THE NEW ENGLAND
TEXTILE MILL SURVEY
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Selections from the Historic American Buildings Survey

Number Eleven

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
Division of Historic Architecture
Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation
National Park Service
United States Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

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INTRODUCTION

During the summers of 1967 and 1968, the National Park Service, the Smithsonian Institution and the Merrimack Valley Textile Museum, together with several other organizations and interested individuals cooperated in a survey of selected historic textile mills and mill complexes in New England.

The project was unique in two respects. First, its scale: the recording of a particular industry's buildings in a number of locations and on a regional basis; rather than the documenting of an individual building or set of buildings within a single town or city. And second, as the first instance of a large scale project by the Historic American Buildings Survey to document structures that fall within the context of "Industrial Archeology." As that term is used here, it refers to the recording of the significant remains of a particular industry. Remains may include buildings, equipment and machinery together with any other physical objects that relate directly to that industry such as its products. Significance may be determined by the age of the remains, particularly
where age and rarity coincide. Changes in technology, however, quite often determine importance: as industrial processes are refined or modified or entirely superceded, the evidence of the earlier methods of making require documentation before they are obliterated by the new means of production.

Although HABS has, since its inception in 1933, occasionally recorded industrial and engineering works, it has done so on a limited basis, placing major emphasis on its primary task of recording important examples of American architecture. The New England Textile Mill Survey thus represents an important step in the long neglected documentation of the structures of American industry. The precedent for it was set during the summers of 1965 and 1966 when HABS and the Smithsonian co-sponsored the recording of two small manufacturing buildings, one each summer, in New England. These were the C. P. Bradway Machine Works at West Stafford, Connecticut and the D. T. Dudley & Son Company's Main Shop building at Wilkinsonville, Massachusetts. In 1969, due in part to the experience of the New England Textile Mill Survey, the Historic American Engineering Record was founded by the National Park Service. It is the complementary organization to the Historic American Buildings Survey and, as its name implies, is responsible for the documentation of works of primarily technological, rather than architectural, interest. To date HAER has, in cooperation with the Smithsonian Institution, carried out
surveys of the original main lines of the B & O and Erie Railroads and is currently active on projects in New York, Pennsylvania, Utah, Virginia and West Virginia. It is evident, then, that the textile mill survey stands for more than an interesting exploration in industrial archeology. On the one hand, it signifies the increasing interest of HABS in American industrial buildings. On the other, it represents the recognition of the need to record, in a comprehensive manner, examples of American technology which subsequently led to the creation of the Historic American Engineering Record.

The project was originated by Robert M. Vogel, Curator of Mechanical and Civil Engineering, National Museum of History and Technology, Smithsonian Institution, and James C. Massey, Chief, Historic American Buildings Survey, National Park Service. In addition to the organizations previously mentioned, the work of the summer of 1967 was assisted by the Manchester (New Hampshire) Historic Association, the Manchester Housing Authority and Mr. Francis C. Welch, President of the Essex Company of Lawrence, Massachusetts. Field work, historic research and measured drawings were done under the direction of Robert M. Vogel who also served as the survey's historian. The Project Supervisor was Larry D. Nichols, Architect, Cornell University. The field team was composed of Ralston H.
Nagata, Architect, University of Hawaii and four Student Assistant Architects: Phillip J. Black, University of Oklahoma; R. Randolph Langenbach, Harvard University, Stuart E. MacDonald, University of Minnesota; and Raul G. Reyes, University of Arizona. Mr. Langenbach served as project photographer.

In 1968, the Fall River Historical Society and the Bristol Community College of Fall River were the local assisting agencies and Mr. Vogel again served as Project Director. Professor Melvin M. Rotsch, Architect, Texas A & M University, was Project Supervisor and the Student Assistant Architects were: David L. Bouse, University of Nebraska; Peter S. Conrad, Yale University; Eric N. DeLony, Ohio State University; and Dennis W. Jacobs, University of Kansas. Jack E. Boucher, who has recorded many buildings for HABS, was the photographer.

The data gathered was expanded and edited for the National Park Service in the summer of 1971 by Ted Sande, Architect, University of Pennsylvania, who designed this booklet.

The texts, photographs and drawings that constitute the HABS archives at the Library of Congress are intended to be points of departure for those who are interested in a particular building or building type. From this introduction it is expected that the
serious scholar will extend and deepen his knowledge by further, more exhaustive research. The materials from which the HABS photo-data books, and thus in turn, the texts and illustrations for this report, were selected and prepared are on file in the Division of Mechanical and Civil Engineering at the National Museum of History and Technology of the Smithsonian Institution. All of the sites surveyed and all of the historical and architectural texts have been included in this summary. In the case of the Wamsutta mill complex, New Bedford, Massachusetts, historic documentation and measured drawings were not done because there was insufficient time available for a complete recording and coverage had to be limited to general photography. This is indicative of the work remaining. For not only was it not possible to survey all of the selected sites with the desired thoroughness (the buildings of the Amoskeage millyard, for example, could occupy the time of one field team for several years) due to the restricted schedule and budget limitations, but other important mills and mill sites, such as those at Lowell, had to be neglected entirely. Much remains to be done and one can only hope that from this beginning will come sufficient interest to generate the necessary resources for completing - or at the very least extending - the documentation of this particular aspect of American technology before the evidence disappears; as it is indeed so doing at a rather
rapid rate in many locations through the combined forces of highway construction, urban renewal, changing occupancy, abandonment and vandalism.

This booklet is the eleventh in a series "Selections from the Historic American Buildings Survey." These reports are designed to present, in a convenient bound volume, a representative selection of some of the most important buildings recorded by the Historic American Buildings Survey in recent projects. For further information about the Historic American Buildings Survey, which with the Historic American Engineering Record is a part of the National Park Service's Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, Division of Historic Architecture, write to the Historic American Buildings Survey, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

The text and illustrations (with the exception of one or two illustrations from the Smithsonian's collection) in this booklet are taken from the records deposited in the permanent HABS archives in the Library of Congress. Copies of these records may be obtained, at the Library's stated prices, by writing to the Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.
MASSACHUSETTS
RICHARD BORDEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY
FALL RIVER MASSACHUSETTS
Location: East corner, intersection of Rodman Street and Plymouth Avenue, Fall River, Bristol County, Massachusetts.
Geographic Location Code: 20-0320-005
Latitude: 41° 41' 43"
Longitude: 71° 09' 09"
(Approximate location: East corner intersection of Rodman Street and Plymouth Avenue.)

Present Owner: Tremont Finance Company, 617 Industrial Bank Building, Providence, Rhode Island.

Present Occupant: Arlan's Retail Store, Advance Frocks Corp., Mervin Hat Co.

Present Use: Miscellaneous light manufacturing, sales and storage.

Statement of Significance: This building was considered one of the most efficiently designed textile mills of its time. It was the first large textile mill to have a shallow gable roof in preference to the traditional steeply pitched mill roofs and it also had a greater interior width than was common for the mills of the period in which it was built.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date of erection: Built 1873.
3. Original plan and construction: This building was the first large textile mill to have a shallow gable roof instead of the traditional steeply pitched mill roofs. It also had a greater interior width than was common for the mills of the period in which it was built.

B. Sources of Information:


An Authentic Account of the Value of Property Destroyed in the Great Fire in Fall River, July 2, 1843. Boston: 1844. 33 pp. (In Fall River Public Library.)

Armstrong, W. W. *Fall River: An Historical Sketch of Her Industry, etc.* Fall River: 1870.


Crawford, M. D. C. *Fall River Daily News Record.* May 23, 1940.


Earl, Henry H. *Fall River -- Its Rise and Progress* (also called: *Fall River and Its Manufactures*). Fall River: 1873-96. 59 pp.


Fowler, Orin. *History of Fall River.* Fall River: 1862.
Hurd, D. H. "History of Bristol County," Fall River. 
Fall River: 1883. pp. 308-416; 906-07.

Industrial America. (Including Fall River.) 232 pp.

Lamb, Robert K. "The Development of Entrepreneurship in Fall River 1813-1859." (Typed Ph.D. Dissertation 1935, Harvard University Library.)


Page, H. R. & Co. Fall River Illustrated. 1901. (Good chromolithographs of mills and groups.)


Henry H. Crapo: November 1937.
PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: With the expanded four-aisle plan width and the very low pitched roof, the Richard Borden No. 1 Mill, erected in 1873, was considered to be one of the best structures for manufacturing purposes in this country at the time. Later more buildings were added, making a total of twelve, most of which are still standing.

2. Condition of fabric: Originally very well constructed, No. 1 Mill is today generally sound, but there is evidence of decay in the major wood beams and the roof and floor planking. The building is now poorly maintained, except the retail area on the first floor.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Over-all dimensions: 93'-4" x 340'-0"; five stories with a five story ell (picker house). There are prominent stair towers at the northwest and southwest corners of the building.

2. Foundations: Foundations are mortared granite down to bedrock.

3. Wall construction, finish and color: Exterior walls are of locally-quarried gray granite, 3'-4" (first) to
2'-2" (fifth) wall thicknesses. The end walls of the building and the towers are of neatly squared ashlar, hammered finish on the edges. The side walls are of irregular rubble with wide parged joints.

4. Structural system, framing: The interior framing consists of splined heavy structural plank floor (10" x 3"), on heavy wood beams (11" x 14" or 12" x 14"), supported by three rows of regularly-spaced cast iron columns (6-3/8" to 5-1/2" in diameter).

5. Openings:
   a. Doorways and doors: At the center of the Rodman Street facade are large doors (5' x 11') and a large overhanging beam for hoisting heavy equipment. These doors and the doors of the towers are topped with granite lintels. The large doors of the main building are six panelled, wood, with "X" braced removable railings.
   b. Windows and shutters: Typical window openings have granite lintels; double-hung wood sash, twelve lights each sash. Size of openings: 3'-8" wide, 9'-0" to 7'-6" high.

6. Roof: The first large mill in the city with a very low pitched roof rather than the traditional high pitched barn type roof. The roof is now covered with built-up composition gravel roofing.

   The roof framing consists of heavy wood beams (9-1/2" x 13") supporting planking, quite similar to the typical floor construction.

   The roof overhang is 4'-0" with boxed wood cornice and solid wood decorative brackets.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: The large rectangular floor space (89' x 336') on each of the six floors is undivided by partitions. The floors above are supported by three rows of regularly-spaced cast iron columns on each of the levels.

2. Stairways: The towers, at each end of the building, have a 5' square, hollow brick core around which the 5' wide wood stair winds, with six risers to each of the four segments; approximate dimensions: treads 12", risers 7-1/2". The highest level has open arches; the floor at that level is of built-up composition roofing.
3. Flooring: Flooring is 1" maple, 4" in width, laid over the structural planks throughout the mill.

4. Wall and ceiling finish: The granite walls are plastered on the interior face. No boarding is applied to the underside of the floor planking. The heavy structural wood beams are exposed. The slender cast iron columns are smooth-shafted, tapered, and have moulded bases and caps.

5. Openings:
   a. Doorways and doors: Wood doors from the stair tower into the mill are six panelled.
   b. Windows: The splayed jamb of the typical window is plastered; the sloping interior sill is painted brick. Windows on the first floor have been blocked up.

6. Mechanical equipment: Most areas are now lighted with fluorescent fixtures which have replaced the original gas fixtures.

Open steam pipe coils are used on the upper floors. In the retail store on the first floor air conditioning units have been installed. Upper floors have very limited toilet areas at the end corners of the building.

D. Site and Surroundings:

General setting and orientation: No. 1 Mill is prominently situated on the northeast side of Rodman Street at the intersection of Plymouth Avenue. The large end towers add to the building's stately appearance. Much of the area around the buildings is hard surfaced to provide parking for store customers and the employees of the shops in the various buildings.

Prepared by Melvin M. Rotsch
Architect
Texas A & M University
August 1968
CHARLTON MILL
FALL RIVER MASSACHUSETTS
Location: Southeast corner, Howe and Crawford Streets, Fall River, Bristol County, Massachusetts.
Geographic Location Code: 20 - 0320 - 005
Latitude: 41° 40' 42" Longitude: 71° 10' 40"
(Approximate location: Southeast corner Howe and Crawford Streets.)

Present Owner: Harold Katzman, Arkay Mfg. Co., 110 Chace Street, Fall River, Massachusetts.

Present Occupant: Gramatan Clothes; Korber Hats, Inc.

Present Use: Manufacturing.

Statement of Significance: Built in 1910, this building was the last granite mill constructed in Fall River. It signifies the refinement of mill building design in its extreme width and large window area.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date of erection: 1910.


3. Original plan and construction: Built in 1910, this building was the last granite mill constructed in Fall River. It signifies the refinement of mill building design in its extreme width and large window area.

B. Sources of Information:


An Authentic Account of the Value of Property Destroyed in the Great Fire in Fall River, July 2, 1843. Boston: 1844. 33 pp. (In Fall River Public Library.)


Armstrong, W. W. Fall River: An Historical Sketch of Her Industry, etc. Fall River: 1870.


Crawford, M. D. C. Fall River Daily News Record. May 23, 1940.


Earl, Henry H. Fall River -- Its Rise and Progress (also called: Fall River and Its Manufactures). Fall River: 1873-96. 59 pp.


Fowler, Orin. History of Fall River. Fall River: 1862.


Industrial America. (Including Fall River.) 232 pp.

Lamb, Robert K. "The Development of Entrepreneurship in Fall River 1813-1859." (Typed Ph.D. Dissertation 1935, Harvard University Library.)


Page, H. R. & Co.  Fall River Illustrated. 1901. (Good chromolithographs of mills and groups.)


PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: The last granite textile mill built in Fall River. Represents the refinement of mill building design in its extreme width and large window area.


B. Description of Exterior:

1. Over-all dimensions: 154' x 374' (spinning mill), 32 bays; three stories, rectangular in shape.


3. Wall construction, finish and color: Load-bearing stone, rough finish, grey.

4. Structural system, framing: Slow-burning timber mill construction, cast-iron columns.

5. Porches, stoops, bulkheads: None.

6. Chimneys: One, southwest corner, boiler house.

7. Openings:

   a. Doorways and doors: Wood panelled doors with lights.

   b. Windows and shutters: Wood, 24 panes with fixed six pane unit above (first and second floors), 18 panes with fixed six pane unit above (third floor); awning combination windows.

8. Roof:

   a. Shape, covering: Shallow gable roof, tar and gravel surface.

   b. Cornice, eaves: Wood, 3' (approx.) projection.

   c. Dormers, cupolas, towers: Center row of gable skylights, spinning mill.
C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: Rectangular 154' x 374', 32 bays, six aisles.

2. Stairways: Two (2); northwest corner and southeast corner respectively.


6. Special decorative features: None.

7. Notable hardware: None.

8. Mechanical equipment: None of interest.

D. Site and Surroundings:

1. General setting and orientation: Southeast corner of Howe and Crawford Streets. The site is bounded on the east and south by Cook Pond.

2. Outbuildings: Boiler house, engine house, breaker and storage house.

Prepared by Robert M. Vogel and Ted Sande
National Park Service
August 6, 1968;
July 1971
DAVOL MILLS

Location: West corner, intersection of Rodman Street and Plymouth Avenue, Fall River, Bristol County, Massachusetts.

Geographic Location Code: 20 - 0320 - 005
Latitude: 41° 41' 42" Longitude: 71° 09' 10"
(Approximate location intersection of Rodman Street and Plymouth Avenue.)

Present Owner: Dover Stamping Co., Rodman Street and Plymouth Avenue, Fall River, Massachusetts.

Present Occupant: Dover Stamping Co.

Present Use: Manufacture of galvanized ware.

Statement of Significance: The Davol Mills were constructed beginning in 1867-1868 (No. 1 Mill). They are the only remaining major mill buildings in the city with mansard roofs.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:


3. Builder or contractor, suppliers: Unknown.

4. Original plan and construction: No. 1 Mill was built in 1867-1868, No. 2 Mill in 1871. Originally, these brick structures were designed as four story buildings. Later a fifth story of frame construction, with dormer windows set into mansard roofs, was added.

5. Alterations and additions: The boiler house and store houses along Plymouth Avenue were added in the period 1890 to 1909.

B. Sources of Information:


33 pp. (In Fall River Public Library.)

Armstrong, W. W. Fall River: An Historical Sketch of Her Industry, etc. Fall River: 1870.


Crawford, M. D. C. Fall River Daily News Record. May 23, 1940.


Earl, Henry H. Fall River -- Its Rise and Progress (also called: Fall River and Its Manufactures). Fall River: 1873-96. 59 pp.


Fowler, Orin. History of Fall River. Fall River: 1862.

Industrial America. (Including Fall River.) 232 pp.

Lamb, Robert K. "The Development of Entrepreneurship in Fall River 1813-1859." (Typed Ph.D. Dissertation 1935, Harvard University Library.)


