket." In 1637 he obtained a formal deed for this territory by which the bounds were established "from the rivers and fields of Pawtucket, the great hill of Neutaconkanut on the north-west and the town of Mashapaug on the west, reaching to Pawtuxet River, as also the grass and meadows upon Pawtuxet River." This conveyance was confirmed by Miantonomi in 1639, further extending the bounds to include the territory "up the streams of Pawtucket and Pawtuxet without limits."

Miantonomi, about the year 1642, established more specific bounds for the 1637 deed, as follows: Sugar Loaf Hill, Bewit's Brow, Observation Rock, Absolute Swamp, Ox-ford, and Hipses Rock. Those bounds cannot now be accurately determined. Sugar Loaf Hill was doubtless north-west of Pawtucket, and possibly at Lonsdale; Bewit's Brow was somewhere on the west side of Moshassuck River; Observation Rock was probably in the town of Lincoln; Absolute Swamp may have been in Wanskuck; Ox-ford was probably on the Woonasquatucket River; and Hipses Rock was undoubtedly a high rock west of Neutaconkanut Hill. By a further conveyance on the part of Cojonoquant, successor to Miantonomi, in 1659, and by deeds to the town from certain other Indians, the territory of Providence was extended to include all of the present Providence County west of the Blackstone River, with the west bound "twenty miles west of Foxes Hill."

Portsmouth (as it was later named) was settled in 1638 by Anne Hutchinson and William Coddington, who purchased the island of Aquidneck (the name of which was changed in 1644 to Rhode Island) and laid the foundation of the new town at Pocasset, near the north end of the island. In 1639 another settlement was made at Newport, at the south end of the island, by seceders from Pocasset, the division line of which was established in 1640.

In 1642 Warwick was settled by Samuel Gorton who, with eleven companions, purchased Shawomet, the territory bounded on the east by the waters from Sowhomes Bay (Occupasspawtuxet Cove) to Shawhomet Neck (Warwick Neck), and extending westward twenty miles. In the same year John Greene purchased a tract at Occupasspawtuxet, north of the cove.

Roger Williams in 1643 obtained from the Earl of Warwick a charter to form the "Colony of Providence Plantations in Narragansett Bay in New England," which united the settlements of Providence, Portsmouth, Newport, and Shawomet (now Warwick). By the terms of this charter the lands were bounded "northward and north-east by the patent of the Massachusetts, east and south-east on Plymouth patent, south on the ocean, and on the west and north-west by the Indians called Narragansetts; the whole



1636 - 1659 (*continued*)

tract extending about twenty-five English miles into the Pequot River and country." The territory of the Plymouth patent, granted in 1729, included "one half of the river called Narragansetts;" in 1645 Rehoboth was incorporated as a part of that colony, including within its bounds the lands of the present Massachusetts towns of Rehoboth and Seekonk as well as East Providence and the eastern part of Pawtucket.

The General Assembly of Rhode Island was instituted in 1647, admitting Providence, Portsmouth, Newport, and Warwick under equal terms. In 1651 the colony was disrupted, Newport being governed by Coddington, and Providence and Warwick continuing as Providence Plantations. With the revoking of Coddington's Commission in 1654, however, the colony was reunited.

In addition to Aquidneck, other islands in Narragansett Bay were purchased from the Indians as follows: Prudence and Patience in 1637 by Roger Williams and John Winthrop; Hope, probably shortly after by Roger Williams; Gould in 1657 by Thomas Gould; Conanicut in 1657 by William Coddington and Benedict Arnold; Dutch, Goat and Coaster's Harbor in 1658 by Benedict Arnold; and Fox in 1659 by Randall Holden and Samuel Gorton.

The territory south of Warwick to the ocean was known as the Narragansett Country, and was claimed by both Rhode Island and Connecticut. A trading post was established at Cocumcussuc, on Narragansett Bay, in 1639; a tract known as Pettaquamscutt, extending to the ocean, was purchased in 1657, and Potowomut Neck, south of Greenwich Bay, and Nanequoxet, in North Kingstown, were purchased in 1659. To sustain Connecticut's claim, Humphrey Atherton and Governor John Winthrop of that colony purchased in 1659 two large and valuable tracts of land on the western shore of Narragansett Bay, located at Quidnesset (from Potowomut River to Wickford harbor in North Kingstown) and Namkook (Boston Neck, now a part of Narragansett) respectively.

The territory of the Rhode Island colony in 1659 included the towns of Providence, Warwick, Newport and Portsmouth; eight islands in addition to Rhode Island, in Narragansett Bay; and the Narragansett Country, the latter claimed also by Connecticut.



1659-1703

IN 1663 Charles II granted a new charter to "The Governor and Company of the English Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations in New England in America." The overlapping of the east and west bounds of the colony defined by this charter, upon those established by the Plymouth patent of 1629 and the Connecticut charter of 1662 respectively, caused disputes which continued for many years before adjustments were finally made.

