

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 91000025

Date Listed: 01/31/91

South Central Falls
Historic District
Property Name

Providence
County

RI
State

Central Falls MRA
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

sa *Boyd L. Savage*
Signature of the Keeper

1-31-91
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

8. Statement of Significance: Period of Significance

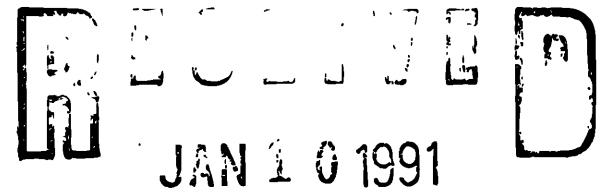
The intended period of significance for the district is c.1840-1920 which relates to the continuum of the community's historic and architectural residential development concomitant with Central Falls' growth as a regional industrial center in the textile and metals trades. The 1850 date was inadvertently entered as the beginning of the period of significance.

This information was confirmed with Pam Kennedy, RISHPO, by telephone on the date of listing.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without attachment)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

1. Name of Property

historic name: South Central Falls Historic District

other name/site number: _____

2. Location

street & number: Roughly bounded by Central Falls-Pawtucket boundary, Rand, Summit, Dexter and Broad Streets

not for publication: N/A

city/town: Central Falls vicinity: N/A

state: RI county: Providence code: 007 zip code: 02863

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: private, public-local

Category of Property: district

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>377</u>	<u>18</u>	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>377</u>	<u>18</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 2

Name of related multiple property listing: Central Falls Multiple Resource Area Nomination

Property name South Central Falls Historic District

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this x nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property x meets does not meet the National Register Criteria.

 See continuation sheet.

Edward Sanderson
Signature of certifying official

1/4/1991
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

 See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register

Billy J. Savoy 1-31-91

 other (explain):

for Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic: DOMESTIC
EDUCATION
RELIGION
INDUSTRY

Current: DOMESTIC
EDUCATION
RELIGION
INDUSTRY

Sub: single family, multiple dwell
school, library
church
manufacturing facility

Sub: single dwell., multiple dwell
library,
church
manufacturing facility

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7. Description

Architectural Classification:

MID-19TH CENTURY/Greek Revival
LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate, Second Empire,
Queen Anne, Stick/Eastlake, Shingle
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY/Colonial Revival

Other Description: _____

Materials: foundation brick roof asphalt
walls wood/clapboard other _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

X See continuation sheet.

8. Statement of Significance

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

Applicable National Register Criteria: A & C

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): A

Areas of Significance: ARCHITECTURE
COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

Period(s) of Significance: 1850-1920 _____

Significant Dates: N/A _____

Significant Person(s): N/A

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Architect/Builder: N/A

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

X See continuation sheet.

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Description

The South Central Falls Historic District is a densely settled, urban neighborhood of approximately 55 acres, located in the south-central area of the City of Central Falls, Rhode Island.

Central Falls is bound by the Blackstone River and Valley Falls Pond on the north and east, the town of Lincoln on the west and the City of Pawtucket on the south. Lying six miles north of the City of Providence, Central Falls occupies a 1.3 square mile plot of land. Topographically, the City has a generally flat, outwash terrain except for the steep banks of the Blackstone River and bedrock outcroppings visible at several points. Soils in the City are generally gravelly and rocky, with little topsoil above the bedrock level, and not well suited to agriculture.

The South Central Falls Historic District itself is situated at the southern edge of the City, on the flat land above the Blackstone River, and abuts the border with the City of Pawtucket. Defined by Broad Street on the east, this primarily residential district extends to Jenks Park and Rand Street on the north, Dexter Street on the west and the Pawtucket-Central Falls line on the south. The district is bordered by thickly settled residential areas to the north and south and commercial areas to the east and west. The neighborhood to the north of the district is primarily two- and three-family housing of similar age to those in the district, but of somewhat diminished historical integrity. To the south, in Pawtucket, the area is composed of single- and two-family dwellings.

The scale of the district's buildings is generally uniform. No building is higher than four stories; most are two or three stories. Residential dwellings include a few architecturally elaborate single-family houses; more modest vernacular cottages and houses; worker duplexes and tenements; two-family houses, and triple-deckers. Secondary structures, mostly wood-frame or masonry garages and carriage houses are scattered throughout the district.

The district also contains several manufacturing, civic and institutional buildings, including two schools, three churches, a library and a mill. There are no commercial structures located in this district. Most of the buildings in the South Central Falls Historic District, including a former school and a former church, currently serve residential uses.

Almost all of the district's residential buildings are of wood-frame construction, built on raised brick or granite foundations. Most

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residences can be categorized as one of several house types that were built for Central Falls' growing population in the later nineteenth century. Types are categorized by the number of living units, as one-, two-, or multiple-family dwellings. These types can be further examined as vernacular interpretations of the Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival architectural styles. Institutional and civic buildings range from a wood-frame Queen Anne vernacular church, a stone church in the Gothic Revival style, schools in the Italianate and Queen Anne modes as well as a library in the Classical Revival style.

First developed with a few large estates and more modest single-family dwellings in the 1850s and 60s, South Central Falls remained an area of dispersed development through the early 19th century. The major development of the area took place in the period from 1860-1910, paralleling Central Falls' growth as a manufacturing center. Most construction in the district was complete by 1920. The area has evolved from a community at the periphery of a small industrial city to an urban neighborhood.

As is typical of Central Falls, there are few open spaces in the South Central Falls Historic District. A few vacant lots do exist where there have been demolitions and fires (see below).

The district includes 395 buildings, of which 377 contribute to its architectural and historical character. Post-1920 buildings are limited in number in the South Central Falls Historic District--intense development had used most available land by ca. 1910 and the area experienced economic decline in the years following 1929. Most post-1920s construction consists of garages built at the rear of house lots (Photo #13).

The South Central Falls Historic District includes two individually listed National Register properties: the Central Street School (1881, 379 Central Street), the Samuel B. Conant House (1895, 104 Clay Street). Both properties were listed in the Multiple Resource Listing for Central Falls in 1979.

Residential Buildings

Early development in the South Central Falls Historic District is centered in the southeast portion of the district on the eastern portions of Central, Clay and Cross Streets where they intersect Broad Street, and in the north central portion along Rand, Washington and Illinois Streets. Broad Street was then the Valley Falls Turnpike, and carried substantial

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traffic through the area, making residential and commercial development logical. The earliest houses extant in the district date from the period of 1850-1860, when the district was an outlying portion of the development core along High Street and Roosevelt Avenue.

The earliest dwellings in the area are largely single family houses, which reflect the growth pattern of the period from 1850-1870, with a few two-family house types appearing somewhat later. One of these early types is a gable front, single-family dwelling. It was constructed in the period between 1850 and 1870 and was loosely derived from the Greek Revival style in form. It is a one-and-one-half-story cottage with the gable end to the street and was built as a single-family residence. Houses of this type had a three-bay facade and a side-hall plan.

Architectural distinctions of these houses include: six-over-six glazed window panes, window crowns, door surrounds with sidelights and engaged pilasters, simple undecorated returns in the gables, corner boards and a wide entablature.

Wood clapboards were commonly used for exterior siding, with slate as the usual roofing material. Chimneys were almost always constructed of brick, and the foundations were also usually constructed with brick or sometimes fieldstone.

Although earlier houses of this type show some evidence of the Greek Revival, later complexes show Italianate details: ornate door hoods and double brackets added to the cornices and gables. Examples of the this type are located in the area of Rand and Washington Streets. The houses at 48 Rand Street, 80 Rand Street, and 35 Washington Street are examples.

A second type is a flank-gable, five-bay, single-family house with a central hall plan. Houses of this type were constructed between 1850 and 1870. Loosely derived from the Greek Revival these houses are one-and-one-half-story, flank-gabled, single-family residences, generally five bays wide with a central hall plan, and a small portico entrance.

Often supported by simple Doric columns, the entrance portico is the focal point of the house. Typically, the front doors are solid; light was allowed into the center hall by sidelights around the door, usually incorporated into the door surround. Other architectural distinctions include six-over-six window panes and small friezeband windows, which introduced additional light into the upper story rooms. Simple crowns, undecorated sharp returns in the gables, corner boards and a wide entablature are characteristic.

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Wooden clapboards were the most common material for the siding; slate was the usual roofing material. Chimneys were constructed of brick, as were the foundations. An intact example of this type is located at 189 Central Street (c. 1850), which has corner boards, a wide entablature, six-over-six-paned windows, and a columned entrance portico.

This dwelling type also commonly appears later with Italianate detailing: ornate door hoods and double brackets added to the cornices and gables. Examples of early buildings which have been altered in the Italianate style are located at 24 Illinois Street (c.1860), 39 Illinois Street (c.1860), 84 Clay Street (c. 1865), and 87 Clay Street, (c. 1865).

A third type found in the South Central Falls Historic District is the more substantial 2-1/2-story, five-bay, central-hall plan. An example is 74 Clay Street (c. 1860). This house retains its wide frieze board, gable-end returns, and entablatured doorway with pilasters. Other examples are located at 223 Central Street (c. 1850), 229 Central Street (c. 1855), and 237 Central Street (c. 1865). Houses of this sort were constructed as single-family houses at first, but later the more common form was the two-family house.

The advent of the Italianate style in New England corresponded with a period of growth in Central Falls and a few slightly more high-style houses were constructed. One of the most distinctive is the house at 62 Hawes Street (c.1860). Although somewhat altered, the two-story house still evinces typical Italianate details: paired brackets under wide eaves, an oculus window, and an elaborate curved door hood with carved brackets. A second example is 206 Central Street: a large three-bay carriage house with bracketed eaves, oculus windows, bracketed window sills, a wide dentillated cornice, and an ornate entrance porch with Italianate columns.

