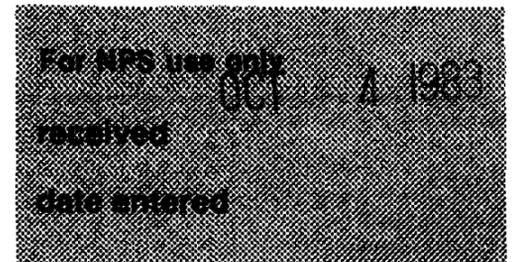


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet 16

Item number 7

Page 16

NAME: Quality Hill Historic District

LOCATION: Walcott Street, from Broadway to North and South Bend Streets, forms the principal east-west spine of the district. The district extends northward along Broadway, Underwood and Cottage Streets as far as Lyon and Denver Streets; it reaches southward along School, Summit, Arlington and Maynard Streets as far as Vernon, Potter, and Homestead Streets. Interstate-95, here running NNE-SSW, slices through the district's western end.

CONDITION: Excellent, Good, Fair; Unaltered, Altered; Original site, moved

OWNER: Multiple; see owners list on file at R.I. Historical Preservation Commission
DESCRIPTION:

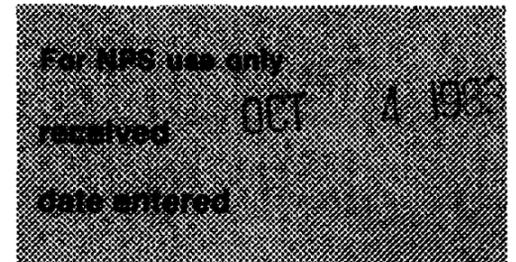
The Quality Hill Historic District is a large, irregularly shaped residential neighborhood in east-central Pawtucket, dominated by fashionable, upper-class dwellings of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It is presently divided into eastern and western sections by the depressed trench of Interstate 95. (The I-95 right-of-way is specifically excluded from this district nomination.) / The historic district occupies the crest and part of the gentle western slope of the low ridge lying due east of Pawtucket Falls. Interstate 95, here placed in a steep-sided, gently curving trough, slices through the western section of the district, cutting off some twenty-five properties along the district's extreme western edge. The eastern and western portions of the Quality Hill neighborhood are still visually and physically linked by the pair of bridges which carry Walcott and Underwood Streets across the I-95 trench. As the Interstate itself is here depressed well below the original, hillside surface (the level of that original surface being closely approximated by the roadbeds of the two bridges mentioned above) the modern highway is less of a visual barrier than it might have otherwise been.

Of the approximately 185 buildings in the Quality Hill Historic District, the vast majority are detached, framed dwelling-houses. Most of these were originally designed as single-family residences; many of the largest have since been converted into apartments, offices, rest homes, etc. One, the Pitcher-Goff House at 58 Walcott Street, has recently been converted into a children's museum. A lesser number of buildings, originally designed for multi-family use, can be found scattered across the district, with a notable concentration along Armistice Boulevard. Most surviving residential buildings of either the single- or the multiple-family type date from the mid- to late-nineteenth-century. A liberal sprinkling of early twentieth-century houses, though, can be

(See Continuation Sheet #17)

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

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



Continuation sheet 17

Item number 7

Page 17

found in the district and there are even a few thoroughly twentieth-century streets--Arlington and Homestead Streets, for example, were both developed between 1905 and 1925, and the houses lining Longley Court were all erected around 1940. Although later in date and generally less elaborate in design than the nineteenth-century houses, the twentieth-century houses on the whole do not appear as intrusive elements in the district's fabric. They are similar in materials, scale, and setting to their nineteenth-century neighbors and the bulk of them, at least, are better-than-average homes of the upper-middle class. The only major exceptions to this rule are the three modern brick-faced apartment blocks which have recently been built at 142 Broadway, 12 Potter Street and 75 Spring Street; these are visually intrusive.

Intimately connected with the residential architecture of the Quality Hill district are the numerous carriage houses and garages which still stand behind many of the neighborhood's dwellings. Some of these ancillary buildings date from as early as the mid-nineteenth century; many of them are of high architectural quality. Some of the finest examples are: the bracketed carriage house attached to the William Ingraham House (112 Walcott Street); the Late Victorian Gothic and Stick Style carriage houses at 139 Broadway and behind 88 Summit Street; a Shingle Style example behind 58 Walcott Street; an early twentieth-century carriage house/garage at 58 Underwood Street; and the 1930s, two-car garage behind 12 Walnut Street.

Beyond these carriage houses and garages, the most numerous and important non-residential buildings in the Quality Hill district are those connected with one or another of the district's six churches. Of the church buildings themselves, three date from the second half of the nineteenth century--the former Trinity Episcopal Church (1852-53, now used by a Catholic parish), the Pawtucket Congregational Church (1867-68), and the former Free Will Baptist Church (1884); three date from the latter half of the present century--the First Baptist Church (1959), the Greek Orthodox Church of Pawtucket (1967), and the new St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church (built in 1979 to replace an 1870s church on the same site which burned). These churches, with their related auxiliary buildings, have historically been, and today remain, socially important elements of the Quality Hill neighborhood.

Institutional and commercial buildings within the district are limited to three examples. The 1905 To Kalon clubhouse at 25 Main Street is architecturally and historically an important part of Quality Hill. The 1-story, brick-fronted commercial building at 110 Broadway, and the modern, gambrel-roofed law office at 105 Cottage Street, can only be

(See Continuation Sheet #18)

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

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

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Continuation sheet 18

Item number 7

Page 18

considered intrusions. And, although there are no buildings designed for industrial use within this district, the historically interesting M.J. Chase Doll Company has operated since 1948 out of a converted carriage house at the rear of 156 Broadway.

Architectural styles within the Quality Hill Historic District cover the full spectrum of residential styles popular during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Examples of the various earlier styles-- Federal, Greek Revival, Gothic, and Italianate--are few in number but include some superb individual buildings. The various later styles-- Victorian Gothic, Queen Anne, Shingle Style, Colonial Revival, and the several early twentieth-century modes--are represented by a much larger number of buildings, ranging from modest cottages to stately mansions. Each of these later styles can claim at least one, and often a whole handful, of splendid examples within the district.

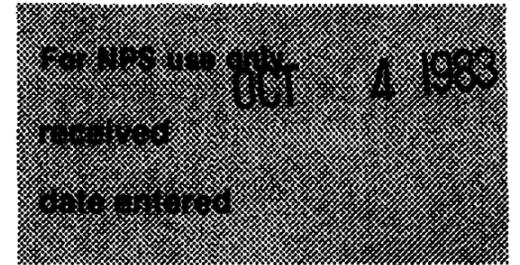
The buildings in the Quality Hill District tend to be set well back from the street on somewhat larger than average lots. Although there are densely developed sections within the neighborhood, there are no rows of attached buildings, and only in the cut-off western edge of the district are there buildings which are set directly on the streetline. The overall visual impression remains one of fine houses behind ample front lawns lining well-shaded streets. Within this harmonious landscape the barren trench of the Interstate strikes a resoundingly sour note, a note echoed by the handful of open parking lots found scattered about chiefly near the district's churches. The only public park space within the district is Hiker Park, a small, triangular lawn wedged in between Spring, Underwood, and Exchange Streets on the eastern rim of the Interstate. Presiding over this vest-pocket park is a life-sized bronze figure of a U.S. Army infantryman, erected in 1922 as a memorial to the veterans of the Philippine insurrection and the China Relief Expedition.

A considerable proportion of the buildings in the Quality Hill Historic District have never been extensively altered (on the exterior, at least) and remain today in nearly original exterior condition. Artificial siding has taken its toll throughout the district, but it is not nearly so prevalent here as in other Pawtucket neighborhoods. Most of the district's buildings appear to be in good-to-excellent condition externally, and their lots, as a rule, are fairly well maintained. Two prominent buildings within the neighborhood, the Pitcher-Goff House and the Pawtucket Congregational Church, have recently been repainted in documented nineteenth-century exterior color schemes. The following properties within the district have already been entered individually in

(See Continuation Sheet #19)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet 19

Item number 7

Page 19

u/i; the National Register:

- 1 Pawtucket Congregational Church, 2-40 Walcott Street
(entered September 18, 1978)
- 2 Pitcher-Goff House, 58 Walcott Street (entered June 24, 1976)
- 3 Trinity Church, 48-50 Main Street (entered January 13, 1972)

INVENTORY OF CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES

Contributing structures include buildings erected during Quality Hill's period of growth and development as an upper-class urban neighborhood--from the 1850s through the 1940s--together with a few earlier buildings which reflect prior development in the area and which are architecturally compatible with the later structures. A number of structures have been re-sheathed with modern wall cover materials, but original trim elements often remain. Such buildings have been defined as contributing because they are an important part of the historical development of the area and they could be restored to their original appearance. In cases where the original trim elements have been removed or covered, the buildings generally have been defined as contributing since their form massing, and siting make them essential part of historic streetscapes. ~~A number of properties are listed as contributing even though they are not yet 50 years old: 3, 7, 10, 14, 21, and 22-27~~

~~Delet~~ ~~Jongley Court; 78 Underwood Street; 49-51 Vernon Street; and 89 Walcott Street. These are large residences, for the most part single family, which represent a continuation past 1933 of Quality Hill's role as the neighborhood of choice for Pawtucket's more affluent residents. They make a positive contribution to the overall visual quality and the historic identity of the neighborhood. Unless otherwise noted, all buildings are of wood-frame construction.~~

*See Non-Contributing Structures Addendum, Cont Sheet 41A

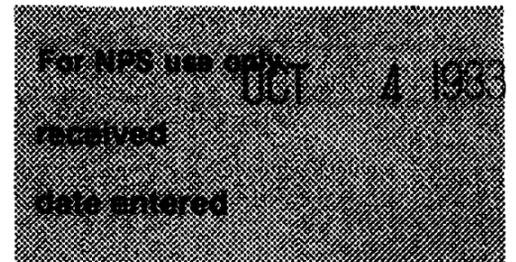
ARLINGTON STREET

- 1 15 Albert H. Humes House (1906): Albert H. Humes, presumed architect. A 2½-story, wood-and-brick, flank-gabled dwelling with a central facade pavilion set under a cross gable. Humes, a notable local architect-politician, designed numerous Pawtucket buildings in this period, was Mayor of Central Falls in 1903-04, and ran as the Bull Moose candidate for Governor in 1912.
- 2 17 Willard A. Lenz House (1911-12): A 2½-story, cross-gabled brick house, Colonial Revival in style. Built for a vice-president of Willmarth-Mackillop, Inc., one of the largest Pawtucket contracting firms at the turn of the century.