Rhode Island lands were extended by her charter "eastwardly, three English miles to the east and north-east of Narragansett Bay into the mouth of the river which runneth towards the town of Providence, and from thence along the eastwardly side . . . of the said river (higher called by the name of Seekonk River), up to . . . Pawtucket Falls . . . and so from the said falls, in a straight line due north, until it meets with the . . . line of the Massachusetts colony." The Plymouth territory, under its patent, extended westerly to include "one-half of the River called Narragansetts," interpreted to mean Narragansett Bay. Included in the overlapping bounds were the present towns of Cumberland, Barrington, Warren, Bristol, Tiverton and Little Compton.

Rhode Island's charter established her western boundary at the Pawcatuck River "and so along the said river as the greater or middle stream thereof reaches or lies, up the country northward into the head thereof, and from thence by a straight line due north" to the Massachusetts line. Under Connecticut's Royal Charter of 1662, that colony was awarded lands extending easterly to include "forty leagues on the shore of the Narragansett River," by which was meant Narragansett Bay, according to her claim. Rhode Island on the other hand interpreted the "line due north" as starting from the point where the Pawcatuck River turns to the east, about two miles west of the present state boundary. A Board of Arbitrators in London in 1663 agreed that Pawcatuck River, "alias Narragansett River" should be the boundary line between Rhode Island and Connecticut, thereby awarding to Rhode Island the territory between Pawcatuck River and Narragansett Bay. This agreement was repudiated by the colony of Connecticut, who proceeded to establish a town at Wickford and appoint town officers there. While the controversy was under way the Commissioners of the King in 1665 appointed Conservators of the Peace in the disputed territory, previously known as the Narragansett Country, and named it King's Province. After continued disputes, a Board of Commissioners of the two colonies in 1703 upheld the decision made by the Arbitrators in 1663 and established the bounds as follows: "the middle channel of Pawcatuck river, alias Narragansett, as it extendith from the salt water upwards till it come to the mouth of Ashaway river where it falls into the said Pawcatuck river, and from thence to run a straight line till it meet with the south-west bounds or corner of Warwick grand purchase, which extends twenty miles due west from . . . the outmost point of . . . Warwick Neck,

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A Map of the State of RHODE ISLAND

showing TERRITORIAL BOUNDS For the Years 1659-1703

Prepared by the State Planning Board John H. Cady - Consultant 1936



CONNECTICUT

Twenty Mile Line 1659

State Boundary as defined by the Charter of 1663. (According to R.I. claim)

State Boundary Agreed upon by Commissioners of R.I. and Conn. 1703 Finally adjusted 1728

PROVIDENCE

COUNTY OF PROVIDENCE INCORPORATED 1703

EAST GREENWICH Called DEDFORD 1686-89 Inc. 1677

KINGSTOWN Called ROCHESTER 1686-89 Inc. 1674

KING'S PROVINCE Boundaries Established 1666

WESTERLY Called HAVERSHAM 1686-89 Inc. 1669

WESTERLY

ATTLEBORO GORE Disputed territory between Rhode Island and Massachusetts

Disputed Territory between Massachusetts and Rhode Island

Boundaries according to R.I. Charter of 1663

Purchased and occupied 1661 Admitted to Colony 1664



Part of Rhode Island County

ATLANTIC OCEAN





1659 - 1703 (*continued*)

to run upon a due north line till it meet with the south line of the Province of Massachusetts Bay in New England."

Following the agreement of the Board of Arbitrators in 1663 by which the lands of the Narragansett Country, or King's Province, were awarded to Rhode Island, three towns were established in that territory: Westerly in 1669, Kingstown in 1674, and East Greenwich in 1677. Their bounds were not at first definitely established; Westerly was the name given to the place formerly called Misquamicut adjoining the Pawcatuck River; Kingstown was established on Narragansett Bay "to obstruct the Connecticut colony from using jurisdiction there;" and East Greenwich was a ten-thousand-acre tract of land, five hundred acres of which (divided into fifty house lots) were "near the sea." The Westerly and Kingstown boundaries were established by the General Assembly in 1699, their combined areas extending from the East Greenwich line south to the sea, and from Narragansett Bay west to the Connecticut line, and the boundary between the two towns following the west line of the Pettaquamscutt Purchase "to the Great Pond (Worden) or river running out of it, thence by said river to the foot of Usquapaug River, thence northward with said river . . .". Thus Westerly included the present towns of Charlestown, Hopkinton and Richmond, and Kingstown included the present towns of North and South Kingstown, Exeter and Narragansett.

New Shoreham (Block Island), purchased in 1661 and admitted to the colony in 1664, was incorporated in 1672, as was Jamestown (Conanicut Island) in 1678.

Barrington and a part of Warren in 1667, Bristol in 1681, and Little Compton in 1682 were incorporated as towns in the Plymouth Colony; and in 1683 these and other towns became a part of Bristol County of that colony.

A "seven mile line" was established in Providence in 1660 to limit the division of the proprietors' lands westward, and was laid out from a point seven miles west of "Foxes Hill" (Fox Point) on a straight line, south to the Pawtuxet River and north to the Pawtucket (Blackstone) River. In 1697 the General Assembly fixed the south bounds of Providence at the Pawtuxet River.

