

**United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

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

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received **OCT 24 1980**date entered **NOV 28 1980**

Continuation sheet 4

Item number 7

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Name: Rumford Historic District

Location: Portions of Greenwood and Pawtucket Avenues  
and Pleasant Street

Owner: Multiple: see owners' list

## Description:

The Rumford Historic District is located in the northern portion of the city of East Providence on a level plain bordered on the south and east by the Ten Mile River and two artificial ponds: Central Pond and James V. Turner Reservoir. Geography played an instrumental role in the founding of the village. The ideal location of this plain (perhaps the largest expanse of flat tableland in New England according to Richard LeB. Bowen, chronicler of early Rehoboth history), nestled in a bend of the Ten Mile River near Seekonk Cove, then a salt-water tidal inlet of the Seekonk River, attracted a group of Puritan settlers who in 1643 chose the spot to be the village center of the Plymouth Colony town of Rehoboth (present-day Rehoboth and Seekonk, Massachusetts and East Providence and the eastern portion of Pawtucket, Rhode Island). A 200-acre, polygonal common called the "Ring of the Town" or the "Ring of the Green" was laid out on the plain together with long, narrow home lots which were set within the bend of the Ten Mile River in a fashion that gave most of the lots frontage on both the river and the Ring. A gristmill was built above the river bend at what is now called Hunts Mills, and a meeting house was constructed near the center of the Ring. Eventually paths around the Ring within the front fences of the home lots and across the ring to the meeting house evolved into roads. The original form of the community thus followed a "wheel-and-spoke" arrangement with the meeting house (and, after 1658, a common burying ground) at the "hub".

For over 150 years the Ring remained the political, religious, and civic focus of a large, far-flung agricultural community of scattered farmsteads. A subsidiary center began to grow up on the Palmer River in the early eighteenth century and in 1812 the township was divided. The eastern portion, containing the newer settlement at Palmer River, retained the name Rehoboth; the western portion, though it contained the original center of Rehoboth, was chartered as a new town called Seekonk (present-day Seekonk, Massachusetts and East Providence and eastern Pawtucket, Rhode Island). As one of its first acts, the Seekonk town council sub-divided the Ring and sold the land to private citizens. This move radically changed the configuration of the settlement. In 1795, a Baptist congregation had constructed a meeting house on the Ring at the southeastern corner, where one of the Ring's cross-roads intersected two of the circumferential roads. As the Ring was fenced off, built upon, and planted with crops, its visual character merged with that of the surrounding rural countryside, and the focus of the village shifted. A radial settlement began to emerge at the south end of the former Ring, with development concentrated in linear fashion along the roads running from the intersection in front of the Baptist Church. This new village, known as Seekonk

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Center, became the civic core of Seekonk township, a role reinforced by the construction of the community's first Town Hall (built 1814, demolished 1957) on a lot behind the Baptist Church.

In 1828 the northwestern corner of Seekonk was set off as the town of Pawtucket, and in 1862, Pawtucket and the western portion of Seekonk were ceded to Rhode Island. The latter territory was incorporated as the town of East Providence. It encompassed Seekonk Center, renamed East Providence Center which remained the nucleus of the new Rhode Island town for about a quarter of a century. However, in the 1840s and 1850s a neighborhood called Watchemoket began to develop at the eastern end of Washington Bridge, about two miles southwest of East Providence Center. The population of Watchemoket swelled as improvement in transportation made the area a prime middle-class suburb of Providence, and eventually the importance of Watchemoket eclipsed that of East Providence Center. A new Town Hall was built at Watchemoket in 1888-1889, an indication of the change in status of the former town center. Growth of the Rumford Chemical Works, established in 1857 on a portion of the former Ring northwest of East Providence Center, dominated development in northern East Providence through the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, and eventually the Center lost its distinct identity as the entire area in the vicinity of what had been the Ring came to be known as Rumford.

Up to the early twentieth century, the physical fabric of East Providence Center remained rather diffuse. Houses were set apart on relatively large tracts of land, with somewhat denser development around the highway intersection at the Baptist Church. Subdivision of these tracts started in the first decade of the present century and accelerated in the late 1930s after the depression. Following a lull during World War II, construction of single-family suburban houses resumed until most of the open land between the eighteenth- and nineteenth-century houses of the village had been built upon.

