

**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 How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

**1. Name of Property**

historic name North End Historic District

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Location**

street & number Canal, Dayton, Friendship, High, Pearl, Pierce, Pleasant, Pond, and  
West streets, Industrial and Lilac drives, Geranium Lane, Marriott and  
Turano avenues  not for publication

city or town Westerly  vicinity

state Rhode Island code RI county Washington code 009 zip code 02891

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this  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  
 meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  
 nationally  statewide  locally. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that the property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other (explain)	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

North End Historic District  
Name of Property

Washington County, Rhode Island  
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.)

- buildings
- district
- site
- structure
- object

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include any previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
291	109	buildings
2	0	sites
3	0	structures
0	0	objects
296	109	total

**Name of related multiple property listings**

(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.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store

EDUCATION: school

RELIGION: religious facility

INDUSTRY: manufacturing facility

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store

RELIGION: religious facility

INDUSTRY: manufacturing facility

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MID-19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY

LATE VICTORIAN

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> and 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation STONE: CONCRETE

walls METAL: aluminum; SYNTHETICS: vinyl;

WOOD: weatherboard, shingles; BRICK

roof

other

**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

**Period of Significance**

1830-1955

**Significant Dates**

1831, 1832-1837, 1850, 1874, 1919-1921, 1925

**Significant Person**

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

various

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

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

**Primary location of additional data:**

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

Name of repository

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** approximately 150 acres

**UTM References**

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

**Boundary Justification**

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Kathryn J. Cavanaugh, Preservation Consultant

organization \_\_\_\_\_ date May 31, 2005

street & number 197 6<sup>th</sup> Street telephone 401 273-4715

city or town Providence state Rhode Island zip code 02906

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets**

**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.

**Photographs**

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

**Additional items**

(check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

**Property Owner**

(Complete this item at the request of 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 amend 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. 470 *et seq.*).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
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North End Historic District

Westerly

Washington County, RI

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**DESCRIPTION**

The North End Historic District encompasses approximately 150 acres of land containing 243 primary buildings (210 contributing, 33 non-contributing) and 5 other contributing structures and sites. The district is located in northwest Westerly, Rhode Island, just north of the central business district and railroad tracks, on the east side of the Pawcatuck River. Westerly, in Washington County, is a town of some 30 square miles in the southwestern corner of Rhode Island, about 42 miles southwest of Providence. The meandering Pawcatuck River, the major waterway of southern Rhode Island, separates Westerly from Hopkinton, Rhode Island, and North Stonington, Connecticut, to the north, and Stonington, Connecticut, to the west. The district is bounded on the east by High Street; on the south by certain properties on Friendship Street, West Street, Pleasant Street, Marriott Avenue and Industrial Drive; on the west by certain properties on Canal Street, Pleasant Street, Pierce Street, and Pond Street; and on the north by certain properties on Pond Street, Turano Avenue, Pierce Street, Pearl Street, and High Street.

Canal Street and High Street are both heavily-traveled, two-lane thoroughfares linking the district to Downtown Westerly. These streets run north-south, curving at their southern ends to intersect near Westerly's train station, which stands less than a quarter mile south of the district. Canal Street also provides access, via the Stillmanville Bridge over the Pawcatuck River (just outside the district's western boundary), to the village of Pawcatuck in Stonington, Connecticut. High Street doubles as Rhode Island Route 3, linking Westerly to the neighboring towns of Hopkinton and Charlestown, Rhode Island, and Stonington and North Stonington, Connecticut, as well as to Interstate 95 (about 5 miles north of the district). To the west and south of the district lie areas of primarily commercial and industrial use, while additional (post-1960) residential areas are found to the north and east.

The district's topography is relatively flat close to the river, and then rises up in a series of low hills to the north and east, with steep escarpments on Pleasant Street near Marriott Avenue and between Marriott Avenue and Industrial Drive. Several former waterways within the district, depicted on 19<sup>th</sup>-century maps, were eliminated by landfill in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century: a curving canal that connected to the river in two locations; a pond just west of Marriott Avenue; and Pierce's Brook, which ran just west of what is now Industrial Drive. Some of this landfill was done as part of a major railroad improvement project in 1911-1913 that resulted in the freight yards being expanded and Friendship Street being realigned and extended westward from West Street to Canal Street. The remaining landfill was completed when Industrial Drive was constructed (1917-1921).

The district's street pattern, largely established by 1870, follows an irregular grid formed around the two principal roadways, Pierce Street and Pleasant Street, both of which run east-west for more than half their lengths before taking a diagonal downhill turn to the southwest and intersecting with each other a block east of Canal Street. All other streets within the District are secondary roadways, mostly running north-south and intersecting at staggered intervals with Pleasant or Pierce Street. The blocks formed by these streets, and the individual lots within the blocks, are irregularly sized and shaped, indicative of the district's organic, unplanned development pattern. Lots range from 2,200 square feet to more than three acres in area, and typically have narrow, but deep proportions.

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The overall distribution of land uses during the district's period of significance (ca. 1832-1955) was about 79% residential and 21% mixed use and non-residential; today, it is about 90% residential and 10% mixed use and non-residential. (mixed use buildings typically had one or two stores on the ground floor and one or more dwelling units on upper floors). Of the district's 243 primary structures, 194 were originally built as residences, predominantly for two-family occupancy, although both single-family and multi-family houses are also found. During the district's peak of population density in the early- to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, many homes were occupied by anywhere from three to a dozen residents, but today the majority are again in two-family use.

Among the 50 non-residential buildings are one church, one mill, one school, two social clubs, two garages (counted as primary structures because they have their own addresses), and 43 commercial or mixed use buildings, almost all of which date from the early- to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, when large numbers of Italian immigrants settled in the North End. Of those 43 commercial and mixed use buildings, 17 were originally built for commercial use and 7 for mixed use; 15 were houses later modified with storefronts or 1-story commercial additions, and 4 were 1-story stores subsequently enlarged to accommodate dwelling units. The geographic distribution of mixed use and non-residential buildings reinforces the importance of the district's two principal streets: 36 of the surviving commercial or mixed use buildings stand on either Pierce or Pleasant Streets, as do the former New England Silk Mill (23 Industrial Drive, at the corner of Pleasant); the Pleasant Street Baptist Church (32 Pleasant Street); the former High Street School (140 High Street, at the corner of Pleasant); the North End Social Club (49 Pierce Street) and the Calabrese Club (28-32 Pleasant Street). Today, only eight buildings are still in commercial or mixed use: an auto parts store at 63 Canal, a funeral home at 64 Friendship Street, a take-out restaurant at 70-72 Friendship, a gas station at 74 Friendship, a heating and cooling business at 162 High Street, an office building at 39 Pierce Street, a market at 46 Pierce, and a carpeting retailer at 62-64 Pleasant Street. Seven commercial and mixed use buildings are now vacant, and the rest have been converted to housing, including the former High Street School and a former garage at 86-1/2 Pierce Street. Despite these changes in use, architectural evidence (storefront windows, storefront cornices, and additional doorways) of former commercial activities is readily apparent, particularly along Pierce Street. (See Photos #19 and #20.)

Ninety-three percent (93%) of the district's primary structures (227 buildings) were constructed during the period of significance; these exhibit general consistency in massing, scale, and proportions. Heights vary from 1 to 3½ stories, although most are in the 1½ to 2½-story range; the 17 commercial buildings are all 1 story tall. Setbacks also vary throughout the district, typically fluctuating between 5 and 50 feet from the street; approximately a dozen houses are set back 75 to 150 feet, behind other houses. Most buildings are constructed of wood and stand on stone foundations; perhaps a dozen are made of red brick. The predominant house form is the side hall plan with 2 or—more commonly—3 bays across the façade; 19<sup>th</sup> century versions tend to have gable or cross gable roofs, while 20<sup>th</sup> century examples tend to have hip roofs and front dormers. (See Photos #5, #6, #10, #11, #12, #15, #16.) One- and two-story front porches are typical. Of the three major non-residential buildings, the wood-frame Pleasant Street Baptist Church (1874) is tucked into a small lot between two houses: its modest tower and Gothic-style pointed arch windows reveal its distinctive ecclesiastical use, but otherwise the church is similar in size, scale, and materials to its residential neighbors (Photo #4). In contrast, both the former High Street School (1925) and the former New England Silk Mill (1919-1921) are large buildings standing on substantial lots (1-2 acres), and are further distinguished from nearby houses by their brick walls,

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large horizontal block massing, and unusual rooflines (Photos #17 and #18).

The majority of the district's buildings can best be described as vernacular: recognizably of mid- to late 19<sup>th</sup> or early to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century vintage, but not representing a specific architectural style. About half of the district's building stock (120 houses and one church) corresponds to its initial period of development in the mid- to late 19<sup>th</sup> century, when the neighborhood was known as Stillmanville for its proximity to the Stillmanville Mill on the banks of the Pawcatuck River. At that time the area was settled primarily by Irish, English, and Scots immigrants. Buildings of this period (46 constructed between 1832 and 1870, 74 between 1871 and 1900) illustrate a pattern of development based on residents' economic strata. Mill workers tended to live in the western half of the district, close to their workplaces on Canal Street, in houses that stand close together and close to the street, with relatively little ornamentation (Photo #8). In contrast, the eastern half of the District, nearer to High Street and situated within walking distance of the downtown, the train station, and several of Westerly's granite quarries, was predominantly occupied by residents of the artisan and middle classes: stoneworkers, professionals, office workers, store clerks, and railroad employees. These houses typically have sizeable front and side yard setbacks, and several also have a discernible, albeit modest, architectural style: Greek Revival at 15 Pleasant Street and 17 West Street; Second Empire at 5, 34, and 38 Pleasant Street (34 Pleasant has a fine Colonial Revival style front porch); and Italianate at 36 Pleasant Street (Photos #1, #3, and #9).

Between 1900 and 1955, the district's building stock nearly doubled, with 107 new structures (80 houses, 17 commercial buildings, 8 mixed use buildings, one school and one mill). This is when Stillmanville became the primary locus of Italian immigration to Westerly and its name changed to "the North End." Italians and their descendants moved into every part of the North End, and although many of these people worked in the granite quarries or the textile mills, they seem to have chosen the location of their homes less on the basis of proximity to the workplace and more with regard to living near relatives, or acquaintances from their home towns in Italy. Again, few houses of this era had a distinct architectural style (Photo #14), but there are notable examples of bungalows at 81 Pleasant Street and 27 Pond Street; Colonial Revival style at 164 High Street, 10 Pond Street and 6 Turano Avenue; and Mission style at 166 High Street. Many vernacular houses of this era feature one or two small, square, multi-light stained glass windows in one side elevation, illuminating an interior stair hall: examples include 21 Dayton Street, most houses on the west side of Pearl Street (with even street numbers), 23 Pierce Street, and 2, 8, 19, and 20 Pond Street (see Photo #15).

About half (117) of the properties have at least one outbuilding, mostly garages or sheds. Several barns also survive (at 15 Dayton Street, 21 Pierce Street, 3 and 33 Pleasant Street). Of the total 157 outbuildings, about half (81) are considered to be contributing.

Many residents of the district throughout the period of significance were skilled stoneworkers, and some of these (whose individual names are unfortunately unknown) likely built the district's most distinctive landscape features: the stone walls that mark the front property lines of thirty homes, at 15, 16, 17, 21, 22, 23, and 25 Dayton Street; 14 Pearl Street; 11, 20, 21, 30, 34, 35, 36, 40, 41, 42, 58, 66, and 79 Pierce Street; 38, 40, 53, 81, and 83 Pleasant Street; and 11, 12, and 14 Pond Street. In a few cases these act as retaining walls, embracing a lot that rises above street level (e.g. at 25 Dayton, 58 Pierce, and 40 Pleasant), but for the most part, these walls appear intended to be decorative. The stone walls at 25

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Dayton, 5 and 58 Pierce, and 38 Pleasant Street are made of granite blocks or field stones and appear to date to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century; the rest are thought to have been built by Italian immigrants in the early to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century and are typically made of mortared cobblestones (although some later walls were also built of granite blocks or field stones). The stone walls generally range from about one foot to about 4½ feet tall, often with taller posts marking the entrances to driveways or walkways. Similar cobblestones can occasionally be found in the foundations and/or porches of houses built or modified in the early to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, such as at 8 and 10 Marriott Avenue, 14 Pearl Street, and 23 Pierce Street. The presence of these walls is noted in the inventory in association with individual buildings (except in the case of 79 Pierce Street, which is a vacant lot), but they are collectively considered to be a contributing structure in the district, and are so counted in this nomination. (see photos #5, #6, #9, #15, and #21.)

In addition to the stone walls, the district also contains two other miscellaneous historic structures: a grape arbor (49 Pierce Street), and a stone well cover (24 Pleasant Street); and two historic sites where granite foundation stones of earlier buildings survive (an outbuilding at 4 Pearl Street, and a house at 30 Pierce Street).

Most of the houses in the district have undergone some changes over time, particularly in the last 25 years, and now exhibit non-original wall materials (aluminum or vinyl siding, asbestos shingles, stucco) as well as changes to trim elements, windows, and porches, or additions; an exterior wooden stairway at the side or rear, accessing an upper floor apartment(s), is a common alteration, especially on Pierce and Pond Streets. However, despite the changes to individual buildings, the overall streetscapes are remarkably intact and relatively unscathed by either demolition or more recent construction: there are only 11 vacant lots (half of which lack street frontage and visually appear to be back yards), and only 17 primary structures built within the past 50 years (since 1955). The district as a whole retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association, and possesses historic and architectural significance as a neighborhood developed between the mid-19<sup>th</sup> and mid-20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

**INVENTORY**

Properties are listed alphabetically by street, with all addresses and street names current as of 2005. (Approximately half of the buildings had their addresses changed at least once since their original construction; see survey forms on file with the Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission or the Town of Westerly for previous addresses and/or street names). Properties are contributing unless marked (NC).

Dates of construction are based on the first appearance of the building footprint on historic maps and atlases (1850, 1855, 1870, 1895, 1907, 1912, 1921, 1946, 1964), or the first appearance of the building's original address in town directories (1875 and later, often published biannually), whichever is earlier. Note that directories listed residents' professions until about 1920.

Due to the volume of properties in this district, deed research was not conducted to determine historic names through property ownership. Where property owner names are shown on the 1850, 1855, and 1870 maps, these have been assigned as historic names in this inventory. Otherwise, historic names are based on the names of occupants when the building first



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appears in town directories. Historic names are only given for single-family and two-family houses, and non-residential properties; multi-family houses (with 3 or more residents when first listed in directories) are not named. Spellings of Italian names were taken verbatim from town directories; alternate spellings (which may represent publishing errors) were common and are noted as applicable.

Determinations of contributing or non-contributing status were assessed relative to the potential reversibility of relatively recent alterations that have affected architectural integrity, such as vinyl or aluminum siding and trim, vinyl replacement windows, and wrought iron porch posts and railings. Where such non-structural alterations could potentially be restored to more historically appropriate elements (particularly if historic tax credits become available through National Register listing), the building was deemed contributing. A building with major structural or other permanent alterations that have not gained significance over time (such as a visually intrusive addition at or near the front) was deemed non-contributing. Buildings constructed after 1955 were also designated non-contributing by virtue of their age; however, the following houses will soon cross the 50-year threshold and so their status should be re-evaluated in the near future: 9-13 Marriott Avenue (1956); 9 Pierce Street (1958); and 17 Pond Street (1958).

**CANAL STREET**

53 JOSEPH BERACQUE VARIETY STORE, later CHERENZIA-SALIMENO UNDERTAKERS. (ca. 1921, enlarged ca. 1930): 1-1/2 stories; front gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; concrete foundation. Recessed modern aluminum framed storefront in the right-hand half of the west façade, but evidence of another, adjacent storefront can be seen in the foundation; former entrance at the diagonal NW corner, now closed off but concrete steps remain. Garage door on Pleasant St. (north) elevation. Two-story addition at rear (east) elevation. Shown on the 1921 map as a small 1-story grocery store; identified in the 1925 directory as Joseph Beracque's variety store. By 1930, Cherenzia-Salimeno Company undertakers were located here, which likely prompted the enlargement of the original structure; current footprint appears on the 1946 map. Presently vacant.

55 Two buildings sharing a single lot, both identified in town records with this address.

GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA COMPANY STORE (ca. 1930): Stands close to the west and south property lines; 1 story with a flat roof, vinyl siding and trim, and stone foundation. Two wood storefront windows on the west façade flank a center entrance with aluminum awning overhead. First appears in the 1930 directory as the Great A&P Tea Company Now in 1-family residential use.

BABCOCK & MOSS HOUSE I (by 1870): North of the adjacent store and further set back from the street; 2-1/2 stories; front gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; cobblestone foundation. Side hall plan with 3 bays across the west façade; entrance porch (a later alteration) has pedimented roof, wood columns, concrete deck and steps, wrought iron railings. Vinyl replacement 1/1 windows on the 1<sup>st</sup> floor; wood 6/6 on the upper floors may be original. Bay window (under a shed roof) and small 1-story addition on the south side

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(Canal Street, continued)

elevation, 1<sup>st</sup> floor. Two-story addition at the rear (east). Shown on the 1870 map on a lot owned by Babcock & Moss, proprietors of the

Westerly Woolen Company mill (across the street). First appears in the 1885 directory as the home of Elisha Eddy, a grocer; by 1896 three mill workers resided here, and from 1900-1916 Edgar M. Chase, a superintendent at the Westerly Woolen Company, lived here. Occupied by Stephen Turissi and Peter Turissi in the mid-1930s to mid-1950s (note another Turissi lived at 59 Canal). Still in 2-family use.

57 SMITH-BURKE HOUSE (by 1850): Double house; 2-1/2 stories; side gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; stone foundation. Six bays across the west façade, with two center entrances (both with metal canopies over them, not original). All windows are vinyl replacements, 6/6 on the sides and 1<sup>st</sup> floor front, 3/3 on the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor front. First appears on the 1850 map, and in the 1888 directory as the home of Alexander Smith, a superintendent at the Westerly Woolen Company (across the street), and John Burke, a laborer. By 1896, ten mill workers lived here; after that, 2-3 residents on average, many of them mill workers also. One dwelling unit was occupied by Domenick Lombardo from 1925 through at least 1954; the other unit also typically had residents with Italian surnames in that period. Still in 2-family use.

GARAGE (after 1964): 2 stories, side gable asphalt roof, vinyl siding, 2 garage doors, vinyl windows on 2<sup>nd</sup> floor. Replaced an earlier 1-story structure. (NC)

SHED (late 20<sup>th</sup> century): 1 story, prefabricated (NC).

59 EDWARD MOLUMBY HOUSE (by 1850): 1-1/2 stories; side gable asphalt roof; clapboards; wood trim; stone foundation. Three bays across the west façade, with a center entrance. Vinyl 1/1 replacement windows. Granite posts mark the south property line. First appears on the 1850 map, and in the 1885-1888 directory as the home of Edward Molumby, a weaver. Antonio Turissi lived here from 1930 through at least 1954 (note others named Turissi lived at 55 Canal). Still in 1-family use.

GARAGE (between 1947-1964): 1-1/2 stories, side gable asphalt roof, clapboards, 2 garage doors.

63 WESTERLY MACARONI MANUFACTURING COMPANY STORE, later U.S. POST OFFICE (1930): 1 story; flat roof with front parapet; brick walls; stone trim; stone foundation. Large storefront with recessed center entrance; wood-framed leaded glass fanlight over the double wood doors. Wide band of opaque glass above the storefront windows appears to be original. Poured concrete steps and tiled landing are later alterations, as is a small 1-story wood-framed ell with flat roof and T-111 siding, located at the SE corner (added by 1964). Handsome and well-preserved. This property previously held several storage buildings for the Westerly Woolen Company mill across the street, none of which survive. The 1930 directory lists this as

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(Canal Street, continued)

the location of the Westerly Macaroni Manufacturing Company, a grocery store, which relocated here from 69 Pleasant Street and remained in business here through 1954. The branch post office here is shown on the 1964 map. Still in commercial use; presently occupied by a Napa Auto Parts store.

- 65 JOHN AND MARION CATALDO HOUSE (by 1940): Colonial Revival; 2 stories; side gable asphalt roof; clapboards; wood trim; foundation not visible. Three bays across the west façade with center entrance; front door has leaded glass fanlight, wood sidelights, and a gable-roofed entrance porch. One-story wing on north side and 2-story wing on south side both appear to be original. Windows appear to be wood 6/6 (likely original); all 2<sup>nd</sup> floor windows at front rise above the roofline as shallow gabled dormers. Granite pillars with wrought iron gates mark the front walkway and an entrance to a garden to the north of the house; extensive landscaping all around the house and along the front property line obscures views from the street. This property previously held several storage buildings for the Westerly Woolen Company mill across the street, none of which survive. This house apparently previously shared a lot with the commercial building next door at 63 Canal; residential use is first indicated here in the 1939-40 directory. John Cataldo lived here from 1939-1950, and Mrs. Marion Cataldo from 1950 through at least 1954. (The Cataldos operated the Westerly Macaroni Company next door, previously located at 69 Pleasant Street, also the Cataldos' former residence.) Still in 1-family use.

OUTBUILDING (between 1947-1964): 1 story, hip asphalt roof, brick, door in south elevation, wood multi-light window in west elevation; mostly obscured by landscaping.

GARAGE (between 1947-1964): 1 story, hip asphalt roof, brick, 2 garage doors.

**DAYTON STREET**

- 3 CARLESI & LUANGO GROCERY STORE, later JAMES BERARDO HOUSE (by 1925, expanded ca. 1930): 1 story; hip asphalt roof; aluminum siding and trim; parged stone foundation. Three bays across the west façade, with two pairs of windows flanking a slightly off-center entrance. Wood 2/2 windows with wood trim may be original. One-story addition near the NE corner (late 20<sup>th</sup> c.) has a concrete foundation, T-111 siding, gable asphalt roof, 1/1 wood windows, and partially enclosed porch. First appears in the 1925 directory as the Carlesi & Luango grocery store; expanded by 1930 and converted into a house occupied by James Berardo. Still in 1-family use.

SHED (late 20<sup>th</sup> c.): 1-story, leanto asphalt roof, wood siding (NC).

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- 6 FRANK M. LENGYEL HOUSE (1956): 2 stories; jerkin-head asphalt roof; vinyl siding; aluminum and vinyl trim; concrete foundation. Three bays across the façade, with a recessed open porch in the SE corner sheltering the center entrance. Multi-light wood picture window with flanking 1/1 wood sash at right of the door; all other windows are vinyl 1/1, with a tripartite window on the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor above the front door. Wood deck wraps around the south side and rear (west) elevations. First appears in the 1956 directory as the home of Frank M. Lengyel, who lived here until 1980. Still in 1-family use. Originally a 1-1/2 story cottage, substantially enlarged and altered in 1991 (NC).
- GARAGE (late 20<sup>th</sup> c.): 1-story, gable asphalt roof, aluminum siding (NC).
- 7 HOUSE (by 1888): 2-1/2 stories; front gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding; aluminum and vinyl trim; stone foundation. Side hall plan with 3 bays across the west façade. Two-story, full-width front porch added ca. 1913-1921, later enclosed at 2<sup>nd</sup> floor; vinyl siding has replaced or covered railings at 1<sup>st</sup> floor, wood posts are not original. Windows are a mix of wood 2/2 and 1/1 sash; in the attic level on the west façade is a pair of arched-top wood 1/1 sash with wood trim. Two-story addition at the rear (east). First appears in the 1888 directory as the home of George W. Butler, photographer; Charles C. Crandall, painter; and Joseph Hepworth, weaver; as well as a boarder, Irving Champlin, driver. In 1916, occupied by Rocco Nardone, mason, Antonio LoPriore and Raffaello Simone, both laborers; Rocco Nardone lived here through at least 1954. Still in multi-family use.
- SHED (by 1921): 1-story, gable asphalt roof, wood shingles, wood 6/6 windows.
- GARAGE (by 1946): 1-story, hip asphalt roof, wood siding, wood and glass doors.
- 8 J. SUNDERLAND HOUSE (by 1870): 1-1/2 stories; front gable asphalt roof; aluminum siding; stone foundation. Aluminum trim at roofline; all other trim is wood. Side hall plan with three bays across the east façade. Windows are mostly wood 6/1. Small gabled dormer on north roof slope. One-story lean-to at NW corner (also by 1870, may be original). First appears on the 1870 map on a lot owned by J. Sunderland (who also owned 13 Dayton at that time). First appears in the 1885 directory as the home of Stanton Clarke, agent, and Walton F. Clarke, machinist; occupied by other Clarkes through 1930. Mrs. Michelina Fiore lived here in 1935-1940; Ricco Federico in 1945-1950. Still in 1-family use.
- 13 J. SUNDERLAND HOUSE (by 1870): 2-1/2 stories; side gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding; aluminum and vinyl trim; stone foundation. Symmetrical 3-bay façade with center entrance on the west facade. Attic level projects slightly on both north and south side elevations. All windows are wood: 2/2 on the 1<sup>st</sup> floor, 1/1 on the 2<sup>nd</sup>, 6/6 in the attic. Two-story addition at rear (east), built between 1947 and 1964. First appears on the 1870 map on a lot owned by J. Sunderland (who also owned 8 Dayton at that time). First appears in the 1888

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directory as the home of Joseph Tiff, stonecutter. Converted to 2-family use about 1906: home of Alphonso Berardo, mason (whose business address was also 13 Dayton), and Vito Gippone, laborer. From 1925-1954, one of the units was occupied by Natale Turco. Still in 2-family use.

GARAGE (after 1964): 1 story, gable and shed asphalt roof, wood siding, 2 pairs of hinged wood double doors (NC).

14 CHURCH-WOODMAN HOUSE (ca. 1885): 2-1/2 stories; front gable asphalt roof; wood shingles and trim; stone foundation. Side hall plan with 2 bays across the east façade. Windows are mostly wood 6/1 sash. Two-story, full-width front porch, added ca. 1913-1921, has original wood posts and wood shingled walls instead of railings. Two-story addition at rear (west). Cobblestone walls stand on front property line. First appears in the 1885 directory as the home of Jonathan Church, salesman, and Thomas Woodman, spinner; from 1888-1906 David Sunderland lived here (he had a grocery store next door at 16 Dayton); and from 1916-1954, Tommaso (also Thomas) Sculco, a spinner who later worked as a cheesemaker. Still in 2-family use.

15 IACONO-UZZO HOUSE (by 1916): 2-1/2 stories; front gable asphalt roof; aluminum siding and trim; cobblestone foundation. Side hall plan with 3 bays across the west façade. Windows are wood 1/1. One-story, full-width front porch (apparently original) wraps around the north side elevation; railings removed, replacement wood posts. Small 1-story addition with hip roof at the NE corner, built by 1946. Non-historic wooden stairway on south side elevation leads to upper floor apartments; one window on each floor enlarged into a door. Cobblestone walls stand on front property line. First appears in the 1916 directory as the home of Frank Iacoe, mason, John Uzzo, laborer, Patsy Uzzo, laborer, and Paul Uzzo, plumber. From 1920-1930 Frank Iacono & Company, mason contractors, also operated at this address while he lived here along with others ("Iacoe" appears to be an alternative spelling of "Iacono"). Still in multi-family use.

BARN (ca. 1916): 2 stories, side gable asphalt roof with gabled dormer on west slope, vertical board siding, wooden sliding doors; faded painted sign reading "Frank Iacono & Company" on the west façade; 2-story, vinyl sided addition on its south side.

16 DAVID SUNDERLAND GROCERY STORE and JAMES READ HOUSE (by 1870): 2-1/2 stories; front gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; stone foundation. Side hall plan with 3 bays across the east façade. Windows are mostly wood 6/1 (2/1 in the attic). One-story, full-width front porch added ca. 1896-1907; original wood posts, replacement wood railings. Maps indicate that between 1907-1912, a former 1-story addition at the north side and rear was enlarged to 2 stories and incorporated into the massing of the main house; this work is suggested by the irregular alignment of windows on the north elevation, but not otherwise readily visible. Cobblestone walls stand on the front property line. First appears on the 1870 map on a lot

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owned by "Sunderland," and in the 1885 directory the home of James Read, mill operative, and David Sunderland's grocery store, which remained in business through 1906. In 1916 the building was home to 12 Italian quarrymen, laborers, and operatives, among them five men named Turco; the Turco family occupied this house until at least 1954 and operated a grocery store (later a variety store) here from the 1920s to mid-1940s. Domenick Turco, elected State Representative in 1932, was the North End's first General Assembly member. Now in 1-family use. Shares a lot with 16-1/2 Dayton.

GARAGE (by 1946): 1 story, gable asphalt roof, cinder blocks and vinyl siding, two garage doors.

SHED (late 20<sup>th</sup> c.): 1 story, prefabricated (NC).

16-1/2 HOUSE (by 1921): 2-1/2 stories; side gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; stone foundation. Four bays wide across the east façade, with entrances in the 2<sup>nd</sup> bay at 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> floor level (2<sup>nd</sup> floor door was converted from a window); non-historic wood stairway leads to 2<sup>nd</sup> floor unit. Windows are vinyl 1/1 replacement sash. First appears on the 1921 map and in the 1925 directory as the residence of Domenick Federico, Joseph P. Grills, and Stephen DePerry; used as a 2-family residence from 1935 onwards, with one unit occupied by Angelo Altomare (also "Altomare") from 1935 through at least 1954. Still in 2-family use. Shares a lot with 16 Dayton Street.

17 GARDINER-KELLEY HOUSE (by 1885): 2-1/2 stories; gambrel asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; stone foundation. Side hall plan house with 2 bays across the west façade, one of them a large 2-story bay window (added by 1921). Large, gable-roofed, 2-1/2-story ell at rear and at SE corner, built after 1895; narrow, flat-roofed 2-story addition to north side elevation, built by 1912. Three dormers, two on the north gambrel roof and one on the west gable roof. Windows are vinyl 1/1 replacement sash. Cobblestone walls stand on the front property line. First appears in the 1885 directory as the residence of Susan C. Gardiner, widow; Catharine Kelley, widow; and John Kelley, stone driller. In 1910 the house's population jumped to five residents, all Italians; six people lived here in 1916, four in 1920, and three from 1925-1954, all with Italian surnames (this increase in residency is consistent with the two large major additions to the house). Still in multi-family use.

21 ROCCO LANZZETTI HOUSE (1930): 2 stories; hip asphalt roof; stucco (1<sup>st</sup> floor) and wood shingle siding (2<sup>nd</sup> floor); wood trim; cobblestone foundation. Side hall plan with 3 bays across the west façade. One-story front porch retains original wood posts and railings. Windows are wood 6/1 sash and may be original. Cobblestone walls stand on the front property line. First appears in the 1930 directory as the residence of Rocco Lanzzetti, who lived here for about a decade, succeeded by Angelo Buzzi in 1940. Still in 1-family use.

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GARAGE (ca. 1930): 1 story, hip asphalt roof, wood shingles; matches the house.

- 22 C. GLASSER HOUSE (by 1870): 2-1/2 stories; front gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; stone and concrete foundation. Side hall plan with 3 bays across the east façade. Two major additions to the façade: a 2-story front porch, with the upper level now enclosed, and a large 2-story bay window, both built ca. 1947-1964, and both obscuring the original 19<sup>th</sup> century façade. All windows are vinyl 1/1 replacement sash. Small 1-story addition on north side gives access to the basement; lot slopes down to the west, fully exposing the foundation, which is vinyl sided on the north and west. Cobblestone walls stand on the front property line. First appears on the 1870 map on a lot owned by C. Glasser; first appears in the 1888 directory as the residence of George Brown, machinist, and Luke Glancy, hair dresser. In 1916 seven Italians lived here: four laborers, one stonecutter, and one mill operative; after that, the house was occupied by two families, one of them Antonio Trombino (1934 through at least 1954). Still in multi-family use. Substantially altered (NC).

GARAGE (between 1947-1964): 1 story, gable and shed asphalt roof, vinyl sided, 3 garage doors. Appears to have originally been built as a gable-roofed 2-car garage; third garage bay under a shed roof added to the south side after 1964 (NC).

- 23 GATES & MAINTHOW HOUSE (by 1870): 3-1/2 stories; front gable roof; asbestos shingle siding; wood trim; brick foundation. Stands on the downhill slope of Dayton Street so that the painted brick walls of the basement level are fully exposed on the west and north elevations; west elevation (facing Dayton Street) is 3 bays wide and has a centered secondary entrance into the basement. South façade is 2 bays wide with an off-center entrance under a 1-story full width front porch (added ca. 1922-1946); porch has original wood posts and railings, concrete deck. Wooden stairway added to the SE corner of the house to access the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor unit (late 20<sup>th</sup> c.); the east elevation also has a small 1-story addition (mid-20<sup>th</sup> c.). Windows are mostly wood 2/2 sash. Cobblestone walls stand on the front property line. First appears on the 1870 map on a lot owned by Gates & Mainthow; first appears in the 1888 directory as the residence of Mrs. John R. Frazier, William Marr, paving cutter, and William E. Whaley, manager of the R.I. Granite Company store. In 1916 residents included Emelius Priore, laborer, Jennie Priore, operative, and Patsy Priore, stonecutter; other Priores lived here through 1954. Still in multi-family use.

GARAGE (by 1946): 1 story, hip asphalt roof, stone walls, sliding wooden doors.

- 25 SISSON HOUSE (by 1870): 3 stories; front gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding; aluminum and vinyl trim; brick foundation. Side hall plan with 3 bays across the west façade. Stands on the downhill slope of Dayton Street, with a thick retaining wall of varying height built of irregularly shaped granite blocks along the front lot line. Painted brick walls of the basement level are fully exposed, with secondary entrances on the west and north; north elevation of the basement is vinyl sided. Main entrance on the west façade is some 15 feet above street

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level, reached by a non-historic wooden stairway, and has a substantial entablature (now covered in aluminum or vinyl) and wood sidelights, resembling a Greek Revival treatment; original trim elements may remain under the vinyl siding. Windows are mostly wood 1/1 (not original). Two-story addition at rear (east). First appears on the 1870 map on a lot owned by "Sisson;" from 1885 through 1910 directories list various people named Sisson living here: initially, James M. Sisson, farmer, Sophia Sisson, widow; James F. Sisson, clerk at the railroad depot; and Lydia E. Sisson, widow. From 1920 through at least 1940, various people named DeCicco lived here, including Giuseppe DeCicco, laborer. Now in multi-family use.

**FRIENDSHIP STREET**

54 ETELMAN-FEREIRA HOUSE (by 1921): 2 stories; hip asphalt roof; asbestos shingle siding (clapboards underneath); wood and vinyl trim; stone foundation. Three bays across the south façade with an off-center entrance under a small porch (added by 1946); wood replacement posts and railings. All windows are vinyl 1/1 replacement sash; a secondary doorway on the south façade was altered to a window (possibly restoring an original condition). Stands on a steep rise above street level, with new, terraced, stone front steps; driveway access is from West Street. First appears on the 1921 map, but not in directories until 1930, when Herman R. Etelman and Anthony Ferreira lived here. Rehabbed for multi-family use, 2004-2005. Shares a lot with 17 West Street; also known as 17-1/2 West.

64 JAMES MCKENZIE, JR. HOUSE, later BUCKLER FUNERAL HOME (by 1912; front addition by 1964): Original house is 2-1/2 stories with gambrel asphalt roof, vinyl siding and trim, foundation not visible, well set back from the street; now almost entirely obscured by a large 2-story addition to the south façade, with twin front gable roof, painted brick walls, and canopied entrance on its east side elevation. House first appears on the 1912 map, and in the 1920 directory as the residence of James McKenzie, Jr., a foreman at the Westerly Blue Quarry Company. Remained a 1-family house until converted to the Buckler Funeral Home in 1939-1940; the front addition appears on the 1964 map, and a small 1-story addition on the east side, connecting to the garage, was built after that. In 1950-1954 Nicholas Panciera lived here and operated the Panciera Memorial Funeral Home. Still in mixed use; currently the Rushlow-Iacobi Funeral Home. Substantially altered (NC).

GARAGE (by 1946): 1 story, front gable asphalt roof, vinyl sided, now attached to house via 1-story side addition (NC).

66-68 CURRIER-DUGUID HOUSE (1918): 2-1/2 stories; hip asphalt roof; clapboards (1<sup>st</sup> floor) and wood shingles (upper floors); wood trim; stone foundation. A substantial double house, 4 bays across the south façade with two entrances in the center. One-story full-width front porch with original posts and railings.



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(Friendship Street, continued)

Unusual massing, with two 3-story wings on the east and west sides, rising above the hip roof slope. Hip-roofed front dormer with two windows. All windows are wood 2/2 sash, and may be original. First appears in the 1918 directory, occupied by William V. Currier, a business manager; as of 1920, the Currier family lived in one dwelling unit and William Duguid, Jr., a foreman, in the other. First shown on the 1921 map. From 1924 through 1950, John Monti and Americo Monti lived here; John Monti served as Town Councilman in 1932-1935 (one term as Council President), again from 1942-1946, and in 1950-1952 as Town Treasurer. Still in 2-family use.

GARAGE (by 1946): 1 story, hip asphalt roof, clapboards, 4 pairs of paneled wood garage doors.

70-72 SCHWENK-SAUNDERS HOUSE and SEIDNER'S MAYONNAISE COMPANY STORE (by 1925, addition by 1964): 2-1/2 stories; side gable asphalt roof; aluminum siding and trim; stone foundation. Gable-roofed front dormer with 2 windows. A substantial double house, 6 bays across the south façade with two entrances in the center underneath a gable-roofed entrance porch; porch posts and railings altered. One-story commercial building attached to SE corner, projects about 15 feet forward of the house, has shed roof, aluminum siding, large plate glass windows on 3 sides, and a rooftop sign. House first appears in 1925 directory as home of Frederick K. Schwenk and Mrs. Catherine S. Saunders; first shown on the 1946 map. Seidner's Mayonnaise Company retail outlet first appears in the 1954 directory and on the 1964 map (the factory was located a few blocks away at 26-32 Friendship St., outside the historic district). House still in 2-family use; store still in commercial use (now, "The Ultimate Dog," a hot dog stand).

GARAGE (by 1946): 1-1/2 stories, front gable asphalt roof, aluminum siding, pair of 6/6 wood windows in gable over garage door.

74 LENIHAN'S GAS STATION (ca. 1940): 1 story; flat roof; brick walls; metal panel siding at front; stone foundation. South façade has two garage bays, and plate glass storefront windows at the beveled SE corner. The main entrance between the garage and the storefront is marked by a flat metal canopy and a slim projecting pier that rises to a parapet wall above the roofline. Gas pumps are modern. First appears in the 1940 directory as Lenihan's Gas Station; shown on the 1946 map (replaced an earlier house on this site). A series of similar businesses has been here ever since.

