

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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Rumford Historic District (Additional Information and Boundary Decrease)

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing: Historic Resources of East Providence, Rhode Island: Partial Inventory, Historic and Architectural Resources

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

2. Location

Street & number: Vicinity of Greenwood and Pawtucket Avenues and Pleasant Street

City or town: East Providence State: RI County: 007

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

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

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B X C ___ D

 Signature of certifying official/Title: <u>R.I. Historical Preservation and Heritage Commission</u> State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	<u>6-20-2018</u> Date
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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

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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:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>6</u>	<u>15</u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>7*</u>	<u>15*</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 55

*Six contributing buildings and one contributing structure and five noncontributing buildings were within the bounds of the 1980 Rumford Historic District nomination, but did not appear in the inventory. Ten noncontributing buildings have been constructed within the 1980 district boundaries since that listing.

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC/single dwelling
- DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
- SOCIAL/meeting hall
- AGRICULTURE/agricultural outbuilding
- EDUCATION/library/school
- RELIGION/religious facility
- INDUSTRY/waterworks

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC/single dwelling
- DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
- DOMESTIC/institutional housing
- RELIGION/religious facility
- SOCIAL HISTORY/museum

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COLONIAL/Georgian

EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal

MID 19th-CENTURY/Greek Revival

LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate

LATE 19th & 20th c. REVIVALS/Tudor Revival

LATE 19th & 20th c. REVIVALS/Colonial Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

Foundations: STONE, BRICK, STUCCO, CONCRETE

Walls: WOOD, STUCCO, BRICK

Roofs: ASPHALT

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Rumford Historic District lies in the northern part of East Providence, Rhode Island, in the vicinity of the intersection of Greenwood Avenue, Pawtucket Avenue and Pleasant Street, comprising 74 contributing resources (55 inventoried in 1980, seven omitted in 1980, and 12 changing from noncontributing in 1980 to contributing today) and occupying 85 acres. Except for the Hunt's Mills area, a large riverfront parcel at its southeastern corner, this linear district is defined by relatively dense settlement, the product of 19th- and 20th-century subdivision of farmsteads of the Colonial era through 20th-century suburbanization. Contributing resources are defined as those that represent the period when Rumford was East Providence's civic center (1643-ca. 1890) and/or those that contribute to the visual continuity of the district, including early to mid-twentieth-century buildings the form, scale, siting and materials of which are compatible with the Colonial, Federal, and Victorian structures in the district. Non-contributing resources are those built after the Period of Significance, insensitively altered, or incompatible in siting, scale, design and materials with the predominant forms of the district.

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Narrative Description

The Rumford Historic District includes most of the surviving dwellings that once faced the Ring of the Green, the town common of Rehoboth. Among these are the Abel Houses at 8 and 66 Greenwood Avenue, the Phaniel Bishop House at 150 Greenwood, and the James M. Bishop House at 232 Pleasant Street. However, the form and fabric of the district more closely reflect the village of Seekonk Center, later East Providence Center, which served as the focus of the community from the 1810s to the 1890s. Most of the buildings that made up Seekonk Center in the 19th century are still standing, and the greater part of these are incorporated in the historic district.

The character of the Rumford Historic District today differs somewhat from that of old Seekonk Center and the earlier settlement around the Ring. This is the result, however, not so much of the attrition of old buildings, as it is the product of land subdivision and the gradual introduction of newer structures between the older ones. The buildings that comprised Seekonk Center for the most part still stand intact; they are now separated by new development of formerly undeveloped fields and woodlands. Except for the Hunt's Mills area, which has remained undeveloped, the area is more densely built up than it had been during the periods in which it achieved significance. However, early- to mid-20th-century construction within the Rumford district has been generally compatible with the historic fabric of the area. The more recent buildings of the early to mid-20th century are largely single-family residences of conservative design, and their scale, form, siting, and materials harmonize with those of the earlier structures in the area.

Inventory:

Note: The spelling of Hunt's Mill(s) has varied over time and remains so today. The spellings used below reflect these variations.

Contributing:

Agawam Park Road

- 9 F. Warren Howe House (ca. 1930s): This is a 2½-story, 3-bay, side gable-roofed, Colonial Revival style dwelling with matching, one-story, flat-roofed porches (both enclosed) at each end. Constructed atop a brick foundation, the building is sheathed with wood shingles and has wood trim. The center bay of the façade projects slightly from the main wall plane. *Note: In the 1980 NR documentation, this house was non-contributing.*
- 17 John C. and Mary E. Schott House (19th century): this is a 1½-story, 5-bay, gable-roofed, center chimney dwelling with a projecting, gable-roofed vestibule. It is a vernacular Colonial/Federal structure probably constructed in the 19th century. Some neo-Colonial alterations appear to have been made when the house was moved to this site ca. 1927

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when Harold Bosworth (see 30 Greenwood Avenue) subdivided his property and laid out house lots on newly-surveyed Blythe Way and Agawam Park Road.

- 23 Harold B. Schott House (19th century): Similar to number 17 (q.v.), this is a 1½-story, 5-bay, gable-roofed, center-chimney dwelling set gable end to street, with a projecting gable-roofed vestibule.

Beaumont Street

- 2 Cyril Reeves House (1927): This is a 1½-story, gambrel-roofed Dutch Colonial-style house. *Note: This house has been renumbered. At the time of the 1980 NR documentation, it was inventoried as 136 Greenwood Avenue and was non-contributing.*

Blythe Way

- 2 George C. Burham House (1931): This is a 2½-story, 3-bay, flank-gable, Colonial Revival dwelling with a side porch that envelops the base of a handsome rubble chimney. The door surround has fluted pilasters, a gabled hood and a rounded transom with fanlight. *Note: In the 1980 NR documentation, this house was non-contributing.*
- 6 Howard Cox House (1931): Designed in the English Cottage style by architect Robert Fraser, this is a 1½-story, hip-roofed, stuccoed dwelling with an entrance porch and an attached garage.

Derman Street

- 18 Samuel Otis House (ca. 1937): This is a 2 ½-story, 3-bay, flank-gable Colonial Revival dwelling with a side brick chimney. The door surround is capped by a split pediment with urn. A garage is attached to the main house by an open walkway. *Note: In the 1980 NR documentation, this house was non-contributing.*

Doro Place

- 6 House (ca. 1906): This is a 1½-story, 3-bay, Shingle Style dwelling with gambrel roof, entrance porch, and sidelights, one of the earliest examples of this form in the village.

Greenwood Avenue

- 8 Abel House (ca. 1760s, later additions): This is a 2½-story, gable-roofed Colonial dwelling with an asymmetrical 4-bay façade and a single, slightly off-center chimney. A side ell was added in the mid-19th century, a front vestibule, and a rear ell added in the 1930s.

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- 30 Harold Bosworth House (ca. 1910s): This is a 2½-story, 5-bay, gable-roofed Colonial Revival dwelling with neo-Federal detailing, including front entry sidelights and a blind fanlight. A gabled dormer with paired windows is centered on the front roof slope.
- 41 Allan D. Hunter House (1952): This is a 1-story, gable-roofed dwelling with a prominent side chimney and a southern wing that appears to be of original construction. The house incorporates elements of the Cape Cod and ranch styles.
- 45 William Ide (?) House (ca. 1780s, later additions): As built, this house fronted on Pawtucket Avenue and likely appeared originally as a typical 5-bay Colonial dwelling. A rear (west) ell was built in the 19th century and, since the 1960s, this has provided the front/main entrance, which no longer exists on the Pawtucket Avenue elevation. The formal reorientation and consequent renumbering of the house to 45 Greenwood dates to ca. 1963. A first floor original window opening on the Pawtucket Avenue façade was filled in ca. 2015. The house is now vinyl sided. The 1850 Walling map shows this building serving as the village post office.
- 60 Ruth S. Arnold House (ca. 1897): This is a 2-story, gable-roofed Queen Anne dwelling with an inverted chevron design of flat boards nailed to the wall surface in the front gable. It is surfaced in a mix of clapboard and shingle. This house appears to have been moved to this location ca. 1900.
- 63-65 House (ca. 1915): This is a plain, 2½-story, gable-roofed dwelling with 3-bay façade and front veranda, a late example of a simple 19th-century vernacular dwelling. There are shed dormers on each roof slope.
- 64 Harrison B. Hill House (ca. 1908): This is a 2 ½-story, hip-roofed, Shingle Style house with simple Colonial Revival detailing.
- 66 Abel House (ca. 1750s with later additions and alterations): This is a two-story, four-bay dwelling with a center chimney and a gable roof. The plan indicates that the original entrance was at the rear of the main (front) block and the large rooms on the east side of both floors suggest use as a tavern. The current front entrance appears to date to the early-19th century. The rear ell dates to the 1880s. In 2013 the house underwent significant and insensitive alteration with application of vinyl siding and replacement windows.
- 67 Lillie M. Eicke House (1929): This is a 1½-story bungalow with jerkin head roof and enclosed half-porch. *Note: Not inventoried in the 1980 NR documentation, but within the original boundary.*
- 70 Frederick A. Webster House (ca. 1940): This is a 2-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed Colonial/Federal Revival dwelling with a door surround that includes sidelights and a