Today, the physical fabric of Rumford includes structures from practically all phases of its development. The Rumford Historic District contains most of the extant structures that once fronted on the Ring of the Green, but subsequent changes have obliterated most of the seventeenth- and eighteenth-century character of the area. Present-day Rumford is largely the product of nineteenth- and twentieth-century development. Most of the structures that comprised Seekonk and East Providence Center in the nineteenth century are still standing, interspersed with suburban dwellings of the twentieth century. The new buildings are not too intrusive, however, and the remnants of the old village are readily identifiable. The focus of the district is the second edifice of the First Baptist Church, facing southerly onto the intersection of Pawtucket and Greenwood Avenues and Pleasant Street. Constructed in 1879 on the site of the Baptist meeting house of 1795, it is a magnificent example of the Queen Anne style and dominates the district visually. Along Pleasant Street and nearby Pawtucket and Greenwood Avenues are clustered a number of structures that give a strong sense of the nineteenth-century village setting.

(See Continuation Sheet #6).

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## INVENTORY

Contributing structures are defined as those which represent the period when Rumford was East Providence's civic center (1643-ca.1890) and/or those which contribute to the visual continuity of the district, including early 20th-century buildings whose form, scale, and materials are compatible with the Colonial, Federal, and Victorian structures in the district. In general, buildings erected after 1930 are not considered to contribute either historically or visually to the district.

Unless otherwise indicated, all buildings are of wood-frame construction.

## CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES IN RUMFORD HISTORIC DISTRICT

## Agawam Park Road

- 17 House (19th century): 1½-story, gable-roofed, center-chimney dwelling with a projecting gable-roofed vestibule. It is a vernacular Colonial/Federal structure probably constructed in the 19th century. It appears to have been moved to this site in the early 20th century, when some neo-Colonial alterations and additions were made to it.
- 23 House (19th century): 1½-story, gable-roofed, center-chimney dwelling set end to street, with a projecting gable-roofed vestibule. It resembles the house at number 17 (see preceding entry).

## Blythe Way

- 6 Howard Cox House (ca. 1931): 1½-story, hip-roofed, stuccoed dwelling in the style of an English cottage, with a gable-roofed central entrance pavilion.

## Doro Place

- 6 House (ca. 1906): 1½-story, gambrel-roofed, Shingle Style dwelling with an entrance porch.

## Greenwood Avenue

- 8 Abel House (ca. 1760s with later additions): 2½-story, gable-roofed Colonial dwelling with asymmetrical 4-bay facade and a single, slightly off-center brick chimney. It has a side ell added in the mid-19th century, a front vestibule, and a rear ell added in the 1930s.
- 30 Harold Bosworth House (ca. 1910s): 2½-story, gable-roofed Colonial Revival dwelling with neo-Federal detailing.

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- 45 House (ca. 1780s with later additions): 2½-story, gable-roofed, center chimney dwelling, the original entrance of which was probably centered in the 5-bay facade facing east onto Pawtucket Avenue. The interior was altered and the entrance moved to the south side in the early 19th century; an ell on the west side was added, at least in part, in mid-19th century. The structure served as the village post office in the mid-19th century. Exterior walls are now sided with aluminum.
- 60 Ruth S. Arnold House (ca. 1897): 2-story, gable-roofed Queen Anne dwelling with inverted-chevron design of flat boards nailed to wall surface in front gable.
- 63-65 House (ca. 1900s): Plain, 2½-story, gable-roofed dwelling with 3-bay facade and front veranda, a late example of a simple 19th-century vernacular dwelling.
- 64 Harrison B. Hill House (ca. 1908): 2½-story, hip-roofed Shingle Style house with simple Colonial Revival detailing.
- 66 Abel House (ca. 1750s with later additions): 2½-story, gable-roofed Colonial dwelling with asymmetrical 4-bay facade and off-center brick chimney. The plan of the interior indicates that the structure was probably used as a tavern and that the entrance was on the southeast, now the rear of the house. The present front entrance probably dates from the early 19th century and the rear ell was added ca. 1880.
- 75-77 House (ca. 1860s): Handsome 2½-story, gable-roofed, 3-bay, side-hall-plan dwelling with bracketed door and window hoods and eaves cornice.
- 87 House (ca. 1900): 1½-story, gambrel-roofed Shingle Style/Colonial Revival dwelling.
- 90 William Ellis House (ca. 1875): Plain, 2½-story, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling which is a late example of a type whose design derives from the Colonial period. The house was altered in the early 20th century.
- 95 C. F. Chaffee House (ca. 1875): 1½-story, cross-gable-roofed dwelling with decorative gable screens and entrance porch trimmed with jigsaw work and brackets. It is a fine example of a small, pattern-book suburban house of the late 19th century.
- 98 N. B. Horton House (ca. 1860s): Handsome 1½-story, gable-roofed, side-hall-plan vernacular dwelling incorporating features of the Greek Revival and Italianate styles.

