

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
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DATE ENTERED	

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON

Main Street Historic District

**2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER 113-123, 118-132 Main St.; 8, 7-13 School St.  
10-14, 3-11 Maple St.

CITY, TOWN

Westerly

— NOT FOR PUBLICATION  
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

— VICINITY OF 2-Representative Edward Beard

STATE

Rhode Island

CODE

44

COUNTY

Washington

CODE

009

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<b>PUBLIC ACQUISITION</b>	<b>ACCESSIBLE</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Multiple

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

— VICINITY OF

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Westerly Town Hall

STREET & NUMBER

Broad and Union Streets

CITY, TOWN

Westerly

STATE

Rhode Island

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

None

DATE

— FEDERAL — STATE — COUNTY — LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

# 7 DESCRIPTION

## CONDITION

EXCELLENT  
 GOOD  
 FAIR

DETERIORATED  
 RUINS  
 UNEXPOSED

## CHECK ONE

UNALTERED  
 ALTERED

## CHECK ONE

ORIGINAL SITE  
 MOVED DATE \_\_\_\_\_

### DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Main Street Historic District is situated in Westerly Village a short distance south of the commercial center near the east bank of the Pawcatuck River. It is located along Main, Maple, and School streets and adjoins on the east the Wilcox Park Historic District, previously entered on the National Register. The district flanks both sides of a six-hundred-foot section of Main Street. A heavily-traveled local two-lane artery, this street runs in a north/south direction paralleling the east bank of the Pawcatuck River. From the south end of this section of Main Street the district runs east about four hundred feet along School Street, a less heavily-traveled two-lane road. The third street in the district, Maple Street, is a short dead-end road running parallel to and about two hundred fifty feet east of Main Street. It runs north from School Street. All of these streets are relatively narrow and lack wide paved aprons. On-street parking is permitted only on Maple Street. Consequently, the visual pollution of numbers of parked automobiles is nonexistent. The land rises gradually from west to east. West of Main Street it forms a level plain next to the Pawcatuck River. East of Main Street the ground slopes upward, so that Maple Street is on a higher level.

The streetscapes consist generally of large square two-story clapboard or clapboard and shingle houses standing close by each other and at a uniform setback of 20 or 30 feet from the street. The district contains twenty structures -- nineteen houses and a church. Each is a characteristic example of one of the 19th century revival styles, executed for the most part on a vernacular level. Greek Revival, Italianate, and mansard structures predominate. The houses generally reflect a conservative attitude toward design. The exteriors are square and unpicturesque. More often than not the floor plan consists of some variation of the traditional central-hall or side-hall arrangement. Exterior detailing is usually simple and unostentatious. A house typical of the district's structures is 123 Main Street. This is a two-story end-gable Greek Revival house possessing a small Doric entry porch and a front entry with sidelights and transom. One of the more elaborate structures of the district is the Seventh Day Baptist Church parsonage, a two-story end-gable structure with a heavy bracketed door hood and decorative bargeboards extending around all sides of a widely projecting roof. Another notable structure is the Segar residence at 121 Main Street. This is a square two-story Italianate house with bracketed cornices and window lintels and a first floor porch possessing posts with chamfered corners.

Most structures in the area have small patches of lawn in front, and many have larger yards behind them. The yards or lots are large enough to prevent crowding, but not so spacious as to isolate any individual building from its neighbors. This is particularly true of

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the properties located on the hillside between Main and Maple streets. There several structures possess large side and back yards abundantly provided with shrubs and large trees. Maple Street itself is edged with large old trees. Only on the west side of Main Street is something of a cramped feeling present. There the lots are narrow and the houses large. In several cases gravel and asphalt parking lots take up much of the available space. In general, however, the feeling remains to a considerable degree that of a large country town, compact but not crowded.