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- blind fanlight. A prominent south wing provides a separate domicile. *Note: Not inventoried in the 1980 NR documentation, but within the original boundary.*
- 75-77 Kent House (ca. 1865): This is a handsome 2½-story, gable-roofed, 3-bay, Italianate, side-hall plan dwelling with bracketed door and window hoods and eaves cornice. A large barn to the rear was built by 1870.
- 81 Harold Whitaker House (1940): This is a 1½-story, gambrel-roofed, center-chimney, Colonial Revival dwelling. It is oriented perpendicular to Greenwood Avenue. There are shed dormers on both front and rear slopes. A shingled, gambrel-roofed garage/outbuilding is located to the southeast of the house. *Note: Not inventoried in the 1980 NR documentation, but within the original boundary.*
- 87 House (ca. 1900s): This is a 1½-story, 3-bay, gambrel-roofed Shingle Style/Colonial Revival dwelling.
- 90 William Ellis House (ca. 1875): This is a plain, 2½-story, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling, a late example of a design deriving from the Colonial period. Significant alterations date to ca. 1910 and the pre-1975 removal of a Greenwood Avenue-facing porch and installation of the present 1-story bay window.
- 91 Andrew Remington House (ca. 1937): This is a 2-story, gable-roofed Colonial Revival dwelling with attached garage. Built by Howard Pierce for Andrew Remington, it has a brick side chimney and a plain door surround with sidelights. It is vinyl-sided and rests on a concrete foundation.
- 95 C.F. Chaffee House (ca. 1875): This is a 1½-story, cross-gable-roofed dwelling with decorative gable screens and entrance hood trimmed with jigsaw work and brackets. It is a fine example of a small, pattern-book suburban house of the late 19th century.
- 98 N.B. Horton House (ca. 1860s): This is a handsome 1½-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed, side-hall-plan vernacular dwelling incorporating features of the Greek Revival and Italianate styles. A rear ell dates to post-1972.
- 106 Nathaniel Bishop House (ca. 1860s): This is a handsome 1½-story, cross-gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling exhibiting influence of the Italianate style. Nathaniel Bishop was a local builder.
- 108 Arthur Weaver House (ca. 1920): This is a plain, 2-story, hip-roofed, cubicle house with a front veranda.
- 115 N. Maxcy House (ca. 1860s, with later additions): This is a 1½-story, 5-bay, gable-

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roofed, vernacular dwelling reflecting late influence of the Greek Revival style. The three front dormers appear to date to the early 20th century. There is an attached garage.

132 Edward McDonald House (ca. 1928): This is a 1½-story, 3-bay, side-hall plan, gambrel-roofed Dutch Colonial-style house with front veranda. *Note: In the 1980 NR documentation, this house was non-contributing.*

150 Phaniel Bishop House (ca. 1770s): This is a 2½-story, gable-roofed Colonial dwelling with a 5-bay façade, two interior end chimneys, brick end walls, and a handsome pedimented fanlight doorway added ca. 1800. The house originally contained two identical apartments—one on each floor. Phaniel Bishop was prominent in local and state politics, serving in the Massachusetts General Court and the U.S. Congress.

Hunts Mills Road

(See Figure 6)

41 Lemuel Brown, later Caleb Williams Cottage (early 19th century): This is a single-story, gable-roofed Federal dwelling with a 5-bay façade, center chimney and side ell. It was reportedly built by Allin Hunt for Lemuel Brown, operator and superintendent of Hunt's gristmill. A rear ell dating to the 20th century was removed in recent years.

69 John Hunt, Jr. House (ca. 1770s): This is a 2-story, 5-bay Georgian dwelling with center chimney, gable roof and a Federal-era pedimented doorway with fanlight. This house has undergone extensive restoration and is home to the East Providence Historical Society, which has overseen the restoration and operated it as a public museum and collections repository since 1989.

69A Amusement Park Manager's Building, later Water Company Meter House (ca. 1900): This is a single-story, hip-roofed, T-plan, wood-frame building set on a foundation of brick and rubble masonry. It was built by the privately-owned East Providence Water Company for the neighboring amusement park that it operated until 1923 to generate revenue. *Note: Not inventoried in the 1980 NR documentation, but within the original boundary.*

74 Pumping Station (1893, with later additions): This is a handsome, 1-story, hip-roofed stone structure with a tall, square-section, masonry chimney stack. It is a fine example of late 19th-century industrial design. A large wing on the building's south side contained a filtration plant that was added in stages in the 20th century. A 1936 GE alternator (on the main floor) and a ca. 1893 Leffel Turbine remain *in situ* (first floor and basement, respectively). The building is owned by the East Providence Water Department and is presently unused.

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N/A Hunt's Mill Pond Dam, RIDEM Dam No. 405 (ca. 1850s, later alterations): This is a stone masonry and concrete dam first built in the 1850s to impound the Ten Mile River for industrial activity at Hunt's Mills, particularly a cotton mill built by the Hunt family in the 1820s. This has been the general location of a dam since Rumford's first settlers erected a gristmill in the mid-17th century. A gristmill, likely adapted and rebuilt over two centuries, stood adjacent to and integral with the dam structure until it was demolished in 1893. Ca. 2010, a masonry-faced, concrete fish ladder built by the Army Corps of Engineers was integrated into the dam structure. *Note: Not inventoried in the 1980 NR documentation, but within the original boundary.*

Pawtucket Avenue

- 1361 House (ca. 1860s): This is a 1½-story, gable-roofed, 5-bay dwelling with center entrance and ell to the south. It is one of the best examples in the simplified Greek Revival mode remaining in East Providence.
- 1370 Walter Dodge House (ca. 1925): This is a 1½-story gable-roofed dwelling with Colonial Revival detailing. Its most notable feature is a gable-roofed entrance porch with Tuscan columns, similar to the portico of the former Bridgham Memorial Library next door.
- 1371 House (ca. 1915): This is a 2-story, 3-bay, gambrel-roofed Dutch Colonial-style dwelling. It has a doorway with an elliptical fanlight and sidelights set in a projecting vestibule framed by pilasters and a pediment. There is a gambrel-roofed wing on the north side.
- 1392 Bridgham Memorial Library (1905): This is a handsome 1-story, hip-roofed brick structure designed by Hilton and Jackson in the Beaux-Arts manner with Colonial Revival details. It has a projecting, pediment-topped vestibule containing a fanlight doorway and columns *in antis*. Samuel W. Bridgham sponsored the construction of this building for the East Providence Center Free Library Association, an outgrowth of the Young Ladies' Reading and Charitable Society, founded in 1811. After more than a century of public use as part of the East Providence public library system, the library was closed in 2012. In 2013-4 it was converted for use as a private residence.
- 1396 First Baptist Church Parsonage (1890): This is a plain, 2-story, gable-roofed, 3-bay, side-hall-plan dwelling. It is a well-preserved example of 19th-century vernacular domestic architecture derived from Greek Revival models.
- 1400 First Baptist Church (1879): This is a tall 1-story, gable-roofed structure with projecting vestibule and porte-cochere across the front and transept-like projections at the sides. An outstanding example of the Queen Anne style with early Colonial Revival detailing, designed by Walker and Gould of Providence, Nathaniel Bishop, builder. Noteworthy design features include bargeboards with winged cherub's heads, a range of windows surmounted by a broken scrolled pediment in the front gable, and a belfry with an

