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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Gately Building
other names/site number Gately Block, Chamber of Commerce Building, Chamber Hall, M.J. Gallagher Building, Old Colony Bank Building

2. Location

street & number 335 Main Street not for publication
city or town Pawtucket vicinity
state Rhode Island code RI county Providence code 007 zip code 02860

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local

Edward Henderson 1/26/2012
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

RI Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register

other (explain:)

For Edson H. Beall 3-20-12
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Gately Building
Name of Property

Providence County, RI
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- private
 public - Local
 public - State
 public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

- building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE business
COMMERCE/TRADE professional
COMMERCE/TRADE organizational
COMMERCE/TRADE financial institution
COMMERCE/TRADE specialty store
GOVERNMENT government office

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT not in use

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19th and Early 20th CENTURY AMERICAN
MOVEMENTS/Colonial Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE/granite
walls: BRICK
STONE/marble
roof: ASPHALT
other: GLASS

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Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

This is a three story, flat-roofed, brick commercial building with significant elements of an iron commercial storefront original to the building. The flatiron shape of this building is attributable to the former alignment of Main Street. As built in 1914, this building was located at the confluence of Main, Bayley and Dexter Streets. A realignment of Main Street associated with the rehabilitation and reuse of the neighboring Parkin Yarn (now Bayley Lofts) Building in 2003-4 moved the street eastward and away from the building, creating the parking area in front of the Gately Building along the former street alignment. Ground floor Colonial Revival treatments date to a gradual (1935-1955) consolidation of the former separate storefronts with recessed entries to that of single use as a bank. Dating from the same period, green marble panels applied to a brick knee walls (exposed in some areas) are set below the first floor windows in the iron front. Second floor glass block window infill dates between 1939 and 1947. The first floor interior layout is essentially that of the 1955 adaptation of that floor for retail banking. The two upper floors are still subdivided as a group of civic and professional offices, a use that continued from 1914 until 1986.ⁱ

Narrative Description

The Gately Building is a three-story, steel frame, flat-roofed brick building on a granite foundation standing on the western edge of the central commercial and civic center of Pawtucket, a short distance west of the Downtown Pawtucket National Register Historic District. To its immediate west is the concentration of industrial properties that comprise the Church Hill National Register Industrial District. The plan of this building is essentially that of a right triangle with small truncations at the north and east corners (see *Additional Information*, Figure 1). This flatiron configuration is an artifact of the former alignment of Main Street at its intersection with Bayley and Dexter Streets and a party wall originally shared with the Cottrell Building (which has been demolished).

The building provides approximately 5,000 square feet of space on each floor. The upper floors are accessed by west doorways that lead to a stairwell and elevator. These upper floors have been subdivided in changing configurations over seventy years of professional, retail, government, and light industrial tenancy. The undifferentiated brick rear (westernmost) wall of the building was a party wall shared with the now-demolished Cottrell Building. The most recent and longest duration use of the ground floor was that of retail banking (1935-1993). The building has been vacant since 1993.

Exterior

As built in 1914, the Gately Building provided four street-level retail fronts, the trim of which consisted of simple cast-iron pilasters and cornice (see *Additional Information*, Figures 2 and 4). Each storefront provided a recessed entryway to maximize glazing for display of goods. The three westernmost fronts were laid out in a dogleg shape with access from either Main or Bayley Streets. Multi-light, wood-frame windows dating to ca. 1955 now line the street level fronts; they are temporarily covered with plywood. These predominantly 35-light windows are surmounted by 18-light transoms. The doors that provided access to the former separate retail fronts were rendered unnecessary by the 1950s consolidation; these were replaced by a single Main Street entrance trimmed with fluted pilasters and surmounted by a split pediment.ⁱⁱ A doors at Bayley and Main Streets provide access to the upper floors. A once prominent modillionedⁱⁱⁱ cornice supporting a roughly 24" roof overhang visible in historical photographs was altered by 1945 to its more modest present appearance. The present sheet metal and wood cornice surmounting the street-level windows may be partly original, but appears to have been altered before 1939.^{iv}

ⁱ Because the Gately Building is multiple-sided and not aligned along compass points, a simplified convention will be used in this document that assigns the Bayley Street elevation as north; the short Dexter Street Elevation as east; and the elevation with the main entrance (parking lot side) as south.

ⁱⁱ When first acquired by Old Colony Bank in 1935, a Colonial Revival entrance was created at the narrow end of the building. This was removed and either relocated or recreated on the Main Street elevation ca. 1955. See *Additional Information*, Figure 5.

ⁱⁱⁱ Likely fabricated from wood, large brackets originally defined each window and storefront grouping with modillions between. There were five large brackets on the Bayley and Main Street elevations and double brackets defining each end of the 12'-wide elevation facing into the square at Main, Bayley and Dexter.

^{iv} Originally about five courses of brick separated the iron front cornice from the second-floor lintels. In the enlargement of the cornice, that space was reduced to the two courses of brick visible today.

