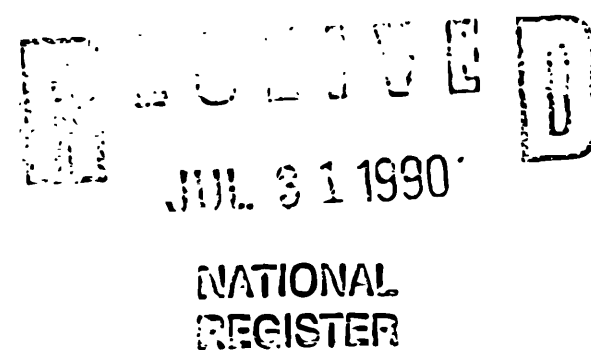


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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name: Allen Street Historic District

other name/site number: _____

2. Location

street & number: Allen Street

not for publication: N/A

city/town: Woonsocket vicinity: N/A

state: RI county: Providence code: 007 zip code: 02895

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: private

Category of Property: district

Number of Resources within Property:

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| <u>7</u> | <u>0</u> | buildings |
| <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> | sites |
| <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> | structures |
| <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> | objects |
| <u>7</u> | <u>0</u> | Total |

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing: Historic Resources of Woonsocket, R.I.,
Partial Inventory, Historic & Architectural Resources

Property name Allen Street Historic District

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

 See continuation sheet.

Theresa C. Wilkerson
Signature of certifying official

25 July 1990
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

 See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

Beth Savage

9-13-90

other (explain): _____

JW Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic: INDUSTRY

Sub: mills, factory, mfg. facility

Current: INDUSTRY

Sub: mills, factory

Property name Allen Street Historic District

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

MID-19TH CENTURY
LATE VICTORIAN
EARLY 20TH CENTURY

Other Description: _____

Materials: foundation CONCRETE, STONE, BRICK roof ASPHALT
walls BRICK, WOOD CLAPBOARDS,
RUSTICATED CONCRETE BLOCK other BRICK CHIMNEY, STUCCO

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

X See continuation sheet.

8. Statement of Significance

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

Applicable National Register Criteria: A & C

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): N/A

Areas of Significance: ARCHITECTURE
INDUSTRY

Period(s) of Significance: c.1860-c.1930

Significant Dates: c.1860 c.1895 c.1910

Significant Person(s): N/A

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Architect/Builder: _____
N/A

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

X See continuation sheet.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary Location of Additional Data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other state agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other -- Specify Repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: less than 10

| UTM References: | Zone | Easting | Northing | Zone | Easting | Northing |
|-----------------|-----------|---------------|----------------|------|---------|----------|
| A | <u>19</u> | <u>291800</u> | <u>4652820</u> | B | _____ | _____ |
| C | _____ | _____ | _____ | D | _____ | _____ |

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description: See continuation sheet.

Boundary Justification: See continuation sheet.

11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title: Virginia A. Fitch/Hetty Startup

Organization: The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. Date: Dec. 1989

Street & Number: 387 Lonsdale Avenue Telephone: 401-728-8780

City or Town: Pawtucket State: R.I. ZIP: 02860

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The Allen Street Historic District is located on a long, narrow, isolated strip of land between Truman Drive (constructed on the site of Clinton Pond), the Blackstone River, Bernon Street, and the Court Street Bridge (HAER). The district is a linear, densely built, mid- to late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century riverfront industrial district of textile mills, several of which continue to produce textiles. The architectural character of the district is varied yet visually cohesive, and the buildings themselves are unusually well preserved. One- to four-story, wood-frame, brick, and concrete-block mills constructed between about 1860 and about 1930 are arranged in a linear fashion along both sides of, and abutting, Allen Street, a narrow dead-end thoroughfare entered from Bernon Street on the west and terminating on the east under the Court Street Bridge. With the exception of Pond's Warp Mill, which is set on the river bank at Bernon Street, the buildings cover the lots between Allen Street and the Blackstone River to the south and the former Clinton Pond to the north. Five of the seven buildings (all contributing) in the district are small textile mills, associated historically with the woolen worsted industry, with the bleaching and dyeing of woolen fibers, yarns, and cloth, and with the production, in the early to mid-twentieth-century, of specialized wool worsted, knitted, and wool jersey products. In addition to the mills, there are two modest early twentieth-century garage buildings. A portion of the mid-nineteenth-century water trench system remains visible adjacent to one of the mills. Allen Street lies directly across the Blackstone River north of the historic Woonsocket Company Mills complex (NR). Immediately to the north of the Allen Street Historic District, across Truman Drive, is the Main Street Historic District (proposed NR). The linear arrangement of manufacturing buildings, densely sited along both sides of a narrow street parallel to the river, creates a streetscape with a strong historic visual character.