(See Continuation Sheet # 20)

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

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



Continuation sheet 20

Item number 7

Page 20

Arlington Street

- 3 22 Albert M. Read House (1917-18): Possibly designed by Charles N. Read; a 2½-story, gambrel-roofed Georgian Revival "half-house" with brick ends. Recently covered with aluminum siding. Built for the manager of the C.R. Bucklin Belting Company.
- 4 33 Mrs. Anna Lenz House (1911-12): A 2½-story, hip-roofed, brick-and-wood house, similar in design to the Willard Lenz House next door.
- 4 43 Bernard T. Lennon House (1916-17): A 2½-story, flank-gabled, Colonial Revival house with stuccoed walls. Built for a wholesale flour dealer.
- 6 50 Charles Shartenberg House (1921-22): A 2-story, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival dwelling, now covered with aluminum siding. The original owner was vice-president of Shartenberg & Robinson Company, dealers in dry and fancy foods. The Shartenberg store on Main Street (building now demolished) was a venerable Pawtucket institution.
- 7 51 Edward J. McCaughey House (1917-18): A 2-story, central-entrance, brick-and-stucco dwelling with a hip-and-double-cross-gable roof. A distinctive early twentieth-century design marked, particularly, by its deeply recessed porches and massive stuccoed columns. Built for the vice-president of the Home Bleach & Dye Works.

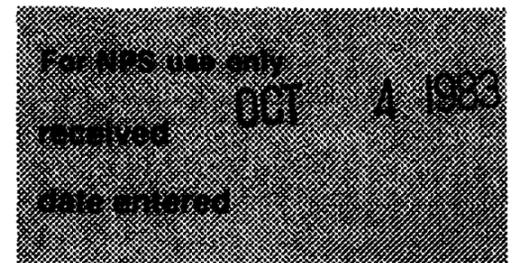
ARMISTICE BOULEVARD

- 6 1 H.B. Dexter House (between 1886 and 1895): A 2½-story, end-gable, Queen Anne house now asbestos-sided. Noteworthy iron cresting tops the 2-story bay window on the facade. One of a large group of multiple-family dwellings (perhaps as many as fifteen or twenty) erected by Henry B. Dexter, retired partner in the Rhode Island Card Board Company, on his homestead estate following its subdivision in 1886.
- 4 2 House (c. 1900): A 2-story, end-gable Colonial Revival house, considerably altered with new wood shingles and aluminum window sash. It may be a remodeled earlier building.
- 10 6-8 H.B. Dexter House (between 1886 and 1895): A 2½-story, Queen Anne-style, multiple-family dwelling, set gable end to the street. Formally, it is a match for the much better preserved house next

(See Continuation Sheet # 21)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet 21

Item number 7

Page 21

Armistice Boulevard (cont.)

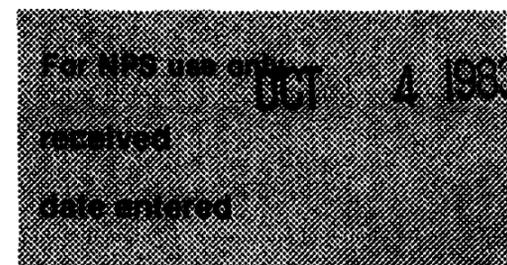
door at 10-12 Armistice Boulevard, but is now aluminum sided.

- 9 H.B. Dexter House (c. 1890; remodeled c. 1910s?): A 2½-story, cross-gabled house of basically Colonial Revival design although the banked windows convey a Tudor Revival flavor. This appears to be one of H.B. Dexter's late nineteenth-century tenement houses given an early twentieth-century facelift.
- 10-12 H.B. Dexter House (between 1886 and 1895): A 2½-story, Queen Anne style, multiple-family dwelling set gable end to the street. It is one of the better preserved examples in a row of multiple-family dwellings erected for Henry B. Dexter after 1886.
- 13-15 H.B. Dexter House (between 1886 and 1895): A 2½-story, Queen Anne, multiple-family dwelling set gable end to the street. It has been resided, but decorative cut shingles remain in the gable peak, along with some typical Queen Anne floral ornament.
- 14 14-16 H.B. Dexter House (c. 1886-87): A 2½-story, end-gabled, Bracketed/Queen Anne two-family house.
- 15 18-20 H.B. Dexter House (between 1886 and 1895): A well-preserved, 2½-story, end-gabled, Late Victorian two-family house; three-bay, side-hall plan; and bay windows on facade and western side.
- 16 21-23 H.B. Dexter House (c. 1890): A very fine, 2½-story, Queen Anne multiple-family dwelling, possibly architect-designed. Has a beautiful, paneled front door with a stained glass window under a stylish Queen Anne open porch. This, along with three similar houses on Maynard Street (16-18, 20-22, 21-23), is among the most fashionable rental housing erected in Pawtucket.
- 17 24-26 H.B. Dexter House (between 1886 and 1895): A 2½-story, end-gabled, Bracketed/Queen Anne two-family house. It was originally similar to 18-20 Armistice Boulevard, but has lost its gable ornament, and a two-story, 1920s porch has been added.
- 18 25-27 (between 1886 and 1895): A 2½-story, end-gable, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival two-family house, now asbestos sided.
- 19 28 House (c. 1890): A 2-story, end-gabled, Bracketed/Queen Anne two-family house, now re-sided.

(See Continuation Sheet # 22)

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

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



Continuation sheet 22

Item number 7

Page 22

Armistice Boulevard (cont.)

- 20 34 House (c. 1900): A 2-story, end-gabled, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival house with a turreted corner bay. The front porch has been heavily altered.
- 21 36 House (c. 1900): A 2-story, hip-roofed, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival house, which has been re-sided.
- 22 38 Edwin R. Bullock House (1896-97): A 2-story, Shingle Style dwelling set gable end to the street, with the entrance placed in the long eastern side. It was built for a mechanical engineer employed by J. & P. Coats, Ltd., and is one of the few good Shingle Style houses in Pawtucket.
- 23 43 T. Stewart Little House II (1929): Monahan & Meikle, architects. A 2-story, flank-gabled Colonial Revival house with brick ends. It was built by the president of John W. Little Company, book and job printers; his previous residence is next door at 55 Armistice Boulevard.
- 24 44-46 House (c. 1900): A 2½-story, end-gabled, two-family house with a brick first floor and shingled walls above. Shingled front porches fill the entire, gabled facade.
- 25 55 T. Stewart Little House I (1915): A 2½-story, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival dwelling, quite probably architect-designed. The original owner was a foreman at John W. Little Company, printers, when he built this house. Fifteen years, later, Little, by then the president of the company, moved to a new house next door at 43 Armistice Boulevard.
- 26 56 George L. Weston House (1905-06): A shingled, 2-story, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival house, built for a clerk employed in F.E. Tingley's cabinetwork manufactory.

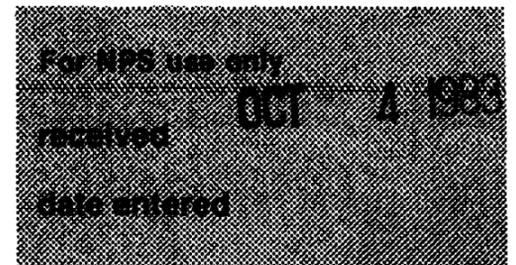
BROADWAY

- 27 93-95 Luther Paine House (c. 1840): A 2½-story, 5-bay, flank-gabled Greek Revival house with a pair of interior chimney stacks. It is a good example of a house-type which was once common in Pawtucket, but now is exceedingly rare. The original, double-hung sash windows in the western half of the house have recently been replaced by much smaller modern windows.

(See Continuation Sheet #23)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet 23

Item number 7

Page 23

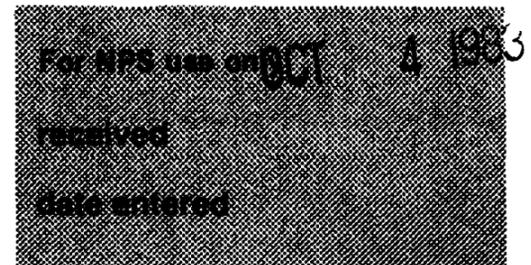
Broadway (cont.)

- 28 101 Amos L. Paine House (c. 1835): A 2½-story, 5-bay, flank-gabled Federal-style house with a central chimney stack, which may have been moved here. It has recently been covered with vinyl siding, and new combination sash installed.
- 29 120 House (c. 1850): A 2½-story, flank-gabled house, much enlarged and altered.
- 30 125-127 House (c. 1880): A 2½-story, end-gabled Late Victorian two-family dwelling; well preserved example of a popular type.
- 31 130 First Free Will Baptist Church, now Independent Eastern Orthodox Church of the Resurrection (1884): William R. Walker & Son, architects. A small, Queen Anne church of rectangular plan with an end-gable roof and front corner tower. It was built for a Baptist society organized on the east side of Pawtucket by Elder Ray Potter in 1820 and is a distinguished design by an important Rhode Island architect.
- 32 131 House (c. 1840): A 2½-story, end-gabled, 3-bay side-hall house, much remodeled.
- 33 137 House (c. 1840): A 2-story, end-gabled, side-hall house, now covered with aluminum siding.
- 34 139 Henry B. Metcalf Carriage House (c. 1879): Walker & Gould, presumed architects. A 1½-story, gable-over-hip-roofed carriage house with a brick lower story and clapboards and shingles above. The roof is crowned with a pinnacled central ventilator. It is stylistically a match for the outstanding Stick Style house (145 Broadway) to which it belongs.
- 35 145 Henry B. Metcalf House (1878-79): Walker & Gould, architects. A 2½-story, Late Victorian, Stick Style house, with highly elaborate turned and sawn exterior trim and an irregular plan. It is well-preserved and complemented by an outstanding carriage house (139 Broadway; see above) of similar design.
- 36 156 Lyman M. Darling House (1888): A 2½-story, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival house, recently covered with aluminum siding. It was built for the treasurer of the L.B. Darling Fertilizer Co.

(See Continuation Sheet #24)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet 24

Item number 7

Page 24

Broadway (cont.)

17 r156 M.J. Chase Company Doll Factory (c. 1888): A 1-story, hip-roofed outbuilding, presumably erected around 1888 as Lyman B. Darling's carriage house. It has been used since 1948 as the home of a company manufacturing dolls, principally for medical and nursing school use.

3b 162-164 House (c. 1840): A 2-story, end-gabled, Greek Revival house with a delightful Late Victorian side porch; now covered with aluminum siding.

COTTAGE STREET

26 83 House (c. 1880): A 2-story, end-gabled, side-hall house, now covered with modern siding.

44 97 Carpenter House (c. 1890): Stone, Carpenter & Willson, architects. A large, handsomely detailed, 2½-story, hip-roofed Georgian Revival house. It was apparently built for Asa Carpenter, a Pawtucket street commissioner and the father of C.E. Carpenter, of Stone, Carpenter & Willson, the prominent Rhode Island architects.

44 103 House (c. 1860): A 1½-story, end-gabled cottage of the three-bay, side-hall type; notable for its peaked window and door hoods, and for the full-length windows on its ground-floor front.