Gately Building

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Despite these changes to the original multi-storefront design, the simple iron pilasters that defined these once-separate retail fronts survive and are plainly visible. The former storefronts are now subdivided into three sections and defined by simple Colonial Revival wood trim elements.

Second floor windows are grouped in threes with a shared concrete sill and brick, flat arch lintel. These brick lintels appear to have replaced original light-colored masonry (perhaps limestone, with keystone) lintels visible in early 20th-century photographs. The original scheme of a large double hung window flanked by two smaller ones and surmounted by three transoms was altered ca. 1940 to the current design: two flanking, double hung, frame windows with single-light transoms and a full center opening of glass block. The flanking double-hung windows with their associated transoms appear to be original. Third floor one-over-one double-hung windows are all of equal size and are grouped in fours. These also appear to be original.

Interior

The interior layout of the ground floor reflects the transformation of the Gately Building plan from one that originally provided four separate stores to a consolidation of these spaces for the sole use of Old Colony Cooperative Bank ca. 1955. The dominant space within the first floor is the commercial banking area which occupies the eastern half of the floor. A large, late 20th-century counter survives along the Bayley Street wall. The main (south) door provides entry to an anteroom that opens into the main banking area. Upon entering this main area, an arched opening at the western end provides access to smaller office or administrative spaces.

Access to the two upper stories is provided by two stairways (original to the building), located within an 8'-wide corridor running along the western edge of the building; one is reached from the original Main Street entrance and the other from Bayley Street. The stairs are relatively simple, with steel endposts and balustrade.

Upper floors were subdivided as needed by the variety of tenants over the Gately Building's seventy years of tenancy. Second floor subdivisions represent the final configuration as utilized up to 1986. There are three main office suites, including the former dental offices of Dr. Donat Savoie, the longest tenant of the building (1941-1986). There are nine subdivisions on the third floor.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance

1914-1961

Significant Dates

1914, 1935, 1955

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Albert H. Humes, superintendent of construction

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance extends from the construction of the building for retail and professional use in 1914, through its association with the Pawtucket Chamber of Commerce from 1919 to 1929, to its adaptation for banking in the 1930s and 1940s, to the full occupation of the first floor by Old Colony Cooperative Bank in 1955, to a period fifty years removed from the present. As time progresses, this Period of Significance may be re-evaluated to include the period up to the closing of the building in 1993.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary) N/A

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The Gately Building is significant on the local level under National Register **Criterion A** as an artifact of the development of downtown Pawtucket as an urban center in the period from the post-Civil War to World War I. During this period Pawtucket's downtown matured from that of industrial village to thriving commercial and civic center. The flatiron shape of this building is a visual reminder of the former alignment of Main Street, which passed along the building's south elevation until 2004.

It is also significant under **Criterion C** as an example of downtown Pawtucket's late 19th- and early 20th-century multi-story, masonry commercial buildings erected to provide street-level storefronts and professional or civic space above. This building served as the headquarters of the Pawtucket Chamber of Commerce from 1919 to 1929. In 1935 Old Colony Cooperative Bank purchased the building at public auction and occupied one of the first floor retail spaces. Between 1935 and 1955 an eclectic first and second-floor remodeling program was carried out, resulting in the general appearance of the building today.

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Gately Building marks the western edge of Pawtucket's historic downtown and stands with other examples of multi-story, masonry commercial buildings that provided street-level retail and upper-story civic space and professional offices for small-scale entrepreneurs and a rising professional class. Built in 1914 in the closing years of downtown Pawtucket's expansive growth into an important commercial and civic center, the building has a distinctive flat-iron form that resulted from the adaptation of an irregular village street pattern to the demands of robust urban development. It displays the salient features of the era's commercial architecture with a ground story devoted to retail storefronts and the upper stories to professional offices, executed in brick with granite and marble trim and a moderate amount of Colonial Revival styling.

As pointed out in the 2006 National Register nomination form, the Downtown Pawtucket Historic District

... illustrates a key theme in Pawtucket's historical development: its maturation and peak prosperity as an industrial city between the Civil War and World War I, an era that witnessed the evolution of a true urban downtown filled with banks, insurance companies, department stores, retail and service shops, professional offices, media and communications companies, recreational facilities, and civic buildings.^v

The Gately Building, constructed in 1914, lies just outside of the recently-established Downtown district. That outlying status can be attributed to neighboring mid-20th-century construction that replaced demolished 19th-century urban fabric (see *Additional Information*, Figure 5). From the period of construction of this building through the mid-20th century, these now-demolished structures provided a continuum of dense commercial and civic development extending into the historic downtown. The Gately Building is located at the eastern boundary of the concentration of predominantly 19th-century industrial buildings comprising the National Register-listed Church Street Industrial District.

History

Main Street in downtown Pawtucket is the successor to Cross Street, a 19th-century road providing communication between Providence and the burgeoning industrial area arrayed along the Blackstone River and the Providence and the New York Providence and Boston Railroad. At a time of rapid population growth, the 1855 Walling Map detail of *Pawtucket Village* shows a concentration of industrial and residential areas providing work and residence for some 8000 inhabitants.^{vi}

As a response to the commercial opportunities, civic requirements, and ecclesiastical needs of this growing population, Pawtucket's downtown emerged and thrived as a vital urban center in the period from the 1870s to a period of decline in the 1920s attributable to southern textile competition and, later, the onset of the Great Depression.