**GERANIUM LANE**

4 GIUSEPPE ANTOCI HOUSE (by 1912): 2-1/2 to 3 stories; cross gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; raised stone foundation. Side hall plan with 3 bays across the east façade. One-story, full-width front porch; posts and railings altered. Windows are all vinyl, mostly 1/1 replacement sash, with casements on the 1<sup>st</sup> floor

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(Geranium Lane, continued)

level on both side elevations. Large shed dormer on rear (west) roof slope; 2-story addition at rear. First appears on the 1912 map, and in the 1914 directory as the home of Giuseppe Antoci, a carpenter; in 1916 the house had 7 residents, and in 1920, 4 residents, all with Italian surnames; thereafter, an average of 2 to 3 residents. Still in multi-family use.

- 8 HOUSE (1916): 2 stories; hip asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; raised stone foundation. Originally a side hall plan with 3 bays across the east façade; now a second entrance is located in the south side of the partially enclosed 1-story front porch, and the front steps are located at the south end of the porch (very unusual for this district). Porch railings have been replaced, posts removed. Small multi-light window on south side elevation illuminates an interior stairway. Most windows are vinyl 1/1 replacement sash, although there are wood 2/2 in the enclosed front porch. First appears in the 1916 directory as the home of Giuseppe Antoci, a carpenter (who had lived next door at 4 Geranium La. In 1914), Giovanni Pallazolo and Gesue Pallazolo, both operatives, and Peter Rose, a barber. From the mid-1920s on, has been used as a 2-family house.

- 9 MRS. MARIETTA ROSE HOUSE (ca. 1921-1930): 1-1/2 stories; hip asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; stone foundation. Side hall plan with 3 bays across the west façade. One-story, full-width front porch (added by 1946) wraps around the south side elevation; stone stairway at SW corner may be original to the porch's construction, and a wood stairway at the NW corner a later alteration; porch railings replaced in wood. Hip-roofed front dormer with two windows appears original; large shed dormers added to north and south roof slopes. All windows are vinyl 1/1 replacement sash. Small 1-story addition on the north side projects over the raised foundation. First shown on the 1921 map as a "club room," but not found in contemporary directories; appears in the 1930 directory as the home of Mrs. Marietta Rose; later occupied by Joseph Rose from 1945 through at least 1954. Used variously as a 1-family and a 2-family house; now in 2-family use.

GARAGE (by 1946): 1 story, gable asphalt roof, clapboards.

**HIGH STREET**

- 136-138 HOUSE (by 1890): 2-1/2 stories; side gable asphalt roof; asphalt shingle siding; wood trim; stone foundation. Double house with six bays across the east façade and two entrances in the center; both sets of double doors with arched glass lights appear original. Large gable roofed front dormer with decorative trusses. One-story, full-width front porch with unusually short (about 2.5 feet tall) wood railing; porch posts appear intact. Two 2-story additions on north and south side elevations, each with a secondary entrance (added by 1912). Windows are mostly wood 2/2 sash, with some vinyl 1/1. First appears in the 1890 directory with Henry A. Frink, an engineer, living in one unit, and Rev. Henry Clarke and Stephen H. Farnum, a soda water bottler, in the other; first shown on the 1895 map. Between 1900 and 1906, Robert Calder and Henry Carnie, owners of the Calder & Carnie granite quarry, lived at #138 along with several stonecutters. Presently vacant; suffered a

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(High Street, continued)

fire in late 2004 that damaged the roof and NW corner at the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor level.

- 140 HIGH STREET SCHOOL (1925): 3 stories; flat roof with parapet; brick walls; painted marble and stone trim; painted raised stone foundation. Sited on top of a rise in a large lot at the SW corner of High and Pleasant Streets; oriented at an angle to High Street. The east façade has five bays: three groupings of paired windows (metal 1/1 sash with transoms, not original) alternating with two entrances. Both entrance bays project slightly from the façade, are capped with marble pediments, and have recessed doorways trimmed in stone; the wood double doors have arched wood transoms. Above each doorway is a vertical strip of 12 glass lights. A secondary entrance on the north elevation is now the main entrance into the building. A 3-story wing at the rear (west) was originally used as an auditorium. The school opened in the spring of 1925 as a public elementary school and remained in that use until 1981; the building presently has 27 residential condominium units and is known as “The Maples.”
- 156 HOUSE (by 1912): 2-1/2 stories; cross gable asphalt roof; stucco (1<sup>st</sup> floor) and vinyl siding (upper floors); vinyl trim stone foundation. Stands at the NW corner of High and Pleasant Streets, facing Pleasant. Side hall plan with 2 bays across the south façade. One-story, full-width front porch (which formerly wrapped around the east elevation, altered after 1964); posts and railings altered. Two-story bay window on the east elevation. Stucco not likely an original wall treatment. Windows are vinyl 1/1 replacement sash. Small, square, wood, multi-light window on east elevation illuminates an interior stairway. One-story addition at rear (north), built after 1964. First appears on the 1912 map, but not listed in directories through 1954. Presently in multi-family use.
- SHED (after 1964): 1 story, shed asphalt roof, vertical board siding (NC).
- 158 AUSTIN-DONOVAN HOUSE (ca. 1870, moved to this site 1918): 2 stories plus mansard asphalt roof; brick walls (may be veneer over original wood siding); brick and stone trim; stone foundation. Double house with side hall plan, 2 bays across the east façade: a 2-story bay window, and side-by-side entrances; 2<sup>nd</sup> floor has a door leading to the porch roof. One-story, full-width front porch; 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> floor railings and 1<sup>st</sup> floor posts altered. Dormer windows on all 4 sides of the mansard. Another 2-story bay window on the south elevation, as well as a wooden wheelchair ramp. Segmental-arched window and door openings (except in dormers). Two small, square, multi-light wood windows on the north elevation illuminate an interior stairway. Most windows are vinyl 1/1 replacement sash; wood 2/2 in dormers. Despite Second Empire-era mansard, this house first appears on the 1921 map, and in directories in 1918, so was apparently moved here from an unknown location. In 1918, one unit occupied by the George W. Austin family (two men by that name lived here, one a bookkeeper and the other a foreman at the Smith Granite Company) and the other occupied by the Michael Donovan family (he was a stonecutter). In the 1940s and 1950s Joseph Nardone lived here; one of

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(High Street, continued)

five adjacent buildings on High Street associated with various people named Nardone. Very similar to 168 High Street. Still in 2-family use.

GARAGE (by 1921): 1 story, hip asphalt roof, clapboard siding, wood sliding doors.

162 SAMUEL NARDONE & COMPANY (1920-1921; rear additions by 1946 and 1964): 1 story, shallow front gable asphalt roof with front parapet, clapboards, wood trim, concrete foundation. Two bays across the east façade: one door, one window. Windows are wood 1/1 sash. Secondary entrance on south side elevation has a bracketed wooden roof over it. Maps indicate construction in 3 stages, but visually this appears to be one building. First appears on the 1921 map, replacing an earlier (ca. 1912) commercial building; directories and maps indicate that Samuel Nardone's masonry contracting business was located here from 1920 through at least 1964 (relocated here from 16 Pond Street). One of five adjacent buildings on High Street associated with various people named Nardone. Still in commercial use; now Northeast Temperature Control Heating/Cooling Showroom.

OUTBUILDINGS 1, 2, 3, 4 (between 1912-1964): Four large, attached storage buildings, 1 to 1-1/2 stories, shed and gable asphalt roofs, vertical board siding.

164 GIRARD P. NARDONE HOUSE (by 1930): Colonial Revival style; 2-1/2 stories; gable asphalt roof; clapboards; wood trim; raised brick foundation. Three bays across the east façade with center entrance under a gable-roofed, columned entrance porch; groupings of 3 windows on each side of the front door. Exterior chimney on the south elevation is flanked by fan-shaped multi-light wood windows in the attic level. Other windows are wood 6/1 and 4/1 sash, likely original. One-story sunporch on south side, with groupings of 3 windows on all sides, appears original. Two-story addition at rear. First appears in the 1930 directory as the home of Girard P. Nardone, who lived here through at least 1954; first appears on the 1946 map. One of five adjacent buildings on High Street associated with various people named Nardone. Still in 1-family use.

166 PETER NARDONE HOUSE (by 1921): Mission style; 2 stories; hip asphalt roof (red shingles); stucco; wood trim; raised brick foundation. Five bays across the east façade, with a 1-story screen porch with parapet occupying 3 of those bays; the main entrance is in a narrow 2-story block attached to the north elevation, slightly set back from the façade (appears original). The porch parapet and the four dormers are shaped consistent with the Mission style. One-story addition on south elevation, 2-story addition at rear (both built by 1946). First appears in the 1925 directory as the home of Peter Nardone, a carpenter and builder, who lived here into the mid-1940s; he was the North End's first Italo-American elected official, serving on the Town Council from 1925-1927. One of five adjacent buildings on High Street associated with various people named Nardone. Converted to multi-family use in the late 1930s; still in that use today.

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GARAGE (ca. 1921): 1-story, hip asphalt roof with Mission parapet, stucco, 2 garage doors; matches house.

- 168 NARDONE-STRACHAN HOUSE (ca. 1870, moved to this site 1920): 2 stories plus mansard asphalt roof; brick walls (may be veneer over original wood siding); brick and stone trim; stone foundation. Double house with side hall plan, with 2 bays across the east façade: a 2-story bay window, and side-by-side entrances. One-story, full-width front porch; railings and posts intact; 2<sup>nd</sup> floor level has a door leading to the porch roof. Dormer windows on all four sides of the mansard. Another 2-story bay window on the south side. Segmental-arched window and door openings (except in dormers). Two small, square, multi-light wood windows on the north side illuminate an interior stairway. Most windows are vinyl 1/1 replacement sash; wood 2/2 in dormers. Despite Second Empire-era mansard, this house first appears on the 1921 map, and in directories in 1920, so was apparently moved here from an unknown location. In 1920, Antonio Nardone, a foreman at S. Nardone & Company, along with 3 other Nardones and Wallace Strachan, a clerk, all lived here; Antonio Nardone continued in residence until at least 1954, variously sharing the house with relatives and others. One of five adjacent buildings on High Street associated with various people named Nardone. Nearly identical to 158 High. Still in 2-family use.

GARAGE (by 1921): 1 story, hip asphalt roof, wood shingle siding, 2 garage doors.

- 170 STANTON HOUSE (by 1895): 2-1/2 stories; front gable asphalt roof; clapboards (1<sup>st</sup> floor) and wood shingles (upper floors); stone foundation. Vinyl siding installation in progress, 2004-2005. Side hall plan with 3 bays across the east façade. One-story, full-width front porch, wraps around the south side elevation; brackets and railings removed. Fishscale shingles and arched wood 1/1 window in front gable (attic level). Large gabled dormers on north and south roof slopes also have wood fishscale shingles, and diamond-shaped 4-light wood windows. Windows are vinyl 1/1 sash on 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> floors (replaced summer 2004). First appears on the 1895 map and in the 1896 directory as the Stanton residence: Abel F. Stanton, Abel H. Stanton, proprietor of a horse and ox shoeing business, Charles Stanton, also employed there, and Walter F. Stanton, a blacksmith. By 1925 this was a 2-family house, occupied by Floyd A. Kinney and William G. Monahan. Still in 2-family use.

GARAGE (between 1947-1964): 1 story, gable asphalt roof, concrete block and clapboard walls, wood and glass double doors.

- 170-1/2 SAMUEL PATTON HOUSE (by 1906): 1-1/2 stories; cross gable asphalt roof; wood shingles; wood trim; stone foundation. Main entrance is on the north elevation; irregular fenestration pattern. Two large gabled dormers on north and south roof slopes; small gabled dormer on south side as well. Windows are wood, 6/6 on 1<sup>st</sup> floor and 2/2 on 2<sup>nd</sup>. One-story addition with shed roof on west elevation. Stands behind 170 High (on a separate lot), well set back almost out of view from High Street; partially visible from Pierce Street. First

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appears in the 1906 directory as the home of Samuel Patton, quarryman, and on the 1912 map; the largest of four sheds is also shown on that map, labeled "stone cutting." From 1925 through 1940 this was the home of Edwin G. King. Still in 1-family use.

SHED 1 (ca. 1912): 1 story, front gable asphalt roof, vertical board siding, sliding wood doors in north elevation; all windows missing.

SHED 2 (between 1947-1964): 1 story, side gable asphalt roof, vertical board siding; partially collapsed (NC).

SHED 3 (between 1947-1964): 1 story, side gable asphalt roof, vertical board siding; partially collapsed (NC).

SHED 4 (after 1964): 1 story, side gable asphalt roof, vertical board siding (NC).

WELL (after 1964): gable roof, wood shingle siding (NC).

172 HOUSE (ca. 1895): 2-1/2 to 3 stories; cross gambrel asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; stone foundation. Very large house, standing on a sloping lot so that the basement level is exposed at the rear (west side). Side hall plan with 3 bays across the east façade; side-by-side entrances. One-story, full-width front porch; railings replaced or covered with vinyl siding. Two-story bay window and exterior wooden stairway on south side (stairway not original). Windows are vinyl 1/1 replacement sash. First appears on 1895 map, but directories do not clearly distinguish between this and two adjacent houses (now 174 and 176 High) until 1925; residents then were Wallace G. Stratton and Andrew Grant. Used as a 3-family house since 1930; residents that year were John D. Taillon, John A. Brennan, and Andrew Grant. Still in multi-family use.

GARAGE (after 1964): 1 story, front gable asphalt roof, vertical board siding (NC).

174 HOUSE (by 1912): 2 stories; front gable asphalt roof; clapboards; wood trim; stone foundation. Side hall plan with 3 bays across the east façade; 1-story bay window on the façade, 1<sup>st</sup> floor; 1-story ell attached to south side elevation. One-story, full-width front porch also stretches across the east face of the ell; porch posts have decorative brackets; wood railings appear to have been altered. Small, steeply pitched gabled dormers on north and south roof slopes. Small, square, jalousie window in east façade, 2<sup>nd</sup> floor, illuminates an interior stairway (likely replaced former multi-light window). Windows are wood 1/1 sash. First appears on the 1912 map, but directories do not clearly distinguish between this and two adjacent houses (now 172 and 176 High) until 1920, when Adam Sawyers Jr., a stonecutter, lived here. Occupied by James Federico in 1940 and Frank Sammataro from 1945 through at least 1954. Still in 1-family use.

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176 EDWIN SCHOFIELD HOUSE (by 1870): 1-1/2 stories; front gable asphalt roof; wood shingle siding; wood trim; stone foundation. Located at the SW corner of High and Pierce Streets. Four bays across the east façade, with the front door in the 2<sup>nd</sup> bay. Small shed dormer in the south roof slope. Windows are wood 1/1 (not original). One-story ell at the SW corner has a hip asphalt roof, wood shingles, and wood casement windows (added ca. 1912). First appears on the 1870 map on a lot owned by E.A. Schofield; Edwin Schofield is first listed in the 1888 directory as a grocer with a store and a home at this location. From 1890 through 1920 Frederic R. Cottrell had his grocery store and residence here, and he continued to live here through 1935. The house shows no evidence of modification for commercial use, and no separate commercial building on site survives. Still in 1-family use.

GARAGE (ca. 1912): 1 story, side gable asphalt roof, wood shingles, 3 garage doors in the south elevation, wood 2/2 windows with horizontal muntins; accessed from, but does not face, Pierce Street. Identified on the 1912, 1921, and 1946 maps as a storage building; no evidence of former commercial use.

180 AIKEN-SWINNEY HOUSE (by 1888): Double house; 3-1/2 stories; side gable asphalt roof; wood shingle siding; wood trim; stone foundation. Stands on a sharply sloping lot, so that the entire basement level is exposed (also shingled). Five bays across the east façade, with a center door reached by a stone and concrete bridge across the downhill slope of the front yard (likely added early 20<sup>th</sup> c.). The front door has a wood entablature over it, with a pair of windows above on the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor; the door itself, its frame, and sidelights are all metal replacements. Windows are vinyl 1/1 replacement sash. First appears in the 1888 directory as the residence of Alexander Aiken, paving cutter, and Ethan E. Swinney, harnessmaker. In 1896 the house had 6 residents, and from 1900 through 1954, occupancy varied from 3 to 5 (typically 3 people in one unit and 2 in the other). From 1920 through at least 1954, at least one resident had an Italian surname: the first was Angelo Manfredi, blacksmith and general jobber, living here in 1920. Still in multi-family use.

**INDUSTRIAL DRIVE**

23 NEW ENGLAND SILK COMPANY MILL (1919-1921; additions after 1964): 1-1/2 to 2 stories, sawtooth and flat roofs with rubber roofing, brick walls, concrete foundation. Stands on a partially raised basement. Original mill building (about 150 feet wide and 400 feet long) has a distinctive sawtooth roof profile over the weaving shed, with 20 bays of segmental arched window and door openings separated by brick piers on its west elevation (facing Industrial Drive). Most of the windows and doors are boarded up, but two pairs of wood 6/6 sash (out of 17 pairs) and one set of double wood loading doors with multi-light windows and multi-light transoms (out of 3 doors) survive. Original entrance is on the south elevation; all doors and windows here are modern replacements, and most of the brick wall has been replaced with corrugated metal. At the south end of the mill are the boiler room and machine shop buildings, both 1 story, also exhibiting

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corrugated metal or T-111 siding and replacement windows and doors. Several 1 and 2 story additions stand at the east (rear) and north; the large and prominently visible north addition (extending toward Pleasant Street) has an asphalt gable roof, concrete block walls, vinyl 1/1 windows, and altered loading bays. Stands on landfill, on the site of a former pond and canal; Industrial Drive was also built at this time. Original mill first appears on the 1921 map and in the 1923 directory. New England Silk Company was a major importer and manufacturer of silks, with branches in several Asian and European countries as well as elsewhere in the U.S.; the Westerly plant boasted 100 silk looms. Architects for the original mill were Bilderbuck and Langdon of New York. New England Silk vacated the building as of 1940, but it has remained in light industrial use since then.

**LILAC DRIVE**

- 2 DOMENICO BONVENUTO HOUSE (by 1907): 2 stories; front gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; stone foundation. The north façade has two bays of windows, and the entrance in a 1-story ell on the east side elevation, tucked under a small corner porch. The porch at the NE corner of the house and the 1-story, 1-car garage (shed roof, vinyl siding) attached to the SE corner were added sometime after 1964. Windows are 2/2 wood sash; those on the east side elevation, 2<sup>nd</sup> floor, have horizontal muntins. Rehabbed in summer 2004. First appears on the 1907 map and in the 1916 directory as the home of Domenico Bonvenuto, who had a boarder named Frank Pignatore (an operative). From 1925 through 1940 Mary Pingalore lived here; and from 1945 through at least 1954, Michael Serra. Still in 1-family use.
- 6 HOUSE (2005): 2 stories on top of a fully exposed basement; concrete foundation; gable roof with dormers; "Hardiplank" synthetic clapboards; wood windows with true divided lights. Two-family house, presently under construction. Replaced an earlier (ca. 1895) building demolished in 2004 due to extremely deteriorated condition; previous stone foundation walls will be reused in entrance courtyards to each new dwelling unit. Designed to fit into surrounding neighborhood context. (NC)
- 9 CHARLES GABRIELLE HOUSE (by 1895): 2 stories; front gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; stone foundation. Oriented perpendicular to the street, which is on the west side of the building. Side hall plan with 2 bays across the south façade; wooden stairway added late 20<sup>th</sup> c. provides access to the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor unit, where a window has been modified into a door. Windows are wood 2/2. First appears on the 1895 map; first listed in the 1906 directory as the residence of Charles Gabrielle, a laborer (and boarder; no other occupants are listed); in 1916, Frank Cicorio, an operative, Demetrio Pignalare, a laborer, and Serafina Pignalare (as a boarder) all lived here. Still in 2-family use.



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**MARRIOTT AVENUE**

- 6 ROBERT E. FISHER HOUSE (1890): 2 stories; front gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; stone foundation. Side hall plan with 3 bays across the west façade; front door has a projecting piece of trim over it. Windows are vinyl 1/1 replacement sash. Small 1-story addition at the rear (east). First appears in the 1890 directory as the residence of Robert E. Fisher, electrician; from 1910 through 1921 the Murray family lived here, including Alexander Murray who owned a granite quarry. By 1925 this was the home of Francisco Regine, and from 1930 through at least 1954, of Joseph Iacoi. Still in 1-family use.

GARAGE (ca. 1912): 1 story, front gable asphalt roof, wood shingled walls.

- 7 ANTHONY P. MARSIGLIO HOUSE (1964-1965): 1-1/2 stories; side gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; concrete foundation. L-shaped footprint: the short leg of the "L" has a gabled roof and contains the main entrance, sheltered under a gabled portico with wrought iron posts (facing east). Large wood picture window in the long leg of the "L," also facing east, flanked by wood 1/1 sash; gabled dormer above that. Three small 1-story additions at the rear (west). (Note that a large shed standing north of this house belongs to 15 Marriott Avenue, behind/west of this house.) First appears on the 1964 map, and in the 1965 directory, as the residence of Anthony P. Marsiglio. Still in single-family use. (NC)

- 8 GREENWOOD -TREBBISACCI HOUSE (1930): 2-1/2 stories; hip asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; cobblestone foundation. Five bays across the west façade, with two center entrances. Two-story, full-width front porch, added by 1946; railings replaced or covered with vinyl siding, posts replaced. Front steps also replaced, and now flare out at the sides and curve at the bottom. Hip-roofed dormers on all 4 roof slopes, each with a pair of windows. All windows are vinyl 1/1 replacement sash. A virtual twin to 10 Marriott Avenue, next door. Cobblestone and granite block walls stand on the front and south side property lines. First appears in the 1930 directory as the residence of John Greenwood and Nicholas Trebbisacci, both of whom remained living here through at least 1950. (Note other Trebisaccis lived at 10 Marriott Ave.) Still in 2-family use.

GARAGE (after 1964): 1 story, hip asphalt roof, vinyl siding (NC).

- 9-13 LEO F. MANFRED HOUSE (1956): 1-1/2 stories; side gable asphalt roof; wood shingle siding; wood trim; concrete foundation. Three bays across the east façade, with a projecting, hip-roofed, enclosed entrance bay in the center flanked by a double hung sash on the left and a multi-light, horizontally proportioned window with heavy horizontal and vertical muntins on the right. All windows are wood, mostly 1/1. Three 1-story additions attached to the rear (west) elevation, all aligned perpendicular to the house; the two at each end have gable roofs, while the middle has a flat roof. First appears in the 1956 directory as the residence of Leo F. Manfred. Converted to commercial use sometime in the late 20<sup>th</sup> or early 21<sup>st</sup> century (occupied by Narragansett Graphic in 2002). Now a multi-family residence. (NC)

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(Marriott Avenue, continued)

- 10 TREBISACCI-MALAGRINO HOUSE (1930): 2-1/2 stories; hip asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; cobblestone foundation. Five bays across the west façade, with two center entrances. Two-story, full-width front porch, added by 1946; railings replaced or covered with vinyl siding, posts replaced. Hip-roofed dormers on all 4 roof slopes, each with a pair of windows. Most windows are wood 6/1 sash, likely original. A virtual twin to 8 Marriott Avenue, next door. First appears in the 1930 directory as the residence of Anthony Trebisacci and John Malagrino (also “Malagrina”); Trebisacci lived here through at least 1954. (Note other Trebisaccis lived next door at 8 Marriott Ave.) Still in 2-family use.
- 14 BARCLAY KELLEY HOUSE (by 1885): 2-1/2 stories; front gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; stone foundation. Side hall plan with 3 bays across the west façade; the front door has a bracketed hood over it. Windows are mostly vinyl 1/1 replacement sash; there is a jalousie window in the front gable (attic level). Small 1-story addition at rear (east). First appears in the 1885 directory as the home of Barclay Kelley, a laborer; first appears on the 1895 map. Converted to 2-family use by 1896 when George Kemp, a paving cutter, took up residence with Barclay Kelley. Members of the Kelley family remained in residence through 1910. From 1920 through at least 1954, one of the units was occupied by members of the Terranova family, beginning in 1920 with Mrs. Domenico Terranova, Joseph Terranova, a clerk, and Mike Terranova, a laborer. Still in 2-family use.
- 15 PINE-ROSS HOUSE (by 1895): 2-1/2 stories; side gable asphalt roof; aluminum shingle siding and trim; stone foundation. Six bays across the west façade (facing away from Marriott Ave.), with two center entrances. One-story, full-width front porch has original posts and decorative brackets, but the railings have been altered. Large gable-roofed dormers are centered on the east and west roof slopes, each with two windows. Windows are vinyl 1/1 replacement sash on the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> floors, and wood 2/2 in the attic (likely original). West façade overlooks a former right-of-way called “Shady Side” or “Shady Lane” (abandoned in the early 1960s) and a steep escarpment, at the base of which is the former New England Silk Mill complex (23 Industrial Drive). First appears on the 1895 map, and in the 1896 directory as the home of Nathan P. Pine, an operative, Philip Pine, a carpenter, Miss Winifred F. Pine, a bookkeeper, and Thomas Ross. From 1925 through at least 1954, Francisco Manfredi lived in one of the dwelling units. Still in 2-family use.

GARAGE (after 1964): 1 story, asphalt gable roof, concrete block (NC).

SHED (after 1964): 1 story, asphalt shed roof, wood siding (NC).

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PEARL STREET

4 GAVITT-CHAMPLIN HOUSE (by 1870): 2-1/2 stories; side gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; stone foundation. Stands at the NW corner of Pearl and Pierce Streets. Eight bays across the east façade, which has 3 additions (all in place by 1912): a narrow 2-story block with hip roof at the south end of the facade, now containing the main entrance; a 1-story bay window in the middle of the façade; and a 1-story shed-roofed addition at the north end of the façade, containing a secondary entrance. Pedimented gable on the south side elevation (facing Pierce Street). Windows are mostly vinyl 1/1 replacement sash, and are inconsistent in size and alignment on the east and north elevations; wood 2/2 sash in the south gable and a pair of wood 6/6 sash in the north gable may be original. First appears as a partial footprint on the 1870 map on a lot owned by M. Gavitt; first listed in the 1885 directory as the home of George Champlin, a teamster, George H. Champlin and Henry Champlin, both stonemasons; Miss Abbie Champlin lived here from 1896-1910. From 1916 through 1954, most residents had Italian surnames, with anywhere from four to seven people living here; long-term residents included Luigi Feragolo (1916-1940) and Gaetano Cassale (1930-1946). Still in multi-family use.

OUTBUILDING FOUNDATION: the granite foundation of a small outbuilding, shown on the 1912 and 1921 maps (demolished after 1964), survives in the north side yard.

10 LOUIS AND ALPHONSE GIULIANO HOUSE (1935): 2-1/2 stories; front gable asphalt roof; stucco (1<sup>st</sup> floor) and wood shingles (upper floors); wood trim; stone foundation. Side hall plan with 3 bays across the east façade. One-story, full-width front porch; hefty, square brick posts and stuccoed walls with brick caps are not original; stucco on the walls of the house may also be a later alteration. Large shed dormer with 2 windows on the south roof slope. All windows are vinyl 1/1 replacement sash. First appears in the 1935 directory as the residence of Louis Giuliano and Alphonse Giuliano; residents from 1940 through 1950 were Joseph Salimeno and Mrs. Theresa J. DePaola. First shown on the 1946 map. Still in 2-family use.

11 DEPIETRO-TURANO HOUSE (1906): 2-1/2 stories; cross gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; stone foundation. Side hall plan with 3 bays across the west façade. Large 2-story addition to front SW corner (by 1964). One-story, full-width front porch extends across that addition but formerly wrapped around the south side of the building; railings replaced or covered with vinyl siding. Two-story bay window (by 1912) under a gabled dormer on the south elevation. All windows are vinyl 1/1 replacement sash. Vinyl siding flares out on all 4 elevations between the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> floors, which may indicate a change in original materials underneath. Short (about 1 foot tall), parged stone wall stands on the front property line. First appears in the 1906 directory as the home of Sabatino DePietro, a mason, and Santo Turano, a laborer, along with 5 other boarders with Italian surnames. Other DePietros lived here through 1925; Santo Turano later moved to 12 Turano Avenue. Consistently a multi-family house; still in that use today. Substantially altered (NC).

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- 12 VINCENZO ALGIERO HOUSE (between 1922-1946): 2-1/2 stories; hip asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; stone foundation. Double house with 5 bays across the east façade; two doors, in the 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> bays. One-story front porch extends across the middle 3 bays, sheltering the center entrance; railings, posts appear intact. Hip-roofed dormer with 2 windows in the front roof slope. Small, square, wood, multi-light stained glass window on south side elevation, 1<sup>st</sup> floor, illuminates an interior stairway. All other windows are vinyl 1/1 replacement sash. Short (about 1 foot tall) stone wall stands on the front property line. Replaced an earlier house shown on the 1895 and 1921 maps; the current footprint first appears on the 1946 map, but the house may be as early as 1922. From 1916 through at least 1954, Vincenzo Algiero, a laborer, lived at this address, sharing the house with various others, including other Algieros. Still in 2-family use.
- GARAGE (between 1922-1946): 1 story, hip asphalt roof, wood shingles; appears contemporary with the house.
- 13 SALVATORE FERRARO HOUSE (1901): 2-1/2 stories; front gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; cobblestone foundation. Side hall plan with 3 bays across the west façade. Two-story, gable-roofed ell on south elevation appears to be original, but was enlarged between 1947 and 1964 so that its west face projects about 5 feet in front of the main façade, a 2-story bay window was added to south side, and a shed roofed addition was placed on the south roof slope of the main house. One-story front porch extends the width of the original house but formerly wrapped around the south side; railings and posts appear intact. All windows are vinyl 6/1 replacement sash. House stands on a slightly raised lot surrounded by a concrete curb; two granite posts mark the front walkway. First appears in the 1901 directory as the home of Salvatore Ferraro, laborer; through 1954, the house had anywhere from two to seven occupants, most with Italian surnames. Long-time State Senator Thomas J. Santoro lived here when first elected in 1954. Still in multi-family use. Substantially altered (NC).
- 14 GIUSEPPE AND ANGELO GIARDINO HOUSE (1925): 2-1/2 stories; hip asphalt roof; stucco (1<sup>st</sup> floor) and wood shingle siding (upper floors); wood trim; cobblestone foundation. Double house with 2 bays across the east façade: a pair of side-by-side doors is sheltered under a columned entrance porch near the SE corner (porch added after 1964); and a 1-story, hip-roofed, deep front porch shelters a pair of windows next to the front doors. The porch's cobblestone posts and walls match the foundation. Large gabled dormer in front roof slope may be a later alteration. Windows are mostly wood 6/1; on the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor level, an 8/1 sash sits above the front doors, and a pair of 6/1s sits above the porch. Two small, square, wood, multi-light stained glass windows on the south side elevation, 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> floors, illuminate an interior stairway. Cobblestone walls stand on the front property line and the north side of the driveway (aligning with the southern end of the house). First appears in directories in 1925, apparently vacant for the first five years, then home to Giuseppe (later Joseph) Giardino, a mason contractor, his wife Rosa, and Angelo Giardino, from 1930 through at least 1954. First shown on the 1946 map. Still in 2-family use.

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15 RAY G. BURDICK HOUSE (by 1888): 2 stories; front gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; stone foundation. Side hall plan with 3 bays across the west façade; front door has sidelights and a piece of trim above, suggesting a vernacular Greek Revival treatment. Windows are vinyl 1/1 replacement sash. Two-story addition at the rear (east; date unknown) rises about 3 feet above the roofline of the original house; two small, 1-story additions on the north (date unknown) and south sides (by 1964). Part of the south roofline has been raised to a shed profile (date unknown), allowing two bays of 2<sup>nd</sup> floor windows to break through the original cornice line (aligning with windows in the rear addition). House stands on a slightly raised lot surrounded by a concrete curb; two granite posts mark the front walkway. First appears in the 1888 directory as the home of Ray G. Burdick, foreman; other Burdicks lived here through 1900. Occupants in 1916 were Rose DePietris, operative, Vincent DePietris, gardener, Joseph Desimone, laborer, and Gaetano Rosa, laborer; later varied between 1-family and multi-family use, and most residents had Italian surnames. Now a 2-family house.

GARAGE (early-mid 20<sup>th</sup> c.): 1 story, hip asphalt roof, stucco walls, 2 garage doors.

SHED 1 (late 20<sup>th</sup> c.): 1 story, gable asphalt roof, T-111 siding (NC).

SHED 2 (late 20<sup>th</sup> c.): 2 stories, gable asphalt roof, wood shingle siding (NC).

16 PEPPINO GIARDIO HOUSE (1912): 2-1/2 stories; front gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; stone foundation. Side hall plan with 3 bays across the east façade. One-story, full width front porch; posts and railings altered. Small, square, wood, multi-light stained glass window on south side elevation illuminates an interior stairway. All other windows are vinyl 1/1 replacement sash; windows on the façade on 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> floors are not centered. One-story addition with hip asphalt roof, vinyl siding, vinyl casement windows attached to the south elevation. House stands on a slightly raised lot surrounded by a short stone retaining wall; two granite posts mark the front walkway. This section of Pearl St. not shown on the 1912 and later maps; appears in the 1912 directory as the home of Peppino Giardino, mason. ("Giardino" may be an alternate spelling of "Giardino;" various people of that name lived here until 1925.) Used as both a 1-family and a multi-family home in subsequent years, with as many as five residents (all with Italian surnames), but primarily as a 2-family after 1930. Still in 2-family use.

GARAGE (by 1964): 1 story, gable asphalt roof, vinyl siding (NC).

SHED (after 1964): 1 story, gable asphalt roof, wood siding (NC).

18 DIBLASI-PICCOLO HOUSE (by 1916): 2-1/2 stories; hip asphalt roof; aluminum shingle siding; wood trim; stone foundation. Double house with 4 bays across the east façade; side-by-side entrances near the SW

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corner. Small, hip-roofed dormer with one window stands on south roof slope. Two-story, full-width front porch; posts and railings appear intact. Small, square, wood, multi-light stained glass window on south side elevation illuminates an interior stairway. All other windows are vinyl 1/1 replacement sash. Replaced an earlier house on this site, shown on the 1895 map; directories note 1-family use from 1888-1910. (This section of Pearl Street is not shown on later maps.) As of 1916, two families occupied the house: in one unit, Generoso DiBlasi, Joseph DiBlasi, and Peppino DiBlasi, all shoemakers; and in the other, Niccolo Piccolo, Paolo Piccolo, and Salvatore Piccolo, all laborers. Paolo Piccolo lived here through 1946. Shares a lot with 18-1/2 Pearl. Still in 2-family use.

18-1/2 FERGUSON-PIEZZO HOUSE (1930): 2 stories; side gable asphalt roof; wood shingle siding; wood trim; stone foundation. South façade not visible from the street; east side elevation (facing Pearl Street) has two bays of windows, and decorative wood shingles marking the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor and attic levels. A small lean-to addition on the south façade contains an entrance facing the street; wood brackets sit under the eaves and above the doorway. Wooden steps set behind the lean-to apparently lead to a second entrance. Windows are wood 2/2 sash, likely original. This section of Pearl Street is not shown on maps after 1895, but directories indicate a house in this location as of 1930, when Mrs. Grace Ferguson and George Piezzo lived here. From 1945 through at least 1954, residents were Guy and Marie Grasso, and Joseph J. Piccolo (note other Piccolos lived at 18 Pearl for many decades). House shares a lot with 18 Pearl Street and stands well behind it. Still in 2-family use.

19 WILLIAM D. CARPENTER HOUSE (by 1885): 2-1/2 stories; front gable asphalt roof; aluminum shingle siding; wood trim; stone foundation. Side hall plan with 3 bays across the west façade. One-story, full-width front porch; posts intact, railings may have been replaced. Secondary entrance with bracketed hood on south elevation. Gabled dormers on both north and south roof slopes, each with 1 window. Windows are a mix of vinyl 6/1, 4/1 and 2/1 replacement sash; attic window in the front gable has arched trim and would have had an arch-top sash in it originally; another arched window appears on the south elevation, 2<sup>nd</sup> floor. Large 2-story gable-roofed addition at SE rear corner, with a concrete foundation (date unknown). This section of Pearl Street is not shown on maps after 1895, but directories indicate a house in this location as of 1885, when William D. Carpenter lived here; he and his wife, a painting teacher, remained in residence through 1906. The house was converted to multi-family use by 1916, with 6 Italian residents, including Pasquale Celestino, grocer, Sadie Celestino, operative, and Serafino Celestino, spinner; other Celestinos continued to live here through at least 1954. Various in 1-family and 2-family use since then; now 2-family.

GARAGE (mid-late 20<sup>th</sup> c.): 1 story, gable asphalt roof, vertical board siding (NC).

20 GEORGE O. PRATT HOUSE (by 1898): 2 stories; front gable asphalt roof; clapboards; wood trim; stone foundation. Side hall plan with 3 bays across the east façade. One-story, full-width front porch; posts and

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railings appear intact. Most windows are wood 2/2 sash (there are some wood 1/1 sash on the 1<sup>st</sup> floor, façade and north elevation). Small, 1-story addition at rear (west). This section of Pearl Street is not shown on maps after 1895, but directories indicate a house in this location as of 1898, when George O. Pratt, a paving cutter, lived here. Consistently in 1-family use; from 1925-1950 this was the home of Pietro Chiaradio (also "Chiaradio"), and of Mrs. Angeline Chiaradio until 1954. (Note other Chiaradios lived next door at 22 and 24 Pearl.) Still in 1-family use.

- 22 GIUSEPPE GIORNO HOUSE (by 1912): 2-1/2 stories; front gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; cobblestone foundation. Side hall plan with 3 bays across the east façade; the two bays of windows are centered under the peak of the gable; front door has a metal canopy over it (a later alteration). Windows are vinyl 1/1 replacement sash. Secondary entrance in north side elevation. This section of Pearl Street is not shown on maps after 1895, but directories indicate a house in this location as of 1912, when Giuseppe Giorno, a laborer, lived here; he died in 1915, after which the use appears to have changed to 2-family, although still occupied by people named Giorno through 1920. From 1925-1954, Serafino Chiaradio lived in one of the units here. (Note other Chiaradios lived next door at 20 and 24 Pearl.) Still in 2-family use.

