

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED JUN 28 1978
DATE ENTERED 000000

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

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

1 NAME

HISTORIC (Lorenzo Crandall) House

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER 221 High Street

— NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN Pawtucket

— VICINITY OF 1--Hon. Fernand J. St. Germain

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE Rhode Island

CODE 44

COUNTY Providence

CODE 007

3 CLASSIFICATION

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

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Pawtucket Redevelopment Agency

STREET & NUMBER 200 Main Street

CITY, TOWN Pawtucket

— VICINITY OF

STATE Rhode Island

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Pawtucket City Hall

STREET & NUMBER Roosevelt Avenue

CITY, TOWN Pawtucket

STATE Rhode Island

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE Pawtucket, Rhode Island, Statewide Preservation Report P-P

DATE 1976-1977

— FEDERAL STATE — COUNTY — LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission

CITY, TOWN Providence

STATE Rhode Island

7 DESCRIPTION

| CONDITION | | CHECK ONE | CHECK ONE |
|--|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT | <input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED | <input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD | <input type="checkbox"/> RUINS | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED | <input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> FAIR | <input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED | | |

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Lorenzo Crandall House, 221 High Street, Pawtucket, is a two-and-one-half-story, modestly-detailed, Greek Revival style, frame house. Built in 1848-1849, for, and probably by, Lorenzo Crandall, a Pawtucket carpenter, the house is set facing west with its gable end to the street. Viewed from High Street, the house appears to be only one and one-half stories in height; however, its hillside location, on land which slopes sharply down immediately east of the street, actually provides an additional full story below street level. Clapboards cover all walls including those below street level. Corner pilasters, a wide banded cornice frieze with inset windows immediately under the roof, bold return mouldings, relatively flat moulded window caps, and the simple, well-proportioned Greek Revival frame of the main entrance are the major exterior stylistic embellishments.

A one-story hip-roofed porch on the south flank of the house (which may be a later addition), echoes the simple detailing of the house in its posts and frieze. The porch gives street-level access to a side rear entrance, forms a shelter over the side entrance of the basement level. A single, large brick chimney is located almost in the center of the house and serves two fireplaces on each of the two primary floors.

Except for the rather cramped front stairhall -- with its staircase spiralling tightly around a flat-sectioned half-column faced on the front with a panelled pilaster treatment -- the interior plan and detailing on the two primary levels are essentially identical. Each level has a small, formal front parlor with kitchen immediately behind, both rooms sharing the brick chimney stack. Each parlor features a fireplace, with a heavy, crossetted, wooden mantel, and a separate, shallow, full-height cupboard built into the wall beside it. Each kitchen has a cooking fireplace with bake oven at the right front. Cast iron cranes and oven doors are still in place. Parlors and kitchens also retain their original under-window panels.

An assortment of small rooms open off the original primary living spaces. There appear to have been some partition changes in them to accommodate such necessities as modern kitchens and bathrooms. A staircase at the very back of the house, set in a narrow stairhall, serves all three levels.

Lorenzo Crandall's house was apparently built as a two-family residence originally, and was probably shared first by Lorenzo (who presumably occupied the street level and gable space above) and his son William O. Crandall (who lived in the house at least as late as 1869). Later the house was apparently shared by Lorenzo and his son

See continuation sheet 1

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

| | |
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| DATE ENTERED | NOV 17 1978 |

CONTINUATION SHEET

1

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2

Henry W. Crandall; in 1892 Lorenzo sold the house, which he referred to as his "homestead," to Henry, reserving a life tenancy for himself and for his wife.