^v *Downtown Pawtucket Historic District National Register nomination form (2006)*, Section 8, p. 1.

^{vi} During the period from 1830 to 1870 the population of Pawtucket increased by a factor of five, from about 3,330 residents in 1830 to roughly 16,000 in 1870. Source: *Statewide Historical Preservation Report P-PA-2 (1978)* p. 19.

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The Gately Building (1914-1921)

Edward Gately (1853-1904) established a furniture store in Boston area sometime before 1900 and, by 1904, had expanded to the sale of ready-to-wear clothing, with locations in other cities in the northeast.^{vii} After Gately's death in 1904, his wife, Annie E. (Brennan) Gately (b. 1854) continued to expand the clothing operation, opening up a street-level store on East Avenue in Pawtucket in 1907. In 1911 the company relocated to the Cottrell Block (351-153 Main Street).^{viii} Four years later in 1911 Annie Gately announced the intention to build next door to her retail operation a four-story commercial building on a triangular lot. This lot housed shops and an express office that were part of the substantial carriage works of Bernard McCabe, which extended along Bayley Street. The Cottrell Block^{ix}, also a commercial block fronting on Main Street (built ca. 1890), shared a party wall with the existing McCabe building and that agreement was extended to Annie Gately at the time of her purchase in 1912.^x

Upon purchasing the property in January of 1912,^{xi} Gately allowed existing tenants to remain until their leases ran out. Although she retained local architect Albert H. Humes^{xii} as superintendent of construction, it is unknown whether he also designed the building. Between the announcement of her intention to build in 1911 and the actual opening of the building in May 1914, the design had been scaled down to three-stories. As built in 1914, the flatiron-shaped building was of a type common to downtown Pawtucket (and elsewhere) at that time: multi-story and flat-roofed with retail on the street level and professional offices above. Among the surviving downtown Pawtucket buildings of this type are: the Kinyon Block (1888) at 9-27 Broad Street, the Pacific National Building (1890 et seq.) at 255-61 Main Street, the Beswick Building (1891) at 1-3 Exchange Street, the Wheaton-Toole Building (1892, 1922) at 228-230 Main Street, the Graham Building (1926-9) at 58-64 Exchange Street, and the McHale Building (1947) at 34 East Avenue.^{xiii}

The roughly 15,000 square foot Gately Building provided four street level storefronts with principal access from Main Street and secondary access from Bayley Street. Because of the flatiron shape of the building, three of the store plans were dogleg-shaped. The easternmost and most prominent store at the narrow end of the building (at the junction of Main, Bayley and Dexter Streets) was five-sided in plan. As was common at the time, the entranceway in each storefront was recessed to maximize the space for window display. Entrance to the upper floor offices and commercial space was gained by entryways on both Main and Bayley Streets at the westerly end of the building. These glazed storefronts were trimmed in a combination of simple iron and pressed metal elements.

Tenancy at the Gately Building (1915-1986)

Within a year of construction, the Gately Building had one first floor tenant, the Fergus Hat Company. Third-floor tenants included two dentists, a tailor, a dressmaker, and a dealer in cotton yarns. By 1916 all four storefronts were occupied. These tenants included the Morris Plan (a loan and investment company), Hall's New Fiction Library, Margaret O'Neill (a milliner), as well as the Fergus Hat Company. The Blackstone Loan Company leased space on the second floor and a light industrial tenant, Marvel Printing Company, joined third floor tenants. By 1919 a variety store operated by the George Brothers occupied the easternmost storefront. Over a seventy year period the Gately Building and its later owners provided retail and professional space to dozens of tenants. The range of services offered over the years is remarkable: milliners, dressmakers, tailors, financial advisors, employment bureaus, watchmakers, variety stores, custom kitchen builders, draftsmen, rubber goods dealers, musical instrument dealers, piano teachers, chiropractors, chiropodists, candy manufacturers, sign makers, and dentists. During the latter part of World War II much of the third floor was occupied by the Federal Government's Resident Inspector of Naval Materials. Notable for longevity was the dental practice of Dr. Donat

^{vii} Among these, New Haven and Philadelphia. Gately's entry into this field appears to be contemporaneous with William S. Cherry and Frederick Webb's establishment of a ready-to-wear clothing store in Fall River in 1895. They opened a small store in Providence in 1905 and subsequently became a major retail establishment in that city.

^{viii} The E. Gately Clothing Company remained at this location until 1923.

^{ix} This building was also known as the Knights of Columbus Hall and the Labor Temple.

^x See Pawtucket Land Evidence Book 46: 526 (1890) for the original party wall agreement and Book 147: 102 (1912) for Gately's purchase of the neighboring property and continuation of that earlier agreement. For a good description of McCabe's Bayley Street operations, see *Industries and Wealth of the Principal Points in Rhode Island*, New York: A. F. Parsons Publishing Co., 1892, p. 207.