GARAGE (mid-late 20<sup>th</sup> c.): 1 story, gable asphalt roof, aluminum or vinyl siding (NC).

- 24 GENARO AND CONCETTA MONTALTO HOUSE (by 1916): 2-1/2 stories; front gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; stone foundation. Stands at the SW corner of Pearl and Service Streets. Side hall plan with 3 bays across the east façade. One-story, full-width front porch; posts and railings altered. Small, square, wood, multi-light stained glass window on south elevation, 1<sup>st</sup> floor, illuminates an interior stairway. Other windows are mostly vinyl 6/1 replacement sash; wood 2/2 survives in the front roof gable (attic level). Secondary entrance in north side elevation. Shed dormer on south roof slope. Small 1-story addition at the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor level on the south elevation, supported by posts; another 1-story addition at rear (west). This section of Pearl Street is not shown on maps after 1895, but directories indicate a house in this location as of 1916, when Genaro and Concetta Montalto, both operatives, lived here. Converted to 2-family use about 1920; from 1930 through at least 1954, Antonio Chiaradio lived in one unit while the other was mostly occupied by other Chiaradios (note that still other Chiaradios also lived next door at 20 and 22 Pearl.) Still in 2-family use.

GARAGE (mid-late 20<sup>th</sup> c.): 1 story, gable asphalt roof, concrete block walls, 2 garage doors (NC).

**PIERCE STREET**

- 1 HOST-TERRANOVA HOUSE (1964): 2 stories; side gable asphalt roof; brick (1<sup>st</sup> floor front) and wood shingles; wood trim; concrete foundation. Located at the NW corner of Pierce and High Streets. Three bays

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across the south façade, with a slightly off-center entrance between a bay window on the left and a pair of 1/1 windows on the right. The 2<sup>nd</sup> floor level overhangs the first. Upper floor windows are grouped in two pairs of 1/1 sash that do not align with the windows below. All windows are wood. Stands on a raised lot surrounded by a low granite retaining wall. Attached 1-story garage on the west side elevation matches the character of the house and appears to be original. First appears on the 1964 map and in the 1965 directory as the home of Mrs. Sorea Host and Frank Terranova. Presently in 1-family use. (NC)

- 5 ARCHIE HOUSE (by 1888): 2-1/2 stories; cross gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; stone foundation. Side hall plan with 3 bays across the south façade. One-story, full-width front porch wraps around the east side elevation and leads to a secondary entrance; railing has been replaced or covered with vinyl siding. Two-story bay window on the east elevation is tucked under a projecting roof gable with sunburst-pattern wooden brackets beneath. Both the double-leaf front door and single-leaf side door have pairs of arched glass lights in them. Windows are wood 2/2 sash, with 1/1 in the bay window and in the attic. Stands on a raised lot, with a stone retaining wall of granite blocks. First appears in the 1888 directory as the home of James C. Archie, owner of Murray & Archie Company (a stone quarry); David Archie, stonecutter, and Adam, William and William G. Archie, all paving cutters. Shown on the 1895 map. The Archie family remained in residence until 1906. Converted to multi-family use by 1910. From 1930 through at least 1954 the house was shared by John Maltalto (also "Montalto") and Edward Lall, along with a third resident. Still in multi-family use.

GARAGE 1 (by 1921): 1 story, hip asphalt roof, vertical board siding, 2 sliding wooden doors.

GARAGE 2 (after 1964): 1 story, gable asphalt roof, wood and tar paper siding (NC).

- 7 SAMUEL AND JULIA EGGLESTON HOUSE (by 1870): 1-1/2 stories; front gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; stone foundation. Unusually deep setback (47 ft.) Side hall plan with 3 bays across the south façade. Windows are wood 1/1 sash on the 1<sup>st</sup> floor and wood 2/2 on the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor. Metal canopy over front door (not original). Small 1-story lean-to addition at rear (north) elevation. Shown on the 1870 map on a lot owned by S. Eggleston. First appears in directories in 1885 as the residence of Julia F. Eggleston, dressmaker, and Samuel Eggleston, laborer. Converted to multi-family use in 1896. Occupied 1900-1925 by Albert F. Kinney (also "Kenney"), who had a grocery store on the property (no longer extant). Returned to 1-family use as of 1930; occupied by Frank Cherenzia in 1935 and by John Dipollino from 1940 through at least 1954. Still in 1-family use.

GARAGE (after 1964): 1 story, asphalt gable roof, vinyl siding, 2 garage doors (NC)

- 8 A. GARDINER HOUSE (by 1870): 2-1/2 stories; pedimented front gable asphalt roof; asbestos shingle siding; wood and aluminum trim; foundation not visible. Side hall plan with 3 bays across the north façade.



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One-story, full-width front porch, added after 1964, has wood posts with Doric capitals and no railings. Window are a mix of vinyl casements and a wood picture window (1<sup>st</sup> floor), wood 1/1 (2<sup>nd</sup> floor), and wood 2/2 sash (attic). Three 1-story additions at rear (south); 1-story garage (by 1921) attached to SW corner of house. First appears on the 1870 map as one of 2 houses on a lot owned by A. Gardiner (see also 10 Pierce). First appears in the 1888 directory as the home of William Grant, stonecutter, Robert Marr, paver, and Duncan McLever, blacksmith. In 1910, Domenico Nardone, laborer, Gordon H. Wilcox, carpenter, and William H. Wilcox, engineer, lived here; Thomas Nardone occupied the house from 1916 through at least 1954, sharing with another resident. Still in 2-family use.

GARAGE (after 1964): 1 story, gable asphalt roof, wood plank siding (NC).

SHED (late 20<sup>th</sup> century): shed asphalt roof, wood walls; only visible from 170-1/2 High Street (NC).

- 9 HELEN'S BEAUTY SALON (1958): 1 story; front gable asphalt roof; asbestos shingle siding; wood trim; concrete foundation. Two bays across the south façade: a center entrance under a shed-roofed wood canopy, and a small picture window to the left of the door. First appears in the 1958 directory as Helen's Beauty Salon, in business until at least 1995; shown on the 1964 map. Presently appears to be a 1-family house. (NC)
- 9-1/2 GARAGE (ca. 1921-1946): 1-story; shed asphalt roof; vinyl siding on south façade; stone walls at sides and rear; 5 garage doors; 3 wood multi-light casement windows on east side elevation. Well set back from the street; apparently associated with 9 Pierce, but stands on a separate lot and has its own address. One of 2 known stone garages in the district (see also 12 Pond Street). Recently renovated.
- 10 A. GARDINER HOUSE (by 1870): 2-1/2 stories; front gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; stone foundation. Side hall plan with 3 bays across the north façade; pair of arch-top windows in the front gable (attic level). Windows are a mix of vinyl 1/1 replacement sash (1<sup>st</sup> floor), wood 6/6 (2<sup>nd</sup> floor), and wood 2/2 (attic). Secondary entrance in east side elevation, adjacent to a 2-story addition on that side. Both front and side doors have metal canopies. First appears on the 1870 map as one of 2 houses on a lot owned by A. Gardiner (see also 8 Pierce). First appears in the 1885 and 1888 directories as the home of Everett H. Brown, teamster, Dwight H. Rogers, drayman, and C. Gilbert Tanner, clerk at the railroad depot. In 1916 William Lafayette, operative, Amadio Dessimone, mason, and Vincenzo Romanelli, teamster, lived here. (Dessimone, also "DeSimone," later lived next door at 11 Pierce.) All subsequent occupants through 1954 had Italian surnames. Still in multi-family use.
- 11 AMADIO DESIMONE HOUSE (1925): 2-1/2 stories; hip asphalt roof; aluminum siding and trim; concrete foundation. Six bays across the south façade, with the main entrance located inside a 1-story enclosed front

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porch covering the middle four bays (the porch has a stone foundation, and is larger than a porch shown on the 1946 map). Front dormer has hip roof and two windows. All windows are vinyl 1/1 sash; small, square, wood, multi-light stained glass window on west elevation, 2<sup>nd</sup> floor. Cobblestone wall along front property line. Replaced an earlier house shown on the 1921 map; the address dates back to 1888, but Amadio DeSimone lived here from 1925 through at least 1954, indicating that he built the present house. Built as a 2-family, remains in that use today.

COTTAGE (by 1946): Small, 1-1/2 stories, gable asphalt roof with gabled dormer in east roof slope, clapboards, wood trim, wood gutters, wood 6/6, 4/2, and 9-light windows. First appears on the 1946 map but may have been moved here, as it appears far older than that; presently vacant.

GARAGE (by 1946): 1 story, hip asphalt roof, concrete block walls.

- 12 CALVIN LANPHEAR HOUSE (by 1870): 2-1/2 stories; front gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; stone foundation. Side hall plan with 3 bays across the north façade; original bracketed hood over front door. Windows are vinyl 1/1 replacement sash. Large 2-story addition to east side (built by 1964) stands flush with the façade. First appears on the 1870 map on a lot owned by C. "Lamphear;" first appears in the 1885 directory as the home of Calvin Lanphear, who lived here until his death (by 1910); his widow Mary "Lamphear" remained in residence through 1920. The Lanphears typically shared the house with another family. Residents in 1925 were Sarah Gordon and Luigi Lazzi; from 1930 through at least 1954, this was the home of Antonio Spino. Now in multi-family use. Substantially altered (NC).

GARAGE (between 1947 and 1964): 1 story, front gable asphalt roof, concrete block walls with vinyl siding in the gable (NC).

- 13-15 W. GAVITT HOUSE I (by 1870): 2-1/2 stories; side gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding and clapboards; vinyl and wood trim; stone foundation. Double house with 6 bays across the south façade and two center entrances; both doors have bracketed hoods over them. Vinyl siding and trim on façade and east side, clapboards and wood trim on west side and rear (north). Windows are wood 6/6 and 3.3 sash (on 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> floors, respectively), and may be original. Small 1-story addition on west side, with hip asphalt roof and concrete foundation (after 1964). Low cobblestone wall stands on the front and west side property lines. First appears on the 1870 map on a lot owned by W. Gavitt (who also owned what is now 29 Pierce at that time); the 1885 and 1888 directories list Mrs. William Gavitt and Murray Gray, a clerk, living at #13, and Mrs. Sally G. Nash and Mrs. Sarah E. Roc at #15. From 1925 through at least 1954, John Adamo lived and operated a trucking business at #15. Still in 2-family use.

GARAGE (by 1921): Large, 1 story, hip asphalt roof, clapboards, two wood sliding doors, one overhead

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door, two pedestrian doors, and several multi-light wood windows. The 1946 and 1964 maps indicate this was used for a tire recapping shop.

- 14 WILLIAM C. HOXIE HOUSE (by 1885): 1-1/2 stories; front gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; stone foundation. Side hall plan with 3 bays across the north façade; metal canopy over front door and over secondary entrance on east side elevation. Windows are vinyl 1/1 replacement sash. One-story addition to west side elevation has hip asphalt roof and vinyl siding; stands flush with the façade (after 1964); another 1-story addition at rear (south; also after 1964). First appears in the 1888 directory as the home of William C. Hoxie, a farmer; he and later his widow remained living here through 1906. (Other Hoxies lived next door at 20 Pierce.) From 1930 through at least 1954, Joseph Pellegrino lived here. Still in 1-family use. Substantially altered (NC).

GARAGE (after 1964): 1 story, front gable asphalt roof, vinyl siding, concrete foundation (NC).

- 19 JOHN KIRBY HOUSE (by 1870): Greek Revival style; 2-1/2 stories; front gable asphalt roof; clapboards; wood trim; stone foundation. Side hall plan with 3 bays across the south façade. Front door has sidelights and entablature; all historic trim is intact. Windows are wood 2/2 sash; 6-light, horizontally proportioned wood sash in front gable. Curved, multi-light bay window added to east side elevation (mid-late 20<sup>th</sup> c.). Two-story addition at rear (north) has a shallow gable roof, vinyl or aluminum siding, concrete foundation (after 1964). First appears on the 1870 map on a lot owned by J. Kirby; first appears in the 1885 directory as the home of John Kirby, a laborer, who lived here through 1888. Converted to 2-family use as of 1896, occupied by David Aiken, paving cutter, John Ferguson, paving cutter, Finlay Ferguson, a clerk at Dixon Granite Works, and William Ferguson, dental student. In 1910, Giuseppe Gentile, a laborer, and Pasquale Gentile, a miller, lived here (he later opened a grocery store at 29 Pierce); various Gentiles continued to live in one of the dwelling units here through 1945. Still in 2-family use.

GARAGE (by 1921): 1 story, hip asphalt roof, wood siding, double-width garage door.

- 20 WILLIAM J. GULLY HOUSE (by 1888): 1-1/2 stories; front gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding; wood and vinyl trim; stone foundation. Side hall plan with 3 bays across the north façade; front door has a pair of arched glass lights; bracketed hood over front door survives, as does historic window trim. Windows are vinyl 4/4 replacement sash; small octagonal window on east side elevation. Cobblestone wall stands on front property line. First appears in the 1888 directory as the home of William J. Gully, stonecutter; occupied by various members of the Hoxie family from 1896-1916 (other Hoxies lived next door at 14 Pierce). In 1925, Vincenzo Gentile lived here (other Gentiles lived across the street at 19 Pierce); from 1930-1950, James Gradilone. Still in 1-family use.

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GARAGE (by 1921): 1 story, saltbox roof with tarpaper, wood shingles.

SHED (after 1964): 1 story, gable asphalt roof, wood siding (NC).

- 21 J. RICHMOND HOUSE (by 1870): 1-1/2 stories; front gable asphalt roof; wood shingles; wood trim; cobblestone foundation and chimney (not common for this period, likely reconstructed early to mid-20<sup>th</sup> c.). Side hall plan with 2 bays across the south façade. One-story, full-width front porch wraps around west side elevation (extended by 1964); has wood shingled walls instead of railings. Two-story, gable-roofed bay window on façade (added by 1964); 1-story bay window on west elevation. Three second floor window openings are covered with wood shingles; other windows are wood 1/1 sash and wood sliders. Cobblestone wall stands on the front property lines. First appears on the 1870 map on a lot owned by J. Richmond; first appears in the 1888 directory as the home of Thomas Eccleston, weaver, and Emma Sisson, widow, who both lived here through 1910, often sharing the house with one or two other residents. From 1916 through 1954 Emilius DePietro, a mason contractor who also used this as his business address, lived here. Still in 2-family use.

SHED, now HOUSE (by 1895): 1 story, gable asphalt roof, wood shingle siding; apparently converted to 1-family use but does not have its own address.

BARN (by 1895): 2 stories, gable roof, vertical board siding.

- 23 JOSEPH DOTOLO HOUSE (by 1912): 2 stories; hip asphalt roof; clapboards (1<sup>st</sup> floor) and wood shingles (2<sup>nd</sup> floor); wood trim; cobblestone foundation. Unusually deep setback (60 ft.). Side hall plan with 3 bays across the south façade. One-story, full width front porch has cobblestone walls instead of railings, and similar posts (added between 1947-1964). Small enclosed secondary entrance on east side elevation. Windows are wood 6/6 sash, may be original. Cobblestone pillars mark the entrance to the driveway. This house replaced an earlier one on this site; current footprint first appears on the 1912 map. Joseph Dotolo, a mason, lived here from 1916 through at least 1954.

GARAGE (by 1946): 1 story, hip asphalt roof, cobblestone walls; matches house.

- 24 VINCENZO GENTILE HOUSE and GENTILE'S MARKET (1940): 2-1/2 stories; hip asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; foundation not visible. Projecting 1-story storefront on north façade and east side has hip roof, aluminum framed plate glass windows, and aluminum storefront doors on the east side (facing a large parking lot). Upper floor windows are vinyl 1/1 replacement sash; there is a large picture window with flanking casements on the façade. Gabled front dormer has wood shingles and a multi-light wood Palladian window. One-story brick addition with glass block windows at west side, stands flush with the façade of the

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original building. Several 1-story additions at rear (south) including attached garage; also wooden roof deck and wooden stairway leading to 2<sup>nd</sup> floor apartment. Stands near the SE corner of Pierce and Dayton Streets. Built as a mixed use property, replacing a former 1-story grocery store on this site. Vincenzo Gentile lived and operated a market here from 1925 through at least 1954. Still in mixed use; store presently vacant. Substantially altered (NC).

- 25 CHARLES H. MURPHY HOUSE (by 1870): 2 stories; front gable asphalt roof; clapboards; wood trim; stone foundation. Unusually deep setback (40 ft.). Side hall plan with 3 bays across the south façade. Two-story ell at rear NE corner and 1-story, full-width front porch wrapping around the east side of the house and the south side of the ell (both added by 1912); porch railings replaced, but posts appear original. Windows are vinyl 1/1 (1<sup>st</sup> floor) and wood 2/2 (2<sup>nd</sup> floor) sash. Wood stairway added to east side of ell to access 2<sup>nd</sup> floor unit; a window there has been changed to a door. First appears on the 1870 map (owner's name not legible); first appears in 1896 directory as the home of Charles H. Murphy, a machinist. Converted to 2-family use as of 1916; shared by Antonio Cofone and Mrs. Rose Alessio in 1940, with Mrs. Marietta Cofone remaining in residence through at least 1954. Still in 2-family use.

GARAGE (after 1964): 1 story, hip asphalt roof, concrete block walls, 2 garage doors (NC).

- 27 ANTONIO VACCA FLORIST SHOP, later SILVIO VACCA HOUSE (ca. 1922-1944, changed use by 1945): 1 story; front gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; concrete foundation. Three bays across the south façade with center entrance. All windows are vinyl 1/1 replacement sash, except for a 6-light wood sash in the front gable. Concrete deck with wood railing at front (added after 1964). Small 1-story addition at rear (north). Present footprint is shown as a florist shop on the 1946 map, replacing an earlier greenhouse and small store on this site. Directories indicate that Antonio Vacca did business as a florist here from 1914-1940; he lived behind the store at 27-1/2 Pierce Street (this building shares a lot with that house). Converted to residential use by 1945: Silvio Vacca lived here then, and Nick Ferraco in 1950. Still in 1-family use.

- 27-1/2 ANTONIO VACCA HOUSE (by 1912): 2 stories; hip asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; stone foundation. Unusually deep setback (110 ft.); stands behind and shares a lot with 27 Pierce. Side hall plan with 3 bays across the south façade. Originally a 1-1/2 story house (1946 map), enlarged to 2 stories (1964 map); that change is not visually apparent. One-story bay window (original) and shallow 2-story addition (by 1946) on west side elevation. Windows are vinyl 1/1 replacement sash; one window on the façade, 2<sup>nd</sup> floor over the front door, appears to be missing and may be covered by vinyl siding. First appears on the 1912 map, and in the 1914 directory as the home of Antonio Vacca (also "Vacco"), a florist, who lived here at least through 1954. Vacca's former florist shop still stands at 27 Pierce. Use changed to multi-family in 1950, consistent with change in height indicated on the 1964 map; occupants in 1950 were Antonio Vacca, Charles D. Buck, and Aug. T. Carreria. Still in multi-family use.

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GARAGE (after 1964): 1 story, gable asphalt roof, vinyl siding (NC).

- 29 W. GAVITT HOUSE II (by 1870): 2-1/2 stories; jerkin-head asphalt roof; vinyl siding; aluminum and vinyl trim; stone foundation. Unusually deep setback (118 ft.); stands at the corner of Pierce and Pearl Streets. Side hall plan with 3 bays across the south façade; projecting trim element over front door. Vinyl siding flares out between each story, possibly indicating original wood siding or trim underneath. Windows are wood 2/2 sash. Wooden stairway added at rear (north) to access 2<sup>nd</sup> floor dwelling unit; a window there has been converted to a door. First appears on the 1870 map on a lot owned by W. Gavitt (who also owned 13-15 Pierce at that time). First appears in the 1885 directory as the home of John H. Sisson, a boss carder. From 1916 through at least 1954, Pasquale Prizito, a laborer, lived here. Now in multi-family use.
- 30 JOHN PALLAZOLO FRUIT & GROCERY STORE (1930): 1 story; front gable asphalt roof; brick and wood shingle walls; wood trim; brick foundation. Three bays across the north façade, with center entrance; wood shingles in front and rear gables only. All windows and doors are boarded up. Tucked into a steep hillside rising up to the north behind the building; stands directly on the front and west side property lines, about 3 feet from 32 Pierce next door. Sizeable, hilly lot has cobblestone walls on its north, east, and west lot lines. First appears in the 1930 directory as John Pallazolo's fruit and grocery store; first shown on the 1946 map. Store was vacant from 1940 through at least 1954; vacant today.
- B.P. BABCOCK HOUSE SITE (by 1870, demolished early 1940s): Granite foundation walls of a house and an outbuilding, and two sets of granite steps leading uphill from Pierce Street, are found in the very overgrown portion of the lot east of the store building. House is shown on the 1870 map on a lot belonging to B.P. Babcock, and on later maps through 1921; residential uses at 30 Pierce disappeared from directories in 1940.
- 32 PERRI FURCOLO HOUSE and MRS. MARY E. CHERRY GROCERY STORE (1940; altered for mixed use 1950): 2 stories; hip asphalt roof; aluminum siding and trim; stone foundation. Three bays across the north façade; deeply recessed center entrance flanked by two storefront windows, with a third similar window on the west side elevation and a storefront cornice. All storefront windows are vinyl sliders; other windows are vinyl 1/1 replacement sash; upper floor windows on the façade are grouped in two pairs. Wooden stairway at the rear (south elevation) leads to an upper floor apartment; a window there has been converted to a door. First appears on the 1946 map, replacing an earlier 1-story grocery store on the site; stands directly on the front property line and about 3 feet away from 30 Pierce next door. First appears in the 1940 directory, with Perri Furcolo living here through at least 1954; converted to 2-family and mixed use as of 1950, when Mrs. Mary E. Cherry's grocery store was also located here (she lived next door at 34 Pierce); commercial uses persisted through at least 1954. Now in 2-family use. Shares a lot with 34 Pierce.

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- 34 WILLIAM F. HAWKINS HOUSE (by 1870): 2-1/2 stories; side gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; stone foundation. Four bays across the north façade, with the entrance in the 2<sup>nd</sup> bay. Front door has heavy surround and entablature (now covered in vinyl). All windows are vinyl 1/1 replacement sash. Large 2-story flat-roofed addition at rear (south), built by 1895. Wooden stairway added to east elevation leads to 2<sup>nd</sup> floor apartment with entrance at rear; a window there has been modified to a door. Cobblestone walls along front and partial side property lines. First appears on the 1870 map on a lot owned by W.F. Hawkins; first appears in 1885 and 1888 directories as the residence of William F. Hawkins, overseer, Samuel O. West, farmer, and John West. Hawkins remained living here through 1900. Between 1906-1920 the house was occupied by 8 to 9 people with Italian surnames, most of whom were laborers or operatives; density dropped to an average of 4 residents as of 1925. Long-term residents included Amelia Primiani (1930-1946) and Mrs. Santa Reale (1930-1950); Mrs. Mary E. Cherry lived here from 1950-1954, during which time she operated a grocery store next door at 32 Pierce. Still in multi-family use. Shares a lot with 32 Pierce.

GARAGE 1 (by 1946): 1 story, gable asphalt roof, vinyl siding, 2 garage doors.

GARAGE 2 (after 1964): 1 story, gable asphalt roof, vertical board siding, 3 garage doors (NC).

- 35 CHARLES H. FAYERWEATHER HOUSE (by 1888): 2 stories; front gable asphalt roof; asbestos shingles; wood and aluminum trim; stone foundation. Side hall plan with 3 bays across the south façade. One-story, full-width front porch and 1-story bay window on east elevation were both added by 1907. Large gabled dormer on east roof slope may be original; shed dormer on west side added later. Wooden stairway added to east elevation leads to 2<sup>nd</sup> floor apartment; a window there has been converted to a door. Wood, 24-light fixed sash on east elevation; other windows are vinyl 1/1 replacement sash. Stands on a raised lot, with cobblestone walls on the front property line. First appears in the 1888 directory as the home of Charles H. Fayerweather, a stone layer, who lived here through 1900 and also used this as his business address. Converted to multi-family use as of 1916: occupants were Frank Regina, spinner, Minnie Rossi and Raffaello Rossi, both teamsters. Most residents through 1954 had Italian surnames. Still in multi-family use.

GARAGE (after 1964): 1 story, side gable asphalt roof, vinyl siding, 2 garage doors (NC).

- 36 H. & W. LANGWORTHY HOUSE (by 1870): 2-1/2 stories; front gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; stone foundation. Large 2-story addition including enclosed 1<sup>st</sup> floor porch at front NW corner covers half the north façade and obscures its original design; front door now located inside porch. (One-story wraparound front porch added by 1912; enlarged and enclosed after 1964.) Windows are wood 1/1 sash; fenestration pattern on the original façade appears altered. Lot slopes down to the rear (south) so that the basement level is fully exposed. Field stone wall stands on the front property line. First appears on the 1870 map on a lot owned by H. and W. Langworthy; first appears in 1888 directory as the home of Alexander Bisset, stone

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paver, Jeremiah Donohue, stone cutter, and Patrick Higgins, blacksmith. In 1906 9 Italian laborers lived here; one was Biaggio Muscarito (also "Moscarito"), who remained in residence through at least 1954 and typically shared the house with 2 or 3 other residents, all with Italian surnames. Still in multi-family use. Substantially altered (NC).

GARAGE (after 1964): 2 stories, front gable asphalt roof, vinyl siding, two vinyl 1/1 windows on 2<sup>nd</sup> floor, 4 garage doors (NC).

39 CHARLES LIGUORI HARDWARE STORE (1954): 1 story; flat roof with stepped front parapet; stuccoed concrete block and wood shingle walls; wood trim; concrete foundation. Unusually deep setback (80-91 feet), with large parking lot in front of the building. Lot slopes sharply up to the north; building is tucked into the hillside so that its wood-shingled side elevations are barely visible. (Wood-framed structure at rear may be an earlier building, renovated for this commercial use.) Stuccoed concrete block south façade has a deeply recessed center entrance, large, wood-trimmed, plate glass storefront windows, and a corrugated metal canopy sheltering the entire storefront. One-story addition to front SW corner set at an angle to the main building has same stucco finish and window treatments; another stuccoed 1-story addition to the east of the first has a solid wood door in it (dates of both additions unknown). First appears in the 1954 directory as Charles D. Liguori's hardware store, a business previously located at 51 Pierce. (Liguori, also "Liguore," lived at 6 Turano Avenue.) First shown on the 1964 map. Still in commercial (now office) use.

40 EDGAR CHASE HOUSE (by 1890): 2-1/2 stories; side gable asphalt roof; asbestos shingle siding; wood trim; stone foundation. Double house, with six bays across the north façade and two center entrances. Hip-roofed dormer at front has two horizontally proportioned awning windows and interrupts the cornice line. Windows are a mix of wood 6/6 (1<sup>st</sup> floor front), wood 1/1 (side elevations), and wood 1/1, wood awning, and vinyl slider sash (2<sup>nd</sup> floor front). One-story, full-width front porch; railings altered. Cobblestone wall stands on front property line and west edge of the driveway. First appears in the 1890 directory as the home of Edgar Chase, a boss weaver; in 1896, he shared the house with James McKenzie, Jr., a machinist, and James McKenzie, a paving cutter. In 1916, Pasquale Pellegrino, a bartender, and Angelo Sialiano, a laborer, shared the house; in 1930, Michael J. Turano and Frank Vocatura lived here, and Vocatura operated the National Bakery in an outbuilding from 1930 through at least 1954 (no longer extant). Now in multi-family use.

GARAGE (by 1946): 1 story, hip asphalt roof, concrete block walls, 4 garage doors.

SHED (after 1964): 1 story, gable asphalt roof, wood siding (NC).

41 FRANCIS F. BECKWITH HOUSE (by 1888): 2-1/2 stories; cross gable asphalt roof; wood shingles; stone (granite block) foundation. Unusually deep setback (75 ft.); stands on a hill sloping up to the north. Original



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façade is covered by a 2-story enclosed porch standing on a cobblestone foundation (added between 1947 and 1964, enclosed later). Scalloped wood shingles in east side gable. Windows are mostly vinyl 1/1 replacement sash; wood 2/2 in the attic level. Two-story addition at rear NE corner (after 1964). Cobblestone wall on front property line. First appears in the 1888 directory as the home of Francis F. Beckwith, a carpenter, who lived here until 1900, followed by Tomasso Ferraro in 1906. Converted to 2-family use in 1910 and multi-family use in 1916, when 7 Italians lived here; then reverted to fairly consistent 1-family use, occupied by Peter Turano from 1925-1954. (Note other Turanos lived at 43 Pierce, next door). Still in multi-family use.

GARAGE (by 1921): 1 story, side gable asphalt roof, wood shingles, 3 garage doors.

SHED (after 1964): 1 story, gable asphalt roof, wood siding (NC).

42 BROOKS-WILCOX HOUSE (by 1888): 2-1/2 stories; front gable asphalt roof; aluminum siding; wood trim; stone foundation. Side hall plan with 3 bays across the north façade. Two-story, full-width front porch, enclosed at the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor (1-story porch as of 1907, enlarged after 1964); porch posts and railings altered. Windows are mostly wood 6/6 sash. Large shed dormer on east roof slope. House stands on a raised lot that slopes down to the rear (south), so the basement level is exposed at the back of the house. Large 2-story addition at rear SE corner (after 1964); two secondary entrances at this juncture, both above grade and reached by an added wooden stairway. Stone wall of granite blocks stands on the front property line. First appears in 1888 directory as the home of Henry F. Brooks, a stonecutter, and Gurdon H. Wilcox, a weaver. First shown on 1895 map. By 1896, Angele Ferrara, James Ferrara, and Giuseppe Gournello, all laborers, lived here. Remained a multi-family house through 1916, then generally used as a 2-family thereafter. From 1916-1940, Generoso (also "Generosa") Guarino lived here; the other dwelling unit was occasionally occupied by other Guarinos. Now in multi-family use.

43 GIUSEPPE TURANO HOUSE and GROCERY STORE (1906): 3-1/2 stories; cross gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; brick and stone foundation. Side hall plan with 3 bays across the south façade. Very large house standing on a raised lot at the NE corner of Pierce and Turano Avenue; basement level is exposed at front and sides, main floor is 1 story above grade. Basement at front projects out about 6 feet, with T-111 siding and center entrance (no storefront windows); originally used as grocery store. On top of the store, at the 1<sup>st</sup> floor level, stands a 1-story, full-width front porch, with vinyl siding in place of railings. Windows are 1/1 vinyl replacement sash on the 1<sup>st</sup> floor and wood 2/2 on upper floors. Wood stairway added to the north elevation leads to enclosed entrance at the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor level (date unknown). First appears in the 1906 directory and on the 1907 map as the home of Giuseppe (later Joseph) Turano, who also operated the grocery store at this address, and 7 other Italian residents. Turanos continued to live here through 1950; the store remained in business until about 1945, operated by Pasquale Pellegrino after 1925. Cobblestone walls stand along the front property line east of the house, and curve around the west property line along Turano Avenue. (Other

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Turanos lived in several nearby houses, including 41 Pierce next door; Turano Ave. is likely named for the family.) Still in multi-family use.

- 44 HOUSE (1906): 2-1/2 stories; cross gable asphalt roof; wood shingles (1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> floors) and vinyl siding (attic level, with wood shingles visible underneath); wood and vinyl trim; stone foundation. One of 4 tenement houses built around the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century to accommodate a burgeoning influx of Italian immigrants (see also 48 and 53 Pierce and 5 Pond St.). Seven bays across the north façade, with center entrance. One-story, full width front porch has vinyl siding in place of railings and is now enclosed along approximately 2/3 of its length. Windows are mostly wood 6/6, with some vinyl 6/6 replacement sash. Replaced an earlier 1-family house on this site: the 1906 directory indicates a significant increase in the number of residents, and the 1907 map shows the current footprint. Between 1906 and 1954 this house had between 3 and 11 residents, most of them men with Italian surnames who worked as laborers or factory operatives; one of them, Nunziato Barzile, lived here from 1906-1935. Still in multi-family use.
- 46 HOUSE and LIGUORI'S MARKET (by 1910, store added by 1946): House is 2 stories with hip asphalt roof, vinyl siding and trim, and stone foundation; the north façade has 5 bays of windows on the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor. The 1-story commercial addition extends across the north façade and has a flat roof, T-111 siding on the front and vinyl siding on the sides, and center entrance with two storefront windows to the left of the door. Windows in the house are mostly wood 2/2. Replaced an earlier 1-family house on this site; 1910 directory indicates that five Italian men lived here: two quarrymen, two operatives, and a mason. In 1916 Pasquale Liguori, a laborer, lived here with 4 other Italians; as of 1925 the house was being used as a 2-family, and Pasquale Liguori had established a grocery store on the 1<sup>st</sup> floor (seen on the 1921 map), which he later expanded with the front addition. The house is still in 2-family use; Liguori's Market is the only surviving grocery store in the district.
- GARAGE (by 1946): 1 story, gable asphalt roof, wood shingles, 2 sliding wood doors.
- 47 JOHN P. NARDONE FILLING STATION (1940): 1 story; flat roof; brick; concrete foundation. Three bays across the south façade, with brick piers at the corners and flanking the recessed center entrance (piers rise just above the cornice line). Storefront windows on either side of the door; one opening enlarged for installation of an overhead garage door. The storefront wraps around each side elevation to a depth of one bay. Other windows on the west elevation are wood 6/6 and 8/8; openings on the east elevation are boarded up, but a pair of wood and glass garage doors survives. Stands at the NW corner of Pierce and Turano Ave. Presently vacant.
- 48 HOUSE (by 1895): 2 stories; side gable asphalt roof; wood shingles; wood trim; stone foundation. One of 4 tenement houses built around the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century to accommodate a burgeoning influx of Italian

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immigrants (see also 44 and 53 Pierce and 5 Pond St.). Double house, unusually sited facing south, away from Pierce St.: 8 bays across the south façade, with 4 entrances in the middle bays on both floors (2 of those doors are later alterations). Six bays of windows on the north elevation. Windows in the western half of the house are wood 6/6 with wood trim, while those in the eastern half are vinyl 1/1 replacement sash with no trim; two 2<sup>nd</sup> floor windows on the south façade are boarded up. Wooden stairway added to the south façade, leading to the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor units. Replaced an earlier 1-family house on this site; this footprint appears on the 1895 map. The 1896 directory indicates that 7 people lived here, and by 1906 there were 12 Italian laborers in residence. After 1910 the house typically had 4 residents, among them Francisco Chiodi (1916-1935) and Mrs. Nancy Chiodi (1940-1954). Presently vacant; slated for rehabilitation for multi-family use.

49 WESTERLY ITALO SOCIAL CLUB, now NORTH END SOCIAL CLUB (1938): 1 story; flat roof with front parapet; vinyl siding and trim; foundation not visible. Side hall plan with 3 bays across the south façade; windows are pairs of 6/6 wood sash. The tall parapet may be a later alteration. Secondary entrance on the east side elevation has a wooden hood with carved brackets. Small 1-story addition (after 1964) at the rear NE corner contains another secondary entrance. Replaced an earlier L-shaped commercial building; present footprint first appears on the 1946 map. Built for the Westerly Italo Social Club, one of dozens of Italian-American cultural organizations established in the early-mid 20<sup>th</sup> century; presently used by the North End Social Club.

GARAGE (by 1921): 1 story, hip asphalt roof, vertical board siding.

GRAPE ARBOR (date unknown): wood and wire, extending between the garage and an adjacent outbuilding at 51 Pierce. Represents the Italian heritage of the district and of this property in particular.

50 C. BROOKS HOUSE (by 1870): 2-1/2 stories; front gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; stone foundation. Stands on a raised basement, also covered with vinyl siding. North façade is so altered that the original design cannot be determined (likely the result of a 2-story front addition, built by 1907 and removed by 1921); surviving windows are irregularly sited and sized. Entrance is out of view at the south end of a 1-story addition at the front NW corner of the house, set flush with the façade; two secondary entrances on the east elevation. Windows are wood 1/1 sash (not original). Wooden stairways added to both east and west elevations lead to upper floor apartments; on each side, one 2<sup>nd</sup> floor window was converted to a door. First appears on the 1870 map on a lot owned by C. Brooks (sharing a lot with 52 Pierce, which is now on a separate lot); first appears in the 1890 directory as the home of Jane Campbell, a widow, and William H. Handell, a loom fixer. By 1896 the house had 7 residents, including Joseph Turano and Sandy Turano of Turano Brothers Company (a fruit and confectionery store downtown. Joseph Turano later had a grocery store at 43

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Pierce.) From 1910-1954, the house had a range of 3-10 residents, including various people named Gencarelli (also "Gencarelle" or "Gencarella") through 1940. Still in multi-family use. Shares a lot with 50-1/2 Pierce. Substantially altered (NC).

50-1/2 JOHN GENCARELLI HOUSE and STORE (by 1912): 2 stories; hip asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; stone foundation. Small, almost square house, with center chimney poking up through the peak of the roof. One-story, almost full-width front porch, enclosed by 1921 and containing a center entrance with one window to the right; two bays across the north façade on the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor, with one window and one door (no surviving roof deck on top of the porch). All windows are vinyl 6/6 or 1/1 replacement sash; one wood or aluminum hopper window on the east elevation. First appears on the 1912 map as a grocery store; first listed in the 1916 directory as the home and grocery store of John (also "Giovanni") Gencarelli, who lived and did business here until 1935. (Both he and the store were previously at 50 Pierce next door). The store closed sometime before 1940. Still in 1-family use. Shares a lot with 50 Pierce.

51 HOUSE and STORES (1920): 2 stories; hip asphalt roof with monitor; brick; brick and stone trim; stone foundation. Four bays across the south façade; original design now obscured by a 2-story, full-width porch (enlarged by 1946), with concrete block and screens on the 1<sup>st</sup> floor and fully enclosed with vinyl siding on the 2<sup>nd</sup>; evidence of several storefront windows and multiple entrances can be seen through the screening. Most original windows have segmental arch brick headers, although a few have flat granite lintels. All original window openings have been closed down and infilled with vinyl 1/1 flat-top sash; storefront windows on the façade have been similarly infilled. On the east side elevation, a covered balcony projects from the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor. Square rooftop monitor has windows on all sides; one wood 2/2 sash survives but the rest are boarded up. Replaced an earlier house on this site. First appears in the 1920 directory as a multi-family house, occupied by Luigi Auletta, cheesemaker, Antonio Cappucci, laborer, Pasquale Nardone, mason, and Francesco Pizzuto, laborer; typically had 3 residents through 1954. Two 1<sup>st</sup> floor storefronts shown on the 1921 and later maps; business uses first appear in the 1925 directory and persisted through at least 1954, including a variety store, a cement block dealer, three barber shops, and a shoe repair shop. From 1940-1954, Charles Liguore's hardware store was here, later relocated to 39 Pierce. Now in multi-family use. Substantially altered (NC).