In 1703 the Colony of Rhode Island was divided into two counties, named respectively "Rhode Island" and "Providence Plantations." The former included Rhode Island and the rest of the islands; Newport was the shire town and the other towns were Portsmouth, New Shoreham and Jamestown. The latter county included the mainland, with Providence the shire town and comprising also the towns of Warwick, Westerly, Kingstown and East Greenwich.



1703 - 1750

BY AN ACT of the General Assembly in 1723 Kingstown was divided into two towns called North Kingstown and South Kingstown respectively, the bounds extending in a westerly direction from Narragansett Bay, just south of the present Saunders-town, to the town line of Westerly north of the present village of Usquepaug.

The controversy attending the establishment of the west boundary of the state was terminated, after sixty-five years of quarreling, in 1728, when bounds were established by Commissioners as follows: a heap of stones was set at the south-west corner of the Warwick purchase (now Coventry), twenty miles due west from Warwick Neck; from that bound a line was carried north, seven degrees east, twenty-three miles and ten rods to the Massachusetts south line, and another line was carried south, eleven degrees twenty minutes west, fifteen miles and ninety rods into the mouth of Ashaway River where it falls into Pawcatuck River. Stone heaps forming boundary monuments were erected along the line.

The two original counties of the colony, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, were re-named Newport and Providence respectively in 1729. In that same year King's County was established by setting off from Providence County that part of the territory of King's Province extending south from East Greenwich, which included the towns of Westerly, North Kingstown, and South Kingstown, the latter named as the county town.

An act was passed in 1731 for erecting and incorporating the outlands of the town of Providence into three towns, including Glocester, Scituate and Smithfield, approximately equal in area. The north and south bound, separating Glocester and Scituate on the west from Smithfield and Providence on the east, was the "seven mile line," extending from Warwick northward to the Massachusetts colony, established in 1660; and the east and west bound, separating Glocester and Smithfield on the north from Scituate and Providence on the south, extended westward from the Blackstone River from a point one-half mile above the Pawtucket Falls to a monument erected on the seven mile line eight and one-half miles north of the Warwick line, and continued west six degrees thirty minutes north to the Connecticut line.

The state's eastern boundaries were fixed (for the time being) by Royal Commissioners in 1741 after disputes of seventy-eight years' duration, and were confirmed by the King and Council in 1746 as follows: "From a certain point where a meridian line passing through the Pawtucket Falls cuts the south boundary of the colony of Massachusetts Bay, south to Pawtucket Falls; then southerly along the eastward side of Seekonk river, and the river which runneth towards the town of Providence, to the south-west corner of Bullock's Neck; then north-east three miles; then along the aforesaid lines, running at three miles distance from the north-easternmost parts of the said bay, to the said bay, at or near Towoset Neck; then as the said bay runs to the southernmost part of

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A Map
of the State of
RHODE ISLAND
showing
TERRITORIAL
Bounds
for the Years
1703-1750
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CONNECTICUT

WESTERLY

ATLANTIC



Block Island
New Shoreham
Part of Newport County



1703 - 1750 (*continued*)

Shawomet Neck (Brayton Point), and then in a straight line to the aforesaid point opposite to the said neck; then east three miles, and then along the aforesaid lines, running at three miles distance from the easternmost parts of the said bay, to the sea."

By this designation of bounds, five towns were ceded to Rhode Island by Massachusetts: Cumberland, formerly known as the Attleboro Gore, and located on the east side of the Blackstone River, became a part of Providence County; Tiverton and Little Compton, both situated on the east side of Sakonnet River, became a part of Newport County; and Warren and Bristol together formed a new Bristol County, located west of Mount Hope Bay, with Bristol named as the county town.

Charlestown was separated from the eastern part of Westerly in 1738, the dividing line being the Wood and Pawcatuck rivers and a line down to the ocean at Quonochontaug Pond; in 1743 Exeter was taken from the western part of North Kingstown; and in 1747 Richmond was separated from that part of Charlestown north of the Pawcatuck River.

Warwick and East Greenwich were reduced in area in 1741 with the setting off of the towns of Coventry and West Greenwich, respectively, from their western territories. The Warwick-Coventry dividing line was run north seven degrees east, passing through the western part of "Coweset Farms," and the line between West and East Greenwich was established as the "westerly line of the old township." Those four towns, together with Potowomut Neck, were taken from Providence County and incorporated as Kent County in 1750 with East Greenwich as the county town.