^{xi} Pawtucket Land Evidence Book 147, page 102 (1912).

^{xii} Humes, who also served one term as mayor of Central Falls (1903-4), designed the Broad Street Fire Station (1889) and the Cogswell Tower at Jenks Park (1904) in that city. For a period of time he was a partner in the construction firm of Humes, Cruise and Smiley. By 1914 he was operating a construction firm under his own name.

^{xiii} These buildings are contributing resources in the downtown Pawtucket Historic District.

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Savoie, who set up shop at this location in 1941 and practiced there until 1985.^{xiv} The final tenants of the building, Dr. Savoie and the Pawtucket office of the *Providence Journal*, left the following year.

The Chamber of Commerce Building (1919-1929) and M.J. Gallagher Building (1929-1935)

In 1919 the name of the Gately Building was changed to the Chamber of Commerce Building^{xv} to represent that organization's leasing of the entire second floor. Established in 1899 as the Pawtucket and Central Falls Retail Merchants Association and comprising some 500 merchants, this organization over the next decade broadened its scope to promote general civic improvements and was renamed the Pawtucket Board of Trade in 1912. By 1915 the organization had downtown offices in the Slater Trust Building and had renamed itself the Pawtucket Chamber of Commerce. Four years later, "feeling the necessity of larger and more commodious quarters,"^{xvi} the organization set up offices and meeting space on the second floor of the former Gately Building.

Although the E. Gately Clothing Company remained next door at the Cottrell Block until 1923, the Gately interests Mrs. Gately appears to have had financial difficulty in the operation of the commercial block. M.J. Gallagher, a Pawtucket real estate and insurance entrepreneur, provided a mortgage to Annie Gately in 1921; default followed in 1935.^{xvii} The building retained the Chamber of Commerce name until 1929 when it became the M.J. Gallagher Building, a name that continued until Old Colony Cooperative Bank purchased the building at public auction in early July 1935.^{xviii}

Old Colony Cooperative Bank Building (1935-1993)

The Old Colony Cooperative Bank was chartered by the Rhode Island General Assembly in Providence as a building and loan association in 1895.^{xix} In 1929 the Providence-based bank established its first downtown Pawtucket office at the Hall Building. Six years later, upon acquisition of the former Gately Building, the bank set up offices in the east storefront (no. 335) of what came to be called the Old Colony Bank Building (see *Additional Information*, Figure 5). Old Colony continued to occupy this single storefront until 1940 when it doubled its space, occupying the neighboring storefront at 339 Main Street. By 1955 Old Colony occupied the entire ground floor. The current exterior appearance of the building's ground floor resulted from this consolidation of the four formerly separate storefronts into one bank.

Bank of New England acquired Old Colony Cooperative Bank in 1986 and was itself acquired by Citizens Bank in late 1990. Citizens continued to operate this branch office until 1993. The closing of this branch can likely be attributed to the decline in the city's downtown and the desire on the part of banks to follow population movement to the suburbs, erecting branch banks with ample parking space, drive-up windows, and automatic teller machines.

The Gately Building was purchased by Pawtucket entrepreneur Louis Yip in 1998 and acquired by the Pawtucket Redevelopment Agency in 2004. The building has been vacant since 1993. In 2004, as part of the rehabilitation and reuse of the neighboring Parkin Yarn building (renamed Bayley Lofts), a portion of Main Street was realigned to provide parking for the area's businesses and residents. Urban redevelopment carried out in the downtown area since the 1970s has brought about significant changes in the density of the city's streetfronts and road realignment. The Gately Building stands as an important visual reminder and landmark of the western edge of this historic downtown.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

See *Additional Information* section.

^{xiv} The door to Dr. Savoie's office suite with a painted light with his name on it survives on the second floor. See Photo X (TBD).

^{xv} Sometimes called Chamber Hall.

^{xvi} "The Chamber of Commerce as a Municipal Asset." *The Pawtucket Historical Magazine* (8 October 1921): 53. Published by the *Evening Times*.

^{xvii} Pawtucket Land Evidence 217:144.

^{xviii} Auction notices, *Pawtucket Evening Times* June 18, 25 and July 1, 1935.

^{xix} *Rhode Island Acts and Resolves*, January 1895.

Gately Building
Name of Property

Providence County, RI
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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Articles:

"Chamber of Commerce activities for first year recounted." *Providence Sunday Journal* (23 January 1916): S1, p. 8.

Corcoran, Thomas P. "The Chamber of Commerce as a Municipal Asset."
Pawtucket Historical Magazine (8 October 1921): 53. Published by the *Evening Times*.

"Gately Block now ready for occupancy." *Evening Times* (20 May 1914): 4.

"New Chamber of Commerce Quarters." *Providence Journal* (18 May 1919): S5 p. 2.
This article is accompanied by two halftones of the Chamber's 2nd floor space.

"To erect new building." *Evening Times* (29 December 1911)
Clipping, on file Pawtucket Research Library

Books:

Pawtucket City Directories: 1907-1993

Pawtucket, Rhode Island. Statewide Historical Preservation Report P-PA-2.
Providence: Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission, 1978.