In the mid-nineteenth-century Allen Street was known locally as Canal Street, because its northern edge ran alongside a portion of the 1828 Blackstone Canal (Keith 1869). Most of this strip of low-lying land between the Blackstone River and Clinton Pond through which the canal ran was owned by the Woonsocket Company Mills and contained a handful of scattered industries: Stephen W. Mason's soap factory and Daniel B. Pond's cotton warp factory, the Groton Co. cotton sheetings mill near the present Court Street Bridge, and H.H. Jeffrey & Co.'s stone mill, which produced loom harnesses and reeds located at the west end of the street (39 Allen Street) on Clinton Pond.

Turn of the century development along what was then known as Allen Street was marked by the ultimate filling of the Blackstone Canal and the construction of new masonry industrial buildings. Until the turn of the century, the north side of Allen Street was dominated by small one-story

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frame structures that served as barns and stables, allied industrial services, or storage areas.

Inventory

Following is a complete inventory of the buildings in the Allen Street Historic District. There are no non-contributing buildings or structures. The Allen Street Historic District is stylistically varied yet visually coherent. The buildings themselves are two to five stories in height and span nearly 100 years from the mid-nineteenth to the mid-twentieth centuries. Two modest, one-story, early twentieth-century garages do not detract from the overall integrity and scale of the district.

ALLEN STREET

- 56 Kearn's Motor Oil Center (c. 1900): Built on the north side of Allen Street on land occupied in the nineteenth century by modest, one-story wood-frame storage and service buildings, this early twentieth-century garage is three bays wide and made of rusticated concrete-block construction. It replaced a wood-frame brass foundry. Modern overhead doors have been added to the bays.
- 60 Garage (c. 1930): Constructed after 1922 and before 1930, this is a three-bay, rock-face concrete-block garage with a low-pitch roof and straight parapet. Two wood-panel garage doors have fixed windows with twelve large lights. The central bay section has a plain door with small windows.
- 81 Novelty Knitting Company Mills, now Narragansett Knitting Company Mills (between 1895 and 1911): This building, the first of a series of newer brick and masonry structures, stands on the south side of Allen Street. It is a three-story, rectangular, six by eleven bay, brick mill with a mortared fieldstone foundation and a low-pitch gable roof. Segmental-arch window openings with granite sills frame original sixteen-light wood windows below eight-light rectangular transoms, although some windows are smaller and paired. The main loading bays are located on Allen Street. By 1911, the building was occupied by Novelty Knitting Company (incorporated 1915). The goods produced by 1920 included sweaters, bathing suits, and wool jerseys. Between 1925 and 1930, the mill was absorbed into the Leicester Knitting Mill Company, incorporated in 1925 as the Narragansett Knitting Company. It continues in this use and name today. Between c. 1935 and c. 1945 the building was leased by the Empire Woolen Mills Company, a company that produced woolen and worsted womens' clothing.

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99 Sydney Worsted Company Mill, and later Blackstone Dyeworks, now Delta Corporation Mill (c. 1910, 1911/22, c. 1930): The oldest section of Sydney Worsted, a company set up in 1905 by Lucien and Hugo Jarrett, nephews of Aram J. Pothier, Woonsocket's mayor at that time, is a two-story brick mill building built by c. 1910. The mill was built on the site of the tenter bars which had formed part of the Pond's Warp Mill property on the south side of Allen Street. The mill is an eight by sixteen bay, two-story, brick building with granite lintels and sills, a flat roof, and one-step end parapets. The building has fixed rectangular windows with twelve lights and center-pivot eight-light transoms above. The large, two-story brick addition at the east end of the lot, built between 1911 and 1922, is fourteen bays long and eight bays deep of pier-and-spandrel construction, with a concrete foundation, and concrete trim. The windows are four-over-four double-hung sash. A one-story, shed-roof loading bay projects onto the edge of the sidewalk. The flat roof of the main addition has deep eaves overshadowing the second-floor windows and an original single-leaf freight door. A recessed loading bay connects the original and later building. The Sydney Worsted Company Mill represents the newer construction and planning considerations adopted for the woolen worsted textile industry in the early twentieth-century. By 1930, Sydney Worsted had joined with its neighboring factory, Blackstone Dyeworks, to create a larger company that wove, finished, and dyed a wide range of woolen cloth and knitted goods.