Currently used as three apartments, and relatively unaltered over the years, the Lorenzo Crandall House remains essentially as first built, an unusually-sited, modestly-detailed example of a small house type once very prevalent in Pawtucket.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

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

SPECIFIC DATES 1848-1849

BUILDER/ARCHITECT Lorenzo Crandall, carpenter

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Lorenzo Crandall House is significant for two reasons. First, although it is a modest vernacular building, of minimal architectural pretension or stylistic elaboration, it is an excellent example of a house type once widespread in mid-nineteenth-century Pawtucket and now almost totally eradicated from the city's physical fabric. Second, as the house of a local carpenter, it is in surprisingly unaltered condition and represents the quality, scale, and type of homes of one of nineteenth century Pawtucket's major social classes, the artisans.

Solidity of construction and handsomeness of proportion rather than fine or unusual detailing characterize the house that Lorenzo Crandall, carpenter, almost certainly built for himself in 1848-1849. He chose a form -- the gable-roofed, one-and-one-half- or two-and-one-half-story frame house set gable end to the street -- which at that time was a prevalent and practical reflection of Greek Revival stylistic influences and of the growing demand for affordable, modest housing for a burgeoning middle class.

Pawtucket, following the nationwide depression and crash of 1829, recovered slowly in the 1830's, but by the 1840's was expanding rapidly as a major industrial center in the still-young country of the United States. Lowell, Massachusetts, had surpassed Pawtucket by this time as the premier American cotton manufacturing center, but Pawtucket's textile industries remained vital and other industries, such as the various metal working industries and specialized branches of textile manufacture, continued to expand and prosper. By the 1830's three quite distinct social classes had developed in the community: the relatively small group of wealthy mill owners and industrialists; a substantial number of artisans, whose skills and inventiveness supported Pawtucket's industrial productiveness directly (in the industries themselves) and indirectly (in providing mill buildings and machinery for industry, housing and services for new workers and residents, and metal parts and engines needed in local manufacturing or marketed elsewhere); and an overwhelming number of laborers and unskilled mill workers, frequently of European extraction.

See continuation sheet 2

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Davis, E.G., ed., "Crandall Genealogical Papers." Manuscript Notebook, c. 1905, in collections of Rhode Island Historical Society library.

Roper, Stephen J., Pawtucket, Rhode Island, Statewide Historic Preservation Report. Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission, Providence, 1977.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY less than one

UTM REFERENCES

| | | | | | | | |
|---|------|-----------|---------------|---|------|---------|----------|
| A | 1,9 | 30,21,7,0 | 4,6,3,9,1,5,0 | B | | | |
| | ZONE | EASTING | NORTHING | | ZONE | EASTING | NORTHING |
| C | | | | D | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Plat 43 lot 96

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

| STATE | CODE | COUNTY | CODE |
|-------|------|--------|------|
| STATE | CODE | COUNTY | CODE |

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Ancelin V. Lynch, National Register Coordinator

ORGANIZATION

Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission

DATE April, 1978
(May 16, 1977)

STREET & NUMBER

150 Benefit Street

TELEPHONE

401-277-2678

CITY OR TOWN

Providence

STATE

Rhode Island

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

Frederick C. Williams

TITLE State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE June 21, 1978

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Charles A. Adams

DATE 10.7.78

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ATTEST: *Thomas Mac Dougal*

DATE 11/16/78

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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CONTINUATION SHEET

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The middle decades of the 19th century in Pawtucket saw extensive residential development, both for mill workers and for artisans. High Street developed as just such an artisan neighborhood, and Lorenzo Crandall's house is set in a dense concentration of modest frame houses, most of which were built for, if not also partly by, local artisans, between 1840 and 1890. Unlike many others on the street, the Crandall house, has not suffered such alterations as the addition of new siding or modern windows. It remains the best preserved of the artisan homes among those on the east side of the street.