Page, H. R. & Co. Fall River Illustrated. 1901. (Good chromolithographs of mills and groups.)


PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: The Davol Mills are the only remaining major mill structures in the city with French mansard roofs. The No. 1 Mill was built of brick in 1867-68, and three years later the No. 2 Mill was built. The original brick structures consisted of a basement or ground floor with three stories above; later an upper floor was built of frame construction at the mansard roof level. The boiler house and storehouses along Plymouth Avenue and Morgan Street were added 1890 to 1909.

2. Condition of fabric: The structure is generally sound and is rather well maintained. Some of the interior wood columns are battered from hard use. All floors of the major buildings are now being used by a firm producing stamped sheetmetal products.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Over-all dimensions: Dimensions of the major wings: No. 1: 73'-0" x 225'-0"; ground floor plus four stories. No. 2: 73'-0" x 214'-0" (oblique); ground floor plus four stories.

2. Foundations: Foundations and ground floor walls to window sills are granite (2'-6" thick).
3. Structural system, framing: The exterior load-bearing walls are of red brick, 2'-1½" (first) to 1'-5½" (third) in thicknesses in the window spandrels; between the windows the walls are 4" thicker. Header bonding courses are spaced quite at random.

The interior framing consists of splined heavy plank structural floor (10" x 4") on heavy wood beams (12" x 14") supported by two rows of regularly spaced wood columns, 11-½" diameter (ground floor), 10" diameter (first), 8" diameter (second), 7" diameter (third). The roof beams (12" x 15") are supported by square wood posts (8" x 8").

4. Windows: Windows on all floors are double-hung wood sash, 3'-6" wide by 7'-9" high. The number of lights varying from 12/12 to 16/16 depending upon location. On the two lower floors the 3'-6" windows are alternately spaced with large double windows 5'-8" in width (9'-0" high). Windows on the ground floor are usually 5'-8" high. The sash of the wider windows, ground and first floors, are usually hinged at the bottom, opening inward. All windows are topped with segmental arches, usually one soldier course, 50% wider on the larger openings. Wood sills are sheetmetal covered.

Dormer windows are 12/12 double-hung wood sash, 3'-10" wide by 7'-2" high.

5. Roof: Early descriptions indicate that as originally constructed there were flat roofs over the four stories (ground, first, second and third); later the French mansard roof was constructed to provide additional floor space. The low pitched portion of the roof has heavy plank decking supported by 12" x 15" beams spaced 9'-6" o.c. These are supported at the roof edges by oblique 8" x 10" posts and two 8" x 8" columns in line with the columns of the lower floors. Between the two columns, 11' above the floor, there is a 7-½" x 9-½" wood tie beam. All joints are mortised and fastened with wood pins. The dormers, curved exterior roof and interior oblique plastered walls are framed into the 8" x 10" structural posts.

The low-pitched upper roof is covered with built-up composition roofing: the curvilinear mansard side roofs have asphalt composition shingles; the sides of the dormers are covered with wood shingles.
C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: The two original buildings form an "L"; No. 1 Mill is rectangular with two rows of regularly-spaced wood columns supporting the floors above. No. 2 Mill is quite similar except that, due to the shape of the site, the south end terminates at an oblique angle.

On the south exterior wall of No. 1 Mill, there is a 4' x 20' projection which apparently was the area for pre-watercloset toilet facilities. A new addition, probably in this century, houses waterclosets. In No. 2 Mill there are similar areas on each floor. There are wood stairs at the northeast end of No. 1 Mill and at the southeast end of No. 2 Mill. From the first to second floors there are stairs at the opposite ends of each of the Mills. At the southwest end of No. 1 Mill there is an addition that encloses a freight elevator.

2. Stairways: The wood stairs from first to third floors have winders at the lower part of the run; typical risers are 8", treads are 9". Ground to first and third to fourth stairs are more compact and steeper.

3. Flooring: Flooring is 1" maple, 4" in width, laid over the structural planks.

4. Wall and ceiling finish: The brick walls are plastered on the interior. The frame walls of the fourth floor are plastered, but the heavy structural members are exposed.

The ceilings are finished with 1" boarding approximately 10" in width. The wood columns are smooth-shafted, tapered and neatly turned. The bases and the caps are of cast iron.

5. Doorways and doors: The few interior doors are apparently not original. Plain, unmoulded trim, 3-1/2" in width, is used on the windows.

6. Mechanical equipment: Most areas are now lighted with fluorescent fixtures which have replaced the original gas fixtures.

The buildings are heated by open steam pipe coils on all floors.
D. Site and Surroundings:

General setting and orientation: The buildings are closely spaced on a block of trapezoidal shape. Mill No. 2 along Rodman Street is built close to the street, as are the smaller buildings along Plymouth Avenue. The various buildings surround a court which is partly used for parking, otherwise neglected. Unlike most mills in the city, there is little space for parking on the site.

Prepared by Melvin M. Rotsch
Architect
Texas A & M University
August 1968
DURFEE MILLS

FALL RIVER - CENTRAL AREA

SCALE IN FEET

FALL RIVER - CENTRAL AREA

25 MI

OFFICE BUILDING

25
**Location:** West corner, intersection of Plymouth Avenue and Pleasant Street, Fall River, Bristol County, Massachusetts.

Geographic Location Code: 20 - 0320 - 005
Latitude: 41° 41' 55" Longitude: 71° 08' 52"

**Present Owner:** The Hull Company, 75 Sabine Street, Pawtucket, Rhode Island.

**Present Occupant:** The buildings are currently occupied by several firms.

**Present Use:** Textiles and light manufacturing.

**Statement of Significance:** The Durfee Mills was the largest single firm of textile manufacturers in Fall River. During the 1870's the company produced 23 million yards of print cloth annually.

**PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION**

A. Physical History:

1. **Dates of erection:** 1866-1904.

2. **Architect:** Unknown.

3. **Builder or contractor:** Unknown.

4. **Original plan and construction:** No. 1 Mill, five and one-half stories (1866); granite, rectangular.

5. **Alterations and additions:** No. 2 Mill, five and one-half stories (1871); No. 2 Mill addition, five and one-half stories (1871-1875); office building, two and one-half stories (c. 1872); No. 3 Mill, five and one-half stories (1880); No. 1 boiler house, one story (1880); No. 1 picker house, three and one-half stories (c. 1880); No. 2 picker house, three and one-half stories (c. 1880); cotton house, one story (1887); weave shed near No. 2 Mill, two stories (1893); weave shed, center, two stories (1895); engine room at No. 2 Mill, one story (1904).
B. Sources of Information:

**A History of the Town of Freetown, Mass.** Fall River: 1902.

**An Authentic Account of the Value of Property Destroyed in the Great Fire in Fall River, July 2, 1843.** Boston: 1844. 33 pp. (In Fall River Public Library.)


Armstrong, W. W. **Fall River: An Historical Sketch of Her Industry, etc.** Fall River: 1870.


Crawford, M. D. C. **Fall River Daily News Record.** May 23, 1940.


Earl, Henry H. **Fall River -- Its Rise and Progress** (also called: *Fall River and Its Manufactures*). Fall River: 1873-96. 59 pp.

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Fowler, Orin. History of Fall River. Fall River: 1862.


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Lamb, Robert K. "The Development of Entrepreneurship in Fall River 1813-1859." (Typed Ph.D. Dissertation 1935, Harvard University Library.)


Page, H. R. & Co. Fall River Illustrated. 1901. (Good chromolithographs of mills and groups.)


Prepared by Robert M. Vogel and Ted Sande National Park Service July 8-12, 1968; July 1971

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: The Durfee Mills, one of the more successful of the late 19th Century textile corporations, had the most impressive group of large mill structures in the city of Fall River. Begun in 1866 the central grouping of the No. 1 and No. 2 Mills together with the office building were completed about 1872.

These buildings together with eight other buildings and additions were all built in the 19th and early 20th Centuries of locally-quarried granite. All of the original major structures are still standing.

2. Condition of fabric: Originally very well constructed, the buildings are still generally sound structurally. There is some evidence of decay in the major wood beams and the roof and floor planking in some of the buildings.
3. Existing buildings: The following buildings are on the site:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Building</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 1 Mill</td>
<td>5 stories</td>
<td>1866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 2 Mill</td>
<td>5 stories</td>
<td>1871</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 2 Addition</td>
<td>5 stories</td>
<td>1871-85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office Building</td>
<td>2 stories</td>
<td>c. 1872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 3 Mill</td>
<td>5 stories</td>
<td>1880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 1 Boiler House</td>
<td>1 story</td>
<td>1880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 1 Picker House</td>
<td>3 stories</td>
<td>c. 1880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 2 Picker House</td>
<td>3 stories</td>
<td>c. 1880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton House</td>
<td>1 story</td>
<td>1887</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weave Shed (near No. 2)</td>
<td>2 stories</td>
<td>1893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weave Shed (center)</td>
<td>2 stories</td>
<td>1895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engine Room at No. 2</td>
<td>1 story</td>
<td>1904</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Building Materials

1. General: The exterior walls of all major buildings are of locally quarried granite. The major buildings which were built before 1885 have gable roofs (locally termed "barn"), approximately 7 to 12 pitch, originally wood shingled. The later structures have low pitched roofs.

2. No. 1 Mill:

   a. Dimensions: 5 stories, 72'-0" x 376'-8", with wing 44'-0" x 90'-0".

   b. Foundations: Mortared granite down to bedrock.

   c. Exterior walls: Locally-quarried gray granite; 3'-1" thick (first) to 1'-8" (attic). Interior of major walls are irregular mortared rubble; exterior faces are irregular ashlar with parged joints. The masonry on the corners and of the entire tower, is neatly-shaped squared ashlar, hammered finish on the edges.

   Interior framing: Splined heavy-plank structural floor (10" x 3" or 4") on heavy wood beams (approximately 12" x 15") supported by regularly-spaced cast-iron columns, diameter 5-3/4" (first) to 4-3/4" (fifth).

   d. Openings: Exterior door openings have heavy granite lintels. Wood doors are not original. Several old 4'-0" openings have been recently widened to permit easier freight handling. Doors on the tower are 5'-0" by 10'-4".
Typical window openings have granite lintels; double-hung wood sash, twelve lights each sash. Typical opening size: 7'-6" (first), 6'-3" (fifth); 3'-2" wide. Wood sill 3", no stone sub-sill. Hinged wood sash, 3'-6" x 5'-0", skylights on the roof opened by hand-powered mechanical operators.

e. Roof: Gable (locally termed "barn") roof, approximately 7 to 12 pitch, originally covered with wood shingles set in a cement bed; now covered with asbestos-cement shingles. The present pyramid hipped roof (6½ to 12) on the tower was apparently altered from the original design which had a lower pitched roof.

The main roof of No. 1 Mill is framed with 3" x 7" rafters, 24" o.c., braced with vertical posts, diagonal struts and purlins; not a true truss form.

The roof overhang is 3'-10" with wood boxed cornice and solid wood decorative brackets.

The central stair tower is masonry of neatly-shaped squared ashlar, hammer finished on the edges. The large wood beam at the top and the spacious door openings at each floor permitted the hoisting of heavy machinery into the building. Wood louvers are used in the openings at the highest level. Photos dated 1916 indicate that originally the low-pitched hip roof was surmounted with a decorative wood parapet, panelled and pedimented. The more recent roof structure is anchored with iron rods to the masonry.

f. Floor plans: The large rectangular space on each of the five floors is undivided; the attic space is also open and is lighted with skylights in the roof plane. The floors are supported by two rows of regularly-spaced cast-iron columns. There is a stairway in the attached central tower, and also open stairs at each end of the building. The original freight elevator equipment is still in operation, but it is now powered by electric motors which drive the original machinery. In the center of the building there is a recently installed elevator.

g. Stairways: In the tower the open wood stair (19 risers per floor) has turned newells and spindles. The open stairs at the end of the building have boxed railings.
h. Flooring: One inch maple flooring, 4" in width, is laid over the structural planks throughout the mill.

i. Wall and ceiling finish: The granite walls are plastered on the interior face. On the underside of each structural plank there is a bead at the joint; no ceiling boarding is applied. The heavy structural beams are exposed. Cast iron columns are smooth-shafted, tapered, and have moulded bases and caps. The splay of the typical window is plastered, no wood trim. Doors are plain panelled, no moulds.

j. Mechanical equipment: Most areas are now lighted with fluorescent fixtures which have replaced the original gas fixtures.

Open steam pipe coils are still in use in the building for heating purposes. Toilet facilities, apparently added in the 19th Century, are now inadequate for the number of employees on most of the floors.

3. Office Building:

a. Dimensions: 2½ stories with basement, 40'-1" x 63'-8".

b. Foundations: Mortared granite down to bedrock.

c. Exterior walls: Locally-quarried granite, neatly-squared ashlar, hammered finish on the edges. Wall thicknesses: 3'-0" (basement), 2'-6" (first), 1'-9" (second).

Second floor wood framing is supported on boxed-in wood columns. The second floor ceiling (attic floor) is hung from the roof truss.

d. Openings: The three exterior doors to the lobby are 6'-0" in width. On the second and attic floors there are 5'-0" doors for handling large equipment or furniture.

Typical window openings have pedimented granite lintels. Windows are double-hung, six lights each sash, 4'-0" in width, 7'-6" and 6'-10" in height.

e. Roof: The roof is a simple gable, approximately 8 to 12 pitch, originally covered with wood shingles set in a cement bed, now covered with asbestos-cement shingles.
The roof is framed with 3" x 7" rafters supported by purlins and trusses. Iron rods of the truss support the lower cord which carries the attic floor, allowing a full open space on the second floor.

The roof overhang is 2'-6" with boxed cornice and solid wood decorative brackets.

f. Floor plans: Entering the front or side doors there is a lobby with a counter, opening to a general office space. There are three small offices, and a vault (with floor, walls and ceiling of granite). On the second floor there was originally a single large space; wood partitions have since been added. A stair leads to the attic which was used for records storage.

g. Stairways: Near the front door a wood stair leads to the second floor, and at the rear of the building a steep wood stair leads to the attic.

h. Flooring: The floors on the main level are covered with linoleum. Hardwood flooring is on the second floor.

i. Wall and ceiling finish: Walls and ceilings of the first floor are plastered. On the second floor the masonry exterior walls are rough plastered and the ceiling is exposed beams and planking.

j. Openings: Doors are six panelled, with heavy mouldings. The first floor windows have wood panelling on the splayed jambs; second floor windows lack panelling and trim. There is a heavily moulded ceiling cornice, and the ceiling is decorated with rosettes and pendants.

k. Mechanical equipment: The first floor is now lighted with fluorescent fixtures which replaced the original gas lighting fixtures.

The building is heated with steam radiators supplied by a boiler in the basement. Some of the cast iron radiators were probably installed with the original construction. Toilet facilities are in the basement.

C. Site and Surroundings:

1. General setting and orientation: The mills were built on the south side of Pleasant Street on the north bank
of the Quequechan River. No. 1 and No. 2 Mills with their towers are symmetrically placed on either side of a large court with the centrally-placed Office Building at the entrance to the court.

2. Landscaping: The area was once attractively landscaped with walks, grass and trees. It is now used for employee parking and vehicular access.

3. Other decorative features: Along Pleasant Street there is an iron fence with massive granite posts at the entrances and at intervals. An iron fence, now removed, formed an oval enclosure at the entrance to the Office Building.

Prepared by Melvin M. Rotsch
Architect
Texas A & M University
August 1968
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

WEST ELEVATION

EXTERIOR WALKS ARE RANDOM COURSED ASHLAR
TOWER IS BRICK ASHLAR
CAST IRON FIRE ESCAPES.

NUMBER 1 MILL

SCAL IN FEET

DRAWN BY: ERIC DILGRT - 1966

NEW ENGLAND TEXTILE MILL SURVEY II
OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FALL RIVER

DURFEE MILLS
BRISTOL COUNTY
MASSACHUSETTS

SURVEY NR
HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
Sheet 3 of 7 SHEETS
METACOMET MILL
FALL RIVER, MASSACHUSETTS
Location: Northeast corner Davol and Anawan Streets, Fall River, Bristol County, Massachusetts. 
Geographic Location Code: 20 - 0320 - 005 
Latitude: 41° 42' 10"  Longitude: 71° 09' 40" 
(Approximate location: Northwest corner of Mill Building.)

Present Owner: Manufacturers Realty Corp., 18 Pocasset Street, Fall River, Mass.

Present Occupant: The building is currently occupied by several tenants.

Present Use: Light manufacturing and storage.

Statement of Significance: This building is the oldest existing mill in Fall River. It was built in 1847 by the Fall River Iron Works, and patterned on the English mills in its ample width. This mill is also significant as the only one remaining on the original site of the city's textile factories, along the lower falls of the Quequechan River.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date of erection: 1847.