Blackstone Dyeworks is a one-story, thirteen bay, brick structure built c. 1930 on the site of a one-story wood-frame blacking shop. It has both original six-over-six double-hung sash and replacement windows. It abuts the 1911/22 addition to Sydney Worsted on the south and east elevations and completely covers all the available land by filling the lot from the Blackstone River to Allen Street.

110-114 E. P. Hebert Knitting Mill, now K. G. Engineering (c. 1922 - c. 1930): The former E. P. Hebert Knitting Mill is a two-story, brick, flat-roofed building, thirteen bays long and five bays deep. Multi-light industrial steel windows are set between brick piers. The building was probably constructed by 1930 for Ethelbert P. Hebert. A four-bay, brick, flat-roofed addition was built by this era, next to the base of the Court Street Bridge.

This section of the north side of Allen Street near the Court Street Bridge had been sparsely settled with vacant one and one-half- and two and one-half-story wood-frame dwellings between 1911 and 1922, prior to the construction of this building. The factory, built on land owned by the Manville Jenckes Company, produced wool jersey cloth

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and cotton knit goods. The owner, Ethelbert P. Hebert, was President of the Blackstone Dye Works, which was located next to, and abutting, Sydney Worsted on the opposite side of Allen Street. By 1940, Hebert was the main buyer for Blackstone Dyeworks as well as its superintendent. He presided over the production of dyed worsted tops and cotton piece goods at Blackstone Dyeworks, while at his other mill he oversaw the production of knitted goods and wool jersey cloth.

- 156 Woonsocket Dyeing and Bleaching Company Mill, now North Star Industries (before 1911; 1911/22): This is a long, narrow, one- and two-story, wood-frame-and-concrete-block, hip- and flat-roofed building. It was constructed and rebuilt during the period between c. 1905 and c. 1930 in three major phases. The oldest, central section (1905/11) was originally a one-story, wood-frame structure with simple eight-over-eight double-hung-sash windows and single-leaf entries. In about 1930, it was altered with a facing of contrasting rock-face and rusticated concrete block, except at the extreme western end, where a hip-roofed, clapboard second story was added above the narrow, office bay. The second section (1911/22), east of the first, is a two-story, contrasting rock-face and rusticated concrete block building with a one-story boiler room extension at the east end. Clapboard sheathing at the west end on the exposed second story suggests that the boiler room may have originally been frame construction. The third section was added to the west end of the oldest section about 1930 and is a one-story, wood-frame, clapboarded finishing building. A one-story, free-standing, rusticated concrete-block, flat-roofed building (constructed after 1922) with a one-step parapet and concrete foundation at the east end of the complex, is historically associated with the Bleaching and Dyeing Company. With its parent company, Friedrich's Dyeing Company located on First Avenue, Woonsocket Dyeing and Bleaching Company combined dyeing and bleaching of worsted yarn with the manufacture of cotton and mercerized yarns, braids, tapes, and hosiery. The firm also printed worsteds using the Vigoreaux rather than the Bradford system. Production was streamlined in the 1920s to focus on the dyeing of worsted tops and Vigoreaux printing.

BERNON STREET

- 148 Pond's Warp Mill, now Narragansett Knitting Company Mills (c. 1860 et seq.): This is a rectangular, four-story, gable-and-flat-roofed, wood-frame mill rising from the banks of the Blackstone River. It has an original ocular window in the facade gable peak and rows of multi-light, wood-frame sash. A one-story, frame office structure is attached at an angle to one corner of the facade and a large, four-

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story, flat-roofed addition with paired windows and a brick chimney extends to the rear. The mill was originally constructed between c. 1860 and c. 1863 by Daniel Pond and it has had major alterations in 1870-1876, and again around the turn of the century.

As originally constructed the building was a two and one-half-story, gable-roofed, wood-frame structure with brick infill. The building had a fully exposed basement on the north elevation, a shingled gable roof, and simple 6/6 double-hung sash. The Bernon Street elevation featured freight doors at each floor surmounted by a decorative round, gable window. Until ca. 1876 the building housed fulling, scouring, and carding processes in the cellar; jack spinning, weaving, and gigging in the basement (ground floor); and a repair shop, storage area, and dressing and finishing work on the first and second floors.