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- 106 Nathaniel Bishop House (ca. 1860s): Handsome 1½-story, cross-gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling exhibiting influence of the Italianate style. Nathaniel Bishop was a local builder.
- 108 Arthur Weaver House (ca. 1918-1923): Plain, 2-story, hip-roofed, cubical house with front veranda.
- 115 House (ca. 1850s with later additions): 1½-story, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling reflecting the influence of the Greek Revival style.
- 150 Phanael Bishop House (ca. 1770s): 2½-story, gable-roofed Colonial dwelling with 5-bay facade, two interior end chimneys, brick end walls, and a handsome pedimented fanlight doorway added ca. 1800. The house originally contained two flats, one on each floor. Phanael Bishop was prominent in local and state politics, serving in the Massachusetts General Court and the U.S. Congress.

Hunts Mills Road

Hunts Mills (17th century, et seq.): This property along the Ten Mile River had been the site of a gristmill as early as the 17th century. In 1713 the land was acquired by John Hunt. It was occupied by a dwelling for the Hunt family and a mill; later another dwelling was added for the Hunts' mill superintendent. About 1823 a cotton mill was erected here. The Hunts retained title to the property until the 1850s; in 1877 it was purchased by Rumford Chemical Works. The last extant mill on the site was demolished in 1893, and a pumping station was erected here the same year by the East Providence Fire District to serve the Rumford Chemical Works and the Glenlyon Bleachery and Washburn Wire Company at Phillipsdale. Subsequently acquired by the East Providence Water Company, a privately owned utility, the water works and adjacent buildings were purchased for the Town of East Providence Water Department in 1928. In the 1920s the surrounding property was leased out and used as an amusement park. The water works, idle since 1970, still serve as headquarters of the City Water Department. It is an important local industrial site with an interesting group of structures surviving from various periods of use and occupation. Individual buildings are listed below.

- 41 Lemuel Brown House (early 19th century): 1½-story, gable-roofed Federal dwelling with 5-bay facade, center chimney, and ell. It was reportedly built by Allin Hunt for Lemuel Brown, operator and superintendent of Hunt's gristmill.

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69 John Hunt, Jr., House (ca. 1770s): 2½-story, gable-roofed dwelling with 5-bay facade, center chimney, and pedimented fanlight Federal doorway. It currently houses the offices of the East Providence Water Department.

74 Pumping Station (1893 with later additions): Handsome 1-story, hip-roofed stone structure with tall chimney stack. It is a fine example of late 19th-century industrial design. A large wing on the south side of the building contains a filtration plant that was added in stages in the early 20th century. It is no longer used to pump water, operations having ceased in 1970.

Pawtucket Avenue

1361 House (ca. 1860s): 1½-story, gable-roofed, 5-bay dwelling with center entrance and ell to the south. It is one of the best preserved houses in the simplified Greek Revival mode remaining in East Providence.

1370 Walter Dodge House (ca. 1925): 1½-story, gable-roofed dwelling with Colonial Revival detailing. Its most notable feature is a gable-roofed entrance porch with Tuscan columns, similar to the portico of the Bridgham Memorial Library next door.

1392 Bridgham Memorial Library (1905): Handsome 1-story, hip-roofed brick structure design by Hilton and Jackson in the Beaux-arts manner with Colonial Revival details. It has a projecting, pediment-topped vestibule containing a fanlight doorway and columns in antis. Samuel W. Bridgham sponsored the construction of this building for the East Providence Center Free Library Association, an outgrowth of the Young Ladies' Reading and Charitable Society, founded in 1811. The library is now part of East Providence's public library system.

1396 First Baptist Church Parsonage (1890): Plain 2-story, gable-roofed, 3-bay, side-hall-plan dwelling. It is a well preserved example of 19th-century vernacular domestic architecture derived from Greek Revival models.