OUTBUILDING (ca. 1921): 1 story, corrugated metal roof, brick walls with piers separating 5 bays of windows and doors on the south elevation; 3 surviving wood 6-light window sash. Original function unknown; 1946 and 1964 maps identify it as a 3-car garage, but no garage doors are visible from the street or driveway. Attached by a grape arbor to the garage at 49 Pierce.

52 CRANDALL HOUSE (by 1890): 2-1/2 stories; front gable asphalt roof; clapboards and wood shingles; wood trim; stone foundation. Two-story, full-width addition (formerly a 1-story front porch, altered after 1964)

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obscures the original design of the north façade; main entrance is now on the west side elevation. Clapboards on the main house and fish scale wood shingles in the front gable; wood shingles on the front addition. Most windows are vinyl 1/1 replacement sash; two awning windows at 1<sup>st</sup> floor front. Wooden stairway added to west side leads to upper floor apartment; a window there has been converted to a door. Two additions at rear (south), 1 and 2 stories. First appears in the 1890 directory as the home of Daniel Crandall, a mason, Joseph Crandall, a cook, and Pardon M. Crandall, a restaurant owner. Converted to a 2-family house by 1900, occupied by Domenico Bomonoti and Louis Gendarle, a laborer. Occupancy varied between 1 and 6 people for the next half century, most of whom had Italian surnames. Still in multi-family use. Substantially altered (NC).

GARAGE (after 1964): 1 story, gable asphalt roof, aluminum siding, carport on its east side elevation (NC).

52A WILLIAM H. HOLDEN HOUSE (by 1895): 1 story; front gable asphalt roof; clapboards; wood trim; stone foundation. Unusually deep setback (147.5 ft.); stands behind 52 Pierce but on a separate lot. Two-bay, side hall plan, 1 room wide “shotgun house” type, very rare in Rhode Island; similar to but better preserved than 52B and 52C Pierce. Secondary entrance on east side elevation. Windows are wood 6/6 sash. Lot slopes down toward the rear (south), so that the basement level is exposed there. First appears on the 1895 map, and in the 1896 directory as the home of William H. Holden, a laborer. In 1906, occupied by Giovanni Uzzo, a laborer, who also hosted a boarder, Frank Tacono, another laborer; most occupants over the next half century had Italian surnames. Still in 1-family use.

GARAGE (by 1921): 1 story, front gable asphalt roof, wood shingles.

52B MICHELE ARGIRA HOUSE (by 1895): 1-1/2 stories; side gable asphalt roof; aluminum siding and trim; stone foundation. Unusually deep setback (147.5 ft.); stands behind 50 Pierce but on a separate lot. Two-bay, side-hall plan, 1 room wide “shotgun house” type, very rare in Rhode Island. Similar to 52A and 52C Pierce, altered with a 1-story addition at west side with hip roof and concrete foundation (set flush with the façade), built by 1946. Another 1-story addition at the rear built by 1907. Windows are vinyl 1/1 replacement sash. Lot slopes down toward the rear (south), so that the basement level is exposed there. First appears on the 1895 map, but not listed in directories until 1910, as the home of Michele Argira, a laborer. Converted to multi-family use by 1916, then used as a 2-family from 1925 through at least 1954; all occupants during that time had Italian surnames. Now in 1-family use.

SHED (after 1964): 1 story, gable asphalt roof, T-111 siding (NC).

52C BRIGGS HOUSE (by 1890): 1-1/2 stories; front gable asphalt roof; aluminum siding and trim; stone foundation. Unusually deep setback (147.5 ft.); stands behind 50-1/2 Pierce but on a separate lot. Two-bay,

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side hall plan, 1 room wide with 2 bays across the north façade: unusual “shotgun house” type, very rare in Rhode Island. Similar to 52A and 52B Pierce, altered with two 1-story additions at west side (the one attached to the main house is set flush with the façade), with flat and shed roofs, both built by 1946. The westernmost addition contains a secondary entrance. Windows are mostly vinyl 1/1 replacement sash, but a wood 6/6 sash survives in the front gable. Lot slopes down toward the rear (south), so that the basement level is exposed there. First appears in the 1890 directory as the home of Arthur Briggs, a wheelwright, Eleazer C. Briggs, a laborer, and Frank H. Briggs, a stonecutter. As of 1916, Leonardo Brogno, a laborer, and Annie Brogno, an operative, lived here; and from 1930 through at least 1954, Samuel Gencarelli lived here. (Other Gencarellis, also “Gencarelle,” lived at 50 and 50-1/2 Pierce.) Still in 1-family use.

- 53 HOUSE (1900): 3-1/2 stories; side gable asphalt roof; clapboards underneath wood shingles; stone foundation. One of the largest houses in the district, and the first of 4 tenement houses built around the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century built to accommodate a burgeoning influx of Italian immigrants (see also 44 and 48 Pierce and 5 Pond St.). Six bays across the south façade, with two center entrances. Three-story, full-width front porch has wood posts but no railings or deck on the 1<sup>st</sup> floor; 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> floor levels are enclosed (originally a 2-story, open porch, enlarged by 1946, enclosed after 1964). No historic trim survives. Windows are vinyl 6/6 replacement sash. Three-story addition at rear (north) has unfinished wooden stairway leading to upper floor apartments; two windows on each floor were changed to doors, remaining windows are boarded up. One of the first two houses in the district built by/for Italians (see also 71 Pierce): appears in the 1900 directory with 5 residents: Gennaro Gencarelle, grocer, William O. Pierce, grocer, John Pigniatarro, Peter Pigniatarro, and John Sisco, all laborers. First shown on the 1907 map. Occupancy increased through 1906, to as many as 11 residents, then dropped to an average of 4-6 residents through 1954, most with Italian surnames. Vacant and under rehabilitation in summer 2004.
  
- 53-1/2 SALVATORE ALICE HOUSE (by 1912): 2 stories on fully exposed basement; hip asphalt roof with center chimney poking up through the peak of the roof; vinyl siding and trim; stone foundation. Unusually deep setback (59 ft.); stands behind 53 Pierce but on a separate lot. South elevation may be original façade, but much altered by a 1-story addition at the 1<sup>st</sup> floor level, projecting over the basement (this may originally have been a front porch, now enclosed); basement level has 2 doors, but it’s not clear either was originally the main entrance. Wooden stairway added to east elevation leads to 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> floor dwelling units; former window on the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor was converted to a door. All windows are vinyl 1/1 replacement sash. First appears on the 1912 map, but not listed in directories until 1925, as the home of Salvatore Alice, who lived here through 1945. Varied between 1-family and 2-family use in the 1950s; still in 2-family use. Substantially altered (NC).
  
- 54 BROWN-MERRITT HOUSE (by 1906): 2 stories; front gable asphalt roof; wood shingles over clapboards; stone foundation. Side hall plan with 3 bays across the north façade. Evidence of former 2-story front porch

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(removed after 1964): turned posts embedded in the wall, and a porch door at 2<sup>nd</sup> floor level. All windows and doors are boarded up. No historic trim survives. First appears in the 1906 directory as the home of Annie Brown and Perry Merritt, a farmer; first shown on the 1907 map. Various had between 1 and 3 occupants over the next half century; in 1925: Peter Sacco (who had a meat market across the street at 57 Pierce), Nuzziata Vocatura, and Vitina Secca. From 1940 through at least 1954, E. John Silvestri and Joseph J. Sanquedolce lived here. Shares a lot with 56 and 58 Pierce. Vacant and long abandoned.

55 HOUSE (by 1916): 2-1/2 stories; side gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; foundation not visible. Unusual 1-story, full-width front porch inset underneath projecting 2<sup>nd</sup> floor: heavy, rounded, tapered columns clad in stucco, no railings or deck. Side hall plan with 3 bays across the south façade; 1<sup>st</sup> floor has three doors, one leading to residential units upstairs, and two for former commercial spaces; two 4-light wood storefront windows survive at the front SE corner. Most other windows are wood 2/1 sash; gabled front dormer has a pair of wood 1/1 sash. Replaced an earlier house on this site. First appears on the 1921 map; multi-family uses first appear in the 1916 directory, and commercial uses as of 1925. The 6 residents in 1916 all had Italian surnames, among them Salvatore Alisce (later "Alice"), a speeder tender, who later lived at 53-1/2 Pierce, and Luigi Auletta, cheesemaker, Antonio Cappuccio, laborer, and Pasquale Nardone, mason, all of whom later lived at 51 Pierce. From 1920-1940, a fruit dealer named Salvatore Fiore lived here, and in 1925 opened a grocery store here which remained in business through 1940. Now in multi-family use.

GARAGE (by 1921): 1 story, hip asphalt roof with small cupola, clapboards, 2 sets of folding wood doors, and a 1-story shed-roofed addition at its north end.

55-1/2 MARION LOUISE'S BEAUTY BAR (1954): 1 story, shallow front gable asphalt roof, vinyl siding and trim, concrete foundation. Stands very close to both 55 and 57 Pierce; shares a lot with 57 Pierce. Three bays across the south façade with a center entrance and a large wood-framed picture window; other windows are vinyl 1/1 sash. Lot slopes up to the west, so the west side elevation is partially underground. First appears as a beauty salon in the 1954 directory, and on the 1964 map. Now a 1-family residence.

56 DUNHAM-JAMES HOUSE (by 1870): 2-1/2 stories; side gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim (installed 2005); stone foundation. Unusually deep setback (145.5 ft.); shares a lot with 54 and 58 Pierce. Six bays across the north façade with an off-center entrance. Two 1-story wings on east and west sides appear to be original; both have side gable roofs. Two-story front porch added by 1946; posts intact, vinyl sided walls instead of railings. Small 1-story addition to SE corner of east wing. First appears on the 1870 map straddling two lots, one owned by B.W. Pierce and the other by J.P. Brown; labeled on the 1907 and 1912 maps as "Negro tenements." First appears in the 1885 directory as the home of Charles Dunham, a mason, and Harry S. James, an engineer. From 1940 through at least 1954 this was the home of Robert D. Gardiner, who shared the house with Samuel Sacco 1950-1954. Still in multi-family use.

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- 57 BERNARD W. and CHARLES A. PIERCE HOUSE (by 1870): 2-1/2 stories; side gable roof; asbestos shingles; aluminum trim; stone foundation. Four bays across the south façade; the front door in the 3<sup>rd</sup> bay features pilasters and an entablature overhead, now encapsulated in aluminum but possibly original Greek Revival style trim. West gable is pedimented. One-story ell at east side has a side gable roof and an enclosed front porch (porch added by 1907, enclosed ca. 1916), 3 bays across with center entrance. Windows are vinyl 1/1 replacement sash. Wooden stairway added to north elevation leads to upper floor apartment; a window there has been converted to a door. Stands at the NE corner of Pierce and Pond Streets (formerly known as Pierce's Hill); shares a lot with 55-1/2 Pierce. First appears on the 1870 map (the owner's name is not legible), and in the 1885 and 1888 directories as the home of Bernard W. Pierce, a mason, and Charles A. Pierce, a carriage painter; Charles lived here through 1910, sharing the house with between 2 and 4 others. (Note other Pierces lived across the street at 58 Pierce.) In 1916, 9 Italians lived here, and Pasquale Ferro had a butcher shop in the ell's enclosed front porch. From the 1920s- mid-1950s, the house had 2-3 residents; Peter Sacco's meat market was also located here from 1925 through at least 1954 (Sacco lived across the street at 54 and then 58 Pierce). Now in multi-family use.
- 58 MRS. MARTHA PIERCE and WILLIAM O. PIERCE HOUSE (by 1888): Second Empire style; 2 stories plus mansard; asphalt roof shingles; aluminum siding; wood and aluminum trim; stone foundation. Stands on a raised corner lot where Pierce Street makes a nearly 90-degree turn to the southwest (formerly known as Pierce's Hill); shares a lot with 54 and 56 Pierce. Three bays across the west façade with center entrance; 1-story, full width front porch has original posts and brackets. Two-story bay window on south side elevation has original paired brackets; other surviving historic trim elements include paired brackets at the cornice, and bracketed window hoods. Gabled dormer windows on all 4 sides of the mansard. Secondary, enclosed entrance on east (rear) elevation appears to be the current main entrance (the street number is posted here). Granite block retaining wall of varying height, topped with chain link fence, runs along the street edges of the lot. First appears in the 1888 directory as the home of Mrs. Martha Pierce and William O. Pierce, a carpenter, both of whom lived here on and off through 1916, usually sharing with a third resident. (Note other Pierces lived across the street, at 57 Pierce.) In 1920, 10 people lived here, half of them with Italian surnames; among them were Frank Delano, a barber, who remained in residence through 1945, and Peter Sacco, a bricklayer who later operated a meat market at 57 Pierce, and lived here through 1954. Still in multi-family use.
- 59 GUARINO-OURY HOUSE and STORES (ca. 1907-1910): 2-1/2 stories, hip asphalt roof, stucco (1<sup>st</sup> floor) and vinyl siding (upper floors), vinyl trim, stone foundation. Four bays across the east façade; two doors alternate with two square, metal-framed slider windows on the 1<sup>st</sup> floor; windows on the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor do not align vertically. Hip-roofed front dormer has two windows. Stucco on 1<sup>st</sup> floor is a recent alteration; slider windows replaced previous storefront windows, which may have been larger. Other windows are vinyl 1/1 replacement sash; two small, square, wood, multi-light stained glass windows on the north side elevation, 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> floors, illuminate an interior stairway. First appears on the 1907 map as a mixed use building with 2



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stores and 2 dwelling units; listed in the 1910 directory as the home of Joseph A. Guarino, a baker, retailer of boots and shoes, and interpreter; and of Joseph Oury, a baker. Between 1916 and 1954, a range of two to seven people lived here at any given time, most of them with Italian surnames; successive businesses included a shoemaker, grocery store, liquor store, variety store, and market. Now in 2-family use.

- 61 STORE, later HOUSE (by 1912, altered by 1921): 2-1/2 stories; hip asphalt roof; stucco (1<sup>st</sup> floor) and vinyl siding (upper floors); vinyl trim; stone foundation. Three bays across the east façade, with off-center entrance flanked by a pair of windows to the left, and a single window to the right; pair of windows on 2<sup>nd</sup> floor aligns with pair below, while the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor single window does not. Originally a 1-story commercial building; changed to 2 stories and mixed use by 1946; an aluminum storefront cornice above 1<sup>st</sup> floor at front, and aluminum belt course wrapping the building at the same level, indicate these changes. Stucco on 1<sup>st</sup> floor is a recent alteration; no evidence of storefront windows remains. Most windows are vinyl 1/1 replacement sash; hip-roofed front dormer windows are blocked up; hip-roofed north side dormer has wood 2/2 sash. First appears on the 1912 map as a 1-story barber shop, and on the 1921 map as a cheese factory; 1921 map shows a 2-story dwelling. Directories 1910-1954 combined the occupancy of 61 and 63 Pierce (both residential and commercial) under one address; all residents through at least 1954 had Italian surnames, but it is not known which residents and businesses occupied which of the two buildings. Now in 2-family use.
- 63 BERTH-LAWTON HOUSE (by 1888): 2-1/2 stories; front gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; stone foundation. Two-story, full-width front porch (added by 1921), enclosed at 1<sup>st</sup> floor (after 1964), obscures the original design of the east façade; main entrance is now recessed between this building and a 2-story addition to the north, which is set flush with the façade. First floor of original house has five bays of wood 6/6 windows on the façade; other windows are mostly wood 2/2 sash. The north addition has hip asphalt roof, brick foundation, vinyl siding, and a small vinyl picture window flanked by 2 single-light vinyl sash on the facade. First appears in the 1888 directory as the home of James Berth, carder, and George H. Lawton, clerk; occupied by 4 laborers, three of them Italian, as of 1896: Louis Cardimona, Joseph Cooper, Salvatori Ferrara, and Joseph Verde. Directories 1910-1954 combined the occupancy of 61 and 63 Pierce (both residential and commercial) under one address; all residents through at least 1954 had Italian surnames, but it is not known which residents and businesses occupied which of the two buildings. Now in multi-family use. Substantially altered (NC).
- 64 SANTO VITERITTO HOUSE (1930): Bungalow; 1-1/2 stories; hip asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; brick and concrete foundation. Stands on raised lot with fully exposed basement, so that 1<sup>st</sup> floor is one story above street level. One-story, full-width front porch has original posts but vinyl sided walls in place of railings. Dormers on front and side roof slopes retain original wood 3/3 sash; other windows are vinyl 1/1 replacement sash. First appears in the 1930 directory as the home of Santo Viteritto, who lived here through at least 1954. Still in 1-family use.

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GARAGE (by 1964): 1 story, gable asphalt roof, vinyl siding (NC).

- 65 TEFFT-BRUNO HOUSE (by 1888): 2-1/2 stories; front gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; stone foundation. Modified side hall plan with 3 bays across the east façade, two of which are doors under a large, pedimented gable hood with decorative brackets. Windows are a mix of wood 2/2, 1/1, 6/1, and 2/6 sash; some are grouped in pairs; and none align vertically on the façade. Large gable-roofed dormer on south side roof slope is not original. Wooden stairway added to south elevation leads to upper floor apartment; a window there was converted to a door. First appears in the 1888 directory as the residence of Samuel Tefft, laborer; converted to multi-family use by 1896, as the residence of Giovanni Bruno, laborer, Arthur Lieper, paving cutter, and Joseph Richard, laborer. People named Bruno continued to live here in 1900 and again from 1916 through at least 1954. Still in multi-family use.
- 66 HOUSE (2005): 2-1/2 stories; front gable asphalt roof; “Hardiplank” synthetic clapboards; wood windows with true divided lights; 1-story front porch. Two-family house, under construction in 2005. Replaced a substantially altered, non-contributing ca. 1890 house, demolished 2004. Same setback as previous house; designed to fit into surrounding neighborhood context. Historic cobblestone walls on the front lot line are to be retained. (NC)
- 67 MICHAEL AND HONORA DEALEY HOUSE (by 1888): 2-1/2 stories; front gable asphalt roof; aluminum siding and trim; stone foundation. Side hall plan with 3 bays across the east façade. Windows are wood 2/2, with a pair of wood 6/6 sash in the front gable. Wooden stairway added to south side elevation leads to upper floor apartment; a window there has been converted to a door. First appears in the 1888 directory as the home of Michael Dealey, carder, and Honora Dealey, widow; shown on the 1895 map. In 1890, John E. Michael, stonemason, and Antonio Pinardi, laborer, lived here; Pinardi is the North End’s first documented Italian immigrant resident. Both were joined in 1896 by Natalia Bomonuti, a laborer. In 1920, resident Francesco Gencarella operated a grocery store here; no evidence of it remains. Now in 2-family use.
- 69 HANDELL-TALBOT HOUSE (by 1888): 2-1/2 stories; front gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding; wood and vinyl trim; brick foundation. Originally a side hall plan with 3 bays across the east façade; altered by a sizeable 2-story shed-roofed addition to the south side, set flush with the façade (built between 1947 and 1964, replaced a previous 1-story side porch). Gabled dormers on north and south roof slopes. Gingerboard trim survives in the front gable, as does a bracketed hood over the front door. Windows are wood 2/2, with a pair of arched-top 2/2 wood sash in the front gable. First appears in the 1888 directory as the residence of Chandler Handell, a carpenter, William Handell, a weaver, and Thomas Talbot, a laborer. Shown on the 1895 map. Occupancy increased to between 3-5 residents between 1896-1906, including several Italian laborers as of 1906. In 1916 Michael Russo, a laborer, lived here; people named Russo (also “Rosso,” “Rossi,” and “Ross”) remained in residence through 1954. Vacant and under rehabilitation (including asbestos

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remediation) as a 2-family house in 2005: vinyl siding and trim removed (to be replaced with "Hardiplank" synthetic clapboards), wood trim to be restored, new wood windows with true divided lights.

- 70 COSIMO GENCARELLI GROCERY STORE (1940): 1 story; front gable slate roof; brick; wood and stone trim; stone foundation. Three bays across the west façade with recessed center entry between two large storefront windows, now either boarded up or partially infilled with concrete block. Has the district's only surviving slate roof, as well as original wood cornice trim (with dentils) and ashlar stone trimming the front gable, the front corners, and storefront window sills. Brick storefront cornice. Secondary entrance on north side elevation has wood 2-light transom, with wood 6/6 sash adjacent to it. First appears in the 1940 directory as the location of Cosimo Gencarelli's grocery store, which was here off and on through 1950. (Gencarelli lived next door at 72 Pierce.) Served as Amvets Post 15 in 1954. Stone wall topped by wrought iron fence stands along the north lot line. Vacant, but under rehabilitation in 2005 for reuse as a community police station and office for a local community organization.
- 71 HOUSE (1900): 2-1/2 stories; front gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; stone foundation. Side hall plan with 3 bays across the east façade; front door is now inside a shallow projecting enclosure. Two-story, full-width front porch (originally 1-story in 1907, enlarged by 1946) has altered posts and railings at 1<sup>st</sup> floor level. Bay window added at 2<sup>nd</sup> floor front. Windows are mostly 2/2 wood sash, with an 8/1 wood sash in the front gable. Shed dormer on south roof slope. Two rear additions. Lot slopes down sharply to west, so that the basement level is exposed at the sides and rear. One of the first two houses in the district built by/for Italians (see also 53 Pierce): appears in the 1900 directory as a multi-family house with 5 residents, including Angelo J. Cappuccio (also "Capucci," "Coppuccio," and "Cappucci") and P. Cappuccio, both laborers; Angelo lived here through 1935. Mrs. Giuseppina Mangarella lived here from 1935-1950. Presently vacant.
- GARAGE (by 1946): 1 story, front gable asphalt roof, wood siding.
- 72 BENJAMIN P. BABCOCK HOUSE (by 1888): Very large; 2-1/2 stories; front gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding; wood and vinyl trim; granite and cobblestone foundation. Side hall plan with 3 bays across the west façade; original wooden hood with decorative brackets over front door. Original gingerbread trim at cornice; pair of arched wood 2/2 windows in the front gable. Similar gingerbread trim on the gable-roofed dormers: 4 each on the north and south roof slopes, all with pairs of wood 2/2 windows (arched-top in the dormers closest to the front of the house). Windows on lower floors are vinyl 1/1 replacement sash. One-story recessed porch on south side elevation, added by 1907, enclosed by 1921, stands on a cobblestone foundation (similar to the foundation under the rear of the house). Stone wall of granite blocks stands on the front lot line. First appears in the 1888 directory as the home of Benjamin P. Babcock, a farmer; shown on the 1895 map. Converted to multi-family use by 1896, typically occupied by 3-6 residents through 1954. Among them were junk dealer Abram Liebovitz, who lived here 1906-1916 (the 1907 and 1912 maps show a junk yard in the

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south side yard); he was also proprietor of the New England Bottling Company, located next door at 76 Pierce. Liebovitz shared the house with several other Jewish peddlers. As of 1925, most residents were Italian, including Cosimo Gencarelli, whose grocery store was located next door at 70 Pierce, and several other Gencarellis. Still in multi-family use.

73 SOLOMON SOLOVICHICK HOUSE (1898): 2-1/2 stories; cross gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding (basement and 1<sup>st</sup> floors) and asbestos shingles (upper floors); wood trim; brick foundation. Originally a side hall plan house with 3 bays across the east façade; second entrance added at front (date unknown). One-story, full-width front porch; posts original but railings replaced. Windows are wood 2/2 sash. Lot slopes down sharply to west, so that the basement level is exposed at the sides and rear. First appears in the 1898 directory as the residence of Solomon Solovichick, a peddler; by 1906, Antonio Zumbo, a carpenter, lived here. First shown on the 1907 map. Converted to multi-family use by 1916, with 5 residents, but occupancy reduced to 2 families from 1920 onwards; James Rosso lived here 1930-1935, and Angelo Bowmenot (anglicized "Bomonuti") in 1945. Still in 2-family use.

76 NEW ENGLAND BOTTLING COMPANY, later HOUSE (1906): 2-1/2 stories; front gable asphalt roof; aluminum siding and trim; stone foundation. Side hall plan with 3 bays across the west façade. One-story, full-width front porch appears to be original but is much altered, with posts replaced and railings removed. One of 6 houses standing very close together on this side of Pierce Street (see also 78, 80, 82, 84, and 86 Pierce). Although there is no physical evidence of former commercial use, this building appears in the 1906-1925 directories as the New England Bottling Company, manufacturer of soda waters (with another branch on Canal Street); the current footprint is shown on the 1907, 1912, and 1921 maps as a bottling works. Abram Liebovitz, who lived next door at 72 Pierce, was the proprietor. Residential uses are first noted in the 1910 directory, when this was the home of John Goodro, a driver; remained in mixed use with a single-family dwelling unit through 1925, then a 1-family house thereafter, typically occupied by people with Italian surnames, including Nicholas Muntimuri in 1935-1940, Mrs. Mary Ritacco in 1940-1945, and Nicholas Gencarella and Mrs Rose Gencarella in 1950-1954. Now in multi-family use.

SHED (after 1964): 1 story, shed asphalt roof, plywood and vertical board siding (NC).

78 ARGIA-CARMINE HOUSE (1907): 2-1/2 stories; front gable asphalt roof; clapboards; wood trim; stone foundation. Side hall plan with unusual combination of 5 bays on the 1<sup>st</sup> floor and 3 on the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor (not aligned vertically) of the west facade. Windows are a mix of vinyl 1/1 replacement sash (1<sup>st</sup> floor) and wood 2/2 (2<sup>nd</sup> floor), with a 6-light wood sash in the front gable. One of 6 houses standing very close together on this side of Pierce Street (see also 76, 80, 82, 84, and 86 Pierce). First appears on the 1907 map, and in the 1910 directory as the home of Francesco Argia and Bruno Carmine, both masons. Remained in 2-family use, consistently occupied by people with Italian surnames, through 1954. Still in 2-family use.

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SHED (after 1964): 1 story, lean-to rolled rubber roof, vertical board siding (NC).

- [79] STONE WALLS (ca. 1930): a granite block wall stands on the street edges of this vacant lot at the SW corner of Pierce Street and Lilac Drive; site of a former ca. 1895 two-family house that was demolished sometime after 1964.
- 80 RAFFAELE SPITZANO HOUSE (1906): 2-1/2 stories; front gable asphalt roof; wood shingles; wood trim; foundation not visible. Center hall plan with 5 bays across the west façade. One-story, full-width front porch added between 1947 and 1964; its wood posts directly engage the ground, and it apparently never had a deck or railings. Windows are vinyl 1/1 replacement sash on the 1<sup>st</sup> floor and wood 6/6 on upper floors; the center window at the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor front is wood 2/2 and slightly taller than adjacent windows. One of 6 houses standing very close together on this side of Pierce Street (see also 76, 78, 82, 84, and 86 Pierce). Replaced an earlier house on this site. First appears in the 1906 directory as the home of Raffaele Spitzano (also "Spezzano"), a laborer, who lived here until 1916, by which time this was a multi-family house with 5 Italian residents. John (also "Genaro") Trumpetto, a laborer, lived here from 1916 through 1935, and Mrs. Francesca Trumpetto from 1940 through 1954. Now in 2-family use.
- 81 HOUSE (by 1888): 2-1/2 stories; cross-gable asphalt roof; asbestos shingles; wood trim; stone foundation. Center hall plan with 3 bays across the east façade. Entrance porch replaced an earlier, full-width front porch sometime after 1964; it has wooden posts, no railings, and a screen of lattice about 3-1/2 ft. tall on top of its roof; the center 2<sup>nd</sup> floor window has been converted to a door (date unknown). Wood 1/1 windows on 1<sup>st</sup> floor front are wider than the wood 2/2 windows on the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor front, indicative of former storefront windows; wood 4/4 sash survive in the front gable (attic level). First appears in the 1888 directory as a multi-family house with 6 residents, including two weavers, two widows, and the proprietor of a billiards equipment business. By 1906 this was home to Giovanni Corona, Giuseppe Lorello, and Liborio Rose, all laborers; and in 1920, five Italians lived here including Joseph Servidio, who had a grocery store here until 1925. Occupancy reduced to 2 families as of 1925; through at least 1954, all residents had Italian surnames. Stands very close to 83 Pierce next door. Still in 2-family use.
- 82 CAPEZZANO-DOMANI HOUSE (by 1907): 2-1/2 stories; front gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; concrete foundation. Side hall plan with 3 bays across the west façade; second door on the façade and two enlarged window openings on either side of the front SW corner (ca. 1920s) indicate former commercial use. One-story, full-width front porch added after 1964; has wood posts and solid wood railings at front, no railings at sides. Storefront windows are wood 1/1 sash; 2 other windows on façade have been altered to horizontally proportioned wood 1/1 sash; most other windows are wood 2/2 sash with horizontal muntins. Two-story rear addition (by 1946). One of 6 houses standing very close together on this side of Pierce Street (see also 76, 78, 80, 84, and 86 Pierce). First appears on the 1907 map, and in the 1910 directory as the home

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of Frank Capezzano, driller, and Angelo Domani, quarryman. Occupancy increased to 4 residents in 1916; down to one in 1920; back to 2-family by 1925, when Joseph Bariellona also operated a variety store here (gone by 1930). Varied between 2 and 3 family use through at least 1954, with most residents having Italian surnames. Still in 2-family use.

GARAGE (by 1964): 1 story, asphalt hip roof, concrete block, 2 garage doors (NC).

- 83 HOUSE (by 1907): 2-1/2 stories; front gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; stone foundation. Side hall plan with 2 bays across the east façade (may originally have been 3 bays, the third now covered by vinyl siding). Windows are a mix of vinyl 1/1 sash (1<sup>st</sup> floor front), wood 2/2 (sides and 2<sup>nd</sup> floor front), and wood 6/6 in the front gable (attic). Wooden stairway added to south elevation leads to upper floor apartment; a window there has been converted to a door. First appears on the 1907 map and in the 1910 directory as the home of Natale Benvenuto, quarryman, Angelo Caparbo, quarryman, and Giuseppe Fabbriatore, operative; Benvenuto remained through 1916. Consistently occupied by people with Italian surnames through at least 1954. Still in 2-family use.

GARAGE (after 1964): 1 story, gable asphalt roof, concrete foundation, vinyl siding (NC).

- 84 HOUSE (by 1888): 2-1/2 stories; side gable asphalt roof; wood shingles; wood trim; brick foundation. Five bays across the west façade on the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor; 1-story enclosed front porch (added ca. 1912, apparently enclosed in the 1920s) has a center entrance and two picture windows, each flanked by 1/1 sash. Windows are a mix of wood 1/1 and 2/2. Decorative shingles in both side gables. Wooden stairway added to south side elevation leads to upper floor apartment; window there has been converted to a door. Two-story addition at rear (east). One of 6 houses standing very close together on this side of Pierce Street (see also 76, 78, 80, 82, and 86 Pierce). First appears in the 1888 directory as a multi-family house with five residents; in 1896, 8 people lived here, including John N.H. Noka and Jeriah Watson, whose masonry contracting business was also located here. In 1910 Santo Argia and George Sabatino, both masons, shared the house; occupancy was back up to 5 (all Italians) by 1916, including Carmine Turrisi, whose macaroni factory was also located here; in 1920, Costenzi Negrelli had a grocery store here while living next door at 82 Pierce. Commercial uses disappeared after 1925, after which the house remained in 2 or 3 family use. Still in 2-family use.

GARAGE (by 1946): 1 story, gable asphalt roof, stucco.

- 85 NATALE GRABIELE HOUSE and STORE (1930-1931): 2-1/2 stories; hip asphalt roof; brick; brick and concrete trim; stone foundation. Five bays across the east façade; original 1<sup>st</sup> floor design had an entrance at the far right with the date 1931 inscribed in a concrete plaque above it, and a large storefront with the name "N. Grabele" inscribed in a concrete plaque centered above it. These plaques remain, along with original

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decorative brick bands with concrete diamonds above the storefront, but the storefront itself and original doorway have been infilled with brick (not matching original); the present main entrance with triangular wood lintel and wood sidelights is situated under the "N. Grabielle" plaque, with two wood-framed picture windows on either side of the door (all done after 1954). Other windows are wood 1/1 sash; front dormer has two 1/1 wood windows, and vinyl siding. Replaced an earlier house on this site. First appears in the 1930 directory as the home and grocery store of Natale "Grabielle;" the business changed to a liquor store in 1940 and remained in business through 1950, while Mr. Grabielle lived here through at least 1954. Now in 2-family use.

GARAGE (by 1946): 1 story, side gable asphalt roof, concrete block walls.

86 PASQUALE PIGNOTO HOUSE (by 1895): 2 stories plus mansard roof; asphalt roofing; aluminum siding and trim; stone and concrete foundation. Modified side hall plan with 3 bays across the façade: a second entrance was introduced ca. 1906 directly adjacent to the original (so identified by the two small, square multi-light stained glass windows on the south side elevation, 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> floor, illuminating an interior stairway). A true 2<sup>nd</sup> Empire style building would likely have had its entrance in the center of the façade; maps illustrate a change in roof form and an increase in height between 1907 and 1912, and occupancy increased significantly between 1900 and 1906, so it is believed that the mansard with multiple dormers was introduced ca. 1910, altering what was originally a 2-1/2 story gable-roofed house. (A similar alteration appears to have been made to 95 Pierce.) One-story, full-width front porch (added ca. 1912 as a 2-story porch, modified at an unknown date) has non-original wood posts and solid wood railings. Windows are mostly vinyl 1/1 replacement sash, with wood 2/2 in the dormers; one dormer on the south side has been covered over with asphalt shingles. One of 6 houses standing very close together on this side of Pierce Street (see also 76, 78, 80, 82, and 84 Pierce); shares a lot with 86-1/2 Pierce. First appears on the 1895 map, and in the 1900 directory as the home of Pasquale Pignoto, a laborer; converted to multi-family use by 1906, when 7 Italian laborers lived here. Various occupied by 1 or 2 families thereafter, all with Italian surnames, through at least 1954. Still in 2-family use.

86-1/2 GARAGE, later HOUSE (by 1946): 1 story; hip asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; concrete foundation. Unusually deep setback (81 ft.), especially for this section of Pierce St. where most houses stand directly on the front property line. Stands behind and shares a lot with 86 Pierce. Off-center entrance in the west façade; one vinyl 1/1 window in the south side elevation. Small 1-story addition to the north side has a shed roof, vinyl siding, and a small horizontal window in its west façade (built after 1964, not set back from original building). Shown on the 1946 and 1964 maps as a garage behind 86 Pierce; apparently converted to a 1-family residence sometime after 1964.

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- 87 J.H. BLACKLER BOTTLING COMPANY (between 1922-1946): 1 to 2 stories; flat, front gable, and hip asphalt roofs; concrete block and asphalt shingles; foundation not visible. Replaced an earlier commercial building on this site. Three attached structures sited perpendicular to the street: the original 2 story, wood frame building is in the middle, featuring a flat roof and asphalt shingles, with additions at both front and rear obscuring its original features. The long 1-1/2 story rear addition, with front gable asphalt roof and T-111 siding, is contemporary with the 2-story block and appears to be a multi-vehicle garage. The 1-story front addition, built after 1964, has a hip asphalt roof, concrete block walls, and four very small, narrow, horizontally proportioned windows just under the front cornice line. The Thomas Blackler & Company soda and mineral water bottling plant had been located here since 1888; the company name changed to James H. Blackler & Co, as of 1896, and remained in business at this location through 1935; the present footprint (minus the front addition) first appears on the 1946 map, but was likely standing by 1935. The building was listed as vacant in 1940-1945, then used again as a soda bottling and distribution plant in the 1950s by John Boumenot. Presently vacant. Substantially altered (NC).
- 88 PALDINO-GINGERELLA HOUSE (1940): 2-1/2 stories; hip asphalt roof; brick; brick trim; raised brick foundation; granite front steps. Center hall plan with 3 bays across the west façade; main entrance is raised several steps above grade and framed in wood with sidelights; enclosed secondary entrance at grade at front SW corner has a gabled roof and brick walls (added after 1964). Most 1<sup>st</sup> floor and basement windows have segmental arch headers; one window on the façade, 1<sup>st</sup> floor, is wood 8/1; others are vinyl 1/1 replacement sash. Front hip-roofed dormer has a pair of awning windows. Replaced an earlier house on this site. First appears in the 1940 directory as the home of Salvatore Paldino and Mrs. Angelina Gingerella; from 1945-1954, Samuel Selvidio lived here, sharing the house in the 1950s with John Stillitano. Still in 2-family use.
- GARAGE (between 1946-1964): 1 story, front gable asphalt roof, concrete block, vinyl siding in the front gable.
- 89 BURKE-NOYES HOUSE (by 1888): 2 stories; side gable asphalt roof; wood shingles; stone foundation. Five bays across the east façade (possibly a 6<sup>th</sup> bay at the far left is now covered by wood shingles), with the main entrance off-center in the 3rd bay. Wood shingles are a later alteration; no historic wood trim survives. All windows are vinyl 1/1 replacement sash with vinyl trim; one window on the 1<sup>st</sup> floor front is shorter than all the others. Partially enclosed wooden stairway added to south side elevation leads to upper floor apartment; a window there has been converted to a door. Similar to 91 Pierce. First appears in the 1888 directory as the home of Anna M. Burke, a widow, Edward Burke, a mill operative, Peter Burke, a weaver, and John H. Noyes, a cabinetmaker. Shown on the 1895 map. By 1896 there were five residents, three of them Italian. Between 1900-1920, anywhere from 3 to 6 people lived here, but after 1925 this was used as a 2-family residence; all occupants from 1900 through at least 1954 had Italian surnames. Still in 2-family use.



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GARAGE (after 1964): Large, 1 story, side gable asphalt roof, concrete block, 4 garage doors, stands on a separate lot (NC).