Between 1850 and 1885 the first two-and-one-half-story, two-family, gable-front houses were built in the district. One of the first forms of the two-family residence to the area. For the most part, these buildings were based on a three-bay facade with side-hall entrance and plan. With one unit on the first floor and another on the second, both with the same floor plan, the exterior gives the impression of a single-family house. Generally these buildings possess limited architectural detailing: simple window crowns, six-over-six glazed windows, plain returns in the gables, and corner boards. Materials were usually wooden clapboard siding.

Later examples of this type sometimes evince the architectural details of the Italianate style and older houses of this type were at times brought

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up-to-date by the application of new detail: ornate door hoods, cornice and gable brackets, elaborate Italianate window hoods, arched windows, and bay windows.

A well-preserved example of this type is located at 306 Central Street (c. 1870), which has bracketed window surrounds, entry hood, and bracketed eaves. Other examples are located at 302 Central Street (c. 1870), 159 and 160 Cross Street (c. 1875), 104 Cross Street (c. 1870), 81 Clay Street (c. 1875), 252 Central Street (c. 1865), 37 Washington Street (c. 1870), and the four similar houses at 10-112, 14-16, 18-20, and 22-24 Mary Street (c. 1885-1900). The 2-1/2-story frame dwelling became a standard vernacular house form in the South Central Falls Historic District from the mid-19th century until the turn of the century.

The small, 1-1/2-story, gable-end Italianate cottage was popular, and many were built throughout the 1870s. A good example of this type is located at 156 Cross Street (c. 1875). The house has bracketed window hoods, bracketed eaves, bracketed door hood, sidelights, and an oculus in the second floor. Other examples of the Italianate cottage are located at 183 Cross Street and 217, 278, and 323 Central Street. An example of the more rare flank-gable Italianate cottage is located at 329 Central Street (c. 1875). This house has a steep gable, bracketed bay and cornice, and hooded entry. An institutional building influenced by the Italianate style is the Central Street School (1881). This large building is 2-1/2 stories in height and has tall windows, projecting gables containing oculus windows, bracketed eaves, and a large carved Italianate door hood.

Only two intact examples of the Second Empire remain in the district today. A cottage in this style is located at 33 Washington Street (c. 1870); it has a mansard roof with pedimented dormers, and a projecting bay. A duplex located at 346 Central Street (c. 1880) also has the mansard roof, as well as round-head windows.

Multi-family housing types were built in the South Central Falls Historic District in the last four decades of the 19th century. They were often built on speculation for Central Falls's rapidly expanding population of immigrant mill operatives. For example, the duplex development at the northern end of Madison Street has four two-family houses, built by J.W. Angell about 1875, as rental units.

Multi-family houses were sometimes constructed as duplexes with side-by-side units. For example, the house at 234-236 Central Street has separate entrances to each unit, bay windows on the end of the facade, and a definite design reference to the Stick Style. double houses are also

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located at 11-15 Summit Street and 140 Cross Street, As a type, the duplex in which two families lived side by side was less popular than forms in which the two units are stacked.

In the third quarter of the 19th century, the construction of 2-1/2-story, gable-end, 3-bay two-family houses gained momentum in the district. Generally, these vernacular houses have more attenuated proportions than their earlier counterparts. Wide entablatures, corner boards, double door, minimal window detailing, and 2-over-2 double-hung sash predominate; the most prominent feature of the earlier examples is a heavily scaled, Italianate bracketed hood over the entrance. The organization of the three-bay facade is asymmetrical, indicating the presence of a stair hall directly behind the main entrance. Such houses were typically designed for two families, with units stacked one above the other. One area of concentration for this type is Cross and Central Streets.

Construction of this type continued through the turn of the century. In some later examples one finds a two-story porch and bay windows. From the 1880s on these houses display greater evidence of current architectural styles, especially Shingle, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival, with classical revival elements predominating. An example, the contrasting shingles and clapboards characteristic of the Queen Anne are seen on houses at 76 Clay Street and 112-114 Cross Street. Well-preserved Shingle Style-influenced located along Summit and Pacific Streets. A cluster of two family houses built on Summit Street, reflect both the increase in multi-family housing and the details of the Queen Anne style.

Typical architectural details of this type include: two-over-two windows in single and double story bays, steeply pitched sometimes cross-gabled roofs, decorated entrance porches, brackets along the cornice, patterned shingle work in the gables, patterned masonry chimneys and, more rarely, corner towers.

Clapboards and shingles were the most common material for siding, with slate as the usual roofing material. A group of these houses, located at 98, 106, 107, and 115 Summit Street, is typical of the type, with gable fronts, two story bays, bracketed door hoods, vergeboards, and hooded windows. As is common, these 2-1/2-story houses have cross-gable roofs, clapboards on their first floors, and shingles on their upper floors.

A cluster of later two-family houses was constructed on Pacific Street about 1910, just after the street was laid out and lots were sold. These houses are cross gable, 2-1/2-story houses with two story bays with multi-light upper sash, and two story porches evidencing the influence of the

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Queen Anne and Colonial Revival. These houses are located at 50-52, 58-60, 65-67, 70-72, and 74-76 Pacific Street. Another single-family Queen Anne house with a spindle-work porch is located at 109 Cross Street (c. 1900); it also has cut shingles in its gable and a second-floor bay window. The use of turrets or towers in South Central Falls buildings was limited. Towers sometimes appear as additions to older buildings, such as 103 Clay Street (which also has a large rounded porch), and 249 Central Street.

Perhaps the most intact "high-style" example of the Queen Anne is 158 Cross Street (c. 1885), a 2-1/2-story, two-family house, asymmetrical in its massing, with a cross-gabled roof, banded windows, and fanciful window shapes. Another grand Queen Anne house is located at 259 Central Street (c. 1890); it has such hallmarks of the style as cross-gable roof, recessed gable window, three-story turret, and large wrap-around porch. Another example of the Queen Anne is located at 81 Summit Street (c. 1890), which has carved heads above the windows, garland swags on the turret frieze, bracketed eaves, a gazebo porch with slender Ionic columns, elaborate gable decoration and recessed gable window with cut shingles. The largest of the style is found at 85-87 Hawes Street.

Although two-family residence construction continued for many decades, the construction of the triple-decker (or 3-family house) as a building type began in the later 19th century, and continued into the 1920s. This type has three or three-and-one-half stories, with three units, each on a separate floor. This form was popular for its ability to provide housing for many people on a small amount of land.

Triple-deckers display a diversity of styles and vary in the number of bays from two to three and one-half bays in width. Triple deckers in the Queen Anne style sometimes have elaborate three-story bays or towers and steeply pitched gable-front or cross-gable roof lines, whereas later triple deckers with Colonial Revival references may have flat roofs and columned porches. A two- or three-story porch located on the front or side of the building is a common feature. Many siding materials were used, the most common were clapboards and machine-cut shingles. Chimneys and foundations were constructed of brick or concrete blocks.

Most triple-deckers included in this district nomination have artificial siding. Although the surface appearance has changed, the general mass, shape, and roof line has not usually changed. Most triple-deckers are three stories, two bays wide, with hipped roof, flat entry bay with dual entrances, three-story canted bays opposite the entrances with a pedimented dormer, and two-over-one (or multi-paned over one) double-hung sash. The earliest triple-deckers in the Queen Anne style appear at the

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western portion of Rand Street. Examples are 81-83, 86-88, 87-89, 93-95, 96-98, 99-101, 104-106, 105-107 and 111-113 Rand Street (all c. 1895). Some examples have turrets, such as 49-51 Pacific Street (c. 1905) or a three-story porch, such as 53-55 Pacific Street (c. 1910). Some porches have been enclosed to provide additional living space.

Large single-family houses were also constructed in the district. The Samuel B. Conant House at 104 Clay Street is a large elegant Colonial Revival house, a massive red brick and clapboard composition, 2-1/2 stories, set beneath a broad gambrel roof. An elaborate balustraded porch stretches across the facade, supported by Corinthian columns and topped by balustrades. Vernacular single-family houses in the Colonial Revival style can be found at 209 Central Street (c. 1885), which boasts Palladian windows, and six over one paned windows.

A later house type represented in the district is the four-square house, with a low hipped roof, clapboard on the first floor and shingles on the second, a central entrance porch, and a central dormer with banded windows. A good example is located at 85 Clay Street (c. 1910). A four-square house influenced by the Colonial Revival is located at 92 Clay Street (c. 1910). This house has the asymmetrical massing of its type, and details such as a Palladian dormer, and classical entryway with vaulted roof, Doric columns, and elaborate leaded sidelights and transom.

Industrial Buildings

The only industrial structure in the South Central Falls Historic District is the Hemphill Company Mill on the east side of Dexter Street between Clay and Cross Streets. This mill was constructed in 1889 and added to in 1909. It was built for the Hemphill Company Mill which manufactured knitting machines. This four story, red brick factory, with wide banks of windows for interior illumination later became the Pauluis Silk Company Mill. The fourth floor is a later addition.

Institutional Buildings

There are three religious structures in the South Central Falls Historic District, the oldest of which is the Embury Methodist Church, located at 117 Cross Street; it has been converted to residential use. This Italianate structure was constructed in 1868, and is a typical wood-frame ecclesiastical building of the period.

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The church building that now houses the Bible Baptist Church at 161-5 Cross Street was originally the First Presbyterian Church. This wood-frame Queen Anne building was constructed in 1893.

The most recently built church in the South Central Falls Historic District is St. George's Episcopal Church, located at the corner of Clinton and Central Streets. Constructed in 1922, this Gothic Revival church is built of locally quarried stone.

Civic Buildings

There are two school buildings in the South Central Falls Historic District. The earliest is the wood-frame, clapboard-sided Central Street School, located at 379-81 Central Street. A typical urban school building of the 1880s, it has a cruciform plan. It was constructed in 1881 in the Italianate style, one of four schools built in the period between 1875-1886. The building contains two schoolrooms on each floor as well as two staircases.