1400 First Baptist Church (1879): Tall 1-story, gable-roofed structure with projecting vestibule and porte-cochere across the front and transept-like projections at sides. An outstanding regional example of the Queen Anne style with early Colonial Revival detailing, designed by Walker and Gould of Providence. Noteworthy design features include bargeboards ornamented with winged cherub's heads, a range of windows surmounted by a broken scrolled pediment in the front gable, and a bellfry with an unusual, attenuated bellcurve roof rising from the roof at the front of the sanctuary. The congregation, organized 1773, is the second oldest in East Providence. Their first meeting house, erected

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in 1775 on this site, was demolished to permit the construction of the present edifice. A neo-Colonial parish hall designed by Monahan, Meikle and Johnson was added to the church in 1957.

- 1471 House (ca. 1930s): 2½-story, salt-box-roofed Colonial style dwelling with broken-pediment doorway and splayed lintel window caps with key-stones.
- 1474 Nathaniel Judkins House (1850s): Handsome 1½-story, cross-gable-roofed dwelling with Italianate and Gothic detailing. Noteworthy features include pierced bargeboard trim in the front gable, a bracketed hood over the front door, bracketed eaves trim, and drip molds over some windows. This detailing may be wholly or partly later additions made to a simple vernacular Greek Revival dwelling. Dormers flanking the front gable were added in the 20th century.
- 1498 House (ca. 1840s with later additions): 1½-story, gable-roofed, 5-bay Greek Revival dwelling with center doorway and ell to the east. Extensive early 20th-century additions include a front porch and a dormer with Queen Anne windows across the front of the house.
- 1523 House (19th century?): Plain 2-story, gable-roofed dwelling that was originally an outbuilding associated with the house at 1527 Pawtucket Avenue (see below).
- 1527 House (ca. 1700 with later additions and alterations): 2½-story, gable-roofed dwelling that was originally a typical 2-story, 3-bay, end-chimney early Colonial house with one room on each floor. An addition on the opposite side of the chimney was built in the early 19th century and another across the back in the mid-19th century. An addition to the west was added in two increments in the early 20th century. This is one of the oldest houses standing in East Providence and is the oldest dwelling in the vicinity of the Ring of the Green.

**Pleasant Street**

- 229 House (between 1882 and 1895): 1½-story, gable-roofed dwelling with projecting ells and porches, simple bargeboard trim and molded window caps, and a well preserved carriage house at the rear of the lot. It is a good example of a typical modest 19th-century residence.
- 232 House (between 1790 and 1800): 1½-story, gable-roofed, 5-bay dwelling with rear ell added ca. 1860 and side porch, dormers, and interior alterations dating from the 1920s. This is a handsome example of a Cape Cod-type house of the Federal period. It was owned by James M. Bishop through most of the 19th century.

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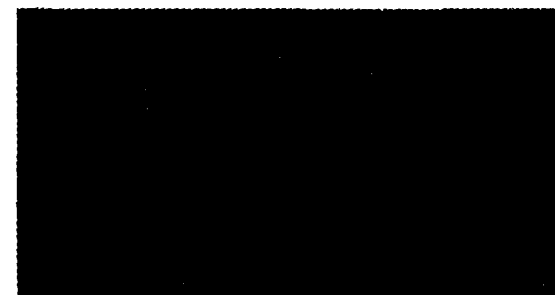
- 244 House (ca. 1900s): 2½-story, gambrel-roofed Shingle Style house with front veranda.
- 252 F.I. Chaffee House (between 1870 and 1882): Handsome 2½-story, gable-roofed, side-hall-plan dwelling with decorative jigsaw-cut bargeboards, 2-story front bay window, and side porch. It is an excellent example of a 19th-century house type common in the region.
- 284 House (late 18th or early 19th century with mid-19th-century additions): 2½-story, gable-roofed, 5-bay dwelling with projecting entrance vestibule, side ell, and side porch with modified ogee-arch trim, all later additions. It was owned in the late 19th century by Oliver Chaffee, a prominent politician who served in the Rhode Island General Assembly as both a representative and a senator.
- 292-294 House (ca. 1870s): 2½-story, gable-roofed, side-hall-plan dwelling with pent roof running across front above entrance and first-floor bay window. Originally built for Oliver Chaffee as a store with residential space above it, it seems to have replaced an earlier building that served the same purpose.
- 298 House (1850s): 1½-story, gable-roofed, 5-bay, center-entry Greek Revival dwelling with ell to the south and front dormers.
- 306 House (1840s): Small, plain, 1½-story, gable-roofed dwelling which may have originally been a blacksmith shop.
- 324 House (probably late 18th century): 2½-story, gable-roofed, 5-bay, center-chimney dwelling with a Greek Revival doorway probably added in the mid-19th century.
- 332 House (ca. 1860): Typical 1½-story, gable-roofed vernacular dwelling of the 19th century based on Greek Revival models, extensively altered in the 20th century.
- 335 House (between 1917 and 1921): 2½-story, hip-roofed, cubical house with a front veranda.
- 337 House (between 1917 and 1921): 1½-story, gable-roofed bungalow with a large gabled front dormer and a front porch incorporated under the roof slope.
- 338 House (between 1882 and 1895): 1½-story, gable-roofed Shingle Style dwelling with asymmetrically placed ell projecting from the front, a front porch, a shed dormer, and a bay window.