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- unusual, attenuated bellcurve roof rising from the roof at the front of the sanctuary. The congregation, organized in 1773, is the second oldest in East Providence. Their first meeting house, erected in 1775 on this site, was demolished to permit the construction of the present edifice. A neo-Colonial parish hall, designed by Monahan, Meikle and Johnson, was added to the church in 1957.
- 1467 John M. Fraser House (ca. 1931): This is a 2-story, cross-gable-roofed dwelling with projecting vestibule and front chimney. It is a typical example of the picturesque cottage-style often used in the 1920s and early 1930s.
- 1471 House (ca. 1935): This is a 3-story, 3-bay, saltbox-roofed Colonial Revival dwelling with broken pediment doorway and splayed lintel window caps with keystones. The rear slope of the gable roof was raised to permit a third floor. A former garage at the northwest corner appears to have been converted to living space.
- 1474 Nathaniel Judkins House (ca. 1850s): This is a handsome 1½-story, 5-bay, cross-gable-roofed dwelling with Italianate and Gothic detailing. Noteworthy features include pierced bargeboard trim in the front gable, a bracketed hood over the front door, bracketed eaves trim, and drip molds over some windows. These details appear to be 1870s additions made to a simple vernacular Greek Revival dwelling. Dormers flanking the front gable were added in the 20th century. A rear addition is currently under construction (2016).
- 1475 House (ca. 1935): This is a 2-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed Colonial Revival dwelling with side exterior chimney and side porch.
- 1498 House (ca. 1840s with later additions): This is a 1½-story, gable-roofed, 5-bay Greek Revival dwelling with center doorway and ell to the east. Extensive early 20th-century additions include a front porch and a dormer with Queen Anne-period windows across the front of the house.
- 1520 James L. Williams House (1926): This is a 1½-story, gambrel-roofed Colonial Revival dwelling with a gabled entry porch and a full side veranda. It is sheathed in aluminum.
- 1523 House (likely 19th century): This is a plain 2-story, saltbox-roofed dwelling that was originally an outbuilding or shop associated with the house next door at 1527 Pawtucket Avenue (q.v.). It was converted for use as a dwelling ca. 1932.
- 1527 House (ca. 1700 with later additions and alterations): This is a 2½-story, gable-roofed dwelling that was originally a typical 2-story, 3-bay, end-chimney early Colonial house with one room on each floor. An addition on the opposite side of the chimney was built in the early 19th century and another across the back in the mid-19th century. An addition to the west was added in two increments in the early 20th century. This is one of the oldest

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houses standing in East Providence and is the oldest dwelling in the vicinity of the Ring of the Green.

- 1529 House (ca. 1935): This is a small, 1½-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular cottage with entrance porch and small side wing. The origins of this house are unclear; it sits back from the street on a small parcel that appears to have been subdivided from the larger, one fronting at 1527 (q.v.). It is possible that it is an earlier structure moved to this location. *Note: Not inventoried in the 1980 NR documentation, but within the original boundary.*

Pleasant Street

- 229 House (ca. 1890): This is a 1½-story, gable-roofed dwelling with projecting ells and porches, simple bargeboard trim and molded window caps, and a well-preserved carriage house at the rear of the lot. It is a good example of a typical modest 19th-century residence.
- 232 James M. Bishop Farmhouse (ca. 1795): This is a 1½-story, gable-roofed, 5-bay dwelling with rear ell added ca. 1860 and side porch, dormers, and interior alterations dating from the 1920s. This is a handsome example of a Cape Cod-type house of the Federal period. It was owned by James M. Bishop through most of the 20th century. A connected rear garage (fronting on Hood Avenue) dates to post-1975.
- 235 Centre Hose Co. No. 3 Firehouse, later, Gordon Hall House (pre-1917, 1932): This is a 2½-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed dwelling in a plain Colonial Revival style. Sheathing is clapboard. A garage is attached on the north side. *Note: In the 1980 NR documentation, this house was non-contributing.*
- 240 William Sandoger House (ca. 1931): This is a 1½-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed, Cape-style dwelling. The slightly projecting front entry is gable-roofed. There are two front gabled dormers. The rear roof slope has a nearly full-length wall dormer. A rear porch was enclosed post-1972. The house is sheathed in vinyl. *Note: In the 1980 NR documentation, this house was non-contributing.*
- 244 House (ca. 1900s): This is a 2½-story, gambrel-roofed Shingle Style house with a full front porch and shingled parapet. Three 9-light windows set in the front gable are capped by a hemispheric arch with carved inset. A rear-ell dates to post-1956.
- 252 F.I. Chaffee House (ca. 1875): This is a handsome 2½-story, gable-roofed, side-hall-plan Italianate dwelling with entrance hood, decorative jigsaw-cut bargeboards, 2-story front bay window, and side porch. It is an excellent example of a 19th-century house type common to the region.

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- 284 House (late 18th or early 19th century with mid-19th-century additions): This is a 2½-story, 5-bay, gable-roofed dwelling with center chimney, projecting entrance vestibule, side ell, and side porch with modified ogee arch trim, all later additions. It was owned in the mid-late 19th century by Oliver Chaffee, a prominent political figure who served in the Rhode Island General Assembly as both representative and senator. The 1882 map notes, perhaps erroneously, that this building contained a store.
- 292-4 Oliver Chaffee House/Post Office (ca. 1875): This is a 2 ½-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed, side-hall plan, dwelling with some Italianate details. A pent roof runs across the 5-bay façade, sheltering a first-floor bay window. Originally on the same parcel as number 282 (q.v.), the first floor may have housed a store. By 1895 a post office is noted.
- 298 D.S. Gladding House (1850s): This is a 1½ -story, gable-roofed, 5-bay, center-entry Greek Revival dwelling with ell to the south and two front wall dormers.
- 306 House/Shop (1840s): This is a small, plain, 1½-story dwelling that may have originally been a workshop associated with the Gladding property next door at 298 (q.v.). The rear wing dates to between 1895 and 1921. By 1921 it had been converted for use as a dwelling.
- 324 House (likely late 18th century). This is a 2½-story, gable-roofed, 5-bay, center-chimney dwelling with a Greek Revival doorway probably added in the mid-19th century.
- 332 Lyceum Hall (ca. 1835, later alterations): This is a typical 1 ½-story, gable-roofed vernacular structure of the 19th century based on Greek Revival models, extensively altered in the 20th century. Likely built ca. 1835, its use as a Lyceum appears to have ceased by the late 1850s. The building had been converted for use as a dwelling by ca. 1900.
- 335 House (ca. 1920): This is a 2-story, hip-roofed, side-hall plan, cubical house with a front veranda and hipped dormers on the side roof slopes. A side wing was built and the porch extended post-1975.
- 337 House (ca. 1920): This is a 1½-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed bungalow with a large, gabled front dormer and a front porch sheltered under the roof slope. It is vinyl-sided.
- 338 Aspinwall House (ca. 1890): This is a 1½-story, gable-roofed, Shingle-Style dwelling with an asymmetrically-placed ell projecting from the front, a shed dormer, and a bay window. This house was part of the larger Aspinwall estate that included the 1860s Thomas Aspinwall House next door at number 344 (q.v.) and the Aspinwall Barn (number 348, q.v., NC). The property was subdivided before 1921.
- 344 Thomas Aspinwall House (ca. 1860s): This is a handsome Italianate-style, 2½-story,

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- gable-roofed, 3-bay dwelling with bracketed eaves and cornice and twin bay windows flanking an elaborate entry composed of a gabled door hood supported by trelliswork screens and massive brackets. The side ell with screened porch appears as early as 1870 and may be original to the house. Infill that connected this side ell to the Aspinwall Barn at 348 Pleasant (Non-contributing, q.v.) was demolished in recent years. Thomas Aspinwall was a physician and state senator.
- 345 Otto Palme House (ca. 1924): This is 2-story, 3-bay, hip-roofed, cubical house with front veranda. A southeast addition dates to pre-1956.
- 355 First Nathan West House (late 18th or early 19th century, 1849): This is a 2½-story, gable-roofed, 5-bay dwelling with a Greek Revival entrance, corner pilasters and southeast ell added by Nathan West in 1849. West was a local builder responsible for many late 19th-century structures in the vicinity.
- 357-9 House (ca. 1900): This is a large 2½-story, gable-roofed, side-hall plan, two-family dwelling with a partial front veranda and 2-story front bay window. A prominent bay on the southeast side is surmounted by a gabled dormer.
- 367 Second Nathan West House (1860): This is a 1½-story, cross-gable roofed, 5-bay vernacular dwelling with an Italianate hood over the front door. The southeast ell dates to before 1870 and may be original to the house. The front porch for this ell was built pre-1956. The house is sheathed in vinyl. West built this house for himself and his second wife.
- 370 House (ca. 1860s): This is a typical, 1 ½-story, gable-roofed, 5-bay vernacular dwelling with a 1½-story southern ell and an Italianate hood over the front door. A substantial barn or carriage house is to the rear of the house. *Note: In the 1980 NR documentation, this house was identified as 378 Pleasant Street.*
- 380 House (ca. 1865): This is a large, 2 ½-story, gable-roofed, side-hall plan, Shingle-Style dwelling with bracketed eaves, triple-arch window in the front gable, bracketed door hood, and turned-post side porch. A handsome barn stands at the rear of the lot. The present structure may be the result of an extensive, late-19th-century remodeling of a simpler house erected in the 1860s.
- 383 Nathan West House (ca. 1860s): This is a typical 2½-story, gable-roofed, 5-bay dwelling with southern ell and simple Greek Revival doorway. It was built by Nathan West (see 355 and 367 Pleasant).
- 386 House (ca. 1860 with later additions): This is a 2-story, cubical dwelling which appears to be a simple Italianate dwelling of the mid-19th century with a tall hip roof added in the early 20th century. A veranda wraps around the front and side.