4. Original plan and construction: The mill was built in 1847 in the English manner, having a width of approximately 70'. Originally it had a gable roof and consisted of five and one-half stories. Later the roof was made flat and the building increased to six stories.

B. Sources of Information:


An Authentic Account of the Value of Property Destroyed in the Great Fire in Fall River, July 2, 1843. Boston: 1844. 33 pp. (In Fall River Public Library.)


Armstrong, W. W. Fall River: An Historical Sketch of Her Industry, etc. Fall River: 1870.


Crawford, M. D. C. Fall River Daily News Record. May 23, 1940.


Earl, Henry H. Fall River -- Its Rise and Progress (also called: Fall River and Its Manufactures). Fall River: 1873-96. 59 pp.


Fowler, Orin. *History of Fall River*. Fall River: 1862.


*Industrial America.* (Including Fall River.) 232 pp.

Lamb, Robert K. "The Development of Entrepreneurship in Fall River 1813-1859." (Typed Ph.D. Dissertation 1935, Harvard University Library.)


Page, H. R. & Co. *Fall River Illustrated*. 1901. (Good chromolithographs of mills and groups.)


Henry H. Crapo: November 1937.

(Davol Mill, American Print Works, Fall River Iron Works, the Bordens.)


Prepared by Robert M. Vogel and Ted Sande National Park Service
July 18-23, 1968; July 1971

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: The major six story portion of the Metacomet Mill (also known as the No. 6 Mill of the American Printing Company) was built in 1847 and is the oldest existing textile mill in Fall River. Following that date there were numerous additions to the original structure. In 1905-06 the larger No. 7 Mill of the American Printing Company was constructed to the east.

Placed on the west bank of the Quequechan River below the lower falls, the Metacomet Mill was the lowest of the mills to make use of the water power. The turbine furnished the power of the early mill; later a 375 hp Corliss engine furnished two-thirds of the power for the enlarged mill.

2. Condition of fabric: Originally very well constructed, the Metacomet Mill is still generally sound, but there is some evidence of decay in the major wood beams and in the roof and floor planking. The building and surroundings are poorly maintained.
B. Description of Exterior:

1. Over-all dimensions: The dimensions of the original portion of the Metacomet Mill were: five and one-half stories, 70'-4" x 218'-3" (later extended to 30'-4"). This portion had a gable roof, approximately 7 to 12. Later the roof was raised to a low pitch providing six full stories. Originally, there appears to have been a central stair tower. A two and one-half story addition was soon built and this was later raised to six stories. A two story entrance, office and waste room building was constructed early, and later a third story was added. A picker house and repair shop (two and one-half stories, later two story) completed the courtyard. A water closet tower (six stories) was subsequently added adjacent to the stair tower.

2. Foundations: Foundations are mortared granite down to bedrock. Granite piers, 3'-0" x 3'-0" in size, carry 12" x 15" wood beams and 4" planking. The underside of the wood members are coated with tar for damp-proofing.

3. Wall construction, finish and color: The exterior walls of the older structures are of rubble fieldstone, quarried from the nearby granite cliff. The wall thicknesses: 3'-0" (ground floor) to 1'-8" (fifth floor). The exterior faces are parged; interiors are smoothly plastered. The corner stones and the face of the stair tower and the office wing are neatly-shaped, squared ashlar granite.

The interior framing consists of splined heavy structural plank floor (10" x 3"), on heavy wood beams (11-1/2" x 15" usual). Beams for the ground, first, second, third and fourth floors are supported by cast iron columns (4-1/2" x 5-1/2" in diameter). The roof beams are supported by wood columns (6-3/8" in diameter).

4. Openings:

a. Doorways and doors: Exterior door openings have heavy granite lintels. Most of the wood doors are not original.

b. Windows and shutters: Typical window openings have granite lintels and granite sub-sills. Double-hung wood sash, nine lights each, 3'-6" wide, 5'-6" (fourth floor) to 7'-6" (fifth floor) high.
5. Roof:

   a. Shape, covering: As originally constructed almost all of the buildings and wings had gable roofs, about 7 to 12 pitch, covered with wood shingles. Near the end of the 19th Century the roofs were modified to low pitches, covered with composition and gravel; the attic of the early mill building was rebuilt into a full story.

   b. Framing: The roof framing consists of heavy beams supporting planking, quite similar to the typical floor construction.

   c. Cornice, eaves: The roof overhang is 3'-0" with boxed wood cornice, and solid wood decorative brackets.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: The large original building is an un-divided rectangular space on each of the six floors. The floors are supported with two rows of regularly-spaced columns. There is a stair tower in the middle of the south side of the building.

2. Flooring: One inch maple flooring, 4" in width, is laid over the structural planking.

3. Wall and ceiling finish: Granite walls are plastered on the interior face. The large structural wood beams are exposed. There are cast iron columns on each of the five lower floors; on the sixth floor there are round wood columns. The cast iron columns are smooth-shafted, tapered, with moulded bases and caps.

4. Doorways and doors: Panelled wood doors are not original.

5. Mechanical equipment: Fluorescent electrical fixtures have replaced earlier gas fixtures. Open steam pipe coils for heating are still in use in the building. Toilet facilities are contained in an addition adjacent to the stair tower, south elevation.

D. Site and Surroundings:

General setting and orientation: Built on a sloping site around an open courtyard, the irregularly-shaped units form an eccentric composition. The mill is in the lower valley of the Quequechuan River with the stream flowing under the east portion of the main structure. It is now crowded between
railroad tracks, Viaduct Street and recent highway construction.

Prepared by Melvin M. Rotsch
Architect
Texas A & M University
August 1968
Location: Pleasant Street and I-195, Interchange #12, Fall River, Bristol County, Massachusetts. Geographic Location Code: 20 - 0320 - 005 Latitude: 41° 41' 57" Longitude: 71° 09' 03" (Approximate corner of Pleasant Street and I-195, Interchange #12.)

Present Owner: The Hull Co., 75 Sabine Street, Pawtucket, Rhode Island.

Present Occupant: The buildings currently have several tenants.

Present Use: Sale, light manufacturing and storage.

Statement of Significance: The Union Mill was the first Fall River textile company to be financed by stock subscriptions. No. 1 Mill was built in 1859 and No. 2 Mill in 1865.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Dates of erection: 1859, 1865, 1877-1895.


3. Builder or contractor, suppliers: Unknown.

4. Original plan and construction: No. 1 Mill (1859); No. 2 Mill (1865). Original gable roofs removed and additional stories added after 1876.

B. Sources of Information:


An Authentic Account of the Value of Property Destroyed in the Great Fire in Fall River, July 2, 1843. Boston: 1844. 33 pp. (In Fall River Public Library.)


Armstrong, W. W. Fall River: An Historical Sketch of Her Industry, etc. Fall River: 1870.


Crawford, M. D. G. Fall River Daily News Record. May 23, 1940.


Earl, Henry H. Fall River -- Its Rise and Progress (also called: Fall River and Its Manufactures). Fall River: 1873-96.  59 pp.


Fowler, Orin. History of Fall River. Fall River: 1862.


Industrial America. (Including Fall River.) 232 pp.

Lamb, Robert K. "The Development of Entrepreneurship in Fall River 1813-1859." (Typed Ph.D. Dissertation 1935, Harvard University Library.)


Page, H. R. & Co. *Fall River Illustrated.* 1901. (Good chromolithographs of mills and groups.)


PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: The Union Mills were the first textile mills to be built in the city by a capitalized corporation, and they were a highly successful enterprise. The corporation was formed in 1859. Josiah Brown was the architect.

2. Existing buildings: Until recently there were fourteen buildings and additions on the site; the following are still standing:

   No. 1 Mill 6 stories erected 1859
   No. 1 Picker House 3 stories
   No. 1 Engine House 1 story
   No. 2 Mill 6 stories erected 1865
   No. 2 Picker House 4 stories
   No. 2 Boiler House 1 story
   No. 2 Engine House 1 story
   No. 2 Waste House 2 stories
   Office Building 2½ stories

B. Building Materials:

1. Exterior walls, major buildings: The exterior walls of all major buildings, with one exception, were of locally-quarried granite. No. 1 and No. 2 Mills had gable roofs, wood shingles; the 7 to 12 pitch was altered after 1876 to a very low pitched roof covered with built-up composition roofing.

2. Exterior walls, Office Building: The exterior walls of the Office Building are red brick; the gable roof has a 10 to 12 pitch, now covered with asphalt shingles.

C. No. 1 Mill:

1. General statement: Originally very well constructed, No. 1 Mill is still generally sound, but there is some evidence
of decay in the major wood beams and the roof and floor planking. The building is now poorly maintained.

2. The exteriors:

a. Dimensions: The dimensions of No. 1 Mill are as follows: six stories; 70' x 105' with a three story addition (repair shop).

b. Foundations: Foundations are mortared granite down to bedrock.

c. Structural system, framing: Exterior walls are of locally-quarried gray granite, 3'-2" (first) to 1'-10" (sixth) wall thicknesses. Interior of major walls are irregular mortared rubble; exterior faces are irregular ashlar with wide parred joints. The corner stones are neatly-shaped squared ashlar, hammered finish on the edges.

The interior structural framing consists of splined heavy plank sub-floor (10" x 3" or 4"), on heavy wood beams (12" x 14"), supported on regularly spaced cast iron columns (6½" to 4" in diameter).

d. Openings: Exterior door openings have heavy lintels of granite. Wood doors are not original.

Typical window openings have granite lintels; double-hung wood sash, twelve lights each sash. Size of openings: 3'-2" wide, 6'-3" to 7'-2" high.

e. Roof: As originally constructed there was a gable roof covered with shingles. The 7 to 12 pitch was altered after 1876; the roof was raised to a very low pitch and a full sixth story replaced the attic. The roof is now covered with built-up composition gravel roofing.

The roof framing consists of heavy beams supporting planking, quite similar to the typical floor construction.

A heavy projecting beam at the roof at the center of the north end of the building enabled the hoisting of machinery to the large doors on each of the floors.

3. The interiors:

a. Floor plans: The large rectangular space on each of the six floors is undivided. The floors are supported by two rows of regularly-spaced cast iron columns on each of the floors. There are open wood stairs at
each end of the building, and a freight elevator at the south end. The stairs, 4'-2" to 4'-6" in width, usually have 19 risers between floors.

b. Flooring: One inch maple flooring, 4" in width, is laid over the structural planking.

c. Wall and ceiling finish: Granite walls are plastered on the interior face. Ceilings are 1" x 6" boards nailed to the underside of the structural planks. Large structural wood beams are exposed. Cast iron columns are smooth-shafted, tapered, with moulded bases and caps.

d. Doorways and doors: Panelled wood doors are not original.

e. Mechanical equipment: Fluorescent electrical fixtures have replaced earlier gas lighting.

Open steam pipe coils for heating are still in use in the building. A toilet addition, has facilities which are inadequate for the present employees.

D. No. 2 Mill:

1. General statement: Originally very well constructed, No. 2 Mill is still generally sound, but there is some evidence of decay in the major wood beams and the planking of the roof and floors. The building is poorly maintained.

2. The exteriors:

a. Dimensions: The dimensions of No. 2 Mill are as follows: six stories; 72' x 280' with a four story wing (picker house).

b. Foundations: Foundations are mortared granite down to bedrock.

c. Structural system, framing: Exterior walls are locally-quarried gray granite, 3'-2" (first) to 1'-10" (sixth) wall thicknesses. Interior of major walls are irregular mortared rubble; exterior faces are irregular ashlar with wide parged joints. Corner stones are neatly-squared ashlar, hammer finished on the edges.

d. Openings: Exterior door openings have heavy lintels of granite. Wood doors are not original.
Window openings have granite lintels; double-hung wood sash, twelve lights each sash. Typical size of openings: 3'-2" wide, 6'-3" to 7'-2" high.

e. Roof: As originally constructed there was a gable roof, covered with shingles. The 7 to 12 pitch was altered after 1876; the roof was raised to a very low pitch, and a full sixth story replaced the attic. The roof is now covered with built-up composition gravel roofing.

The roof framing consists of heavy beams supporting planking, quite similar to the typical floor construction.

The roof overhang is 3'-6" with boxed cornice of wood and decorative brackets of solid wood.

3. The interiors:

a. Floor plans: The large rectangular space on each of the six floors is undivided. On each story the floors are supported by two rows of regularly-spaced cast iron columns. There are open wood stairs at each end of the building; the stairs, 4'-2" to 4'-6" in width, usually have 19 risers between floors.

b. Flooring: One inch maple flooring, 4" in width, is laid over the structural planking.

c. Wall and ceiling finish: Granite walls are plastered on the interior face. Ceilings are 1" x 6" boards nailed to the underside of the structural planks. Large structural wood beams are exposed. Cast iron columns are smooth-shafted, tapered, with moulded bases and caps.

d. Doorways and doors: Panelled wood doors are not original.

e. Mechanical equipment: Fluorescent electrical fixtures have replaced those of the earlier gas lighting.

Open steam pipe coils for heating are still in use in the building. The toilet facilities in the water closet tower are now inadequate for the number of employees.

E. Site and Surroundings:

1. General setting and orientation: No. 1 Mill was built near the north bank of the Quequechan River, on the south
side of Pleasant Street, set at an angle of 86 degrees to the street. No. 2 Mill was built parallel to and close to Pleasant Street, opposite Seventh and Eighth Streets.

2. Landscaping: There are large, hard-surfaced areas available for employee parking. Other areas are neglected.

Prepared by Melvin M. Rotsch
Architect
Texas A & M University
August 1968
MILL NUMBER 2

Exterior walls are brick.
Lintels, window trim, and stone
casing at entrance are sandstone.
Base and stairs are granite.
Asphalt shingle roof.

Exterior walls are granite.
Dotted line is demolished wall of storage building.
First floor remodeled.

EAST ELEVATION
MILL OFFICE
NORTH ELEVATION

SCALE IN FEET

5 10 20 30 40

NEW ENGLAND TEXTILE MILL SURVEY II
OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FALL RIVER
UNION MILLS
BRISTOL COUNTY
MASSACHUSETTS

SURVEY NO. 981
HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 3 OF 7 SHEETS

DRAWN BY: ERIC DHOLNY 1969
Fig. 7.

MAP OF LAWRENCE, MASS.,
showing location of the Mills and Canals.
GROUND PLAN
OF THE
LAWRENCE MACHINE SHOP
SHOWING THE
YARD & LOCATION OF BUILDINGS THEREIN.
See Nos. 181 of Advertisement.
To be positively Sold by AUCTION on the premises July 21st, 1859.
SAMUEL WATTS, Auctioneer.
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

LAWRENCE MACHINE SHOP
(also known as EVERETT MILLS)

Location: East side of Union Street, North of Canal Street, Lawrence, Essex County, Massachusetts.
Geographic Location Code: 20-0570-009
Latitude: 42° 29' 45" N Longitude: 71° 09' 15" W


Present Occupant: The building is occupied by a number of separate firms.

Present Use: Light manufacturing, sales and warehouse storage.

Statement of Significance: This building was built over a two year interval beginning in 1846 for the purpose of manufacturing and repairing textile machinery for the newly established mills of Lawrence. It is one of the two oldest mills in the city and one of the few stone mill buildings in the Merrimack Valley.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Original and subsequent owners: The Lawrence Machine shop was built by the Essex Land and Water Company which owned it until April 1, 1852, when the original company was reorganized as the Lawrence Machine Shop Company. Due to legal formalities, the new company did not take possession of the property until June, 1853. In July, 1859, the machine shop and foundry were sold to a Mr. Dana, identified as the Mayor of Charleston, Massachusetts. Within a year, a new firm, the Everett Mills, acquired the building and converted it into a cotton textile mill which began operation on January 1, 1861. It remained under this ownership until 1929 when, through liquidation proceedings, the building was sold to a New York based corporation, Everett Mill Properties, that has retained the property up to the present time (1967).

2. Date of erection: Construction began on June 10, 1846 and the building was completed in 1848.

4. Original plans, construction etc.: The original plan was a rectangle, 404'-6" long on the north/south axis by 64'-6" wide on the east/west axis. Projecting from this basic shape were three towers for pedestrian circulation on the west elevation and three water closet towers on the east elevation. The tower placement is symmetrical within their respective elevations. The building contains four identical floors and an attic that is capped by a slate sheathed gable roof. The structural system consists of load-bearing stone exterior walls and slow-burning timber mill construction for the floors, supported on the interior by cast iron columns.

5. Alterations and additions: Between the summer of 1860 and January 1, 1861, the building was converted from a machine shop to a cotton textile mill. A two-story addition was made on the south side of the building sometime after 1881.

B. Historical Events Connected with the Structure:

1. This building was designed as an integral part of the new industrial town of Lawrence as it was planned by Charles Storer Storrow in the mid-eighteen forties. Its function was the manufacture and repair of machinery for the town's textile mills as well as the general manufacture of machinery.