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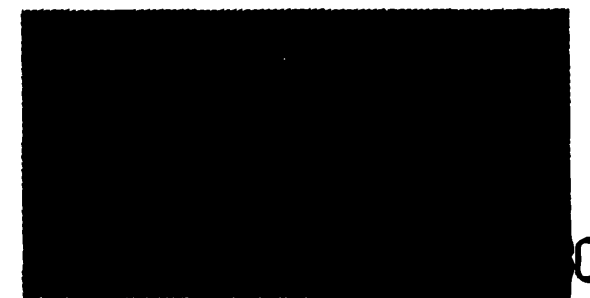
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- 344 Thomas W. Aspinwall House (1860s): Handsome 2½-story, gable-roofed, 3-bay dwelling with bracketed eaves cornice and twin bay windows flanking an elaborate entry composed of a gabled door hood supported by trelliswork screens and massive brackets. Extensive additions run off the south side of the house. Thomas W. Aspinwall, the original owner, was a doctor and state senator.
- 345 House (between 1921 and 1924): 2-story, hip-roofed, cubical house with front porch.
- 355 First Nathan West House (late 18th or early 19th century, 1849): 2½-story, gable-roofed, 5-bay dwelling with Greek Revival entrance, corner pilasters, and southern ell added by Nathan West in 1849. West was a local builder responsible for many 19th-century structures in the Rumford Historic District.
- 357-359 House (ca. 1900): Large 2½-story, gable-roofed, side-hall-plan, 2-family house with front porch and 2-story bay window on front and south side.
- 367 Second Nathan West House (1860): 1½-story, cross-gable-roofed, 5-bay vernacular dwelling with ell to the south and Italianate hood over the main entrance. West constructed the house for himself and his second wife.
- 378 House (1860s): Typical 1½-story, gable-roofed, 5-bay vernacular dwelling with a southern ell and an Italianate hood over the front door.
- 380 House (1860s ?, late 19th century): Large 2½-story, gable-roofed, side-hall-plan Shingle Style dwelling with bracketed eaves, triple-arch window in front gable, bracketed door hood, and turned-post side porch. A barn stands at the rear of the lot. The present structure may be the result of an extensive remodeling of a simpler house erected in the 1860s.
- 383 Nathan West House (ca. 1860s): Typical 2½-story, gable-roofed, 5-bay dwelling with southern ell and simple Greek Revival doorway, built by Nathan West.
- 386 House (ca. 1860 with later alterations): 2-story, cubical dwelling which appears to be a simple Italianate dwelling of the mid-19th century with a tall hip roof added in the early 20th century.

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NON-CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES IN RUMFORD HISTORIC DISTRICT

Agawam Park Road

- 5. House (ca. 1977): 1-story, gable-roofed, ranch-style dwelling with "Colonial" detailing.
- 9. House (1930s): 2½-story, gable-roofed, Colonial-style dwelling with a projecting center bay, an entrance porch, and a doorway with leaded-glass sidelights.

Barbara Circle

- 1. House (ca. 1950s): 2-story, gable-roofed, Colonial-style dwelling.

Blythe Way

- 2. House (1930): 2-story, gable-roofed Colonial-style dwelling.

Derman Street

- 18. Samuel Otis House (ca. 1937): 2-story, gable-roofed, Colonial-style dwelling.