Lorenzo Crandall (October 25, 1813 - June 2, 1892) was a carpenter of whom relatively little is known today, other than the bare genealogical bones. This lack of specific information probably indicates that Lorenzo Crandall was solidly typical of, rather than unique to, his time, place, and station in life. Born in Fall River, Massachusetts, he moved with his parents first to Voluntown, Connecticut, then to Pawtucket, Rhode Island. According to genealogical notes compiled by his daughter Claribel Crandall in 1905, Lorenzo travelled for business reasons "west and south, spending some time in Cuba. He returned to Pawtucket, married and gave his time to contracting and building." Claribel Crandall also indicated that her father "was a man of firm will and steadfast purpose, and held many offices of trust in the town." This remark must be interpreted as a standard nineteenth century encomium, for a cursory survey of city directories from the 1850's through the early 1890's yielded no record of Crandall office-holding.

Perusal of the directories as well as of annual lists of "Improvements to Real Estate in Rhode Island," published in the mid-1860's in the Providence Daily Journal, also yielded no mention of Lorenzo Crandall. It seems probable that Crandall worked for one of the dozen or so carpenter-building firms that are mentioned in the newspaper accounts and entered in the directories. At any rate, if one may judge from the execution and finish of his own house, Crandall was a competent and traditional, if not inspired, craftsman. His influence, though undocumented and at this point essentially anonymous, must have been felt in many Pawtucket buildings, especially residences, built from the 1840's through the 1870's or '80's.

One interesting minor point of interest is an extraordinarily close stylistic parallel between the treatment of the front staircase in Crandall's own house and that of the 1840's remodelling of the Daggett

See continuation sheet 3

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CONTINUATION SHEET

3

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PAGE 3

House, one of the earliest extant buildings in Pawtucket (entered on the National Register as part of Slater Park Historic District). Both houses feature spiral stairs which wind around heavy flat-faceted, wooden columns set against a curvingback plaster wall. In the Daggett House the stairhall was enlarged by the addition on the front of the house of a small roofed porch; as a result there is space to use a full column. In the Crandall house no extra space was provided for the stairhall within the regular, rectangular mass of the house; there there was space only for a half column, fronted with a flat panelled pilaster treatment. This visual evidence of connection is further tenuously supported by the fact that some relation between the Crandall and the Daggett families did exist; Lorenzo Crandall's father married Lucy Winslow, a daughter of Joanna Daggett. Additional genealogical research would be necessary to substantiate the closeness of and any influence of the family relationship; but it does seem probable that the same carpenter -- probably Lorenzo Crandall -- worked on both staircases.

The City of Pawtucket's plans for urban renewal have already altered the southern part of the High Street neighborhood. Renewal has substituted the tall Fogarty Building*and open space for what once was a densely-built, small-scale, frame environment. The Pawtucket Redevelopment Authority's current plans call for additional clearance north of Fogarty along the east side of High Street, which would necessitate demolition or removal of the Lorenzo Crandall House.

*Housing for the Elderly

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

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**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

received OCT 26 1984

date entered 12/10/84

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Lorenzo Crandall, House

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 221 High Street. _____ not for publication

city, town Pawtucket N.A. vicinity of #1 - Hon. Fernand J. St Germain congressional district

state Rhode Island code 44 county Providence code 007

3. Classification

| Category | Ownership | Status | Present Use | |
|---|---|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> district | <input type="checkbox"/> public | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied | <input type="checkbox"/> agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> museum |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private | <input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied | <input type="checkbox"/> commercial | <input type="checkbox"/> park |
| <input type="checkbox"/> structure | <input type="checkbox"/> both | <input type="checkbox"/> work in progress | <input type="checkbox"/> educational | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> site | Public Acquisition | Accessible | <input type="checkbox"/> entertainment | <input type="checkbox"/> religious |
| <input type="checkbox"/> object | <u>N.A.</u> in process | <input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted | <input type="checkbox"/> government | <input type="checkbox"/> scientific |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> being considered | <input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted | <input type="checkbox"/> industrial | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation |
| | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no | <input type="checkbox"/> military | <input type="checkbox"/> other: |