Between 1870 and 1876, a one-story wood-frame office and store house, set at an angle over the power canal, was added to the northeast corner of the mill on Bernon Street. The headrace, which provided water power for the mill, originated in Market Square and ran under Bernon Street and along side the north wall of the main mill. It is still visible today. At the east end of the main mill, Pond constructed a group of one- and two-story brick and wood-frame additions including a dye house, a sorting and dyeing room, and a boiler and drying building with a square brick chimney (Barlow's Insurance Survey, 1876).

After Daniel Pond's death in c. 1876 the property was taken over by a number of new owners. By 1884 Leicester Knitting Mills Company, a worsted yarn manufacturer, had set up business along with the Furine Manufacturing Company. Barlow's Insurance Company, described the buildings as being "well advanced in years, in fair repair, but of cheap construction" and the cotton textile machinery as "old and dilapidated." By the turn of the century, the Leicester Knitting Mills Company had substantially remodelled the mill into its present appearance. The old dye houses and storage areas at the rear of the property were either removed or reconstructed into the existing four-story rectangular structure, with flat and low pitch roofs and paired 12/12 double-hung windows with simple lintels and sills. The c. 1870 brick chimney, built with the dye houses, was retained.

The main mill building was also altered at this time through the addition of low-pitch shed roofs to either side of the gable roof to create a full-height third floor. The original round windows, freight doors, and the peak of the gable roof are still visible on the Bernon

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Street elevation hinting at the original configuration of the mill.
The c. 1870 one-story office building set at an angle to the mill
facade has also been retained.

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The Allen Street Historic District is historically significant as an industrial area reflecting major trends in diversified woolen worsted and knitted goods textile production in Woonsocket during the late nineteenth- and early twentieth- centuries. This was Woonsocket's greatest period of growth as a prominent regional manufacturing center. As a group, the buildings within the district are architecturally significant as a very well preserved, diverse set of urban industrial structures from the mid-nineteenth- to the early twentieth-century. The district conveys a clear visual and historic record of the design of small-scale textile mill construction over a one hundred year period and contains the remnants of an early water-power canal. The nineteenth-century development of Woonsocket is inextricably linked with the abundant water power afforded by the Blackstone River, particularly at Woonsocket Falls northwest of Allen Street, and with the growth of the textile industry (See Historic Resources of Woonsocket, Rhode Island: Partial Inventory, Historic and Architectural Resources, National Register nomination, 1982). The earliest concerns were cotton textile mills, beginning with the Social Manufacturing Company in 1810. The Woonsocket Company cotton mill at Bernon, across the river from Allen Street, was the largest textile concern in Woonsocket in 1842 and owned most of the narrow strip of land within the Allen Street Historic District. The district's earliest documented industrial activities included the manufacture of loom harnesses, soap (for the scouring and cleaning of fiber), and the production of cotton warps for mechanized-loom weaving. Pond's Warp Mill, constructed c. 1860, utilized water- and steam-powered production methods to make cotton warps into the 1880s.

By the mid-nineteenth century Woonsocket emerged as a leading textile manufacturing center in the Blackstone River Valley of Rhode Island and central Massachusetts. Its economic basis rested in cotton textiles, but it was also an early center of wool production. It was the latter which dominated the city at the end of the nineteenth century.

In the 1890s and the first decades of the twentieth-century, largely through the efforts of Aram J. Pothier, Woonsocket's first French-Canadian mayor (1894), and later Lieutenant Governor and Governor (1909-1915; 1925-1928) of Rhode Island, European businessmen were persuaded to establish mills in the city. The largest and most impressive mills, controlled by Belgian and French principals, were built to produce wool worsteds during this period. The establishment of these new mills contrasted with conditions in the local cotton textile industry which was entering the early stages of its long decline in the face of waning profits, aging factories, and stiff competition from modern southern mills.