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Non-Contributing:

Agawam Park Road

- 5 House (ca. 1977): This is a 1-story, gable-roofed, ranch-style dwelling with Colonial-Revival detailing.

Barbara Circle

- 1 House (ca. 1956): This is a 2-story, gable-roofed, 3-bay dwelling with a prominent attached, 2-story garage on the west side and a 1-story, shed-roofed wing on the east side. It is sheathed in vinyl.

Doro Place

- 2 House (1956): This is a 1-story, gable-roofed, ranch-style dwelling with a brick front, shingled sides and a prominent attached, 2-bay garage. *Note: Not inventoried in the 1980 NR documentation, but within the original boundary.*

Drowne Parkway

- 4 House (ca. 1937): This is a 2½-story, gable-roofed, Colonial Revival dwelling with a prominent 2-bay attached garage.

Elmsgate Way

- 1 Harry Gilmore House (ca. 1940): This is a 1½-story, gable-roofed, CapeCod-style dwelling with eclectic elements including a mix of vinyl siding and wood shingles. The garage is connected to the house by way of an enclosed porch.

Greenwood Avenue

- 31 Charles Broomhead House (ca. 1953): This is a 1-story, gable roofed dwelling, a variation of the Cape Cod style with a projecting front wing and a prominent, attached side garage oriented perpendicular to the house. *Note: Not inventoried in the 1980 NR documentation, but within the original boundary.*
- 51 Edward Parkhurst House (1952): This is a 1-story, side-entry, gable-roofed dwelling incorporating elements of the Cape Cod and ranch styles. The garage faces Greenwood Avenue and an alternate entrance to the house is provided by way of an enclosed porch between the garage and the main block.

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- 100 N.B. Horton Stable or Barn, later Edward Singsen House (ca. 1870, later alterations): This is a 1½-story, gable-roofed dwelling with a projecting front wing and a side vestibule-entry. It was built as a barn or stable associated with the N.B. Horton House next door at 98 Greenwood (q.v.). By 1917 it had been converted for use as a dwelling.
- 111 Edward Warren House (ca. 1937): This is a 2-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed, Colonial Revival house with attached garage. It is sheathed in vinyl except for the first floor façade, which is brick-faced.

Harlem Street

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

Pawtucket Avenue

- 1459 George Shepard House (ca. 1928): This is a 1-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed vernacular dwelling with a projecting vestibule and entry. Siding appears to be of asphalt with a randomly-coursed masonry design (dating to sometime pre-1975). It stands on the site of an 18th-century house purchased in 1851 by Phaniel Bishop for use as a tavern. The older structure was demolished as part of a widening and realignment of Pawtucket Avenue project ca. 1930.
- 1485 House (ca. 1950s): This is a 1-story, hip-roofed, ranch-style house.
- 1490 Charles F. McGunnigle House (ca. 1910s): This is a 2½-story, hip-roofed, asymmetrical variant of a standard foursquare house of the period. It has a partially enclosed veranda topped by a projecting 2nd-story room. It is sheathed in vinyl.

Pleasant Street

- 339 Edwin L. Danielson House (ca. 1920): This is a 1½-story, gambrel-roofed Dutch Colonial-style dwelling. The lower slope of the gambrel continues across the façade as a pent roof, which is interrupted to form a small gable over the entrance porch. The foundation is rusticated concrete block; siding is vinyl.
- 348 Aspinwall Barn (between 1870 and 1882): This is a 1½-story, gable-roofed former utilitarian structure that served as a barn or shed for the Thomas Aspinwall House next door at number 344. It was significantly altered in its post-1972 conversion to a residence. It is now vinyl-sided. *Note: Not inventoried in the 1980 NR documentation, but within the original boundary.*

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- 375 Former canoe house, later Fisher House (original construction unknown, relocation ca. 1928): This is a 2-story, 3-bay, hip-roofed, rectangular-plan dwelling with a partially-enclosed front porch. It is vinyl-sided. At the time of the 1975 East Providence town-wide survey, a local informant (William Trix) described this structure as a former canoe house relocated in the 1920s to Pleasant Street from the vicinity of the nearby Ten Mile River. A frame canoe house of similar dimensions is seen on the 1917 Richards Atlas map. It first appears at this location as residence in the 1928-9 town directory as occupied by Marshall and Elwood Fisher.
- 388 Garage and Apartment Building (19th century with later additions): 2½-story structure with garage at ground level and apartment(s) above. Set back from the road, this is likely a remodeling of the barn for 386 Pleasant Street. *Note: Though listed in the 1980 NR documentation as 388 Pleasant Street, the city tax assessor's information now has it as a second building at 386 Pleasant Street.*

Sylvan Road

- 1 House (2007): This is a modern hip-roofed house; the central block is recessed and flanked by a projecting garage on the south and projecting living area on the north. *Note: Not inventoried in the 1980 NR documentation, but within the original boundary.*

To Be Removed from the Historic District:

1 Carriage Lane
2 Carriage Lane
5 Carriage Lane
6 Carriage Lane
7 Carriage Lane
8 Carriage Lane
12 Doro Place
91 Hood Avenue
95 Hood Avenue
3 Sylvan Road

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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.)

- 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

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Community Planning and Development

Industry

Period of Significance

ca. 1700-1953

Significant Dates

1700, 1879, 1893

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Various

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Rumford Historic District, containing most of the extant structures that comprised the civic center of East Providence and its parent communities, Seekonk and Rehoboth, through the 18th and 19th centuries, is significant on the local level under **Criterion A** as the expression of the continuous development of this village from a colonial town center and agricultural settlement through late 19th- and mid-20th-century suburban subdivision. It is also significant under **Criterion C** as a fine example of the evolution of housing forms and settlement patterns in Rumford over a 250-year period. This district also includes Hunt's Mills, a survival of a water-powered mill site that includes an intact 18th-century dwelling, an early 19th-century miller's cottage, a mid-19th-century masonry dam and a late 19th-century pumping station and electrical generation plant associated with the town's water supply. Though the character of the 19th-century village has changed, the historical associations and visual links among the components of the Rumford Historic District bind them into a network of buildings, sites and structures that evoke a sense of the village's prominent role in 18th- and 19th-century community life.

Criteria Consideration A is applicable because there is an active congregation at the First Baptist Church and the nearby parsonage at the focal point of the district, the intersection of Greenwood and Pawtucket Avenues and Pleasant Street.

The Period of Significance of the Rumford Historic District extends from ca. 1700, the date of construction of the oldest known structure in the district, to the end of substantial subdivision in the early 1950s.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

(The following five paragraphs are substantially as they appeared in the nomination as written in 1980).

The Rumford Historic District is located in the northern portion of the city of East Providence on a level plain bordered on the south and east by the Ten Mile River and two artificial ponds: Central Pond (an early 19th-century industrial impoundment) and the James V. Turner Reservoir (built in 1936 to provide town water). Geography played an instrumental role in the founding of the village. The ideal location of this plain (perhaps the largest expanse of flat tableland in New England, according to Richard Le Baron Bowen, chronicler of early Rehoboth history), nestled in a bend of the Ten Mile River near Seekonk Cove, then a salt water tidal inlet of the Seekonk River, attracted a group of Puritan settlers who in 1643 chose the spot to be the village center of the Plymouth Colony town of Rehoboth (present-day Rehoboth and Seekonk, Massachusetts and East Providence and the eastern portion of Pawtucket, Rhode Island). A 200-acre polygonal common called the "Ring of the Town" or the "Ring of the Green" was laid out on the plain,

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together with long, narrow home lots which were set within the bend of the Ten Mile River in a fashion that gave most of the lots frontage on both the river and the Ring. A gristmill was built above the river bend at what is now called Hunt's Mills, and a meeting house was constructed near the center of the Ring. Eventually, paths around the Ring within the front fences of the home lots and across the Ring to the meeting house evolved into roads. The original form of the community thus followed a "hub and spokes" arrangement with the meeting house (and, after 1658, a common burying ground) at the "hub."