Drowne Parkway

- 4. House (ca. 1937): 2½-story, gable-roofed, Colonial-style dwelling which may have been constructed for Arthur L. Dean.

Elmsgate Way

- 1. Harry Gilmore House (ca. 1940-1941): 1½-story, gable-roofed Cape Cod-style house.

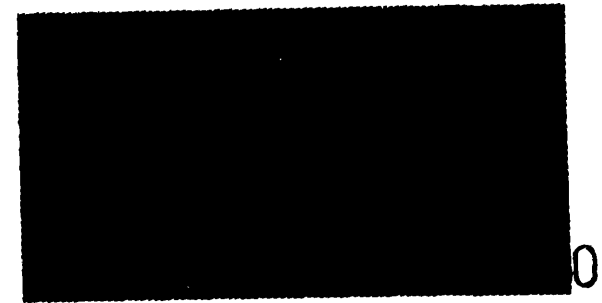
Greenwood Avenue

- 91. Andrew Remington House (ca. 1937): 2-story, gable-roofed Colonial-style dwelling built by Howard Pierce for Andrew Remington.
- 111. Edward Warren House (ca. 1937): 2-story, gable-roofed, wood and brick Colonial-style dwelling.
- 132. Edward McDonald House (ca. 1928-1929): 1½-story, gambrel-roofed Dutch Colonial-style house with front veranda.
- 136. Cyril Reeves House (ca. 1926-1927): 1½-story, gambrel-roofed Dutch Colonial-style house.

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Harlem Street

- 1 House (ca. 1950s): 1-story, gable-roofed dwelling incorporating features of the Cape Cod and ranch styles.

Hood Avenue

- 95 House (ca. 1978): 1½-story, gable-roofed Colonial-style dwelling.

Pawtucket Avenue

- 1371 House (1930s): 2-story, gable-roofed, Colonial-style dwelling. It has a doorway with an elliptical fanlight and sidelights set in a projecting vestibule framed by pilasters and a pediment.
- 1459 House (ca. 1930s): 1-story, gable-roofed dwelling with asphalt siding in a random-coursed masonry pattern. It stands on the site of an 18th-century house purchased in 1851 by Phanael Bishop for use as a tavern. The older structure was demolished to permit widening of Pawtucket Avenue ca. 1930.
- 1467 House (ca. 1930): 2-story, cross-gable-roofed dwelling with projecting vestibule and front chimney. It is a typical example of the picturesque cottage style often used for suburban houses in the 1920s and 1930s.
- 1475 House (ca. 1930s): 2-story, gable-roofed Colonial-style dwelling.
- 1485 House (ca. 1950s): 1-story, hip-roofed ranch house.
- 1490 House (ca. 1910s): 2½-story, hip-roofed, cubical dwelling with partly enclosed veranda topped by projecting 2nd-story room.
- 1520 House (ca. 1920s): 1½-story, gambrel-roofed Dutch Colonial-style dwelling.

Pleasant Street

- 235 Gordon Hall House (ca. 1930-1931): 2½-story, gable-roofed Colonial-style dwelling.
- 240 William Sandoger House (ca. 1930-1931): 1½-story, gable-roofed Cape Cod-style dwelling.
- 339 House (between 1917 and 1921): 1½-story, gambrel-roofed Dutch Colonial-style dwelling.
- 375 Fisher House (ca. 1925): 2-story, hip-roofed, rectangular dwelling with partly enclosed front veranda. First occupied by Marshall and Ellwood Fisher, it is reputedly a remodeled canoe house relocated here from the Ten Mile River at Hunts Mills.

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- 388 Garage and Apartment Building (19th century with later additions):  
2½-story structure with garage at ground level and apartments above,  
probably a remodeling of the barn for 386 Pleasant Street (see inven-  
tory entry).

(See Continuation Sheet #16).

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DATES: 18th and 19th centuries

## SIGNIFICANCE:

The Rumford Historic District contains most of the extant structures that comprised the civic center of East Providence and its parent communities, Seekonk and Rehoboth, through the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. It includes most of the surviving dwellings that once faced the Ring of the Green, the town common of Rehoboth. Among these are the Abel Houses at 8 and 66 Greenwood Avenue, the Phanael Bishop House at 150 Greenwood Avenue, and the house at 232 Pleasant Street. However, the form and fabric of the district more closely reflect the village of Seekonk Center, later East Providence Center, which served as the focus of the community from the 1810s to the 1890s. Most of the buildings that made up Seekonk Center in the last century are still standing, and the greater part of these are incorporated in the historic district. The district also includes a property with special significance: the buildings and grounds at Hunts Mills. Closely associated with local industrial history and recreational activity, this site served as a mill privilege, amusement park, and waterworks from the seventeenth century until the early 1970s.