1750-1806

BETWEEN 1754 and 1767 the town of Providence was further subdivided by the General Assembly. By an act of 1754 Cranston was set off from the south-westerly part of Providence, and the dividing line established as "a straight line from Hawkins Cove on Providence Bay or River, to a bend in Pocasset River, then to follow the river up to the Plainfield road, then by that road to the seven mile line." By an act of 1759 the town of Johnston was erected out of the westerly part of Providence, the dividing line commencing "on the southern bank of Woonasquatucket river, due north from the easternmost part of Solitary Hill, and runs thence due south to the northern line of Cranston. From the place of beginning the line north is the Woonasquatucket river." By an act of 1765 the town of North Providence was set off from Providence and the dividing line established from the southernmost point where the line of Johnston meets the Woonasquatucket river, thence bounding on that river "until it comes to the north-west corner of the town's land at the east end of a place called Forestack meadow;" thence to the middle of Mill Bridge, and thence due east to Seekonk River. The bounds east and north of "the north-east corner of the town's land east of Forestack meadow" were re-established to the advantage of Providence by an act of 1767 to run "to the north-west corner of the burying land (North Burial Ground); and then, easterly and southerly, by said burying ground until it comes to Harrington's lane (Rochambeau Avenue), then easterly, by the north side of said lane, till it meets with the south-west corner of the land of Joseph Olney; then crossing said lane, due south; then extending easterly, as said lane runs, bounding northerly by said lane until it comes to the dividing line between land of William Brown and Phineas Brown; and then by said line easterly, to Seekonk River." With the setting off of Cranston, Johnston and North Providence, the town of Providence was thereby, in 1767, reduced to an area of five and one-half square miles, which area was but one and one-half per cent of the original lands as confirmed in 1659.

In 1757 that portion of Westerly extending north and west of the Pawcatuck and Wood rivers was taken from that town and incorporated as the town of Hopkinton.

In 1770 that portion of Warren on the westerly side of the Warren River was taken from that town and incorporated as the town of Barrington.

Scituate was equally divided in 1781 and the western half incorporated as the town of Foster; and Glocester was equally divided in 1806, and its northern half incorporated as the town of Burrillville.

In 1776 the state was re-named "The State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations", and in 1781 the name "King's County" was changed to "Washington County".

MASSACHUSETTS

A Map of the State of RHODE ISLAND showing TERRITORIAL BOUNDS for the Years 1750-1806. Prepared by the State Planning Board John H. Cady, Consultant 1936.

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CONNECTICUT

MASSACHUSETTS

OCEAN

ATLANTIC



Part of Newport County



1806-1874

IN 1840 Commissioners of Connecticut and Rhode Island, having ascertained that the stone heaps marking the boundary monuments were somewhat effaced, proceeded to run a new line from "a rock near the mouth of Ashawage (Ashaway) River where it empties into Pawcatuck River" to "a stone heap upon a hill in the present jurisdiction line between Massachusetts and Rhode Island." Monuments were erected along this line at the following locations:

- (1) At a stone heap at the south-east corner of Voluntown, Connecticut.
- (2) At a stone heap at the south-west corner of West Greenwich, Rhode Island.
- (3) At the south-west corner of Coventry, Rhode Island.
- (4) At the north-west corner of Coventry, Rhode Island.
- (5) At the north-east corner of Sterling, Connecticut.
- (6) At the south-west corner of Glocester, Rhode Island.
- (7) At the south-east corner of Thompson, Connecticut.
- (8) At the south-west corner of Burrillville, Rhode Island.

In 1847 Commissioners of Massachusetts and Rhode Island ascertained, established and marked by stone monuments the boundaries between the two states in ten portions as follows:

- (1) From the north-west corner of Rhode Island on the Connecticut line (latitude $42^{\circ} 00' 29''$ longitude $71^{\circ} 48' 18''$) easterly in a straight line 21.512 miles to Burnt Swamp Corner in Wrentham (latitude $42^{\circ} 01' 08''$ longitude $71^{\circ} 23' 13''$).
- (2) Thence due south to the center of the Blackstone River about six rods east of the bridge at Central Falls.
- (3) Thence following the rivers southerly, generally on the east banks, to Bullock's Neck (latitude $41^{\circ} 44' 42''$ longitude $71^{\circ} 21' 54''$).
- (4) Thence to Monroe's Corner (latitude $41^{\circ} 46' 34''$ longitude $71^{\circ} 19' 23''$).
- (5) Thence to near King's Rock on the Birch Swamp Farm (latitude $41^{\circ} 45' 08''$ longitude $71^{\circ} 15' 58''$).
- (6) Thence to Touisset (latitude $41^{\circ} 42' 45''$ longitude $71^{\circ} 13' 54''$).
- (7) Thence across Mount Hope Bay in a direct line to the shore at the Fall River-Tiverton line.
- (8) Thence to Ralph's Neck (latitude $41^{\circ} 41' 56''$ longitude $71^{\circ} 06' 34''$).
- (9) Thence to Sanford's Bound (latitude $41^{\circ} 35' 27''$ longitude $71^{\circ} 08' 13''$).
- (10) Thence to Peaked Rock, near the ocean (latitude $41^{\circ} 29' 58''$ longitude $71^{\circ} 07' 34''$).

By an exchange of territory in 1862, the boundary dispute between Rhode Island and Massachusetts, which had been carried on for two hundred years, was terminated. A part of what is now Fall River, which had been taken from Tiverton in 1856, was ceded

1806 - 1874 (*continued*)

to Massachusetts, and in return there were annexed to Rhode Island the westerly part of Seekonk which was incorporated as East Providence, and the town of Pawtucket, the bounds between those towns and Massachusetts following the general line of the Runnins and Ten Mile Rivers. Pawtucket was farther extended in area in 1874 by annexing a portion of North Providence on the west side of the Blackstone River.