91 HOUSE (by 1885): 2 stories; side gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; stone foundation. Five bays across the east façade, with the main entrance in the 4<sup>th</sup> bay. A pair of windows in the façade near the NE corner of the building replaced a previous (early 20<sup>th</sup> century) storefront window there. All windows are vinyl 1/1 replacement sash. Wooden stairway added to south side elevation leads to upper floor apartment; a window there has been converted to a door. Similar to 89 Pierce. First appears in the 1885 and 1888 directories as the home of Terrence McGrath, a loomfixer, Henry O'Neil, a fireman, and Charles Sisson, a laborer; Sisson remained through 1900. Occupancy varied from 1 to 3 people over the next half century; all residents from 1906 onward had Italian surnames. In 1910 Contai Matresi had a grocery store here, and from 1916 through 1945, Joseph Brocato had a series of businesses at this location, including a butcher shop, meat market, and J. Brocato & Sons Meats & Fruits (1930-1946). The market moved about 1950 to an adjacent store building on this lot, which no longer exists. Joseph and Frank Brocato both lived here from 1940 through at least 1954. Still in 2-family use.

GARAGE (by 1946): Large, 1 story, side gable asphalt roof, wood shingles, 3 garage doors and a storage area (originally a 4-car garage).

92 PASQUALE SALIMENO LIQUOR STORE, later SALIMENO HOUSE (1912): 2 stories; hip asphalt roof; vinyl siding and asbestos shingles; wood and vinyl trim; stone foundation. Side hall plan with 3 bays across the west façade: two pairs of windows and the front door on the 1<sup>st</sup> floor, two pairs of windows on the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor. Most of the side windows are also paired. Vinyl siding on the front, asbestos shingles on the sides and rear. All windows are vinyl 1/1 replacement sash; a small, square, wood, multi-light stained glass window on the south side elevation, 1<sup>st</sup> floor, illuminates an interior stairway. Deck with wooden railing across the façade replaced a previous 1-story front porch sometime after 1964; it stands on a cobblestone foundation. First appears on the 1912 map and in the 1912 directory as a liquor store operated by Pasquale Salimeno, who lived next door at 57 Pleasant; residential uses were listed as of 1920, when Gennaro (a spinner), John (an operative), Joseph (a machinist), and Salvatore Salimeno (a laborer) lived here. Various Salimenos continued in residence on and off until 1935. Used as a 2-family house after 1930; all occupants through at least 1954 had Italian surnames. Still in 2-family use.

GARAGE (by 1946): 1 story, shed asphalt roof, clapboards, 2 garage doors.

95 HOUSE (by 1888): 2 stories plus mansard; asphalt roofing; vinyl siding and trim; stone foundation. Faces south rather than east toward the street: when this house was built, it stood at the corner of Pierce and Pleasant Streets (the house next door at 97 Pierce did not then exist), and faced Pleasant. Original south façade design

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is unknown; it is now obscured by a wooden stairway added to provide access to upper floor apartments (a window at both 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> floors has been modified into a door), and by the projecting enclosed entryway near the SE corner. Given that maps illustrate a change in roof form and an increase in height between 1907 and 1912, and directories indicate a significant increase in occupancy between 1906 and 1910, it is believed that the mansard with multiple dormers was introduced ca. 1910, altering what was originally a 2 story house. (A similar alteration appears to have been made to 86 Pierce.) East side elevation has a storefront cornice (encapsulated in aluminum) and two pairs of wood 6/1 windows (that may have replaced former storefront windows) on the 1<sup>st</sup> floor, evidence of a former commercial use. Most other windows are wood 2/2 sash. First appears in the 1888 directory as a multi-family home with 4 residents; used as a 1-family from 1896-1906, then occupied by 6 Italian immigrants in 1910. In 1916, Antonio DeBlasi had a bakery here; the only recorded commercial use prior to 1954. Consistently used as a 3-family house through the mid-1950s; most occupants had Italian surnames. Still in multi-family use.

GARAGE (by 1946): 2 stories, with dwelling unit on 2<sup>nd</sup> floor; side gable asphalt roof; brick; concrete foundation; 3 garage doors. Large shed dormer in north roof slope is vinyl sided, with two pairs of 1/1 windows; wood stairway on east side elevation leads to the apartment upstairs. One window and several doors are blocked up. One-story addition on west side, after 1964.

- 97 HOUSE and STORES (1910-1912): 2 stories; gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; concrete foundation. Stands at the NW corner of Pierce and Pleasant Streets, with entrances facing both streets; also known as 63 Pleasant. Originally two attached buildings, a 2-story dwelling on Pierce attached to a 1-story commercial building on Pleasant; commercial building was enlarged to 2 stories ca. 1925, and this no longer appears to be two separate buildings. East façade (facing Pierce) has 5 bays across the façade with an entrance between the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> bays; most of the 1<sup>st</sup> floor windows are either plate glass or sliders, indicating former commercial uses at both the north and south ends of the building. South façade (facing Pleasant) has 2 bays, with a storefront entrance and window at grade near the SE corner and a residential entrance raised up several steps. Non-storefront windows are all vinyl 1/1 replacement sash. House first appears on the 1912 map and in the 1916 directory as the home of Nicola Trebbisacci, a spinner; by 1920 mixed uses had been introduced, with Michele Algiero, a quarryman, living upstairs and Frank A. Toscano, a shoemaker, doing business on the ground floor. Store appears on the 1912 map as a 1-story barber shop; not listed in directories until 1925, with Antonio Antoch's barber shop and Angelina Tricario's home both occupying this address, indicating that the former commercial building had been enlarged for residential uses. Remained a mixed-use property through at least the mid-1950s; most residents and business proprietors had Italian surnames. Now in multi-family use.

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**PLEASANT STREET**

- 1 HOUSE (1906): 2-1/2 stories; hip asphalt roof; brick; stone foundation. Four bays across the south façade with an off-center entrance. One-story, full-width front porch appears intact. Segmental arch window and door openings; windows are wood 1/1 sash (two window openings on the west side elevation are closed down to accommodate smaller sash). Hip roofed front dormer has vinyl siding. Decorative brackets under eaves. East side elevation has a 1-story bay window and an enclosed 1-story porch (original). Two additions are at rear (north): a 1-story, wood-framed screen porch at the NW corner (by 1964), and a 2-story brick ell (after 1964). House stands on a raised lot at the corner of Pleasant and High Streets; stone retaining wall along front lot line, topped by vinyl picket fence; granite pillars mark the entrance to the driveway. First appears in the 1906 directory as a multi-family house with 6 residents: Margaret Carney, a widow, William J. Carney, a laborer, James DeWolf, a conductor, Amos E. Frazier, a machinist, and Thomas A. Murray, a clerk. Shown on the 1907 map. From 1910-1954, held from 2 to 8 residents, some with Italian surnames. Now appears to be a 1-family house.

GARAGE (by 1946): 1 story, hip asphalt roof, brick walls, 2 garage doors; similar in character to the house. One-story lean-to on west elevation.

- 3 ROGERS HOUSE (1896): 2-1/2 stories; side gable and hip asphalt roof; clapboards (1<sup>st</sup> floor) and wood shingles (upper floors); wood trim; stone foundation. Two bays across the south façade with an off-center entrance having a small stained glass window next to it. Two-story, full-width front porch appears intact. Decorative band of sawtooth shingles between 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> floors. Two-story bay window on east side elevation. Hip-roofed dormer on front roof slope, with a pair of horizontally proportioned 1/1 windows, appears to be a later alteration. Windows are wood single-light, single-hung sash with fixed transoms. First appears in the 1896 directory as the residence of Jabez C. Rogers, a ticket clerk at the train depot, Norman T. Rogers, a teamster, and Dwight H. Rogers, proprietor of Rogers Bros. Teamsters & Express; along with a boarder, C. Gilbert Tanner. Shown on the 1912 map. The Rogers family continued to live here through 1920. From 1925-1935 this was the residence of Samuel Nardone, whose masonry contracting business was located around the corner at 162 High St.; he shared the house with Mrs. Catherine Spellman, who lived here from 1930-1945. Now in 1-family use.

BARN (by 1912): 2 stories, side gable asphalt roof with cupola and gabled front dormer (hayloft), vertical board siding. Original horse stalls survive inside.

GARAGE (by 1912): 1 story, front gable asphalt roof, wood siding, 2 garage doors, NE rear corner is attached to west end of barn; originally an open wagon shed, enclosed by 1946.

- 5 ALBERT B. COLLINS HOUSE (by 1870): 2 stories plus mansard; asphalt roofing; aluminum siding and trim; stone foundation. Unusually deep setback (73-83 ft.). Three bays across the south façade with center

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entrance; a wide, deep entrance porch with flat roof and wrought iron posts is a later alteration. All windows are vinyl 1/1 replacement sash. Two-story addition at rear (north) has a wooden stairway on its east side elevation leading to an upper floor apartment; window there has been converted to a door. First appears on the 1870 map on a large lot owned by A. Collins; Albert B. Collins, a druggist, appears in the 1885 directory and lived here until about 1916; his widow Harriet remained in residence through 1925. Converted to multi-family use after Albert's death. One of 5 adjacent houses associated with various people named Collins (see also 9, 13, 15, and 17 Pleasant). First Italian-named resident was Harold T. Panciera, in 1950. Still in multi-family use.

9 JAMES M. COLLINS HOUSE (by 1888): 2-1/2 stories; front gable asphalt roof; wood shingles; wood trim; stone foundation. Side hall plan with 3 bays across the south façade; deep entrance porch appears relatively intact. Two-story bay window on east side elevation, behind which is an enclosed secondary entrance. Windows are mostly wood 1/1 sash, with metal awnings. First appears in the 1888 directory as the home of James M. Collins, an insurance agent; shown on the 1895 map. One of 5 adjacent houses associated with various people named Collins (see also 5, 13, 15, and 17 Pleasant) until 1910, after which the house was variously used as a 1-family and a multi-family residence. Aniello Matarese, an ice dealer, lived here from 1920-1940. Now in 1-family use.

GARAGE 1 (by 1921): 1 story, side gable asphalt roof, wood shingles, 1 garage door; stands at the head of the driveway.

GARAGE 2 (by 1946): 1 story, asphalt hip roof, wood shingles, 1 garage door; stands behind and some distance from the house.

GARAGE 3 (after 1964): 1 story, asphalt hip roof, brick, 2 garage doors; stands directly behind the house (NC).

13 ANDREWS-COLLINS HOUSE (by 1885): Italianate style; 2-1/2 stories; cross gable asphalt roof; clapboards; wood trim; stone foundation. Three bays across the south façade with center entrance (double front doors with arched glass lights). One-story, full-width front porch appears relatively intact. Two-story bay window on east side elevation. Pair of arched-top wood 1/1 windows in the front gable; other windows are wood 2/2 sash. First appears in the 1885 directory as a 2-family house, the residence of Cyril W. Andrews, a freight master at the train depot, and of Amos R. Collins, a physician who also had his medical office here, Edward C. Collins, machinist, and George E. Collins, clerk. One of 5 adjacent houses associated with various people named Collins (see also 5, 9, 15, and 17 Pleasant). Dr. Collins remained here through 1900 (Mrs. Amos R. Collins lived next door at 15 Pleasant in 1885-1888). From 1900-1935 Solomon

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Soloveitzik lived here and had a dry goods shop here; and from 1940-1954 Florence Soloveitzik, a music teacher, offered lessons here in her home. (No physical evidence of former commercial uses here.) Still in 1-family use.

GARAGE or SHED (by 1946): 1 story, asphalt hip roof, wood siding, largely obscured by vegetation.

- 14 HAZARD H. BURDICK HOUSE (1900): 2-1/2 stories; cross gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; stone foundation. L-shaped footprint; side hall plan with two doors on the right, set back from the north façade, and a large 1/1 window. One-story, full-width front porch has a pediment on its roof (a later alteration), wooden posts (not original) and no railings. A turret-like roof element at the front NW corner projects over a small recess on the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor, containing a 2/2 window with horizontal muntins. Small addition at 2<sup>nd</sup> floor, between front gable and turret roof, has its own hip roof that projects over the plane of the north façade. Most windows are vinyl 1/1 replacement sash. One-story addition with hip roof on west side elevation encloses a secondary entrance (built by 1912). First appears in the 1900 directory as the residence of Hazard H. Burdick, a painter and paper hanger (who had lived at 13 West St in 1890); he lived here through 1910. Thomas E. Brown, chief of police, lived here from 1916-1930, followed by Mrs. Mariette Brown until 1935 and again in 1954. From 1940-1950 Norton Brainerd and Joseph Sculco shared the house. Now in 2-family use.

GARAGE (by 1946): 1 story, shed asphalt roof, vertical board siding, 4 garage bays with wood and glass double doors.

- 14-1/2 BROWN-FERRIGNO HOUSE (ca. 1900, moved here 1940?): 2-1/2 stories; cross gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; stone foundation. Unusually deep setback (200 ft.); stands behind 14 Pleasant, on a separate lot. Originally a typical side hall plan house with 3 bays across the north façade; 2-story addition with shed roof at west side, not set back from the façade, includes a 4<sup>th</sup> bay. One-story, full-width front porch wraps around east side elevation; railings and bracketed posts appear intact; gazebo at NE corner of porch. Windows are vinyl 1/1 replacement sash; vinyl sliders and a vinyl octagonal window in front gable (both later alterations). Three small 1-story additions at rear (south). Much more similar to other late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century houses than to 1940s contemporaries in the district, but is first listed in the 1940 directory and shown on the 1946 map, so perhaps it was moved here from an unknown site. From 1940-1945 this was the residence of Edgar S. Brown and William L. Ferrigno; Brown remained here through 1954. Now a 2-family house.

GAZEBO (late 20<sup>th</sup> century): 1 story, wood frame (NC).

- 15 AMOS R. COLLINS HOUSE (by 1850): Greek Revival style; 2-1/2 stories; pedimented front gable asphalt roof; clapboards; wood trim; stone foundation. Side hall plan with 3 bays across the south façade. One of the

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best preserved houses in the district. Original trim includes corner pilasters, front door surround with sidelights and entablature. Windows are wood 6/6 sash, with a pair of 4/4 sash in the front gable. Small bay window on east side (later alteration); 2-story addition at rear. Appears on the 1850, 1855, and 1870 maps on land owned by A. Collins; listed in the 1885 and 1888 directories as the home of Mrs. Amos R. Collins (whose physician husband lived and had his medical office next door at 13 Pleasant) and Charles I. Collins, a clerk, and Lewis Burlingame, a boarder. Other Collinses continued to live here from 1906 through 1954. One of 5 adjacent houses associated with various people named Collins (see also 5, 9, 13, and 17 Pleasant); this is the oldest of that group. Still in 1-family use.

GARAGE (by 1912): 1 story, so obscured by vegetation that its other features and level of alteration could not be determined (NC).

- 16 READ HOUSE (by 1885): 2-1/2 stories; front gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding; wood and vinyl trim; stone foundation. Side hall plan with 3 bays across the north façade. Large gabled dormer on east roof slope. Small 1-story bay window on east side elevation and 2-story addition at rear (south), both in place by 1912; former 1-story porch at front NE corner was enclosed sometime after 1964 and now features three horizontally proportioned single-light windows. Original wood trim in front and east side gables, and at the ends of the eaves; original bracketed hood over front door. Windows are vinyl 1/1 replacement sash on 1<sup>st</sup> floor and wood 2/2 on upper floors. Occupied by various members of the Read family from 1885 through 1950, beginning with Mrs. Jason A. Read, a widow, and Sarah R. Read, who taught at the Pleasant Street School from 1888-1920 and lived in this house until 1950. After 1935, Sarah Read shared the house with non-family members, including Girard Nardone from 1945-1950 (he had previously lived at 164 High St.) Still in 2-family use.

SHED (after 1964): 1 story, gable asphalt roof, vertical board siding (NC).

- 17 CHARLES I. COLLINS HOUSE (1892): 1 to 2 stories; cross gable asphalt roof; wood shingles; wood trim; stone foundation. L-shaped footprint: 2-story section at west side with front gable roof includes a bay window on the 1<sup>st</sup> floor tucked under the overhanging 2<sup>nd</sup> floor level with a pair of windows; 1- to 2-story section at east side is set back several feet from the south façade and has a side gable roof and the front door under a small 1-story porch. Windows are vinyl 1/1 replacement sash, otherwise the house appears intact. First appears in the 1892 directory as the home of Charles I. Collins, a clerk (who had previously lived next door at 15 Pleasant); he lived here until at least 1900, followed by his widow Eva Collins from 1910-1916. One of 5 adjacent houses associated with various people named Collins (see also 5, 9, 13, and 15 Pleasant). From 1920 through 1954 the house was typically used as a 2-family, and all residents had Italian surnames, beginning with Angelo Altimano, a gardener, and Antonio Azzinora, a shoemaker. Still in 2-family use.

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OUTBUILDING (after 1964): Large, 1 story, shallow front gable asphalt roof, vertical board or T-111 siding, and five 4-light windows across its south elevation (facing Pleasant Street); a partially open lean-to is attached to the west side. Function unknown. (NC)

18 HOUSE (by 1885): 2-1/2 stories; cross gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; stone foundation. Side hall plan with 3 bays across the north façade. One-story, full-width front porch has wood posts (not original) and no railings. Two-story bay window on west side. Decorative vinyl fish-scale shingles in the peak of the front gable, recessed vinyl panels in bay window appear to replicate original wood elements. Windows are all vinyl 1/1 replacement sash. Similar to 20, 22, and 33 Pleasant Street. First appears in the 1885 directory with 7 residents, including 2 stonecutters, a clerk, a widow, a carpenter, and a machinist; variously used as a 2-family or 3-family house after that. Shown on the 1895 map. Among the long-term residents was Jonathan Church, a salesman, who lived here from 1900-1940; Antonio DeBlasi, a baker, lived here in 1916. Still in multi-family use.

SHED (by 1912): 1 story, hip asphalt roof, vertical board siding.

GARAGE (after 1964): 1 story, flat roof, concrete block, 2 garage doors (NC).

19 MRS. MARY A. COON HOUSE (by 1870): 2-1/2 stories; front gable asphalt roof; aluminum siding and trim; stone foundation. Side hall plan with 3 bays across the south façade. One-story, full-width front porch has aluminum siding in place of railings; posts have also been replaced. Stands at the NE corner of Pleasant and Dayton Streets; secondary entrance in a shallow recess on west side elevation (facing Dayton). Windows are mostly wood 6/6, with some wood 1/1 sash on the west elevation. First appears on the 1870 map on a lot owned by Mrs. Coon; first listed in the 1885 directory as the home of Mrs. Mary A. Coon and of Edgar Slocum, a painter. Mrs. Coon remained in residence through 1900. By 1916 this was the home of Cesare LaPietro and Bruno Parilli, both quarrymen; other residents with Italian surnames continued to live here through 1954. Still in 2-family use.

20 BELLAMY HOUSE (1894): 2-1/2 stories; cross gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; stone foundation. Side hall plan with 3 bays across the north façade. One-story, full-width, intact front porch; 2-story porch on east side is enclosed at the 1<sup>st</sup> floor level, but open (sleeping porch) at the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor. Two-story bay window on west side. All windows are vinyl 1/1 replacement sash. Similar to 18, 22, and 33 Pleasant Street. First appears in the 1894 directory (and on the 1895 map) as the home of Fred G. Bellamy, clerk, and George J. Bellamy, Jr., janitor at the Elm Street School. Variously used as a 2- and 3-family residence after 1896 through at least 1954; one long-term resident was stone cutter William Crockett, who lived here from 1906-1930. First Italian-named residents were Anthony Chiradio and Frank J. Parilla, in 1950. Now in 1-family use.

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SHED (after 1964): 1 story, shed asphalt roof, wood siding (NC).

22 ROCHE HOUSE (1904): 2-1/2 stories; cross gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; stone foundation. Side hall plan with 3 bays across the north façade. One-story, full-width front porch wraps around the east side elevation and retains its original bracketed posts and railings; enclosed sleeping porch above on the east side, 2<sup>nd</sup> floor, now has slider windows. Two-story bay window on west side, with large single-light fixed sash in the center window on the 1<sup>st</sup> floor. Other windows are mostly vinyl 1/1 replacement sash. Similar to 18, 20, and 33 Pleasant Street. First appears in the 1904 directory (and on the 1912 map) as the home of Mary Roche, widow of John, Minnie A. Roche, a teacher, and Thomas Roche, a clerk. Various people named Roche lived here through 1930. Converted to 2-family use in 1910, variously occupied by 2 or 3 families through at least 1954. First Italian-named resident was Joseph Guglielmello, in 1940. Now in 1-family use.

23 T. WAX HOUSE (by 1870): 1-1/2 stories; front gable asphalt roof; asbestos shingles; wood trim; stone foundation. Side hall plan with 3 bays across the south façade; front door has sidelights and heavy pilaster and entablature surround, indicating Greek Revival styling, but the entablature has a curved molding applied over the doorway, which is a later alteration. Windows are mostly wood 6/1 sash. Stands at the NW corner of Pleasant and Dayton Streets; 1-story addition at rear (north) includes a secondary entrance, and is visible from Dayton. First appears on the 1870 map on a lot owned by T. Wax. First listed in the 1888 directory as the home of William Niblock; his widow Esther shared the house with J. Alfred Johnston, a railroad conductor, in 1896, and Johnston lived here by himself in 1900. Samuel Allen, a laborer, lived here from 1916-1945, succeeded by his wife in 1950. Still in 1-family use.

SHED 1 (after 1964): 1 story, front gable asphalt roof, vertical board siding (NC).

SHED 2 (after 1964): 1 story, front gable asphalt roof, vinyl siding, prefabricated (NC).

24 J. WATSWORTH HOUSE (by 1870): 2-1/2 stories; front gable asphalt roof; aluminum siding; wood and aluminum trim; stone foundation. Side hall plan with 3 bays across the north facade. Original bracketed hood over front door; original gingerbread trim at roofline, including the gabled dormers at both east and west sides. Both gabled dormers have arched wood 2/2 sash and wood trim; the front gable has a wood Palladian window with 2/2 sash in the center, and wood trim; rear gable has a pair of double hung windows, one 4/4, the other 1/1. All other windows are vinyl 1/1 replacement sash with vinyl trim. Stands at the SE corner of Pleasant and West Streets: 2 story addition at rear (south) includes a secondary entrance, and is visible from West. First appears on the 1870 map on a lot owned by J. Watsworth; first appears in 1885 directory as the home of John Roche, a stonecutter, and George Whaley, a weaver. Roche died by 1896, but his widow Mary and daughter Minnie remained living here through 1900 (by 1904 they had moved next door, to 22 Pleasant).



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Variously had between 1 and 3 occupants through at least 1954; Joseph Piscatello lived here from 1945-1954. Still in 2-family use.

STONE WELL COVER (date unknown, likely mid-late 19th c.): located in west side yard, SW of the house.

- 25 RICCO FEDERICO HOUSE (1954): 1-1/2 stories; L-shaped footprint with gable asphalt roofs; vinyl siding and trim; concrete foundation. Three bays across the south façade with center entrance tucked under a front porch that stretches across 2/3 of the façade; the porch has simple wood posts and solid wood railings. Enclosed secondary entrance on the east side elevation. Windows are a mix of wood 1/1, 6/1, and 8/1 sash. Replaced an earlier house on this site, demolished around 1910; this address reappears in the 1954 directory as the home of Ricco Federico. Shown on the 1964 map. (Note the former Westerly-Norwich electric railway line ran just west of this property, from 1907 through the mid-1940s.) Still in 1-family use.
- 27 HOUSE (1987): 2 stories; side gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; concrete foundation. Four bays across the south façade, with two doors in the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> bays under a shallow shed roof. Windows are mostly vinyl 1/1. (Note the former Westerly-Norwich electric railway line ran just east of this property, from 1907 through the mid-1940s.) Built as a 2-family house; still in that use (NC).
- 28-32 SOCIETA CITTADINI CALABRO AMERICANI (CALABRESE CLUB) (1986-1987): 1 story; faux mansard asphalt roof; brick walls, trim, and foundation. Stands at the SW corner of Pleasant and West Streets, facing West; unusually deep setback (85 ft.) allows a large parking lot on the east side. Center entrance on east façade under a projecting canvas canopy; aluminum framed picture windows. Granite monument with 3 flagpoles in NE corner of lot, dedicated 1993 on the occasion of the Club's 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary. Originally founded in 1903 as the Italian Young Men's Club, the first known Italian social organization in Westerly; formally incorporated in 1918 as the Calabrese Society, with a specific mission to assist immigrants from the province of Calabria. In 1936 the club acquired the former Pleasant Street School, which had stood on this site since 1868, and used it for club meetings and gatherings of the local Democratic Committee and other groups, as well as numerous weddings and other social events. After the school building burned in May 1986 (no trace survives), it was replaced by the present building, which opened in January 1987. The Calabrese Club remains one of Westerly's most prominent social and cultural organizations; many members have served in local and statewide political office. (NC)
- 29 HOUSE (1987): 2 stories; front gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; concrete foundation. Side hall plan with 4 bays across the south façade. Vinyl 1/1 windows. Replaced an earlier, much larger 1-family house on this site, demolished in 1985. Built as, and remains, a 2-family house. (NC)

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31 ISAAC S. BRIGGS HOUSE (by 1870): 2 stories; hip asphalt roof; asbestos shingles; wood trim; stone foundation. Center hall plan with 3 bays across the south façade. Entrance porch retains original wood posts with decorative brackets; railings replaced. One-story bay window on south façade, to the right of the porch. Windows are vinyl 1/1 replacement sash. Two additions at rear (north): that closest to the house is 2 stories with a shed roof, the other is 1 story with shed roof. First appears on the 1870 map on a lot owned by I. Briggs; first listed in the 1885 directory as the home of Isaac S. Briggs, part owner of the Thompson & Briggs quarry, and Everett Barns, a clerk at the post office. Briggs lived here until his death in 1905, and his widow Hannah remained through 1910. Typically used as a 2-family house through the mid-1950s; however in 1920 it had 4 residents: Joanna Bowen, Berton Bramble, a spinner, Michele Priore, a stonemason, and Robert Priore, a stonemason. One long-term resident was Joseph Gardella (1940-1954). Still in 2-family use.

GARAGE (by 1912): 1 story, front gable asphalt roof, clapboards.

31-1/2 CHARLES H. BARBER HOUSE (by 1895): 2 stories; hip asphalt roof; clapboards; wood trim; stone foundation. Unusually deep setback (100 ft. behind 31 Pleasant; stands on a separate lot). Side hall plan with 3 bays across the south façade. One-story, full-width front porch has original posts with decorative brackets; railings have been replaced. Concrete block chimney added to west side elevation. Windows are vinyl 1/1 replacement sash on the 1<sup>st</sup> floor and wood 2/2 on the 2<sup>nd</sup>. Granite posts mark the east side property line. First appears on the 1895 map, and in the 1906 directory as the home of Charles H. Barber, a jeweler; later residents were Thomas W. Ahearn, polisher (1910-1916); Frank DePlacido, florist (1920), Guy Garofalo (1925), and Robert Priore (1930-1950), who moved here from 31 Pleasant. Still in 1-family use.

SHED (by 1907): Small, 1 story, gable asphalt roof, vertical board siding, double doors.

GARAGE (after 1964): 1 story, gable asphalt roof, vertical board siding (NC).

33 GREENWAY-STANTON HOUSE (1906): 2-1/2 stories; cross gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; stone foundation. Side hall plan with 2 bays across the south façade; the main entrance is set back at the west side, underneath the wrap-around front porch (1-story, full-width, original wood posts with decorative brackets, original railings. Front steps are made of cobblestones. Most windows are vinyl 1/1 replacement sash, except for two 2/2 wood sashes in the front gable. Two-story bay window on the east elevation. Similar to 18, 20, and 22 Pleasant Street. Replaced an earlier, 1-family house on this site. First appears in the 1906 directory as home to 6 members of the Greenway family (George R. and Robert A., both carpenters, Richard J., a stonemason, Richard J., Jr., a machinist, Charles E., a student and later golf club maker, and Miss Alecia, later a dressmaker), as well as Walter F. Stanton, a blacksmith. People named Greenway remained in residence through 1920. From 1925-1954, Francisco Felcetti lived in one of the dwelling units here (note other Felcettis lived at 33-1/2 Pleasant). Still in 2-family use.

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BARN, now GARAGE (by 1907): 2 stories, hip asphalt roof, asbestos shingles over clapboards or wood novelty siding, 2 garage doors, hayloft door in south elevation.

33-1/2 W. HITCHCOCK HOUSE (by 1870): 2 stories; side gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; stone foundation. Three bays across the south façade with off-center entrance. Unusually deep setback (100 ft.); stands behind 33 Pleasant, on a separate lot). One-story, full-width front porch has wrought iron posts and railings. Windows are wood 6/6 sash on the 1<sup>st</sup> floor and wood 3/1 on the 2<sup>nd</sup>; on the south façade, the upper floor windows butt up against the cornice. First shown on the 1870 map on a lot owned by W. Hitchcock; does not appear in directories until 1925, as the residence of Nicholas Dower, who moved here from 33 Pleasant. Frank T. Main lived here 1930-1935, followed by Dominic M. Felcetti from 1940 through at least 1954 (note other Felcettis lived at 33 Pleasant). Still in 1-family use.

34 HORACE SWAN HOUSE (by 1870): Second Empire style; 2 stories plus mansard; asphalt roofing; aluminum siding; wood and aluminum trim; stone foundation. Three bays across the north façade with center entrance. Original paired brackets and dentil work in cornice. Gabled dormers on all 4 sides of the mansard. One-story bay windows on both east and west side elevations; each has wood 1/1 windows, and paired brackets and dentil work in their cornices. Other windows are mostly wood 2/2 sash. One-story, full-width, curving, Colonial-Revival style front porch with cobblestone foundation, added by 1907. Two-story addition at rear (south), also built by 1907. First appears on the 1870 map on a lot owned by H. Swan; listed in the 1885 directory as the residence of Horace Swan, a carpenter. People named Swan lived here through 1900, occasionally sharing with another family. From 1906-1916 this was the residence of Philip H. Opie, who owned the Opie Department Store downtown and lived here with his four daughters, two of whom also worked in the store; the Opies shared the house with the Tetlow family in 1916. From 1920-1945 this was the home of Paul Giuliano, a carpenter, who usually shared with another family; multi-family use began in 1954. Still in multi-family use.

GARAGE (by 1964): 1 story, shed asphalt roof, concrete block, 2 garage doors (NC).

35 PERCY-PIERCE HOUSE (1898): 2-1/2 stories; cross gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; stone foundation. Side hall plan with 3 bays across the south façade. Two-story bay window on east side elevation; 2-story addition with shed roof at rear NE corner. Full-width front porch originally had 2 levels, but the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor deck has been removed, and posts and railings were also altered; the former 2<sup>nd</sup> floor porch door is now an odd-sized window. All windows are vinyl 1/1 replacement sash, except for wood 2/2 in the attic. Similar to 33 Pleasant, but much altered. First appears in the 1898 directory as the residence of Stephen Percy and Stephen Percy, Jr., both carpenters with their business office in this house as well, and Fred L. Pierce, a clerk. Stephen Percy remained here through 1906. Consistently occupied by 3 to 4 occupants since then; shared by

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Eleuterio Boff, foreman, Nicolo Corsetti, assistant foreman, John Garelon, weaver, and Frank Regina, spinner, in 1916. Still in multi-family use.

36 JAMES POTTER HOUSE (by 1885): Second Empire/Italianate style; 1 story plus mansard; asphalt roofing; asbestos shingles; wood trim; stone foundation. Three bays across the north façade with the front entrance in a projecting 2-story central tower. Dormers on all 4 sides of the mansard. One-story bay windows attached to both east and west side elevations. Original paired cornice brackets at the roofline and bay windows; original window and door trim. Most windows are wood 2/2 sash on the 1<sup>st</sup> floor (there are some vinyl casements on the west side, toward the rear), and metal or vinyl 1/1 replacement sash on the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor. One-story addition on east side elevation has a shed roof and 6/1 wood windows. Granite posts mark the locations of the driveway and front walkway. First appears in the 1885 directory as the home of James Potter, a letter carrier, who lived here through 1906; converted to 2-family use by 1900, although occasionally only occupied by 1 family over the next 55 years. From 1925-1940, Leonardo Brogno lived here, followed by Louis J. Trebissacci (1945-1950). Still in 2-family use.

36-1/2 F. MARRIOTT HOUSE (by 1870): 1-1/2 stories; front gable asphalt roof; aluminum siding and trim; stone foundation. Three bays across the north façade with enclosed, projecting center entrance (in place by 1907). Unusually deep setback (170 ft.); stands behind 36 Pleasant, on a separate lot. Windows are wood 2/2 sash. One-story, gable-roofed ell attached to rear SE corner, built by 1907. Another 1-story addition, with shed roof and secondary entrance, is tucked into the corner between the house and the ell on the east elevation; built after 1964. First appears on the 1870 map on a lot owned by F. Marriott (Marriott Avenue is just west of the house next door to this one, 38 Pleasant). First appears in the 1888 directory as the home of John D. O'Connor, a stonecutter. Occupied by John Quigno in 1930 and by Philip Cavoli in 1940-1950. Still in 1-family use.

37 SECOND ADVENT COLORED CHURCH, now PLEASANT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH (1874): 1-1/2 stories; front gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding; wood and vinyl trim; stone foundation. Three bays across the south façade, with the main entrance in a projecting 2-story tower featuring a wood-framed oculus window at the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor level; all other windows are Gothic style pointed arch 4/4 wood sash with wood trim. Lot slopes downhill sharply to the north, leaving the basement level exposed at the west side and rear; small enclosed basement entrance on west side elevation (after 1964). One-story ell to east, ca. 1965: set back from and perpendicular to the façade, with a side gable roof, concrete foundation, and pairs of vinyl 1/1 replacement windows; attached to its rear NE corner is a small enclosed handicap-accessible entrance accessed by a concrete ramp. Built for a congregation of 40 from Westerly's small African-American community, the church building was modeled after the Indian Meeting House on the Narragansett reservation in Charlestown, Rhode Island. First appears in the 1875 directory and on the 1895 map. Became affiliated with the Baptist denomination in 1934 and changed its name to the Pleasant Street Baptist Church. Interior was extensively

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remodeled in 1935-36 and again after a fire in 1964; the addition for a fellowship hall and other auxiliary functions was also built after that fire. Remains in ecclesiastical use and is the only church in the historic district.

- 38 ROSS-WATERS HOUSE (by 1885): Second Empire; 2 stories plus mansard; asphalt roofing; vinyl siding; wood and vinyl trim; stone foundation. Three bays across the north façade with center entrance under a small porch with bracketed wood posts. Gabled dormers on all 4 sides of the mansard have original wood trim. One-story bay windows on both east and west side elevations retain their original wood brackets at the cornices. Windows are vinyl 1/1 replacement sash; the long vertical proportions of the 1<sup>st</sup> floor window openings have been infilled with standard size sash. Two-story addition to south side of original house (by 1907) has shallow hip roof and 1-story sun porches on both its east and west sides; east porch has metal slider windows, while the west porch has wood 6/1 and 4/1 sash. Another 2-story addition with hip roof stands just south of the first addition (also by 1907). Prominently sited at the SE corner of Pleasant St. and Marriott Ave., on a raised lot with a granite retaining wall of varying height along the street edges of the lot. First appears in the 1885 directory as the home of Alexander Ross, a wool dealer, and John Waters, a bookkeeper. First shown on the 1895 map. From 1900 to at least 1954 this was the residence of the Bannon family, headed by Thomas J. Bannon, a pharmacist; the Bannons shared the house with Samuel Simons, an insurance agent, from 1900-1920, and after that occupied this as a 1-family house. Now in multi-family use.

SHED (late 20<sup>th</sup> c.): 1 story, gable asphalt roof, vinyl siding, prefabricated (NC).

- 39 P. BLIVEN HOUSE (by 1870): 1-1/2 stories; front gable asphalt roof; asbestos shingles; wood trim; stone and brick foundation. Side hall plan with 3 bays across the original south façade; applied wood trim around doorway with "Colonial" broken pediment above is a later alteration. One-story addition at west side (by 1946) is set flush with the façade but clearly later construction; it has a side gable roof and two more bays of windows. Small 1-story addition at rear NE corner. All windows are wood 2/1 sash. Stands on a steep escarpment so that the lot slopes downhill to the north and west, leaving the basement level exposed; the west side yard is a full story below street level. Stone retaining wall runs along the front lot line from the west side of the house toward 53 Pleasant. First appears on the 1870 map on a lot owned by P. Bliven; first listed in the 1896 directory as the home of Lincoln Champlin, a mason, Samuel Potter, a laborer, and Samuel Potter, Jr., a mason. Consistently used as a 2-family house since then; Angeline Servidio lived here 1925-1930, followed by Frank Servidio 1935-1950, who shared with Peter Servidio in 1935 and with Mrs. Josephine Luperico in 1945-1950. Still in 2-family use.

SHED 1 (by 1946): 1 story, metal shed roof, wood siding; in west side yard and can only be seen from above.

SHED 2 (by 1946): 1 story, metal shed roof, wood siding; in west side yard and can only be seen from above.