Government Documents:

Downtown Pawtucket Historic District. National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form
On file, RI Historical preservation and Heritage Commission, 150 Benefit Street, Providence, RI..
Kathryn Cavanaugh, consultant (2006).

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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property .13 acres
(approximately 5,000 sq. ft.)
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 19 301840 4638820
Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____
Zone Easting Northing

4 _____
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundaries of the Gately Building are contiguous with those of Pawtucket assessor's Plat Map No. 53, lot 640. See *Additional Information*, Figure 7.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

These boundaries represent the original lot as purchased by Annie Gately in 1912.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Edward Connors
organization Edward Connors and Associates date September 2011
street & number 39 Dyer Avenue telephone 401 595-0699
city or town Riverside State RI zip code 02915
e-mail nconnors@cox.net

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

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Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Gately Building

City or Vicinity: Pawtucket

County: Providence

State: RI

Photographer: Clark Schoettle

Date Photographed: August 24, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- 1 of 9: View west of south (Main St.), east and north (Bayley St.) elevations.
- 2 of 9: View westerly of south (Main St.) and east elevations.
- 3 of 9: View westerly of the storefront facade, Main Street elevation.
- 4 of 9: View northerly of the front entrance, Main Street elevation.
- 5 of 9: View southerly of first floor interior, main banking room on left
- 6 of 9: View east of first floor interior, main banking room
- 7 of 9: View easterly of second floor interior hallway and offices
- 8 of 9: View southerly of second floor office interior
- 9 of 9: View southerly from northern stairway between second and third floors

Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Gately Building

Pawtucket

Providence, Rhode Island

Name of Property

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Section Number

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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

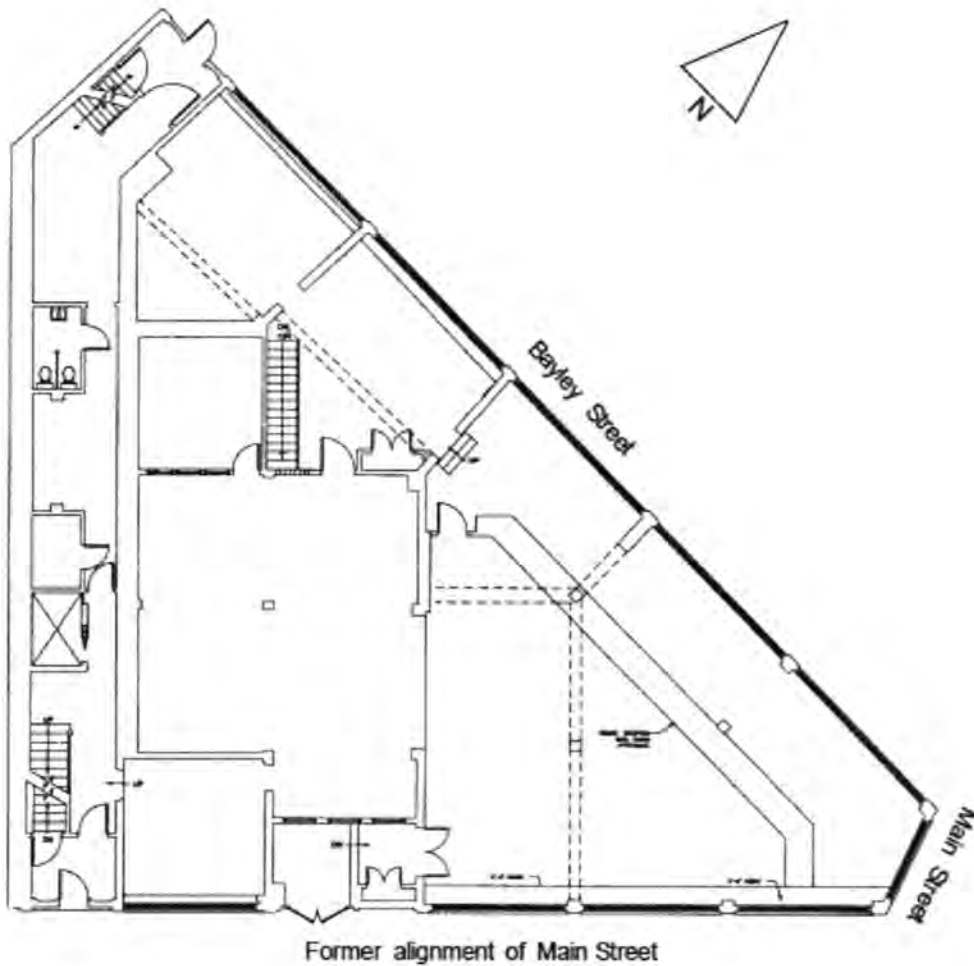


Figure 1
Existing conditions, first floor

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Gately Building

Pawtucket

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Figure 2

Gately Building as built

Halftone from Pawtucket *Evening Times* May, 1914

Showing façade of building at intersection of Main, Bayley and Dexter Streets
(Cottrell Building at left of image)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