The character of Rumford Historic District today differs somewhat from that of old Seekonk Center and the earlier settlement around the Ring. This is the result, however, not so much of the attrition of old buildings as it is the product of land subdivision and the gradual introduction of newer structures between the older ones. The buildings that comprised Seekonk Center for the most part still stand intact; they are now simply separated by new development that has filled in the formerly undeveloped fields and woodlands. The area is thus more densely built up than it had been during the periods in which it achieved significance. However, new construction within the Rumford district has been compatible with the historic fabric of the area. The modern buildings are largely single-family residences of conservative design, and their use, scale, form, and materials harmonize with those of the earlier structures in the area. The mid- and late-twentieth-century buildings in the district are unobtrusive infill that provide a neutral background that neither contributes to nor detracts from the historical fabric of the area. Though the character of the nineteenth-century village has been changed, the historical associations and visual links among the components of the Rumford Historic District bind them into a network of buildings and sites which evoke a sense of the village's prominent role in eighteenth- and nineteenth-century community life.

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ACREAGE: about 150 acres

## BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

Beginning at the point where the southeastern boundary of lot 2, assessor's plat 30 intersects the eastern curb of Pleasant Street; thence northeasterly along the southeastern boundary of lot 2; thence northwesterly along the rear line of lots 2 and 3; thence northeasterly along the southeastern boundary of lot 4; thence northwesterly along the rear line of lots 4 and 5; thence southwesterly along the northwestern boundary of lot 5 and the southeastern curb of Upyonda Way to a point opposite the rear line of lot 58; thence northwesterly and southwesterly following the boundary of lot 58 to the rear line of lot 7; thence northwesterly along the rear line of lot 7 to lot 318; thence northeasterly, northwesterly, and southwesterly following the boundary of lot 318 to the rear line of lot 185 and 184, crossing Harlem Street and following the rear line of lot 200; thence northeasterly and northwesterly following the boundary of lot 20 to lot 201; thence northeasterly along the rear lines of lots 201, 12, 13, and 14 to lot 315; thence northwesterly along the northeast boundary of lot 14 to the rear line of lot 15; thence northeasterly and northwesterly following the boundary of lot 15 to the rear line of lot 16; thence northeasterly along the rear line of lot 16 and across Hood Avenue; thence southeasterly, northeasterly, and northwesterly following the boundary of lot 141; thence across Pleasant Street and northwesterly, northerly, and westerly along the boundary of lot 22 to lot 96, thence along the rear lines of lots 96 and 24 to Miller Avenue; thence westerly along the southern curb of Miller Avenue to a point opposite the rear line of lot 178; thence across Miller Avenue and along the rear lines of lots 178, 177, and 175; thence westerly along the northern boundary of lot 175 and across Pawtucket Avenue; thence northerly along the western curb of Pawtucket Avenue to the northern line of lot 28; thence westerly along the northern line of lot 28 to lot 107 in assessor's plat 33; thence northerly along the rear lines of lots 107 and 142; thence westerly and southwesterly following the boundary of lot 142 to lot 125; thence northwesterly along the rear lines of lots 125 and 126 and across Derman Street to the northern curb of Derman Street; thence northeasterly, northwesterly, and westerly following the boundary of lot 127 to lot 129; thence northerly along the rear lines of lots 129 and 80 to Ellis Street; thence along the southern curb of Ellis Street and across Greenwood Avenue to a point on the southwestern curb of Greenwood Avenue opposite the southern curb of Ellis Street; thence northwesterly along the southwestern curb of Greenwood Avenue to the northwestern line of lot 16; thence southwesterly along the northwestern line of lot 16 to the rear line of lot 16; thence southeasterly along the rear lines of lots 16, 15, 31, 32, and 33 and along the southwest side of lot 48 and across Berwick Street to a point on the southeast curb of Berwick Street opposite the southwest line of lot 48; thence southwesterly along the southeastern curb of Berwick Street to the southwest line of lot 52; thence southeasterly along the southwestern line of lot 52 to lot 13; thence southwesterly, southeasterly, and northeasterly following the boundary of lot 13 to the rear line of lot 8; thence southeasterly and northeasterly following the boundary of lot 8 to the rear line of lot 17;

(See Continuation Sheet #18).