In addition to these major new mills, the industrial climate in the city encouraged the conversion of older cotton mills to wool production and

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the creation of numerous smaller concerns. In order to remain competitive, textile mills in Woonsocket, and indeed, in New England as a whole, were forced to adapt plant and buildings' design to more efficient and less labor-intensive industrial processes. This pattern of development is clearly illustrated by Allen Street. By the late nineteenth-century, Pond's cotton mill had been taken over by a new firm, Leicester Knitting Mills Company, which initially manufactured tapes and braids. Looms and other machines designed for cotton textile production were now skillfully adapted to wool fibers. Pond's mill buildings were also adapted, added to, and remodelled for knitted textile production. This redevelopment signalled a significant shift in production which defined future industrial development not only on Allen Street, but in many other textile centers. Buildings such as Pond's Warp Mill were considered to be of poor quality by fire insurance companies. Barlow's Insurance Survey of Pond's mill (1876, 1886) recorded that the main mill building was old and in poor repair. New mill owners in this period, such as Leicester Knitting Mills Company, were often unwilling to pull down an old mill structure even if it was not well suited to newer methods of production, operation, and machinery. Old and often "inconvenient" mills were especially common in the woolen industry according to secondary sources (The American Wool Manufacture, 1926).

By 1900, Leicester Knitting Mills, was producing woolen jackets, wiping cloths, tapes and braids, mittens, and hosiery. They shared their facilities and plant with the United States Rubber Company which produced felt and knit boots and fleece linings on this site. The U.S. Rubber Company's main plant was located at the Alice Mill on River Street. The company, previously the Woonsocket Rubber Company, had started production on a site across Bernon Street at Island Place, which is individually listed in the National Register (Woonsocket Rubber Company, 60-82 South Main Street, Woonsocket, Providence County, RI).

The mills constructed along Allen Street in the early twentieth-century combined production of woolen worsted and knitted cloth with the dyeing, manufacture, and distribution of woolen worsted clothing, piece-goods, and other products in up-to-date, though relatively modest, facilities. The Novelty Knitting, Sydney Worsted, Blackstone Dyeworks, and E.P. Hebert Knitting Co. Mills were made wholly of brick. Portions of the Woonsocket Dyeing and Bleaching Co. building were frame, but concrete-block was also used.

Sydney Worsted, established 1905, is an excellent example of the smaller concerns resulting from Aram J. Pothier's policies and was founded by two of his nephews. The mill was planned internally to accommodate automated machinery and a wide range of industrial processes for the production of worsteds and related products using labor-saving devices and

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efficient management techniques. In 1907, a review of Woonsocket's industrial, civic, and cultural development, cited the Sydney Worsted Company's works as a finely equipped, automated modern plant with a "round the clock" production schedule. Improved machinery and facilities, it was noted, created conditions for "rapid and thorough work, modern methods marking all industrial transactions" (Woonsocket Souvenir, 1907).

Aside from mills engaged in specialized worsted production, Allen Street Historic District also demonstrates the diversification of the industrial and manufacturing base in textiles by the World War I era. By 1905 the Woonsocket Bleaching and Dyeing Company, and by 1930 the Blackstone Dyeworks Company were established on Allen Street. These two firms were responsible initially for the dyeing, bleaching, and finishing of woolen worsteds, but by the inter-war period, they were increasingly involved with the dyeing of piece-goods using the Vigoreaux system. As the Depression set in, the problems of balancing production and productive capacity on the one hand and demand on the other, became more pronounced. Many of Woonsocket's mills of all sizes closed. In the mills on Allen Street, some reorganization of operation methods enabled them to survive in this economically difficult era, and defense work during World War II also sustained investment and confidence. E. P. Hebert, a Woonsocket native and principal of both E. P. Hebert Knitting Co. and Blackstone Dyeworks, turned an initial \$600 investment in two old knitting machines in 1921 into a successful concern employing 300 people in three plants by 1950.

The mills within the Allen Street Historic District are of relatively modest size, scale, and design when compared to the larger late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century textile mills in Woonsocket. They are nonetheless significant as representatives of the often ignored small-scale, specialized operations that were a major part of Woonsocket and other industrial sites of the late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century. Allen Street, however, has considerable architectural significance, representing a diverse range of well preserved mill buildings from the period from c. 1860 to the second quarter of the twentieth-century. The range of building materials used is also diverse for a factory district, producing a rich and striking visual texture.

Pond's Warp Mill, constructed c. 1860 and rebuilt in the 1880s, is important in Woonsocket as a rare surviving mid-nineteenth-century wood-frame mill in relatively unaltered and well maintained condition, still in use as a textile mill. The water-power trench alongside the building is also significant as one of only three segments (with the Lyman Arnold Trench, [NR], and the canal section northeast of Island Place) of the complex and extensive system of canal engineering associated with Woonsocket Falls and Market Square which remain intact and visible.