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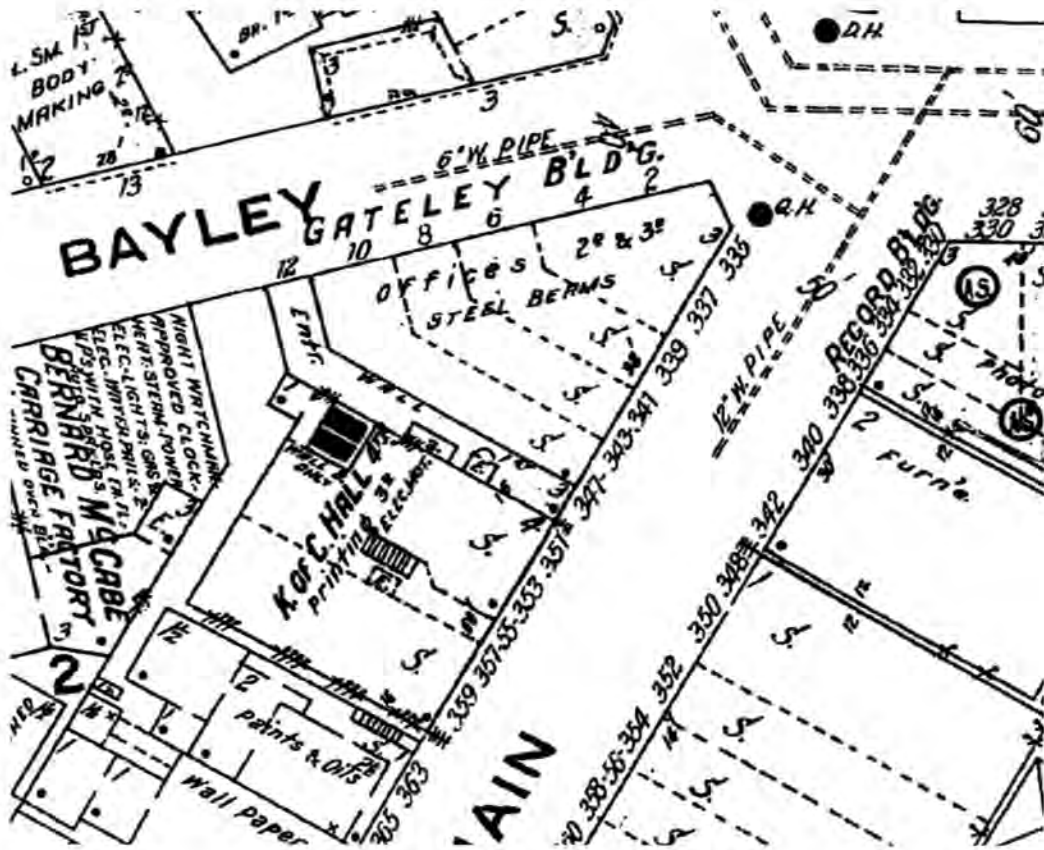


Figure 3

Detail from 1923 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map

Showing layout of interior stores and shared wall with Cottrell (K of C) Building

Note: Old Colony Bank first occupied the five-sided, easternmost front in 1935, creating an entranceway at the narrow end of the building facing into the square created by the intersection of Main, Dexter, and Bayley Streets. This entrance is visible on the 1939 aerial detail (Figure 5).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Gately Building

Pawtucket

Providence, Rhode Island

Name of Property

City/Town

County and State

Section Number _____

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Figure 4

Main Street storefronts of Gately Building (1923)
showing original glazing and recessed entryways
On file, Pawtucket Research Library

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Gately Building

Pawtucket

Providence, Rhode Island

Name of Property

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Figure 5

Detail from May 1939 aerial photo showing
vicinity of Main (former alignment) and Bayley Streets
near the Gately and Cottrell Buildings
*This photo hung in the lobby of the Old Colony Bank
and was donated to Pawtucket Library in 1993.
Note pedimented entrance at narrow end of building*

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Providence, Rhode Island

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Figure 6

Illustration of Pawtucket branch of Old Colony Cooperative Bank
From 50th anniversary commemorative booklet (1945)

*Note: By 1945 the first Colonial Revival bank entrance at the narrow end of the building
had been relocated to the Main street elevation.*