The central element and visual focus of the district is the Pawcatuck Seventh Day Baptist Church. This is a handsome Greek Revival structure set on a low rise well back from the east line of Main Street behind a deep lawn. The church was built in 1847-48. It possesses a large tetrastyle Doric portico and a tall spire resting upon two square stages, and stands upon a high granite basement. The exterior has suffered only a few changes: the portico staircases were widened late in the 19th century and the present steeple is a reproduction of the original, destroyed in the 1938 hurricane. The reconstruction was based upon measurements of the debris and upon calculations made by an engineer using old photographs. A further check was made by employes of a lumberyard nearby who recalled that from a certain spot the vane was barely visible over the roof of an intervening building. Using the engineer's calculations the contractor raised a red flag to the supposed elevation of the former vane. The calculated height coincided with the height as recalled by the lumberyard workmen and the steeple was built to that elevation.

The church was lengthened in back and the interior entirely reconstructed in 1885-86. As part of these changes the orientation of the audience room was reversed. The pulpit, which had formerly been positioned between the entrances at the west end, was relocated at the east end, and new pews installed facing it. In 1927 new smoked glass windows were installed and the interior redecorated under the direction of the Rhode Island architect and restorationist Norman Isham. Since that time changes have been minimal. An education wing was added at the rear in 1965. Neither the wing nor a paved parking area to the southeast entered by drives flanking the north and south sides of the church is especially visible.

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Within the boundaries of the district there have been no intrusions of new buildings. The district structures, all of which are listed in the accompanying inventory, are generally well-maintained. A small number have been materially altered over the years. Most of the houses, originally built as single-family residences, now serve as multi-family dwellings. Three contain commercial establishments in their first floors. Nevertheless, all the structures contribute positively to the historic character of the area.

Inventory of Historic Structures - Main Street Historic District, Westerly

- 113 *00650* Main Street. The residence of J. Avery Tefft, a stevedore, is a plain 1½-story end-gable Greek Revival cottage built before 1850. In recent years a turn-of-the-century turned-post porch has been removed. The entablature of its pilaster-and-sidelight-framed doorway has been removed.
- no 95*
- 117 *651* Main Street. This large 2½-story Queen Anne house was built c. 1891-93 by J. Avery Tefft or his widow Martha A. Tefft. The house retains its sunburst-pattern porch trim in the second-story porch gable and its handsome porches with turned posts and railings patterned after Eastlake prototypes. A showroom for a kitchen design firm has, however, been installed in the front of the first floor, and a picture window constructed in the front wall.
- 118 Main Street. The Seventh Day Baptist Church parsonage was built after 1850 and purchased for the church in 1865. The structure, otherwise a plain two-story end-gable house, is dressed up with ornamental trim under the eaves on all four sides. No significant alterations have been made.
- 119 Main Street. The residence of Samuel B. Segar, a prominent local merchant and coal dealer. A 2½-story mansard-bracketed structure with a full-width front porch, it was built before 1862. The front entry appears to have been rebuilt and the windows behind the porch enlarged about the turn of the century.

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- 120 Main Street. The Pawcatuck Seventh Day Baptist Church was built 1847-48. A handsome Greek Revival structure, it possesses a large Doric portico and a tall spire resting upon two square stages, and stands upon a high granite basement. The audience room is a long rectangular room with tall, square-headed side windows and a flat ceiling. The floor contains rows of dark-stained pews divided by a central and two side aisles. The pews face the east wall where a centrally-positioned pulpit is framed by a deep recess or chancel with a large memorial window of stained glass in its rear wall. A small choir platform and organ console occupies the northeast corner of the audience room floor. There is a single gallery at the back of the room. The interior finish, including pews, gallery and choir platform breastworks, and recess and doorway trim, dates entirely from the 1885-86 reconstruction and consists of dark wood molded and carved in the elaborate fashion of the 1880's.
- 121 Main Street. This residence of Thomas W. Segar, merchant and coal dealer and a relative of Samuel B. Segar, was also built before 1862. It is a fine 2-story Italianate house with a hipped roof, bracketed cornices, and an elaborate porch having posts with chamfered corners. The house is now used as a funeral home. Vinyl siding has been applied to the front, but without the loss of the trim.
- 122 Main Street. This is a one-story end-gable cottage reflecting vernacular Greek Revival styling. It was probably built shortly after 1875.
- 123 Main Street. The home of Benjamin F. Arnold, a local dentist, is a two-story end-gable Greek Revival house built before 1850. The exterior has not been altered. The house possesses a small Doric entry porch and a handsome front entry with sidelights and transoms. Within the house a front parlor now turned into a real estate office retains its Greek Revival period mantel-piece (a simple construction of flat Tuscan pilasters flanking the now closed-up fireplace and supporting a plain flat-topped entablature and shelf) and its molded window trim with block-pattern angle pieces.