4. Owner of Property

name Patricia S. & W. Bruce Tillinghast

street & number 221 High Street

city, town Pawtucket _____ vicinity of _____ state Rhode Island

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Pawtucket City Hall

street & number Roosevelt Avenue

city, town Pawtucket _____ state Rhode Island

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Pawtucket, Rhode Island, Statewide
title Preservation Report, P-PA-2 has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1976-1977 _____ federal state _____ county _____ local

depository for survey records Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission

city, town Providence _____ state Rhode Island

7. Description

| | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|---|---------------------------|
| Condition | | Check one | Check one | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent | <input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated | <input type="checkbox"/> unaltered | <input type="checkbox"/> original site | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> good | <input type="checkbox"/> ruins | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> moved | date <u>December 1979</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> fair | <input type="checkbox"/> unexposed | | | |

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Lorenzo Crandall House is a two-and-one-half-story, modestly-detailed, Greek Revival style, frame house.

Built in 1848-49, for, and probably by, Lorenzo Crandall, a Pawtucket carpenter, the house is set facing west with its gable end to the street. Viewed from High Street, the house appears to be only one-and-one-half-stories in height; however, its hillside location, on land which slopes sharply down immediately east of the street, actually provides an additional full story below street level. Clapboards cover all walls including those below street level. Corner pilasters, a wide banded cornice frieze with inset windows immediately under the roof, bold return mouldings, relatively flat moulded window caps, and the simple, well-proportioned Greek Revival frame of the main entrance are the major exterior stylistic embellishments.

A one-story hip-roofed porch on the south flank of the house, restored after a 1979 fire, echoes the simple detailing of the house in its posts and frieze. The porch gives street-level access to a side rear entrance, forms a shelter over the side entrance of the basement level. A single, large brick chimney, rebuilt above the roof line after a fire, is located almost in the center of the house and serves two fireplaces on each of the two primary floors.

Except for the rather cramped front stairhall--with its staircase spiralling tightly around a flat-sectioned half-column faced on the front with a panelled pilaster treatment--the interior plan and detailing on the two primary levels are essentially identical. Each level has a small, formal front parlor with kitchen immediately behind, both rooms sharing the brick chimney stack. Each parlor features a fireplace, with a heavy, crossetted, wooden mantel, and a separate, shallow, full-height cupboard built into the wall beside it. Each kitchen has a cooking fireplace with bake oven at the right front. Cast iron cranes and oven doors are still in place. Parlors and kitchens also retain their original under-window panels.

An assortment of small rooms open off the original primary living spaces. There appear to have been some partition changes in them to accommodate such necessities as modern kitchens and bathrooms. A staircase at the very back of the house, set in a narrow stairhall, serves all three levels.

Lorenzo Crandall's house was apparently built as a two-family residence originally, and was probably shared first by Lorenzo (who presumably occupied the street level and gable space above) and his son William O. Crandall (who lived in the house at least as late as 1869). Later the house was apparently shared by Lorenzo and his son Henry W. Crandall; in 1892 Lorenzo sold the house, which he referred to as his "homestead," to Henry, reserving a life tenancy for himself and for his wife.

(See Continuation Sheet #1)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

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received

date entered

Continuation sheet 1

Item number 7

Page 2

Relatively unaltered over the years, the Lorenzo Crandall House remains essentially as first built, a modestly-detailed example of a small house type once very prevalent in Pawtucket.

8. Significance

| Period | Areas of Significance—Check and justify below | | | |
|---|--|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> community planning | <input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> religion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499 | <input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic | <input type="checkbox"/> conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> law | <input type="checkbox"/> science |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599 | <input type="checkbox"/> agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> economics | <input type="checkbox"/> literature | <input type="checkbox"/> sculpture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> education | <input type="checkbox"/> military | <input type="checkbox"/> social/ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799 | <input type="checkbox"/> art | <input type="checkbox"/> engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> music | <input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899 | <input type="checkbox"/> commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> theater |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1900– | <input type="checkbox"/> communications | <input type="checkbox"/> industry | <input type="checkbox"/> politics/government | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> invention | | <input type="checkbox"/> other (specify) |