For over 150 years, the Ring remained the political, religious and civic focus of a large, far-flung agricultural community of scattered farmsteads. A subsidiary center began to grow on the Palmer River in the early 18th century and in 1812 the township was divided. The eastern portion, containing the newer settlement at the Palmer River, retained the name Rehoboth; the western portion, though it contained the original center of Rehoboth, was chartered as a new town called Seekonk (present-day Seekonk, Massachusetts and East Providence and eastern Pawtucket, Rhode Island). As one of its first acts, the Seekonk Town Council subdivided the Ring and sold the land to private citizens. This action radically changed the configuration of the settlement. In 1795, a Baptist congregation had constructed a meeting house on the Ring at the southeastern corner, where one of the Ring's crossroads intersected two of the circumferential roads. As the Ring was fenced off, built upon, and planted with crops, its visual character merged with that of the surrounding rural countryside, and the focus of the village shifted. A radial settlement began to emerge at the south end of the former Ring, with development concentrated in a linear fashion along the roads running from the intersection in front of the Baptist Church. This new village, known as Seekonk Center, became the civic core of Seekonk township, a role reinforced by the construction of the community's first Town Hall (built 1814, demolished 1957) on a lot behind the Baptist Church.

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

Up to the early twentieth century, the physical fabric of East Providence Center remained rather diffuse. Houses were set apart on relatively large tracts of land, with somewhat denser development around the highway intersection at the Baptist Church. Subdivision of these tracts started in the first decade of the twentieth century and accelerated in the late 1930s after the

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Great Depression. Following a lull during World War II, construction of single-family suburban houses resumed until most of the open land between the eighteenth- and nineteenth-century houses of the village had been built upon.

Today, the physical fabric of Rumford includes structures from practically all phases of its development. The Rumford Historic District contains most of the extant structures that once fronted on the Ring of the Green, but subsequent changes have obliterated most of the seventeenth- and eighteenth-century character of the area. Present-day Rumford is largely the product of nineteenth- and twentieth-century development. Most of the structures that comprised Seekonk and East Providence Center in the nineteenth century are still standing, interspersed with suburban dwellings of the twentieth century. The newer buildings (1945-1950) are not too intrusive, however, and the remnants of the old village are readily identifiable. The focus of the district is the second edifice of the First Baptist Church, facing southerly onto the intersection of Pawtucket and Greenwood Avenues and Pleasant Street. Constructed in 1879 on the site of the Baptist Meeting House of 1795, it is a magnificent example of the Queen Anne style and dominates the district visually. Along Pleasant Street and nearby Pawtucket and Greenwood Avenues are clustered a number of structures that give a strong sense of the nineteenth-century village setting.

Hunt's Mills

A significant departure from the predominantly residential settlement of Rumford is the 45-acre area known as Hunt's Mills. This sparsely-settled area along the Ten Mile River was the site of a small-scale industrial activity from the mid-17th century to 1893. A masonry dam significantly improved in the mid-19th century still impounds the Ten Mile River. Two residential properties reflecting this period also survive: the John Hunt, Jr. House (ca. 1770) and the cottage of miller Lemuel Brown (early 19th century). When the grist mill fell into disuse in the years after the Civil War, the area became a popular recreational destination. The late 19th century saw the demolition of the former grist mill and the erection of a masonry pumping station for a privately-owned water supply company. The 1893 Pumping station, a fine example of industrial architecture, and the electrical generating plant survive. This operation was taken over by the Town of East Providence in 1928 and operated as a public water supply until 1970.

Historical background

Although some historical accounts place the town's first grist mill at the point where the Ten Mile River (originally called the Mill River) emptied into a tidal cove near what is now Omega Pond, it is likely that another water privilege was developed around the same time about a mile upstream, where rapids and a large granite outcropping in the Ten Mile River offered the possibility of a small impoundment of the river and a mill site. This site came to be known in the 18th century as Hunt's Mills.

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Stephen Paine and Israel Sabin, two of Rumford's original 58 settlers, were the original proprietors of the privilege that included a grist-, saw- and fulling mill until the fires of King Philip's War destroyed most of the Anglo settlements of the area in 1675. By the late 17th century, the privilege had passed to Henry Sweeting, whose daughter Susannah married one John Hunt. Hunt acquired the property from his father-in-law ca 1712 and operated the mills that came to bear his name. The Hunt House, now home to the East Providence Historical Society, was built by Hunt's son John sometime between 1750 and 1790.

Pre-1893 photographs show a small, frame grist mill at the edge of the Ten Mile River on the west side of a horseshoe dam dating to the 1850s. This mill was powered by a breast wheel protected by an enclosure on the east side of the building. It is likely that this 19th-century mill varied little in scale from those built at the privilege since the mid-17th century. By 1823 the Hunts had also erected a masonry cotton spinning mill in the location of the present-day pumping station. This mill was lost to fire in the 1850s.

In 1877, Rumford Chemical Works purchased the roughly 45-acre Hunt's Mills privilege, buildings, and land to draw water from the Ten Mile River. Rumford was the principal owner of the private water company that built the pumping station at Hunt's Mills in 1893 to provide an adequate supply of pressurized water for their own use along with the needs of the rapidly-growing industrial area of Phillipsdale. The water company built a penstock above the existing horseshoe dam, feeding water underground to a turbine in the cellar of a new masonry pumping station built on the site of the former cotton mill. The excavation for the penstock as well as the construction of water control structures required the demolition of the then-dilapidated grist mill.

By the 1880s Hunt's Mills had become a popular scenic and recreational area. By the turn of the century the water company had built an amusement park at the terminus of a city trolley line. This park, substantially improved in 1909, featured midway attractions and a large dancehall. The dancehall was lost to a spectacular fire in December 1923 and the amusement park never reopened. The private water supply was purchased by the Town of East Providence in 1928. Suburbanization of Rumford occurred along with the industrial development of the town. The Ten Mile River not only provided water for the fire district, it also became East Providence's drinking water supply until the city was connected to the Scituate Reservoir in 1970.

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Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)



Figure 1
Detail from *A Plat of Seekonk*, Joseph Capron (1831)

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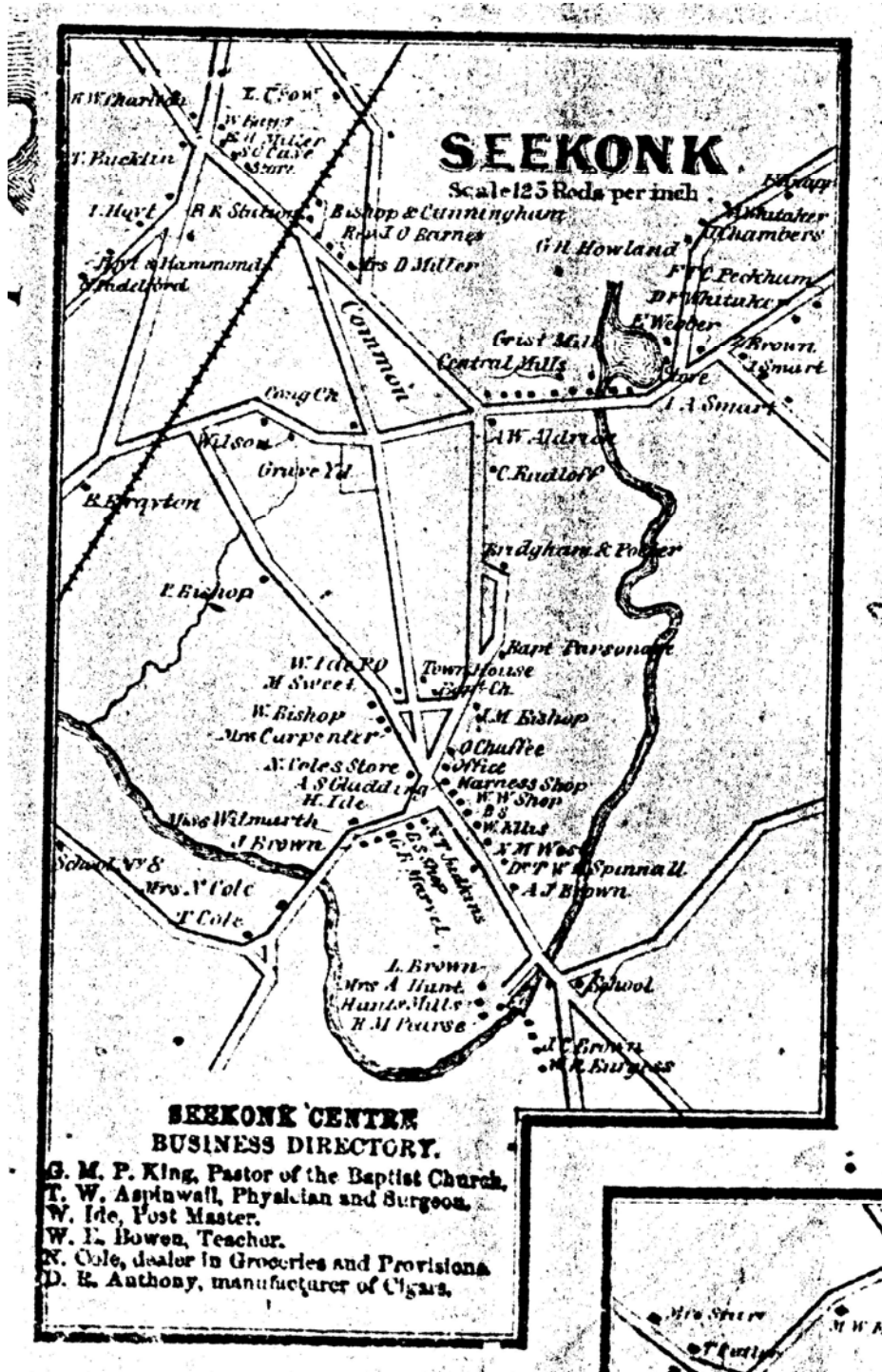