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Section Number

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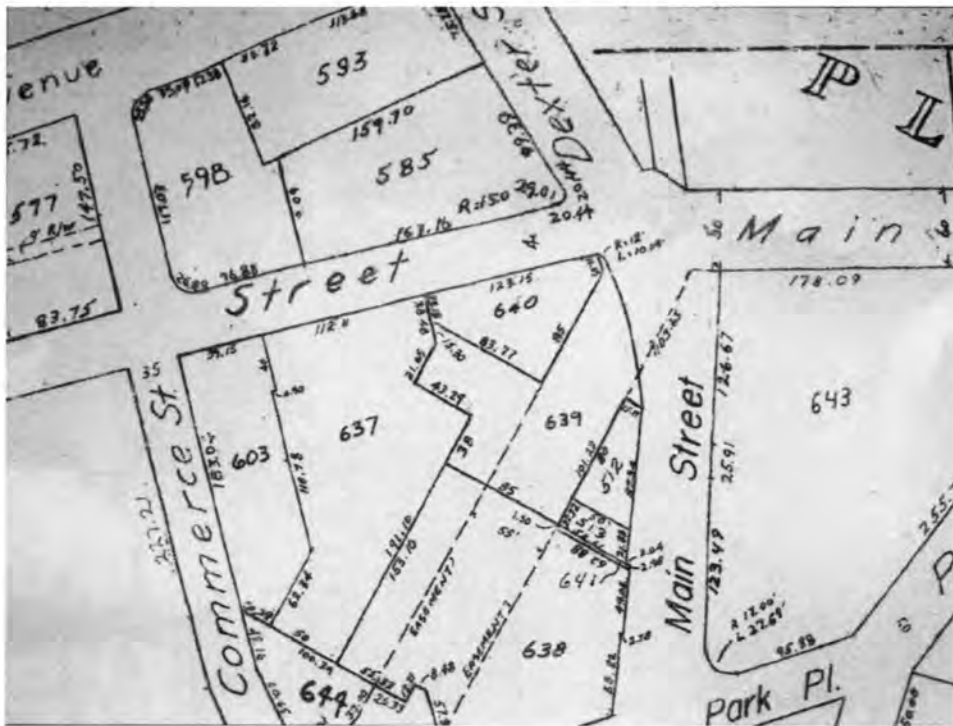


Figure 7

Detail from Pawtucket, RI Assessor's Plat 53, Lot 640 showing the realignment of Main Street

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Gately Building

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: RHODE ISLAND, Providence

DATE RECEIVED: 2/03/12 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 2/27/12
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 3/13/12 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/20/12
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 12000135

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: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 3-20-12 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