Specific dates 1848-1849

Builder/Architect Lorenzo Crandall, carpenter

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Lorenzo Crandall House is significant principally for its architectural character; although it is a modest vernacular building, of little architectural pretension or stylistic elaboration, it is an excellent example of a house type once widespread in mid-nineteenth-century Pawtucket and now almost totally eradicated from the city's physical fabric. Second, as the house of a local carpenter, it is in surprisingly unaltered condition and represents the quality, scale, and type of homes of one of nineteenth century Pawtucket's major social classes, the artisans.

Solidity of construction and handsomeness of proportion rather than fine or unusual detailing characterize the house that Lorenzo Crandall, carpenter, almost certainly built for himself in 1848-1849. He chose a form--the gable-roofed, one-and-one-half- or two-and-one-half-story frame house set gable end to the street--which at that time was a prevalent and practical reflection of Greek Revival stylistic influences and of the growing demand for affordable, modest housing for a burgeoning middle class.

Pawtucket, following the nationwide depression and crash of 1829, recovered slowly in the 1830s, but by the 1840s was expanding rapidly as a major industrial center in the still-young country of the United States. Lowell, Massachusetts, had surpassed Pawtucket by this time as the premier American cotton manufacturing center, but Pawtucket's textile industries remained vital and other industries, such as the various metal working industries and specialized branches of textile manufacture, continued to expand and prosper. By the 1830s three quite distinct social classes had developed in the community: the relatively small group of wealthy mill owners and industrialists; a substantial number of artisans, whose skills and inventiveness supported Pawtucket's industrial productivity directly (in the industries themselves) and indirectly (in providing mill buildings and machinery for industry, housing and services for new workers and residents, and metal parts and engines needed in local manufacturing or marketed elsewhere); and an overwhelming number of laborers and unskilled mill workers, frequently of European extraction.

The middle decades of the 19th century in Pawtucket saw extensive residential development, both for mill workers and for artisans. High Street developed as just such an artisan neighborhood, and Lorenzo Crandall's house is set in a dense concentration of modest frame houses, most of which were built for, if not also partly by, local artisans, between 1840 and 1890. Unlike many others on the street, the Crandall

(See Continuation Sheet #2)

9. Major Bibliographical References

- Davis, E.G., ed., "Crandall Genealogical Papers." Manuscript Notebook, c. 1905, in collections of Rhode Island Historical Society library.
- Roper, Stephen J., Pawtucket, Rhode Island, Statewide Historic Preservation Report. Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission, Providence, 1977.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property less than one

Quadrangle name Pawtucket

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|---|---------|---|---|---|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Zone | | Easting | | | | Northing | | | | | | | | |

B

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|--|---------|--|--|--|----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zone | | Easting | | | | Northing | | | | | | | | |

C

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|------|--|---------|--|--|--|----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zone | | Easting | | | | Northing | | | | | | | | |

D

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|------|--|---------|--|--|--|----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zone | | Easting | | | | Northing | | | | | | | | |

E

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|------|--|---------|--|--|--|----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
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| Zone | | Easting | | | | Northing | | | | | | | | |

F

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|------|--|---------|--|--|--|----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zone | | Easting | | | | Northing | | | | | | | | |

G

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|--|---------|--|--|--|----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zone | | Easting | | | | Northing | | | | | | | | |

H

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|--|---------|--|--|--|----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zone | | Easting | | | | Northing | | | | | | | | |

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundaries of the Lorenzo Crandall House are the lines of Pawtucket Assessor's lot 605, plat 43B. This small city lot (9200 square feet) contains only the Crandall House and its immediate surroundings.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

| state | code | county | code |
|-------|------|--------|------|
|-------|------|--------|------|

| state | code | county | code |
|-------|------|--------|------|
|-------|------|--------|------|

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ancelin V. Lynch, National Register Coordinator

organization R.I. Historical Preservation Commission date May, 1977, April, 1978, July, 1984.

street & number 150 Benefit Street

telephone 401-277-2678

city or town Providence

state Rhode Island

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

Thomas R. Williamson

title

date 9-24-84

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Thomas R. Williamson

date 12/10/84

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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the Crandall house has not suffered such alterations as the addition of new siding or modern windows. It remains the best preserved of the artisan homes among those on the east side of the street.