44 109 Cronin House (1884-85): A well-detailed and preserved 2½-story, Bracketed, side-hall plan, two-family house; built for Mary M. Cronin, wife of Dennis Cronin, a real estate agent.

43 113 House (c. 1830-40): A 2-story, 5-bay, flank-gabled house with twin interior chimney stacks. It is now aluminum sided, but a good mid-nineteenth-century pedimented front doorway remains, and Federal/Greek pilasters are visible on the rear corners of the side walls.

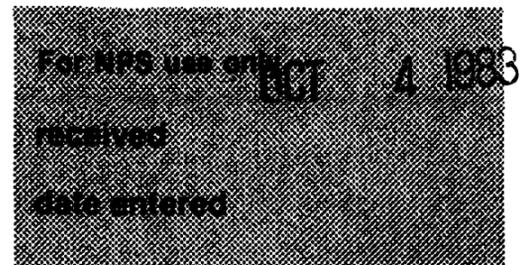
44 115 House (late eighteenth or early nineteenth century?): A 2-story, shingled, L-plan house with gabled roofs, which may have moved to this site. The facade appears to face Lyon Street, and is of the traditional three-bay, central-entrance type.

44 117-119 House (c. 1890): A 2½-story, flank-gabled, Colonial Revival double house. The front porches have been unsympathetically modernized.

(See Continuation Sheet # 25)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet 25

Item number 7

Page 25

Broadway (cont.)

- 123 House (c. 1900): A 2-story, hip-roofed Colonial Revival house. It is now covered with asbestos siding, but a good front porch remains.
- 133-135 William Cooke House (c. 1900): A 2-story, hip-roofed, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival house with a corner tower. It was apparently built for William Cooke as a two-family tenement house, although it is an unusually elaborate design for rental housing.

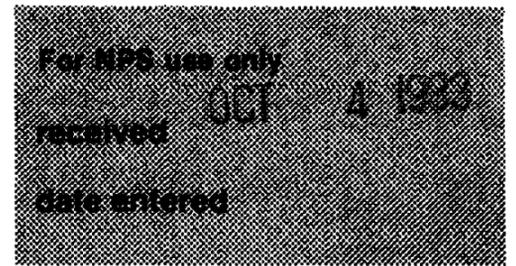
DENVER STREET

- 7 House (c. 1910): A shingled, 2-story, flank-gabled, Colonial Revival house.
- 14 R.C.N. Monahan House (1903): R.C.N. Monahan, architect. A 2-story Shingle Style cottage with flank-gambrel roof which flows forward to enclose a single-story front porch. A rotund corner tower is marked by a cobblestone first story and a wide-eaved conical roof.
- 22 House (c. 1900): A 2-story, end-gabled, Colonial Revival house, now re-sided.
- 28 House (c. 1900): A 2-story, gambrel-roofed Colonial Revival cottage.
- 32-34 House (c. 1890): A 2-story, cross-gabled Queen Anne two-family house, now asbestos sided.
- 33 House (c. 1840, remodeled c. 1890): A 2-story, cross-gabled Gothic Revival house almost entirely hidden under a wealth of turn-of-the-century Colonial Revival additions and alterations. This is probably the mid-century Marchant House, moved to its present location upon the subdivision of the family's Walcott Street estate in the late nineteenth century.
- (38) Rev. John Barry Auditorium (early twentieth century): A 1- and 2-story, flat-roofed, brick-faced auditorium building; part of the five-building, St. Joseph's parish complex.
- 45 House (c. 1900): A 1½-story, end-gabled cottage; may originally have been built as a carriage house.

(See Continuation Sheet #26)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet 26

Item number 7

Page 26

FRENCH STREET

- 12-14 House (c. 1910): A 2½-story, end-gable, two-family house with Colonial Revival and Bungalow details.

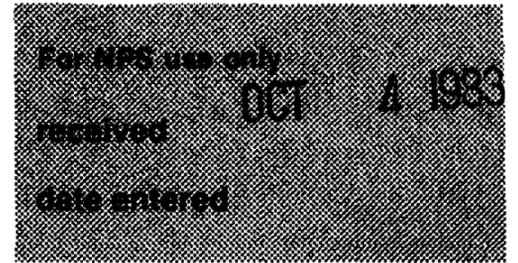
GROVE STREET

- 19 House (c. 1870): A 2-story, flank-gable house with a central entry. Wooden shingles cover the original clapboards, and the front porch has been remodeled. A house is shown here on the 1848 map--this may be an enlargement or remodeling of that structure.
- 23 House (c. 1860): A 2-story, flank-gable house with a central cross-gable. The windows are paired; a bracketed door hood and cornice provide the major decorative accents; now asbestos-sided.
- 31 House (c. 1900): A 2-story, flank-gable, turn-of-the-century house, with features similar to those favored by the Pawtucket architect Albert H. Humes, including the central, projecting facade pavilion and the lush brackets placed under the raking cornices.
- 35 House (mid-nineteenth century): A 1½-story, flank-gable cottage with a central-entrance, five-bay facade; now re-sided and with an added modern porch. This could be the E. Kelton House, moved back from Grove Street when 31 Grove Street was constructed around the turn of the century.
- 39 House (early twentieth century): A 2-story, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival house, now re-sided.
- 41-45 House (c. 1900): A 3-story, hip-roofed, three-family dwelling, now re-sided.
- 48-50 House (c. 1890): A 2½-story, end-gable, multiple-family dwelling, recently re-sided. It was probably built as one of H.B. Dexter's rental houses in the 1890s, and was the home of Charles H. Holt, M.D., when Holt was first elected mayor of Pawtucket in 1923.
- 49-51 House (c. 1900): A heavily remodeled, 3-story, cross-gable, multiple-family dwelling.
- 54 House (c. 1900): A 2-story, hip-roofed Colonial Revival house, recently re-sided. It was the home of Charles M. Holt, M.D.,

(See Continuation Sheet #27)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet 27

Item number 7

Page 27

Grove Street (cont.)

during most of his four terms as mayor of Pawtucket (from 1923 until 1932). The son of English emigrants who settled in Pawtucket in 1886, Holt graduated from Harvard Medical School in 1906 and returned to Pawtucket where he became chief of staff at Pawtucket Memorial Hospital.

- 56 55 House (c. 1840): A much enlarged and altered 2½-story, end-gable, side-hall house. A house is shown on this site as early as 1848.

HOMESTEAD STREET

- 17 1 Darius Goff House (1917-18): A 2½-story, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival house built for the treasurer of D. Goff & Sons, manufacturers of worsted braid and serge linings.
- 47 7 House (c. 1900?): A shingled, 1-story, hip-roofed dwelling; originally a carriage house for a dwelling on Walcott Street, later moved to this site; heavy Colonial Revival entrance added.
- 69 29 House (c. 1920): A shingled, 1½-story, Colonial Revival house with a jerkin-head flank-gable roof.
- 70 30 House (c. 1920): A 2-story, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival house with very wide clapboards characteristic of houses of this period and style.

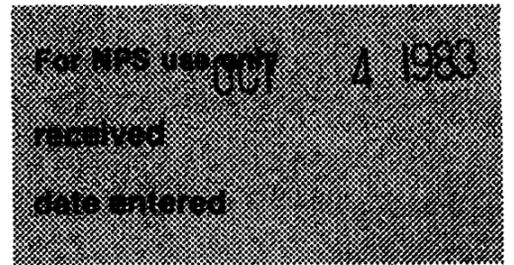
HOWARD AVENUE

- 71 5 House (c. 1920): A 1½-story, gambrel-roofed bungalow, with a brick first floor and shingle above.
- 72 6-8 House (c. 1900): A 2-story, hip-roofed Colonial Revival double house, with a nicely detailed, recessed doorway, now re-sided.
- 73 7 House (c. 1910): A 2-story bungalow with a jerkin-head roof, now re-sided.
- 74 10 Lewis Peirce House (1847): A good 2-story, 3-bay, end-gable, Greek Revival side-hall house with later bracketed door hood and bay window.
- 75 10½ House (c. 1890): A pristine little 1½-story, Queen Anne cottage set on the rear of the lot of 10 Howard Avenue. This is an L-plan cottage with gable roof and decorative Queen Anne bargeboards.

(See Continuation Sheet #28)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet 28

Item number 7

Page 28

Howard Avenue (cont.)

- 7612 Omar F. Currier House (1889): A 2½-story, end-gable Queen Anne house with some unusual ornament, particularly the "mouse-eared" corner blocks on the window frames. It was built for an East Avenue grocer.

LONGLEY COURT

- * ~~3 House (c. 1930): A 2-story, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival dwelling moved to this site about 1958, now aluminum-sided.~~
- * ~~7 Ronald O. Longley House (1938-39): A 2-story, flank-gable, Colonial Revival house, now aluminum-sided.~~
- * ~~10 John G. Martin House (1939-40): A 2-story, flank-gable, Colonial Revival house with a two-story columned central portico, now aluminum-sided. The original owner was a chemist.~~
- * ~~14 Thomas J. O'Brian House (1939-40): A 2½-story, flank-gable, Colonial Revival house with a brick face on the first-floor front, aluminum siding elsewhere. The original owner was a physician.~~
- * ~~21 Frank A. Ward, Jr., House (1940-41): A 2-story, flank-gable, Colonial Revival house with a brick face on the first floor, wooden shingles above. The original owner was the president and treasurer of George H. Fuller & Son, Company, manufacturers of jewelers' findings.~~
- * ~~22 William F. Hardy House (1941-42): A 2-story, flank-gable, Colonial Revival house with a stone face on the first-floor front, aluminum siding elsewhere. The original owner was the treasurer of Pawtucket Dye & Bleachery.~~
- * ~~25-27 Edmund C. Laurelli House (1941-42): A 2-story, flank-gable, Colonial Revival house, now aluminum-sided. The original owner was a physician.~~

LYON STREET

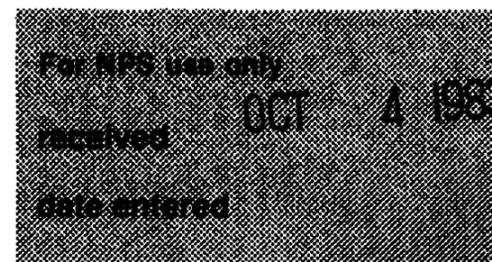
- n 15 House (c. 1900): A shingled, 2-story, end-gable, Queen Anne, side-hall house with a later porch.
- 7619 House (c. 1840): A 2-story, end-gable, Greek Revival house, now

(See Continuation Sheet #29)

* See Non-contributing Structures Addendum, Cont Sheet 41A

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet 29

Item number 7

Page 29

Lyon Street (cont.)

covered with asbestos siding. It may have been moved here, as house first appears on this site on 1870 map.