Providence, having received a city charter in 1832, re-annexed a portion of the town of Cranston in 1868, which extended its bounds southward from the old line (which ran from the north end of Benedict Pond easterly to the Rhode Island Hospital property) as follows: starting about five hundred feet west of Benedict Pond, following the curve of the railroad property to Cranston Street, thence southerly by Fenner Avenue (now Niantic Avenue) to the New London Turnpike (now Reservoir Avenue), and easterly by what are now Sinclair Avenue and Montgomery Avenue to the north end of the present Edgewood Beach reservation. A further re-annexation of about forty acres from Cranston was effected in 1873 to provide additional land for Roger Williams Park, including Crystal Lake.

In 1873 and 1874 portions of North Providence were re-annexed to the northern part of Providence. The new bounds followed the Woonasquatucket River north-west from Olneyville to Manton Pond, then ran north-east to where is now Woodward Road at a point one-half mile north of Wanskuck Pond, then east to Smithfield Avenue at Cemetery Street where it followed Cemetery Street to the railroad, and then ran east to the Seekonk River north of Swan Point Cemetery.

Woonsocket was established in 1867 by taking land from Cumberland on the north and east banks of the Blackstone River, and was extended in 1871 by the acquisition of lands from Smithfield on the opposite side of the river. In that same year territory was taken from Smithfield to form the towns of North Smithfield on the north, and Lincoln on the east.



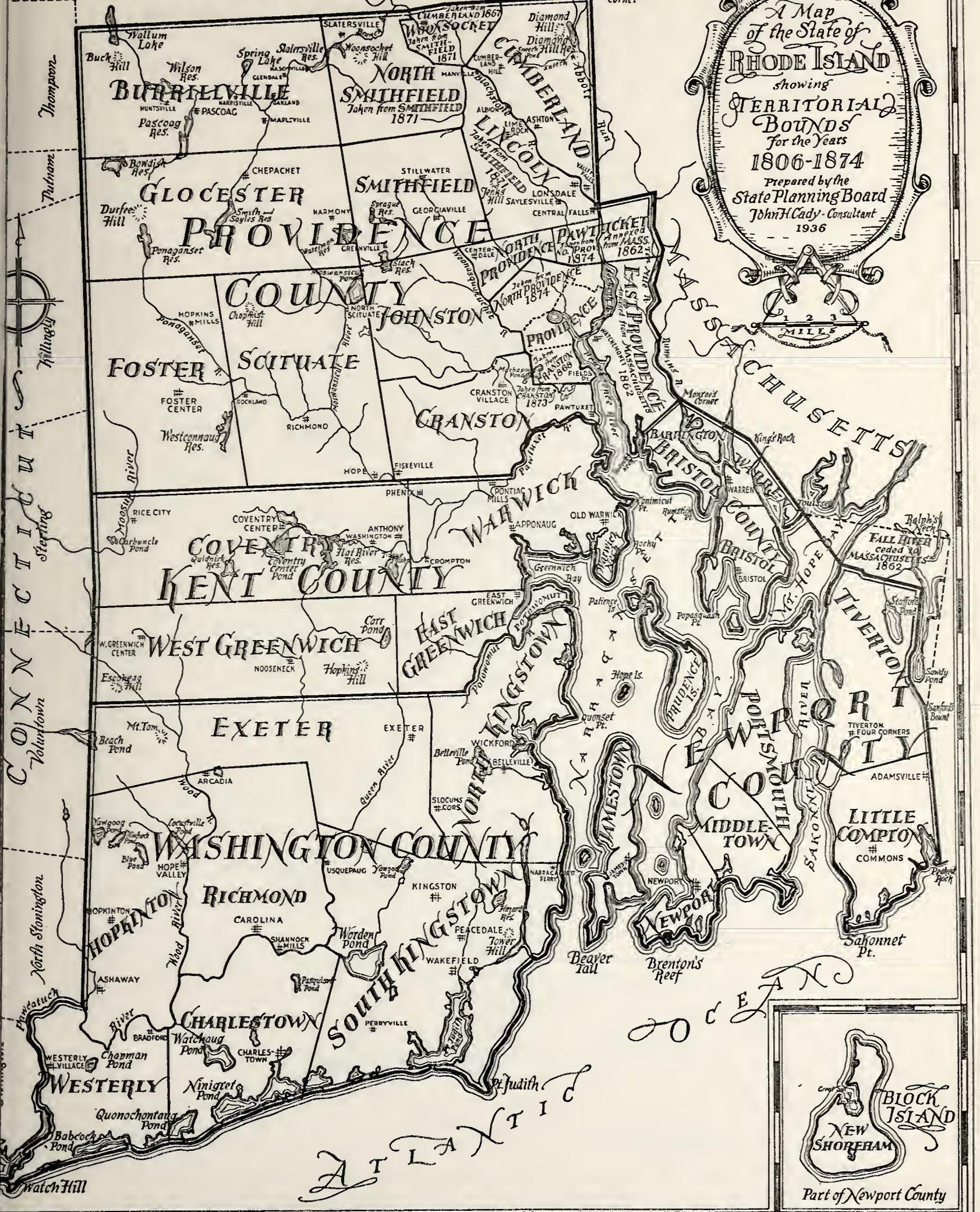
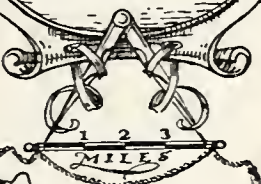
MASSACHUSETTS

