

= Potter @-@ Collyer House =

The Potter @-@ Collyer House is a historic house at 67 Cedar Street in Pawtucket , Rhode Island . The house , first constructed in 1863 , is representative of vernacular architecture of the Pawtucket due to the great modifications to the home which has obscured the original structure of the home . Believed to have begun as a one @-@ and @-@ a @-@ half story cottage with a gable roof , subsequent additions and expansions have added a two @-@ story hip @-@ roof addition and greatly altered the floor plan due to enlargement and remodeling . The Potter @-@ Collyer House was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1983 .

= = History = =

The Potter @-@ Collyer house was originally constructed in 1863 for Elisha O. Potter , but it was sold to Samuel S. Collyer four years later . Little is known of Potter 's life , but Collyer was a partner in the N. S. Collyer & Company . Collyer would later become the Chief of the Pawtucket Fire Department in 1874 and died in 1884 from injuries sustained in the line of duty . Collyer would be memorialized by the town with the Collyer Monument , which is also on the National Register of Historic Places . The house was moved 400 feet (120 m) from its original location in 1962 due to the construction of Interstate 95 in Rhode Island .

= = Design = =

The Potter @-@ Collyer house is a timber frame house that was originally constructed on the west side of Pine Street , but its original form is not known for sure due the extent of its expansion and remodeling . The NRHP nomination states that it could have been a one @-@ and @-@ a @-@ half story gabled roof cottage with a cross @-@ gable in the center , a style popular during the mid @-@ century in Pawtucket . This original structure retains little of its form except for the Gothic hood moulds on the second floor end windows and the Gothic bargeboards . A two @-@ story hipped roof addition was constructed in two phases , one completed before 1877 and the other between 1895 and 1902 . Though the NRHP also states that the original house was enlarged in the late 1860s or 1870s without specification to the work done at the time . The additions include a bay window on the facade and openwork on the porch sides . The later alterations to the building worked to compliment the distinctive bargeboards of the cottage with the work on the eaves and window heads of the addition .

The house has an unconventional floor plan which has two doorways on opposite ends of the original cottage with the main entrance formerly on the east side . The NRHP nomination again notes that the doorways may have replaced an earlier vestibule on the original house . The eastern entrance leads to a library / office , that may have originally been a stairhall , and is connected to the eastern of the two front rooms . The western doorway , opposite , leads to a hallway with a three @-@ run staircase with newels and balusters . The western room has a Renaissance Revival @-@ style built @-@ in bookcase and a slate fireplace mantel . The rear addition holds the dining room which has a " pseudo @-@ exposed @-@ beam ceiling " dated to around 1909 . Though not detailed in the NRHP listing , the survey notes that the upstairs is simple in detail and appears intact , but that the " chamber floor plan in the front of the house appears to have been altered during the 1880s remodeling " .

= = Significance = =

The Potter @-@ Collyer House is architecturally significant as a unique example of vernacular architecture of Pawtucket in the 19th century . The NRHP nomination states that the alterations and remodeling of the home have produced a " most unusually composed and picturesquely detailed [building] . " Despite having been moved and altered , the house is unique and significant example of vernacular architecture . The Potter @-@ Collyer House was added to the National Register of

Historic Places in 1983 .