**United States Department of the Interior  
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date entered

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thence southeasterly along the rear line of lot 17 to the northwestern curb of Hayward Place; thence across Hayward Place and along the southwestern line of lots 70 and 74 to lot 301 in assessor's plat 30; thence northeasterly along the boundary of lot 301 to the rear line of lot 31; thence southeasterly along the rear line of lot 31, across Huntingdon Drive, and along the rear lines of lot 32 and 33; thence northeasterly along the southeastern line of lot 33 to the rear line of lot 34; thence southeasterly along the rear line of lot 34 and across Doro Place to a point on the southeastern curb of Doro Place opposite the rear line of lot 34; thence southwesterly along the northwestern line of lot 43 and 42; thence southeasterly along the southwestern line of lot 42; thence northeasterly along the rear lines of lots 42 and 43 to the rear line of lot 291, thence southeasterly along the rear line of lot 291 and across Elmsgate Way to a point on the southeastern curb of Elmsgate Way opposite the rear line of lot 291; thence southwesterly and southerly following the boundary of lot 313 to the rear line of lot 204; thence southwesterly along the lines of lot 204, 205, and 206; thence southeasterly along the southwestern line of lot 206; thence across Agawam Park Road to the point of intersection of the eastern curb of Blythe Way with Agawam Park Road; thence southerly along the eastern curb of Blythe Way to a point opposite the rear line of lot 217; thence southwesterly across Blythe Way and along the rear lines of lots 217 and 218; thence southeasterly 8.6 feet more or less along the boundary between lots 218 and 268 to the rear line of lot 48; thence southwesterly along the rear lines of lots 48, 219, and 49; thence southerly, westerly, and southerly following the boundary of lot 49 to the northern curb of Pawtucket Avenue; thence across Pawtucket Avenue to the point of intersection of Pawtucket Avenue and the eastern curb of Drowne Parkway; thence southerly along the western side of lot 349, assessor's plat 21 to lot 350; thence easterly along the southern line of lot 349, assessor's plat 21 and lot 51, assessor's plat 30 to lot 56 in plat 30; thence northerly along the eastern line of lot 51 to the rear line of lot 52; thence easterly along the rear lines of lots 52, 53, and 54 to the western curb of Hope Street; thence northerly along the western curb of Hope Street to a point opposite the rear line of lot 85; thence across Hope Street and easterly and northerly following the boundary of lot 85 to the southern line of lot 339; thence northeasterly along the southeastern line of lot 339 and across Barbara Circle and along the southeastern line of lot 333 to the western curb of Pleasant Street; thence southerly along the western curb of Pleasant Street to the northwestern line of lot 105; thence southwesterly along the rear lines of lots 105, 104, and 98 and across Judkins Street and along the rear line of lot 103 to lot 93; thence southwesterly along the northwestern side of lot 93 to the rear line of lot 93; thence southeasterly along the rear line of lots 93 and 94 to lot 332; thence southwesterly and southeasterly following the boundary of lot 332 to lot 340, assessor's plat 21; thence northeasterly along the southern line of lot 332 to the rear line of lot 7, plat 21; thence southeasterly along the rear line of lot 7 and across Westwood Avenue and along the rear line of lot 320 to lot 2; thence southwesterly, northwesterly, and southwesterly following the boundary of lot 2 to the Ten Mile River; thence southerly, easterly, and northwesterly along the southern bank of the Ten Mile River to its point of intersection

(See Continuation Sheet #19).

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with the Rhode Island-Massachusetts state line; thence northeasterly along the state line to a point on the western curb of Pleasant Street; thence along the western curb of Pleasant Street to a point opposite the southern line of lot 2, assessor's plat 30; thence across Pleasant Street to the point of beginning.

UTM: A) 19: 305120: 4633930  
B) 19: 304580: 4634230  
C) 19: 304820: 4632420  
D) 19: 305490: 4633430

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Local

(See Continuation Sheet #20).



# RUMFORD HISTORIC DISTRICT

NOV 28 1980 OCT 24 1980