- 79 35 House (c. 1910): A 2-story, hip-roofed, shingled, Colonial Revival house with an open front porch.
- 41-43 Henry N. Pervear House (1902): Albert H. Humes, architect. A 2-story, flank-gable, Colonial Revival double house, now covered with asbestos siding. It has the projecting central pavilion which Humes favored and a wealth of ornamental detail, and was built for the proprietor of a Providence jewelry firm.
- 57-59 House (c. 1880): A 2½-story, end-gable, Queen Anne, two-family side-hall house, now re-sided. This house and 61-63 and 67-69 all appear to have been built at the same time by the same builder; only the last, however, has preserved its original exterior trim.
- 61-63 House (c. 1880): A 2½-story, end-gable, Queen Anne two-family side-hall house, now re-sided. (See 57-59 Lyon Street entry above).
- 65 House (c. 1890): A 2-story, end-gable, Queen Anne side-hall house, now re-sided. Built on an interior lot, this house is almost invisible from the street.
- 67-69 House (c. 1880): A 2-story, end-gable, Queen Anne, two-family, side-hall house with well-preserved exterior detail, especially the bargeboards, the window trim, and the open front porch. (See entries for 57-59 and 61-63 Lyon Street, above.)
- 71 House (c. 1870): A 2-story, end-gable, bracketed side-hall house, now re-sided.

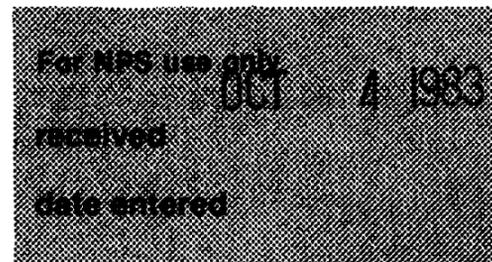
MAIN STREET

- 1 Charles E. Kenyon House (1869): A 2-story, cross-gable house, with a three-bay side-hall plan, now covered with aluminum siding. It was built for a partner in Kenyon, Whittaker & Smith, contractors and builders. Original details were similar to those on the Gaylord House at 25 Main Street.
- 25 William A. Gaylord House (1873-74): A 2-story, cross-gable house with a three-bay side-hall plan. A notable profusion of well-preserved Bracketed details distinguish the house. Five sections of

(See Continuation Sheet # 30)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet 30

Item number 7

Page 30

Main Street (cont.)

what might well be one of the oldest wooden fences surviving in Pawtucket--a single picket design which elegantly ramps down to a corner post at the street line--separate the property from the Kenyon House next door. This house, like the Kenyon House at 1 Main Street, was presumably built by Kenyon, Whittaker & Smith. Gaylord, a physician, purchased this property, with the recently completed house standing upon it, from Kenyon in 1874.

326 To Kalon Clubhouse (1908): An imposing, 2-story, red brick, Georgian Revival clubhouse. Its hipped roof is broken by a cross-gabled projecting central pavilion; a single-story classical porch extends across the southern half of the facade. It was built for a prestigious private social club, founded in 1867 and still an active organization today.

89 46 Trinity Church, now St. George's Catholic Church (1852-53; 1865): Samuel J. Ladd, supposed designer of original building. A small, rubble-stone Gothic Revival church with a short, helm-roofed corner tower. The western aisle was added in 1865 by Clifton A. Hall, architect. The interior was redecorated by Cattanach & Cliff at same date; their magnificent frescoes survive. It was originally built as an east-side Episcopal chapel of St. Paul's, but was later turned over to a new Catholic parish.

NR 50 Trinity Church Parish House (1902): A shingled, 1-story, gabled addition to the rear of Trinity Church, in a restrained Gothic Revival style; it connects to a 2-story, brick Federal Revival parish building facing School Street. This brick section once connected to the 1819 Slack Mansion at the corner of Main and School Streets.

MAYNARD STREET

90 10-12 House (c. 1890): A 2½-story, cross-gable, multi-family tenement, now covered with asphalt siding; may have been an H.B. Dexter tenement.

91 11-13 Pitcher/Dexter House (c. 1840; c. 1870): Presently, a 2-story, gable, double house, this appears to be a remnant of the Benjamin Pitcher House, a story-and-a-half, board-and-batten Gothic cottage of the 1840s, as altered by Henry B. Dexter in the latter half of the century, and then later converted into a

(See Continuation Sheet #31)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

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Continuation sheet 31

Item number 7

Page 31

Maynard Street (cont.)

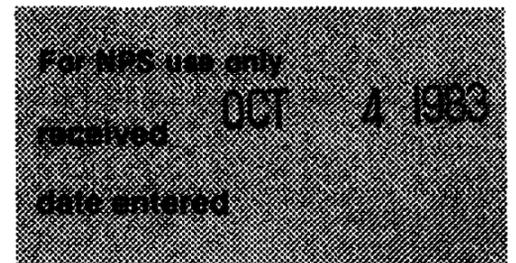
double tenement. Pitcher, who owned cotton mills, was instrumental in developing Quality Hill in the 1840s and 1850s; Dexter, a partner in a Pawtucket cardboard company, subdivided the Pitcher estate in the 1880s and erected some fifteen rental houses on it, many of them of unusually high architectural quality.

- 92 16-18 House (c. 1890): A 2½-story, hip-roofed, multiple-family dwelling, little altered. It was apparently built for Henry B. Dexter as rental housing of unusual distinction.
- 93 20-22 House (c. 1890): A 2½-story, multiple-family dwelling of unusually complex form--its basically hipped roof is interrupted by cross-gables, jerkin-head cross gables, and an appended tower. It was apparently built for Henry B. Dexter as rental housing of unusual distinction.
- 94 21-23 House (c. 1890): A shingled, 2½-story, end-gable multiple-family dwelling; apparently built for Henry B. Dexter as rental housing.
- 95 38 Walter F. Field House (1912-13): A stuccoed, 2-story, hip-roofed dwelling of vaguely 'Mediterranean' style, accented by red tile roof. It was built for the purchasing agent of the Phillips Insulated Wire Company.
- 96 44 Frank Leonard House (1910-11): A clapboarded, 2-story, hip-roofed Colonial Revival house built for the "first paying teller" of the Industrial Trust Company's Pawtucket branch.
- 97 50 House (c. 1900): A 2-story, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival dwelling, now aluminum sided.
- 98 56 House (late nineteenth century): A 2½-story, end-gable, 3-bay, side-hall house, much enlarged and now used as a rest home.
- 99 60-62 House (c. 1910): An unusual, shingled, double house with a low hipped roof and a pair of recessed front entry porches.
- 66-68 House (c. 1910): An odd, 2-story, double house with a pair of frontal gables; it bears some resemblance to the double house next door at 60-62 Maynard Street, and is now covered with asbestos siding.

(See Continuation Sheet #32)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet 32

Item number 7

Page 32

POTTER STREET

- 01 20 Robert Jenks House (1914-15): A 2½-story, hip-roofed, Georgian Revival house with a red brick first story, clapboards above. It was built for the son of Albert A. Jenks, president of Fales & Jenks, whose own house stands on an adjacent parcel at 90 Summit Street.
- 02 24 John Cockcroft House (1879-80): A 2-story, cross-axial plan, Bracketed house with low-pitched gable roofs. It was built for a superintendant at D. Goff & Son's worsted braid mill.
- 03 28-30 House (c. 1890): A typical 2½-story, end-gable, two-family house.
- 04 34 House (c. 1870): A 2-story, end-gable, three-bay, side-hall house.

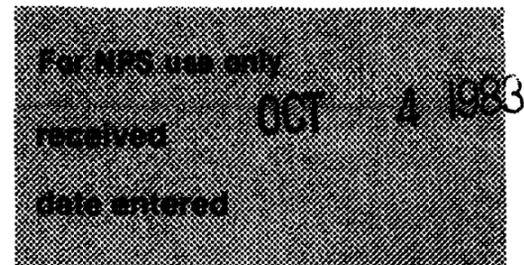
SPRING STREET

- 05 16-18 House (c. 1910): A shingled, 2½-story, end-gable, Colonial Revival multiple-family dwelling.
- 06 23-25 House (c. 1900): A 2½-story, end-gable, two-family, side-hall house, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival in style, and now re-sided.
- 07 24 Elmer Shippee House (1900-01): A 2½-story, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival house with a beautifully detailed front porch. It was built for a dealer in condensed milk who later went into real estate.
- 08 27 House (c. 1890): A 2½-story, end-gable, Colonial house. It may originally have been a two-family house.
- 09 28 John Little House (1893-94): A 2½-story, end-gable, single-family dwelling built for the president of John W. Little & Co., mill and job printers.
- 10 35 House (c. 1870): A 2-story, L-plan house with gable roof, 2-story open porches in the re-entrant angle of the L.
- 11 43 House (between 1862 and 1870): A 2-story, flank-gable, central-entry house on a dressed granite foundation; now asbestos-sided.
- 12 54 House (c. 1930): A 1½-story, flank-gable, Federal Revival cottage.
- 13 57 House (c. 1870): A 1½-story, end-gable house with a single-story wrap-around porch.

(See Continuation Sheet # 33)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet 33

Item number 7

Page 33

Spring Street (cont.)

- 462 Theodore Paine House (1848; 1930s): A 1½-story, 5-bay, central-entry, Early Victorian cottage with steeply pitched flank-gabled roof. It formerly had a bracketed door hood and Gothic Revival bargeboards (removed in 1930s remodeling, by Carl Johnson, of Monahan, Meikle & Johnson, architects); the house still has unusual, heavily molded window cornices.
- 65 House (c. 1910): A shingled, 1½-story, flank-gambrel-roofed bungalow with long shed dormers at front and rear.
- 66-68 House (c. 1860): A 2-story, flank-gable, central-entry house, now asbestos-sided.
- 76 House (late nineteenth-century?): A 2-story, end-gable house, probably built late in the nineteenth century, but heavily remodeled in the Colonial Revival style in the mid-twentieth century.
- 80 House (c. 1890): A 2-story, end-gable house with bracketed eaves, now re-sided.
- 84-86 House (c. 1880): A 2-story, end-gable house with bracketed eaves, now re-sided.
- 87 House (c. 1870): A typical 2-story, end-gable, three-bay, side-hall house, recently re-sided.
- 88-90 House (c. 1880): A 2-story, end-gable, two-family house with a two-story bay window on the facade.
- 91 House (c. 1890): A 1½-story, end-gable, Queen Anne cottage.

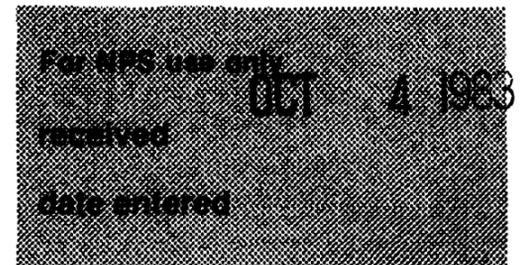
SUMMIT STREET

- 5 House (c. 1870): A 2-story, flank-gable house with a five-bay facade and a bracketed door hood over a central entrance; now aluminum-sided.
- 50 William P. Rothwell House (1930-31): A brick, 2-story, hip-roofed, Georgian Revival home/office building, built for a physician.
- 60 Oliver Starkweather House (c. 1800): A 2½-story, 5-bay, hip-roofed,

(See Continuation Sheet #34)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet 34

Item number 7

Page 34

Summit Street (cont.)