2. The firm exhibited a stationary steam engine at the New York Crystal Palace Exhibition of 1853.

3. Names associated with the initial firm: Abbot Lawrence, Nathan Appleton, Ignatius Sargent, William Sturgis, Charles Storer Storrow, Caleb M. Marvel and Aretus Blood. (The latter two being superintendents of the machine shop.)


5. Everett Mills: Samuel Batchelder, President.

C. Sources of Information:

1. Primary and unpublished sources:

   Advertisement. **Lawrence Machine Shop.** Museum of History and Technology, Smithsonian Institution, n.d.
LAWRENCE MACHINE SHOP
(also known as EVERETT MILLS)
HABS No. MASS-988 (Page 3)


2. Secondary and published sources:


PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: This building is one of the two oldest industrial buildings in Lawrence and one of the
few remaining stone mill buildings in the Merrimack Valley.


B. Description of Exterior:

1. Over-all dimensions: 445'-11" x 100'; fifty bays; four stories; rectangular in shape.


3. Wall construction: Load-bearing ochre colored field stone, random course ashlar. Slow-burning timber construction, supported by load-bearing exterior walls and cast iron interior columns.

4. Porches, stoops, bulkheads, etc.: None.

5. Chimneys: None.

6. Openings:

a. Doorways and doors: Three (3) wood double doorways located in the western towers.

b. Windows and shutters: Double-hung wood sash; 20/20 for the lower three floors and 15/15 for the top floor. No shutters.

7. Roof:

a. Shape, covering: Slate sheathed gable roof over wood plank and rafters, supported by slow-burning timber trusses and wood purlins.

b. Cornice, eaves: Granite cornice with a shallow projection.

c. Dormers, cupolas, towers: Three towers symmetrically placed on the west facade, with the ridges coinciding with the height of the main roof ridge. Three towers, approximately symmetrical, on the east facade, with the ridges intersecting the main roof five feet above the eave line.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: All floors are identical and rectangular in plan, with a double row of cast iron columns running the entire length of the building and dividing the interior
width into three aisles of approximately 24'-9", 10'-0" and 24'-9" respectively. The basement is located on grade, apparently at the elevation of the base of an originally sloping terrain. Thus the site has been cut into and made level in a westerly direction extending to the west facade of the stair towers, where the entrances occur at a grade level that coincides with the first floor. This modification of the site permitted full natural lighting for the basement as well as the three upper floors of the building.

2. Stairways: Three (3), located in the three towers on the western side of the building. The stairs are made of wood and have winders.

3. Flooring: Built-up tongue and groove wood floor, total thickness approximately 5", supported on 12 x 14 and 12 x 16 wood beams.

4. Wall and ceiling finish: Walls are white-washed masonry above 5'-1" wood tongue and groove wainscot. Ceilings are exposed wood plank and beam construction.

5. Doorways and doors: Wood frames and wood panelled doors with lights; set in masonry arched openings.

6. Decorative features and trim: Cast iron lotus capitals of interior columns. Globe window motif, top center of north elevation and top center of the central tower on the west.

7. Notable hardware: None.

8. Mechanical equipment: Butterfly shut-off gate and mechanism, south penstock; basement. Two turbines and generators (c. 1930) currently in operation.

D. Site and Surroundings:

1. General setting and orientation: The building is approximately 175' due east of Union Street and is approximately equidistant from Garden and Canal Streets.

2. Landscaping: None.

3. Outbuildings: The machine shop was constructed as part of a buildings complex that included a boiler house, foundry, storage and office buildings. Their arrangement on the site is best illustrated in item 4 of the primary and unpublished sources.

Prepared by Robert M. Vogel
and Ted Sande
National Park Service
August, 1967; July, 1971
EAST SIDE OF MACHINE SHOP
(Copy of undated drawing from the collection of Thomas Norrell, Silver Spring, Md.)

EAST ELEVATION DETAIL
PEMBERTON MILL
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY  

PEMBERTON MILL

Location:  West of Union St., between the North Canal and the Merrimack River, Lawrence, Essex County, Massachusetts.

Geographic Location Code:  20-0570-009

Latitude:  42° 29' 10" N  Longitude:  71° 09' 25" W

Present Owner:  Finberg Supply Company, Lawrence, Massachusetts.

Present Occupant:  Finberg Supply Company.

Present Use:  Plumbing supply house.

Statement of Significance:
The first Pemberton Mill building was constructed in 1853 by the Essex Land and Water Company. The building was completed in 1855 and the Pemberton Manufacturing Company produced staple cotton goods in it until January 10, 1860 when the structure collapsed, killing 88 persons and injuring approximately 300 others of the more than 600 operatives in the mill at the time. The ruins of the building were sold at auction, and a new mill was constructed on the same site in 1860. This mill, which is the one that exists today, is a fine example of mid-19th century cotton textile mill construction.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Original and subsequent owners: The first building on this site, the original Pemberton Mill, was constructed by the Essex Land and Water Company beginning in January, 1853. Production of cotton goods was begun in this building in 1855 under the firm name of Pemberton Mills Incorporated. The company stopped operation in 1857 as a result of the financial panic of that year and the building was not reopened until 1859, when it resumed cotton textile production as the Pemberton Manufacturing Company. On January 10, 1860, the structure collapsed, killing 88 and injuring approximately 300 of the 670 persons inside the building at the time. The ruins of the mill were sold at auction in 1860 and a new mill was erected on the old foundation in the same year. In 1861, the Pemberton Company began production of cotton textiles, principally tickings and awning cloth, which it continued to make well into the 20th century, when the building was converted to its present use (c. 1949?) as a plumbing supply warehouse and store, owned by the Finberg Supply Company of Lawrence, Massachusetts.
2. Date of erection: 1861.


4. Original plans, construction etc.: The original plan remains essentially unchanged in the existing building, except for the elevators which were a later addition to the interior. The plan is rectangular, 284' long on the north/south axis by 84' wide on the east/west axis. The elevations are symmetrical, with one central tower on both the east and west elevations. The structure is six stories tall and also has a basement and an attic. The exterior walls are brick, foundations granite, interior structure slow-burning timber mill construction, sash and doors wood, and the original slate roof has been resheathed in sheet metal. The main roof is a gable, and the central towers are capped with decorative gambrel roofs.


B. Historical Events Connected with the Structure:

The original building, constructed in 1853, collapsed on January 10, 1860. This event resulted in a reexamination of construction materials and methods for textile mill structures. In particular, the sizes of slow-burning timber members with respect to spans and loadings and the use of cast iron for structural purposes were reconsidered, as evidenced in the design and materials of the new building of 1860.

C. Sources of Information:

1. Primary and unpublished sources:

   MS from the Essex Company of Lawrence, Massachusetts listing property transactions from October 21, 1853 to December 21, 1955. Photocopy, Museum of History and Technology, Smithsonian Institution.

2. Secondary and published sources:


City of Lawrence, Lawrence Gazetteer. Lawrence: Charles G. Merrill, 1894. 165 pp.


PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: A fine example of mid-19th century cotton textile mill construction.


B. Description of Exterior:

1. Over-all dimensions: 284' x 84'; 33 bays; six stories plus basement and attic; rectangular in shape.


5. Porches, stoops, bulkheads etc.: Three single pitched roofs added to the west facade at the first floor as partial shelter for entrances and loading platforms.


7. Openings:
   a. Doorways and doors: Main entrance on west facade in central tower. Wood trim and wood panelled doors.


8. Roof:
   a. Shape, covering: Main gable roof with continuous
c. Dormers, cupolas, towers: Elevator tower projects through main roof at northwest corner.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: Rectangular; three rows of wood columns running north/south divide the floors into four interior aisles, approximately equal in width.

2. Stairways: Two enclosed cast iron stairways, one at the northeast corner, the other at the southeast corner of the building.

3. Flooring: Built-up (three layers) wood tongue and groove mill flooring. Total thickness: four inches.


5. Doorways and doors: Wood panelled doors and trim.

6. Mechanical equipment: All recent.

D. Site and Surroundings:

General setting and orientation: The building is 97' west of Union Street and abuts the north Canal on its south bank. The Lawrence Duck Mills building is between this building and Union Street.

Prepared by Robert M. Vogel and Ted Sande
National Park Service
August 8-13, 1967
July 1971
ABOVE: UNDATED INSURANCE SURVEY NO. 942, FROM THE COLLECTION OF FACTORY MUTUAL ENGINEERING CO., NORWOOD, MASS.

BELOW: NORTHWEST CORNER OF WEST ELEVATION
WASHINGTON MILL GATE HOUSE
WASHINGTON MILLS GATE HOUSE

Location: On the south bank of the North Canal, west of the Pemberton Mill, Lawrence, Essex County, Massachusetts.

Geographic Location Code: 20-0570-009

Present Owner: Unknown.

Present Occupant: Unoccupied.

Present Use: Not in use.

Statement of Significance: This building represents a once common type of outbuilding for water powered textile mills. The function of the gate house was to control the flow of water from the canal to the headrace of the mill that carried the water to the main drive machinery of the mill. It appears that this building is the only one of its kind remaining in this area.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:


2. Date of erection: Unknown.

3. Architect, builder, suppliers etc.: Unknown.

4. Original plans, construction etc.: The plan is symmetrical about the east/west axis and is a simple rectangle with the northeast and northwest corners chamfered, giving the plan a modified trapezoidal configuration.

B. Likely Sources Not Yet Investigated:

Washington Mill Company Archives.

* common to Lawrence, Massachusetts
PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: This building represents a once common type of outbuilding for water powered textile mills. It appears to be the only one of its kind remaining in the area.


B. Description of Exterior:

1. Over-all dimensions: 55' x 14'; one bay; one story (partial second floor); approximately trapezoidal in shape.


4. Porches, stoops, bulkheads: None.

5. Chimneys: None.

6. Openings:

   a. Doorways and doors: One wooden door set in wooden frame centered on south elevation.

   b. Windows and shutters: Five windows; one on the east, three on the north and one on the west. The windows were originally double hung. They are now shuttered or boarded up.

7. Roof:

   a. Shape, covering: Flat roof, tar and gravel surface, for both the main roof and the partial second level (for gate racks when in the open position) roof.


   c. Dormers, cupolas: Partial second level for receiving gate racks when in the open position.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: Modified trapezoidal plan, with openings in the floor and ceiling to accommodate the water gate machinery.
2. Stairways: None.

3. Flooring: Wood tongue and groove flooring

4. Wall and ceiling finish: Exposed wood framing


6. Decorative trim: None.

7. Notable hardware: None.


D. Site and Surroundings:

General setting and orientation: The building sits on the south bank of the North Canal, west of the Pemberton Mill. The south elevation faces railroad tracks that parallel the canal.

Prepared by Robert M. Vogel
and Ted Sande
National Park Service
August 22, 1967
July, 1971
MAIN BUILDING, SOUTHERN HALF

MAIN BUILDING, NORTHERN HALF

NEW BEDFORD, WAMSUTTA MILL

BOILER HOUSE AND MILL BUILDINGS
CROWN AND EAGLE MILLS

Location: 123 Hartford Avenue East, North Uxbridge, Worcester County, Massachusetts.
Geographic Location Code: 20 - 0923 - 027
Latitude: 42° 5' 36" N Longitude: 71° 38' 12" W

Present Owner: Mr. Kent Robinson, North Uxbridge, Massachusetts.
Present Occupant: Unoccupied.
Present Use: Not in use.

Statement of Significance: A typical cotton mill of the Blackstone Valley and one of the best remaining examples of the early stone mills that represent the first period of substantial textile manufacturing in this area.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Original and subsequent owners: The Crown Mill (the stone building on the west) and the Eagle Mill (the stone building on the east) were built for Robert Rogerson and Company, a partnership that included Oliver Eldridge along with Rogerson. On March 12, 1830, the Massachusetts Legislature granted a charter of incorporation to Robert and Handel Rogerson for a firm styled: "The Proprietors of the Crown and Eagle Mills." As a result of the financial panic of 1837, the mills passed into the hands of creditors who formed a new corporation, Uxbridge Cotton Mills, on December 5, 1840. On May 8, 1849, the property was sold to the firm of P. Whitin & Sons who apparently maintained the charter and title of Uxbridge Cotton Mills. The corporation's name was changed to James Whitin, Inc. on May 20, 1918 and on July 1, 1923 the mill stopped operation, the machinery being disposed of two years later. On February 9, 1926 the corporation changed to a sole proprietorship styled: "James Whitin." In 1941, James Whitin died and the property was held by his widow until sometime during the late 1960's when it was acquired by Mr. Kent Robinson, the present owner.


3. Architect, builder, suppliers, etc.: For the c. 1825 and c. 1829 stone mills, Robert Rogerson was probably the
architect. For the 1851 mill, Paul Whitin, Jr. may have been the designer.

4. Original plans, construction, etc.: The first building was the Crown Mill (west stone building) of c. 1825. This was complemented by the Eagle Mill (east stone building) of c. 1829 and both were joined together by the central brick connecting mill of 1851. Each of the three elements were simple rectangles in plan, three stories tall, the two end units having basements, attics and gable clerestory roofs while the center portion was flat with an enclosed passage on the south portion of the roof and a central cupola. The center brick connecting mill spans the Mumford River with low granite arches supporting the exterior walls and timber and iron Pratt trusses carrying the interior columns. The three units together form a single long narrow rectangle in plan.

5. Alterations and additions:

1871 brick two story addition to west end of Crown Mill (machine shop on first floor, cloth storage on second floor, wheel room in basement with 54" Swain vertical turbine).

1874 new wheel house addition to south side, east end of Eagle Mill, equipped with one 48" Swain vertical turbine.

c. 1874 boiler house, south of the Eagle Mill.

1900 four story brick addition to south side of Crown Mill, primarily for weaving, designed by Whitin Machine Works.

1912 wood frame office building, west of the 1871 addition to Crown Mill.

1926-1927 brick addition to Crown Mill of 1900 (item 4 above) demolished.

B. Historical Events and Persons Connected with the Structure:

1. Original firm: Robert Rogerson and Oliver Eldridge.


5. James E. Whitin.

C. Sources of Information:

1. Primary and unpublished sources:


Interview with Robert Hamilton, then Manager of the Crown and Eagle Mills properties, North Uxbridge, Massachusetts (known also as the Whitin Mill properties); conducted by Robert M. Vogel, August, 1967. Museum of History and Technology, Smithsonian Institution.

Miscellaneous mill records, c/o Mr. Kent Robinson, North Uxbridge, Massachusetts.


2. Secondary and published sources:

Associated Mutual Insurance Companies’ Survey Sheets Nos. 3136 (1892) and 7796 (1907). Originals with mill records, c/o Mr. Kent Robinson, North Uxbridge, Massachusetts. Copies in HABS Photo-Data Book.


PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: A typical cotton mill of the Blackstone Valley and one of the best remaining examples of the early stone mills representing the first period of substantial textile manufacture in this area.

2. Condition of fabric: Varies from good to deteriorated, depending upon section.
B. Description of Exterior:

1. Over-all dimensions: 273' x 44' with three (3) stories plus attic and basement for the two end sections. The number of bays vary, see drawings; buildings are rectangular in shape.


3. Wall construction: Ochre colored granite load-bearing masonry walls, random coursing, for the two end sections. Red brick load-bearing masonry walls, running bond, for the center section. Load-bearing exterior masonry walls with slow-burning timber mill construction, wood interior columns.

4. Porches, stoops, bulkheads, etc.: Several wings, ells and dependencies, see drawings.

5. Chimneys: None within the main mill building. One at boiler house addition, southwest of the Eagle Mill.

6. Openings:
   a. Doorways and doors: Wood panelled doors and trim.
   b. Windows and shutters: Wood sash and trim, double hung 12/12.

7. Roof:
   c. Dormers, cupolas, towers: Crown Mill tower on north elevation capped with bell cupola; tower on south elevation capped with gable roof. Eagle Mill towers on north and south elevations capped with gable roofs. Central connecting mill has a central cupola on its flat roof.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: Crown Mill, rectangular plan, one central row of columns dividing area into two aisles. Central connecting mill, rectangular plan, two complete and one partial staggered row of columns creating two narrow
aisles and a third wider aisle that is interrupted by four columns in its eastern portion. Eagle Mill, rectangular plan, three rows of columns making four aisles of varying width.

2. Stairways: Two wooden stairways with winders, one in each of the northern towers (one in the Crown Mill, the other in the Eagle Mill).


5. Doorways and doors: Wood doors and trim.

6. Decorative trim: None.

7. Notable hardware: None.


D. Site and Surroundings:

1. General setting and orientation: The mill's long axis runs east/west and the main (north) facade faces Hartford Avenue East.