Burnt Swamp Corner

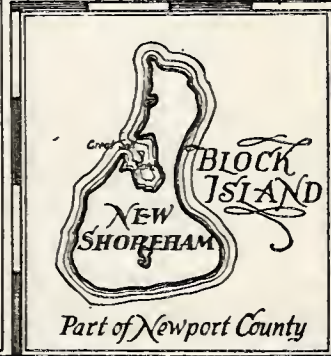
A Map of the State of RHODE ISLAND

showing TERRITORIAL BOUNDS For the Years 1806-1874

Prepared by the State Planning Board John H. Cady - Consultant 1936



Thompson
Tutnam
Hillingly
Sterling
Voluntown
North Stonington
Pondatuck



ATLANTIC



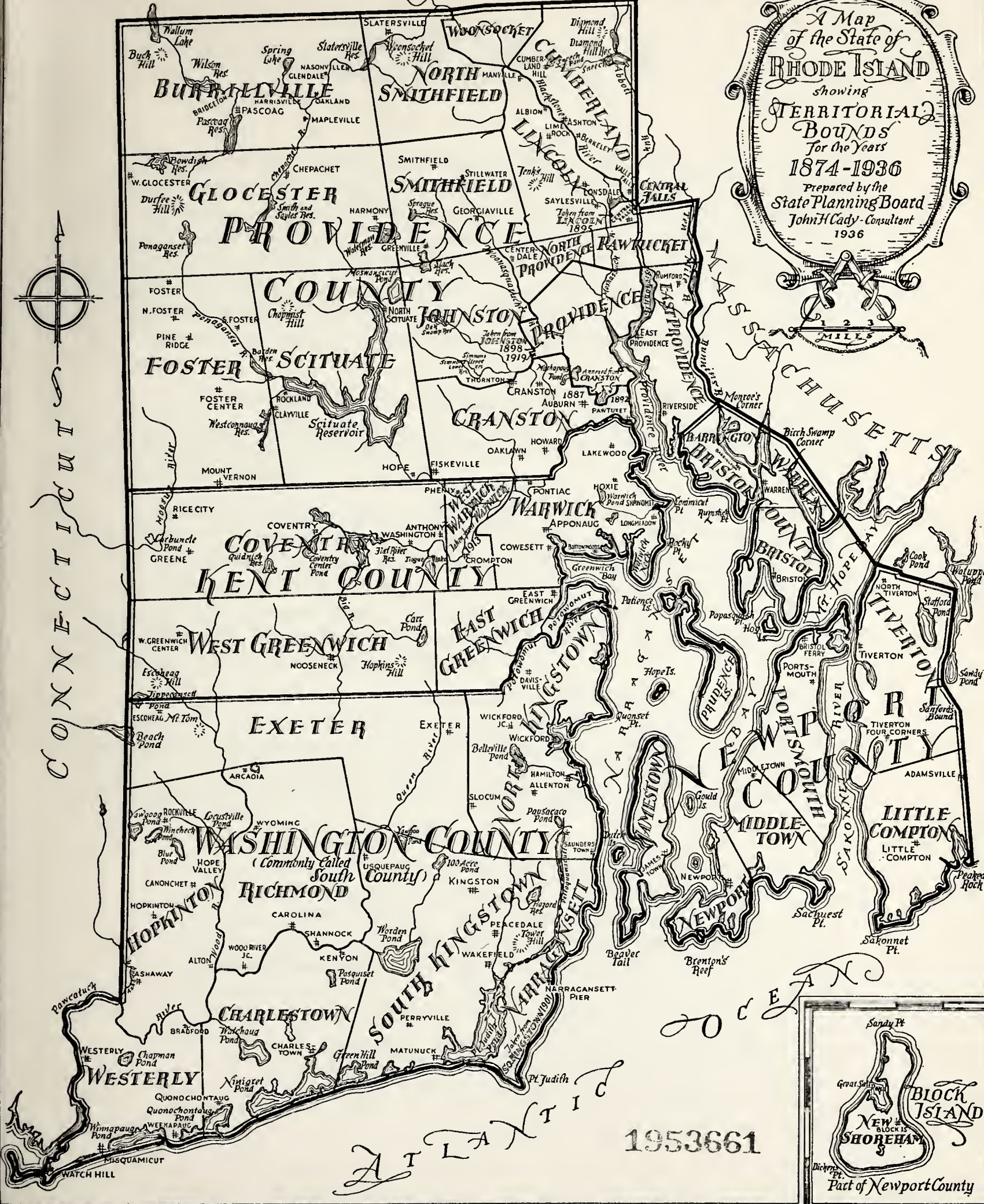
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Burnt Swamp Corner