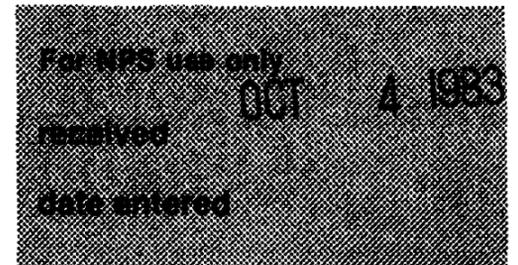
Federal mansion. Notable details include the Doric front porch with Palladian window above, an Ionic side doorway, the quoins, and the rusticated window enframements. The house originally faced Walcott Street about where I-95 now crosses; it has been moved twice. Built for a prominent local merchant, carriage manufacturer and politician, it was long known as the finest house on Pawtucket's east side.

- 64 Harrison Howard House (1873): A 2-story, L-plan, "Modern Gothic" house with steeply pitched gable roofs, and a single-story open porch in the re-entrant angle of the L. There are unusual, sawn infill panels in the gable peaks. The house was built for a partner in D.D. Sweet & Company, sash, door and blind manufacturers and general woodworkers.
- 66 Charles P. Davis House (1876-77): A 2-story, side-entry, "Modern Gothic" house with a steeply pitched hip-with-cross-gable roof. Elaborate stick work and sawn infill ornament the gable peaks. Window frames have been altered. Built for a partner in William A. Beatty & Company, manufacturing jewelers.
- 72 Everett P. Carpenter House (1879-80): Walker & Gould, architects. A 2-story, multiple-gable, Queen Anne house, recently sheathed in aluminum siding, but most of the important original details are intact and exposed. The house was built for the founder of Carpenter & Company, the largest house-furnishing emporium in late nineteenth-century Pawtucket.
- 80 Jesse M. Fairbrother House (1880-81): A 2½-story, hip-roofed, cubical house with a slightly projecting central pavilion capped by a cross-gabled dormer. An ornate, arcaded porch sweeps around the southwestern corner. Although recently covered with aluminum siding, most important original details have been left intact and exposed. A matching carriage house in deteriorated condition is set at the rear of the lot. The house was built for the son of Lewis Fairbrother, a leather manufacturer, banker, and the developer of this portion of Summit Street.
- 90 Albert A. Jenks House (1903-04): A 2½-story, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival mansion with a columned porte-cochère and an imposing, semi-circular, 2-story front portico. It was built for the president of Fales & Jenks Machinery Company, manufacturers of ring-spinning and twisting machines.

(See Continuation Sheet #35)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet 35

Item number 7

Page 35

Summit Street (cont.)

- 31 91-93 L.B. Darling House (1885): A very large, 2½-story, multi-gable, Queen Anne double house, apparently erected as income property for Lucius B. Darling, founder of L.B. Darling & Company, renderers.
- 32 97-99 Thomas P. Barnefield House (1874): A 2-story, cross-axial plan, Bracketed house with low-pitched gable roofs and an unusual, single-story, arcaded porch around all three sides of the projecting central wing; now aluminum-sided but with details left intact and exposed. Erected for a prominent local attorney, and a long-time town and city solicitor, the house remained in the Barnefield family for more than 90 years.
- 33 98 Ellis Pearce House (1871-72): A 2-story, hip-roofed dwelling with a projecting central pavilion gable and an arched and balustraded entry porch; heavily bracketed eaves; the corner brackets bear Masonic emblems. This was the first house to be built on this most fashionable stretch of Summit Street. It was erected for a partner in a grocery, flour, and grain store.
- 34 103 Joseph J. Wooley House (1874): A 1½-story, 5-bay, Mansard cottage with a shaped "cross-gable" over the single-story entry porch centered on the main facade. It was built for Warren A. French (of French, Mackenzie & Company, contractors and builders) presumably either on speculation or on order for Reverend Joseph J. Wooley, pastor of the Pawtucket Congregational Church, who purchased the house upon completion.

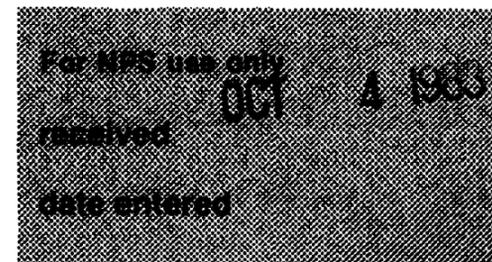
UNDERWOOD STREET

- 35 (10) Hiker Park (early twentieth century): A small, triangular park in the intersection of Underwood, Exchange, Spring and Grove Streets. It contains a field piece and a 1922 monument to the veterans of the Philippine insurrection and the China relief expedition. The monument consists of a lifesize bronze figure of a U.S. infantryman (designed by Allen S. Newman) atop a granite boulder.
- 36 House (c. 1930?): A 2-story, flank-gable, central entrance, Colonial Revival house. This may be the house built c. 1898 on this site for Benjamin F. Smith, a contractor, and later remodeled. Alternatively, the Smith House may have been entirely replaced by the present building.

(See Continuation Sheet # 36)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet 36

Item number 7

Page 36

Underwood Street (cont.)

- 37 48 Herbert O. Phillips House (1906-07): A 2½-story, hip-roofed, Tudor Revival house, first floor of buff brick, shingles above. The dormers and entry porch have open timberwork and ornamental bargeboards; broad verandahs line the northern side. The house was built for the treasurer of the Phillips Insulated Wire Company, and is the best example of its type in Pawtucket.
- 76 66 House (c. 1930): A shingled, 2-story, flank-gable, Colonial Revival house, very little altered.
- * ~~78 James M. Heffern House (1938): A 2-story, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival house, built for an undertaker.~~

VERNON STREET

- 39 45-47 House (c. 1910): A 2-story, end-gable, two-family house.
- * ~~49-51 House (c. 1940): A 2-story, aluminum sided, Tudor/Colonial Revival house.~~
- 40 50 House (between 1855 and 1862): A 2-story, end-gable, Bracketed double house.
- 41 53 Dr. Artemas Johnson House (1827): A 2½-story, 5-bay, central-entrance Federal house with a monitor-over-hip roof and end chimneys. The house originally had a roof balustrade and is said to still contain a central, spiral stair. Some exterior details, such as filleted corner boards, are proto-Greek Revival. It was built for a physician who died before the building was completed.

WALCOTT STREET

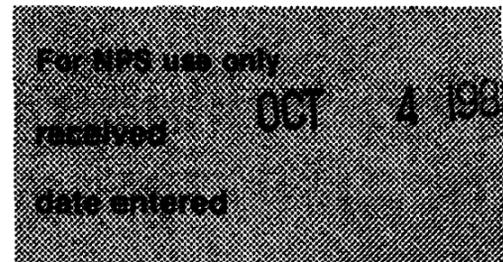
- NR 2 Pawtucket Congregational Church (1867-68, 1915): John Stevens, architect. A commanding church building of rectangular plan with projected tower centered on western facade. The exterior detailing in the heavily plastic Romanesque/Italianate mode is Stevens' trademark. The interior was remodeled in Federal Revival style in 1915. It is built on the site of an 1829 church building, which burned.
- 42 27-29 House (c. 1880): A 2½-story, end-gable, three-bay, side-hall, two-family house. The exterior is largely intact, save for a modernized front porch.

*See Non-Contributing Structures Addendum,
Cont. Sheet 41A

(See Continuation Sheet # 37)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet 37

Item number 7

Page 37

Walcott Street

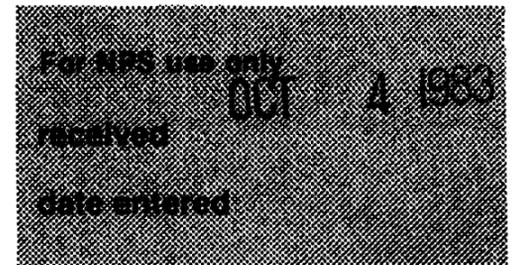
- 113 40 Pawtucket Congregational Church Addition (1936): Monahan & Meikle, architects. A 2-story, brick-faced, L-shaped addition to the 1868 church, Federal Revival in style, with a pair of cross-gabled pavilions on the Walcott Street facade. It contains church offices and classrooms.
- NR 58 Pitcher-Goff House, now The Children's Museum (c.1840; 1881): A 2-story early Italianate house of basically rectangular plan, fronted by a single-story, tetrastyle front portico. Its hipped roof is crowned by a low, octagonal cupola, screened behind an eaves balustrade. The lavish exterior details largely date from the 1840s; the interiors were heavily remodeled in the Queen Anne style in the 1880s. Originally built for Ellis B. Pitcher, a cotton manufacturer, the house was acquired by Col. Lyman B. Goff, a prominent manufacturer of braid and wadding, in 1870. The house has recently been rehabilitated as the home of The Children's Museum.
- * 89 ~~Margaret Murray House (1938-39): A 2-story, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival house built for the widow of Patrick Murray, a partner in Kennedy, Gough & Murray, grocers.~~
- 11 97 Read-Ott House (1842; 1914-15): A 2½-story, five-bay, Greek/Italianate house of the mid-nineteenth century given a full third story and a wealth of Georgian Revival details in the early twentieth century (W.G. Sheldon, architect for remodeling). Chief among these later details is the two-story, balustraded front portico. It was originally built for John B. Read, a hardware merchant and was remodeled for Joseph Ott, founder of the Royal Weaving Company.
- 112 William A. Ingraham House (1850): A 2-story, hip-roofed vernacular Italianate house with central, octagonal cupola and wide, bracketed eaves. The central entrance is set under a single-story bracketed front porch; the single windows to either side of doorway run to the floor. The attached carriage house is a reduced echo of the main building. This is a pristine example of its type; it was built for a partner in Ingraham & Leckie, cotton manufacturers.
- 11 123 Walcott-Goff House, now part of St. Raphael's Academy (1814; c. 1865; et seq.): A 2-story, 5-bay, brick-ended Federal-period house with a monitor-on-hip roof and, currently, two, two-story

*See Non-Contributing Structures Addendum,
Cont Sheet 41A

(See Continuation Sheet # 38)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet 38

Item number 7

Page 38

Walcott Street (cont.)

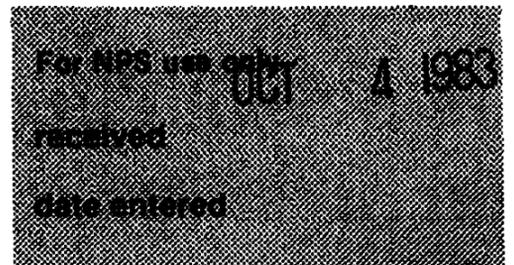
bay windows on the front facade. The house has been heavily remodeled at least twice; its wooden portions are now covered with asbestos siding. It was originally built for the cotton manufacturer, Benjamin J. Walcott, one of Samuel Slater's earliest competitors; it was remodeled in the Italianate style for Darius Goff, a spectacularly successful manufacturer of cotton batting and worsted braid, in the mid-nineteenth century; and was remodeled again in this century for use in connection with St. Raphael's Academy.