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- 40 BONVENUTO-TROVATO HOUSE (1920): 2-1/2 stories; hip asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; stone foundation. Original design of north façade has been altered: enclosed 1-story front porch is 5 bays across with a projecting center entrance; the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor level has 4 bays, one of which is an off-center door to the porch's roof deck, enclosed by a wrought iron railing. Hip roofed dormer on front roof slope has two windows. Two-story bay window on east side elevation. All windows are vinyl 1/1 replacement sash. Prominently sited at the SW corner of Pleasant St. and Marriott Ave. on a raised and terraced lot that slopes sharply down to the southwest along the curve of Pleasant St., with a stone retaining wall of varying height along the street edges of the lot. First appears in the 1920 directory as a 2-family house with four residents: Angelo Bonvenuto, tailor, Natale Bonvenuto, laborer (Bonvenuto is alternatively spelled "Benuemoto"), Antonio Trovato and Joseph Trovato, of Trovato Bros. merchant tailors on Canal St. Shown on the 1921 map. From 1925 through 1950, various Bonvenutos shared the house with Shelby C. Nicholas, who had a heating oil distribution business on nearby Industrial Drive. Still in 2-family use.
- GARAGE (after 1964): 1 story, hip asphalt roof, vinyl siding, 2 garage doors; lean-to shed on south side elevation, screened porch on north elevation (NC).
- 51 FRANK AND HUGH GALLAGHER HOUSE (1892): 2 stories; gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; stone foundation. House faces south toward Pleasant Street but has no access there, instead sharing a driveway with 86 and 86-1/2 Pierce Street (both of which stand on a separate lot from this house). Unusually deep setbacks (about 70 ft. from Pleasant, 140 ft. from Pierce). Original design of south façade has been altered: 1-story addition at front (by 1946) is 3 bays across with off-center entrance; the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor level has 1 off-center window. Another 1-story addition to west side elevation was built after 1964. Most windows are vinyl 1/1 replacement sash; two small horizontal windows underneath the west cornice feature one wood 3-light sash and one vinyl 1-light sash. First appears in the 1892 directory as the residence of Frank Gallagher, operative, and Hugh Gallagher, weaver. Converted to 2-family use about 1904, when Raffaello Depracido and Carmine Palumbo, both laborers, lived here. Returned to 1-family use as of 1916; Tommaso (later Thomas) Visiglio lived here 1916-1940, followed by Louis Salimeno in 1945-1954. Still in 1-family use.
- SHED (after 1964): 1 story, front gable asphalt roof; siding was being replaced in summer 2004 (NC).
- 53 MICHAEL J. KEEGAN HOUSE, later LAPERE'S HOME BAKERY (by 1888): 2-1/2 stories; front gable asphalt roof; stucco (not original); stone foundation. House faces north, away from Pleasant, and is tucked into a steep escarpment so that only its 2<sup>nd</sup> floor and attic levels are seen at street level. Side hall plan with 2 bays across the north façade; secondary entrance 2<sup>nd</sup> floor (street level) on south elevation is a later alteration. Gabled dormer on east roof slope. All windows are vinyl 1/1 replacement sash. Two attached garages on west side, both 1 story and both built by 1946: that closest to the house has 1 garage door, while the other has 3 garage doors and is several feet shorter; driveway is west of the larger garage. Cobblestone wall of varying

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height runs downhill along the street edge between the house and driveway. First appears in the 1888 directory as the home of Michael J. Keegan, a laborer. Occupancy increased dramatically in 1906, to five residents, all with Italian surnames. Changed to mixed use in 1925, as the home of Raphael LaPere and the location of LaPere's Home Bakery. The bakery remained in business here through 1945 (and perhaps expanded into one or both additions now used as garages), then relocated to another site in Westerly; daughter Rose (LaPere) Provenzano was well known as "The Pizza Lady" until she retired in 1981. Now in 1-family use.

55 MARGARET HIGGINS HOUSE (by 1888): 2-1/2 stories; side gable asphalt roof; aluminum siding and trim; stone foundation. Original design of south façade is obscured by 2-story enclosed front porch, which is 5 bays across and has a center entrance; the original 1-story open porch was altered after 1964. Large gabled dormer at front. All windows are vinyl 1/1 replacement sash. First appears in the 1888 directory as the home of Miss Margaret Higgins, and remained a 1-family house through at least 1900. (Shown on the 1895 map.) From 1910-1925 the house had anywhere from 1 to 4 residents, most with Italian surnames; from 1930 through at least 1954 the house was consistently used as a 3-family; long-term residents included Angelo Pucci (1930-1940), Armando Radicioni (1935-1954), and Samuel Selvidio (1945-1954). Still in multi-family use.

GARAGE (by 1946): 1 story, shed asphalt roof, vertical board siding, 2 garage bays.

57 MRS. JOSEPHINE SALIMENO GROCERY STORE (1921): 1 story; front gable asphalt roof; clapboards; wood shingles and vinyl siding; concrete foundation. Vinyl siding on the south façade, which has a slightly off-center entrance with large wood-framed picture window to the right of the door; a second storefront window may be covered over. Vinyl siding also on east side elevation; clapboards on west elevation; wood shingles at the rear (north). One wood 6/6 window on the west elevation. One-story addition at rear with shed roof. First appears on the 1921 map, and in the 1923 directory as Mrs. Josephine Salimeno's grocery store (she lived next door at 59 Pleasant). Vacant from 1930-1950; used as a liquor store in 1954, operated by Joseph Salimeno; more recently used as the Log Cabin Bar. Converted to 1-family residential use after 2002; former freestanding commercial signs still in place.

59 HOUSE (by 1888): 2-1/2 stories; cross gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; raised brick foundation. Four bays across the south façade with entrance in the 2<sup>nd</sup> bay. Entrance porch posts and railings altered. Most windows are wood 2/2; one small awning window at 2<sup>nd</sup> floor front is a later alteration. Wooden stairway added to rear (north) elevation leads to upper floor apartments; two windows there have been converted to doors. Stands at the NE corner of Pleasant and Pierce Streets. First appears in the 1888 directory as a multi-family house with 4 residents: Amy Kenyon, widow, Horace G. Peckham, Lucy Tefft, widow, and George A. Thomas, teamster. From 1906 through 1950 the number of residents ranged from 2 to

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5; the house was consistently occupied by people with Italian surnames, most frequently named Salimeno. Long-term residents included Antonio Salimeno (or "Salemano"), a bootblack (1920-1935), and James V. Salimeno (1935-1954), who operated a liquor store next door at 57 Pleasant in 1954. Still in multi-family use.

62-64 J. THOMPSON HOUSE and JOSEPH'S DRY GOODS STORE (by 1870): 2-1/2 stories; front gable asphalt roof; asbestos shingles and T-111 siding; wood trim; stone foundation. Probably originally a side hall plan house, with 3 bays across the north façade; 1<sup>st</sup> floor converted to commercial use about 1906. Storefront was later modified, and now features T-111 siding, two picture windows and an off-center entrance under a shallow shed roof, and a broad landing atop two steps, all clad in clay tile and nearly as wide as the façade. Another storefront window is found on the east side elevation, along with applied wood lettering for "Pucci's Carpets." Gabled dormers on the east and west roof slopes, each with a pair of windows. Storefront windows are wood framed; all others are vinyl 1/1 replacement sash. First appears on the 1870 map on a lot owned by J. Thompson; at that time this lot had a canal on the east and a brook on the west (both waterways filled in by 1921); the building now stands at the SW corner of Pleasant St. and Industrial Dr. First appears in the 1885 and 1888 directories as the home of Mrs. Nancy Hughes and Nancy Murphy, a widow. As of 1906 George Joseph operated a dry goods store in this building (later a meat market), and also lived here along with Solomon Joseph, a butcher. In 1920, 7 people lived here, including both Josephs and George and Salvatore Bookotoaub, fruit dealers; George operated a provisions business here from 1930-1935. (A barn behind the house, where a warehouse is now, served as a slaughterhouse in the 1930s.) From 1945-1954, Angelo Pucci operated a grocery store here and lived upstairs along with Edward F. Brennan. Still in mixed use.

WAREHOUSE (1972): 2 stories tall, flat roof, concrete block, no windows (NC).

63 (See 97 Pierce Street.)

65 MARTINI-SPEZZANO HOUSE (by 1912): 2-1/2 stories; front gable asphalt roof; aluminum and T-111 siding; aluminum shingles; wood and aluminum trim; foundation not visible. Side hall plan house with 2 bays across the south façade; storefront at ground floor contains a second, off-center entrance and two horizontally proportioned, wood, 1-light windows (likely not original). One-story, full-width front porch has had its posts replaced and railings removed. T-111 siding on 1<sup>st</sup> floor front. Most windows are wood 1/1 sash. Original ell at rear is 2-1/2 stories with gable roof. Small 1-story addition to west side elevation encloses a secondary entrance; wheelchair ramp leads to the door (built after 1964). First appears on the 1912 map as a residence and bicycle repair shop; and in the 1916 directory as the home of Joseph Martini, operator, Matteo Martini, grocer, and John Spezzano, machinist. Directories indicate various commercial uses here as of 1920, including a grocery store, a confectionery, and several variety stores; all proprietors and upstairs residents had Italian surnames for the next three decades, including Edmund Restelli, who lived here from 1935-1954 and



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operated a variety store for most of that time. (Note that other Restellis lived next door at 67 Pleasant.) Shares a lot with 65-rear Pleasant. Presently in 2-family use.

[65-rear] JOHNNY'S TV REPAIR (after 1964): 1 story; hip asphalt roof; aluminum shingles and trim; concrete foundation. Unusually deep setback (73 ft.); shares a lot with 65 Pleasant. South façade has off-center entrance, large wood-framed picture window to right of door, three wood 2/2 windows with horizontal muntins to left of door (two paired, one alone directly adjacent to the door). Presently vacant. (NC)

67 BIBILIA-CASTINO HOUSE (1910): 2-1/2 stories; front gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; stone foundation. Stands very close to 69 Pleasant next door. Originally a side-hall plan house with two bays across the south façade; now altered, with two side-by-side entrances and two slider or casement windows. Original 2-story, full-width front porch has also been altered: the 1<sup>st</sup> floor level was extended to wrap around the east side by 1921, and sometime after 1964 the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor level was enclosed and likewise extended along the entire east side; remaining 1<sup>st</sup> floor posts were replaced, and vinyl siding either covered or replaced railings. Windows are a mix of vinyl 1/1 and wood 2/2 sash. First appears in the 1910 directory as the home of Antonio Bibilia (also "Scibilia"), a shoemaker, and Raffaello Castino, a farmer. Occupied by 6 residents in 1916, five of whom were named Serbidio; returned to 2-family use as of 1930. Long-term residents included Edmund Restelli (1945-1954). Note that other Restellis lived next door at 65 Pleasant. Still in 2-family use.

68-70 WESTERLY WOOLEN COMPANY MILL HOUSE (by 1870): 2 stories; side gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; stone foundation. Double house, with 6 bays across the north façade and two center entrances under a projecting piece of trim now covered with vinyl. Windows are vinyl 3/3 replacement sash on the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor front and vinyl 6/6 elsewhere. Low cobblestone wall stands on the east side lot line. Nearly identical to 72-74 Pleasant Street, next door. First appears on the 1870 map on a double lot owned by Babcock & Moss, proprietors of the Westerly Woolen Company mill on Canal St. (that lot also contained 72-74 Pleasant, now on a separate lot). First listed in the 1888 directory, with Alexander Tamboe, a laborer, living at #68 and Patrick H. O'Brien, a hairdresser, living at #70. Consistently in 2-family use; Peter Piscatelli lived at #68 from 1940-1954, and Mrs. Annie Piscatelli at #70 from 1945-1954; other Piscatellis lived next door at 72-74 Pleasant. Still in 2-family use.

OUTBUILDING (after 1964): 1 story, side gable asphalt roof, vinyl siding; vinyl 6/6 window and steel pedestrian door in north elevation; function unknown (NC).

69 JOHN CATALDO HOUSE and MACARONI FACTORY (1920): 2-1/2 stories; hip asphalt roof; aluminum siding and trim; stone foundation. Stands very close to 67 Pleasant next door; sited at the NE corner of Pleasant and Geranium Lane. Original design of south façade appears altered: 1<sup>st</sup> floor has four entrances (two in the middle, one at each end) and two pairs of windows; the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor has two pairs of windows that do

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not quite align with the windows below. One-story, full-width front porch; posts and railings have been replaced. Hip-roofed dormer in front roof slope has a pair of windows. Windows are a mix of wood and vinyl 1/1 replacement sash. Secondary entrance with porch on west side (facing Geranium Lane). Wooden stairway added at rear (north) leads to upper floor apartment; a window there has been converted to a door. Replaced an earlier commercial building (furniture store) on this site. Shown on the 1921 map as a mixed use building with grocery store and macaroni factory; the 1920 directory lists John Cataldo, macaroni manufacturer, with both his residence and business here; 2-family occupancy was indicated as of 1925. (Cataldo later moved both the macaroni factory and his residence to 63 and 65 Canal Street.) Mixed uses continued through at least 1954, during which time residents predominantly had Italian surnames; later businesses here included a grocery store, real estate office, and a roofing company. Now in multi-family use.

GARAGE (by 1912): 1 story, front gable asphalt roof, vinyl siding; faces Geranium Lane.

71 HOUSE (1974): Ranch style; 1 story; side gable asphalt roof; aluminum siding and trim; concrete foundation. Four bays across the south façade, with two pairs of wood casement windows, an off-center front door, and pair of wood 1/1 sash. Other windows are wood 1/1. Metal ramp along east side elevation leads to deck at rear (north). Located at the NW corner of Pleasant and Geranium Lane. Replaced an earlier mixed-use building on this site, seen on historic maps from 1907 through 1964; a fish market also once stood between 71 and 75 Pleasant. Still in 1-family use. (NC)

72-74 WESTERLY WOOLEN COMPANY MILL HOUSE (by 1870): 2 stories; side gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; stone foundation. Double house, with 6 bays across the north façade and two center entrances under a projecting piece of trim now covered with vinyl. Windows are wood 3/3 on the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor front and vinyl 6/6 replacement sash elsewhere. Nearly identical to 68-70 Pleasant, next door. First appears on the 1870 map on a double lot owned by Babcock & Moss, proprietors of the Westerly Woolen Company mill on Canal St. (that lot also contained 68-70 Pleasant, now on a separate lot). First listed in the 1888 directory with Peter St. Onge, overseer dresser, living at #72 and Eliza Thorpe, a widow, at #74. Consistently in 2-family use. From 1916 onwards, most residents had Italian surnames; of note are Frank Piscatelli, who lived at #72 (1930-1940) and Anthony Piscatelli at #74 (1950-1954); note that other Piscatellis lived next door at 68-70 Pleasant. Still in 2-family use.

GARAGE (after 1964): 1 story, front gable asphalt roof, vinyl siding, 3 garage doors, attached carport on east side; stands behind and between 68-70 and 72-74 Pleasant, and may be shared by both houses (NC)

75 BAIRD-GREEN HOUSE (by 1888): 2-1/2 stories; front gable asphalt roof; aluminum siding and trim; stone foundation. Side hall plan with 3 bays across the south façade; pedimented gable, heavy pilaster and entablature door surround, and corner pilasters are all articulated in aluminum trim, indicating that original

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Greek Revival elements may survive underneath (if so, this house may have been moved here after publication of the 1870 map). Windows are wood 1/1 sash (not original). Secondary entrance with porch on east side elevation is a later alteration. Granite posts flank the entrance to the front walkway. First appears in the 1888 directory as the home of William Baird and Caleb Green, Jr., both laborers. Occupied by various members of the Toscano (also "Tuscano") family from 1906 through at least 1954, beginning with Luigi Toscano, a bootblack, who lived here until 1920; Thomas Toscano lived here 1930-1954, sharing with Joseph P. Lazzaro. (Note that other Toscanos lived next door at 77 Pleasant.) Still in 2-family use.

76 HOUSE (1907): 2 stories; cross gable asphalt roof; aluminum siding and trim; stone foundation. T-shaped footprint, with the long leg of the "T" being an ell on the west side; crossbar of the "T" exhibits a side hall plan with 3 bays across the north façade. One-story, full-width, screened front porch has original railings (of unusually decorative design) and original posts with brackets. Most windows are wood 1/1, but some casements are found on the 1<sup>st</sup> floor, north and west elevations of the ell. First appears on the 1907 map, and in the 1910 directory as a multi-family house, in which lived James Castiglione, a quarryman, Frank Manno, a laborer, and Jerry Scalco, a farmer. Used as a 2-family residence from 1920 through 1954; one unit occupied by George Montalto from 1925-1954. Still in 2-family use.

GARAGE (after 1964): 1 story, side gable asphalt roof, vertical board siding, 3 garage bays; shared with 78 Pleasant next door (NC)

77 TOSCANO HOUSE (1916): 3 stories; front gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; stone foundation. Side hall plan with 2 bays across the south façade. Entrance porch sheltering the front door originally extended across the full width of the façade (altered after 1964, including replacement of posts and railings). The rear (north) half of the house is set back on both east and west sides; two secondary entrances are tucked into that recess on the east side, beneath a large gable at the roofline. Windows are a mix of wood 2/2 and vinyl 1/1 replacement sash. Replaced an earlier 1-family house on this site. This footprint first shown on the 1921 map, but multi-family use is first noted in the 1916 directory, which lists 6 Italians living here, three of whom were named Toscano; Frank A. Toscano, a bartender and later a shoemaker, lived here from 1916 through at least 1954. (Note other Toscanos lived next door at 75 Pleasant.) Most residents through 1954 had Italian surnames. Still in multi-family use.

78 HOUSE (1916): 2 stories; hip asphalt roof; aluminum siding and trim; stone foundation. Six bays across the north façade with slightly off-center entrance. One-story, full-width front porch projects forward at the main entrance; railings both on its deck and on its roof are gone, but a 2<sup>nd</sup> floor porch door survives. Unusual eyebrow dormer on front roof slope. Aluminum siding appears to articulate corner boards or pilasters at both front corners; original trim may survive underneath. Windows are a mix of wood and vinyl 1/1 sash. Two additions at rear, one 1 story and the other 2 stories (not visible from the street). Replaced an earlier building

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in 1916, when occupancy jumped from 1 resident to 8, all Italians, including Cosimo Montalto, who lived here through at least 1954; present footprint appears on 1921 map. After 1925, occupancy declined to 3 or 4 residents, including several other Montaltos through 1930. Still in multi-family use.

GARAGE: See 76 Pleasant Street.

- 80 A. BURDICK HOUSE (ca. 1855): 2 stories; hip and gable asphalt roofs; aluminum siding and trim; stone foundation. L-shaped footprint: original hip-roofed front block has a side hall plan with 3 bays across the north façade; front door surround has sidelights, pilasters, and entablature and may indicate that the house was originally Greek Revival. Gable-roofed ell attached to rear SW corner of the house by 1870 is 2 bays wide; 1-story porch on its north facade and a small 1-story addition on its west side elevation were both added by 1907. Secondary entrance is tucked under the ell's porch, which has had its railings replaced or covered with aluminum siding. Windows are a mix of wood 6/6 and vinyl 1/1 replacement sash. Small 1-story addition at rear (south) is out of view from the street. First appears on the 1855 map on a lot owned by A. Burdick; the 1870 map shows the present L-shaped footprint, on a lot owned by E. Burdick. First listed in the 1888 directory as the home of the McAvoy family: Joseph P., clerk, Peter R., laborer, and William F., operative. In 1916-1920, two Italian families shared this house: the Felicetes (also "Felicettis") and Galuccis (also "Galluscio"), most of them quarrymen, laborers, and operatives. Tomasso Galucci lived here through 1935, followed by Domenico Galluscio from 1940-1954. Still in 2-family use.

GARAGE (by 1921): 1 story, gable asphalt roof, vertical board siding.

- 81 LUIGI MARMARO HOUSE (ca. 1907): Bungalow; 1-1/2 stories; hip asphalt roof; wood shingles; wood trim; cobblestone foundation. Five bays across the south façade with slightly off-center entrance set under a full-width front porch, which retains its original posts; railings were replaced. Hip-roofed dormers at front and east side, each with a pair of windows. Windows are all wood 6/1 sash and appear original. Cobblestone wall stands on the front property line. Replaced an earlier house on this site; current footprint appears on the 1907 map. Listed in the 1916 directory as the home of Luigi Marmaro, a laborer; and in 1925 as the home of Luigi Velente. Commercial uses indicated in the 1930s and 1940s (meat market, restaurant, liquor store), all operated by proprietors with Italian surnames; these occupied several outbuildings shown on the 1946 map, no longer extant. Still in 1-family use.

GARAGE (by 1964): 1 story, side gable asphalt roof, concrete block, 2 garage doors (NC).

WORKSHOP (after 1964): 1 story, flat roof, wood shingles (NC).

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82 WESTERLY WOOLEN COMPANY HOUSE (by 1870): 2-1/2 stories; front gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; stone foundation. Side hall plan with 3 bays across the north façade. Remnants of pilaster capitals at front cornice returns may indicate that this was originally a Greek Revival style house, but there is little other historic trim in evidence. All windows are vinyl 1/1 replacement sash. Two-story, hip-roofed addition at rear (south) is out of view from the street. Shares a driveway with 84 Pleasant next door. First appears on the 1870 map on a lot owned by Babcock & Moss, proprietors of the Westerly Woolen Company mill on Canal St. First listed in the 1888 directory as the home of John W. McLaren, a loomfixer, and Owen O'Reilly, a designer. By 1910, Giuseppe Panilla, a laborer, lived here; and in 1916, Alfonso Acotin, who also apparently operated a saloon in the building. From 1930 through at least 1954 various members of the Lupica family lived in one unit here. Still in 2-family use.

GARAGE (after 1964): 1 story, hip asphalt roof, wood shingles, 2 garage doors; 1-story addition to its north side has shed roof, wood shingles, and 1 garage door (NC).

83 FRANCISCO BRUNO HOUSE and STORE (ca. 1894-1907): 2 stories; front gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; stone and brick foundation. Unusually narrow, with the south façade tucked under a pedimented gable over the 2-story front porch; 3 bays across the façade: 2 doors and 1 window on the 1<sup>st</sup> floor, 1 door and 1 window on the 2<sup>nd</sup>. Originally a 1-story store with front porch; building and porch heights both enlarged by 1912. Porch appears relatively intact since enlargement. Foundation is stone at front and brick at sides/rear. All windows are vinyl 1/1 replacement sash; a small, horizontally proportioned single-light window is in the front gable. Two-story ell at rear (north) has gable roof (shown on 1907 map). Partially enclosed wooden stairway added to east elevation near rear NE corner, leads to secondary entrance at 2<sup>nd</sup> floor (window modified to a door). Cobblestone wall stands along front property line. This address appears in directories from 1894-1900 as a 1 family and then a multi-family residence; the footprint does not appear on maps until 1907. Mixed uses are first indicated as of the 1906 directory, when Francisco Bruno lived and operated a variety store here; he shared living quarters with Raphael Costanzo and Luigi Viletti (later "Valente"), both laborers. Multi-family residential and commercial uses persisted through at least 1954; long term residents included Ricco Bruno from 1916-1954 and Francisco and Giacomo Coschignano (also "Consignano") from 1930-1954; successive businesses during that period included a liquor store operated by Frank Bruno and several grocery stores operated by Ricco Bruno. Now in 2-family use.

GARAGE (by 1921): 1 story, hip asphalt roof, wood shingles, 2 garage doors; stands very close to west side of house.

84 CHARLES GENTILE HOUSE (1921): 2 stories; very shallow front gable asphalt roof; clapboards (1<sup>st</sup> floor) and wood shingles (2<sup>nd</sup> floor); wood trim; stone foundation. The roof profile is unusual: nearly flat, with an off-center peak to the gable. Four bays across the north facade with 2 doors alternating with 2 windows; the

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same configuration is found on the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor. Two-story, full-width front porch appears intact since added to the building (by 1946). A band of fish-scale wood shingles is seen between 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> floors. Windows are a mix of wood 6/1 and 8/1 sash. Secondary entrance on east side elevation, with metal canopy. Shares a driveway with 82 Pleasant next door. First shown on the 1921 map and listed in the 1925 directory as the home of Charles Gentile. In 1930 Edward Liotta and Arthur Matthews lived here; Liotta remained through 1940, later sharing the house with Anthony Ferrara, who stayed through 1954. The Napoli Restaurant was located here from 1935-1940 (no physical evidence of commercial use), then returned to 2-family use, which persists today.

GARAGE (by 1946): 2 stories, with dwelling unit on the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor; side gable asphalt roof, concrete block (1<sup>st</sup> floor) and wood shingles (2<sup>nd</sup> floor), 2 garage doors in east side elevation. Wooden stairway on east side leads up to 2<sup>nd</sup> floor apartment (presently vacant).

**POND STREET**

2 CERANZIO-IACONETTA HOUSE (1925): 2-1/2 stories; hip asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; stone foundation. Double house, with three bays across the east façade; two side-by-side central entrances under a small porch with a pedimented gable roof and wrought iron posts (apparently added after 1964). Hip roofed front dormer has a pair of windows. All windows are wood, 1/1 sash on the 1<sup>st</sup> floor and 6/1 on the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor and in the dormer. Replaced an earlier 1-family house on this site; present footprint first appears on the 1946 map, but directories indicate a change in use to 2-family as of 1925, when Salvatore Ceranzio (also “CherENZA”) and Salvatore Iaconetta lived here. Salvatore Ceranzio (who moved here from 3 Pond, across the street) lived here through at least 1954. Still in 2-family use.

GARAGE (by 1946): 1 story, hip asphalt roof, vinyl siding; appears to have been designed to match the house.

3 HOUSE (1906): 2-1/2 stories; cross gable asphalt roof; stucco; stone foundation. Side hall plan with 3 bays across the west façade. Stucco wall surfaces are not original; no historic trim survives. One-story, full-width front porch is relatively intact. Windows are all vinyl 1/1 replacement sash. Two-story addition at rear (east). First appears on the 1907 map, and in the 1906 directory as a multi-family house occupied by Emma Henry, a widow; Joseph Oury, a barber, and Jerusha Watson, a widow. By 1916, 4 men with Italian surnames lived here, and in 1920, 3 others (including Salvatore Ceranzio, who later moved across the street to 2 Pond). After 1925 this was a 2-family house, with one unit occupied by Raffaello Sposato from 1925-1950 and Nancy Sposato in 1954. This is one of 9 houses on Pond St. associated with various people named Sposato (see also 6, 8, 12, 14, 19, 20, 22, and 28 Pond). Still in 2-family use.

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- 4 CLARK-IAICONETTA HOUSE (1940): 2-1/2 stories; gambrel asphalt roof; stucco (1<sup>st</sup> floor) and vinyl siding (upper floors); wood and vinyl trim; stone foundation. Three bays across the east façade with center entrance. One-story, full-width front porch has stuccoed posts and stuccoed walls instead of railings; likely all stucco is a later alteration. Sizeable shed dormers on north and south roof slopes are original; each has a small gabled dormer on top of it (a later alteration). Windows are wood 6/1 sash on the 1<sup>st</sup> floor and in the attic, wood 1/1 sash on the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor. A small, square, multi-light stained glass window on the north side elevation illuminates an interior stairway; two similar windows on the south elevation near the rear of the house likely illuminate a back stairway. First appears on the 1946 map, and in the 1940 directory as a multi-family house occupied by Jeanette W. Clark, George M. Dortch, and Salvatore Iaconetta (who had previously lived next door at 2 Pond); Clark and Iaconetta both remained here through at least 1954. Now in 2-family use.
- 5 HOUSE (1910): 3 stories; hip asphalt roof; stucco and vinyl siding; vinyl trim; stone foundation. Stucco is not original wall surface; vinyl siding on rear (east) elevation. Six bays across the west façade, with two center entrances. Two-story, full width front porch has original posts, but its railings were replaced or covered with vinyl siding. Windows are vinyl 1/1 replacement sash. One of 4 tenement houses built around the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, built to accommodate a burgeoning influx of Italian immigrants (see also 44, 48, and 53 Pierce St.). First appears on the 1907 map, and in the 1910 directory with 5 residents, all with Italian surnames. From 1916-1920 the house had 8 residents, mostly Italian laborers or mill operatives; after 1925, average occupancy decreased to 5. Long-term residents included Francisco Turano (1920-1954), Federico Gencarelle (1916-1930), Biaggio Gencarelle (also "Gencarelli") in 1920 and again from 1940-1954, and Pasquale Esposito (1930-1954). Still in multi-family use.
- GARAGE (after 1964): 1 story, side gable asphalt roof, concrete block, 3 garage doors (NC).
- 6 SAMUEL ALEXANDER HOUSE (1900): 2-1/2 stories; cross gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; stone foundation. Three bays across the east façade; a 1-story, full-width enclosed front porch (added by 1921, enclosed sometime after 1964) obscures the location of the original front door, but likely this house follows a side-hall plan. Present main entrance is in the south end of the enclosed porch. Windows are vinyl 1/1 replacement sash. Wooden stairway added to south side elevation provides access to 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> floor apartments; 3 windows have been converted to doors. One-story addition at rear (west). First appears in the 1900 directory as the home of Samuel Alexander, a driller. Shown on the 1907 map. Converted to multi-family use by 1916, with 6 residents, among them Carmine Sposato, Francesco Sposato, and Santo Sposato, all laborers; other family members remained living here through at least 1954. This is one of 9 houses on Pond St. associated with various people named Sposato (see also 3, 8, 12, 14, 19, 20, 22, and 28 Pond). Still in multi-family use.

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- 7 HOUSE (1906): 1-1/2 stories; saltbox asphalt roof; aluminum siding and trim; concrete foundation. Very small, oriented perpendicular to the street; center entrance and no windows in north façade, three windows (two paired) on the west side elevation 1<sup>st</sup> floor and 1 window on the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor, centered under the peak of the roof. All windows are vinyl 1/1 replacement sash. First appears in the 1906 directory as the home of John Aho, a paving cutter, Matti Ego, a paving cutter, and Francesco Magliarello, a laborer; shown on the 1907 map. Converted to 1-family use as of 1916, when Sarah Carpenter, a widow, lived here. Shares a lot with 9 Pond. Still in 1-family use.
- 8 SPOSATO HOUSE (1920): 2-1/2 stories; hip asphalt roof; wood shingles; wood trim; stone foundation. Side hall plan with 3 bays across the east façade; 1<sup>st</sup> floor was altered with introduction of a second entrance in the center and a small wood-framed picture window to its right, perhaps indicative of former commercial use. Other windows are a mix of wood and aluminum, 1/1 and 2/2 sash. One-story front porch shelters both doorways, extending across approximately half the façade; bracketed wood posts, no railings. Hip-roofed dormer in front roof slope. Secondary entrance on the south side elevation. First appears in 1920 directory as a 2-family house, the residence of Angelo Sposato, a quarryman, Antonio Sposato, Carmino Sposato, and Francesco Sposato, all laborers. Francesco (later Frank) remained here through 1940. This is one of 9 houses on Pond St. associated with various people named Sposato (see also 3, 6, 12, 14, 19, 20, 22, and 28 Pond). In 1945-1950, James Masucci was listed as both living and operating a grocery store here. Still in 2-family use.
- 9 HOUSE (1904): 2-1/2 stories; cross gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; stone foundation. Side hall plan with 3 bays across the west façade. One-story, full-width front porch; vinyl siding has replaced or covered original railings. Windows are vinyl 1/1 replacement sash. Wooden stairway added to south elevation provides access to 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> floor apartments; two windows have been converted to doors. Small 1-story addition on south elevation, under stairs. First appears in the 1904 directory (and on the 1907 map) as a multi-family residence occupied by 4 Italian laborers, including Alfonso and Francesco Quattromani; in 1906 they were joined by 4 other Italian laborers. Alfonso Quattromani remained in residence through 1925; other Quattromanis lived here until at least 1954; one of them, George L. Quattromani, also had a trucking business at this address, 1945-1954 (no physical evidence of commercial use). After 1925, consistently used as a 2-family house; still in 2-family use. Shares a lot with 7 Pond.
- 10 HOUSE (1916): 2 stories; hip asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; stone foundation. Three bays across the east façade with center entrance. One-story, full-width front porch has had its posts replaced, and vinyl siding in place of or covering original railings. Windows are vinyl 1/1 replacement sash. Wooden stairway added to south elevation provides access to 2<sup>nd</sup> floor apartment; a window has been converted to a door. Enclosed secondary entrance on south side elevation. Two-story addition at rear (west). First appears in the 1916 directory as a multi-family residence occupied by 2 quarrymen and 3 operatives, all with Italian surnames;



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shown on the 1921 map. After 1920, consistently used as a 2-family house; one long-term resident was Mrs. Filomena Durandi, who lived here from 1925 through at least 1954. Still in 2-family use.

11 HOUSE (1916): 2 stories; hip asphalt roof; asbestos shingles; wood trim; stone foundation. Side hall plan with 3 bays across the west façade. One-story, full-width front porch has had its railings replaced. Windows are wood 2/2 sash. Wooden stairway added to south elevation provides access to 2<sup>nd</sup> floor apartment; a window has been converted to a door. Low cobblestone wall stands on the front lot line. Replaced an earlier 1-family house on this site: first appears in the 1916 directory as a multi-family residence occupied by four laborers and one operative, all with Italian surnames; shown on the 1921 map. After 1930, consistently used as a 2-family house; one long term resident was Joseph Terranova, who lived here from 1940 through at least 1954. Still in 2-family use.

12 CYRUS WATSON HOUSE (1900): 2 stories; front gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding; wood and aluminum trim; stone foundation. Three bays across the east façade with slightly off-center entrance; 2<sup>nd</sup> floor has a single, centered tripartite window with fan-shaped wood trim over it. All other trim is aluminum. One-story, full width front porch (originally an entrance porch, extended after 1964) has had its posts and railings replaced; wrought iron railing on top of porch roof. Windows at 1<sup>st</sup> floor front are wood 6/1 sash; others are vinyl 1/1 replacement sash, except for a small, wood, multi-light stained glass window on the south elevation, illuminating an interior stair hall. Large shed dormers on north and south roof slopes. Enclosed secondary entrance on south elevation. Two-story addition at rear. Low stone wall along front property line. First appears in the 1900 directory as the residence of Cyrus Watson, a stonecutter; first shown on the 1921 map. Converted to multi-family use by 1925, as the home of Angelo Sposato, Joseph Feranova, and Ercole Marino. Reverted to 1-family use as of 1930; James Sposato lived here through 1945, followed by Joseph Sposato in 1950 and James A. Sposato in 1954. This is one of 9 houses on Pond St. associated with various people named Sposato (see also 3, 6, 8, 14, 19, 20, 22, and 28 Pond). Still in 1-family use, and still occupied by Sposatos in 2004.

GARAGE (ca. 1946): 1 story, hip asphalt roof, granite blocks, 2 garage doors. One of two stone garages in the district (see also 9-1/2 Pierce St.)

13 JOHN NOKA HOUSE (by 1888): 2-1/2 stories; side gable asphalt roof; asbestos shingles; wood trim; stone foundation. Five bays across the west façade with off-center entrance; front door has sidelights and entablature. Sharply pitched gabled dormer in center of front roof slope. Windows are vinyl 1/1 sash. Wooden stairway and deck added at rear SE corner leads to a 2<sup>nd</sup> floor apartment; window on east elevation has been converted to a door. Small addition at rear (east). First appears in the 1888 directory as the home of John Noka, a stonemason; he continued to live here through 1906, but the house was converted to 2-family use as of 1896 (with an occasional third resident during Noka's occupancy). From 1910-1935, Charles

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Dortch, a laborer, and Simon Hert, a driller, shared the house. From 1945-1954, Pasquale Gingerelli (also "Gencarella") lived here, sharing with Natale Gencarella in 1950-1954. Still in 2-family use. Shares a lot with 15 Pond.

- 14 HOUSE (1906): 2-1/2 stories; cross gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; concrete foundation. Side hall plan with 3 bays across the east façade. Two-story, full-width front porch, now enclosed at the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor (done after 1964), has vinyl siding in place of, or covering, original railings; posts also replaced. Windows are mostly wood 2/2 sash, with aluminum 1/1 in the enclosed porch. Wooden stairway added to the south elevation leads to a 2<sup>nd</sup> floor apartment; a window there has been converted to a door. Low stone wall on front property line. First appears in the 1906 directory as a multi-family house occupied by Fred D. Champlin, a mason, Harrison A. Fry, a laborer, Irving C. Helme, a laborer, and Irving Helme, a driver; shown on the 1921 map. In 1916-1920 six people lived here, including James Sposato, a laborer, who shared the house with five Nardones in 1916 and three Marinos in 1920. (Note other Nardones lived next door at 16 Pond, and later at 158, 164, 166, and 168 High St.) Angelo Sposato lived here 1930-1954, along with a series of others. This is one of 9 houses on Pond St. associated with various people named Sposato (see also 3, 6, 8, 12, 19, 20, 22, and 28 Pond). Still in multi-family use.
  
- 15 JOE'S TV SERVICE (1971): 1 story; front gable asphalt roof; stucco and T-111 siding; concrete foundation. Three bays across the west façade, with center entrance flanked by two plate glass storefront windows; four bays of horizontal, single-light sash are set just under the cornice on both north and south side elevations. T-111 siding is in front gable only. Shares a lot with 13 Pond. Listed in the 1971 directory as the location of Joe's TV Service. Presently vacant. (NC)
  
- 15-rear HOUSE (ca. 1989-1995): 2 stories; front gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; concrete foundation. Unusually deep setback (148 ft.); stands behind 15 Pond on a separate lot. Two bays across west façade; main entrance is in a 1-story ell on the north side. Windows are all vinyl, in varying configurations. Assessor's plat card gives a date of 1989, but first listed in the 1995 directory as a 2-family house, with 1 resident in unit 15A and 3 in unit 15B. Still in 2-family use. (NC)
  
- 16 NARDONE HOUSE (1904): 2 stories; front gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; concrete foundation. Side hall plan with 2 bays across the east façade; 1-story bay window at front, 1<sup>st</sup> floor. One-story, full-width front porch; posts have been replaced, also railings on both deck and roof. Windows are all vinyl 1/1 replacement sash, except for a small, square, multi-light stained glass window on the north elevation, illuminating an interior stairway. First appears in the 1904 directory as the home of Domenico Nardone, Rocco Nardone, and Saverio Nardone, all laborers; by 1906 they were sharing with 3 other Italian laborers. After 1910, used as a 2-family; in 1910 Samuel Nardone lived here and had his masonry contracting business

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at this address (later located at 162 High Street; other Nardones lived at 158, 164, 166, and 168 High, as well as next door at 14 Pond). From 1916-1954 various people named DeBartolo lived here. Still in 2-family use.

GARAGE (between 1947-1964): 1 story, hip asphalt roof, clapboards, wood swinging doors.

- 17 JOSEPH GENCARELLE HOUSE (1956-1958): 1-1/2 stories; side gable asphalt roof; aluminum siding; aluminum and vinyl trim; concrete foundation. Three bays across the west façade with center entrance and a large wood-framed picture window with 4-light sidelights to the right of the door. Metal canopy on slim metal posts forms a “front porch” extending about ¾ the width of the west façade; railings are wrought iron. Windows are a mix of wood 2/2 sash with horizontal muntins, and vinyl 1/1 replacement sash. Assessor’s plat card dates this house as 1956, but it is first listed in the 1958 directory as the home of Joseph Gencarelle. Numerous other houses in the district associated with the name Gencarelle include 5, 7, 9, 11, and 13 Pond. Still in 1-family use. (NC)

GARAGE (late 20<sup>th</sup> c.): 1 story, side gable asphalt roof with cupola, T-111 siding, 2 garage doors (NC).

SHED (late 20<sup>th</sup> c.): 1 story, front gable asphalt roof, aluminum or vinyl siding (NC).

- 18 ALBERT G. FENNER HOUSE (by 1888): 2-1/2 stories; front gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; stone foundation. Side hall plan with 3 bays across the east façade; original bracketed hood over front door. Windows are mostly wood 2/2, with wood 4/4 in the front gable (attic); there are a few replacement 1/1 sash. Stands on a raised lot surrounded by a concrete retaining wall. First appears in the 1888 directory as the home of Albert G. Fenner, a farmer, who lived here through 1906. Briefly used as a 2-family house, 1896-1910; residents in 1910 were James Tobacco and Luigi Tobacco, both masons. Returned to 1-family use by 1916 and occupied by Frank Vacca, a gardener, through 1950; in 1940 a business, Westerly Chimney Cleaners Company, is also listed at this address, as is Michael Vacca, a landscape gardener (no physical evidence of commercial use). Mrs. Michelina Vacca lived here in 1954. Still in 1-family use.