A Map of the State of RHODE ISLAND showing TERRITORIAL BOUNDS For the Years 1874-1936 Prepared by the State Planning Board John H. Cady - Consultant 1936



CONNECTICUT



1953661

ATLANTIC

Block Island
NEW SHOREHAM
Part of Newport County



1874-1936

PROVIDENCE re-annexed about three hundred additional acres from Cranston in 1887 and 1892 for extensions to Roger Williams Park, including Cunliff Pond and adjoining shores as far south as Park Avenue. In 1898 a portion of Johnston was re-annexed to the western part of Providence. The new bounds extended westerly from Benedict Pond to the bend in the Pocasset River north-westerly to slightly west of Killingly Street, and thence easterly to the Woonasquatucket River. In 1919 Providence re-annexed from Johnston about forty-five acres south-west of Neutaconkanut Hill. Those re-annexations brought the territory of Providence to its present size of 18.91 square miles.

Central Falls was taken from the southern part of Lincoln in 1895; Narragansett was set off from South Kingstown in 1901, the dividing line extending through Point Judith Pond and along the Pettaquamscutt River; and West Warwick was taken from the western part of Warwick in 1913.

The northern and eastern boundaries of the state were surveyed and mapped by Commissioners of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, the former in 1883, and the latter in 1897. The northern boundary, extending a distance of 21.5 miles from Burnt Swamp Corner westerly to the intersection of Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, was marked by sixty-seven monuments; and the eastern boundary, extending a distance of 45.8 miles from Burnt Swamp Corner to high water at the Atlantic Ocean, was marked by one hundred and thirty-eight monuments.

A perambulation of the above boundaries was made jointly by Boundary Line Commissioners of Massachusetts and Rhode Island in November, 1935. In a report made by the Secretary of the Rhode Island Boundary Commission following the completion of the perambulation a statement was made as follows: "as the line now stands, all the bounds appear to be properly set to the satisfaction of the representatives of both states."

(A survey of the Connecticut-Rhode Island boundary, sponsored by the State of Connecticut, in co-operation with the Rhode Island Boundary Commission, is under way as this book goes to press. It is the first complete survey of the line between the two states since the one carried out in the year 1840.)



STATE BOUNDARIES, 1936

WESTERN BOUNDARY. Starting at a point in Long Island Sound (latitude $41^{\circ} 18' 15''$ longitude $71^{\circ} 54' 26''$) where the bounds of New York, Connecticut and Rhode Island intersect, the line runs north approximately $19^{\circ} 45'$ east two miles to a point at the mouth of Little Narragansett Bay (latitude $41^{\circ} 19' 51''$ longitude $71^{\circ} 53' 43''$); then south approximately $61^{\circ} 30'$ east to the mouth of Pawcatuck River; then following the center of that river in a general northerly direction to the mouth of the Ashaway River; then north approximately $2^{\circ} 15'$ east to the west end of the boundary between the towns of Coventry and West Greenwich (latitude $41^{\circ} 39' 36''$ longitude $71^{\circ} 47' 14''$); then north approximately $1^{\circ} 45'$ west to the intersection of the south line of Massachusetts (latitude $42^{\circ} 00' 30''$ longitude $71^{\circ} 48' 18''$).

NORTHERN BOUNDARY. Starting from the last mentioned bound, where Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island intersect, the line runs north $86^{\circ} 02'$ east to the west shore of Wallum Lake; then north $88^{\circ} 15'$ east to a bound stone near the east bank of the Blackstone River; then north $84^{\circ} 18'$ east to a bound stone east of the Woonsocket-Bellingham road; then north $88^{\circ} 54'$ east to Burnt Swamp Corner (latitude $42^{\circ} 01' 08''$ longitude $71^{\circ} 22' 55''$), this being the north-east corner of the state.

EASTERN BOUNDARY. Starting from the last mentioned bound, the line runs south to a point on the east bank of the Blackstone River (latitude $41^{\circ} 53' 37''$ longitude $71^{\circ} 22' 55''$); then north $81^{\circ} 00'$ east to a point on the bank of Ten Mile River; then following a course east of that river in a series of straight lines, in a general southerly direction, to the Providence-Taunton Pike (latitude $41^{\circ} 49' 24''$ longitude $71^{\circ} 20' 53''$); then south $22^{\circ} 40'$ east to the center of Runnins River (latitude $41^{\circ} 48' 31''$ longitude $71^{\circ} 20' 23''$); then following the center of that river, in a general southerly direction, to a bound stone (latitude $41^{\circ} 46' 51''$ longitude $71^{\circ} 19' 44''$); then south $60^{\circ} 28'$ east to Monroe's Corner at the east end of the East Providence-Barrington line (latitude $41^{\circ} 46' 34''$ longitude $71^{\circ} 19' 06''$); continuing along that same line to a bound stone at Birch Swamp Corner between the Warren and Kickamuit Rivers (latitude $41^{\circ} 45' 08''$ longitude $71^{\circ} 15' 42''$); then south $32^{\circ} 29'$ east to the east shore of Mount Hope Bay (latitude $41^{\circ} 40' 31''$ longitude $71^{\circ} 11' 46''$); then south $76^{\circ} 19'$ east to the south shore of Cook Pond (latitude $41^{\circ} 40' 18''$ longitude $71^{\circ} 10' 35''$); then south $4^{\circ} 27'$ west about one-quarter mile, following the center of Eight Rod Road; then south $76^{\circ} 27'$ east to the shore of Watuppa Pond (latitude $41^{\circ} 39' 38''$ longitude $71^{\circ} 07' 59''$); then following the west shore of Watuppa and Sawdy ponds in a series of straight lines, in a general southerly direction to the lower end of Sawdy Pond; then south $26^{\circ} 53'$ east to Sanford's Bound (latitude $41^{\circ} 35' 38''$ longitude $71^{\circ} 07' 56''$); then south $5^{\circ} 14'$ east to Peaked Rock, near the ocean, continuing on the same line one marine league from high water mark into the ocean.