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- 124 Main Street. The substantial 2½-story end-gable Greek Revival Welcome Stillman house was built prior to 1850. A large wing was added to the back and bay windows built on the south side probably in the last quarter of the 19th century. Perhaps about the turn of the century the original part of the house was given a high flank-gable roof, to which the old end-gable roof is now subsidiary. Despite these changes, the house's Greek Revival origins remain distinctly visible.
- 128 Main Street. The Charles Maxson house is a two-story flank-gable central-hall plan house built probably in the late 1830's. It possesses a pilastered front entry with sidelights, plain Greek Revival window trim, and a large fanlight in either gable. Charles Maxson was the founder of C. Maxson & Co., a prominent Westerly building company.
- 132 Main Street. The Elam H. Gates house is a two-story flank-gable vernacular Greek Revival house built before 1850.
- 7 School Street. The Herbert A. Babcock house is a two-story flank-gable structure with Stick Style gable timberwork and vertical, semi-Swiss gable boarding. It was built c. 1879-81. A second-story porch on the east side and a large front dormer seem to be early 20th century additions.
- 8 School Street. The residence of B. Courtland Bentley, a partner in Randolph, Bentley & Co., a Westerly building and building supply concern, was built c. 1875-79. The house is a square two-story structure with a mansard roof and simple bracketed cornices. A centrally-positioned front entry has been removed and the space walled up, and the windows to either side have been remodeled.
- 9 School Street. This residence of Milo M. Clarke, owner of a meat market in Westerly, was built c. 1875-82. It is a large two-story clapboard structure with a mansard roof and a verandah extending across the entire facade. Light scroll-work brackets which enliven the transition between post and lintel in the porch provide virtually the only decorative feature of the facade.

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13 School Street. The Thomas W. Coy house is a 2½-story flank-gable vernacular Greek Revival structure built c. 1875-79. The house possesses classical cornice returns and a band of oversized dentils under the eaves. It now has asbestos-clad walls and a front verandah rebuilt with wrought-iron supports. Thomas W. Coy was listed in the 1879 Westerly directory as a machinist.

60665  
no 555

3 Maple Street. The Benjamin W. Bentley house was probably built c. 1857. It is a 2½-story frame structure with a steep cross-gable roof suggestive of Gothic influence. The walls are now clad in aluminum siding, the trim has been removed, and the porch supports replaced with wrought iron. Benjamin W. Bentley was a one-time partner in C. Maxson & Co.

7 Maple Street. The Charles H. Chapman house is a handsome two-story Greek Revival house with a hipped roof and added bracketed porch. It was probably built in the early 1860's. Chapman operated a livery stable and served after 1878 as a deputy sheriff.

10-12 Maple Street. This structure was built c. 1895-1907 by B. Courtland Bentley or his widow, Henrietta Bentley, as rental property. A large and attractive 2½-story clapboard and shingle structure with a jerkinhead roof, it has not suffered alteration.

11 Maple Street. The J. W. Randolph or Isaac Bent house is a large two-story frame structure with a very plain front entry and raking cornices without returns. It was built prior to 1862 by J. W. Randolph, a partner in Randolph, Bentley & Co. Between the front part of the house and a large southerly wing is a modern one-story addition with a flat roof and picture windows. Isaac Bent, a farmer, owned the house after 1875.

14 Maple Street. This house, built c. 1862-75, was owned by Westerly newspaper publisher, John H. Utter. It is a two-story end-gable house. The principal entrance is at the front of a wing projecting from the east side. The house possesses an arch-top window in the front gable and a two-story gallery supported by square posts on the east side.

# 8 SIGNIFICANCE

## PERIOD

## AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW

<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

## SPECIFIC DATES

## BUILDER/ARCHITECT

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Main Street Historic District contains a group of buildings significant collectively as an historical and cultural document of an important period in the history of Westerly, the largest village in southwestern Rhode Island. Within the district are a number of interesting and well-conceived structures which together exemplify a considerable variety of 19th century architectural styles and modes, from Greek Revival to Queen Anne. Several buildings are of great individual merit. The district possesses a number of structures which are significant by reason of their association with prominent businessmen and civic leaders. Most importantly, it contains the home of the Pawcatuck Seventh Day Baptist Church, a congregation which traces its ancestry back to the earliest years of Westerly township and which possesses one of the notable church buildings of Rhode Island.

At the beginning of the 19th century a village, first called Pawcatuck Bridge, began to take shape along both sides of the Pawcatuck River. The Rhode Island side - the area now called Westerly - contained in 1800 only about fifteen houses. What is now called the Main Street had just been opened along the east bank of the river to facilitate waterfront development and trade. In 1811 a tannery was established on the river. Three years later a stone mill was built for the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods. Other mills were subsequently opened. Several years later a coastal trade with New York and other ports was instituted. About 1835 the Providence and Stonington Railroad was built; in a few years it became part of the "Shore Line" between New York and Boston. The advantages Westerly already possessed as a tidewater port and trading center were augmented by the opening of the railroad and further intensified by the discovery about 1840 of a reserve of high-quality building granite nearby. All of these factors combined to create a burst of industrial and residential development activity. By 1875 Westerly village had 500 houses and Pawcatuck, the sister village on the west or Connecticut side, about 350. This period of rapid growth is reflected in the Main Street District in the street plan (School and Maple streets were both developed in the 1850's) and in the structures, nearly all of which date from the period 1835-1885.

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The district contains Greek Revival, Gothic, Italianate, Mansard, Stick Style, Swiss, and Queen Anne structures. Nearly every building, by virtue of its straightforward design and solid construction, possesses more than a modicum of interest. Several residences possess real architectural merit. Among them are the Greek Revival Charles Maxson and Benjamin Arnold houses. The Maxson house is noteworthy because of its unusual flank gable fanlights and handsome front entry. The Arnold house is a well-preserved example of a typical Greek Revival end-gable house with a decorative finish of better-than-average quality. Also important are the Segar houses. Through careful handling of mass, proportion, and ornament, they complement each other without losing their separate identities. Many structures exemplify a conservative attitude toward design that was not uncommon in Rhode Island. This conservatism was reflected in the continuing use of old-fashioned house forms and plans and the use of passe exterior design elements in place of newer, more style-conscious ones. The former tendency is exemplified in particular by the 1830's Maxson house, a central-hall plan Greek Revival house, and the Coy (c. 1874-79) and Babcock (c. 1879-81) houses in which is used the old flank-gable center entrance house type. The latter tendency is exemplified most clearly by the use of stock Greek Revival window and other trim in the mansard-roofed B. Courtland Bentley and Clarke houses, both built in the period 1875-82, and in the Coy house of c. 1875-79 which possesses a Greek Revival-inspired dentil course and sidelight-and-transom doorway.

In the middle and late years of the nineteenth century the Main Street Historic District was a prosperous middle-class neighborhood which contained the residences of several prominent local businessmen and civic leaders. One was Charles Maxson (1813-1881), who learned the carpenter's trade from his father, Jonathan, Sr. He moved from nearby Potter Hill to Westerly and in 1837 went into the building business. In 1843 he formed a partnership with his brother, Jonathan, Jr., under the name C. Maxson and Company. Another brother, William M., joined in 1853. By the end of the Civil War the firm was the largest building concern in the so-called "South County" area of southern Rhode Island and in adjacent shoreline Connecticut. The company conducted a lumber and building business and performed architectural services. They ran a steam-powered sash, blind, and door factory and box works in Pawcatuck (all now demolished), and conducted a wholesale and retail trade in builders' hardware, paints

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oil, glass, brick, lime, cement, etc. The 1875 Westerly Directory states that in 1872 the company employed 175 men and used six million feet of lumber and that since 1865 they had built about 200 buildings, many of them designed by the firm. This total included fourteen summer hotels at Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Block Island, and Groton and Old Lyme, Connecticut, and a number of churches, schools, stores, and houses in Westerly, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, and other places.

Benjamin W. Bentley, a brother-in-law of Charles Maxson, was a partner in the firm from 1851 to 1870. His son, B. Courtland Bentley, was also involved in the lumber and building business as a partner in Randolph, Bentley and Company. B. C. Bentley served fourteen years on the Westerly town council. He held office in 1894 as a member of the Rhode Island House of Representatives and served in 1895 as a state Senator.

Thomas W. and Samuel B. Segar were for years prominent local merchants. Both at an early age peddled goods on the road. In 1843 Thomas opened a general merchandise business in Westerly. In 1851 he and Samuel formed a partnership. This was dissolved in 1867, and Samuel took up the coal business. Thomas thereafter retained the store, which he operated in partnership with a son William from 1877 to 1880, but dealt mainly in coal. Thomas W. Segar was the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer in 1878, for Governor in 1879, and for Lieutenant Governor in 1881, but was never elected.

John H. Utter was a local printer and publisher. In 1858 J. H. Utter & Company bought the original Westerly newspaper, the Literary Echo, founded in 1851. The firm of G. B. & J. H. Utter brought out in its place in 1859 the Narragansett Weekly. In 1862 they began to publish the Sabbath Recorder, a Sabbatarian Baptist paper previously published in New York.

The Pawcatuck Seventh Day Baptist Church is a descendent of the Hopkinton First Seventh Day Baptist Church. That congregation, organized in 1680 as a branch of a Newport church, became an independent church in 1708. The Hopkinton church served the area now encompassed by the towns of Westerly, Hopkinton, Charlestown, and Richmond. Westerly people made up a sizable proportion of the membership. The church had its place of worship at the south end of Hopkinton, barely 2½-miles northeast of the present Pawcatuck church. The Pawcatuck

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Seventh Day Baptist Church was organized in 1840 to meet the needs of the rapidly growing population at Westerly and Pawcatuck. The congregation built their present church in 1847-48. This structure is a large and handsome example of Greek Revival architecture, one of the best Greek Revival churches in Rhode Island, and the only one of four churches in this style in the Westerly/Pawcatuck village that is still in use. The audience room with its dark-stained Victorian woodwork is as handsome as the exterior. A redecoration carried out in 1927 by the architectural historian and restorer Norman Isham is still intact.

The significance of the Main Street Historic District in the religious, cultural, and commercial history of Westerly and the surrounding area, the significance of the Pawcatuck Seventh Day Baptist Church as a Rhode Island and New England architectural monument, and the architectural importance of the district's structures as a whole merit the listing of the district on the National Register.

# MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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Denison, Rev. Frederic. Westerly (Rhode Island) and Its Witnesses, For Two Hundred and Fifty years, 1926-1876.

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## 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 5 acres

UTM REFERENCES

A	119	263340	4584000	B	119	263340	4583800
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	119	263150	4583810	D	119	263150	4584000

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The district boundary begins at the northeast corner of lot 142A in Westerly assessor's plat 60. It follows the northern and western lines of lot 142A and the western and southern lines of lot 142B east to Main Street. The boundary then follows the west side of Main Street south to the corner of lot 141A. It then runs west on the north line of lot 141A and follows the west line of lots 141A and 141 and runs in the same

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LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

## 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Robert O. Christensen, Survey Consultant

ORGANIZATION

Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission

DATE

April 21, 1977

STREET & NUMBER

150 Benefit Street

TELEPHONE

401-277-2678

CITY OR TOWN

Providence,

STATE

Rhode Island

## 12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

*Frank R. Williamson*

TITLE State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE June 17, 1977

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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course across lot 140½ to the south line of lot 140½. The boundary then runs east along the south line of lot 140½ to the east side of Main Street. It then runs south along the east side of Main Street to School Street and then east on the north side of School Street to a point opposite the western line of lot 203 in plat 58. The boundary then runs south to the southwest corner of lot 203 and then east to the southeast corner of lot 201 (but to include all of lot 201). It then runs north along the east line of lot 201 to the north side of School Street. The boundary then runs east on the north side of School Street to the southeast corner of lot 8 in plat 58, and then north on the east lines of lots 8, 7 and 6, and then west to the southeast corner of lot 5. It then follows the east side of lot 5 in plat 58 and lot 139 in plat 60 to the northeast corner of lot 139. The boundary then runs west on the north line of lot 139 to the southeast corner of lot 138, and thence along the eastern and northern borders of lot 138 to a point on the west side of Main Street opposite the northwest corner of lot 138. The boundary then runs north on the west side of Main Street to the point of beginning. The district is to contain the whole of lots 142A, 142B, 141A, 141, 138, and 139 in plat 60 and lots 1A, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 201, 202, and 203 in plat 58. It is to include the easterly portion of lot 140½ in plat 60 (that portion east of a continuation of the west line of lots 141 and 141A).



113-123 Main Street  
Main Street Historic District, Westerly, R. I.

R. O. Christensen  
Negative filed: Rhode Island Historical Preservation  
Commission

January, 1977

West side of Main Street from southeast.

#1



Tefft House, 117 Main Street  
Main Street Historic District, Westerly, R. I.

R. O. Christensen . . . . . January, 1977  
Negative filed: Rhode Island Historical Preservation.  
Commission

Exterior from the southeast.

#2



Samuel B. Segar House, 119 Main Street  
Main Street Historic District, Westerly, R. I.

R. O. Christensen

January, 1977

Negative filed: Rhode Island Historical Preservation  
Commission

Exterior from the southeast.



Pawcatuck 7th Day Baptist Church parsonage, 118 Main Street  
Main Street Historic District, Westerly, R. I.

Beth F. Cohen: February, 1977  
Negative filed: Rhode Island Historical Preservation  
Commission

Exterior from the southwest.



PAWCATUCK  
SEVENTH BAPTIST  
CHURCH  
FOUNDED 1840  
Sabbath School 10:15  
ALL ARE WELCOME

Pawcatuck 7th Day Baptist Church, 120 Main Street  
Main Street Historic District, Westerly, R. I.

Beth F. Cohen February, 1977  
Negative filed: Rhode Island Historical Preservation  
Commission

Exterior from the northwest.



Charles Maxson House, 128 Main Street  
Main Street Historic District, Westerly, R. I.

R. O. Christensen  
Negative filed: Rhode Island Historical Preservation  
Commission

January, 1977

Exterior from the northwest.



Milo M. Clarke House, 9 School Street  
Main Street Historic District, Westerly, R. I.

R. O. Christensen  
Negative filed: Rhode Island Historical Preservation  
Commission

January, 1977

Exterior from the northwest.



B. Courtland Bentley House, 2 Maple Street  
Main Street Historic District, Westerly, R. I.

R. O. Christensen

January, 1977

Negative filed: Rhode Island Historical Preservation  
Commission

Exterior from the northeast.