GARAGE (by 1946): 1 story, gable asphalt roof, wood shingles, wood sliding doors.

- 19 JORDAN-SPOSATO HOUSE (1930): 2-1/2 stories; hip asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; stone foundation. Side hall plan with 3 bays across the west façade. A virtual twin of 20 Pond across the street, except for their front porches: here, a 1-story, full width porch with cobblestone foundation (house’s foundation is granite block) and wrought iron railings; may have replaced a smaller entrance porch (as at 20 Pond). Hip-roofed front dormer. Windows are vinyl 1/1 replacement sash except for wood 2/2 in the dormer, and 2 small, square, wood, multi-light stained glass windows in the south elevation at 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> floors illuminating an interior stairway. Secondary entrance on south elevation. First appears in the 1930 directory as the home of

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Alexander Jordan and Antonio Sposato (who moved here from 22 Pond); Antonio Sposato continued to live here through at least 1954, sharing with Joseph Sposato in 1950-1954. (Antonio Sposato's brother Charles lived across the street at 20 Pond, which may account for the architectural similarities between the two houses). This is one of 9 houses on Pond St. associated with various people named Sposato (see also 3, 6, 8, 12, 14, 20, 22, and 28 Pond). Still in 2-family use.

GARAGE (mid-late 20<sup>th</sup> c.): 1 story, hip asphalt roof, concrete block walls, 2 garage doors (NC).

- 20 CHARLES SPOSATO HOUSE (1940): 2-1/2 stories; hip asphalt roof; aluminum siding and trim; stone foundation. Side hall plan with 3 bays across the east façade. A virtual twin of 19 Pond across the street, except for their front porches: here, an entrance porch with wrought iron railings. Hip-roofed front dormer. Windows are mostly wood 1/1 sash, but scattered wood 2/2 with horizontal muntins survive (one on the façade); a pair of wood casement windows is in the south elevation, 1<sup>st</sup> floor, as are 2 small, square, wood, multi-light stained glass windows at 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> floors illuminating an interior stairway. Secondary entrance on south elevation. Replaced an earlier house on this site. First appears in the 1940 directory as the home of Charles Sposato (Charles's brother Antonio Sposato lived across the street at 19 Pond, which may account for the architectural similarities between the two houses). Converted to 2-family use in 1945, occupied by Richard Limanni and Morton Koski; Koski shared with Pasquale Sposato in 1954. This is one of 9 houses on Pond St. associated with various people named Sposato (see also 3, 6, 8, 12, 14, 19, 22, and 28 Pond). Still in 2-family use.

SHED (mid-late 20<sup>th</sup> c.): 1 story, front gable asphalt roof, aluminum siding (NC).

- 21 SISCO HOUSE (1925): 2 stories; hip asphalt roof; aluminum siding and trim; stone foundation. Four bays across the west façade, with 2 doors alternating with 2 windows; three windows on the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor are grouped as a pair and a single. One-story, full width front porch has aluminum siding in place of railings. Most windows are wood 1/1 sash; 2 small, square, wood, multi-light stained glass windows on the south elevation at 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> floors illuminate an interior stairway. Wooden stairway added to the south elevation leads to 2<sup>nd</sup> floor apartment; a window there has been converted to a door. First appears in the 1925 directory as the residence of James Sisco and Angelo Sisco; one dwelling unit continued to be occupied by various Siscos through at least 1954; residents of the other unit typically also had Italian surnames. Still in 2-family use.

GARAGE (mid-late 20<sup>th</sup> c.): 1 story, hip asphalt roof, concrete block walls (NC).

- 22 TUCKER HOUSE (1910): 2-1/2 stories; hip asphalt roof; stucco (1<sup>st</sup> floor) and wood shingles (upper floors); wood trim; brick foundation. Five bays across the east façade with slightly off-center entrance. Mix of stucco and wood shingle wall materials appears to be original; wood trim is intact. Entrance porch has wood

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posts and railings, also wood railings on its roof; appears intact. Hip-roofed front dormer. Windows are vinyl 6/1 replacement sash except in the dormer, which has a 3-light wood hopper under a 3-light fixed sash. Stands on a raised lot surrounded by a concrete retaining wall; basement level is fully exposed at sides and rear. Replaced an earlier house on this site. First appears in the 1910 directory as the home of Albert Tucker and John A. Tucker, both laborers. In 1925, Giuseppe Liguore and Antonio Sposato lived here (Antonio Sposato later moved to 19 Pond); continued in 2-family use through at least 1954, with residents named Sposato, Vacca, and Feraco. This is one of 9 houses on Pond St. associated with various people named Sposato (see also 3, 6, 8, 12, 14, 19, 20, and 28 Pond). Still in 2-family use.

23-25 HOUSE (2002): 2 to 3 stories; twin front gable roof; vinyl siding and trim; concrete foundation. Double house, with each unit having a side hall plan with 3 bays across its west façade; entrance porches at both front doors. Set back about 10 feet further than either of its immediate neighbors. Lot slopes sharply down to east, leaving the basement level fully exposed at sides and rear. Contains 3 condominium units. (NC)

26 HOUSE (by 1888): 2 stories; side gable asphalt roof; asbestos shingles; wood trim; stone foundation. Five bays across the east façade with off-center entrance; metal canopy over front door. Windows are vinyl 1/1 replacement sash on the 1<sup>st</sup> floor and wood 6/1 on the 2<sup>nd</sup>. Lot slopes down to the west, so that the basement level is fully exposed at the rear. First appears in the 1888 directory as a multi-family house, occupied by Gardner James, a moulder, Samuel J. Smith, a laborer, and Charlotte Watson, a widow. Shown on the 1895 map. Various had 2 or 3 occupants for the next 60 years, including Petro Lupici and Charles Sara, both laborers, in 1900. Long-term residents included Irving C. Heln (also "Helme"), a driver (1920-1940) and Horatio S. Stanton (1930-1940). Still in 2-family use.

27 VINCENZO CERENZI HOUSE (1925): Bungalow; 1-1/2 stories; hip asphalt roof; wood shingles; wood trim; stone foundation. Side hall plan with 4 bays across the west façade; front porch posts and railings are intact. Hip-roofed dormer with two horizontally proportioned awning windows; other windows are wood 1/1 sash. Very well preserved and maintained. First appears in the 1925 directory as the home of Vincenzo Cerenzi, who continued to live here through at least 1954. Still in 1-family use. Excellent integrity.

SHED (ca. 1925): 1 story, gable asphalt roof, wood siding, raised stone foundation, 6-light single sash windows on north and west elevations; appears contemporary with the house.

28 JOHN SPOSATO HOUSE (1963): 1 story; hip asphalt roof; wood shingles; wood trim; concrete foundation. Three bays across the east facade with off-center front door. Wood deck stretches across most of the façade; appears to be a later alteration. Windows are vinyl 1/1 replacement sash. Stands at the SW corner of Pond St. and Columbus Ave. First appears in the 1963 directory as the home of John Sposato. This is one of 9 houses

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on Pond St. associated with various people named Sposato (see also 3, 6, 8, 12, 14, 19, 20, and 22 Pond). Still in 1-family use. (NC)

29 PASQUALE GENTILE HOUSE (1954): 1 story; side gable asphalt roof; wood shingles; wood trim; concrete foundation. Three bays across the west façade with center entrance flanked by a 6/6 window and a large picture window with 1/1 sash on either side of it. All windows are wood. Front stairs are oriented parallel to the façade (unusual in the district). Stands on a triangular lot at the intersection of Pond St. and Turano Ave. First appears in the 1954 directory as the home of Pasquale Gentile. Still in 1-family use.

SHED (ca. 1954): 1 story, shed asphalt roof, vertical board siding, two 6-light single sash wood windows on south elevation; appears contemporary with the house.

**TURANO AVENUE**

6 CHARLES AND MINNIE LIGUORE HOUSE (1933): Dutch Colonial Revival style; 2 stories; front gambrel asphalt roof; wood shingles; wood trim; stone foundation. Side hall plan with 2 bays across the east façade: the entrance, and a grouping of 3 windows. The front door sheltered under a gable-roofed portico with multiple slim, squared columns. Windows are wood 6/1 sash. Small 1-story addition on south side encloses a secondary entrance. First appears in the 1936 directory as the home of Charles and Minnie Liguore, but tax records indicate that the Liguores owned a house here as of 1933. Shown on the 1946 map. Charles Liguore (also "Liguori") owned a hardware store in two different locations on Pierce Street from the mid-1930s to the mid-1950s (see 51 Pierce and 39 Pierce); he also served on the Town Council in 1945-1946. One of the best preserved houses in the historic district. Now in 2-family use. Good integrity.

GARAGE (by 1946): 1 story, gable asphalt roof, wood shingle siding.

**WEST STREET**

6 STEADMAN-WILLIAMS HOUSE (1900): 2-1/2 stories; cross gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; stone foundation. Side hall plan with 3 bays across the west façade; two bays in the attic. One-story, full-width front porch; railings appear to have been replaced. Two-story bay window on south side elevation. Most windows are vinyl 1/1 replacement sash; attic windows are wood 2/2. First appears in the 1900 directory as the residence of Harry B. Steadman, a clerk, Louis D. Steadman, a motorman, William H. Steadman, an engineer, and Oliver H.F. Williams, a lawyer. (William H. Steadman moved here from 9 West, across the street.) First appears on the 1912 map (this section of West St. not shown on the 1907 map). Remained in 2-

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family use, and still in that use today; first Italian-named resident was Samuel Moscaritolo, in 1945. Very similar to 8 West, next door.

- 8 SPARGO-WEST HOUSE (by 1885): 2-1/2 stories; cross gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; stone foundation. Side hall plan with 3 bays across the west façade; two bays in the attic. Bracketed hood over the front door appears original. Windows are vinyl 1/1 replacement sash. One-story addition on north side elevation, well set back, has shed roof and concrete foundation (after 1964). First appears in the 1885 directory as the home of William Spargo and John S. West, both stonecutters. First appears on the 1895 map. Continued in use as a 2-family in subsequent years; still in that use today. First Italian-named resident was Joseph Augeri, in 1945. Very similar to 6 West, next door.

GARAGE (after 1964): 1 story, gable asphalt roof, vinyl siding, 5 garage doors (NC).

- 9 W. AUSTIN HOUSE (by 1870): 2-1/2 stories; front gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; stone foundation. Original house has L-shaped footprint; short leg of the "L" faces the street and features a side hall plan with 3 bays across its east façade; large 2-1/2 story ell with gable roof on south elevation appears original. Sizeable 2-story addition with flat roof added to the front SE corner, flush with the main façade, ca. 1921; addition has a secondary entrance and a large picture window on its east façade. Most windows are vinyl 1/1 replacement sash; attic windows are wood 6/6. Two granite posts flank the entrance to the front walkway. First appears on the 1870 map on a lot owned by W. Austin. First appears in the 1888 directory as the home of John P. Dyer, shoddy manufacturer, Emeline Gavitt, widow, Byron D. Greene, carpenter, A. Linton Steadman, and William H. Steadman, shoddy manufacturer (who later moved across the street to 6 West). Consistently remained in multi-family use; first Italian-named resident was George Delicato, who lived here from 1930 through at least 1954. Still in multi-family use. Substantially altered (NC).

GARAGE (ca. 1921): 1 story, hip asphalt roof, wood shingle siding, sliding wooden doors; formerly a barn.

SHED (after 1964): 1 story, shed asphalt roof, wood plank walls (NC).

- 10 EDWARDS-TUCKERMAN HOUSE (by 1885): 2-1/2 stories; front gable asphalt roof; wood shingles (1<sup>st</sup> floor) and aluminum siding (upper floors); aluminum trim; stone foundation. Side hall plan with 3 bays across the west façade. All windows are wood: 1<sup>st</sup> floor windows on the façade have been changed to horizontally proportioned, single-light awning sash with faux Colonial trim; 2<sup>nd</sup> floor windows are 6/6, attic windows are 1/1 sash. Three additions at the south side and rear (east), all after 1964: at the rear SE corner is a 2-story addition with a flat roof, secondary entrance under a metal canopy, and large picture windows flanked by 1/1 sash on both floors; at the rear (east) elevation is another 2 story addition (not visible from the street), and an attached 1-story garage with a shed roof and wood shingles. First appears in the 1885 directory

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as the home of Herbert Edwards, stonecutter, and Newman P. Tuckerman, blacksmith and horse-shoer. Shown on the 1895 map. Occupancy varied between 2 and 6 residents in subsequent years. In 1925, Pasquale DeLuccio and Giuseppe Feora (also "Fiore") lived here; Fiore remained through 1950 and then moved to 10-1/2 West, which stands behind and shares a lot with this house. Still in multi-family use.

- 10-1/2 GIUSEPPE FIORE HOUSE (1952): 1-1/2 stories; side gable asphalt roof; wood shingle siding; wood trim; raised concrete foundation. Three bays across the west façade with off-center entrance. One-story, partially enclosed front porch extends across about 2/3 of the façade, and shelters the front entrance; porch is vinyl sided and has metal-framed slider windows, clearly later alterations. Windows are wood 2/2 sash with horizontal muntins. Two gabled dormers on the front roof slope, each with one window. First appears in the 1952 directory as the home of Giuseppe Fiore, who moved here from 10 West, which stands in front of and shares a lot with this house. First appears on the 1964 map. Still in 1-family use.
- 11 JANE MCSPARRAN HOUSE (1890): 2 stories; front gable asphalt roof; wood shingles; stone foundation. L-shaped footprint; long leg of the "L" faces the street and features a side hall plan with 3 bays across the east façade; a 2-story bay window is attached to its south side elevation. Short leg of the "L" has a 2-story porch and a secondary entrance; maps show this as a 1-story open porch in 1921, enlarged to 2 stories by 1946, both levels enclosed sometime after 1964. Wood shingle siding is not original, as evidenced by a complete lack of trim around the windows and at the roofline, and by modified wood trim at the front door (which has narrow sidelights that may be original). Windows are mostly wood 1/1 replacement sash. First appears in the 1890 directory as the home of Jane McSparran, a widow, who lived here until at least 1900, sharing the house with Henry Francis, James H. Francis, and William Hawke, all stonecutters (Note a Thomas McSparran lived next door at 13 West in 1890.) Varied between single family and 2-family use in subsequent years; consistently used as a 2-family since 1925. From then through at least 1954, Bruno Parilla lived in one of the units. Still in 2-family use.
- GARAGE (by 1946): 1 story, hip asphalt roof, clapboard and vinyl siding.
- 11-1/2 WILLIAM T. FRANCIS HOUSE (1896): 1-1/2 stories; cross gable asphalt roof; clapboards (1<sup>st</sup> floor) and wood shingles (2<sup>nd</sup> floor); wood trim; stone foundation. Side hall plan with 2 bays across the east façade: the entrance, and a 1-story bay window. One-story, full-width front porch, added by 1921; original posts with decorative brackets survive, but railings replaced. One-story addition with shed roof attached to south side elevation. Windows are wood 2/2 and 1/1 sash. First appears on the 1895 map, and in the 1896 directory as the home of William T. Francis, a blacksmith. (Note that others named Francis lived at 11 West in 1896.) Stands well behind, but on a separate lot from, 11 West. Briefly used as a 2-family house, 1910-1916, then returned to 1-family use; first Italian-named resident was Frank A. Bruno, in 1950. Still in 1-family use.



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GARAGE (by 1921): 1-story, gable asphalt roof, wood shingles, sliding wood doors.

- 12 ISAAC AND MARIA RUSH HOUSE I (by 1870): 2-1/2 stories; cross gable asphalt roof; clapboards; wood trim; stone foundation. Side hall plan with 3 bays across the west façade; bracketed hood over the front door. Distinctive trim at the cornice, with flat, pointed boards set vertically in a sawtooth pattern. Similar massing to 13, 15, and 16 West, with slightly projecting 2-1/2 story ell with pedimented gable roof attached to north side elevation, and a 2-story bay window on south elevation (both appear to be original). Windows are vinyl 1/1 replacement sash except at the attic level, which has a pair of narrow, pointed top, wood 1/1 sash; and the north gable, which has wood 2/2 sash. Small 2-story addition at the rear (east) added by 1912. First appears on the 1870 map on a lot owned by I. (or J.) Rush; first appears in the 1885 directory as the home of Isaac Rush, polisher, Mrs. Isaac Rush, who operated a variety store next door at 14 West, and George A. Champlin, a teamster. (The Rushes moved to 14 West in 1896.) Continued in 2 or 3 family use in subsequent years; from 1925 through at least 1954, various members of the Moroso family lived in one of the units: Antonio Moroso (1925-1931), then Salvatore Moroso (1935-1954). Still in 2-family use.

GARAGE (by 1946): 1 story, gable asphalt roof, wood clapboards or novelty siding, two pairs of double wood doors.

- 13 BURDICK-MCSPARRAN HOUSE (1890): 2-1/2 stories; cross gable asphalt roof; aluminum siding and trim; stone foundation. Side hall plan with 3 bays across the east façade. Similar massing to 12, 15, and 16 West, with slightly projecting 2-1/2 story gable-roofed ell attached to north side elevation, and a 2-story bay window on south elevation (both appear to be original). Two-story, full-width front porch, added 1921; both levels formerly wrapped around the south elevation, but were modified and enclosed sometime after 1964. Windows are vinyl 1/1 replacement sash on the 1<sup>st</sup> floor, wood 2/2 on upper floors. First appears in the 1890 directory as the home of Hazard Burdick, painter, and Thomas McSparran, machinist. (Note a widow, Jane McSparran, lived next door at 11 West in 1890; Hazard Burdick moved to 14 Pleasant by 1900.) Shown on the 1895 map. From 1900-1925 consistently in multi-family use, with 3 or 4 residents. Returned to 2-family use as of 1930; from then through at least 1954, Antonio Gencarello occupied one of the units. Note this house shares a lot with 13-1/2 West, which stands well behind it. Still in 2-family use.

GARAGE (by 1946): 1 story, hip asphalt roof, aluminum siding, 2 garage doors.

- 13-1/2 MICHAEL DRURY HOUSE (1895): 2-1/2 stories; front gable asphalt roof; aluminum siding and trim; stone foundation. Side hall plan with 3 bays across the east façade. One-story, full-width front porch; railings appear to have been replaced. Windows are mostly wood 2/2 sash; the attic window in the front gable is vinyl 1/1. First appears on the 1895 map, and in the 1898 directory as the home of Michael Drury, overseer, and Miss Elise F. Drury, saleslady, who remained living here through at least 1900. Continued in single-family

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use in subsequent years; occupied by James Urso in 1940, Mrs. Domenico Terranova in 1945, and Ernest Gencarelli in 1950-1954. Still in 1-family use.

- 14 ISAAC AND MARIA RUSH HOUSE II (1895): 2-1/2 stories; cross gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; stone foundation. T-shaped footprint, with the leg of the "T" facing the street featuring a side hall plan with 3 bays across the west façade. One-story, full-width front porch wraps around the south side elevation; porch posts replaced, vinyl siding in place of railings. Windows are a mix of wood 1/1 and 2/2 sash, and aluminum 1/1 sash. Small gabled dormer on the south roof slope has two windows. First appears on the 1895 map and in the 1896 directory as the residence of Isaac and Maria Rush (who moved here from 12 West next door; this house replaced Mrs. West's variety store, which had previously stood on this site – commercial uses at this location disappear from directories as of 1896). Built for multi-family use (the Rushes consistently shared the house with other residents); Mr. Rush lived here until his death in 1913, Mrs. Rush until 1925. From 1930-1954, James Falcone occupied one of the units, sharing the house with two to three other people, all with Italian surnames. Still in multi-family use.

GARAGE (by 1946): 1 story, hip asphalt roof, clapboards, 3 garage doors.

- 15 JOSEPH GEIST HOUSE (1896): 2-1/2 stories; cross gable asphalt roof; aluminum siding and trim; stone foundation. Side hall plan with 3 bays across the west façade. Similar massing to 12, 13, and 16 West: slightly projecting 2-1/2 story gable-roofed ell attached to north side elevation, and a 2-story bay window on south elevation (both appear to be original). One-story, full-width front porch, enclosed sometime after 1964. Windows are vinyl 1/1 replacement sash. Secondary entrance on south elevation, with metal canopy over the door. Carport attached to north elevation (after 1964). First shown on the 1912 map, but appears in the 1896 directory as the home of Joseph Geist, a carpenter. Converted to multi-family use as of 1906, with 3 or 4 residents; after 1925, consistently in 2-family use. From 1916-1945, one unit was occupied by the Sheffield family, starting with clerk George F. Sheffield in 1916. Still in 2-family use.

- 16 ROBERT DUFF HOUSE (1904): 2-1/2 stories; cross gable asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; stone foundation. Side hall plan with 3 bays across the west façade; the wall plane in the front gable overhangs the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor level below. Similar massing to 12, 13, and 15 West: slightly projecting 2-1/2 story gable-roofed ell attached to north side elevation, and a 2-story bay window on south elevation with gabled dormer above it (both appear to be original). Two-story bay window centered on the facade and a 2<sup>nd</sup> floor enclosed sleeping porch in the front SW corner. One-story, full-width front porch; pediment centered on top of its roof, posts replaced, railings replaced or covered with vinyl siding. Most windows are vinyl 1/1 replacement sash, but there are two distinctive wood windows on the side elevations: on the north, a pair of 1/1 windows with X-pattern muntins in their transoms; and on the south, a Palladian window with X-pattern muntins in its sidelights. First appears in the 1904 directory as the residence of Robert Duff, of Duff Lowry Company,

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makers of boots and shoes; he remained living here through 1910. After that, changed to 2-family use, shared by Archibald McKenzie, a machinist, James McKenzie, a paving cutter, and Robert Roan, a stonecutter (all of whom moved here from 18 West, next door). First shown on the 1912 map. The Roan and McKenzie families both lived here 1910-1935; the Roans remained until 1954. Still in 2-family use.

GARAGE (by 1912): 1 story, gable asphalt roof, vinyl siding, 2 garage doors.

17 NATHAN F. DIXON HOUSE (ca. 1832; moved to this site 1912): Greek Revival style; 2 stories; hip asphalt roof; asbestos shingle siding; wood trim; stone foundation. Side hall plan with 3 bays across the east façade. Surviving original features include corner pilasters; heavy entablature at the cornice line with windows in the frieze band above the architrave; 1-story, full-width front porch with granite block floor and fluted wood Doric columns; and front entrance surround with multilight wood transom and sidelights. A small, square, multi-light stained glass window on the north elevation, 1<sup>st</sup> floor, illuminates an interior stairway (a later alteration). Other windows are vinyl 1/1 replacement sash. Two-story addition at rear, added by 1921. Appears on the 1870 and 1895 maps in its original location on "Dixon Hill," NE of the train station, where it is documented as standing as early as 1832, making this the earliest house in the historic district. Dixon Hill was leveled as part of the railroad improvements in 1911-1913, and this house was moved to the SW corner of West and Friendship Streets in 1912. At that time it was occupied by Walter P. Dixon, a lawyer, who died in 1913, but his wife remained living here through 1916, along with a boarder, Nellie M. Keating. Converted to 3-family use in 1920, and to 2-family use in 1925. From 1925 to 1935, one unit was occupied by Frederico Lubi; and from 1940 through at least 1954, one or both units was occupied by various people named Federico. Shares a lot with 54 Friendship Street (a.k.a. 17-1/2 West), which stands behind this house. Vacant and under rehabilitation in 2005.

17-1/2 (See 54 Friendship Street).

18 ARTHUR HUOT HOUSE (1896): 2-1/2 stories; hip asphalt roof; vinyl siding and trim; stone foundation (granite foundation blocks on the south side have hand-carved Roman numerals, in order from front to rear). Side hall plan with 3 bays across the west façade. One-story, full-width front porch; it originally wrapped around the north side elevation, and its roof, railings and post also all appear to have been altered (sometime between 1947-1964). Small dormer on front roof slope has two windows (one boarded up). Large 2-story bay window on south side elevation; also a small 1-story oriel window at the 1<sup>st</sup> floor level, cantilevered off the south wall. Windows are mostly wood 1/1 sash. First appears in the 1896 directory as the residence of Arthur Huot, a compositor with the Westerly *Daily Tribune*. First shown on 1912 map. Converted to 2-family use 1906-1910: one unit occupied by George McKenzie, electric light trimmer, James McKenzie, paving cutter, Archibald McKenzie, apprentice; and the other by Robert Roan, stonecutter. (Both families moved next door to 16 West in 1916.) Remained in 2-family use, but subsequent residents often took in

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numerous boarders (as many as 5 at once). From 1930 through at least 1954, one unit was occupied by Frank Regine, and the other by a series of residents with Italian surnames. Still in 2-family use.

GARAGE (by 1946): 1 story with hip asphalt roof, vinyl siding.

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**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The North End Historic District is significant for its ability to document several aspects of the historical development of the Town of Westerly. The district's development ca. 1832-1955 was rooted in the flourishing of the textile and granite industries in Westerly, along with the concurrent growth of the central business district, the coming of the railroads, and a major influx of foreign immigration in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, all of which led to Westerly's emergence as an important regional economic center in southern Rhode Island. The district's geographic proximity to riverfront textile mills, inland quarries, and the downtown attracted a population of both working class and middle class residents: predominantly Irish, Scots, and English immigrants in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, and then Italians in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, mirroring immigration trends in Westerly and statewide. Italian immigrants and later generations of Italo-Americans not only left a substantial physical imprint on the district (nearly doubling its building stock, introducing scores of new small businesses, and constructing distinctive stone walls along many neighborhood streets), but also gave the North End a strong cultural identity that persists to this day, and had significant social, economic, and political impacts on Westerly as a whole. The district's architectural legacy, with nearly 200 houses, almost four dozen commercial and mixed-use buildings, a church, a mill, and a former school, reflects its historical development as a socio-economically and culturally diverse mixed-use neighborhood built up from the mid-19<sup>th</sup> to the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. Individual buildings have experienced alterations, but their underlying historic architectural character is apparent and the overall streetscapes remain largely intact and visually cohesive.

Although Westerly was first settled in the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century, no substantive development occurred in the North End Historic District prior to the Industrial Revolution. Settlement throughout the town was initially very sparse: when formally incorporated in 1669, Westerly encompassed some 150 square miles, within which about thirty white families lived in a few small communities.<sup>1</sup> One of these was Westerly Village, located in the west-central part of town straddling the Pawcatuck River. (In the late 17<sup>th</sup> century the river became part of the boundary between Rhode Island and Connecticut, and the western side of the river became part of the village of Pawcatuck in the Borough of Stonington, Connecticut) Conveniently situated at the junction of the Post Road, Colonial New England's major coastal land route, and the Pawcatuck River, with access to the Atlantic Ocean via Little Narragansett Bay, Westerly Village was destined to become the town center, but it grew very slowly. House lots were laid out along the east side of the river in the 1660s, but even as late as 1750, Westerly Village had only three dwellings. By the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, its population numbered a mere fifteen.

Westerly's economy in this period focused primarily on agriculture and maritime industries (fishing, shipbuilding, and shipping), but commerce and manufacturing were soon to play a major role. The first grist mill to harness the power of the Pawcatuck River was built in the 1660s, and over time a series of small mills were established to meet local demand for products like flour, sawn lumber, oil, and woolen cloth; as of the early 18<sup>th</sup> century, public docks near the Pawcatuck River Bridge (1712) facilitated the movement of buyers and sellers, supplies and finished goods into and out of Westerly

<sup>1</sup> Westerly today comprises only about 30 square miles; in the 18<sup>th</sup> century the Towns of Hopkinton, Charlestown, and Richmond were all set off from Westerly's original land area.

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Village. In 1800, a grist mill and a bank were built just east of the bridge (on today's Broad Street), forming the nucleus of a central business district; and in 1814, the Pawcatuck Manufacturing Company built Westerly's first large-scale woolen textile mill (no longer extant) on Main Street, south of the bridge. These activities prompted a quick expansion of both population and the built environment: by 1819, Westerly Village boasted fifty dwellings, eight stores, the woolen mill, two tanneries, two banks, two academies, and a "social library."<sup>2</sup>

Most development in Westerly Village in the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century took place east and south of the Pawcatuck River Bridge, but some mill owners built upriver, where higher elevations produced stronger water power. About 1798, Samuel Brand built a grist mill and a dam approximately half a mile north of the bridge, adjacent to a substantial farm on the east side of the river belonging to "Gentleman Simeon" Pendleton; sometime over the next 30 years, Brand's mill was replaced with a wool carding mill owned by William Stillman, Jr., and Stephen Smith. About 1806, John Schofield built another wool carding and fulling mill on the Pawcatuck side of the river, across from Stillman and Smith's mill. Two decades later, in 1827, the Pawcatuck Manufacturing Company constructed a canal on the Westerly side of the river to provide additional hydropower to its expanding business; the canal began a short distance above Samuel Brand's old dam and descended in a curving course nearly a mile long to the Pawcatuck River Bridge, and then ran underground to the Main Street mill complex. (The southern half of this canal was filled in after the Pawcatuck Manufacturing Company converted to steam power in 1867. The northern half, which ran through the North End Historic District, bisected Pleasant Street roughly near its intersection with Pierce Street and Industrial Drive today (see the 1870 Beers atlas); it remained a waterway, albeit increasingly disused, into the early 20<sup>th</sup> century before also being filled in. Industrial Drive now runs along part of the canal's path.) Canal Street, running parallel with the river, was built soon after the canal and named for it.

In 1831, Orsemus M. Stillman purchased Schofield's woolen mill in Pawcatuck, and built a new bridge, adjacent to the dam, connecting with the Stillman and Smith mill on the Westerly side. The two mills were soon merged into a single manufacturing entity, the Stillmanville Mill, and in 1848 the existing mill buildings were replaced with two, substantial, three-story, red brick, gable-roofed structures, one on each side of the river just south of the Stillmanville Bridge.<sup>3</sup> O.M. Stillman also acquired several large adjacent parcels of land in both Pawcatuck and Westerly, and by 1850 a small mill village, also called Stillmanville, took root on both sides of the river. The section of Stillmanville on the Westerly side is the historic residential core of today's North End neighborhood.

Sometime before 1870, Rowse Babcock and Jesse L. Moss acquired an ownership interest in the Stillmanville Mill and several surrounding properties. Babcock & Moss were major textile manufacturers in Westerly in the mid- to late 19<sup>th</sup>

<sup>2</sup> RIHPC, *Preliminary Survey Report: Westerly*, p. 10.

<sup>3</sup> Although the two 1848 Stillmanville Mill buildings survive, the mill complex as a whole has undergone extensive alteration over time, including numerous additions. The mill on the Westerly side remains a textile manufacturing concern today, but the 1848 building is now almost entirely surrounded by modern construction, which has compromised the property's historic integrity.

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century: they had purchased Pawcatuck Manufacturing in 1838, and in 1849 founded the White Rock Company, whose mill and surrounding village survive about one-half mile upriver from the Stillmanville Mill. Babcock & Moss operated the Stillmanville Mill under a new name, the Westerly Woolen Company, until the 1880s; the next owners, Louis W. and Warren O. Arnold, maintained the name until the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, when they sold the mill to the G.C. Moore Company, one of the world's top manufacturers of elastic webbing for women's wear. Today, the plant is operated by the G.C. Moore Company and Darlington Fabrics.

At about the same time that the Stillmanville Mill was first established, Westerly's burgeoning textile industry received a major boost from the arrival of the Stonington & Providence Railroad, which was built through Westerly Village between 1832 and 1837 as part of the emerging Shore Line from New York to Boston. The tracks crossed the river between the Pawcatuck River Bridge and the Stillmanville Bridge, and the depot stood near the intersection of today's Railroad Avenue and Canal Street (approximately the same site as Westerly's present train station), at the northern edge of today's central business district. Becoming part of an interstate rail network not only facilitated travel for people doing business, visiting, or living in Westerly Village and environs, but also gave local manufacturers the distinct advantage of ready access to suppliers of raw materials and to regional and national markets for finished products. (Westerly's nascent downtown likewise took advantage of the train station's proximity – the few surviving early to mid-19<sup>th</sup> century residential and commercial buildings in the Westerly Downtown Historic District, listed on the National Register in 1984, are clustered within a 1-block radius of the station.) Travel and shipping by boat remained common in Westerly well into the 19<sup>th</sup> century (and fishing and shipbuilding persisted as prominent industries), but here as elsewhere around the country, trains soon supplanted ships as a primary method of transportation.

Another prominent Westerly industry was born in 1834, when Alexander Crumb established a granite quarry in the village of Bradford in the northeast corner of town. In 1845, Orlando Smith discovered an extensive deposit of granite in Westerly Village, on the former Joshua Babcock farm east of the downtown, and opened a quarry there the following year. Westerly granite soon gained a national reputation for its purity, fine grain, durability, and color consistency (in various hues of white, gray, blue, and red), and was in such high demand that for more than a century, local quarries provided stone for buildings, funerary monuments, war memorials, and works of art all around the country. Projects as diverse as Westerly's Town Hall and Courthouse, the Connecticut State Capitol Building, the Rhode Island block in the Washington Monument in Washington, D.C., the Roger Williams Monument in Providence, a bust of President Franklin D. Roosevelt at his estate at Hyde Park, N.Y., and a number of Civil War monuments, most notably at the battlefields of Gettysburg and Antietam, all made use of Westerly granite. (The "Antietam Soldier," carved from a single 60-ton block of granite and standing more than 21 feet tall, was celebrated as "one of the finest colossal figures of the world" in 1878.<sup>4</sup>) At least three of Westerly's half dozen granite quarries were situated within about half a mile of Stillmanville; the two largest were located on Granite Street, to the southeast: the Smith Granite Company, which employed some 300 people in its peak production years, and the Rhode Island Granite Works (later the New England Granite Works). A few blocks east of Stillmanville, on Old Hopkinton Road, was the N.F. Dixon Granite Company, which furnished stone for more

<sup>4</sup> Denison, p. 221.

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commonplace uses such as curbing, posts, sidewalks, and pavement. (Nathan F. Dixon’s Greek Revival style home at 17 West Street, ca. 1832, has a granite block foundation and handsome granite slabs forming the deck of its front porch; see Photo #1.) The quarries remained in business into the third quarter of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The early success of the textile and granite industries, the coming of the railroads, and the concurrent business development in the downtown area all sparked a dramatic increase in the town’s population in the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, from a mere 15 residents in 1800 to 2,766 inhabitants in 1850. However, only a few of these residents yet lived in Stillmanville: an 1850 map by John Bevan shows the mill plus about 15 other buildings on Canal Street, and four buildings on the west end of Pleasant Street between Canal Street and the canal (as it does today, Pleasant Street ran perpendicular to Canal). The map indicates that O.M. Stillman or Babcock & Moss owned all land west and south of the canal, north of Pleasant Street, and on both sides of Canal Street north of Pleasant; few other landowners are identified. East of the canal, Pleasant Street extended to High Street along its present alignment; two buildings stood on the north side of the street, owned by Amos Collins and Stanton Clarke. Two paper streets, Division Street and New Street, roughly follow the respective alignments of Friendship Street and Marriott Avenue today; neither had buildings on it in 1850. A pond, part of the canal system, lay just west of New Street. Well south of the pond, between Division Street and the railroad tracks, was a building labeled “Nathan F. Dixon.” Of the nearly two dozen buildings shown on this map, five survive and are included within the North End Historic District: 55, 57, and 59 Canal Street (all formerly occupied by employees of the Westerly Woolen Company; see Photo #2); 15 Pleasant Street (Amos Collins House; Photo #3); and 17 West Street (Nathan F. Dixon House, moved there ca. 1912; Photo #1). Another map dated 1855 by H.F. Walling shows almost the identical level of development in Stillmanville, with two additional houses on the south side of Pleasant Street just east of Canal Street: one of these, labeled “A. Burdick” on the 1855 map, survives at 80 Pleasant.<sup>5</sup>

Within the next fifteen years, as seen on the 1870 Beers atlas, Stillmanville had attained most of its present street layout and had become a sizeable neighborhood of about 100 buildings standing along Canal, Pierce, Pleasant, Dayton, West, and High streets. Town directories, published beginning in 1875, indicate that Canal Street held a mix of industrial, commercial, and residential uses (as it does today), while most of the rest of the neighborhood consisted of houses, along with a scattered handful of businesses. David Sunderland had a grocery store at 16 Dayton Street from 1885 to 1906, as did Frederick Cottrell at 176 High Street from 1890 to 1920 (no trace of either remains today). Physician Amos Collins had his medical office at 13 Pleasant Street (1885–1900; see Photo #3); carpenter Stephen Percy’s home-based business was at 35 Pleasant Street (1885–1906; see Photo #4); and masonry contractors Charles Fayerweather at 35 Pierce Street and John Noka and Jerusha Watson had their business offices as well as their residences at 84 Pierce Street (all 1896–1900). The former Pleasant Street School stood at the corner of Pleasant and West streets (1868; demolished 1986) and, shortly after the Beers atlas was published, the Second Advent Colored Church (1874) was built near the school, at 37 Pleasant Street (now the Pleasant Street Baptist Church; see Photo #4). About half (46) of the buildings shown on the

<sup>5</sup> Note: several other mid-19<sup>th</sup> century residential buildings survive on Canal Street south of Pleasant Street; however, this area is now characterized by a preponderance of heavily altered historic buildings of poor integrity, and non-contributing commercial buildings.



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1870 map survive in the North End Historic District today, in three distinct clusters: eight houses along Canal Street and at the western end of Pleasant Street; four houses on “Pierce’s Hill,” near the intersection of Pierce and Pond streets; and thirty-four houses in the eastern half of the District, on Dayton, High, Pearl, Pierce, Pleasant, and West streets (see Photos #5 and #6). In 1870, O.M. Stillman and Babcock & Moss still owned several pieces of property in the western end of Stillmanville (55 Canal Street, 68-70 Pleasant, 72-74 Pleasant, and 82 Pleasant; see Photos #2 and #7), but the remainder of the neighborhood was in diverse ownership.