Lorenzo Crandall (October 25, 1813 - June 2, 1893) was a carpenter of whom relatively little is known today, other than the bare genealogical bones. This lack of specific information probably indicates that Lorenzo Crandall was solidly typical of, rather than unique to, his time, place, and station in life. Born in Fall River, Massachusetts, he moved with his parents first to Voluntown, Connecticut, then to Pawtucket, Rhode Island. According to genealogical notes compiled by his daughter Claribell Crandall in 1905, Lorenzo travelled for business reasons "west and south, spending some time in Cuba. He returned to Pawtucket, married and gave his time to contracting and building." Claribel Crandall also indicated that her father "was a man of firm will and steadfast purpose, and held many offices of trust in the town." This remark must be interpreted as a standard nineteenth century encomium; for a cursory survey of city directories from the 1850s through the early 1890s yielded no record of Crandall office-holding.

Perusal of the directories as well as of annual lists of "Improvements to Real Estate in Rhode Island," published in the mid-1860s in the Providence Daily Journal, also yielded no mention of Lorenzo Crandall. It seems probable that Crandall worked for one of the dozen or so carpenter-building firms that are mentioned in the newspaper accounts and entered in the directories. At any rate, if one may judge from the execution and finish of his own house, Crandall was a competent and traditional, if not inspired, craftsman. His influence, though undocumented and at this point essentially anonymous, must have been felt in many Pawtucket buildings, especially residences, built from the 1840s through the 1870s or 1880s.

One interesting minor point of interest is an extraordinarily close stylistic parallel between the treatment of the front staircase in Crandall's own house and that of the 1840s remodelling of the Daggett House, one of the earliest extant buildings in Pawtucket (entered on the National Register as part of Slater Park Historic District). Both houses feature spiral stairs which wind around heavy flat-faceted, wooden columns set against a curvingback plaster wall. In the Daggett House the stairhall was enlarged by the addition on the front of the house of a small roofed porch; as a result there is space to use a full column. In the Crandall house no extra space was provided for the stairhall within the regular, rectangular mass of the house; there was space only for a half column, fronted with a flat panelled pilaster treatment. This visual evidence of connection is further tenuously supported by the fact that some relation between the Crandall and the Daggett families did exist; Lorenzo Crandall's father married Lucy Winslow, a daughter of Joanna Daggett. Additional

(See Continuation Sheet #3)

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genealogical research would be necessary to substantiate the closeness of and any influence of the family relationship; but it does seem probable that the same carpenter--probably Lorenzo Crandall--worked on both staircases.

In December, 1979, the Lorenzo Crandall House was moved from its original site to its present location. The original location (also 221 High Street) was 300 feet north along High Street from the present site. The move was necessitated by the City of Pawtucket's plans for urban renewal. The construction of the nearby high-rise Fogarty Housing for the Elderly and the creation of an open-space area would have required the demolition of the Crandall House on its original site. Moving the house was judged to be the only feasible preservation alternative.

The new location for the Crandall House is in many ways similar to its original location. On the same side of the same street, with exactly the same setback, the new site repeats the unusual relationship of the house to its deeply-sloped original site and allows for the basement level to be located below street level but above grade as it was on the original site.

While moved buildings are not generally eligible for Register listing, the Crandall House's new location admirably repeats the siting of its original location. In addition, the Crandall House is significant primarily for its architectural value, that is, its ability to document the quality, scale, and type of houses of Pawtucket's nineteenth century artisans.