- 47 124 Lucius B. Darling, Jr., House (1895): Albert H. Humes, architect. A 2-story Queen Anne/Colonial Revival house; it has the irregular form of the former style but is heavily detailed (pilastered corners, modillion cornices, Palladian windows) in the latter. It was built for a partner in the L.B. Darling Fertilizer Company.
- 48 128 Dexter-Emerson House (c. 1890): A 2-story, hip-roofed Colonial Revival house with an open, single-story, front and side porch. It was apparently built for Henry B. Dexter as a rental property--one of a dozen or more, many of equally high architectural merit, erected for Dexter on his subdivided homestead between 1886 and 1895. It was purchased in 1902 by Lowell Emerson, then president of Rhode Island Card Board Company, the same firm in which Dexter had formerly been an owner.
- 49 (131) St. Raphael's Academy Classroom & Gymnasium Building (c. 1920): A 2-story, flat-roofed, red-brick classroom block which faces Walcott Street; the doorways are placed in the end walls. The gymnasium wing forms a "T" behind the main block.
- 50 134 Edward A. Blodgett House (1893): A 2½-story, end-gabled, Colonial Revival house distinguished by its Palladian window, modillion cornices, and very narrow clapboards. It was built for the president of Blodgett & Orswell, yarn and thread manufacturers. Blodgett had been born just up the street in the old Congregational parsonage (formerly on the eastern corner of Maynard Street) and he eventually returned to his old neighborhood after living in Hawaii and California and prospecting for gold in Arizona.
- 51 140 George T. Greenhalgh House (1902-03): A 2½-story, hip-roofed Colonial Revival house with prominent, gabled dormers. It was built for the manager of the Perry Oil Company, manufacturers of soap and oil, and is still in the Greenhalgh family today.

(See Continuation Sheet #39)

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

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



Continuation sheet 39

Item number 7

Page 39

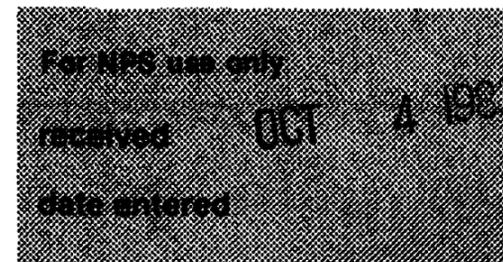
Walcott Street (cont.)

- 52 147 Newton C. Dana House (1876-77): A 2-story, L-plan house with low, hipped roofs and bracketed eaves. A one-story porch occupied the re-entrant angle of the "L". It was built for a partner in George T. Dana & Company, apothecaries.
- 53 150 House (c. 1910): A stucco-covered 2-story, hip-roofed early twentieth-century house with broad eaves and a single-story front porch.
- 54 153 House (c. 1860): An unusual 2-story, end-gabled, four-bay house with bracketed eaves and a pair of round-headed windows in the gable peak; clapboarded first story, shingled above. The doorway is in the second bay from western end, under a columned porch.
- 55 161-163 House (c. 1900): A 2½-story, end-gabled, two-family house with a clapboarded first floor, shingles above.
- 56 167 House (c. 1910): A shingled, 2½-story, hip-roofed Colonial Revival dwelling.
- 57 171 House (c. 1850): A 1½-story, flank-gabled cottage with added shed dormer on front roof slope, and other enlargements and alterations.
- 58 175-177 House (c. 1880): A 2½-story, end-gabled, two-family dwelling with a shingled two-story bay window on the facade.
- 59 194 Susan A. Goodwin Memorial Convent (c. 1900): A 4-story, flat-roofed, red brick Georgian Revival convent. Miss Goodwin, the donor, was provided with a life use of one apartment in the building, an arrangement common in Europe, though unusual here.
- 60 193 St. Joseph's Priests' House (c. 1940): A modern 2-story, flat-roofed rectory.
- 61 196 St. Joseph's School (1894): A commanding, 3-story, hip-roofed, red-brick parochial school building with projecting stair tower wings on its eastern and western sides. A central cross-gable with terra-cotta ornament accents the Walcott Street facade above a niche containing a figure of St. Joseph.

(See Continuation Sheet # 40)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet 40

Item number 7

Page 40

WALNUT STREET

- 67 11 Darius L. Goff House, now Weeden Manor Rest Home (c. 1890): A 2½-story, Shingle Style house on a large, beautifully planted lot with a later, but stylistically-related carriage house attached to it by means of a two-story bridged section passing over the carriage drive. It was built for a highly successful manufacturer of worsted braid and mohair plush (see also 123 Walcott Street).
- 63 12 Joseph J. Cullen House (1930): A pristine, shingled, 2-story, hip-roofed, early twentieth-century house accented by three distinctive one-story porches and a stylistically-matching two-car garage. It was built for the president and treasurer of Joseph J. Cullen Chevrolet Company.
- 11 20 House (c. 1890): A 2-story, end-gable, late nineteenth-century house with a two-story bay window on the facade.
- 65 22 Walter Stearns House (1892-93): Albert H. Humes, architect. A 2½-story, Queen Anne house, dominated by an end-gambrel roof of exaggerated proportions. Gabled wall dormers and a towering chimneystack burst through the lower slope of the gambrel on the building's sides. It was built for the secretary-treasurer of the Rhode Island Card Board Company.
- 164 24 William H. Park House (c. 1910): A 2-story, hip-roofed, Tudor Revival house. The brick first floor is topped by a stuccoed, "half-timber" upper floor. It was built for the manager of the Pawtucket branch of the Industrial Trust Company.

INVENTORY OF NON-CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES

BROADWAY

- 1 110 Commercial Block (1920): A 1-story, yellow brick building.
- 2 142 Apartment Block (1960-70): A 3-story apartment block with brick and stucco facing.

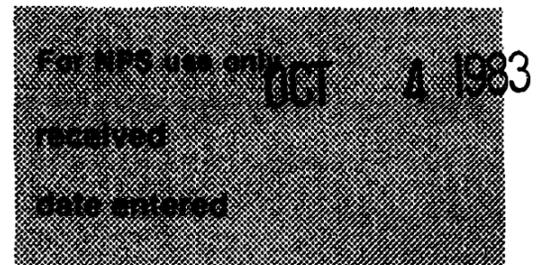
COTTAGE STREET

- 3 91 First Baptist Church (1959): Monahan, Meikle & Johnson, architects.

(See Continuation Sheet # 41)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet 41

Item number 7

Page 41

Cottage Street (cont.)

Brick-faced Colonial Revival church with a short steeple centered over a front portico with a pair of marble-faced piers in antis. The latest home of the oldest religious society in Pawtucket, formerly based on the west side of the Blackstone but now removed to the east.

✓ 105 Office Building (late 1970): A 1½-story, end-gambrel, law office.
POTTER STREET

< 12 Apartment Building (c. 1950): A 2-story, brick faced building fronted by a large parking lot; moved from Vista Court (c. 1956) when Highway 95 was constructed.

SPRING STREET

✓ 75 Apartment Block (1960-70): A 2-story, brick faced building.

WALCOTT STREET

~ 101 Greek Orthodox Church of Pawtucket (1967): Christopher Kantianis, architect. A small, cruciform church of white brick surmounted by a central dome. The outer end of each of the four wings of the building is opened by a tall, glazed arch.

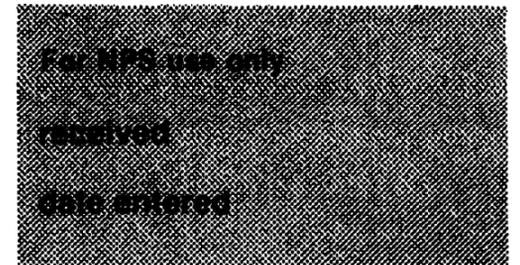
↓ 195 St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church (1979): Modern, orange brick church building with gabled front and rear wings projecting from a six-sided central core. The slate roofs rise to a thin metal spire thrust upward over the body of the structure. St. Joseph's parish was set off from St. Mary's in 1873, making it the second oldest Catholic parish in Pawtucket. The church building is part of a five-building parish complex.

✓ PERIOD: 1800-1900
AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture; Social humanitarian, Art, Education; Religion
SPECIFIC DATES: various
BUILDER/ARCHITECT: various

(See Continuation Sheet #42)

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

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



Continuation sheet 41A

Item number 7

Page 41A

NON-CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES ADDENDUM

These are large residences, for the most part single-family, which represent a continuation past 1933 of Quality Hill's role as the neighborhood of choice for Pawtucket's more affluent residents. They make a positive contribution to the overall visual quality of the neighborhood and its historic identity, but are listed as non-contributing because they are not yet 50 years old.

LONGLEY COURT

- 3 House (c. 1930): A 2-story, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival dwelling moved to this site about 1958, now aluminum-sided.
- 7 Ronald O. Longley House (1938-39): A 2-story, flank-gable, Colonial Revival house, now aluminum-sided.
- 10 John C. Martin House (1939-40): A 2-story, flank-gable, Colonial Revival house with a two-story columned central portico, now aluminum-sided. The original owner was a chemist.
- 14 Thomas J. O'Brian House (1939-40): A 2½-story, flank-gable, Colonial Revival house with a brick face on the first-floor front, aluminum siding elsewhere. The original owner was a physician.
- 21 Frank A. Ward, Jr., House (1940-41): A 2-story, flank-gable, Colonial Revival house with a brick face on the first floor, wooden shingles above. The original owner was the president and treasurer of George H. Fuller & Son, Company, manufacturers of jewelers' findings.
- 22 William F. Hardy House (1941-42): A 2-story, flank-gable, Colonial Revival house with a stone face on the first-floor front, aluminum siding elsewhere. The original owner was the treasurer of Pawtucket Dye & Bleachery.
- 25-27 Edmund C. Laurelli House (1941-42): A 2-story, flank-gable, Colonial Revival house, now aluminum-sided. The original owner was a physician.

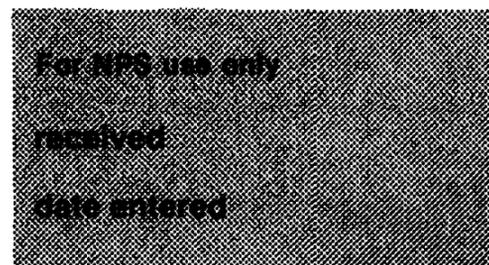
UNDERWOOD STREET

- 78 James M. Heffern House (1938): A 2-story, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival house, built for an undertaker.