2. Landscaping: The building is handsomely sited, the Crown and Eagle Mills flanking the Mumford River and the central connecting mill spanning the river. There are trees planted along the river's banks and broad fields on either side leading up to the mill.


Prepared by Robert M. Vogel and Ted Sande
National Park Service
August 28-29, 1967
July 1971
HARRISVILLE, NEW HAMPSHIRE
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

CHESHIRE NO. 1 MILL

Location: Southeast corner, Main and Grove Streets, Harrisville, Cheshire County, New Hampshire.
Geographic Location Code: 28 - 0213 - 005
Latitude: 42° 56' 45" N Longitude: 72° 05' 40" W
(Approx. center, intersection of Main and Grove Streets.)

Present Owner: Cheshire Mills Co., Main Street, Harrisville, New Hampshire.

Present Occupant: Cheshire Mills Co.

Present Use: The mill is not in use (the firm has been in receivership since first half of 1971).

Statement of Significance: The mill was built in 1847 and was operated continuously as a woolen textile mill from 1850 to 1971. It is the only granite building in the village. It is typical of the stone mills that were common in southeast Massachusetts and Rhode Island at the time of its construction.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:


2. Date of erection: 1847.

3. Architect: Cyrus Harris, Superintendent.

4. Builder or contractor: Asa Greenwood.

5. Original plan and construction: Two stories plus basement and attic, granite, slow-burning mill construction; 111' - 6" long, 44' - 2 - \(\frac{1}{2}\)" wide. The mill was patterned after the southern New England or "English" precedent with continuous clerestory windows and an entrance bell and stair tower.

6. Alterations and additions: The No. 1 Mill has been added to extensively on the north, east and south sides (Nos. 6, 5, 4, 3 and 2 Mills and Store House). A separate
Store House (c. 1860) stands to the northwest of No. 1 Mill.

B. Sources of Information:

1. Primary and unpublished sources:


2. Secondary and published sources:


PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: The only granite building in Harrisville, built in 1847, patterned on southern New England precedent.


B. Description of Exterior:

1. Over-all dimensions: 111'-6" x 44'-2½"; thirteen (13) bays; two (2) stories plus basement and attic; rectangular in shape.

2. Foundations: Granite.

3. Wall construction, finish and color: Load-bearing granite, grey, ashlar (coarse finish).

4. Structural system, framing: Load-bearing granite walls, Slow-burning timber plank, beams and columns (one center row of columns, basement and first floors). Second floor has a clear span due to the fact that the attic is
5. Porches, stoops, bulkheads: Main entrance porch in stair tower.

6. Chimneys: None.

7. Openings:
   a. Doorways and doors: Wood frames in masonry openings, wood panelled doors.
   b. Windows and shutters: Wood frames and sash (double-hung, 15/15).

8. Roof:
   a. Shape, covering: Gable, with continuous clerestory; slate shingles.
   c. Dormers, cupolas, towers: Bell tower cupola over main entrance. Cupola roof is sheathed in sheet-metal.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: All floors are rectangular. The basement and first floor have a center row of columns dividing the length into two equal segments. The second floor has a clear span and the attic has a center row of steel rods supporting it.

2. Stairways: One wood stairway constructed of winders, main entrance stair tower, southwest elevation.

3. Flooring: Slow-burning wood plank.

4. Wall and ceiling finish: Walls: basement and attic levels are exposed stone. First and second floors are plaster. Ceilings: exposed slow-burning construction.

5. Doorways and doors: Wood frames in masonry openings, wood panelled doors.

6. Special decorative features: None.

7. Notable hardware: None.

8. Mechanical equipment: None.
D. Site and Surroundings:

1. General setting and orientation: The No. 1 Mill spans the Nubanusit River. It is approximately in the center of the several larger brick additions that have been built from the 1860's to comparatively recent times (1946).

2. Outbuildings: Store House, northwest of No. 1 Mill.

Prepared by Robert M. Vogel and Ted Sande
National Park Service
August 12-14, 1968;
July 1971
NO. 1 MILL, ATTIC INTERIOR, VIEW LOOKING NORTHEAST
SHOWING SPINNING MULES
CHESHIRE MILLS COMPANY
BOARDING HOUSE
Location: West side of Main Street, opposite Cheshire No. 1 Mill, Harrisville, Cheshire County, New Hampshire.
Geographic Location Code: 28 - 0213 - 005
Latitude: 42° 56' 45" N Longitude: 72° 05' 40" W
(Approximate center, intersection Main and Grove Streets.)

Present Owner: Cheshire Mills Co., Main Street, Harrisville, New Hampshire.

Present Occupant: Unoccupied.

Present Use: Vacant.

Statement of Significance: This building, constructed c. 1860, served as a residence for single mill operatives at Harrisville from the time it was built until 1965. It follows closely, in its simple lines and classic proportions, similar but larger scale buildings at Lowell, Massachusetts.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:


2. Date of erection: c. 1860.


4. Builder or contractor: Unknown.

5. Original plan and construction: Two stories plus an attic and basement. The attic has dormer windows and was used for tenants' living quarters. The plan is rectangular 72'-2" by 36'-1". Where the second floor and attic are devoted exclusively to bedrooms, the first floor also contains a lounge, dining and kitchen facilities.

6. Alterations and additions: Kitchen wing southwest corner, first floor, n.d.
B. Sources of Information:

1. Primary and unpublished sources:


2. Secondary and published sources:


PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: This building, constructed c. 1860, served as a residence for single mill operatives at Harrisville from the time it was built until 1965.


B. Description of Exterior:

1. Over-all dimensions: 72'-2" x 36'-1"; two and one-half stories plus basement; rectangular in shape.


5. Porches, stoops, bulkheads: Bulkhead, west elevation.

7. Openings:
   a. Doorways and doors: Wood frames in masonry openings, wood panelled doors.
8. Roof:
   a. Shape, covering: Gable, slate shingles.
   b. Cornice, eaves: Brick, projects about 12" from exterior face of wall.
   c. Dormers, cupolas, towers: Dormer windows, east and west elevations.
C. Description of Interior:
   1. Floor plans: Rectangular 72'-2" x 36'-1". Central double loaded corridor with bedrooms either side on all floors except that on the first floor the corridor terminates at the central dining room.
   2. Stairways: Two (2), north and south portions of central corridor.
   4. Wall and ceiling finish: Walls: plaster on wood lath, all floors except first floor where there is a 3'-0" wood wainscot. Ceilings: plaster on wood lath.
   5. Doorways and doors: Wood frames, wood panelled doors.
   6. Special decorative features: None.
   7. Notable hardware: None.
   8. Mechanical equipment: None.
D. Site and Surroundings:
   General setting and orientation: The building is located to the west of Main Street, directly across the street from the Cheshire Mills which it faces. The site is elevated above the street and mills. The building is set on a level grass lawn with two stately elms symmetrically placed to the east of it.

Prepared by Robert M. Vogel and Ted Sande
National Park Service
August, 1968; July, 1971
HARRIS MILL
Location: East corner, Main and Prospect Streets, Harrisville, Cheshire County, New Hampshire.
Geographic Location Code: 28 - 0213 - 005
Latitude: 42° 56' 45" N Longitude: 72° 05' 40" W (Approx. center intersection of Main and Grove Streets.)

Present Owner: Cheshire Mills Co., Main Street, Harrisville, New Hampshire.

Present Occupant: Cheshire Mills Co.

Present Use: Storage.

Statement of Significance: The earliest surviving woolen mill in the village, it was built by Milan Harris in 1832-1833. It is a rare example of pre-"slow-burning" mill construction with its joist floor framing and low "trap door" clerestory windows.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Original and subsequent owners: Milan Harris, Henry Melville, Abner S. Hutchinson; original partnership. From 1833 to 1879 the building was owned by a series of partnerships in which the Harris family maintained a continuing interest. From 1879 to the present, ownership by Cheshire Mills Co. (firm in receivership, as of first half of 1971).


5. Original plan and construction: The original building was two and one-half stories high, 60'-2" long and 36'-1" wide, with a central bell cupola on the roof; the exterior walls are brick and the interior is framed in wood joists, beams and columns in a manner common before "slow-burning" construction was introduced although this building was constructed ten years after the beginnings of this innovation.
6. Alterations and additions: A two bay (approximately 20') addition and stair tower was built on the south end of the building after 1861. At that time the original bell cupola was presumably moved to cap the new stair tower.

B. Sources of Information:

1. Primary and unpublished sources:


2. Secondary and published sources:


Prepared by Robert M. Vogel and Ted Sande
National Park Service
August 12-14, 1968; July 1971

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: A typical small rural New England brick textile mill of the early Nineteenth Century; now used as a storehouse by the Cheshire Mill. Two bays and the tower were added to the south end after 1861.

2. Condition of fabric: The masonry side walls and the wood floors and roof over the canal show considerable deflection. The floors are in a bad state of repair.
B. Description of Exterior:

1. **Over-all dimensions:** The original mill was rectangular, approximately 36' x 60' in size. It was lengthened to approximately 79' and the 12' x 12' tower was added after 1861. It is now three aisles wide and seven bays long.

2. **Foundations:** Foundation walls below the irregular grade line are rough granite rubble down to bedrock, there is some settlement at the center of the side walls. Portions of the original granite foundation walls, before the extension, may be seen below the first floor.

A rare example of a New England textile mill built c. 1832 with the barn floor framing rather than the slow-burning or "mill" interior framing, and not subsequently converted to the less hazardous structural system. (After the early 1820's the later system was almost universally adopted.)

3. **Wall construction, finish and color:** Exterior walls are of red brick produced locally. Bricks are 3-3/4" x 8" x 2" in size, ten courses in 24", with headers every eighth course. The brickwork of the addition and tower closely match the original building.

4. **Structural system, framing:** Exterior main walls and the walls of the tower are 12" in thickness. Interior columns are 8" x 8", with corners bevelled, somewhat irregularly spaced, often not carrying through to the floor above. Four columns on the first floor are apparently original; others of more recent date are not regularly spaced.

Principle transverse beams are hewn - 10" x 11" and 10" x 12" in single lengths (except for a few replacements, sawn and butt jointed over one column). All first floor framing was probably replaced within the last twenty years. Second floor framing: several longitudinal and transverse sub-beams; irregularly spaced longitudinal joists 2-½" to 3" by 8" sawn, mortised into the principle beams.

Attic floor framing: 8" x 8" longitudinal sub-beams, sawn and hewn, mortised into principle beams at third points, except in the third bay from the front where they are set somewhat closer to walls with a third sub-beam off center; this original end bay may have defined a stairway. Transverse joists are mortised into sub-beams, five per bay in original portion, four in two new end bays.
Second floor framing: over joists at 18" o.c. two thicknesses of 1" sawn plank, both laid transverse; the wearing course was apparently replaced later. Attic flooring: similar to second, except laid in longitudinal direction.

Roof framing is of hewn rafters, square 7-1/2" to 8-1/2", 3'-0" o.c., mortised into the sawn ridge pieces. Sawn columns 8" x 10" every fourth rafter; ridge pieces are mortised into the columns. Ceiling framing with sawn, mortised and tenon joints is apparently later construction. In 1967 the rafters were braced at third points to the columns to help o.k. the roof sag.

5. Openings: Masonry window openings are 36" x 68". Sash are double-hung wood, twelve lights each. On the front windows and tower doors the lintels and sub-sills are quarry-faced granite. On the sides and rear of the building the sills are wood, and the brickwork above is supported by only the 3" window frames; many show evidence of failure. All windows are now boarded up. The large service doors on the tower are off center, permitting space for the stair on the right side.

6. Roof:

a. Shape, covering: Roof sheathing boards appear to be of varying dates. The earliest are rough sawn 1" random widths up to 15". Later of similar sizes, planed, T & G. Roofing is slate over wood shingles of an earlier date.

b. Cornice, eaves: The main cornice, with classical mouldings, is of wood, and projects 16" from the exterior wall face. Above the rafters there are fillers which raise the upper portion of the roof to admit a strip of small monitor windows. Each window is approximately 26" wide and 10" high; the band of openings, on both sides of the roof, extends five bays.

c. Dormers, cupolas, towers: The belfry was originally located in the center of the early smaller building, and it was probably moved intact to the new stair tower. In 1968 the tower roof, the belfry, and the weathervane were reconstructed following the original design.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: The rectangular space on each of the floors is undivided. Due to replacements the pattern of the
wood columns is irregular, usually forming three aisles.

2. Stairways: In the front tower the winding wood stair has twelve risers each floor (9" to 9½" each riser). The central post is 8" x 8", bevelled to octagonal form.

3. Wall and ceiling finish: Interior walls are exposed brickwork, whitewashed. Beams, joists and flooring are exposed, unpainted. The windows are trimmed with 3" plain wood facings.

4. Mechanical equipment: At the entrance, first floor of the tower, there is a cast iron manifold and valves for manually controlling the sprinkler system. The system piping, still in place in parts of the building, is soldered galvanized sheet metal.

The building is lighted with a minimum of incandescent globes; wiring was recently installed and is inadequate.

Some of the piping of the steam pipe coils-heating system are still in place. There are no sanitary facilities in the building.

D. Site and Surroundings:

General setting and orientation: The mill is built over the power canal of the Nubansit River just below the Harrisville Pond. The head gate is on the west side of the building, and the tail race is on the east below the first floor. There are no traces of the turbine or wheelpit.

On the east side of the building there is a deep ravine and the stream falls rapidly to the east. Entrance from Main Street is through the stair tower. The level of the first floor is somewhat below the grade at the entrance doorway.

Prepared by Melvin M. Rotsch
Architect
Texas A & M University
August 1968
Location: Northwest corner, Main and Prospect Streets, Harrisville, Cheshire County, New Hampshire.
Geographic Location Code: 28 - 0213 - 005
Latitude: 42° 56' 45" N Longitude: 72° 05' 40" W (Approx. center, intersection of Main and Grove Streets.)

Present Owner: Cheshire Mills Co., Main Street, Harrisville, New Hampshire.

Present Occupant: Cheshire Mills Co.

Present Use: Storage.

Statement of Significance: Built c. 1832, this structure is a once common outbuilding for textile mills. It is somewhat atypical as a storage house in the relatively large number of windows it has.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:


2. Dates of erection: c. 1832.


5. Original plan and construction: The building is built on a platform over the mill pond. It is two and one-half stories high, 50'-4" long, 32'-2" wide. The exterior walls are brick and interior is constructed of wood joists, flooring and posts.

B. Sources of Information:

1. Primary and unpublished sources:


2. Secondary and published sources:


PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: Built c. 1832, this storehouse is a fine example of a once common textile mill's outbuilding.


B. Description of Exterior:

1. Over-all dimensions: 50'-4" x 32'-2"; two and one-half stories; rectangular in shape.


5. Porches, stoops, bulkheads: Wooden entrance platform, southeast elevation.
6. Chimneys: Two (2).

7. Openings:
   a. Doorways and doors: Wood frames in masonry openings; wood panelled doors.
   b. Windows and shutters: Wood frames and double-hung sash; number of lights varies from 12/12 (northwest elevation) to 2/1 (southeast elevation). There is a modified Palladian motif at the top service door over the main entrance, southeast elevation.

8. Roof:
   a. Shape, covering: Gable, slate over wood plank and rafters.
   b. Cornice, eaves: Eaves project 1' - 8" from exterior face of brick walls.
   c. Dormers, cupolas, towers: None.

C. Description of Interior:
1. Floor plans: Rectangular, open on the second floor and attic. On the first floor the area is divided into three rooms (two on the southeast and one on the northwest).

2. Stairways: One (1), west corner.

3. Flooring: Wood plank on wood joists.


5. Doorways and doors: Wood frames, wood doors.

6. Special decorative features, trim: None.

7. Notable hardware: None.

8. Mechanical equipment: None.

D. Site and Surroundings:

General setting and orientation: The building is built along the south bank of the Mill Pond and the north portion of it projects out over the pond itself. The building is bounded
on the southwest and southeast by Main and Prospect Streets respectively.

Prepared by Robert M. Vogel and
Ted Sande
National Park Service
August 12-14, 1968;
July 1971
AMOSKEAG MILLYARD

**Location:**
Canal Street, Manchester, Hillsborough County, New Hampshire.
Geographic Location Code: 28 - 011 - 0310
Latitude: 42° 59' 35" N  Longitude: 71° 28' 11" W
(Approximate center of Millyard, east bank of the Merrimack River.)

**Present Owner:**
At the time of the survey (1967), there were approximately forty different owners of the properties within the Amoskeag Millyard.

**Present Occupant:**
For the current status of property ownership and building occupancy, interested parties should contact: The Manchester Housing Authority, Manchester, New Hampshire.

**Present Use:**
Mixed commercial and industrial occupancy (1967).

**Statement of Significance:**
The Amoskeag Millyard buildings were constructed over an interval of approximately seventy-five years, from 1838 to 1915. At its height, the millyard complex represented the largest textile mill in the world, extending along both banks of the Merrimack River for more than a mile. The major portion, and that which this survey covers, was located on the eastern bank of the river.

**PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION**

A. Physical History:

1. Original and subsequent owners: The original corporation, the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, chartered on July 1, 1831, while it continued and expanded its own operations on the site, also sold parcels and mill privileges within the millyard to other manufacturing firms, who together with the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, made the entire buildings complex over a time span of approximately seventy-five years. The most prominent of these firms, and the dates they received their first privileges were: the Stark Corporation (1838), Manchester Mills (1845), Amoskeag New Mills, a distinct department of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company (1840), and the Manchester Locomotive Works (1854). The Amoskeag Manufacturing Company stopped operations in September 1935, and was subsequently liquidated. In 1936 a group of one hundred interested
The citizens of Manchester purchased the properties under the name: Amoskeag Industries, Inc. This corporation refurbished and sold the individual buildings to private, commercial and industrial firms that have continued to operate within the millyard up to the time of the NETMS survey when procedures for selective urban renewal by the Manchester Housing Authority were started (1967).

2. Dates of erection: 1838-1915

3. Architect: See sources listed in bibliography for individual mill histories.

4. Builder or contractor: See bibliography for mill histories.

5. Original plans and construction: See Supplementary Information, item 1 for list of buildings for which HABS record drawings of the building or parts of them were done.

See attached photostatic copy (following photographs) of insurance survey summary, dated May 17, 1877, for the Manchester Mills, (report No. 4801), 2 pp. This gives a comprehensive description of the Manchester Mills that may serve as a typical description of the other buildings constructed in the millyard.

Also see annotated plans of the millyard and list of buildings. (Supplementary Information, item 2, pages 8 through 17)

6. Alterations and additions: Many of the buildings were extensively altered and additions made to them over time. See bibliography and attached copy of millyard plan that identifies all of the millyard buildings and gives the dates of their construction. [Since 1967, the upper canal has been filled in and approximately one-third of the buildings have been demolished (editor's note, July 1971].

B. Historical Events and Person Connected with the Buildings:

1. Events:

   a. Textile manufacture from the 1830's; achieving the distinction of being the world's largest textile manufacturing enterprise at its peak. For example, the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company was producing cloth at the rate of fifty miles per hour in 1915.

   b. Steam locomotive manufacture, begun in 1854, supplying locomotives to a number of eastern and north-central railroads.
c. Steam fire engines manufacture (1859-1877). Approximately fifty of these machines were made at the millyard for various municipalities, the U. S. Government, England, Russia, China, New South Wales, Peru and Chile.

d. Firearms manufacture. During the Civil War, Amoskeag Manufacturing Company produced 25,000 45-calibre Springfield rifled muskets.

e. Early unsuccessful attempt at artificial fibres manufacture (c. 1930).

2. Persons:


c. Manchester Mills: (stockholders of a and b above).

d. Famous visitors: Abraham Lincoln (1860), Ulysses S. Grant (1869), Theodore Roosevelt (1902).

C. Sources of Information:


Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, Manchester, N. H., 1898. Statement by Agent Herman Straw on the valuation of the entire Amoskeag plant and machinery in comparison with an entirely new plant of equivalent capacity; for use in a tax case between the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company and the City of Manchester. Copy at Manchester Historic Association.


Clarke, Maurice D. Manchester, A Brief Record of Its Past and a Picture of Its Present. Manchester: Clarke, 1875. 461 pp. illus.


Sanborn-Perris. Ibid. Corrected to February 1904. Copy at Manchester Public Library.


*Statistics of Manchester, New Hampshire Manufactures, 1860.* 1 p. flyer listing companies, principals, etc. Copy at Manchester Historic Association.

Ibid. 1861. 4 pp. Copy at Museum of History and Technology, Smithsonian Institution.


Prepared by Robert M. Vogel and Ted Sande
National Park Service
June 12, 1967; August 1, 1967
D. Supplementary Information:

1. The following buildings were surveyed, at least in part, during the summer of 1967 and are included in the HABS record drawings under the general heading of the Amoskeag Millyard.

   a. Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, Paper Mill. HABS No. NH-110

   b. Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, New Gingham Mill. HABS No. NH-110

   c. Stark Mills, No. 4 Mill (south half). HABS No. NH-112

   d. Stark Mills, No. 3 Mill, Picker House and Store House. HABS No. NH-113

   e. Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, Counting Rooms, Cloth Rooms and Archway. HABS No. NH-114


   g. Manchester Mills, No. 1 Mill. HABS No. NH-116

   h. Manchester Mills, No. 2 Mill. HABS No. NH-117

   i. Manchester Mills, No. 3 Mill. HABS No. NH-118

   j. Manchester Mills, Counting House. HABS No. NH-119

2. The chart on pages 8 through 1 lists the buildings in the Amoskeag Millyard. The map coordinates refer to the annotated plan of the millyard which follows the chart. The HABS number is listed for those buildings which were recorded by measured drawings.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO.</th>
<th>MAP COORDINATES</th>
<th>HABS NUMBER</th>
<th>ORIGINAL NAME</th>
<th>BUILT</th>
<th>LAST AMOSKEAG NAME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>65-124</td>
<td></td>
<td>Head and Flood Gate House</td>
<td>c. 1921</td>
<td>Head and Flood Gate House</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>66-132</td>
<td></td>
<td>Red Gate House</td>
<td>1909</td>
<td>Red Gate House</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>71-141</td>
<td>NH-110</td>
<td>Blodgett Edge Tool Company</td>
<td>1853</td>
<td>Amoskeag Paper Company</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>69-141</td>
<td>NH-110</td>
<td>Amoskeag Paper Mills</td>
<td>1853</td>
<td>Amoskeag Paper Company</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>73-144</td>
<td>NH-110</td>
<td>Paper Mill Office and Storage Building</td>
<td>c. 1865</td>
<td>Paper Mill Office and Storage Building</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>66-148</td>
<td></td>
<td>Northern Division Boiler House</td>
<td>1909</td>
<td>Northern Division Boiler House</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>68-149</td>
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<td>Northern Division Steam Turbine Station</td>
<td>1909</td>
<td>Northern Division Steam Turbine Station</td>
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<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>68-148</td>
<td></td>
<td>Northern Division Steam Turbine Station</td>
<td>c. 1948</td>
<td>Northern Division Steam Turbine Station</td>
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<td>10.</td>
<td>73-153</td>
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<td>Langdon Mills, No. 2 Mill Picker House</td>
<td>1868</td>
<td>Langdon Mills, No. 2 Mill Picker House</td>
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<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>74-158</td>
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<td>Langdon Mills, No. 2 Mill</td>
<td>1868</td>
<td>Langdon Mills, No. 2 Mill</td>
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<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>69-164</td>
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<td>Jefferson Mill</td>
<td>1886</td>
<td>Jefferson Mill</td>
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<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>73-178</td>
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<td>New Bag Mill</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>Bag Mill</td>
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<td>15.</td>
<td>73-181</td>
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<td>Stark Mills Picker House</td>
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<td>No. 5 Mill, North Division</td>
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<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>77-175</td>
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<td>Amory Mill</td>
<td>1879</td>
<td>Amory Mill. No. 3 Mill, North Division</td>
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<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>77-176</td>
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<td>Amory Mill Engine House</td>
<td>1879</td>
<td>Amory Mill. No. 3 Mill, North Division</td>
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<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>77-177</td>
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<td>Amory Mill Coal Shed</td>
<td>1879</td>
<td>Amory Mill. No. 3 Mill, North Division, Filter Building</td>
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<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>78-179</td>
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<td>Amory Mill Cotton Store House</td>
<td>1879</td>
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<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>79-181</td>
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<td>Amory Mill Counting Rooms</td>
<td>1879</td>
<td>Remnant Store</td>
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<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>79-184</td>
<td>NH-113</td>
<td>Stark Mills, No. 3 Mill</td>
<td>1882</td>
<td>Stark Mills, No. 3 Mill</td>
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<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>80-189</td>
<td>NH-113</td>
<td>Stark Mills, Store House</td>
<td>c. 1844</td>
<td>Stark Mills, No. 4 Mill</td>
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<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>78-188</td>
<td>NH-113</td>
<td>Stark Mills, No. 3 Mill</td>
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<td>Stark Mills, No. 2 Mill</td>
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<td>NH-113</td>
<td>Stark Mills, No. 3 Mill Picker House</td>
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<td>Stark Mills, No. 2 Mill, South Annex</td>
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<td>25.</td>
<td>78-187</td>
<td>NH-113</td>
<td>Valve House</td>
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<td>26.</td>
<td>70-189</td>
<td>NH-115</td>
<td>New Bleach House</td>
<td>c. 1914</td>
<td>Bleachery</td>
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<td>27.</td>
<td>72-189</td>
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<td>No. 9 Mill Picker House</td>
<td>1880</td>
<td>No. 9 Mill Picker House</td>
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<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>80-197</td>
<td>NH-112</td>
<td>Stark Mills, Store House and Counting Rooms</td>
<td>c. 1884</td>
<td>Stark Mills, No. 4 Mill</td>
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<td>29.</td>
<td>78-202</td>
<td>NH-112</td>
<td>Stark Mills, Store House and Counting Rooms</td>
<td>c. 1844</td>
<td>Stark Mills, No. 4, Mill</td>
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<td>30.</td>
<td>79-191</td>
<td></td>
<td>Stark Mills, No. 1 Mill Engine House</td>
<td>c. 1906</td>
<td>Transformer Station</td>
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<td>31.</td>
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<td>Valve House</td>
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<td>32.</td>
<td>77-196</td>
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<td>33.</td>
<td>77-198</td>
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<td>34.</td>
<td>76-201</td>
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<td>Stark Mills, No. 2 Mill</td>
<td>1838</td>
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<td>35.</td>
<td>76-202</td>
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<td>37.</td>
<td>75-195</td>
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<td>Machine Shop Storage Building</td>
<td>c. 1842-1849</td>
<td>Machine Shop Storage Building</td>
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<td>38.</td>
<td>74-198</td>
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<td>Machine Shop Storage Building</td>
<td>c. 1842-1849</td>
<td>Pipe Shop</td>
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<td>39.</td>
<td>73-201</td>
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<td>Machine Shop Storage Building and Counting Room</td>
<td>c. 1842-1849</td>
<td>Machine Shop Storage Building and Counting Room; Engineering Department</td>
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<td>40.</td>
<td>74-191</td>
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<td>Machine Shop Cleaning Shed</td>
<td>1880</td>
<td>Machine Shop Store House</td>
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<td>Machine Shop</td>
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<td>72-200</td>
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<td>New Machine Shop</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>Machine Shop</td>
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<td>43</td>
<td>69-199</td>
<td>NH-111</td>
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<td>44</td>
<td>66-199</td>
<td>NH-115</td>
<td>New Dye House</td>
<td>1875-</td>
<td>River Dye House</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1880</td>
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<td>65-200</td>
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<td>Fancy Dye House</td>
<td>1876</td>
<td>River Dye House</td>
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<td>1874</td>
<td>Electrical Store House</td>
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<td>70-202</td>
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<td>Gingham Mill</td>
<td>1874</td>
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<td>69-208</td>
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<td>New Dye House</td>
<td>1869</td>
<td>Blue Dye House</td>
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<td>68-208</td>
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<td>No. 2 Mill Engine Room</td>
<td>1882</td>
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<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>77-205</td>
<td>NH-114</td>
<td>Amoskeag Counting Rooms</td>
<td>1870</td>
<td>Amoskeag Counting Rooms</td>
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<td>52</td>
<td>75-212</td>
<td>NH-114</td>
<td>Cloth Rooms</td>
<td>1870</td>
<td>North Upper Canal Building</td>
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<td>74-213</td>
<td>NH-114</td>
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<td>Archway, North Upper Canal Building</td>
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<tr>
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<td>74-222</td>
<td>NH-114</td>
<td>Cloth Rooms</td>
<td>1870</td>
<td>South Upper Canal Building</td>
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<td>55</td>
<td>76-203</td>
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<td>No. 1 Mill Picker House</td>
<td>c. 1885</td>
<td>No. 1 Mill Picker House, Central Division</td>
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<td>56.</td>
<td>74-206</td>
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<td>1840</td>
<td>No. 1 Mill Central Division</td>
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<td>57.</td>
<td>74-208</td>
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<td>Amoskeag No. 6 Mill</td>
<td>1860</td>
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<td>58.</td>
<td>73-210</td>
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<td>1840</td>
<td>No. 2 Mill, Central Division</td>
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<td>73-211</td>
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<td>Amoskeag No. 2 Mill Picker House</td>
<td>1840</td>
<td>No. 2 Mill Picker House, Central Division</td>
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<td>60.</td>
<td>72-209</td>
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<td>Cloth Finishing Room</td>
<td>c. 1890</td>
<td>Nos. 1, 2 and 6 Mills Annex</td>
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<td>61.</td>
<td>72-211</td>
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<td>Cloth Finishing Room</td>
<td>c. 1890</td>
<td>Switching Station</td>
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<td>62.</td>
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<td>c. 1860</td>
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<td>1870</td>
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<td>64.</td>
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<td>1870</td>
<td>No. 3 Mill, Central Division</td>
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<td>1870</td>
<td>No. 3 Mill Picker House, Central Division</td>
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<td>66.</td>
<td>73-222</td>
<td></td>
<td>Amoskeag Cotton Houses</td>
<td>c. 1848</td>
<td>South Lower Canal Building</td>
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<td>73-230</td>
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<td>Manchester Cotton Houses</td>
<td>1845</td>
<td>No. 4 Mill, Southern Division</td>
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<td>68.</td>
<td>69 - 231</td>
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<td>Lower Canal Archway</td>
<td>c. 1862</td>
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<td>71-239</td>
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<td>Manchester Repair Shop</td>
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<td>73-242</td>
<td>NH-119</td>
<td>Manchester Counting Rooms</td>
<td>1846</td>
<td>No. 4 Mill, Southern Division</td>
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<td>No.</td>
<td>MAP COORDINATES</td>
<td>HABS NUMBER</td>
<td>ORIGINAL NAME</td>
<td>BUILT</td>
<td>LAST AMOSKEAG NAME</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>71.</td>
<td>65-220</td>
<td></td>
<td>Amoskeag No. 4 and No. 5 Mills</td>
<td>1900</td>
<td>No. 4 and No. 5 Mills, Central Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72.</td>
<td>65-222 NH-116</td>
<td></td>
<td>Manchester Mills, No. 1 Mill Wheel House</td>
<td>1861</td>
<td>No. 1 Mill, Southern Division; Wheel House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.</td>
<td>65-227 NH-116</td>
<td></td>
<td>Manchester Mills, No. 1 Mill, North Half</td>
<td>1844</td>
<td>No. 1 Mill, Southern Division; North Half</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74.</td>
<td>66-231 NH-116</td>
<td></td>
<td>Manchester Mills, No. 1 Mill, South Half</td>
<td>1855</td>
<td>No. 1 Mill, Southern Division; South Half</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75.</td>
<td>65-231 NH-116</td>
<td></td>
<td>Manchester Mills, No. 1 Mill, South Annex</td>
<td>c. 1880</td>
<td>No. 1 Mill, Southern Division; South Annex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76.</td>
<td>64-229 NH-116</td>
<td></td>
<td>Manchester Mills, No. 1 Mill Picker House</td>
<td>c. 1880</td>
<td>No. 1 Mill, Southern Division; Twisting Building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77.</td>
<td>63-229 NH-118</td>
<td></td>
<td>Manchester Mills, No. 3 Mill</td>
<td>1880</td>
<td>No. 3 Mill Southern Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78.</td>
<td>63-232</td>
<td></td>
<td>Manchester Mills, No. 5 Mill</td>
<td>1889</td>
<td>No. 5 Mill, Southern Division; Section 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79.</td>
<td>63-235</td>
<td></td>
<td>Manchester Mills, No. 5 Mill</td>
<td>1889</td>
<td>No. 5 Mill, Southern Division; Section 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80.</td>
<td>63-238</td>
<td></td>
<td>Manchester Mills, No. 6 Mill</td>
<td>1876</td>
<td>No. 6 Mill, Southern Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81.</td>
<td>64-240</td>
<td></td>
<td>Madder Dye House</td>
<td>1892</td>
<td>No. 7 Mill, Southern Division; North Portion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82.</td>
<td>67-233</td>
<td></td>
<td>Generator House</td>
<td>c. 1915</td>
<td>No. 7 Mill, Southern Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO.</td>
<td>MAP COORDINATES</td>
<td>HABS NUMBER</td>
<td>ORIGINAL NAME</td>
<td>BUILT</td>
<td>LAST AMOSKEAG NAME</td>
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<tr>
<td>83.</td>
<td>68-238</td>
<td>NH-117</td>
<td>Manchester Mills, No. 2 Mill</td>
<td>1850-1880</td>
<td>No. 2 Mill, Southern Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84.</td>
<td>67-232</td>
<td></td>
<td>Belt Tower</td>
<td>c. 1900</td>
<td>Belt Tower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85.</td>
<td>65-232</td>
<td></td>
<td>No. 2 Mill Picker House</td>
<td>c. 1880</td>
<td>No. 2 Mill Picker House, Southern Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86.</td>
<td>67-238</td>
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<td>Wet Finishing Shed</td>
<td>1908</td>
<td>Wet Finishing Shed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87.</td>
<td>71-244</td>
<td></td>
<td>Manchester Print Works, East Wing</td>
<td>1854-1903</td>
<td>No. 9 Mill, Southern Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88.</td>
<td>68-241</td>
<td></td>
<td>Manchester Print Works, 'A' Store House</td>
<td>1904</td>
<td>Top Store House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89.</td>
<td>69-243</td>
<td></td>
<td>Manchester Print Works</td>
<td>1854</td>
<td>No. 8 Mill, Southern Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90.</td>
<td>66-245</td>
<td></td>
<td>Manchester Print Works, West Wing</td>
<td>1855-1862</td>
<td>No. 7 Mill, Southern Division; South Portion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91.</td>
<td>70-244</td>
<td></td>
<td>No. 8-A</td>
<td>c. 1920</td>
<td>No. 8 Mill Annex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92.</td>
<td>79-245</td>
<td></td>
<td>Steam Turbine Station</td>
<td>1906</td>
<td>Steam Turbine Station, Southern Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93.</td>
<td>79-244</td>
<td></td>
<td>Manchester Print Works, Store House</td>
<td>1859-1875</td>
<td>Wool Store House No. 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94.</td>
<td>79-249</td>
<td></td>
<td>Boiler House</td>
<td>1904-1906</td>
<td>Boiler House, Southern Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>MAP COORDINATES</td>
<td>HABS NUMBER</td>
<td>ORIGINAL NAME</td>
<td>BUILT</td>
<td>LAST AMOSKEAG NAME</td>
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<tr>
<td>95.</td>
<td>73-246</td>
<td></td>
<td>Manchester Mills, Print Works;</td>
<td>1901</td>
<td>No. 10 Mill, Southern Division; North Wing</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Singeing, Shearing and Storage Buildings</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96.</td>
<td>73-248</td>
<td></td>
<td>Manchester Mills, Print Works:</td>
<td>1901</td>
<td>Filter Building</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Filter Building</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>97.</td>
<td>76-254</td>
<td></td>
<td>Store House No. 4</td>
<td>c. 1897</td>
<td>Store House No. 4</td>
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<td>98.</td>
<td>77-257</td>
<td></td>
<td>Store House No. 8</td>
<td>1904</td>
<td>Store House No. 4</td>
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<tr>
<td>99.</td>
<td>72-252</td>
<td></td>
<td>Manchester Mills, Print Works;</td>
<td>1901</td>
<td>Electrical Department</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Polishing and Engraving Building</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>100.</td>
<td>74-255</td>
<td></td>
<td>Manchester Mills, Print Works;</td>
<td>1901</td>
<td>Dye House</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Color Shop</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>101.</td>
<td>73-261</td>
<td></td>
<td>Manchester Mills, Print Works;</td>
<td>1901</td>
<td>No. 10 Mill, Southern Division</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Blue Dye, Soaping, Printing and Bleaching Buildings</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102.</td>
<td>78-260</td>
<td></td>
<td>Manchester Mills, Print Works;</td>
<td>1901</td>
<td>No. 10 Mill, Southern Division; South Wing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Finishing Building</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103.</td>
<td>73-259</td>
<td></td>
<td>Manchester Mills, Print Works;</td>
<td>1901</td>
<td>No. 10 Mill, Southern Division; Annex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Blower and Continuous Steaming Building</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104.</td>
<td>80-264</td>
<td></td>
<td>Nemaske Mill Store House</td>
<td>c. 1900</td>
<td>Nemaske Store House</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MANCHESTER NO. 1 MILL (RIGHT) AND NO. 2 MILL (CENTER). Copy of c. 1870 view from collection of Manchester Historic Association