Figure 2
Inset of Seekonk Centre from
Map of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Henry F. Walling (1862)

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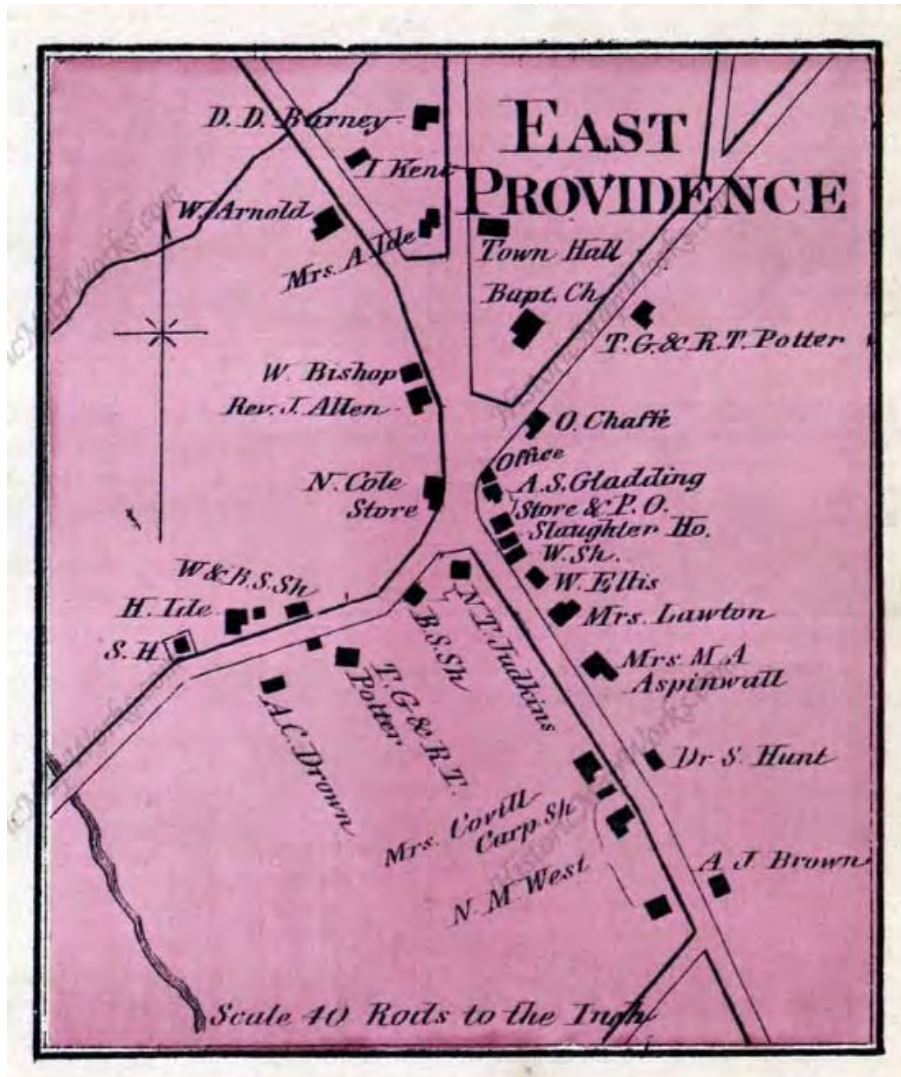


Figure 3
Inset of East Providence Center from
Atlas of the State of Rhode Island, D.G. Beers and Co. (1870)

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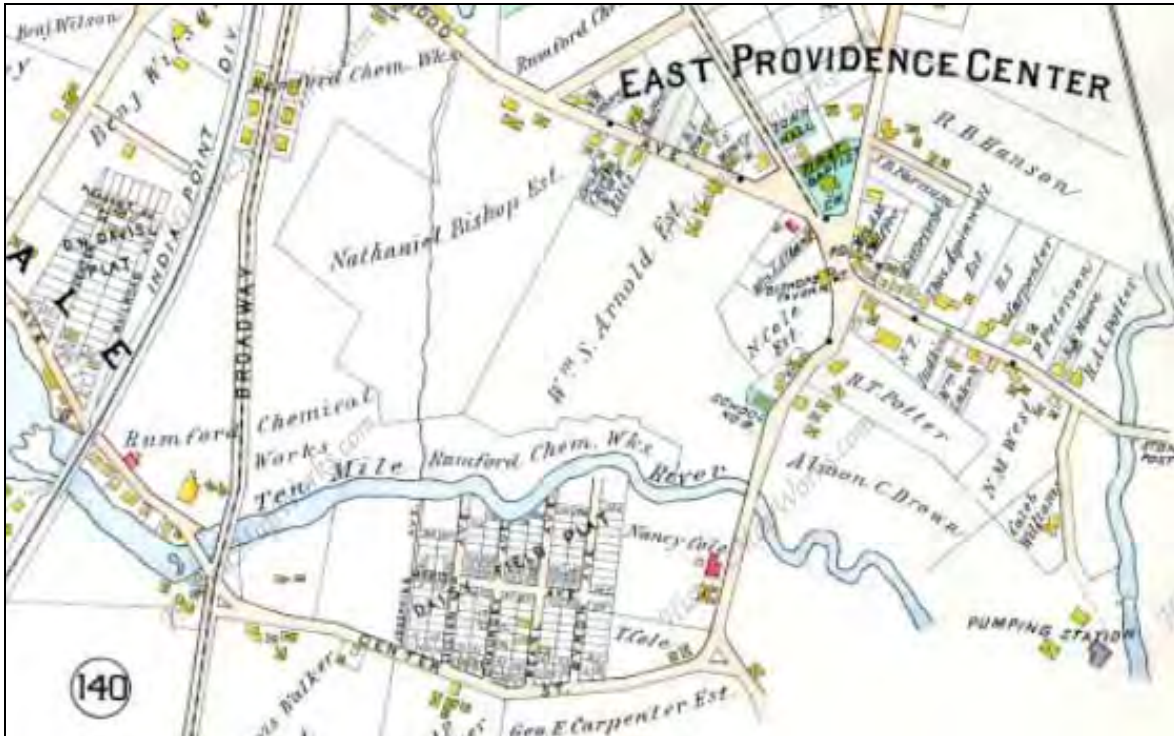


Figure 4
Detail of East Providence Center
from *New Topographical Atlas of Surveys*, Everts and Richards (1895)