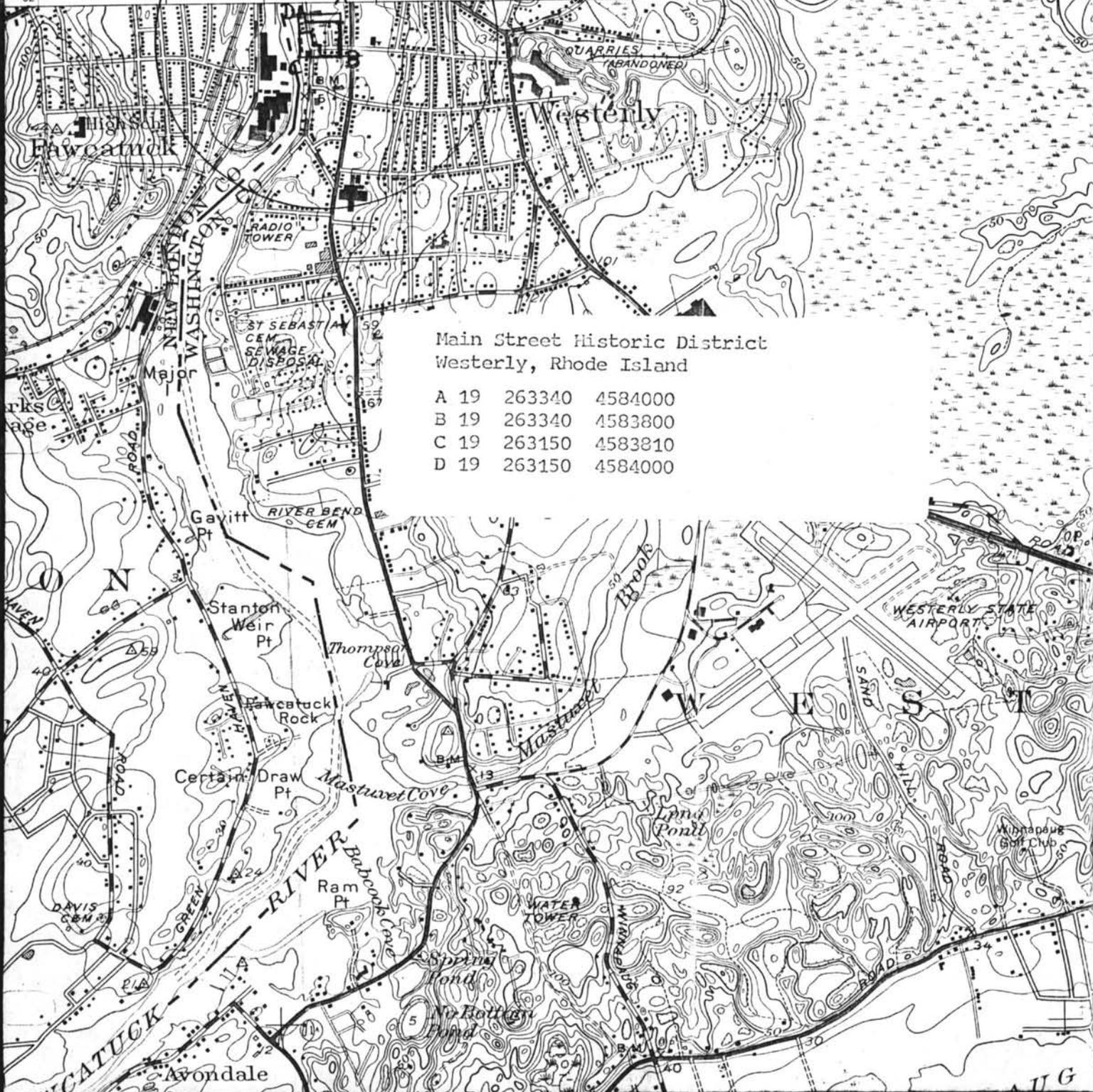




UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
CORPS OF ENGINEERS

6666 IV NE  
(Ashaway) 265

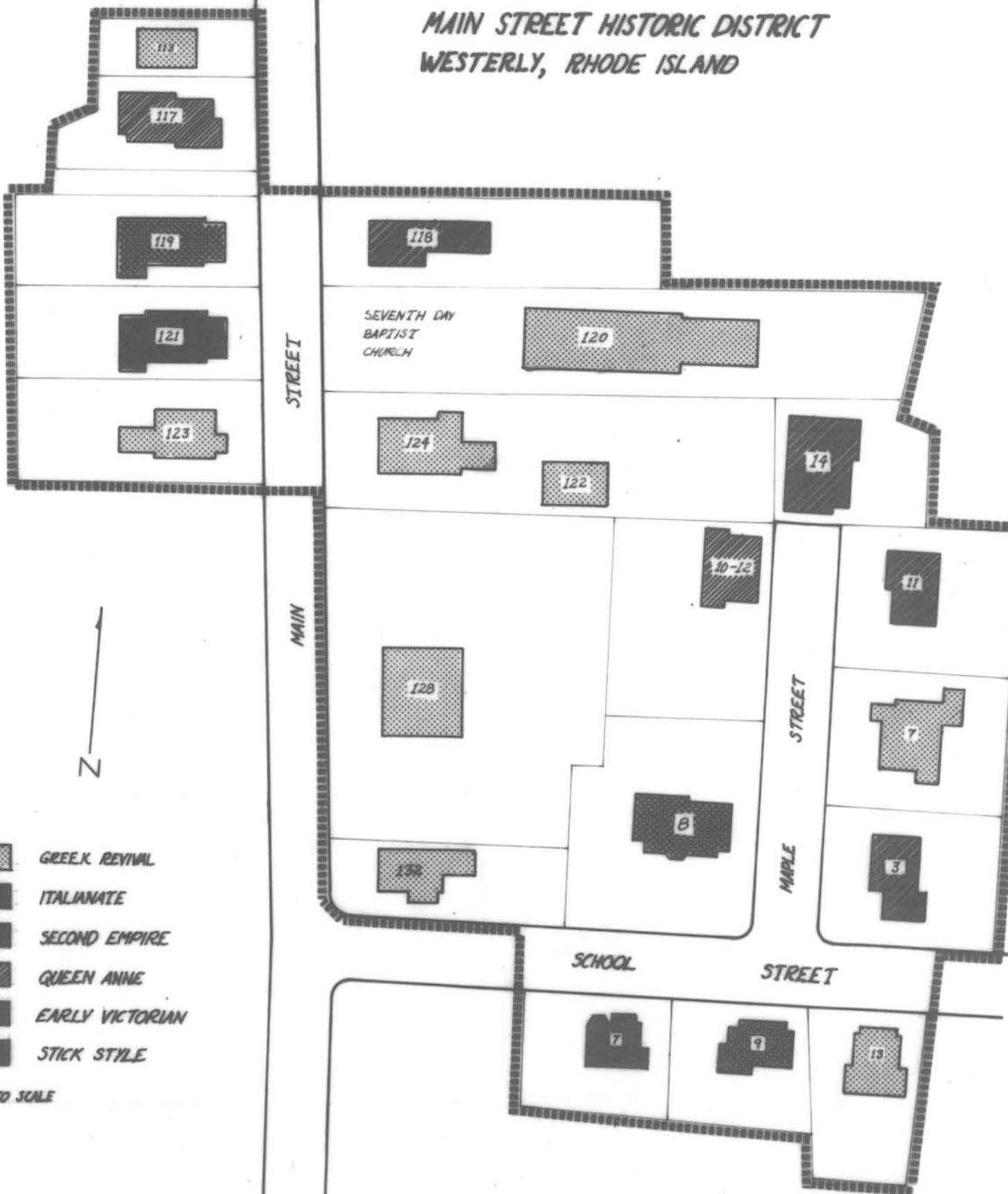
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Main Street Historic District  
Westerly, Rhode Island

A 19	263340	4584000
B 19	263340	4583800
C 19	263150	4583810
D 19	263150	4584000

# MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT WESTERLY, RHODE ISLAND



-  GREEK REVIVAL
-  ITALIANATE
-  SECOND EMPIRE
-  QUEEN ANNE
-  EARLY VICTORIAN
-  STICK STYLE

NOT TO SCALE