MANNING BOILERS, NORTHERN DIVISION BOILER HOUSE. Copy of 1915 view from collection of the Manchester Public Library

AN AMOSKEAG SPINNING ROOM, LOCATION UNIDENTIFIED. Copy of c. 1900 view from collection of the Manchester Historic Association
JEFFERSON MILL (LEFT)
AND AMORY MILL (RIGHT)
Copy of c. 1900 view

CORLISS ENGINE WITH DYNAMO AND
ROPE DRIVE, LOCATION UNIDENTIFIED
Copy of c. 1900 view

MANCHESTER COUNTING ROOMS AND REPAIR SHOP
Copy of c. 1895 view

NEW MACHINE SHOP (RIGHT FOREGROUND)
Copy of c. 1870 view

[Above photographs from collection of Manchester Historic Association]
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY  
HABS No. RI-302

ALLENDALE MILL

Location: 494 Woonasquatucket Avenue, Centerdale, Providence County, Rhode Island.
Geographic Location Code: 38 - 0156 - 007
Latitude: 41° 51' 00" N  Longitude: 71° 28' 50" W

Present Owner:  Dixie Yarns, 494 Woonasquatucket Avenue, Centerdale, Rhode Island.

Present Occupant:  Dixie Yarns.

Present Use:  Textile manufacturing.

Statement of Significance: The Allendale Mill was built in 1822 by Zachariah Allen for the manufacture of woolens. During its existence it has also served as a cotton mill. The building is particularly important as the earliest known example of the "slow-burning" construction technique. Allen used wood beams of large cross-section, thick floor planking and shingles set in mortar, as innovations to increase the fire resistance of the mill structure and roof sheathing.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Original and subsequent owners:


   Allendale Co. (William D. Ely): April 11, 1860-c. 1908 (?).


   Lister-Family: December, 1915-c. 1933 (?).


   Dixie Yarns: 1963-present.

2. Date of erection: 1822.
3. Architect, builder, suppliers etc.: Zachariah Allen.

4. Original plans, construction etc.: The original building is rectangular (37'-6" x 160'-6"), five stories high. The exterior walls are load-bearing stone, random coursing, whitewashed. The interior is the earliest known "slow-burning" construction.

5. Alterations and additions: The original building has been added to on the west, south and east sides, and on the north at the stair tower. There are eleven additions that, together with the 1822 building, constitute the present mill. In addition, there are five outbuildings. The three additions on the east were made in: 1880, 1910 and 1947. The six additions on the south were done in: 1844 (originally an outbuilding), 1864 (originally an outbuilding), 1950 and 1955. The additions on the west and at the stair tower are undated. The commissary store outbuilding was built at the same time as the original mill, 1822.

B. Historical Events and Persons Connected with the Structure:

Zachariah Allen. The beginnings of slow-burning mill construction, and the start of the Manufacturers Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of R. I. (1835). The Manufacturers Mutual eventually grew into one of the largest insurance organizations in the world, as an association of Factory Mutual Insurance Companies.

Early use of clerestory windows at roof which came to be known as the "factory roof."

First use of power loom for manufacturing broadcloth.

First mill to use a rolling process in order to impart a gloss finish to cloth.

C. Sources of Information:

1. Primary and unpublished sources:

   Allen, Zachariah, Papers of. Rhode Island Historical Society Library, Providence, R. I.

   Greene, Samuel and McCarthy, Joseph. "The Rhode Island Collection" (also known as the Nickerson Architectural Collection). 1940. Providence Public Library, Providence, R. I. (A collection of photographs of R. I. mills and mill villages with a supplementing brief text by S. Greene, Federal Writers Project, WPA.)
PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural merit and interest: Built in 1822 as a woolen mill by Zachariah Allen, this building is the earliest known example of "slow-burning" mill construction.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Over-all dimensions: 160'-6" x 37'-6"; eighteen (18) bays; four (4) stories plus full basement; rectangular in shape.


3. Wall construction, finish and color: Load-bearing stone, random coursing, whitewash finish.


5. Porches, stoops, bulkheads, etc.: None.

6. Chimneys: None.

7. Openings:
   a. Doorways and doors: Center doorway, stair tower north elevation. Wood frame set in masonry opening, wood panelled doors (one pair).
   b. Windows and shutters: Wood sash, double hung (number of lights varies from 12/12 to 6/6).

8. Roof:
   a. Shape, covering: Modified gambrel (shallow gable, almost flat, over clerestory-dormer window units. Shallow gable is covered with tar and gravel. Steeper pitched roofs are covered with shingles.
   b. Cornice, eaves: Wood cornice, wide (18"+) projection.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plan: Rectangular, open with center roof of wood columns.

2. Stairways: Main stairway, center stair tower, north elevation. Secondary stairway, enclosed, northeast corner.
3. Flooring: Four inch plank flooring (two layers: one three inches thick, one one inch thick).


5. Doorways and doors: Wood frames in masonry opening, wood panelled doors.

6. Special decorative features, trim: None.

7. Notable hardware: None.

8. Mechanical equipment: Original cast-iron water wheel and machinery removed about five years ago.

D. Site and Surroundings:

1. General setting and orientation: The mill is located to the south of Allendale Pond on the east bank of the Woonasquatucket River, and west of Woonasquatucket Avenue. The terrain slopes downward toward the north.

2. Outbuildings: Outside of the eleven additions to the original building there are five outbuildings, the most important of which is the commissary store (1822) which is north of the mill (between it and the Woonasquatucket Avenue driveway entrance).

Prepared by Robert M. Vogel and Ted Sande
National Park Service
August 1968, July 1971
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY  
HAJS No. RI-303

HOPKINS MILL

Location: Nooseneck (southeast side of R. I. Route 3 and Nooseneck River), West Greenwich, Kent County, Rhode Island.
Geographic Location Code: 38 - 0154 - 003
Latitude: 41° 37' 36" N  Longitude: 71° 37' 45" W

Present Owner: State of Rhode Island, State House, Providence, Rhode Island.

Present Occupant: Unoccupied.

Present Use: Vacant (the building has been acquired and condemned by the State of Rhode Island in order to clear the site for a planned reservoir).

Statement of Significance: The Hopkins Mill is an extremely rare example of the once common smaller cotton textile mills of modest capitalization that proliferated along the lesser streams of the state during the mid-19th century.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Original and subsequent owners:
   David Hopkins et al, c. 1867-c. 1915; used building for textile manufacturing until c. 1906, when machinery was removed.
   Henry Lippitt, c. 1915-c. 1931 (?); converted to cattle barn.
   William Russell Halliwell, c. 1931 (?)-1968; used building for storage.
   State of Rhode Island, 1968-present; condemned to make way for state reservoir.

2. Date of erection: c. 1867.


4. Builder or contractor, suppliers: David Hopkins.
5. Original plan and construction: The original building was one story plus attic and partial basement. The plan is significant because it incorporates features common to the much larger mills of the time, i.e.: separate stair and water closet towers, clerestory attic windows and slow-burning timber construction (modified).

6. Alterations and additions: Office addition; south end, west facade; one story plus attic, n.d. Stone outbuilding (probably for storage and picking of cotton).

B. Sources of Information:


Rhode Island Atlas. 1870. pl. 75.


PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: An extremely rare example of the once common smaller cotton textile mills of modest capitalization that proliferated along the lesser streams of the state during the mid-19th century. The construction is typical of 1840's mills even though the building dates from c. 1867.


B. Description of Exterior:

1. Over-all dimensions: 152' x 32'; twenty-two bays; one story plus attic and partial basement; rectangular in shape.


3. Wall construction, finish and color: Frame, sheathed in wood shingles (except south and west walls, west monitor end panels and stair tower which have clapboards). Shingled surfaces have natural weathered finish, grey-brown color. Clapboard surfaces are painted white.

4. Structural system, framing: Slow-burning (modified) heavy timber construction.
5. Porches, stoops, bulkheads: None.

6. Chimneys: One (1) west elevation, office addition.

7. Openings:

a. Doorways and doors: All doors wood, set in wood frames. Double machinery service doors, first floor and attic west stair tower. Double sliding doors, west elevation (added later for cattle access). Pedestrian doors, east and west elevations.


8. Roof:

a. Shape, covering: Gable, with continuous clerestory windows on east and west elevations.

b. Cornice, eaves: Wood, projects about 12" from exterior wall surface, first floor.

c. Dormers, cupolas towers: Stair tower, west elevation, gable roof. Water closet (privy) tower, east elevation, gable roof. Four (4) sheet metal ventilators mounted along main roof ridge (added when building was converted to a cattle barn c. 1915).

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plan: The first and attic floors are rectangular with a privy tower about mid-way along the east elevation and a stair tower opposite it on the west. Originally there was a central row of wood columns running the length of the first floor. These were removed apparently when the building was converted to a cattle barn. An office addition is at the southwest portion of the building.

2. Stairways: One (1), west stair tower.


4. Wall and ceiling finish: Exposed framing and board sheathing.


6. Special decorative features: None.
7. Notable hardware: None.

8. Mechanical equipment: No evidence of wheel pit in building, but a stone-lined pit to the south of the mill, on axis with outfall for small dam, undoubtedly held a breast-wheel. No evidence of conversion to water turbine although there is a report that a turbine was later used. Power apparently taken directly to picker house and then by flatbelt into mill through side wall at southeast corner.

No evidence of sprinkler system. No evidence of boiler, but there are several hangers for two or three pipe (steam) heating around periphery of first floor at ceiling.

No evidence of electric service for mill, but office addition was wired for lighting.

No water or other utilities services present or apparently ever applied.

D. Site and Surroundings:

1. General setting and orientation: The building is located on a plateau of Nooseneck Hill, above the Nooseneck River. The site is lawn and meadow to the west and north and wooded on the other two sides. The Nooseneck River is south of the mill and there is a dam southwest of the office addition.

2. Outbuildings: One stone store house and picker house (probably), southeast of mill.

Prepared by Robert M. Vogel
Smithsonian Institution
August 1968; May 1971
LIPPITT MILL
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY  
HABS No. RI-338

LIPPI TT MILL

Location:  825 Main Street, Lippitt (West Warwick), Kent County, Rhode Island.  
Geographic Location Code: 38 - 0245 - 003  
Latitude:  41° 42' 10" N  Longitude: 71° 27' 30" W  

Present Owner:  River Point Lace Works, 825 Main Street, West Warwick, Rhode Island.  

Present Occupant:  River Point Lace Works.  

Present Use:  Textile manufacture (lace).  

Statement of Significance:  The Lippitt Mill has continuously produced cotton textiles since it began operations in 1810. It is the second oldest cotton textile mill in existence in Rhode Island at the present time (the Old Slater Mill of Pawtucket predating it by approximately sixteen years), and is representative of the once numerous small textile mills of the state that were managed directly by their owners rather than through salaried agents.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Original and subsequent owners:  The original co-partnership was formed on November 9, 1809 and consisted of Christopher Lippitt, Charles Lippitt, Benjamin Aborn, George Jackson, Amasa and William H. Mason. The agreement was to run for ten years from January 1, 1810. On January 21, 1821, the co-partnership was reorganized with the same owners, and this time the firm was established for twenty years duration. There were a number of changes in shareholders over the subsequent years. The next recorded change in the firm occurred in May of 1853, when a state charter was granted to Charles, Christopher, Henry, Robert and Penelope Lippitt, Julia L. Sweet, Cornelia A. Andrews and Arthur M. Kimball for the incorporation of the Lippitt Manufacturing Company. On July 19, 1889, the estate, land, mills and water power were purchased by B. B. and R. Knight, prominent Rhode Island cotton manufacturers, who continued to operate the mill until 1923 when it was sold to the current owners, River Point Lace Works.
2. Date of erection: 1810.


4. Original plan and construction: The original plan was rectangular and designed as a two story building, to which a third story was added as an afterthought.

5. Alterations and additions: The original interior wood framing was changed to slow-burning timber mill construction, n. d. No. 2 Mill (1830); Boiler House (1865); Cloth Room (1866); Engine House (1871); Wheel House (1901). Picker House rebuilt and new elevator tower for original building (1912). Office Building and Cotton House, n. d. Water closet tower (east elevation of original building), 1917 - 1918.

B. Historical Events and Persons Connected with the Structure:

See preceding section on original and subsequent owners.

C. Sources of Information:

1. Primary and unpublished sources:


2. Secondary and published sources:


PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: This building has been in continuous operation as a cotton textile mill since 1810 and is representative of the once numerous small mills of the state.


B. Description of Exterior:

1. Over-all dimensions: 106' x 34'; 14 bays, three stories, plus basement and attic; rectangular in shape.

2. Foundations: Brick, probably on stone footings.

3. Wall construction: Wood frame with wood shingles on the exterior and wood lath and plaster on the interior. Original light wood framing of the interior was subsequently changed to slow-burning timber mill construction, n. d.
4. Porches, stoops, bulkheads etc.: None.