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The remaining buildings in the district are good local examples of modest late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century industrial architecture that illustrate the transition in construction materials from brick and granite-trimmed, to brick and concrete-trimmed, to wood-frame and concrete-block, as well as use of varied window types from wood double-hung sash, to fixed wood windows with upper transoms, to industrial steel windows. A variety of functions are also reflected in the building forms, with multi-story structures housing weaving (on the first floor) and knitting, and single-story structures containing dyehouses. The buildings in the district are individually well preserved, but derive their overall significance as a group from the visual texture, continuity of streetscape, and sense of place established by their linear arrangement along a narrow street parallel to the Blackstone River. The loss of many of Woonsocket's industrial complexes and concentrations of mills in the twentieth-century gives a special value to this discrete, intact grouping.

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1911/

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Other

Slater Mill Historic Site, Pawtucket, Rhode Island
Museum of American Textile History, North Andover,
Massachusetts

Rhode Island Historical Society Graphics Collections

Woonsocket City Directories

Woonsocket City Archives (land evidence and tax records)

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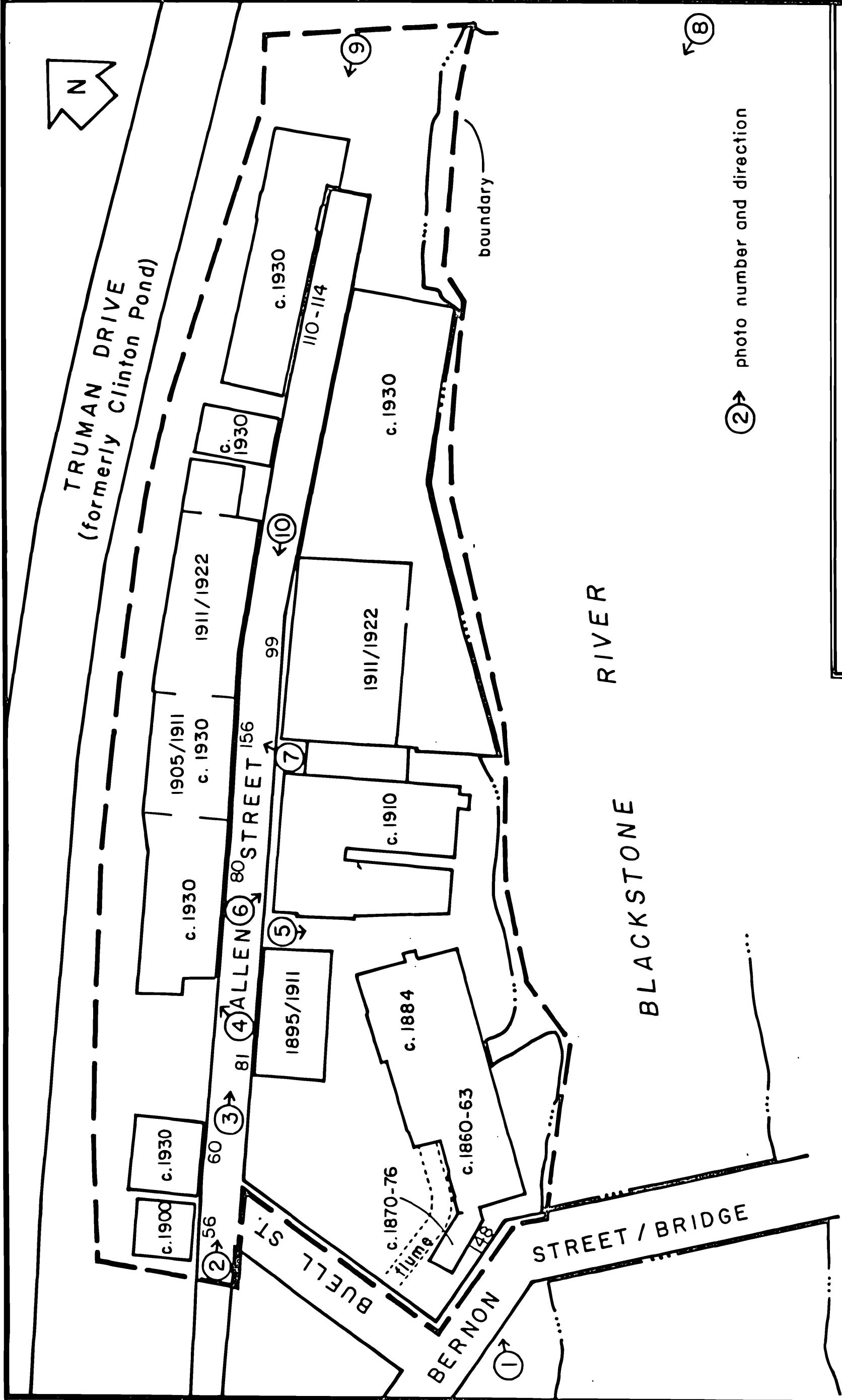
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Verbal Boundary Description