(See Continuation Sheet #41B)

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

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



Continuation sheet 41B

Item number 7

Page 41B

VERNON STREET

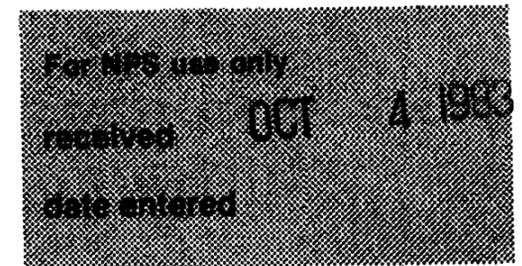
- 1) 49-51 House (c. 1940): A 2-story, aluminum-sided, Tudor/Colonial Revival house.

WALCOTT STREET

- 89 Margaret Murray House (1938-39): A 2-story, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival house built for the widow of Patrick Murray, a partner in Kennedy, Cough & Murray, grocers.

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

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



Continuation sheet 42

Item number 7

Page 42

SIGNIFICANCE:

The Quality Hill Historic District is[✓] architecturally significant for its wealth of well-preserved examples of the middle- and upper-class residential architecture of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and for its trio of outstanding mid- and late nineteenth century churches. Historically, the district is significant as the finest residential neighborhood in eastern Pawtucket from the nineteenth through the early twentieth century.

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the area now known as Quality Hill appears to have been utilized chiefly as farmland, the domain of three Rehoboth families, the Bucklins, Reads, and Smiths, whose stone-ended dwellings were once scattered along North and South Bend Streets. The first roadway into this area, a rather crooked version of the present Walcott Street, was not laid out until 1716, following the completion of the original bridge at Pawtucket Falls. Even after the opening up of Walcott Street, the pressure for development in eastern Pawtucket appears to have been concentrated in the area just below the Falls, while the highland to the east seems to have been left undeveloped for most of another century.

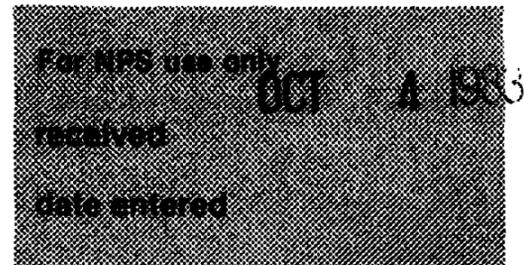
Towards the end of the eighteenth century, a few of the most prosperous residents of the now-bustling riverside village at the eastern end of Pawtucket Bridge began to eye the hillside above them with an increasing degree of interest. One of the first to take action was Oliver Starkweather, a prominent merchant and manufacturer. About 1800, Starkweather erected an elegant Federal-style mansion on a spacious Walcott Street lot just below the crest of the hill. (This house, moved twice, now stands at 60 Summit Street). Other wealthy members of Pawtucket's rising industrial gentry soon followed Starkweather's lead, erecting an imposing array of Federal, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, and Italianate mansions along Walcott Street in the next half-century. Less affluent members of the riverbank community, meanwhile, were moving into the northern section of the Quality Hill area, erecting houses along Cottage Street and Broadway.

The second half of the nineteenth century witnessed the accelerating residential development of Quality Hill. The formerly open fields and even some of the larger early nineteenth-century estates were subdivided, and the new streets laid out upon them quickly were lined with substantial dwellings. Although some of these later buildings were designed as multiple-family, rental properties, the Quality Hill neighborhood as a whole retained an aura of general affluence. Mansion-calibre houses continued

(See Continuation Sheet #43)

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

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



Continuation sheet 43

Item number 7

Page 43

to rise along Walcott Street; whole rows of imposing dwellings went up along the newly extended Summit Street; and equally distinguished residences began to appear on Cottage Street, Broadway, and several of the newer streets, most notably Maynard and Walnut. Moreover, three stately church buildings (the Pawtucket Congregational, the former Trinity, and First Free Will Baptist churches) which still mark the district's western edge, were erected in this half-century, as were the original parish buildings of St. Joseph's, these marking the opposite (eastern) boundary of the neighborhood. Finally, it was during this time period that the neighborhood seems to have acquired the title "Quality Hill", inspired, no doubt, by the notable concentration of wealthy merchants, manufacturers, and professional men who now dwelt within its bounds.

In the present century, the remaining open land in the Quality Hill area has been filled in, primarily with residential buildings. These twentieth-century houses, on the whole, are somewhat less opulent than their nineteenth-century neighbors, and outstanding individual buildings become increasingly rare. By the middle of this century, there began to appear signs of a significant shift in the neighborhood's character, as many of the larger, single-family houses were converted into apartments, rest homes, offices, etc. The construction of I-95 through the western edge of the district in the late 1950s further unsettled the neighborhood, destroying several fine nineteenth-century houses and cutting off the area's far western corner. Despite these modern incursions, Quality Hill still preserves an unusually rich architectural legacy, with outstanding buildings ranging in date from 1800 through 1930. Architecturally, this remains the finest late-nineteenth and early twentieth century residential neighborhood in Pawtucket.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION

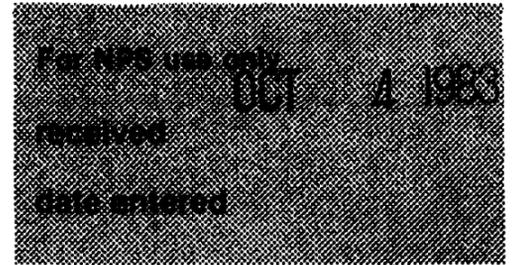
The properties included in the western section of the Quality Hill Historic District are located in Pawtucket Assessors' Plats 22A and 23B, to which reference may be made for a more complete description of the individual properties.

Starting with that portion of the boundary line which is located within Plat 22A: beginning at a point on the northerly side of Walcott Street, at the southwesterly corner of lot 262; thence easterly along the southern line of lot 262 to said lot's southeasterly corner; thence northeasterly along the easterly lines of lots 262 and 261 to a corner at the westerly line of Summit Street; thence northerly along the easterly lines of lots 261, 88, 286 and 90 to the northernmost point on lot 90; thence diagonally across Broadway to a point on the westerly side of

(See Continuation Sheet #44)

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

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



Continuation sheet 44

Item number 7

Page 44

Broadway at the southernmost corner of lot 69; thence northeasterly along the easterly line of lot 69 to said lot's easternmost corner; thence westerly along the northerly lines of lots 69 and 113 to the easterly line of the Blackstone River; thence southerly along the westerly lines of lots 113, 70, 71, 184, and 185 to the westernmost corner of lot 185; thence southeasterly along the southwesterly line of lot 185 to said lot's southernmost corner; thence across Broadway to the northwesterly corner of lot 228; thence westerly, southerly and easterly along the northerly, westerly, and southerly lines of lot 81 to a point on the northerly side of Walcott Street directly opposite the northwesterly corner of lot 20 of Plat 23B; and continuing with that portion of the boundary line which is located within Plat 23B; thence southerly across Walcott Street to the northwesterly corner of lot 20; thence southerly and easterly along the westerly and southerly lines of lot 20 to the westernmost corner of lot 21; thence southeasterly along the westerly line of lot 21 to the southwesterly corner of said lot; thence southeasterly across Main Street on a continuation of the same line to a point on the southerly side of Main Street at lot 522; thence southwesterly along the northerly lines of lots 522 and 541 to the northwesterly corner of lot 541; thence southerly and easterly along the westerly and southerly lines of lot 541 to the southeasterly corner of said lot; thence southerly, easterly and northerly along the westerly, southerly, and easterly lines of lot 522 to the northeasterly corner of said lot; thence northerly across Main Street on a continuation of the same line to a point on the northerly side of Main Street at lot 489; thence northeasterly along the southerly line of lot 489 to the easternmost point on lot 489; thence diagonally across Walcott Street to the point of beginning.

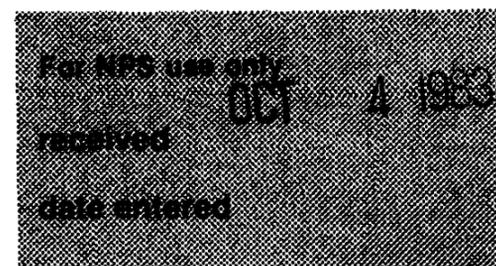
The properties included in the eastern section of the Quality Hill Historic District are located in Pawtucket Assessors' Plats 21A, 21B, 22A, 23B and 24B, to which reference may be had for a more complete description of the individual properties.

Starting with that portion of the boundary line which is located within Plat 22A: beginning at the southwesterly corner of lot 227 (that being the northeasterly corner of Walcott and Underwood Streets) thence northerly along the westerly lines of lots 277, 229, 288 and 265 to the northwesterly corner of lot 265 thence easterly along the northerly line of lot 265 to the northeasterly corner of said lot 265; thence northerly along the westerly lines of lots 248 and 247 to a turn in the southerly line of lot 264; thence westerly, northerly, and easterly along the

(See Continuation Sheet #4 5)

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

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



Continuation sheet 45

Item number 7

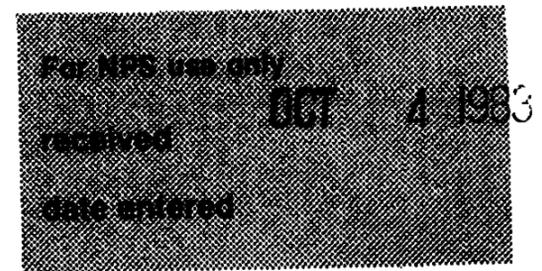
Page 45

rear lines of lot 264, to the southwesterly corner of lot 263; thence northerly and easterly along the westerly and northerly lines of lot 263 to the northernmost corner of said lot, on the westerly side of Grove Street; and continuing with that portion of the boundary line which is located within the northern section of Plat 21A; thence northerly across Grove Street to the southernmost tip of Hiker Park; thence westerly, northeasterly, and southeasterly along the southwesterly, northwesterly and northeasterly lines of Hiker Park to the southeasterly corner of said park, at the intersection of Spring and Exchange Streets; thence easterly across Exchange Street to the southwesterly corner of lot 392; thence northerly and easterly along the westerly and northerly lines of lot 392 to the northeasterly corner of said lot; thence northerly along the westerly lines of lots 231 and 408 to the northwesterly corner of lot 408; thence easterly along the northerly line of lot 408 to a point on the westerly side of Howard Avenue; thence easterly across Howard Avenue on a continuation of the same line to a point in the westerly line of lot 116; thence northerly along the westerly line of lot 116 to the northwesterly corner of said lot; thence northeasterly along the northwesterly lines of lots 116, 52, 62, 67, 412, 413, 65, 221 and 216 to the northeasterly corner of lot 216, being the southwesterly corner of Cottage and Lyon Streets, and continuing with that portion of the boundary line which is located within Plat 21B; thence northeasterly across Lyon Street to the northwesterly corner of lot 300 of Plat 21B; thence northeasterly, southeasterly, and southwesterly along the northwesterly, northeasterly and southeasterly lines of lot 300 to the southwesterly corner of said lot; and continuing with that portion of the boundary line which is located within the eastern section of Plat 21A; thence southwesterly across Lyon Street on a continuation of the same, southeasterly line of lot 300 of Plat 21B just mentioned, to a point on the northeasterly line of lot 240 of Plat 21A; thence southeasterly along the northeasterly lines of lots 240, 64, 63, 245, 62, 410, 409, 220, 406 and 405 to the southeasterly corner of lot 405, being the northwesterly corner of Spring and Lyon Streets; thence southerly across Spring Street along a continuation of the same line to a point in the northerly line of lot 376; thence easterly, southerly and westerly along the northerly, easterly and southerly lines of lot 376 to the northeasterly corner of lot 342; thence southerly along the easterly line of lot 342 to the southeasterly corner of said lot, being a point on the northerly side of Armistice Boulevard; thence southerly across Armistice Boulevard on a continuation of the same line to a point on the northerly line of lot 346; thence easterly and southerly along the northerly and easterly lines of lot 346 to the southerly corner of said lot; thence southerly, easterly, and southerly again by the several courses forming the rear of lot 336 to the southernmost corner