Gately Bldg, Part
Proc RI

#1



Gately Bld Pant
Proc RI

#2





HP Premium

HP Premium

HP Premium

HP Premium

HP Premium

HP Premium

HP Premium

HP Premium

HP Premium

HP Premium

HP Premium

HP Premium

Cately Bldg Paint
Proc RI

3



HP Premium

HP Premium

HP Premium

HP Premium



Gately Bldg, Paint
Prev. R1
#4



Gately Bldg Paint
Prac R1
\$5



Gately Bldg, Pant
Proc RI

#6



206

201

DR. D.L. SAVOIE,
DENTIST

Office Hours:
9:00 - 10:00
Closed Saturdays
Evening Hours



HP Premium

HP Premium

HP Premium

HP Premium

HP Premium

HP Premium

HP Premium

HP Premium

HP Premium

HP Premium

HP Premium

HP Premium

Cateby Bldg, Pant
Prov RI
#7



HP Premium

HP Premium

HP Premium

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Cately Bldg Pant
Prow RI
#8

HP Premium

HP Premium

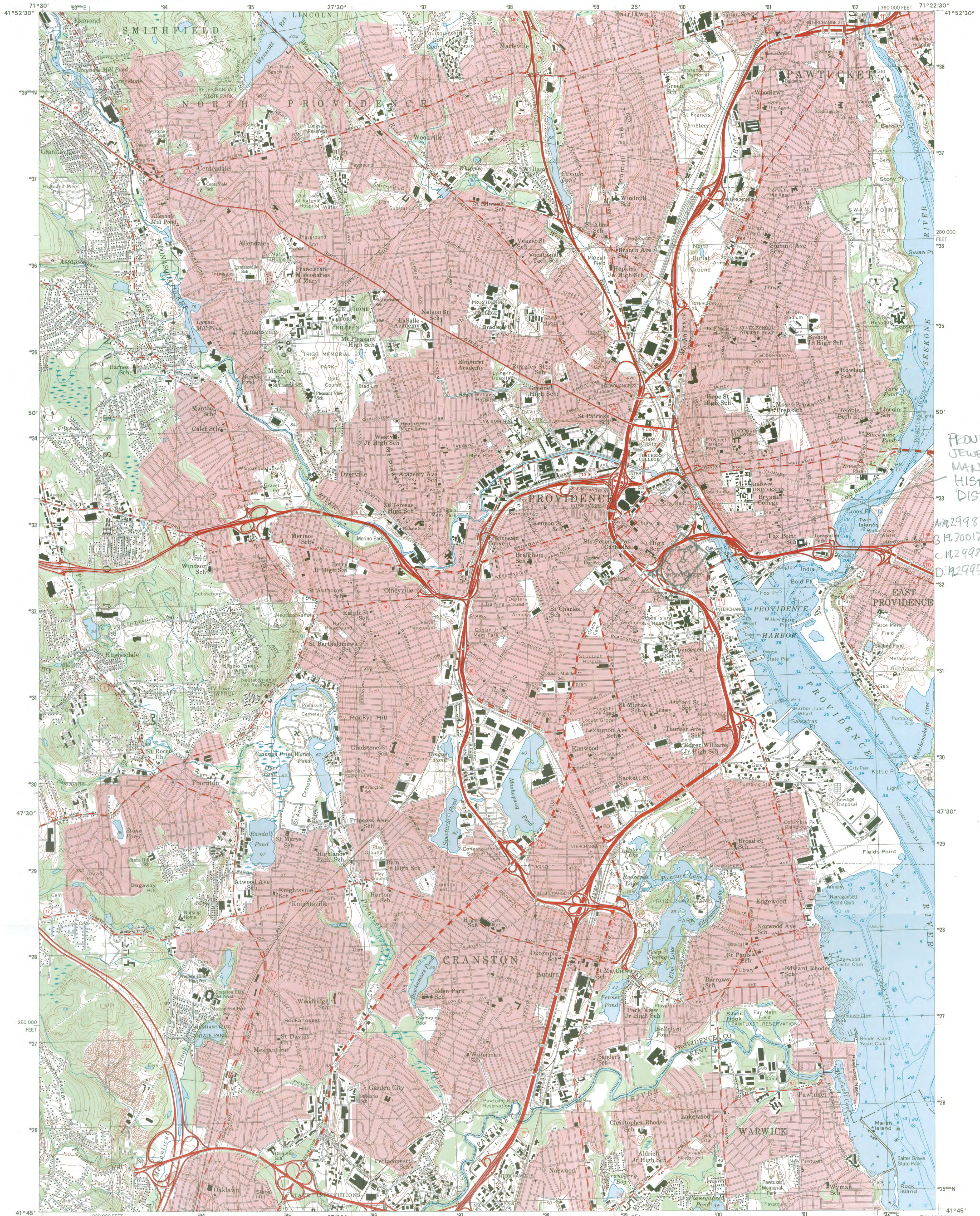


HP Premium



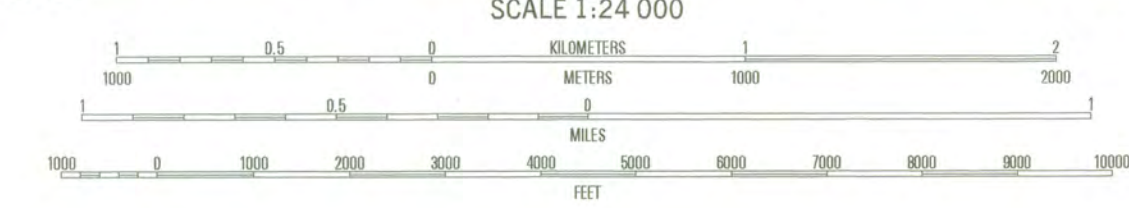
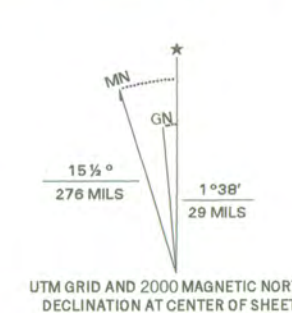


Cateby Bldg Pent
Ara RI
#9



PROVIDENCE JEWELRY MANUFACTURING HISTORIC DISTRICT
A: 1299840/4632660
B: 1299800/4632420
C: 1299800/4631920
D: 1299850/4632260

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Topography taken from 1:31,680 scale map of Providence 7.5 minute quadrangle, surveyed 1934-1935.
Planimetry derived from images taken 1996 and other sources.
Hydrography compiled from NOAA charts 278(1954) and 352(1957)
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Projection and 1,000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 19
10,000-foot ticks based on Rhode Island Coordinate System of 1983
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 83 and NAD 27 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software
Survey control current as of 1957.
Landmark buildings verified 1957



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
TO CONVERT FROM FEET TO METERS, MULTIPLY BY 0.3048
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET - DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 4.6 FEET



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway hard surface	Unimproved road

Interstate Route U.S. Route State Route

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	

1 GEOORVILLE
2 PAWTUCKET
3 KATLEBRO
4 NORTH SCITUATE
5 EAST PROVIDENCE
6 CRAMPTON
7 EAST GREENWICH
8 BRISTOL

PROVIDENCE, RI
1996
NIMA 6767 IV SW-SERIES V815





STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS
HISTORICAL PRESERVATION & HERITAGE COMMISSION

Old State House • 150 Benefit Street • Providence, R.I. 02903-1209

TEL (401) 222-2678

FAX (401) 222-2968

TTY (401) 222-3700

Website www.preservation.ri.gov



January 27, 2012

Mr. J. Paul Loether, Chief
National Park Service 2280, 8th Floor
National Register of Historic Places
1201 I (Eye) Street, NW
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed is the completed National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Gately Building at 335 Main St, Pawtucket, Rhode Island.

Notification procedures required by law have been followed. The nomination has been reviewed by the Rhode Island Review Board and approved.

Pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended in 1980, as State Historic Preservation Officer for Rhode Island, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register of Historic Places.

Sincerely,

Edward F. Sanderson

State Historic Preservation Officer

/mam
enclosure