The Allen Street Historic District is roughly bounded by Court Street Bridge, on the northeast, Truman Drive on the northwest (formerly Clinton Pond), the Blackstone River to the southeast, and Bernon Street to the southwest. Beginning at a point at the south corner of Plat 14, Lot 186 where it intersects with the corner of Bernon Street and Allen Street, the boundary runs north along the west bound of Lots 186 and 390 to a right angle bend in Allen Street. The boundary turns and runs westerly across Allen Street to a point opposite the west line of Lot 177. The boundary turns and runs northwest across Allen Street again and along the western lot line of Lot 177, then turns and runs along the back, or northerly, lot lines of the lots on the northerly side of Allen Street, Lots 177, 407, 178 and 20, to the Court Street Bridge. The district boundary turns southeast and follows the easterly lot line of Lot 20 to a point at the Blackstone River bank where the lot line turns and runs southwest. The district boundary also turns southwest and follows the back, or southerly, lot lines of the lots on the southerly side of Allen Street, Lots 20 and 342, and continues along the southerly lot line of Lot 186 to the intersection of Bernon and Allen Streets, the point of beginning. These boundaries encompass City of Woonsocket Assessor's Plat 14, Lots 186, 390, 342, 178, 20, 407, and 177.

Boundary Justification

Allen Street Historic District is a discrete geographic area, occupying a clearly defined historic space. The area was defined in the early nineteenth-century by the provision of two bridges, the Blackstone River, and Clinton Pond (Truman Drive). The boundaries of the Allen Street Historic District have been drawn to include this space, thus defining those properties whose industrial development from the mid-nineteenth- to the mid-twentieth-centuries records the most critical and significant era in Woonsocket's industrial history.



② → photo number and direction

ALLEN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT 1989
 NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION MAP
 WOONSOCKET (PROVIDENCE COUNTY), RHODE ISLAND

Source: Sanborn Map Co. 1955

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 90001349 Date Listed: 09/13/90

Allen Street Historic District Providence RI
Property Name County State

Woonsocket MPS
Multiple Name

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


Signature of the Keeper

9-13-90
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

10. Geographical Data: Acreage

More specifically, the acreage is 3.

This information has been confirmed with Virginia A. Fitch, The Public Archeology Lab, Inc., one of the nomination preparers, and Pam Kennedy, RISHPO, by telephone.

DISTRIBUTION:

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Allen Street Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME: Woonsocket MPS

STATE & COUNTY: RHODE ISLAND, Providence

DATE RECEIVED: 7/31/90 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/15/90
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 8/31/90 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/14/90
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 90001349

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: Y NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 9/13/90 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Locally significant industrial historic district associated with Woonsocket's late 19th - early 20th-century growth as a regional textile manufacturing center and reflective of a century of mill construction evolution.

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept A+C
REVIEWER Savage
DISCIPLINE Architectural History
DATE 9-13-90

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y (N) see attached SLR (Y) (N)

CLASSIFICATION

count resource type

STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

FUNCTION

historic current

DESCRIPTION

architectural classification
 materials
 descriptive text

SIGNIFICANCE

Period Areas of Significance--Check and justify below

Specific dates Builder/Architect
Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

summary paragraph
 completeness
 clarity
 applicable criteria
 justification of areas checked
 relating significance to the resource
 context
 relationship of integrity to significance
 justification of exception
 other

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

acreage verbal boundary description
 UTM's boundary justification

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

sketch maps USGS maps photographs presentation

OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

_____ Phone _____

Signed _____ Date _____