5. Chimneys: None.

6. Openings:
   a. Doorways and doors: Wood panelled doors and wood trim.
   b. Windows and shutters: Double hung wood sash, 6/6, and wood trim.

7. Roof:
   a. Shape, covering: Gable roof with continuous clerestory windows on the northwest and southeast sides. Original wood shingles replaced with asbestos shingles, n.d.
   b. Cornice, eaves: Wood cornice, eaves project about 16".

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: The three floors are identical rectangular areas divided into fourteen bays on the long axis (northeast/southwest) and four aisles on the short axis (northwest/southeast) by interior wood columns. The attic floor plan is also rectangular but narrower in width than the lower three floors.


3. Flooring: Built-up wood tongue and groove flooring, approximate total thickness, 4".


5. Doorways and doors: Wood frames and wood panelled doors.

6. Special decorative features, trim: None.

7. Notable hardware: None.
8. Mechanical equipment: Electric: recent (c. 1900).
   Heating: exposed overhead steam pipes. Plumbing: water closet tower, southeast elevation. Original power: water (334 HP); steam (300); two tubular coal fired boilers. Present power: electricity.

D. Site and Surroundings:

1. General setting and orientation: The Lippitt Mill is on the west side of Main Street at the intersection of Main and Wakefield Streets, on a parcel of land bounded on the east by Main Street and on the west by the Pawtuxet River.

2. Landscaping: None.

3. Outbuildings: No. 2 Mill (southeast of Lippitt Mill). Building connecting Mills 1 and 2 and abutting Mill No. 1 (Lippitt Mill) on the southeast end. Picker House, south end of Lippitt Mill. Boiler House (SW); Store House (SW); Office Building (NW), on Main Street.

Prepared by Robert M. Vogel and Ted Sande
National Park Service
August 30-31, 1967
July, 1971
-CLINTON MILLS, WOONSOCKET.
CLINTON MILL

Location: 93 Clinton Street, Woonsocket, Providence County, Rhode Island.
Geographic Location Code: 38 - 0260 - 007
Latitude: 42° 00' 15" N Longitude: 71° 30' 40" W
(Location approximately 20' north of main facade, 26' west of main entrance stair tower.)

Present Owner: City of Woonsocket.


Present Use: Not in use. Building scheduled for demolition.
(Editors note: building demolished June 1969.)

Statement of Significance: The Clinton Mill is typical of the large stone cotton textile mills of Rhode Island of the mid-19th century. It was built in 1849 and has a unique tower roof dating from the early 1850's. The mill produced sheetings and later, plush. In 1886, it had a spindle capacity of 21,000 and had 512 looms in operation.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Original and subsequent owners: The mill was built by the Clinton Manufacturing Co. in 1849 and they operated it until 1876, when it was taken over by the huge textile firm of B. B. and R. Knight. In October, 1918 the Knight corporation purchased all plant, water rights, etc. which they retained until the Knight firm was dissolved in 1923. The mill then passed into the hands of trustees. It was operated as a textile mill until about 1950 and has since been the locus of a discount store. Severely damaged by fire in the mid-1960's, the building was later acquired by the City of Woonsocket, condemned and scheduled for demolition. The mill was demolished in June, 1969.

2. Date of erection: 1849 (main mill).


5. Original plan and construction: The original building was five stories high with a gable roof and continuous clerestory windows. The plan was rectangular 256' x 50' with a central entrance and stair tower on the main elevation (northwest). The exterior walls were granite, load-bearing; and the interior framing was slow-burning timber construction.

6. Alterations and additions: Tower roof, c. 1853. Stone picker house, south end of main mill. A three story plus basement addition done probably quite soon after the original mill was built. Five story addition northeast corner (96' x 46'), 1893. A number of other additions and outbuildings were built at various times from the mid-19th century onward. Original gable roof and dormer windows removed and replaced by shallow gable roof over clerestory windows between 1892 and 1898.

B. Sources of Information:

1. Primary and unpublished sources:

City of Woonsocket, records of deeds; sale by Clinton Mfg. Co. to B. B. & R. Knight; also prior and subsequent property transfers.

2. Secondary and published sources:

Associated Mutual Insurance Co. (Factory Mutuals). 


Greene, Welcome Arnold. 250 Years of the Providence Plantations. Providence: 1886.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: The Clinton Mill is typical of the large stone cotton textile mills of Rhode Island of the mid-19th century. It was built in 1849 and has a unique tower roof dating from the early 1850's.


B. Description of Exterior:

1. Over-all dimensions: 256' x 50'; thirty-one (31) bays, three (3) aisles; four (4) stories plus attic and basement; rectangular in shape.


3. Wall construction, finish and color: Load-bearing stone masonry, uncoursed, ochre colored granite. Lintels and quoins are pitch-faced granite.


5. Porches, stoops, bulkheads: None.

6. Chimneys: None.

7. Openings:

   a. Doorways and doors: Wood frame in masonry openings. Wood panelled doors with lights. One pair on each floor of stair tower for machinery service.


8. Roof:

   a. Shape, covering: Shallow gable over clerestory windows. The roof pitch is steeper from the clerestory window sills to the eaves thus giving the general impression of a gambrel roof.
b. Cornice, eaves: Brick cornice.

c. Dormers, cupolas, towers: Central stair tower (northwest elevation) has a decorative curvilinear mansard, two stage roof dating from the early 1850's. Water closet tower, southeast elevation.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: Rectangular, two (2) rows of interior columns divide interior into three aisles. There are no significant interior partitions.

2. Stairways: One central stair tower (northwest elevation).

3. Flooring: Wood plank, mill (slow-burning) construction.


5. Doorways and doors: None.

6. Special decorative features: None.

7. Notable hardware: None.


D. Site and Surroundings:

1. General setting and orientation: The building is located on the west bank of the Blackstone River. The site is bounded on the south by railroad tracks and a railroad bridge, and on the west by Clinton Street. The site is relatively level, rising slightly to the south. (The mill was demolished in June 1969.)

2. Landscaping: An open canal (now covered) that brought water to the head race at the north-northwest portion of the mill runs between the northwest elevation of the main building and Clinton Street. It was covered after 1911, exact date uncertain (c. 1950?).

Prepared by Robert M. Vogel and
Ted Sande
National Park Service
September 2, 1968;
August 1971
WOONSOCKET CO'S MILL'S,
BERNON.
WOONSOCKET COMPANY'S NO. 1 MILL

Location: 110 Front Street (west corner Court and Front Streets), Woonsocket, Providence County, Rhode Island.
Geographic Location Code: 38 - 0260 - 007
Latitude: 42° 00' 06" N Longitude: 71° 30' 45" W (approximate location)

Present Owner: Blackstone Valley Electric Co., 100 Front Street, Woonsocket, Rhode Island.

Present Occupant: Blackstone Valley Electric Co.

Present Use: Equipment storage.

Statement of Significance: This 1829 building is a typical Rhode Island stone cotton mill of the first half of the 19th century. It is the oldest building on the site.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Original and subsequent owners:

Russell Manufacturing Company (Daniel A. Daniels and Jonathan Russell): 1829-1832.

Woonsocket Company (chartered 1832): 1833 - April, 1883.

Trustees: Royal C. Taft (Providence), Joseph E. Cole and John W. Willis (Woonsocket): April, 1883 - June 1, 1883.

R. I. Hospital Trust Company: June 1, 1883 - April, 1887.

John C. Wyman: April, 1887 - June 27, 1887.


2. Date of erection: 1829.
3. Original plans, construction: The original plan was a rectangle 112'-8" x 45'-8". The building was three stories high with a basement and attic and was constructed of stone exterior load-bearing walls and slow-burning interior framing.

4. Alterations and additions:

Addition (three bays) north end; between 1851 and 1855.

Breast wheels removed; probably 1859 when No. 4 Mill built with north wheel house.

Belfry removed from tower c. 1870.

Brick engine and generator foundations added 1887 (when building converted to generating station).

Miscellaneous partitioning; various dates 1887 to present.

Wheel pit and partial basement filled at north end, probably 1887.

Headrace entrance on west filled, probably 1887.

Elevator with brick penthouse northeast corner, c. 1900.

Office and stairways added to fourth floor, c. 1960.

B. Historical Events and Persons Associated with the Building:

The Woonsocket Company's Mills, Woonsocket, Providence County, R. I. Interpretive Chronology of Corporate and Physical Events.

1827 Daniel A. Daniels purchased site from James Arnold.

1827-8 With Jonathan Russell built cotton mill (No. 1) which operated as Russell Manufacturing Co.

1829 Firm failed in depression.


1832 Firm chartered as Woonsocket Company.

1833 No. 2 Mill built. About this time name of village changed from Danville to Bernon after the French Hugenot, a relative of Allen.
c. 1835  No. 3 Mill built on northwest corner of No. 2.  
Power taken from No. 2.

1846  Capacity: 11,500 spindles; 288 looms; 250 hands.  
500,000 lbs. of cotton per year made into 2,100,000 yards of print cloth.  
(Woonsocket totalled 20 mills with capacity of c. 49,000 spindles.)

1851-55  Sometime in this period No. 1 Mill lengthened 
three bays toward river.

1859  No. 4 Mill built north of No. 1, with own wheel 
house.  Like others, stone, four stories.

1867  New Bernon dam built, $30,000, 195' long.

1869  Capacity given as same for 1846 but production up 
to 3,000,000 yds./year.  Two water wheels in 
No. 2 Mill and one each in Nos. 1 and 4 Mills.

1871  Crawford Allen died; management taken over by 
Moses B. I. Goddard who enlarged and improved 
the plant.

1872  Steam power applied.  Possibly this was the time 
when the breast wheels were replaced by vertical 
turbines.

1876  Capacity: 15,000 spindles; 337 looms; 300 hands.

1883  Firm failed; sold to trustees for $225,000, 
including all land, improvements and water rights.

1887  Same purchased by Woonsocket Electric Machine 
& Power Co., the local lighting utility (in c. 1883). 
Enemies and dynamos installed in No. 1 Mill. 
300 HP of water power supplemented by steam, 
supplying incandescent and street arc lamps.

c. 1888  Power company leased No. 2 Mill to Valley Falls 
Mills as cotton print cloth weavery.  340 looms; 
60 hands.

c. 1888  No. 5 building built as engine and boiler house, 
south of No. 1 Mill, stone and frame upper story.

c. 1890  Brick Boiler house with four 140 HP horizontal 
boilers built contiguous with Nos. 1 and 5, on 
river side.  140' chimney.

1898 Occupancy: Same except No. 4 used partially for storage only.

c. 1900 No. 3 Mill demolished; replaced by brick steam station on river between Nos. 2 and 5. Two 750 HP engine-generators; eight horizontal boilers; 150' chimney. Station contiguous to No. 5 building, separate from No. 2 Mill.

1903 Reliance Worsted in No. 4; other occupancy same.

pre-1911 River bank filled c. 30'; steam station extended same amount west; boiler house addition contiguous to and between steam station and No. 2; two 800 kW steam turbines added; brick boiler house west of No. 1 and boiler house section west end of No. 5 razed; two unit hydroelectric station (concrete) built between old headrace and river south of No. 2. Probably at this time all water turbines removed from Nos. 2 and 4.

1911 Occupancy: Woonsocket Electric Machine & Power Co. entire No. 1 and steam station; No. 2: Macrodi Fibre Co. and Woonsocket Spinning Co.; No. 4: Perforated Pad Co. Engines and dynamos out of No. 1.

1920s Transformer house and substation built northwest corner steam station. Occupancies same except Macrodi Fibre absorbed by Manchester Co., manufacturers of cotton and worsted goods. No. 1: offices, shops and storage by Blackstone Valley Gas & Electric Co. (new name for the old Woonsocket Electric Machine & Power Co.).

1930s through 40s All generating equipment and boilers removed from steam station. No. 1 Mill: no changes except superficial interior remodeling. No. 2 Mill: Apex Weaving Co. (rayon goods). Freight elevator added east end; brick office wing added.

1963 No. 2 Mill bought from Blackstone Valley Gas & Electric Co. by Gerard Hemond, present owner.

1968 No. 4 Mill used for storage and shops. Hydroelectric station abandoned.
C. Sources of Information:

1. Primary and unpublished sources:

   Factory Mutual Insurance Company, Engineering Division.

   Smithfield Town Records and Woonsocket City Records, Woonsocket City Hall.

2. Secondary and published sources:

   River view of Mills and brief description of the Woonsocket Company.


   Copy in the Rhode Island collection, Providence Public Library.


   Keith, H. F. Map of the Town of Woonsocket and Its Vicinity. 1869. (1" = 800')


   Pease and Niles. Gazetteer of Connecticut and Rhode Island. 1819. (With additions, Woonsocket Map c. 1835.)


   Sanborn-Perris Map Co. Atlas of Woonsocket, Providence County, R. I. New York: 1892 (pl. 15); 1898 (pl. 14); 1903 (pl. 27); 1911. (Scale: 1" = 50')
PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: This 1829 building is a typical Rhode Island stone cotton mill of the first half of the 19th century. It is the oldest building on the site.


B. Description of Exterior:

1. Over-all dimensions: 137'-8" x 45'-8"; fifteen (15) bays, three (3) aisles; three (3) stories plus basement and attic; rectangular in shape.


5. Chimneys: None.

6. Openings:


7. Roof:

   a. Shape, covering: Gable roof with continuous clerestory; asphalt shingles (recent).

   b. Cornice, eaves: Wood cornice; open to interior at eaves.
c. Dormers, cupolas, towers: Stair tower south elevation (terminates below gable peak). Brick elevator tower northeast corner. Original belfry over stair tower removed, c. 1870.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: Original floor plans were open, with two rows of columns dividing the space into three aisles, except at the attic level where the span was clear. There are now miscellaneous non-structural wood partitions on all floors.

2. Stairways: One (1) main stairway at south entrance tower. Other stairways have been added at several locations on the interior.


5. Doorways and doors: Wood, recent; except attic machinery door noted above.

6. Decorative features and trim: None.

7. Notable hardware: None.

8. Mechanical equipment: Fluorescent lighting (recent). Steam pipe and radiators heating system (recent).

D. Site and Surroundings:

1. General setting and orientation: The No. 1 Mill is oriented approximately north-south (actually north-northwest-south-southeast) on the steeply sloping east bank of the Blackstone River. The main entrance is on the south, the headrace was to the west and the tailrace to the north. The building is west of Front Street and separated from the buildings along the street by a parking lot. Woonsocket Company's No. 2 Mill is to the southwest and the Court Street Bridge is to the northeast.

2. Outbuildings: Additions and No. 4 Mill to the north and east. Additions and No. 3 Mill to the west.
WOONSOCKET COMPANY'S NO. 2 MILL
Location: 115 Front Street (west corner Front and Court Streets, southwest of Woonsocket Company's No. 1 Mill), Woonsocket, Providence County, Rhode Island. Geographic Location Code: 38 - 0260 - 007 Latitude: 42° 00' 05" N Longitude: 71° 30' 45" W (approximate location)

Present Owner: Hemond Inc., 115 Front Street, Woonsocket, Rhode Island.


Present Use: The first and second floors are used for building supply storage and office. The third and fourth floors are used for custom woolen weaving.

Statement of Significance: Built in 1833, the Woonsocket Company's No. 2 Mill is an unusually fine early cotton textile mill, architecturally distinguished in its handsome proportions and Greek Revival detailing. It retains several rare features, such as the wheelpit and original waterways. The building is somewhat atypical in its construction, having wood joist floor construction rather than slow-burning timber. With the third and fourth floors still producing textiles, it ranks as one of the oldest textile mills in operation in Rhode Island.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Original and subsequent owners:

Woonsocket Company (chartered 1832): 1833 - April, 1833.

Trustees: Royal C. Taft (Providence), Joseph E. Cole and John W. Willis (Woonsocket): April, 1883 - June 1, 1883.

R. I. Hospital Trust Company: June 1, 1883 - April, 1887.

John C. Wyman: April, 1887 - June 27, 1887.


2. Date of erection: 1833.

3. Original plans, construction: The original plan, which remains essentially unaltered, was a simple rectangle placed perpendicular to the Blackstone River and with the main entrance at the center of the southeast facade of the building.

4. Alterations and additions:

Original breast wheel replaced by vertical turbines (date uncertain).

Turbines removed c. 1910.

Elevator with wood penthouse, probably early 20th c.

Attic machinery service door, southeast facade, partially blocked with recessed brick transformer vault c. 1920.

Brick office addition to south end of southeast facade, c. 1950.

Loading door, second floor, southeast facade, c. 1966.

B. Sources of Information:

1. Primary and unpublished sources:


Smithfield Town Records and Woonsocket City Records, Woonsocket City Hall.

2. Secondary and published sources:


