

Gately Building
Name of Property

Providence County, RI
County and State

5. Classification

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

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

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

<input type="checkbox"/>	private
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

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

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE business

COMMERCE/TRADE professional

COMMERCE/TRADE organizational

COMMERCE/TRADE financial institution

COMMERCE/TRADE specialty store

GOVERNMENT government office

VACANT not in use

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19th and Early 20th CENTURY AMERICAN

MOVEMENTS/Colonial Revival

foundation: STONE/granite

walls: BRICK

STONE/marble

roof: ASPHALT

other: GLASS

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Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

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

Narrative Description

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

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

Exterior

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Interior

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

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

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

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance

1914-1961

Significant Dates

1914, 1935, 1955

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Albert H. Humes, superintendent of construction

Period of Significance (justification)

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

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary) N/A

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

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

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

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

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

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

History

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

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

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

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

The Gately Building (1914-1921)

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

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

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

Tenancy at the Gately Building (1915-1986)

Within a year of construction, the Gately Building had one first floor tenant, the Fergus Hat Company. Third-floor tenants included two dentists, a tailor, a dressmaker, and a dealer in cotton yarns. By 1916 all four storefronts were occupied. These tenants included the Morris Plan (a loan and investment company), Hall's New Fiction Library, Margaret O'Neill (a milliner), as well as the Fergus Hat Company. The Blackstone Loan Company leased space on the second floor and a light industrial tenant, Marvel Printing Company, joined third floor tenants. By 1919 a variety store operated by the George Brothers occupied the easternmost storefront. Over a seventy year period the Gately Building and its later owners provided retail and professional space to dozens of tenants. The range of services offered over the years is remarkable: milliners, dressmakers, tailors, financial advisors, employment bureaus, watchmakers, variety stores, custom kitchen

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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builders, draftsmen, rubber goods dealers, musical instrument dealers, piano teachers, chiropractors, chiropodists, candy manufacturers, sign makers, and dentists. During the latter part of World War II much of the third floor was occupied by the Federal Government's Resident Inspector of Naval Materials. Notable for longevity was the dental practice of Dr. Donat Savoie, who set up shop at this location in 1941 and practiced there until 1985.^{xiv} The final tenants of the building, Dr. Savoie and the Pawtucket office of the *Providence Journal*, left the following year.

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

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

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

Old Colony Cooperative Bank Building (1935-1993)

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

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

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

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

See *Additional Information* section.

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

^{xv} Sometimes called Chamber Hall.

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

^{xvii} Pawtucket Land Evidence 217:144.

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

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

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Articles:

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

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

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

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

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

Books:

Pawtucket City Directories: 1907-1993

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

Government Documents:

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

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10. Geographical Data

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

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 19 301840 4638820
Zone Easting Northing

3
Zone Easting Northing

2
Zone Easting Northing

4
Zone Easting Northing

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

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

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Edward Connors

organization Edward Connors and Associates

date September 2011

street & number 39 Dyer Avenue

telephone 401 595-0699

city or town Riverside

State RI

zip code 02915

e-mail nconnors@cox.net

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

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- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

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

Name of Property:

City or Vicinity:

County:

State:

Photographer:

Date Photographed:

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1 of ____.

Property Owner:

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

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

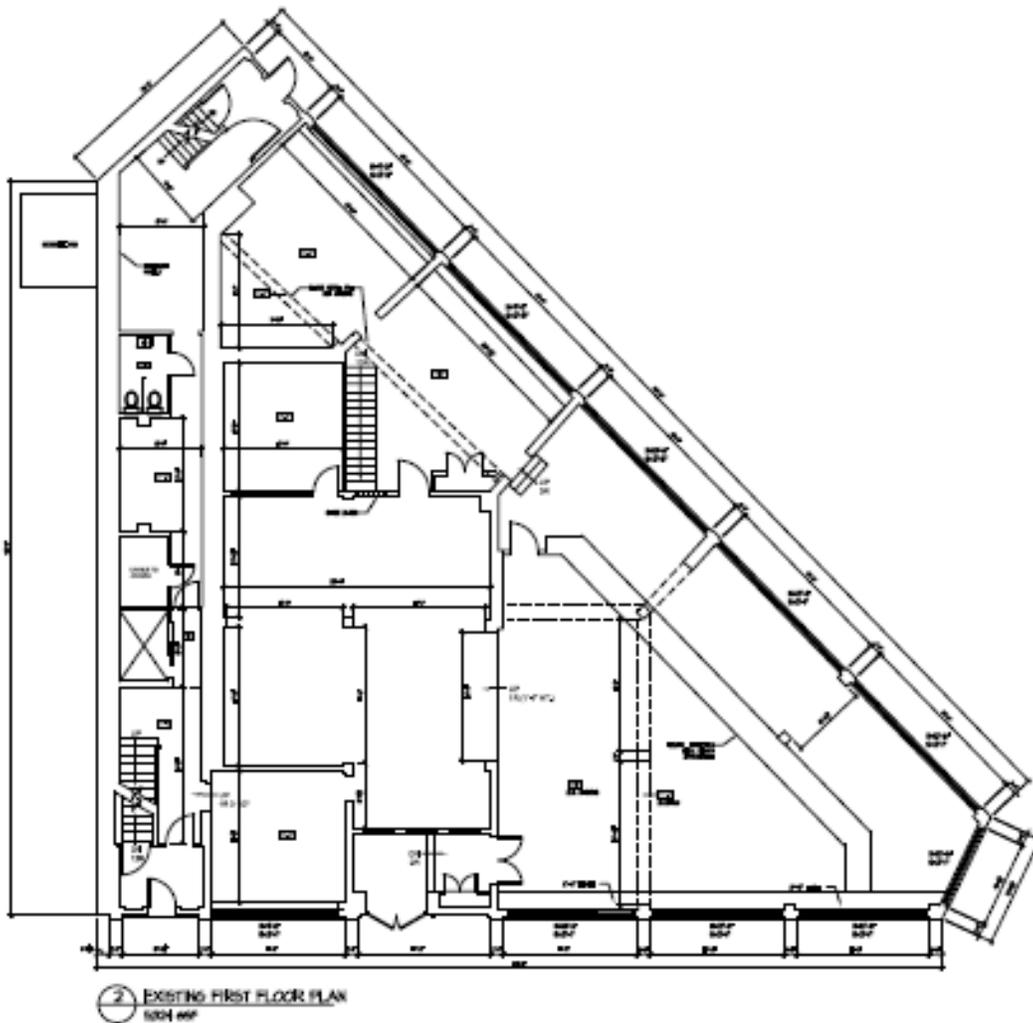


Figure 1
Existing conditions, first floor

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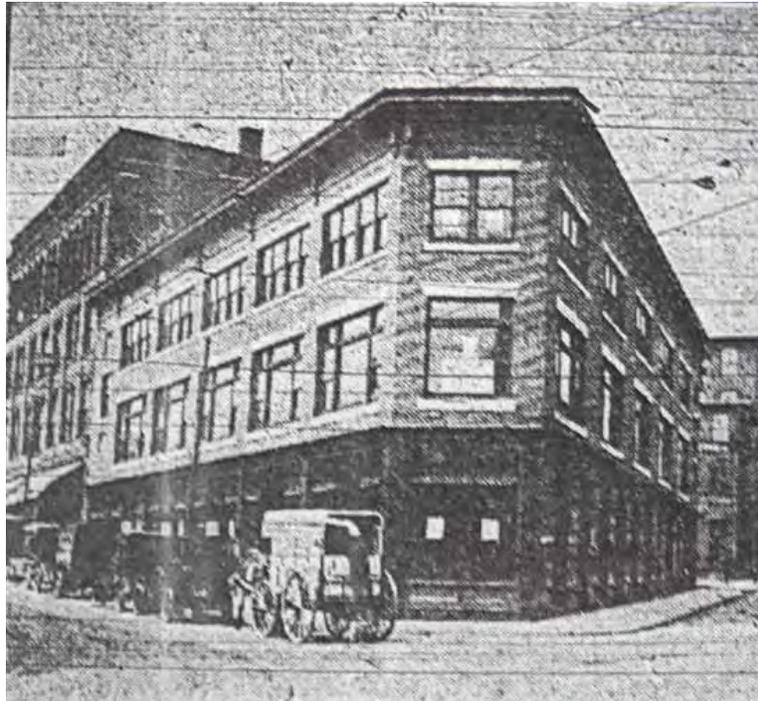


Figure 2

Gately Building as built
Halftone from Pawtucket *Evening Times* May, 1914
Showing façade of building at intersection of Main, Bayley and Dexter Streets
(Cottrell Building at left of image)

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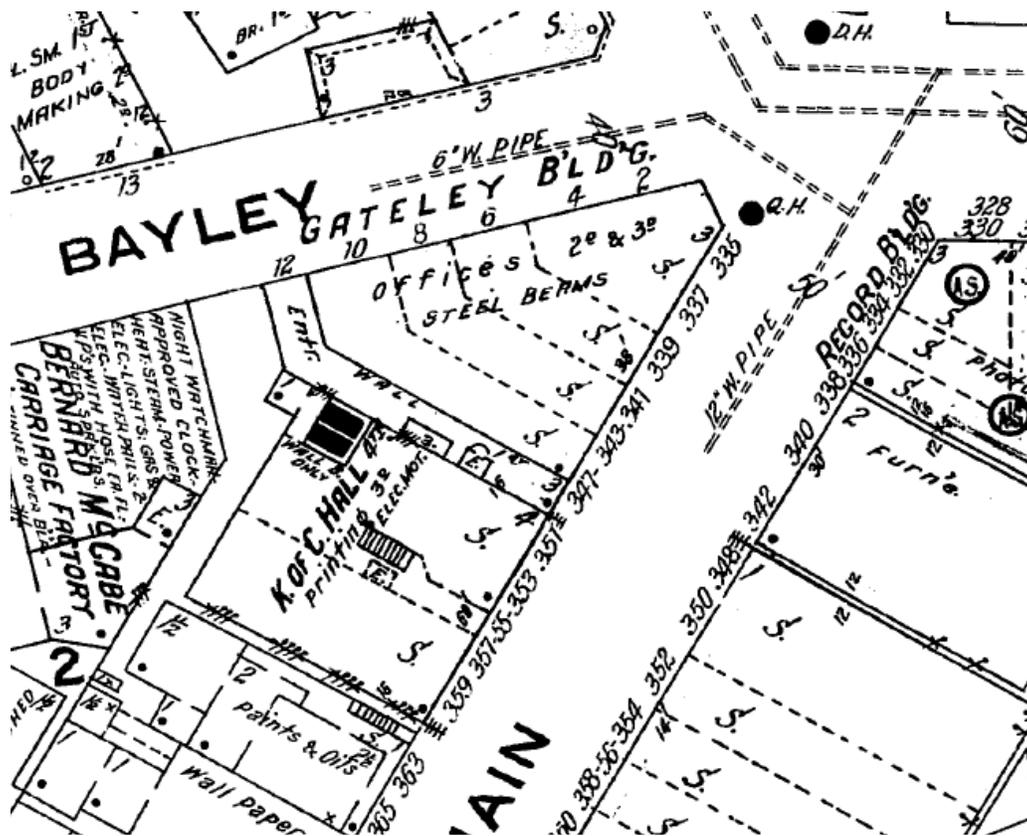


Figure 3

Detail from 1923 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map

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

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

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Figure 4

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

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Figure 5

Detail from May 1939 aerial photo showing
vicinity of Main (former alignment) and Bayley Streets
near the Gately and Cottrell Buildings

*This photo hung in the lobby of the Old Colony Bank
and was donated to Pawtucket Library in 1993.*

Note pedimented entrance at narrow end of building

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Figure 6

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

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

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Figure 7

Detail from Pawtucket, RI Assessor's Plat 53, Lot 640 [showing the realignment of Main Street](#)



NO LEFT TURN
ON RED













206

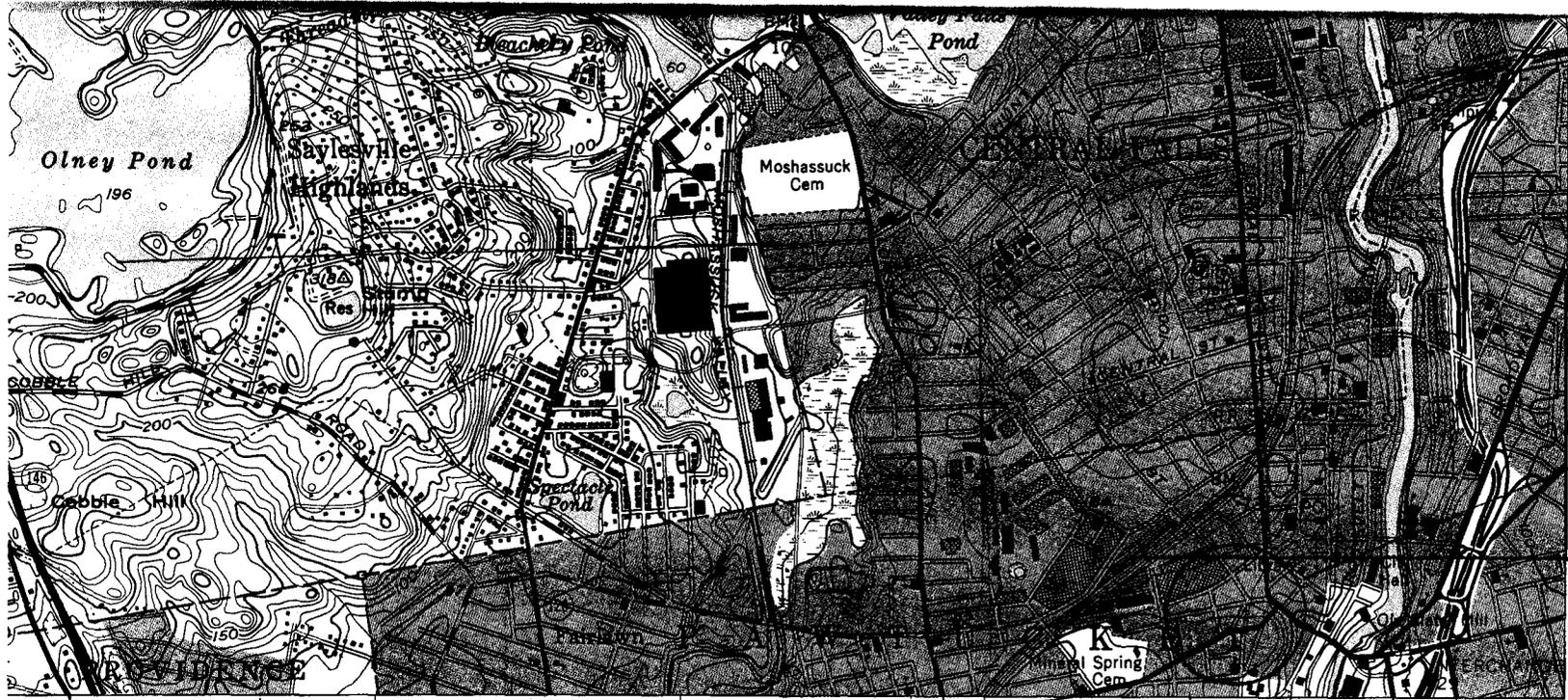
201

DR. L. SAVOIE
DENTIST

Office Hours:
9:00 - 5:00
Downtown
Duluth, Minn.







SOUTH ATTLEBORO 1.2
NORTH ATTLEBORO 7 N

GATELY BUILDING
PAWTUCKET,
PROVIDENCE CTY,
RI

UTM REFERENCE
19.301840 4638820

4639000m.N
290 000 FEET
(R.I.)

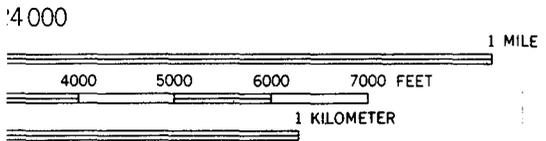
MARIEVILLE 0.7 MI.
PROVIDENCE (CIVIC CENTER) 3.8 MI.

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—127.1530 000 FEET (R.I.)
MARIEVILLE 1.4 MI.
CENTERDALE (JUNC. U.S. 44) 4.9 MI.
PROVIDENCE (JUNC. U.S. 44) 3 MI.
RUMFORD 2.6 MI.
PROVIDENCE (JUNC. U.S. 44) 3.5 MI.

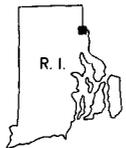
ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty 4 LANE 16 LANE Light-duty
Medium-duty 4 LANE 16 LANE Unimproved dirt

U. S. Route
State Route
Interstate Route



VAL 10 FEET
ICAL DATUM OF 1929



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs taken 1970 and 1975. This information not field checked
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

AL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
RVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
ND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

PAWTUCKET, R. I.-MASS
N4152.5—W7122.5/7.5

1949
PHOTOREVISED 1970 AND 1975
AMS 6767 IV NW—SERIES V815



(EAST PROVIDENCE)
6767 IV SE