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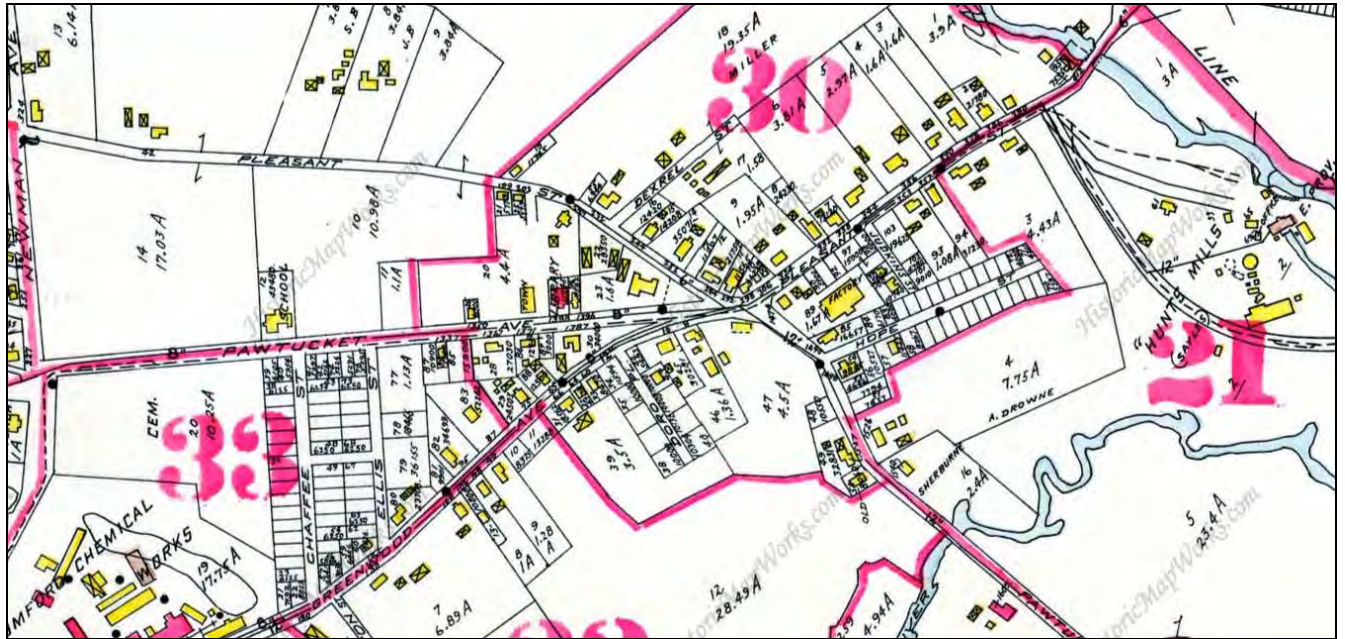


Figure 5
Detail of a part of Rumford
from *Standard Atlas of the Providence Metropolitan District, Vol. 2.* L. J. Richards (1917)

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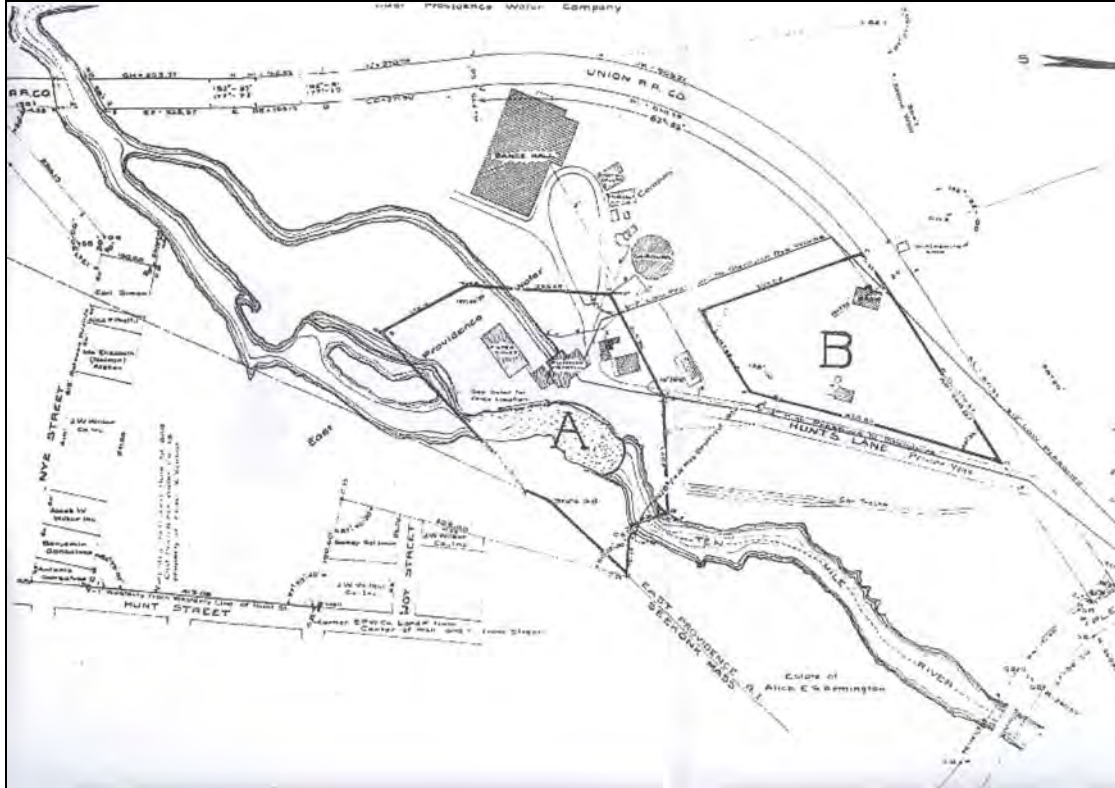


Figure 6
Hunt's Mills area showing waterworks and amusement park
East Providence Water Supply drawing (ca.1920)

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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*The essay "Chemical Manufactures" (page 1104 et seq.) describes Rumford Chemical
Works.*

Hoyt, Harold W. *The Story of Hunt's Mills*. Providence: Snow and Farnham, 1895.

Government documents:

East Providence, R.I. Statewide Historic Preservation Report P-EP-1.
Providence: Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission, 1976.

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On file, Rhode Island Department of Transportation.

Historic Bridge Inventory Form. *Hunt's Mills Bridge No. 208* (2015)
On file, Rhode Island Department of Transportation.

Historic Resources of East Providence, Rhode Island. National Register of Historic Places
Multiple Resource Nomination Form. Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission,
1980.

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Maps and aerial photographs consulted:

Listed chronologically

- 1831 Capron, Joseph W. *A Plat of Seekonk*.
1850 Walling, Henry F. *Map of the Town of Seekonk*.
1851 _____. *Map of Providence County, Rhode Island with Some of the Adjacent Towns*.
1859 NA. *Map of a Part of Seekonk*.
1862 _____. *Map of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations*.
1870 D.G. Beers and Company. *Atlas of the State of Rhode Island*.
1882 G.M. Hopkins. *Atlas of the City of Providence and Environs*.
1895 Everts and Richards. *New Topographical Atlas of Surveys*.
1917 L. J. Richards. *Standard Atlas of the Providence Metropolitan District, Vol. 2*.
1920 ca. East Providence Water supply. Drawing of Hunt's Mills Area
1921 Sanborn-Perris Map Company. *East Providence*. (also 1956 and 1972).
1939 State of Rhode Island. Aerial photo No. 298 (under heading, *Eastern Rhode Island*)
http://www.edc.uri.edu/rigis/aerialse/aerial1939/E39mrsid/39_298.sid
(accessed April 27, 2016).

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: East Providence Historical Society

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 85 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 41.837355 | Longitude: -71.352779 |
| 2. Latitude: 41.837549 | Longitude: -71.352450 |
| 3. Latitude: 41.836743 | Longitude: -71.349239 |
| 4. Latitude: 41.834952 | Longitude: -71.346247 |
| 5. Latitude: 41.832177 | Longitude: -71.343262 |
| 6. Latitude: 41.829166 | Longitude: -71.343178 |
| 7. Latitude: 41.824897 | Longitude: -71.348308 |
| 8. Latitude: 41.825738 | Longitude: -71.350836 |
| 9. Latitude: 41.830003 | Longitude: -71.350547 |
| 10. Latitude: 41.830941 | Longitude: -71.349677 |
| 11. Latitude: 41.829150 | Longitude: -71.348374 |
| 12. Latitude: 41.830489 | Longitude: -71.345346 |
| 13. Latitude: 41.832437 | Longitude: -71.347382 |
| 14. Latitude: 41.831680 | Longitude: -71.349341 |
| 15. Latitude: 41.832471 | Longitude: -71.350158 |
| 16. Latitude: 41.834211 | Longitude: -71.349562 |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 5. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |

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

Boundary Decrease:

The following 10 parcels are being removed from the Rumford Historic District:

Map 504, Block 1, Parcel 33,

This was a vacant parcel (the side yard to an adjacent parcel containing a contributing building) at the time of the original nomination. A house has since been constructed on the parcel.

Map 604, Block 1, Parcels 32, 32.1, 32.2, 33.1, 33.2, 33.3, 34, 34.1, 34.2

These parcels were created by subdivision of a larger parcel and built upon after the district was listed in 1980.