A stylistically more complex school building is the Lincoln High School, located at 580 Broad Street, and now Central Falls City Hall. This imposing brick school was built in 1889 in the Queen Anne style when Central Falls was a part of the town of Lincoln, and was the first school constructed by the town solely for secondary education. The most distinctive feature of this building is its four story brick tower, which provides the visual focus for the Broad Street area.

The Adams Library at 205 Central Street was constructed in 1910 to house the city's free public library. It was designed by the firm of McLean and Wright of Boston in the Classical Revival style, and is executed in buff-colored brick with limestone trim. It is in some ways the most architecturally sophisticated building in the district.

Demolitions

The district has lost only a few buildings over time. An Italianate house (c. 1875) at 216 Central Street was destroyed by fire. The houses at 9 Clinton Street, a c. 1875 Italianate, and 11 Clinton (located at the rear of the lot), a small c. 1885 vernacular dwelling, were destroyed in the late 1950s. Some small outbuildings have been demolished.

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ARCHITECTURAL TYPE "A"

GABLE FRONT, SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING
c.1850-1870

This type of dwelling is loosely derived from the Greek Revival style. It is a one-and-one-half-story cottage form with the gable end to the street, and was built as a single family residence. The houses of this type were based on a three-bay facade with a side hall and entrance plan.

Architectural distinctions of these houses include: six-over-six glazed window panes, window crowns, door surrounds which include sidelights and engaged pilasters, simple undecorated returns in the gables, corner boards and a wide entablature.

Wood clapboards are the most common form of material used for exterior siding, with slate as the usual roofing material. Chimneys were almost always constructed of brick, and the foundations were usually constructed of brick or sometimes fieldstone.

Although the form of this house is derived from the Greek Revival style of architecture, it also appears in later buildings with Italianate architectural detailing. Ornate door hoods, double brackets added to the cornices and gables and the change in the gable window from rectangular to the round headed windows represent the Italianate style.

ARCHITECTURAL TYPE "B"

FLANK-GABLE, SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING
1850-1870

This dwelling type is loosely derived from the Greek Revival style, and was constructed as a one-and-one-half-story, flank-gable residence. Generally, it is five bays wide with a central hall plan, and a small portico entrance.

Often supported by simple Doric columns, the entrance portico serves as the focal point of the house. Typically, the front doors were solid; light was allowed into the center hall through sidelights around the door. Other architectural features of these houses included six-over-six glazed window panes, small friezeband windows for additional light in the upper story, window crowns, undecorated sharp returns in the gables, corner boards and a wide entablature.

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Wooden clapboards are the most common material for exterior siding, with slate as the roofing material. Chimneys were almost always constructed of brick, and the foundations were usually constructed of brick or sometimes fieldstone.

This dwelling type appears in later buildings with Italianate architectural detailing, door hoods, double brackets added to the cornices and gables, and round-headed windows.

ARCHITECTURAL TYPE "C"

TWO-FAMILY GABLE-FRONT DWELLING c.1850-1885

This type was loosely derived from the Greek Revival style, and appears with Greek ornament as well as Italianate. This two-and-one-half-story structure with gable end to the street was one of the first forms of the two-family residence introduced to the district. For the most part, these buildings have a three-bay facade with side-hall plan. With one living space on the first floor and another directly on top, with the same floor plan, the exterior gives the impression of a single family house.

Usually these buildings possess limited architectural detailing on the exterior: window crowns, six-over-six glazed windows, and plain returns in the gables, corner boards and entablature. Materials include wooden clapboards for the exterior siding, slate roofing, chimneys of brick and foundations of either brick or fieldstone.

Later examples of this type may have Italianate details, such as ornate door hoods, double brackets, window hoods, arched windows, and bay windows.

ARCHITECTURAL TYPE "D"

LATER SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING c.1890-1920

One of the most common later housing forms in the South Central Falls Historic District is the two-and-one-half-story, single-family, hip-roof structure, which was influenced by the Colonial Revival. Houses of this type were based on either three- or five-bay facades with a center hall plan. Detailing may include dentiled cornices, six-over-six or six-over-

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one windows, hipped roofs, porch and roof balustrades, front entrance porch, Palladian windows, elaborate entrance doors occasionally with sidelights, fanlights, engaged pilasters and full or broken pediments.

Wooden clapboards are the usual siding material. Chimneys were almost always constructed of brick, and the foundations were usually constructed of brick or concrete.

ARCHITECTURAL TYPE "E"

LATER TWO FAMILY DWELLING
c.1880-1910

This two-and-one-half-story dwelling with a gable, or sometimes a cross gable plan, was built as a two-family residence and usually has vernacular Queen Anne detailing. similar floor plans are repeated on the first and second floors. These houses usually have a two-bay facade and sidehall plan.

Architectural detailing may include: two-over-two windows, paired windows in one- and two-story bay windows, steeply pitched multi-gabled roof lines, front entrance porches, brackets along the cornice, patterned shingle work in the gables, masonry chimneys and sharply pitched corner towers. Wooden clapboards and shingles are the usual siding material.

ARCHITECTURAL TYPE "F"

TRIPLE DECKER
c.1880-1920

This type has three or three-and-one-half-stories and has three units, one on each floor. Triple deckers vary in size and style in the number of bays from two to three-and-one-half bays in width. Triple deckers in the Queen Anne style may have elaborate three-story bays or towers and steeply pitched gable front or cross gable roof lines; triple deckers in the Queen Anne style may have wide bracketing, flat roofs and ornate door hoods. A feature shared by mostly triple deckers is a two- or three-story porch, located on the front or side of the building.

The most common siding is clapboards and machine-cut shingles. Chimneys and foundations are of brick or cement blocks.

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ARCHITECTURAL TYPE "G"

SYMMETRICAL SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING/FOUR-SQUARE
c.1910-1925

This type was popular in the early quarter of the twentieth century. These houses have a two-bay facade, and a four-room sidehall plan. Often there is a porch on the facade. The type is distinguished by large one-over-one or two-over-two windows, plain front doors, wide cornice boards, roof overhangs and low-pitched hipped roofs. Wooden clapboards and shingles are the usual siding. chimneys and foundations were built of brick, stone or cement. There are only a few four-square houses in this district.

INVENTORY OF BUILDINGS IN THE SOUTH CENTRAL FALLS HISTORIC DISTRICT CENTRAL FALLS, R.I.

Streets within the South Central Falls Historic District

The streets on which historic resources listed in this nomination are: Broad St., Central St., Clay St., Clinton St., Cross St., Evaleen St., Hawes St., Hollie St., Illinois St., Madison St., Mary St., Olive St., Pacific St., Rand St., Summit St. and Washington St.. All of these streets have importance both historically and architecturally, yet each one possess its own unique quality.

Contributing and Non-Contributing Status

The context for determining the Contributing/Non-Contributing status for buildings within the South Central Falls Historic District stems from the special nature of preservation in this city and this area. Central Falls has historically been a city of predominantly working class people, many of them immigrants, lacking substantial resources to spend on housing. Housing in the South Central Falls Historic District has been adapted over time to meet the increasing need for economical housing, resulting in a district which does not achieve a high level of strict physical integrity. Nevertheless, this district is the best preserved area of this historic city, and even buildings whose renovations have unsympathetic, such as the application of synthetic siding and removal of original porches, continue to make a contribution to the district.

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Buildings which retain their basic massing, form, roof shape, and siting are considered to be of Contributing status to the South Central Falls Historic District. Buildings which have lost the bulk of their integrity of form, or were constructed after the district's period of significance (1850-1920) are considered to be Non-Contributing. Structures which are of Non-Contributing status are noted with an "NC" after their address listing in this inventory.

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BROAD STREET

Only two structures located on Broad Street are included in this district nomination, the Smith Grant House and the Lincoln High School. Both representative of the Queen Anne style of architecture, these two structures contribute to the historical and architectural integrity of the district.

324 Smith Grant House: c.1885 With exterior siding of wooden shingles and vinyl siding. Built for Smith Grant, a grocer, who later became a dealer in coal, wood, brick and lime, it replaced his earlier house on the same site. Owned in the 1890s by A.A. Mann, a doctor. The Grant house has served as the city YWCA since the early 1920s.

580 Lincoln High School: (photo #30) Now Central Falls City Hall, this c.1889 gable front, cross-gabled, 2-1/2-story structure is constructed of red brick in the Queen Anne style, complete with a four level corner tower topped by a bell shaped roof. The building served as Central Falls High School until 1927 when the City offices were moved there from a building on Summit Street.

CENTRAL STREET

Central Street is the largest street in the district and contains the highest number of structures contributing to the district. The structures on Central Street include representations of; Greek Revival, Queen Anne, Classical Revival, Italianate, Colonial Revival, Vernacular, Gothic Revival and Second Empire types of architecture. The size of the structures vary from single story homes to 3-1/2-story triple deckers. The most common type of structure is residential, other kinds of structures include one library, one church and one school.

Over the course of its development, Central Street has served as home to working class people. In 1875 Robert Fairclough, a brass finisher lived here, in 1885: Alexander Shallow, a machinist, Wright Thornly, a spinner, and in 1900: Clara Peck, a dressmaker, Holmes Lomas, a music teacher.

189 (Type B) Cobb House: c. 1840, (photo #1) Exterior siding in its original clapboard material. By the 1850's this house was the home of Joseph Cobb, a jeweler.