Directories indicate that from 1875 to the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, many residents of the western part of Stillmanville, nearest the mill, had jobs such as weaver, spinner, machinist, carder, dyer, and operative, while the stone cutters and carvers, quarrymen, masons, and laborers tended to live in the eastern part of the neighborhood, nearer the granite quarries. Stillmanville’s proximity to downtown and the train station also encouraged an emerging middle class to settle in the eastern half of the neighborhood after the Civil War: directories indicate a sizeable minority of residents holding jobs such as pharmacist, lawyer, saleslady, stenographer, teacher, dentist, waiter, conductor, and clerk. The historic streetscapes also display these development patterns. On the southwestern part of Pierce Street, for example, between Pond and Pleasant Streets, the 19<sup>th</sup>-century homes of mill workers (see 63, 65, 67, 69, 71 Pierce; Photo #8) stand very close together and right on the sidewalk; these were simply-designed buildings that typically had little architectural ornament. Compared to the houses of stoneworkers, businessmen, and office workers found toward the eastern end of Pleasant Street, these are buffered from the street and from each other by front and side yards, and several originally had a discernible architectural style such as Greek Revival, Second Empire, or Italianate (see 34, 36, 38 Pleasant ; Photo #9).

This diversity of architectural character and of residents’ socio-economic status indicates that despite its proximity to the mill and its sizeable population of textile workers, Stillmanville was not a typical corporate-owned and corporate-built mill village characterized by nearly identical workers’ houses, such as seen at White Rock further upriver. Of the five surviving buildings shown on the 1850 and 1855 maps, only 57 and 59 Canal Street were owned by the proprietors of the Stillmanville Mill, and each differs from the other despite standing next door to each other (Photo #1). (Research uncovered one secondary source reference to a general store on Canal Street built by O.M. Stillman, but its location was not specified and no trace of a company store was found in later town directories.) On the 1870 map, six scattered properties are identified as owned by Babcock & Moss; four of these survive, but only two are side-by-side, twin double houses (68-70 and 72-74 Pleasant Street; Photo #7). The remainder of the 19<sup>th</sup>-century building stock that housed textile workers exhibits general architectural consistency in size, massing, roof forms, fenestration patterns, and materials, but variety in the details. The irregularly sized and shaped house lots, and the construction of some houses behind those fronting on a street (Photo #11), indicate that larger parcels were randomly subdivided by many individual owners over many years. Thus, Stillmanville evolved organically, rather than as the result of any large-scale corporate planning process.

In the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Westerly became the major town in southern Rhode Island, with several churches, four banks, and a multitude of businesses in its thriving downtown, including hotels, retail stores, professional offices, various services (such as dressmakers, milliners, jewelers, cobblers, livery stables, hairdressers, barbers, dentists, and pharmacies), restaurants, theatres, and a newspaper publishing company. A telegraph office opened at the railroad depot

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in 1860. The original train station was replaced in 1872 as part of an improvement project that added more tracks and expanded the freight yards, reflecting the exponential increase in travel and shipping by rail in the post-Civil War era. Westerly's first municipal building, Old Town Hall, was built in 1872-1874; the Public Library, in 1894. Success in manufacturing had put Westerly on the national map as an industrial center, and the ever-increasing demand for both skilled and unskilled labor nearly tripled the town's population in this period: from 2,766 inhabitants in 1850 to 7,541 in 1900. This growth continued in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Increasingly, many newcomers to Westerly were immigrants. Census data indicates that in 1870, about 18% of Westerly's population had been born outside the United States; by the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the Irish were Westerly's largest ethnic group, with the English and Scots trailing close behind. (This is consistent with immigration trends in Rhode Island as a whole: in 1870, 55% of the state's population had been born in Ireland.) While immigrants from these and other countries lived in many areas of Westerly, Stillmanville had a majority population of residents of Irish and British extraction in the 1870s-1890s, many of them employed in either the textile or the granite industries. Surnames found on Pleasant Street alone in this period included O'Brien, Gaffney, Gallagher, Collins, Roche, Murphy, Rooney, Pengelly, Higgins, O'Connor, Keegan, McLaren, O'Reilly, and McAvoy. Elsewhere, several Kelleys lived on Marriott Avenue; Archies, McKenzies, Dealeys, Burkes, McGraths, and O'Neils on Pierce Street; Fenners on Pond Street, and McSparrans on West Street. Most of the 74 surviving houses in the North End Historic District built between 1871 and 1900 represent this first wave of foreigners settling in Stillmanville (see Photos #10 and #11). Immigrants from the British Isles and Ireland continued to come to Westerly, and to live in Stillmanville, well into the early 20<sup>th</sup> century (albeit in declining proportion after 1900), and over time both groups came to be well represented in local political and business circles.

Stillmanville also had a small African-American community in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. In 1875, the year after the Second Advent Colored Church was built, census data indicates that fully half of Westerly's population of color (59 of 118 men, women, and children) resided on Pierce and Pleasant Streets; almost one-third of these (17) were named Champlin. Most of the men worked as stone masons, although some held professions as varied as blacksmith, barber, fisherman, teamer, and carpenter; some of the women worked as servants or washerwomen, but most were listed as housekeepers. (Later censuses use the term "housewife" as well as housekeeper, so it is not clear whether a housekeeper was employed outside her own home.) The 1875 town directory does not provide specific addresses for residents, but some of the names in the 1875 census show up in later directories: George, George H., and Henry Champlin at 4 Pearl Street in 1885 (and Miss Abbie Champlin from 1896-1910); Fred D. Champlin, A. Lincoln Champlin, and Susan Webster at 48 Pierce Street in 1896; and Lincoln Champlin, Samuel Potter, and Samuel Potter Jr. at 39 Pleasant Street in 1896 (Photo #4). From the 1885 census and later directories: Charles Fayerweather, a stonemason, lived at 31 Pierce in 1888; John Noka, a stonemason, lived at 13 Pond Street in 1888 (Photo #12) and at 83 Pierce Street in 1896, with his business partner Jeriah Watson, also a stonemason; Charlotte Watson, a widow, lived at 26 Pond Street in 1888; Cyrus Watson, a stonecutter, lived at 12 Pond Street in 1900; and Emma Henry and Jerusha Watson, both widows, lived at 3 Pond Street in 1906. The house at 56 Pierce Street (built by 1870) was identified on the 1907 and 1912 maps as "Negro tenements." There are also three 1890s "shotgun" houses (long, narrow gable-roofed dwellings, one room wide) at 52A, 52B, and 52C Pierce Street: a type particularly suited to narrow urban lots and often associated with the post-Civil War migration of blacks to urban centers, albeit mostly in the South. (Occupancy of these houses by African-Americans unfortunately could not be

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confirmed through directories or census data.) The Pleasant Street Baptist Church, which for many decades has drawn its congregation from an area larger than just the North End neighborhood, remains an important local institution.

The second wave of foreign immigration to Westerly, and to Stillmanville in particular, coincided with a large influx of Italians coming to Rhode Island, beginning around the time of the Civil War and continuing in exponentially increasing numbers until World War II. Between 1898 and 1932, nearly 55,000 Italians arrived in Rhode Island; the vast majority of these were rural peasants from southern Italy, while about 3,000 came from the more urban and culturally distinct north. As the major port of entry, Providence had a sizeable community of Italian immigrants, as did its immediate suburbs of Cranston, Johnston, and North Providence; but Italians also settled in large numbers in Pawtucket, Woonsocket, Barrington, Warren, Bristol, Warwick, and Westerly. In the 1930 federal census, people of Italian birth or descent formed the largest ethnic group in the state, representing 19% of the population.

In Westerly, Italian immigration proceeded fairly slowly at first: the 1870 census records 15 Italian-born residents, all but three of them stone cutters, stone masons, or quarrymen.<sup>6</sup> (The granite industry particularly attracted northern Italian stoneworkers, with their centuries-long heritage of superior artistry and craftsmanship). By 1900 Westerly had 274 Italian-born residents: a substantial increase in 30 years, but still representing only about 4% of the total population (7,541 people). Stillmanville saw its first Italians arrive at the very end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and sometime during the next few decades, the neighborhood came to be called “the North End” for its location just north of downtown and the railroad tracks.<sup>7</sup>

As they did elsewhere, Italian immigrants in Westerly (and neighboring Pawcatuck) tended to settle in small, self-segregated enclaves of fellow *paisans* from the same town or province. Most Italians in the North End hailed from the region of Calabria, and initially all of them took up residence in existing multi-family houses on Pierce Street. The first was Antonio Pinardi, who lived at 67 Pierce in 1890 and 1896 (see Photo #8).<sup>8</sup> By 1896, Natalia Bomonuti also lived at 67 Pierce, and other Italians in the neighborhood included Giovanni Bruno at 65 Pierce, and Louis Cardimona, Salvatori Ferrara, and Joseph Verde at 63 Pierce. (All of these men worked as laborers.) Elsewhere on the street in 1896, laborers Angele Ferrara, James Ferrara, and Giuseppe Gournello lived at 42 Pierce; Joseph and Sandy Turano, proprietors of

<sup>6</sup> Curiously, 13 of these Italian-born men had Irish or Scots surnames such as Sullivan, Kelly, Murphy, Burns, and Carrick. This may indicate a trend of stoneworkers from the British Isles and Ireland going to Italy for training, settling there to raise their own families, and having their descendants emigrate to America.

<sup>7</sup> Interestingly, both Providence and Boston also have “North End” neighborhoods, which were also heavily populated by Italians in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

<sup>8</sup> Note: all spellings of Italian names in this nomination are taken verbatim from contemporary town directories. Variations in spelling (e.g. “Bomonuti” and “Bomonoti”) were common, and some may indicate publishing errors. Also note that today’s street numbers often do not match addresses in town directories of the period; about half the addresses in this district have been changed over time.

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Turano Bros. fruit and confectionery store on Canal Street, lived at 50 Pierce; Giovanni Naise, a peddler, and Ganaro Bomonuti and John Sisco, both laborers, lived at 89 Pierce. (The predominance of “laborer” as an occupation was not a coincidence: most Calabrians at the time were tenant farmers with little or no formal education, and many could find work only as unskilled laborers upon arrival in Westerly.) By 1900, the North End’s Italian population had enlarged to include five laborers at 42 Pierce, three at 44 Pierce (in a house that was subsequently replaced by the current building there), two at 52 Pierce, four at 53 Pierce, two at 71 Pierce, one at 86 Pierce, and three at 89 Pierce. In addition, by 1900 Gennaro Gencarelle, a grocer, lived at 53 Pierce; Giuseppe Green, a shoemaker, at 63 Pierce; and Carmine Cofone, a tailor, at 65 Pierce. The first two houses in the North End Historic District built by or for Italians were both constructed in 1900, also on Pierce Street: 53 Pierce, the first of four large tenement houses in the District; and 71 Pierce, another multi-family house. The year 1900 also saw Tony Pepeno, Petro Lupici, and Charles Sara, all laborers, living in existing houses at 22 and 26 Pond Street: the first sign of Italian occupancy spreading off of Pierce Street into the rest of the neighborhood.

The 25 male Italian immigrants listed in the 1900 directory as residents of the North End Historic District (who may or may not have had wives and children living with them; directories do not record entire families) were soon joined by a deluge of compatriots. The 1915 state census identified 706 Italian-born residents of the North End, and tallied 1,230 people with at least one parent born in Italy. (All but three of those 1,230 had both parents born in Italy; the 706 is included in the 1,230 total.) This was nearly 78% of Westerly’s entire Italian-born population (906 people), and more than five times the number of Italians (139) living in the next largest enclave, in the vicinity of Elm, Oak, Spruce, Summer, and Tower streets and Narragansett and Park avenues, close to the quarries on Granite Street. The 1925 state census told a similar story, with 662 North End residents born in Italy (parentage was not identified), more than triple the number of Italians living in the Granite Street environs, and five to eighteen times the number of Italians in any other part of Westerly. By 1930, Westerly had 1,157 Italian-born inhabitants; Italians made up 48% of Westerly’s foreign-born population, eclipsing all other ethnic groups, and 10.5% of the town’s total population of 10,997 people. While not all of Westerly’s Italian community lived in the North End, and not every North End resident was of Italian descent, the North End clearly held the largest concentration of Westerly’s Italian and Italo-American population in the first third of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Even though the North End had long been an immigrant neighborhood, and was already fairly densely built up by 1900, the existing building stock struggled to accommodate all of these new arrivals: directories indicate that many formerly single-family and two-family houses bulged at the seams with six, eight, ten, or even a dozen residents in the early years of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Italian immigrants quickly spread out all over the North End, not only occupying an ever-increasing percentage of existing houses but also constructing new ones. Of the historic district’s current inventory, 61 mostly multi-family homes (25%) were built during the three peak decades of Italian immigration: 19 new houses between 1901 and 1910, 23 between 1911 and 1920, and 19 between 1921 and 1930. Initially, most Italians lived on Pierce, Pleasant, or Pond streets, but by 1930 Canal Street, Dayton Street, Friendship Street, Pierce Street Lane (now Lilac Drive), Rose Avenue (now Geranium Lane), Marriott Avenue, Pearl Street, and West Street also had significant Italian populations (see Photos #12, #13, #14, #15, and #16).

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Although many Italians sought work in the granite industry, others worked in the textile mills or established their own small businesses. Commonly, especially in the early years, young men would immigrate first, find a job and a place to live, and then send for other family members; new arrivals often sought or built housing near relatives, friends, or acquaintances from their native towns and villages. Directories indicate that over time, several streets became home to extended family groups, often of two or more generations: there were clusters of Nardones on High, Pierce, and Pleasant Streets (see Photo #13), Turanos on Pierce Street and Turano Avenue, Gencarelles (also spelled Gencarelli and Gencarella) on Pierce and Pond Streets, Sposatos on Pond Street, and Salimenos and Toscanos (also spelled Tuscano) on Pleasant Street, to name just a few examples. Life-long residents of Westerly who grew up in the North End from the 1920s through the 1960s fondly remember knowing, if not being related to, most people on their block; freely visiting back and forth between houses, especially on Sundays; and children being looked after by a myriad of relatives and family friends. These close personal relationships cemented the bonds forged by sharing a common language, a common heritage, a common faith, and the immigrant experience, and helped make the Italian North End an extremely tight-knit community.

Accustomed to living off the land in Italy, most North End residents had sizeable vegetable gardens in their back and/or front yards; many also grew grapes and raised chickens and pigs. Neighbors helped each other with planting and harvesting produce, slaughtering and dressing meats, and making wine. Physical evidence of these agricultural pursuits can still be seen: for example, a grape arbor survives behind 49 Pierce Street, and back-yard gardens remain prevalent throughout the neighborhood. While keeping livestock is no longer permitted, some long-term residents were allowed to maintain their chickens when the law changed; the occasional rooster's crow can be heard in the neighborhood to this day.

In addition to the boom in new housing construction, the North End experienced a significant increase in mixed use and non-residential buildings in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, resulting in over 40 new commercial, mixed use, industrial and institutional buildings. The two largest structures in the historic district, and the only examples of their types, both date from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century: the former New England Silk Mill (1919-1921; Photo #17) at 23 Industrial Drive, and the High Street School (1925; Photo #18) at 140 High Street. While the Italian community certainly benefited from the presence of these buildings in the North End – local residents worked at the mill, and their children attended the new High Street School as well as the old Pleasant Street School – many took an entrepreneurial road to making a new life for themselves in America. Maps and directories of the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century reveal a densely built neighborhood with literally dozens of small businesses, mostly concentrated on Pierce Street (between Dayton and Pleasant Streets) and on the western end of Pleasant Street, and most of them owned and operated by Italians: shops and stores for clothing, food, and household items, and service providers such as barbers, tailors, carpenters, and cobblers. This entrepreneurial spirit was common among Italians in Rhode Island in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, and provided opportunities for upward economic and social mobility, particularly for later generations.

By far the greatest number of these new businesses involved foodstuffs: grocery stores, fruit and produce markets, confectioneries and ice cream parlors, butcher shops, cheese and macaroni factories, and bakeries. The traditional southern Italian diet – colorful, flavorful, and semi-vegetarian (consisting of breads and pastas, vegetables, fruit, and cheeses, only occasionally supplemented with meats like chicken, sausages, salami, and prosciutto) – stood in sharp

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contrast to the typical, bland, early 20<sup>th</sup>-century American meat-and-potatoes fare, and “however hard they tried otherwise to conform, Italian immigrants were not willing to give up their traditional foods.”<sup>9</sup> Wine was also regularly consumed, and always offered to visitors as a sign of hospitality. Among the earliest of the North End’s Italian-run businesses were Giuseppe Turano’s grocery store at 43 Pierce Street (in business in 1906); John Gencarelli’s grocery store at 50½ Pierce Street (ca. 1912); Pasquale Ferro’s butcher shop at 57 Pierce Street (1916); Joseph Guarino’s shoe store at 59 Pierce Street (1907); Carmine Turrisi’s macaroni factory at 84 Pierce (1916); Contai Matresi’s grocery store at 91 Pierce (1910); Pasquale Salimeno’s liquor store at 95 Pierce (1912); John Cataldo’s macaroni factory at 69 Pleasant (1920); and Francisco Bruno’s variety store at 83 Pleasant (by 1906). Most of these businesses were incorporated into the ground floors of buildings that had residential units on upper floors; some of these were earlier houses modified for commercial use (e.g. 57 and 84 Pierce and 69 Pleasant), while others were built new for mixed use (e.g. 43 and 50½ Pierce).

In the 1920s, small, 1-story commercial buildings began to appear in the neighborhood, as well as some 1-story store additions built onto the fronts of existing houses, and more new mixed use buildings. This type of development continued well into the 1950s. Examples of commercial buildings constructed during this period include Samuel Nardone’s masonry contracting business at 162 High Street (1920); Antonio Vacca’s florist shop at 27 Pierce Street (1921); Mrs. Josephine Salimeno’s grocery store at 57 Pleasant Street (1921); the A&P Store at 55 Canal Street (1930); the Westerly Macaroni Manufacturing Company at 63 Canal Street (1930); the Carlesi & Luango grocery store at 3 Dayton Street (1925, enlarged and converted to residential use about 1930); John Pallazolo’s fruit and grocery store at 30 Pierce Street (1930); Cosimo Gencarelli’s grocery store at 70 Pierce Street (1930); John Nardone’s filling station at 47 Pierce Street (1940); and Charles Liguore’s hardware store at 39 Pierce Street (1954). Businesses located in mixed use buildings in this period included Turco’s market and variety store at 16 Dayton Street (in business from the 1920s-1940s); Liguori’s Market at 46 Pierce Street (established 1925, and the only market still in business today); LaPere’s Home Bakery at 53 Pleasant Street (1925-1945); Gentile’s Market at 24 Pierce Street (built 1940, in business well into the 1990s); Peter Sacco’s meat market at 57 Pleasant Street (1925-1954); Crystal Ice Cream at 61 Pierce (1920-1930), and Joseph Brocato’s meat market and grocery store at 91 Pierce (1916-1945). Most of the store buildings survive, albeit no longer in commercial use; and architectural evidence of former storefronts can be seen on many buildings that were previously in mixed use (see Photos #19, 20, and 21).

In addition to retail stores, the North End had nearly a dozen home-based businesses in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, including masonry contractors Alphonso Berardo at 13 Dayton Street (in business 1910-1921), Francesco Iacono at 15 Dayton (1916-1931), and Emelius DiPietro at 21 Pierce Street (1916 through at least 1954); and truckers John Adamo at 15 Pierce Street (1924 through at least 1954), and George Quattromani at 9 Pond Street (1939 through at least 1954). It is likely that some of these masons built many of the North End’s distinctive cobblestone and granite block stone walls, which stand on front property lines in many locations throughout the district (see Photos #5, 6, 9, 12, 15, 16, 19, and 21). Other neighborhood businesses not specifically associated with Italians included two soda bottling plants: the New England Bottling Company at 76 Pierce Street (1906-1925), operated by Abram Liebovitz; and James H. Blackler Company at 89 Pierce (1896-1935); and Solomon Soloveitzik’s dry goods store at 13 Pleasant Street (1900-1935).

<sup>9</sup> Amfitheatrof, pp. 239-241.

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The great wave of Italian immigration to Westerly and to Rhode Island finally ended in about 1940 (accounted for by restrictive federal quotas enacted in the 1920s, followed by a worldwide economic depression and World War II), although some Italian families continued to emigrate to Westerly, and settle in the North End, as late as the 1960s and 1970s. In the middle decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Italians and their descendants were living at nearly every residential address within the North End Historic District, but the building boom of new houses had slowed considerably: only nine were built between 1931 and 1940, five between 1941-1950, and five between 1951-1955. New businesses introduced after 1940 included two beauty salons (at 9 and 55½ Pierce Street); a funeral home (at 64 Friendship Street); and two TV repair shops (at 65 Pleasant Street and 15 Pond Street, both after 1955). The 1930 and 1940 directories indicate that Italian-run businesses had also become well established in many areas of Westerly, not just the North End; predominantly in retail, the building trades, and service industries. By that time, Italian-Americans were also beginning to make inroads into the professions: the 1940 directory lists one civil engineer, two architects, one lawyer, one chiroprapist, one dentist, three nurses, and seven physicians.

Meanwhile, improvements to Westerly's railway system encouraged further industrial and commercial development on Canal Street, Friendship Street, and Industrial Drive, along the North End's western and southern edges. Westerly's second train station was replaced with the present building in 1911-1912, and as part of that project the adjacent lands belonging to the Dixon family were purchased to expand the freight yards. The old canal was filled in, and a new street was laid out that later was named Industrial Drive. Nathan F. Dixon's old house was moved to 17 West Street, Dixon Hill was leveled, and Friendship Street was realigned and extended westward from West to Canal Street. Canal Street was lowered so that the street would run underneath the railroad tracks instead of across them, improving safety at that crossing. (The train station is included in the Westerly Downtown Historic District; the downtown itself came into its full flower in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.) In the early 1900s, the Westerly-Norwich electric street railway commenced operating a route that ran from Westerly's train station to Norwich, Connecticut; the line proceeded northward up West Street and then along a right of way that passed between 25 and 29 Pleasant Street, 34 and 36 Pierce Street, and 35 and 39 Pierce Street. The street railway ceased operation in about the 1940s, but what is left of the old right-of-way can still be seen on plat maps.

Institutional development in the North End remained limited in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, as it had been previously. No Roman Catholic house of worship was ever constructed in the historic district, although the Immaculate Conception Church (1886) at 119 High Street stood just south of the railroad tracks, within easy walking distance of Stillmanville/the North End. The concentration of families of Irish and Italian extraction in the North End may well have contributed to the siting of the church at that location. Prior to the founding of this parish in 1885, Westerly's Catholics had worshipped at St. Michael's Church across the river in Pawcatuck, until their increasing numbers necessitated the construction of a new, larger church in Westerly proper. Notably, the Immaculate Conception parish served the entire Catholic community in Westerly, rather than any individual ethnic group; four year-round mission chapels accommodated those who lived in outlying villages, and visiting priests said Sunday Mass in the seaside communities that were just becoming popular summer resorts in the 1880s. By 1935, Immaculate Conception parish had 5,200 members, symbolic of the profound changes in Westerly's social structure as native Yankees were supplanted by other ethnic groups; the church itself (which

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was deconsecrated in 1969, and subsequently reused as a concert hall, now home to the Chorus of Westerly) was listed on the National Register in 1973 and remains an important cultural institution.

The North End's two educational institutions were both public elementary schools. Neighborhood children attended the former Pleasant Street School at the corner of West Street from its founding in 1868 until it closed in 1931. One of the school's long-time teachers was Miss Sarah Read, who taught there from 1888 to 1920 and lived nearby at 16 Pleasant Street. The 1925 opening of the High Street School (140 High Street; Photo #18) was praised as "a school building of the most modern type" on the front page of the local newspaper;<sup>10</sup> this new school remained operational for half a century after the Pleasant Street School closed. It was decommissioned in the 1980s and subsequently converted to residential condominiums.

More than a dozen Italian social and cultural organizations were established in Westerly in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century to help ease the transition for newcomers, provide fellowship, and promote civic and charitable activities. The first of these was the Italian Young Men's Club (1903), which later dissolved into several successor organizations, one of which was formally incorporated in 1918 as the *Societta di Mutuo Soccorso Cittadini Calabro Americana*, a mutual aid society also known as the Calabrese Club. Founders included Avedo Urso, Antonio Turco, Nicholas Trebbisacci, Antonio Trebbisacci, and John Salimeno. At the time of its incorporation, the Calabrese Club had 200 members; its original mission was to assist new arrivals from Calabria in finding housing and employment, getting acclimated to American life, learning English, and becoming American citizens. The Club also provided financial assistance to members and their families in need of support following an illness, injury, or death. (Once health, disability, and life insurance became widely available, the Club ceased offering these benefits to its members.) Originally, the Calabrese Club met in a Knights of Columbus hall (no longer extant) on Rose Avenue, and later in several other locations, but in 1936 the Club acquired the former Pleasant Street School, which became its headquarters for the next 50 years, hosting club meetings and gatherings of other groups, including the local Democratic Town Committee, the Mt. Carmel Feast Committee, and the local chapter of the Masons, as well as numerous weddings and other social events. After the school building burned in May 1986 (no trace survives), it was replaced by the present building at 28-32 Pleasant Street, which opened in January 1987. While the building itself is not historic, the Calabrese Club has an important history in the North End, and remains one of Westerly's most prominent social and cultural organizations, with a current membership of over 600 people.

From the 1920s through at least the 1950s, Italian-oriented organizations played a highly visible role in the social and cultural life of Westerly: the *Westerly Sun* regularly printed articles about the activities of the Calabrese Club, the Westerly Italo Social Club (now the North End Social Club at 49 Pierce Street, built 1938), and other groups such as the Italian Welfare Club, the Sons of Italy, the Italian Junior League, the Columbus Band, the Bocce Club, the Italian American Citizens Club, the Dante Society, and Loggia Cornelia. Some of these organizations also had women's auxiliaries, such as the Daughters of Italy. Their various pursuits included helping immigrants; promoting Italian language, arts, and culture; enhancing business networks; political activism; celebrating religious and cultural holidays; fundraising for worthy causes; and providing recreational and social opportunities.

<sup>10</sup> *Westerly Sun*, May 24, 1925, p. 1.



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In Westerly, as elsewhere in Rhode Island, later generations of Italo-Americans tended to achieve a higher level of education and financial success than their immigrant parents and grandparents had, and their rising socio-economic status provided opportunities for seeking political office. The first Italian in Westerly town government was Michael D. Papalia, a barber, who was elected Town Constable in 1910; Columbus Zerbarini served on the Town Council in 1920-1921, followed by Louis J. Rossi in 1922-1923 (none of these men lived in the North End). The North End's first Italian-American public official was Peter Nardone, a carpenter who served on the Town Council from 1925-1927; he lived in the unique Mission style house at 166 High Street. By the 1930s and 1940s Italian-Americans occupied multiple positions in town government, from the Town Council to Fire Chief to the Board of Highway Commissioners and the Zoning Board. North End resident John L. Monti, who worked at the Columbia Granite Company and lived at 66-68 Friendship Street, served as Councilman in 1932-1935 (one term as Council President), again from 1942-1946, and in 1950-1952 as Town Treasurer. In 1945-1946 Charles Liguore of 6 Turano Avenue, owner of a hardware store at 51 Pierce Street, was elected to the Council; and so, in 1948, was Frederick H. Dotolo, a dentist living at 1 Pleasant Street. Since the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, North End residents (and Italian-Americans in general) have frequently served on the Westerly Town Council and in other local offices. Many were (and are) also members of the Calabrese Club, which has been active in local politics for decades.

Westerly's first Italian-American member of the Rhode Island General Assembly came from the North End: State Representative Dominick Turco, proprietor of the Industrial Drive Garage and resident of 16 Dayton Street, was elected in 1932 and again in 1936 (by which time he had moved to Pleasant Street). In 1954, North End resident Thomas J. Santoro, of 13 Pearl Street, was elected to the first of many terms in the State Senate. Both Turco and Santoro were at the vanguard of statewide political representation for Rhode Island's Italian community: when they first took their seats in the State House, only about 10% of the legislature was Italian-American. Those numbers have increased significantly since the 1970s.

Although the overall percentage of the North End Historic District's Italian and Italo-American population has declined, particularly since the late 1970s as former residents moved to other Westerly neighborhoods and to suburban communities, the North End still retains a strong Italian cultural identity. A sizeable number of property owners have Italian surnames; some still reside in the North End, while others continue to hold property that once belonged to their parents and grandparents, although they themselves no longer live in the neighborhood. Some long-term residents still speak Italian (and some speak only Italian). Liguori's Market on Pierce Street is a North End institution, in business for 80 years. The Calabrese Club and the North End Social Club remain active. Two of Westerly's major annual public events, both originally founded by the Calabrese Club, continue to attract large crowds every year and appeal to a broad spectrum of people, not just Italo-Americans. The Procession for the Feast of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel, which occurs on the Sunday nearest July 16, is a North End tradition dating back to 1928. As was the custom for observing saints' days and other Catholic religious holidays in Italy, the celebration typically begins with Mass; then, a statue of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel is carried through the streets, receiving offerings and prayers as she passes by; after the procession concludes, spectators can enjoy a band concert, banquet, and fireworks. The Columbus Day Parade, held the second weekend in October, began in the 1940s as a short march from the Calabrese Club into downtown Westerly; today the parade is the

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highlight of a popular three-day fall festival, and participants usually include numerous local and state politicians and prominent community leaders, as well as members of the Calabrese Club and other Italian organizations. (Both of these occasions are also commonly celebrated in Italian communities throughout Rhode Island and elsewhere.) To many Westerly residents, the North End continues to symbolize the history of the local Italian community.

In the last quarter of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, a combination of factors including the loss of jobs in the textile and granite industries, the relocation of many of the Italian community to the suburbs, the closing of neighborhood businesses, an aging building stock, an increase in low-income residents and absentee landlords, and limited re-investment, all combined to contribute to several decades of decline in the North End. In 2001 the Town of Westerly began working with the North End Crime Watch/Community Development Inc. to improve the North End's physical and social environment. A 2003 revitalization plan recommended a number of strategies relative to housing, economic development, streetscapes, public amenities, and enhancing neighborhood identity and civic pride. One of those strategies was historic preservation. The first survey of the North End's historic architectural resources was completed in November 2004, with the aim of nominating a historic district to the National Register. The success of this nomination will make historic tax credits and other incentives available to aid in rehabilitation and revitalization of this important historic neighborhood.

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- "Work Started on New Clubhouse for Italo-American Society," November 4, 1946.
- "Church Reaches a Centennial Year," April 21, 1974.
- "Westerly Granite: A Blend of Talented Men and Stone," April 12, 1972.
- "1918 – Calabrese Society – 1974: 55 Years of Community Service," April 26, 1974.
- "Plan for Sale of Former School Moves Ahead With Council Push," August 16, 1983.
- "Council Rules Out Sale of Former High Street School," July 10, 1984.
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**Personal Interviews**

George Salimeno, life-long resident of Westerly, born on Pierce Street; past president of the Calabrese Club and former Westerly Town Councilman (1974-1984). His father, John Salimeno, came from Italy in 1898, owned a store at 95 Pierce Street, and was a founding member of the Calabrese Club.

Anthony Pallazolo, life-long resident of Westerly, born on Pleasant Street in the 1920s. His father, John Pallazolo, owned a fruit and grocery store at 30 Pierce Street.

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**GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

*UTM Coordinates*

	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>		<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
1	19	263460	4585900	5	19	263960	4585340
2	19	263580	4585660	6	19	263820	4585200
3	19	263720	4585780	7	19	263180	4585220
4	19	263980	4585620	8	19	263160	4585380

*Verbal Boundary Description*

As shown on the accompanying maps entitled “North End Historic District, Westerly, R.I, Assessor’s Map” the district is bounded on the east by High Street; on the south by certain properties on Friendship Street, West Street, Pleasant Street, Marriott Avenue and Industrial Drive; on the west by certain properties on Pleasant Street, Canal Street, Pierce Street, and Pond Street; and on the north by certain properties on Pond Street, Turano Avenue, Pierce Street, Pearl Street, and High Street. Specifically, the district includes the following individual properties:

Assessor’s Plat 36: Lots 155, 156, 157, 157A, 157B, 159, 160, 161, 161A, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, and 174.

Assessor’s Plat 37: Lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 144A, 145, 146, 147, and 147A.

Assessor’s Plat 46: Lots 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 66, 67, 68, 68A, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 91A, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 117A, 118, 118A, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, and 134.

Assessor’s Plat 47: Lots 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40A, 40B, 40C, 40NC, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 55A, 56, 57, 58, 58A, 58B, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, and 98.

*Boundary Justification*

The North End Historic District boundaries represent the former 19<sup>th</sup>-century mill village of Stillmanville, as shown on the 1870 map, which developed into a densely built up, mixed use Italian immigrant neighborhood in the early to mid-20<sup>th</sup>

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century. The boundaries were drawn to encompass the greatest concentration of historic residential buildings (ca. 1832-1955) within the North End neighborhood.

The predominantly commercial and industrial areas west and south of the district boundaries, along parts of Canal Street, Industrial Drive, and Friendship Street, although developed during the same period of significance as the residential area, are not included in the historic district because their historic integrity has been significantly compromised by an accumulation of alterations, additions, demolitions, and new construction; and also because the changes in use, building types, and building materials form a readily discernible visual and functional boundary with the residential area. (One industrial property is included within the district because it partially bounds on Pleasant Street.) The eastern district boundary does not include the east side of High Street because that was not traditionally considered part of Stillmanville, and also because much of that land is used as athletic fields and the few residential properties there are predominantly mid- and late-20<sup>th</sup> century. The northern district boundary distinguishes between the historic core of the North End and other residential development of much more recent (late 20<sup>th</sup>-century) vintage.

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***List of Photographs***

The information in numbers 2, 3, and 5 for each photograph is as follows:

2. Washington County, Rhode Island
3. Photograph by Kathryn J. Cavanaugh
5. Original negatives on file at the Westerly Town Planner's Office, Westerly Town Hall, 45 Broad Street, Westerly, Rhode Island

Photos are keyed to the map entitled "North End Historic District, Westerly, R.I., Street Address Map with Photo Key."

1. 17 West Street, North End Historic District

4. July 2004

6. 17 West Street, looking SW

7. Photo #1 (Roll 8, Neg. 3)

1. 59, 57, and 55 Canal Street, North End Historic District

4. May 2005

6. 59, 57, and 55 Canal Street, looking SE

7. Photo #2: (Roll 15, Neg. 6)

1. 15 and 13 Pleasant Street, North End Historic District

4. May 2005

6. 15 and 13 Pleasant Street, looking NW

7. Photo #3: (Roll 15, Neg. 8)

1. 39, 37, 35, and 33 Pleasant Street, North End Historic District

4. May 2005

6. 39, 37 (Pleasant Street Baptist Church), 35, and 33 Pleasant Street, looking NE

7. Photo #4: (Roll 15, Neg. 13)

1. 13-15, 11, 9, and 5 Pierce Street, North End Historic District

4. May 2005

6. 13-15, 11, 9, and 5 Pierce Street, looking NE

7. Photo #5: (Roll 15, Neg. 29)

1. 25, 23, 21 Dayton Street, North End Historic District

4. May 2005

6. 25, 23, 21 Dayton Street, looking NE

7. Photo #6: (Roll 15, Neg. 17)



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- 
1. 68-70 and 72-74 Pleasant Street, North End Historic District
  4. May 2005
  6. 68-70 and 72-74 Pleasant Street, looking SW
  7. Photo #7: (Roll 15, Neg. 5)
- 
1. 69, 67, 65, 61 Pierce Street, North End Historic District
  4. June 2004
  6. 69, 67, 65, 61 Pierce Street, looking NW
  7. Photo #8: (Roll 1, Neg. 15)
- 
1. 34, 36, 38 Pleasant Street, North End Historic District
  4. May 2005
  6. 34, 36, 38 Pleasant Street, looking SW
  7. Photo #9: (Roll 15, Neg. 15)
- 
1. 20, 22, and 24 Pleasant Street; 6, 8, and 10 West Street, North End Historic District
  4. May 2005
  6. 20, 22, and 24 Pleasant Street; 6, 8, and 10 West Street, looking SE
  7. Photo #10: (Roll 15, Neg. 10)
- 
1. 13-1/2, 13, 11-1/2, and 11 West Street, North End Historic District
  4. May 2005
  6. 13-1/2, 13, 11-1/2, and 11 West Street, looking NW
  7. Photo #11: (Roll 15, Neg. 2)
- 
1. 13, 11, 9, 7, and 5 Pond Street, North End Historic District
  4. May 2005
  6. 13, 11, 9, 7, and 5 Pond Street, looking SE
  7. Photo #12: (Roll 15, Neg. 21)
- 
1. 158, 162, 164, 166, and 168 High Street, North End Historic District
  4. May 2005
  6. 158, 162, 164, 166, and 168 High Street, looking NW
  7. Photo #13: (Roll 15, Neg. 1)
- 
1. 76, 78, 80, 82, and 84 Pierce Street, North End Historic District
  4. June 2004
  6. 76, 78, 80, 82, and 84 Pierce Street, looking SE
  7. Photo #14: (Roll 4, Neg. 20)

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1. 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, and 22 Pearl Street, North End Historic District
4. May 2005
6. 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, and 22 Pearl Street, looking NW
7. Photo #15: (Roll 15, Neg. 35)

1. 6, 8, and 10 Marriott Avenue, North End Historic District
4. May 2005
6. 6, 8, and 10 Marriott Avenue, looking NE
7. Photo #16: 6, 8, and 10 Marriott Avenue, looking NE (Roll 15, Neg. 14)

1. New England Silk Mill, 23 Industrial Drive, North End Historic District
4. August 2004
6. New England Silk Mill, 23 Industrial Drive, looking SE
7. Photo #17: (Roll 12, Neg. 7)

1. High Street School, 140 High Street, North End Historic District
4. July 2005
6. High Street School, 140 High Street, looking NW
7. Photo #18: (Roll 7, Neg. 6)

1. 70 Pierce Street, North End Historic District
4. June 2004
6. 70 Pierce Street, looking SE
7. Photo #19: (Roll 4, Neg. 15)

1. 57, 55-1/2, 55 Pierce Street, North End Historic District
4. May 2005
6. 57, 55-1/2, 55 Pierce Street, looking NW
7. Photo #20: (Roll 15, Neg. 25)

1. 27 Pierce Street, 4 Pearl Street, 29, 25, 23, 21, 19 Pierce Street, North End Historic District
4. May 2005
6. 27 Pierce Street, 4 Pearl Street, 29, 25, 23, 21, 19 Pierce Street, looking NW
7. Photo #21: (Roll 15, Neg. 30)













