(See Continuation Sheet #46)

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

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



Continuation sheet 46

Item number 7

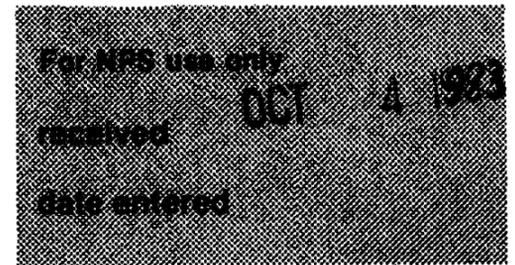
Page 46

of said lot; thence easterly along the northerly line of lot 238 to the northeasterly corner of said lot; thence easterly, southerly, easterly again, southerly again and westerly along the several northerly, easterly, and southerly lines of lot 407 to a point on the southerly line of lot 407 directly opposite the northeasterly corner of lot 613 in Plat 24B; and continuing with that portion of the boundary line which is located within the eastern and southern section of Plat 24B; thence southerly across Walcott Street to the northeasterly corner of lot 613 of Plat 24B; thence southerly, westerly, and northerly along the easterly, southerly and westerly lines of lot 613 to the southeasterly corner of lot 23; thence westerly along the southerly line of lot 23 to the southwesterly corner of said lot, being a point on the easterly side of Denver Street; thence westerly across Denver Street on a continuation of the same line to a point in the easterly line of lot 473; thence southerly and westerly along the easterly and southerly lines of lot 473 to the southwesterly corner of said lot; thence westerly and northerly along the southerly and westerly lines of lot 472 to the southeasterly corner of lot 48; thence westerly and northerly by the southerly and westerly lines of lot 48 to the southeasterly corner of lot 584; thence westerly along the southerly line of lot 584 to the southwesterly corner of said lot, being a point on the easterly side of French Street; thence westerly across French Street on a continuation of the same line to a point on the easterly line of lot 50; thence southerly along the easterly line of lot 50 to the southeasterly corner of said lot; thence westerly along the southerly lines of lots 50 and 51 to the southwesterly corner of lot 51; thence southerly along the easterly lines of lot 346, 345, 344, 343, and 342 to the southeasterly corner of lot 342; thence westerly and northerly along the southerly and westerly lines of lot 342 to a point directly opposite the southerly corner of lot 479; thence westerly across Maynard Street to the southeasterly corner of lot 479; thence westerly along the southerly line of lot 479 to a northeasterly corner of lot 478; thence southerly and westerly along the easterly and southerly lines of lot 478 to the southwesterly corner of said lot; thence southerly and easterly along the easterly and southerly lines of lot 451 to the southwesterly corner of said lot, being the northeasterly corner of Arlington and Potter Streets; thence westerly across Arlington Street to the southeasterly corner of lot 323; thence westerly along the southerly lines of lots 323, 82, 81, 80, and 429 to a point directly opposite the northeasterly corner of lot 89; thence southerly across Potter Street to the northeasterly corner of lot 89; thence southerly and westerly along the easterly and southerly lines of lot 89 to the southwesterly corner of said lot; thence westerly along the southerly line of lot 90 to the southwesterly corner of said lot, being a point on the easterly side of Summit Street; and continuing with that portion of the boundary line which is located within Plat 23B; thence westerly across Summit Street to the northeasterly corner of lot 644 of Plat 23B, being

(See Continuation Sheet #47)

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

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



Continuation sheet 47

Item number 7

Page 47

the southwesterly corner of Summit and Vernon Streets; thence southerly, westerly, northerly, westerly again, and northerly again to the southwesterly corner of lot 490; thence northerly and easterly along the westerly and northerly lines of lot 490 to a point on the northerly line of lot 490 directly opposite that southwesterly corner of lot 488 which lies on the northerly line of Vernon Street; thence northwesterly, northerly, and easterly along the southwesterly, westerly, and northerly lines of lot 488 to a turn in the westerly line of lot 487; thence northerly and easterly along the westerly and northerly lines of lot 487 to the northeasterly corner of said lot, being a point on the westerly side of Summit Street; and continuing with that portion of the boundary line which is located within the northwestern section of Plat 24B; thence easterly across Summit Street along a continuation of the last mentioned line to a point on the westerly line of lot 491, 492, 74, 72, 71, and 526 to the northwesterly corner of lot 526; thence northerly and easterly along the westerly and northerly lines of lot 515 to the northeasterly corner of said lot; thence easterly along the northerly lines of lots 527 and 528 to the northeasterly corner of lot 528, being the southwesterly corner of Walcott Street and Longley Court; thence easterly across Longley Court to the northwesterly corner of lot 537, thence northerly across Walcott Street to the point of beginning.

The western section of the Quality Hill Historic District is bounded on the north by a shattered turn-of-the-century residential/industrial area sandwiched between the Interstate and the Blackstone River; on the west and south by the Blackstone River and the modern commercial buildings and parking lots of the Slater Urban Renewal Area; and on the east by the open, I-95 right-of-way. The eastern section of the district is bounded:

on the south by the South Street Historic District (a mid-nineteenth-century, middle-class residential enclave, socially and architecturally distinct from Wuality Hill) and by a crumbling, mid- to late-nineteenth-century middle- and working-class residential neighborhood fraught with modern intrusions and alterations; on the east by a similar late-nineteenth-century residential area; and on the north and west by the trench of the Interstate.

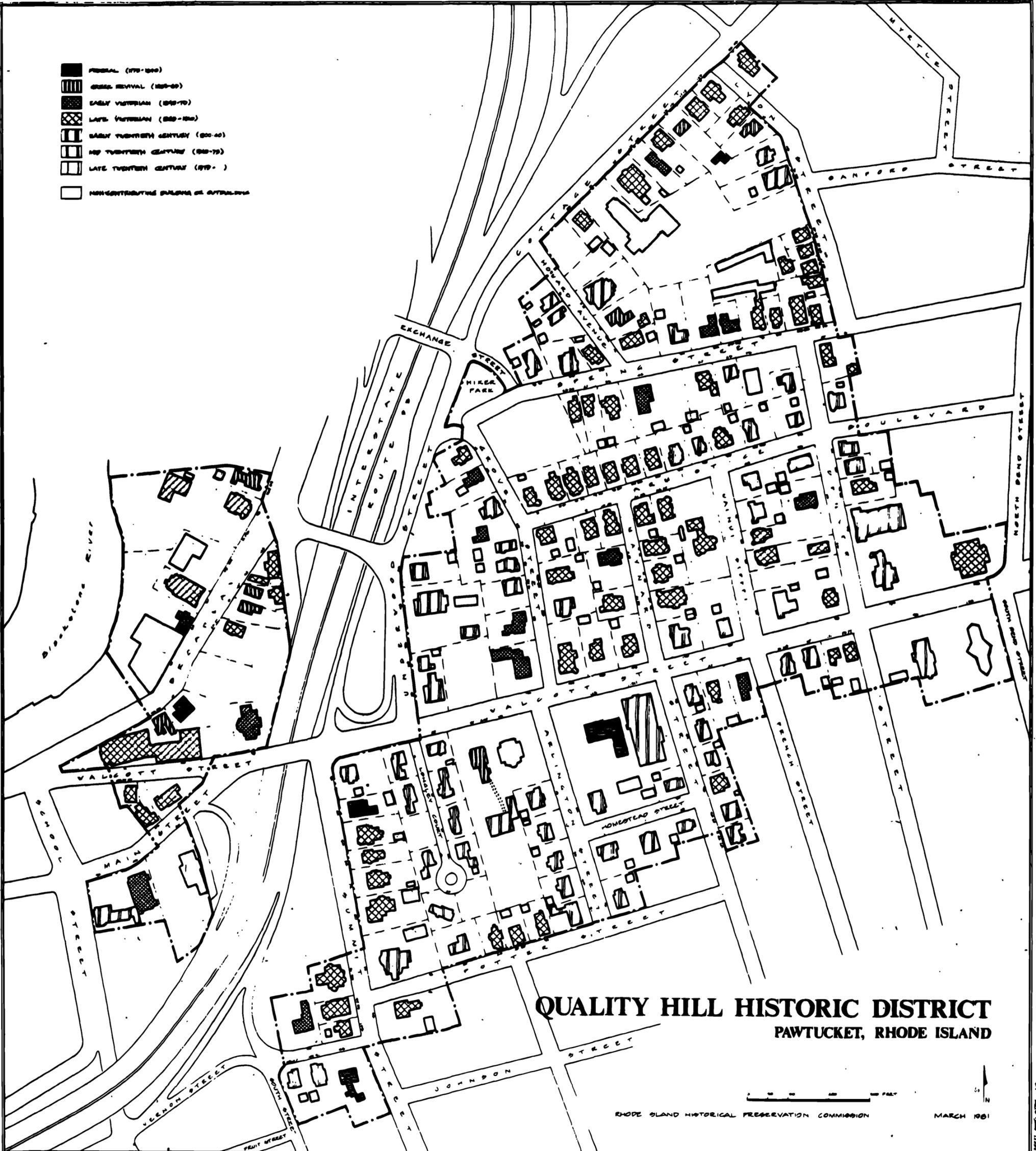
ACREAGE: c. 51 acres

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Local

UTM: A(Pawtucket) 19 302860 4639220
B(Attleboro) 19 303840 4638480
C(Providence) 19 302560 4638380
D(Pawtucket) 19 302540 4638800

(See Continuation Sheet #48)

- FEDERAL (1770-1800)
- ▨ GREEK REVIVAL (1820-50)
- ▩ EARLY VICTORIAN (1810-70)
- ▧ LATE VICTORIAN (1850-1900)
- ▦ EARLY TWENTIETH CENTURY (1900-40)
- ▤ MID TWENTIETH CENTURY (1940-70)
- ▣ LATE TWENTIETH CENTURY (1970-)
- NONCONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS OR OUTLIER



QUALITY HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
PAWTUCKET, RHODE ISLAND