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- 200 (Type E) c.1910 Exterior siding of both clapboards and wooden shingles.
- 205 Adams Library: (photo #31) c.1910 The only example of Classical Revival architecture included in the district. The flank gabled library is one story in height and is executed in buff-colored brick with limestone trim. The central entrance is beneath a columned, pedimented portico.
- 206 Horace Daniels Barn: c.1870 This ornate Greek Revival style, gable front barn continues to have its original clapboard siding and detailing. Originally the barn and servants quarters of Horace Daniel's house on Broad Street. It has been converted into a residence.
- 209 (Type D) c.1885 With clapboard siding.
Garage: c.1900 Colonial Revival style garage. With a hip roof this garage is one story with brick siding.
- 210 (Type B) Chase House: c.1860 With asbestos siding.
- 213 (Type A) c.1865 Wooden clapboard siding.
- 215 (Type B) Pierce House: c.1850 With shingle siding.
- 217 (Type A) c.1875 Clapboard siding, and Italianate detailing.
- 218 (Type C) Lee House: c.1875 With Italianate detailing and asbestos siding. Later owned by Thomas Cavanaugh, assistant superintendent of U.S. Cotton Company.
- 223 (Type B) Peckham House: c.1850 Currently with vinyl siding.
Carriage House: c.1870 1-1/2-story Italianate details with flank gable roof with clapboard siding.
- 226 c.1969 2 story structure with both asbestos and brick siding. NC
- 229 (Type B) Phillips House: c.1855 With asbestos siding.
- 234-236 (photo #12) c.1885 Vernacular Italianate duplex, with clapboard siding, this 2-1/2-story structure has a flank gable roof and two story multi-windowed bay.
- 237 (Type B) c.1865 With asbestos siding.

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- 249 (Type E) Nickerson House: (photo #18) c.1860 Italianate and Queen Anne detailing with wooden shingle and clapboard siding. Built for Elias Nickerson, a tax assessor in the 1870's, it was owned by Jabez Follett, who with Silas Steere, operated an express and teaming business transporting freight between Central Falls and Providence.
- 252 (Type C) Crowell House: (photo #7) c.1865 With limited Italianate detailing and wooden clapboard siding. Owned by Augustus W. Crowell, a house painter.
- 258-260 (Type C) A.W. Crowell: c.1875 With vernacular Italianate details and asbestos siding. The roof shape has been substantially changed. NC
- 259 (Type E) (photo #19) A c.1890 2-1/2-story Queen Anne structure, with a cross gable roof and wooden clapboard siding. A fine example of Queen Anne architecture.
- 261 (Type C) c.1890 With Italianate details and wooden clapboard siding.
- 264-266 (Type F) Bowen House: c.1875 Italianate triple decker, with wooden clapboards and vinyl siding.
- 270 (Type C) c.1870 Vernacular Italianate detailing with shingle siding. William Harop, a machinist was a boarder here in 1890.
- 278 (Type A) Payne House: (photo #10) c.1868 Italianate detailing with wooden clapboard siding. The house was built for Pheobe Payne at a cost of \$3,000.
Garage: This one story stucco structure has a flat roof.
- 279-281 (Type F) c.1885, Commercial triple decker with Italianate detailing, with vinyl siding. In 1890 Jonathan Allenson, a tinsmith, and his brother Arnold, a clerk, boarded here.
- 286 (Type A) Horton House: (photo #10) c.1865 With clapboard siding and Italianate detailing. Owned by N.S. Horton, a carpenter and builder, in the 1870s and 80s.
Garage: c.1925, Colonial Revival single story garage with a flat roof and flush board siding.

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- 291 (Type C) c.1875 Limited Italianate detailing, currently with asbestos siding.
Garage: Single story garage with a gable front and asbestos siding.
- 292 (Type C) N.S. Horton: c.1875 Vernacular Italianate detailing with clapboard siding.
Garage: Single story gable front constructed of cinder block.
- 294 (Type A) c.1875 With vernacular Italianate style detailing and clapboard siding.
- 297 (Type C) c.1875 Vernacular Italianate details with vinyl siding.
- 302 (Type C) Frost House: c.1870 An Italianate structure with later Colonial Revival alterations, with clapboard siding.
- 303 (Type B) Keen House: c.1865 With vernacular Italianate detailing, now vinyl sided.
- 306 (Type C) Lovett House: c.1870 Italianate details with clapboard siding.
- 311-313 (Type E) c.1885 With clapboard siding.
- 315 (Type B) (photo #3) c.1855 Currently with a 20th-century porch and asbestos siding.
- 318 St. George Episcopal Church: (photo #28) Designed by Clark, Howe & Homer, a small stone Gothic church, built c.1922.
- 323 (Type A) Southwick House: c.1875 Vinyl sided vernacular Italianate detailing. This house was owned in 1880 by Daniel W. Southwick, a carpenter and builder.
- 329 c.1875 1-1/2-story, flank gable Italianate Vernacular house with asbestos siding.
- 334 (Type F) Wilmarth House: c.1885 Now sided in vinyl.
- 337 (Type F) c.1865 Currently with vinyl siding.
Garage: c.1900 single story garage with a hip roof and asbestos siding.

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- 346-348 c.1885 2-1/2-story Second Empire. Central Streets only Second Empire style structure, 2-1/2 stories with a mansard roof, currently with vinyl siding.
- 347 (Type A) c.1875 Vernacular structure detailing with vinyl siding. Garage: This single story, gable front garage with vinyl siding.
- 350-352 (Type F) c.1895 Triple Decker with Queen Anne detailing and vinyl siding.
- 351 (Type B) c.1875 With vinyl siding.
- 357 (Type B) c.1875 With vinyl siding. Garage: Single story garage with a gable front roof and vinyl siding. NC
- 366-368 (Type E) c.1905 Currently with vinyl siding. Ester Braun, a clerk, and her sister boarded here in 1920.
- 369-371 (Type E) c.1900 With vinyl siding.
- 371 Single story gable front cinder block. NC
- 375 (Type B) With clapboard siding. Garage: c.1915 Single story cinder block garage with a hip roof.
- 378 (Type A) c.1865 Currently with vinyl siding. Garage: Single story garage with brick siding and a gable front roof.
- 379-381 Central Street School: (photo #29) c.1881 This 2-1/2-story Italianate style school has a flank gable roof with original clapboard siding.
- 382-384 (Type C) c.1875 Vernacular Italianate detailing with asbestos siding. Garage: This single story cinder block garage has a hip roof.
- 386-1/2 (Type E) c.1905 Vernacular Queen Anne details with vinyl siding.
- 386-388 (Type C) c.1875 Vinyl sided with vernacular detailing.
- 394 (Type C) c.1885 Vernacular Italianate detailing with asbestos siding.

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- 395-397 (Type F) Briden House: c.1890 Queen Anne details, with vinyl siding.
- 399-401 (Type F) Briden House: c.1890 Queen Anne style detailing with vinyl and wooden shingles. Both this house and the one next door (395-97) were built for Samuel Briden, a telephone operator at the Conant Mill.

CLAY STREET

Clay Street has a variety of architectural types including, Queen Anne, Greek Revival, Italianate, Four Square and Colonial Revival. This is strictly a residential street with structures ranging in height from single to 2-1/2 stories.

Frederick Fish, a bookkeeper, Albert Knight, a machinist, and Isaac Lawton, a jeweler lived on this street in 1875.

- 68 c.1845 This 2 story structure with a hip roof, currently with vinyl siding.
Garage: c.1845 A single story garage with a gable front roof and flush board siding.
- 69 (Type E) Moies House: c.1890 With asbestos siding. The house was originally the home of Thomas Moies, treasurer of the Pawtucket Institute for Savings. Then owned by his son, Charles P. Moies, the first mayor of Central Falls. He also represented Lincoln in the General Assembly in 1885.
- 70 (Type B) c.1845 with asphalt siding.
Garage: c.1845 This single story brick garage has a hip roof.
- 71 (Type B) c.1845 With asbestos siding.
- 72 (Type B) c.1875 With asbestos siding.
- 74 (Type B) Northrup House: (photo #4) c.1860 Currently with vinyl siding. Owned in 1870 by Ebenezer Northrup, a mill agent.
- 75 (Type A) c.1860 With asbestos siding. In 1875, owned by John Adams, the agent and treasurer of the Stafford Manufacturing Company.

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- 376 (Type E) B. Horton: c.1875 With A aluminum siding.
Garage: This single story garage is aluminum sided with a gable front roof. NC
- 77 (Type C) c.1885 Currently has aluminum siding.
- 78-80 (Type C) H.B. Wood House: c.1860 With vinyl siding.
Garage: A single story flush board sided shed.
- 81 (Type C) c.1875 With Italianate details, with asbestos siding.
- 83-85 (Type G) c.1910 Sided in both shingle and brick.
Garage: This single story, stucco sided garage has a hip roof.
- 84 (Type B) Beede House: c.1865 With clapboard siding. The house was owned in the 1870s by Elias Beede, a florist.
- 87 (Type B) Batley House: c.1865 With asbestos siding. Owned in the 1860s and 70s by William Batley, a foreman.
Garage: This single story garage has a flat roof with flush board siding.
- 88-90 (Type C) Stearns House: c.1868 With Italianate details and clapboard siding. The home of Henry Stearns, the vice-president and superintendent of the Union Wadding Company in Pawtucket, and Lt. Governor of Rhode Island in the 1890's.
- 92 (Type G) (photo #25) c.1910 Continues to have clapboard and brick siding.
Garage: c.1925 This flat roof, single story garage has brick siding.
- 93-95 c.1950 A 1-1/2-story, cross gable Duplex with stone siding. NC
- 96-98 (Type D) (photo #24) c.1915 Duplex with clapboard, brick siding and original Colonial Revival detailing.
Garage: c.1915 A single story, flat roof garage with brick siding.
- 97 c.1955 This flank gable structure is 2-1/2 stories in height and has shingle siding. NC
Garage: c.1955 A single story garage with a flank gable roof with shingle siding. NC

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- 99-101 c.1955 A 2 story structure has a hip roof with both clapboard and shingle siding. NC
- 103 (Type E) c.1865 With Italianate and Queen Anne style detailing. Sided with original wooden shingles and clapboards.
- 104 (Type D) Samuel B. Conant: (photo #23) c.1895 An excellent example of high style Colonial Revival architecture. Sided in its original materials of clapboard and brick. Owned by Samuel Conant, president of Adam Suitcliffe, a printing firm.
- 108 (Type C) c.1875 Aluminum sided structure with limited Italianate details.
- 109-111 (Type C) c.1860 With Italianate detailing, currently has asbestos siding.
Carriage House: c.1860 Asbestos sided, 1-1/2-story Italianate style carriage house has a flank gabled roof.
- 112 (Type A) c.1860 Now with vinyl siding.
Garage: This single story gable front garage has flush board siding. NC
- 116 (Type C) With Italianate influence, and now with vinyl siding.
Garage: 1-1/2-story gable front sided in vinyl.
- 117 Fish/Walden House: c.1870 This 1-1/2-story transitional Italianate/Queen Anne structure has a gable front and continues to have shingle and clapboard siding.
Barn/Garage: c.1870 A 1-1/2-story flank gable structure with clapboard siding.
- 119 (Type G) c.1915 With clapboard siding.
- 121 (Type B) Clapboard siding, with Italianate detailing.
- 122 c.1955 A 2 story structure with a hip roof and asbestos siding.
NC

CLINTON STREET

Clinton Street only consists of three structures, representing both Vernacular and Colonial Revival styles of architecture. These three

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structures range in heights of 1-1/2 stories to 2-1/2 stories. All structures are of residential design and use.

- 6 (Type C) c.1885 Currently has asbestos siding.
- 10 (Type D) c.1885 With shingle siding.
- 14-16 (Type C) c.1875 With shingle siding.

CROSS STREET

Cross Street is a fairly large street with several styles of architecture represented. The types of architecture represented are; Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival and the Four Square. Primarily residential this street includes one church, the First Presbyterian Church and one mill, the Hemphill Company Mill. The residential structures range from single to 2-1/2 stories. The largest structure on Cross Street is the Hemphill Mill, which rises three stories.

Cross Street has seen a wide divergence of people in many trades and of many nationalities. For example, in 1875 the following people are listed as living on Cross Street: Charles Arnold, the owner of Arnold Brothers, a grocer on Central Street, E.L. Angell, and architect, Julia Freeman, an operative, Mary Fritz, a thread winder, and George Perrin, a bookkeeper. In 1885: Leonard Watson, a lawyer, Thomas Welch, a spinner, and Arnold Winterbottom, a machinist lived here. In 1900, Joseph McCaughey, an operative, John Raycroft, a loom fixer.

- 100 c.1930 A 2 story structure with brick siding and a flat roof.
- 104 (Type C) (photo #6) c.1870 Currently in vinyl siding with later Italianate style decorative alterations such as ornate door hood and paired bracketing.
- 105-107 (Type E) c.1900 Currently has vinyl siding.
- 106-108 (Type E) c.1885 Now with vinyl siding.
- 109 (Type E) (photo #17) c.1900 With wooden shingle and clapboard siding.
Garage: A single story garage with flush board siding and a gable front roof.

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- 110 (Type E) c.1890 With asbestos siding.
Garage: c.1900 Single story, flat roof stucco garage.
- 110-1/2 (Type C) c.1870 With Italianate detailing and shingle siding.
- 111 J. Bishop House: c.1875 A 2 story brick structure with a flank gable roof.
Garage: c.1875 A brick hip roofed single story garage.
- 112-114 (Type E) c.1885 Asbestos and clapboard siding.
- 113 Embury Methodist: c.1868 A cross gable Italianate structure, with 2-1/2 stories in vinyl siding.
- 116 (Type D) c.1905 With clapboard siding.
Garage: c.1905 Single story brick Colonial Revival style garage with a hip roof.
- 118-120 c.1885 2-1/2-story Second Empire structure with a mansard roof and vinyl siding.
- 121 (Type B) Fuller House: c.1865 Currently with shingle siding.
Garage: Shingle sided, gable front single story garage.
- 123-125 (Type G) c.1910 With shingle and clapboard siding.
Garage: (photo #13) A single story clapboard and brick garage with a hip roof.
- 133 (Type C) Crowell House: c.1865 Asbestos sided with later Italianate details.
- 136-138 (Type E) c.1900 Now with vinyl siding.
Garage: Single story, gable front structure with vinyl siding.
- 137 (Type A) c.1860 Later Italianate alterations, with vinyl siding.
Gazebo: Single story structure with a hip roof.
- 140 (Type B) Bowen House: c.1865 Sided in vinyl and wooden shingles, with Italianate detailing.
- 141 (Type C) Perrin House: c.1865 Italianate influence, currently with asbestos siding.
Garage: A single story, clapboard sided shed.

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- 142 (Type B) c.1885 Italianate detailing with vinyl and shingle siding.
- 144 (Type C) c.1865 Clapboard sided with Italianate detailing.
Garage: Single story, hip roof cinder block structure.
- 145 (Type C) c.1880 Aluminum sided with Italianate details.
Garage: Single story, aluminum sided shed.
- 146 (Type D) c.1910 With shingle siding.
- 146-1/2 Carriage House: c.1880 1-1/2-story, hip roof, clapboard sided structure with Italianate detailing.
- 147 (Type A) c.1885 With vinyl siding.
- 149 (Type A) c.1865 With shingle siding.
- 150 (Type A) c.1865 Now with asbestos siding. James Pearson, an overseer lived here in 1900.
Garage: Single story, gable front structure with flush board siding.
- 151 (Type B) c.1875 Clapboard siding and Italianate detailing.
Garage: Single story, cinder block shed.
- 152 (Type E) Lampham House: c.1865 Asbestos sided with strong Italianate influence. Later the home of H. Frank Greene, a machinist with his business on lower Central Street.
- 154 (Type A) c.1880 Clapboard siding with vernacular Italianate detailing.
- 156 (Type A) (photo #9) Spaulding House: c.1875 With clapboard siding and Italianate detailing. Owned in the 1880s and 1890s by Nathaniel Spaulding, a meat dealer.
- 157 (Type B) c.1885 Asbestos sided with Italianate details.
Garage: Single story structure with a hip roof and asbestos siding.
- 158 (Type E) (photo #9) c.1885 With wooden clapboard and shingle siding.

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- 159 (Type C) c.1875 With asbestos siding and Italianate detailing.
- 160 (Type C) (photo #5) c.1875 Aluminum siding and Italianate influenced details, such as paired bracketing and ornate door hood. George Dennis, an overseer, lived here in 1890.
Garage: Single story, flush board sided shed.
Garage: Single story, flat roof cinder block garage.
- 161-165 First Presbyterian Church: (photo #27) c.1895 High style Queen Anne church, currently with aluminum siding. With a cross gable roof, this church is 1-1/2 stories in height. Due to the application of 20th century aluminum siding, several Queen Anne style details have been lost or covered such as; gable returns, corner boards, entablature and decorative shingle and clapboard siding. Yet continues to maintain original form and roof line.
- 164 (Type D) c.1890 With vinyl siding, this structure has influence of Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles.
Garage: c.1890 1-1/2-story, hip roof cinder block garage.
- 168 (Type C) c.1875 Vinyl sided with vernacular style details. Later owned by Daniel Brayton, a produce dealer.
Garage: 1-1/2-story, flank gable garage with asbestos and shingle siding.
- 169 (Type C) Hart House: c.1865 With shingle siding.
Garage: Single story, gable front garage with clapboard siding.
- 173 (Type C) c.1875 Currently with asbestos siding. Ralph Arnold, a bookkeeper, boarded here in 1890.
Garage: Single story, gable front garage with cinder block.
- 174 Hemphill Company Mill: (photo #26) c.1889 The only mill included in this district nomination. Constructed in brick, this massive structure maintains original exterior decorative features such as arched paired windows and brick-dentiled cornice. Rising three stories in height this structure holds a great visual, architectural and historical impact on the community.
- 175-177 (Type E) c.1905 With asbestos shingle siding.
Garage: Single story, gable front garage with vinyl siding.
- 183 (Type A) c.1875 With vinyl and asbestos siding this structure has some Italianate details remaining.

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Garage: Single story, gable front constructed of cinder blocks.

185 (Type C) c.1880 Vinyl sided with vernacular Italianate details.
Garage: Single story, cinder block.

EVALEEN STREET

Evaleen Street is a small street with a total of only eight structures; five houses and three garages. All of which are of residential use, yet range in size from one story, single family homes to 3-1/2-story, multi-family Triple Deckers. Italianate and Queen Anne are the Architectural Types representing Evaleen Street.

10-12 (Type B) c.1875 With shingle siding and vernacular Italianate style detailing.

13-15 (Type F) c.1900 Queen Anne style detailing with clapboard siding.
Garage: Single story, stucco sided shed.

14-16 (Type C) c.1875 With vinyl siding and vernacular Italianate detailing.
Garage: Single story, gable front garage with flush board siding.

17 (Type F) c.1880 Italianate in style and detailing with vinyl siding.

18-20 (Type E) c.1900 Currently with asbestos siding.
Garage: Single story, gable front garage with flush board siding.

HAWES STREET

Hawes Street is a residential street with Architectural Types representing Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Italianate and Greek Revival styles. Size of these structures range between single story to 2-1/2-story structures.

30-31 (Type C) c.1875 With aluminum siding.
Garage: Single story, hip roof with brick siding.

40 (Type D) Charles S. Foster: c.1900 Currently with vinyl siding.

44 (Type A) c.1865 With asbestos siding.

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- 47 (Type B) A. Allen House: c.1865 with original clapboard siding.
- 53 (Type B) c.1865 With wooden shingle siding.
Garage: Single story, hip roof garage with brick siding.
- 62 (Type C) D. Horton House: c.1860 With vinyl siding.
Garage: Single story, gable front garage with flush board siding.
- 64-66 (Type E) c.1895 Currently with vinyl siding.
Garage: Single story, hip roof garage with clapboard siding.
- 68-1/2 Two story, cross gable roof structure with vinyl siding.
- 70-72 (Type E) c.1910 With vinyl siding.
Garage: Single story, gable front garage with brick siding.
- 71-73 (Type E) c.1900 with original wooden shingle and clapboard siding.
Garage: c.1900 Single story, flat roof garage with brick siding.
- 74 (Type B) c.1865 With vinyl siding and vernacular style details.
- 75 (Type C) Mill Housing: c.1865 Currently with vinyl siding.
- 81 1-1/2-story structure with a flank gable roof and shingle siding.
Garage: Single story, cinder block garage with flank gable roof.
NC
- 82 (Type A) Clapboard siding with strong Italianate detailing.
Garage: Single story, hip roof garage with clapboard siding.
- 85-87 (Type E) c.1895 With vinyl and shingle siding.
- 90-96 (Type B) c.1865 With shingle siding and strong Italianate influenced detailing.
- 98 (Type B) c.1865 Shingle sided with vernacular Italianate detailing.
- 103 (Type B) Chamberlain: c.1865 Currently with vinyl siding.
Garage: Single story, cinder block garage with a hip roof.

HOLLIE STREET

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Hollie Street has only four residential dwellings and two garages. This small street represents Italianate, Greek Revival and Shingle Style Architectural Types. Height of these structures is small, ranging from single to two stories in height.

- 9-11 (Type B) Mill Housing: c.1875 Shingle sided with Italianate influenced detailing.
Garage: c.1920 Single story, cinder block shed.
- 10 (Type A) c.1875 With vinyl siding and vernacular detailing. In 1920, Mary Boylan, a clerk, lived here.
- 14 (Type B) c.1870 With vinyl siding and Italianate style detailing.
- 15 c.1910 One of the few Shingle Style structures located in the district, this structure is 1-1/2 stories in height, with a flank gable roof, and continues to have shingle siding.
Garage: Single story, hip roof garage with clapboard siding.

ILLINOIS STREET

With structures ranging in height from single to 2-1/2 stories, Illinois Street is strictly residential representing versions of the Architectural Types of, Italianate, Queen Anne, Shingle Style and the Greek and Colonial Revival styles.

In 1875: Charles Amborn, a molder, John Evans, a tailor, William Hughes, a currier, in 1880: Albert Evans, a machinist, in 1885: Daniel Peirce, justice of the peace, and Horace Trowbridge, a gardener, lived on Illinois Street.

- 14 (Type C) c.1875 Currently sided in vinyl.
- 15 (Type D) c.1900 With clapboard siding.
Garage: c.1900 Single story, hip roof garage with brick siding.
- 24 (Type B) (photo #2) c.1860 With ornate door hood, friezeband windows and clapboard siding.
Garage: Single story, hip roof garage with stucco siding.
- 25 (Type B) c.1872 With clapboard siding.

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Garage: Single story, gable front garage with flushboard siding.
NC

- 30 (Type B) c.1875 Asbestos sided with Italianate influenced detailing. Adelbert F. Lothrop, a beltmaker lived here in 1875. Carriage House: c.1875 Two story, gable front structure with clapboard siding.
- 31-33 (Type E) c.1895 With wooden clapboard siding.
- 39 (Type B) c.1860 With shingle siding.
Garage: Single story, gable front garage with clapboard siding.
- 44 (Type A) c.1860 Currently with vinyl siding.
- 48-50 (Type E) c.1895 With asbestos siding.
- 56 c.1890 Another one of the few Shingle Style structures, vinyl sided, with a gambrel roof and two stories in height.
Garage: Single story, gable front garage with vinyl siding.
- 60 (Type C) c.1865 With shingle siding.
Garage: Single story, flat roof garage with stucco siding.
- 76-78 (Type E) c.1895 Currently with asbestos siding.

MADISON STREET

Madison Street has structures ranging in height from single to 2-1/2-story structures. These structures represent versions of the Architectural Types of, Greek Revival, Italianate and Queen Anne styles.

- 9 (Type A) c.1875 Currently with vinyl siding. Frank Payne, a jeweler, lived here in 1900.
Garage: Single story, gable front garage with clapboard siding.
- 10-12 (Type E) c.1890 Now sided in vinyl. Charles Cavanaugh, a spinner, lived here in 1910.
Garage: Single story, asphalt sided shed.
- 13 (Type B) J.W. Angell: c.1875 Clapboard sided with Italianate style detailing.

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- 14-16 (Type E) c.1900 Currently with asbestos and asphalt siding.
- 15 (Type B) J.W. Angell: c.1875 With clapboard siding and vernacular Italianate style detailing.
- 17 (Type B) (photo #11) J.W. Angell: c.1875 With Italianate detailing, such as paired bracketing and clapboard siding.
- 18 (Type B) N. Horton c.1865 Currently with asbestos siding.
- 19 (Type B) J.W. Angell: c.1875 With Italianate detailing, such as paired bracketing and clapboard siding.
- 22-24 (Type B) c.1885 Italianate style details and shingle siding.
Garage: Single story, hip roof garage with flushboard siding.

MARY STREET

The different Architectural Types represented on Mary Street are, Italianate, Queen Anne and Colonial Revival. The structures on Mary Street are between 1 and 2-1/2 stories in height, all of which are either residential housing or garages.

- 7 (Type D) c.1900 Currently with vinyl siding.
Garage: Single story, gable front structure with flushboard siding.
- 9-11 (Type E) c.1900 Now with asbestos siding.
- 10-12 (Type C) (photo #8) c.1885 With vinyl siding. James Allenson, a tin smith, lived here in 1890.
- 13-15 (Type E) c.1900 With wooden clapboard and shingle siding.
Garage: Single story, gable front structure with flushboard siding.
- 14-16 (Type C) (photo #8) c.1885 With vinyl siding.
- 17-19 (Type E) c.1900 Now with vinyl siding.
- 18-20 (Type C) (photo #8) c.1885 Currently with asbestos siding.
- 21 Two story structure with a hip roof and clapboard siding.

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Garage: Two story, hip roof garage with shingle siding. NC

22-24 (Type C) (photo #8) c.1885 With asbestos siding.

26 (Type D) c.1900 With asbestos siding.

Garage: Single story, gable front garage with clapboard siding.

OLIVE STREET

Olive Street only has three structures in the district, two residential and one garage. The two houses represent the Queen Anne style of architecture, and are both 2-1/2 stories in height.

75-77 (Type E) c.1895 Now with vinyl siding.

Garage: Single story, flat roof garage with vinyl siding. NC

79 (Type E) c.1870 Italianate influenced detailing with clapboard siding.

84 (Type D) Two story Georgian Revival influenced dwelling with a hip roof.

PACIFIC STREET

The structures of Pacific Street are all post-1900. Representing the Architectural Types of Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Four Squares and Triple Deckers. Large in size the residential structures of Pacific Street range from 2-1/2 to 3 stories in height.

45-47 (Type F) c.1905 With Queen Anne style detailing, this structure continues to retain its clapboard siding. In 1920, William Boudreau, a carpenter was a boarder here.

49-51 (Type F) c.1905 Queen Anne style details, now with aluminum siding.

Garage: Single story, flat roof cinder block garage.

50-52 (Type E) c.1910 With shingle and clapboard siding.

53-55 (Type F) c.1910 With Queen Anne style details and vinyl siding.
Garage: Single story, hip roof cinder block garage.

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- 54-56 (Type E) c.1910 Clapboard and shingle siding.
- 57-59 (Type F) c.1900 With Queen Anne style details and vinyl siding.
- 58-60 (Type E) (photo #16) c.1910 Retaining its clapboard and shingle siding, but without much of its original Queen Anne style detailing.
Garage: Single story, hip roof brick garage.
- 61-63 (Type F) c.1905 With Colonial Revival influence, now in vinyl siding.
Garage: Single story, hip roof cinder block garage.
- 62 (Type G) c.1900 Now asbestos sided.
Garage: Single story, flat roof cinder block garage.
- 65-67 (Type E) c.1910 With asbestos siding.
- 66-68 (Type E) c.1900 Now vinyl sided.
- 69-71 (Type E) c.1905 With aluminum siding.
- 70-72 (Type E) c.1900 With clapboard and shingle siding.
- 73-75 (Type E) c.1905 With shingle siding.
- 74-76 (Type E) c.1900 With clapboard and shingle siding.
Garage: Single story, gable front structure with clapboard siding.
- 77-79 (Type E) c.1900 Now aluminum sided.
- 78-80 (Type E) c.1900 With vinyl siding.
- 81-83 (Type E) c.1900 Now with asbestos siding.
Garage: Single story, stucco sided shed.
- 82-84 (Type E) c.1900 Maintains its clapboard siding.
- 85-87 (Type E) c.1900 Now with asbestos siding.
Garage: Single story, flat roof cinder block garage.

RAND STREET

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Being one of the larger streets included in the district, Rand Street represents several Architectural Types, such as; Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne and Four Square. These structures range in heights of 1 to 3-1/2 stories.

Rand Street has seen a cross section of residents with various occupations. In 1880 John Foster, a yarn printer, in 1900: William Long, a paper hanger, and in 1910, William Burnham, a clerk, all lived on this street.

- 13-15 (Type A) c.1865 Now vinyl sided.
- 14 (Type B) c.1875 With shingle siding.
- 16 (Type B) c.1870 With Italianate influenced details and shingle siding.
- 17 (Type A) c.1885 Now vinyl sided.
- 20-22 (Type B) Cranshaw: c.1875 With shingle siding.
- 21 (Type A) c.1860 Now sided in vinyl.
Garage: Single story, gable front structure with shingle siding.
- 27 (Type B) c.1865 Now with asphalt siding.
Barn/Carriage House: Single story, gable front roof structure with shingle siding.
- 28 (Type C) c.1870 Italianate detailing with asbestos siding.
- 34 (Type A) c.1890 Queen Anne influenced details with clapboard and shingle siding.
- 35 (Type C) c.1880 With Italianate and Queen Anne style detailing, now with asbestos siding.
- 41 (Type A) c.1860 With shingle siding.
Garage: Single story, asphalt sided shed.
- 42-44 Two story, gable front structure with clapboard siding.
- 47 (Type B) c.1860 With clapboard siding.
- 48 (Type A) c.1860 With shingle siding.

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- 49 (Type C) c.1870 Asbestos sided with Italianate style detailing.
- 52-54 (Type C) c.1870 With shingle siding. William MacIntyre, an assistant superintendent lived here in 1900.
- 53 (Type E) c.1870 With Queen Anne and Italianate style detailing, and clapboard siding.
- 57-59 (Type C) c.1870 Now vinyl sided. George Ashworth, a wire-worker, lived here in 1920.
Garage: Single story, shed roofed, vinyl sided structure.
- 60 (Type B) c.1870 Italianate style details with shingle siding.
Garage: Single story, flush board sided shed.
- 65-67 (Type C) c.1870 Italianate detailing, now sided in vinyl.
- 66 (Type A) c.1860 Vinyl sided.
- 71 (Type B) c.1860 With asbestos siding.
- 74 (Type G) c.1915 Asbestos siding.
Garage: c.1915 Single story, hip roof structure, with flushboard siding.
- 77 (Type F) c.1895 Queen Anne in style, with vinyl siding.
- 80 (Type A) c.1860 With shingle siding.
- 81-83 (Type F) c.1895 Queen Anne detailing with clapboard and shingle siding.
- 86-88 (Type E) c.1890 With shingle siding.
Garage: Single story, hip roof cinder block structure.
- 87-89 (Type F) (photo #21) c.1895 Queen Anne in style, with asphalt siding.
- 90-92 (Type E) c.1890 With vinyl siding.
- 93-95 (Type F) c.1895 Queen Anne detailing, with shingle siding.
- 94 (Type G) c.1910 With shingle siding.

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- 96-98 (Type E) c.1895 Now with vinyl siding.
- 99-101 (Type F) c.1895 With asbestos siding.
Garage: Single story, gable front structure with wood shingle siding.
- 104-106 (Type F) c.1895 Now with vinyl siding.
104-106 Single story, hip roof brick structure.
- 105-107 (Type F) c.1895 Queen Anne in style with vinyl siding. William Bradshaw, a foreman, lived here in 1920.
- 110-112 (Type E) c.1895 Now with asbestos siding.
- 111-113 (Type F) c.1895 Queen Anne in style with shingle siding.
- 116-118 (Type E) c.1895 Asbestos sided.
Garage: Single story, cinder block shed.

SUMMIT STREET

Predominantly of the Queen Anne Architectural Type, Summit Street's structures are mainly 2-1/2 stories in height. These residential structures are good examples of the Queen Anne architecture.

- 74 (Type E) c.1885 Now with vinyl siding.
Garage: Single story, flank gable roof structure with vinyl siding.
- 79 (Type F) c.1895 Colonial Revival in style, with shingle siding.
- 80-82 (Type E) Linnell House: c.1892 Asbestos siding. This house was built for B. F. G. Linnell, secretary of the Greene and Daniels Mill and was designed by Albert Humes.
- 81 (Type E) (photo #20) c.1890 Maintains original clapboard siding, with minor alterations.
- 81-1/2 (Type F) c.1890 Colonial Revival in style, with shingle siding.
- 86 (Type E) c.1890 Now with asbestos siding.
Garage: Single story, hip roof structure with clapboard siding.

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- 89 (Type E) c.1890 With original style clapboard siding.
- 92 (Type E) c.1885 Now with aluminum siding.
- 95-97 (Type E) c.1890 Asbestos sided.
Garage: Single story, hip roof cinder block structure.
- 98 (Type E) c.1890 Currently with aluminum siding.
- 101-103 (Type E) c.1890 Maintains its original wooden clapboard and shingle siding.
Garage: c.1910 Single story, hip roof cinder block structure.
- 104-106 (Type E) c.1890 Now with asbestos siding.
- 107 (Type E) (photo #14) c.1890 Retaining original decorative features, clapboard and shingle siding, with minor alterations.
Garage: Single story, flank gable structure with flushboard siding.
- 112-114 (Type E) c.1885 Currently with vinyl siding.
Garage: c.1890 Single story, gable front structure with flushboard siding.
- 113-115 (Type E) c.1890 Now with vinyl siding.
Garage: 1-1/2-story, flank gable structure with flushboard siding.
- 119-121 (Type E) c.1890 vinyl sided.
- 120-122 (Type E) c.1890 With vinyl siding.
Garage: Single story, hip roof brick structure.
- 125-127 (Type E) c.1900 Currently with vinyl siding.
- 132 (Type E) c.1890 Maintains original clapboard and shingle siding.
Garage: Single story, shingle sided shed.
- 135 (Type E) c.1890 With clapboard siding.

WASHINGTON STREET

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With all the Washington Street structures included in this district dating pre-1900, there are some fine examples of the, Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne and Second Empire Architectural Types. These structures range in heights between 1-1/2-to 3-story structures.

In 1869 Isiah Gage, who was a grocer on Mill Street, lived on Washington Street as did James Dalton, a machinist, Matthew Barnes, a gardener. In 1875 Robert Near, a jeweler, Ira McIlwrith, a clerk, and in 1885 Vincent Wilson, a designer, and Willard Wood, a drug clerk all lived on this street.

- 5 (Type B) Mill Housing: c.1880 Italianate details with vinyl siding.
- 6-8 (Type E) J.Follett House: c.1890 Maintains original clapboard siding, with minor exterior alterations. John Follett, a foreman lived in this house.
- 7 (Type B) c.1880 Italianate style detailing with vinyl siding.
- 9 (Type A) c.1880 Italianate style details with aluminum siding.
- 10 (Type C) c.1875 Italianate details, with clapboard siding.
- 11 (Type B) Mill Housing: c.1880 Currently vinyl sided.
- 12 (Type B) c.1880 Italianate in style with vinyl siding.
- 13 (Type C) c.1880 Vernacular Italianate details with asbestos siding.
Garage: Single story, stucco sided flat roof garage. NC
- 14 (Type F) G.A. Sweet: c.1875 Vernacular Italianate details with asbestos and shingle siding.
Garage: Single story, hip roof cinder block structure.
- 15-17 (Type F) c.1890 Queen Anne in style with asbestos and brick siding.
- 21-23 (Type E) c.1895 Now with asbestos siding.
- 311 1/2-story, flank gable structure with shingle siding. NC

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- 33 Hazard: c.1870 One of the few Second Empire structures included in the district. 1-1/2 stories in height with as mansard roof, and currently with vinyl siding.
- 35 (Type A) c.1860 Now with vinyl siding.
- 37 (Type C) c.1870 Italianate detailing, with asphalt siding.
- 39 (Type A) c.1860 Currently with asbestos siding.

TOTAL NUMBER OF BUILDINGS: 395

TOTAL NUMBER OF CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS: 377

TOTAL NUMBER OF NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS: 18

PERCENT OF CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS: 95%

PERCENT OF NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS: 5%

PHOTOGRAPHS

The following information is the same for all photographs listed:

SOUTH CENTRAL FALLS HISTORIC DISTRICT

Central Falls, Rhode Island

Photographer: William A. Swan

Date: May 15, 1990

Negatives: Historic Central Falls, Inc.
507 Broad Street
Central Falls, Rhode Island 02863

Photo #1: 1. Cobb House
6. View looking northwest.

Photo #2: 1. 24 Illinois Street
6. View looking west.

Photo #3: 1. 315 Central Street
6. View looking west.

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- Photo #4: 1. Northrup House
74 Clay Street
6. View looking south.
- Photo #5: 1. 160 Cross Street
6. View looking southeast.
- Photo #6: 1. 104 Cross Street
6. View looking southwest.
- Photo #7: 1. Crowell House
252 Central Street
6. View looking south.
- Photo #8: 1. 21-24, 18-20, 16-14, 10-12 Mary Street
6. View looking south.
- Photo #9: 1. 158, 160 Cross Street
6. View looking east.
- Photo #10: 1. Payne House, 278 Central Street
Horton House, 286 Central Street
6. View looking southwest.
- Photo #11: 1. J.W. Angell Mill Housing
17-19 Madison Street
6. View looking west.
- Photo #12: 1. 234-236 Central Street
6. View looking southeast.
- Photo #13: 1. 123-125 Cross Street
6. View looking northeast.
- Photo #14: 1. 107 Summit Street
6. View looking north.
- Photo #15: 1. J. Follett House
6-8 Washington Street
6. View looking southwest.
- Photo #16: 1. 58-60 Paacific Street
6. View looking south.

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- Photo #17: 1. 109 Cross Street
6. View looking northwest.
- Photo #18: 1. Nickerson House
249 Central Street
6. View looking southwest.
- Photo #19: 1. 259 Central Street
6. View looking north.
- Photo #20: 1. 81 Summit Street
6. View looking northwest.
- Photo #21: 1. 87-89 Rand Street
6. View looking northwest.
- Photo #22: 1. Three-deckers on north side of Pacific Street
6. view looking west.
- Photo #23: 1. Samuel B. Conant House
104 Clay Street
6. View looking southeast.
- Photo #24: 1. 96-98 Clay Street
6. View looking south.
- Photo #25: 1. 92 Clay Street
6. View looking southeast.
- Photo #26: 1. Hemphill company Mill
174 Cross Street
6. View looking southwest.
- Photo #27: 1. First Presbyterian church
161-165 Cross Street
6. View looking north.
- Photo #28: 1. St. George's Episcopal Church
318 Central Street
6. View looking southwest.
- Photo #29: 1. Central Street School
379-381 Central Street
6. View looking northwest.