SOUTHERN BOUNDARY. Starting from the last mentioned bound, the line runs in a general westerly direction one marine league distant from the coast line to a point south of Napatree point (latitude $41^{\circ} 15' 18''$ longitude $71^{\circ} 53' 08''$); then north $19^{\circ} 45'$ west to the point of beginning.

BLOCK ISLAND (between latitudes $41^{\circ} 08' 48''$ and $41^{\circ} 13' 57''$, and longitudes $71^{\circ} 32' 40''$ and $71^{\circ} 36' 48''$), together with that part of the ocean extending one marine league from its shores, is also included within the territorial bounds of the state.



PRESENT AREA OF THE STATE

FOR THE PURPOSE of computing the area of the state, its territory is divided as follows: (1) land areas, and (2) tide water areas.

The land areas comprise the aggregate territorial limits of the thirty-nine municipalities; they coincide with the aggregate land areas of the five counties.

The tide water areas include all of the waters of Narragansett Bay, Mount Hope Bay (west of the Massachusetts Boundary), Providence Harbor, Seekonk River, Warren River, Barrington River, Kickamuit River, Sakonnet River, the salt ponds along the south shore, one-half of the waters of Little Narragansett Bay and Pawcatuck River where they separate Connecticut from Rhode Island, and a strip of ocean one marine league (three miles) wide extending from the Connecticut to the Massachusetts boundary and encircling Block Island.

Computed on the above basis the areas of the towns, the counties, and the whole state are as follows:

	CITIES & TOWNS		COUNTIES	
	<i>Year est.</i>	<i>Area in sq. mi.</i>	<i>Year inc.</i>	<i>Area in sq. mi.</i>
BRISTOL COUNTY				
Barrington	1770	8.46		
Bristol, including Hog Island.....	1747	9.89		
Warren	1747	6.56		
COUNTY TOTAL			1747	24.91
KENT COUNTY				
Coventry	1741	62.87		
East Greenwich	1677	16.07		
Warwick, including Greene Island.....	1642	36.26		
West Greenwich	1741	51.47		
West Warwick	1913	8.18		
COUNTY TOTAL			1750	174.85
NEWPORT COUNTY				
Jamestown (Conanicut Island), including Dutch and Gould Islands	1678	9.76		
Little Compton	1747	21.94		
Middletown.....	1743	13.45		
Newport, including Coaster's Harbor, Rose, and Goat Islands	1639	7.94		
New Shoreham (Block Island)	1672	10.95		
Portsmouth, including Prudence, Patience, Hope, and Dyer Islands	1638	23.84		
Tiverton	1747	31.43		
COUNTY TOTAL			1703	119.31

RHODE ISLAND BOUNDARIES

PROVIDENCE COUNTY	CITIES & TOWNS		COUNTIES	
	<i>Year est.</i>	<i>Area in sq. mi.</i>	<i>Year inc.</i>	<i>Area in sq. mi.</i>
Burrillville	1806	57.59		
Central Falls	1895	1.32		
Cranston	1754	28.20		
Cumberland	1747	28.64		
East Providence	1862	13.85		
Foster	1781	52.15		
Glocester	1731	56.51		
Johnston	1759	25.09		
Lincoln	1871	19.36		
North Providence	1765	5.90		
North Smithfield	1871	25.38		
Pawtucket	1862	8.68		
Providence	1636	18.91		
Scituate	1731	55.28		
Smithfield	1731	27.60		
Woonsocket	1867	8.00		
COUNTY TOTAL			1703	432.46
WASHINGTON COUNTY				
Charlestown	1738	38.46		
Exeter	1743	59.21		
Hopkinton	1757	44.08		
Narragansett	1901	14.42		
North Kingstown, including Cornelius, Fox, and Rabbit Islands	1674	44.15		
Richmond	1747	41.82		
South Kingstown	1723	61.17		
Westerly	1669	29.16		
COUNTY TOTAL			1729	332.47
TOTAL LAND AREA (72.4%)				1084.00
TOTAL TIDE WATER AREA (27.6%)				413.39
TOTAL STATE AREA				1497.39