The following parcels are within the boundaries of the original 1980 nomination:

Map 504, Block 1, Parcels 3-8, 18-22, 30-33, 43-45, 55, 56, 63, 64, 67, 68, 82-84, 96

Map 504, Block 4, Parcels 3-5

Map 504, Block 5, Parcels 1-13

Map 504, Block 8, Parcel 2

Map 504, Block 9, Parcels 1-5

Map 504, Block 10, Parcel 1

Map 504, Block 11, Parcels 1-8

Map 504, Block 12, Parcels 1-4

Map 504, Block 13, Parcels 1-4

Map 504, Block 14, Parcels 1, 5, 6, 33-37, 44-46

Map 504, Block 15, Parcels 1-3

Map 504, Block 16, Parcel 1

Map 505, Block 1, Parcel 1 (Hunt's Mills area)

Map 604, Block 1, Parcels 32, 32.1, 32.2, 32.3, 32.4, 33-36, 33.1, 33.2, 33.3, 34.1, 34.2

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

These boundaries represent the original historic district boundaries as established in 1980 with the removal of several non-contributing properties built after the Period of Significance.

Rumford Historic District (Additional Information
& Boundary Decrease)
Name of Property

Providence County,
Rhode Island
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Richard Longstreth of RIHPC (original 1980 nomination) and Edward Connors (2016 rewrite and update)

organization: Edward Connors and Associates

street & number: 39 Dyer Avenue

city or town: Riverside state: RI zip code: 02915

e-mail nconnors@cox.net

telephone: (401) 595-0699

date: September 2016

Additional Documentation

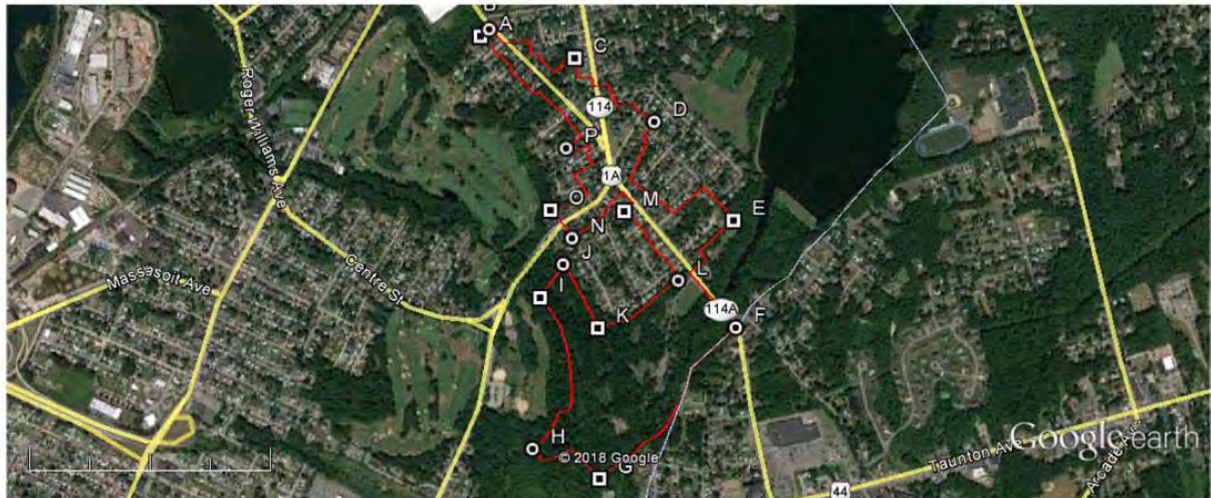
Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Rumford Historic District (Additional Information
& Boundary Decrease)
Name of Property

Providence County,
Rhode Island
County and State

Location Map



Rumford Historic District - 1980 Boundary

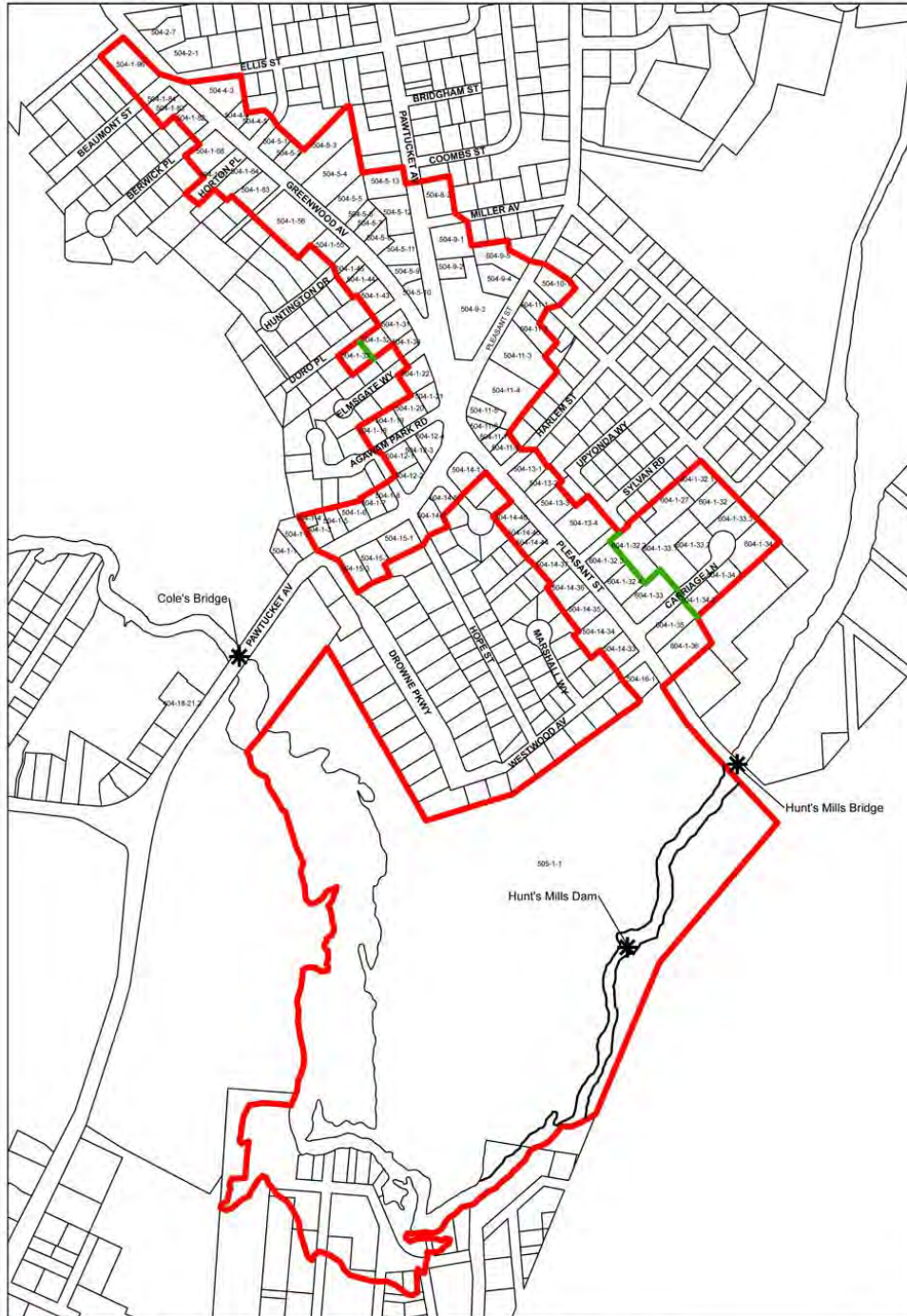
Coordinates: A: 41.837355, -71.352779 B: 41.837549, -71.352450 C: 41.836743, -71.349239 D: 41.834952, -71.346247 E: 41.832177, -71.343262 F: 41.829166, -71.343178 G: 41.824897, -71.348308 H: 41.825738, -71.350836 I: 41.830003, -71.350547 J: 41.830941, -71.349677 K: 41.829510, -71.348374 L: 41.830489, -71.345346 M: 41.832437, -71.347382 N: 41.831680, -71.349341 O: 41.832471, -71.350158 P: 41.834211, -71.349562

Rumford Historic District (Additional Information
& Boundary Decrease)

Providence County,
Rhode Island
County and State

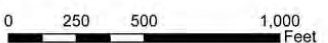
Name of Property

District Map



- Original Boundary
- Boundary Decrease
- Parcel

Rumford Historic District (Additional Information and Boundary Decrease)



Rumford Historic District (Additional Information
& Boundary Decrease)
Name of Property

Providence County,
Rhode Island
County and State

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: no photographs submitted as part of this amendment

City or Vicinity:

County:

State:

Photographer:

Date Photographed:

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of ____.

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 100 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.