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Photo #30: 1. Lincoln High School (Central Falls City Hall)
580 Broad Street
6. View looking northwest.

Photo #31: 1. Adams Library
205 Central Street
6. View looking northwest.

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Significance

The south Central Falls Historic District is significant for its ability to illustrate the development patterns of Central Falls's residential neighborhoods and to explain the 19th and early 20th-century evolution of the city from a small village to a densely developed urban area. As a document, the district exemplifies the growth patterns evident throughout the city: the emphasis on residential buildings for working and middle-class populations; heterogeneous land use patterns; little segregation of residents by class; extreme density, increasing into the twentieth century; and speculative building; uncontrolled by codes, regulation, or zoning until late in its history. Architecturally, this district illustrates a range of builder-constructed, multi-family house types from the late nineteenth to early twentieth centuries.

The major industrial expansion of Central Falls came in the period from 1860 to 1900. The economic stagnation of the 1850s ended with the Civil War. The war-time economy in the north caused a great economic expansion, and the second of Central Falls's boom periods. The majority of the growth was in the textile and metal trades, as the average number of shop employees doubled in the period from 1850 to 1878. Smaller, early 19th-century factories were replaced by larger mill complexes during this period. Central Falls's early development on the Blackstone River began to spread westward, spurred by the traffic along Broad Street, then known as Valley Falls Turnpike, and the adjacent north-south railroad line. Most development within the district took place along Broad Street to the south of Central Street, with only scattered houses to the west of Broad Street. In 1864, the construction of a horse-drawn street car line running through Central Falls along Broad Street provided an inexpensive means of transportation. This encouraged expansion of residential development to the west of Broad Street, making it unnecessary to live within walking distance of one's workplace.

An 1862 map of the area shows that development in the district had expanded considerably since 1855, but was still a western fringe of Central Falls. The western side of Broad Street is closely lined with small houses and shops, and east-west streets such as Central, Clay, and Cross Street have been laid out and built upon. The area to the west still remained largely undeveloped, except for a few houses on Washington, Rand and Illinois Streets.

Within the district itself, in 1862, the main street was Central Street which ran west from Broad Street to Dexter Street, bisecting the district. This section of Central Street contained some limited and

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scattered housing, mostly single-family residences. To the south of Central Street, Cross Street extended a few hundred yards to the west of Broad Street, with one or two houses. The eastern end of Clay Street had been constructed, but there was only slight development.

Another area that developed by 1860 was Illinois Avenue, which had been constructed and on which several houses were located. Although Washington Street was laid out and extended north, no buildings were constructed on it as of 1862.

The decades between 1860 and 1895 witnessed a phenomenal growth in economic activity, population growth and building construction, and it was in this period that the bulk of South Central Falls Historic District was developed. The massive growth of Central Falls's mills, beginning with the Civil War and continuing into the late 19th century, sparked a surge in the area's population as immigrants arrived to work in the mills.

By the turn of the century, basic street and land use patterns in the district were set. The area had lost its village orientation, taking on a characteristically urban form, symbolized by the incorporation of the City of Central Falls in 1895.

By 1870, the eastern portion of the district was fairly developed around the areas of Central Street, the main east-west axis of the area, and Cross and Clay Streets, which were cut through to Dexter Street and developed as house lots by 1870. Also in this area, Hawes Street was completed, running from Central Street south into Pawtucket, and was quickly developed. In the northwestern portion of the district, Rand, Washington and Illinois Streets were heavily developed between 1862 and 1870, and new streets were constructed, such as Evaleen and Madison Streets.

By 1880, most of the land to the west of Broad Street had been platted with the exception of a few large estates, such as Pardon Miller's and R.S. Darling's.

In 1880 the western portion of the district was still relatively open, but plans for its development had been made by this time. The area from the north side of Central Street, south through Mary, Evaleen, and Clinton Streets, the "David Ryder Plat" on the 1880 map, consists of numbered, undeveloped house lots, ready for construction. The lack of a housing code or zoning ordinance allowed developers, who were, for the most part, contractor-builders such as Dean & Follett, to operate with few legal controls.

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By 1895 the South Central Falls Historic District was largely developed. The only new streets to be completed were Summit and Pacific Streets, which were filled with houses by 1905. The areas in the western sector of the district continued to fill with houses on the Ryder Plat. The last street to be developed was Pacific Street, which was laid out c. 1900. The area was a large lumber yard until the turn of the century. This yard is not located on the 1862 map, but the site was the location of a "Carpenter Shop." In the 1870 map, the yard and one large building exist under the name of the Central Falls Lumber Company. By 1880, and through 1895, the lumber yard was known as the H.B. Wood Lumber Yard and was quite substantial, with five buildings and a large yard dominating that portion of Broad Street. As early as 1870, Pine Street was located directly opposite the yard, and in 1880 an extension of that street through the yard is located on the map. But the lumber yard remained until the turn of the century, and it was at that time that Pine Street, by this time renamed Pacific Street, was built through the old lumber yard property and laid out as house lots.

Between 1890 and 1920, Central Falls's population rose from 18,167 to 24,174. Multi-family housing continued to dominate as a housing form. Land owners subdivided their larger older lots for the construction of infill housing. This new housing encompassed both single-family housing and multi-family dwellings.

As pressure on limited land grew stronger in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, scattered vacant lots were built upon and some land-owners subdivided already established lots and built behind existing buildings. More common was the creation of small side lots between older houses. In-fill housing is a typical product of this period, as on Cross Street where houses from the 1860s development of the street are located next to infill housing from the 1910s, giving the neighborhood a heterogenous mixture of building types, with variation in plan and style. In these neighborhoods the history of Central Falls' industrial prosperity is reflected.

To accommodate the influx of industrial workers in an area of rising land values, developers would often build several triple deckers at one time. An example of this can be seen on the north side of Pacific and the west end of Rand Street. The buildings were sold to an owner who would reside in one floor of the building and rent the other two units. Some were built as investments for owners who lived elsewhere. Samuel Briden built two triple deckers on Central Street, 395-397 and 399-401, to be rented to mill operatives. This multi-family housing, combined with the

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density of building in Central Falls, made it one of the most densely populated areas in the state.

The years following World War I saw a gradual economic decline for the city's manufacturing interests. The rapid industrialization of the South saw the a great portion of the textile industry leave New England, and the economic situation was further weakened by the Great Depression of 1929. The population of the city declined between 1930 and 1936, as factories closed and workers moved to other jobs. Central Falls experienced a slight recovery in the next decade as a result of the general prosperity associated with World War II, but the population of the city continued to decline.

In the years following World War II, the South Central Falls Historic District has seen relatively little change. Few houses were built in the already developed district. Only a few buildings constructed in the period from 1840-1920 were demolished, though some have partially lost historical integrity.

Criteria consideration A: The religious properties identified in the inventory as contributing are included in the nomination as they derive their National Register significance from their architectural character and their historical importance to the development of the district.

Property name South Central Falls Historic District

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other state agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other -- Specify Repository: R. I. Historical Preservation Commission

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 55 acres

UTM References:	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	<u>19</u>	<u>301850</u>	<u>4639800</u>	B	<u>19</u>	<u>301900</u>
C	<u>19</u>	<u>301420</u>	<u>4639280</u>	D	<u>19</u>	<u>301200</u>
						<u>4639365</u>
						<u>4639525</u>

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description: See continuation sheet.

The boundary is a line drawn on the map accompanying this nomination.

Boundary Justification: See continuation sheet.

11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title: William A. Swan and Arnold N. Robinson, Consultants

Organization: _____ Date: Oct., 90

Street & Number: 78 Walden Street Telephone: 508-993-2392

City or Town: New Bedford State: MA ZIP: 02740

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Major Bibliographical References

Rhode Island Preservation Commission. Central Falls, Rhode Island.
Providence, 1978.

National Register Nomination for the Central Falls Multiple Resource Area.

Maps

D.G. Beers and Company. Atlas of the State of Rhode Island and Providence
Plantations. Philadelphia: 1870.

Everts and Richards. Atlas of Surveys, Providence County, Rhode Island,
1895.

Hopkins, G.M. Atlas of the Town of Pawtucket, Rhode Island. Philadelphia:
1880.

Walling, H.F. Map of Providence County. Providence: 1851.

Walling, H.F. Map of Rhode Island. New York: 1862.
Geographical Data

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Boundary Justification

The South Central Falls Historic District contains a historically and visually cohesive group of residential, civic, and institutional buildings in the southern portion of the City of Central Falls. The district boundary excludes residential buildings immediately to the northwest, beyond Rand Street that 1) are associated with a slightly later period of development, and 2) have a slightly more compromised level of architectural integrity. To the east, along Broad Street, and to the west, along Dexter Street, the district boundary excludes buildings of a clearly different commercial nature. And to the south, the district boundary follows the Central Falls-Pawtucket City boundary line, including the properties that are located directly along that line. This southern boundary is determined by historical and geopolitical factors, rather than architectural or visual character. In fact, the neighborhood of Pawtucket adjacent to the city line with Central Falls is decidedly similar in visual character to the South Central Falls Historic District. The significance of the proposed district is, however, intimately related to the civic, rather than the organic, development of the City of Central Falls. The adjacent neighborhood in Pawtucket may be or may not be eligible; however, it is not evaluated here. The Central Falls section of this neighborhood is evaluated in the context of the historical development of Central Falls; a similar evaluation for Pawtucket would require a substantially different evaluation in a separate context. The district jogs around the northwest portion of Washington and northeastern Illinois Street in order to exclude that portion of the neighborhood where several buildings have been demolished for the construction of Forand Manor high rise which serves as housing for the elderly. The district boundary also jogs around the area of construction of additional classrooms for the Central Falls High School.