NPS Form 10-900
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

OMB No. 1024-0018

SG 3228

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

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OCT 30 2018
NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Dodgeville Mill

Other names/site number: Attleborough Manufacturing Company Mill, Hebron Cotton Manufacturing Company Mill, Dodgeville Finishing Mill

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: 453 South Main Street

City or town: Attleboro State: MA County: Bristol

Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this ✓ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property ✓ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___national ___statewide _x_local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

_x_A ___B _x_C ___D

Brona Simon October 19, 2018

Signature of certifying official/Title: SHPO Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: Date

Title : State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

12/14/18
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:	[x]
Public – Local	[ ]
Public – State	[ ]
Public – Federal	[ ]

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)	[ ]
District	[x]
Site	[ ]
Structure	[ ]
Object	[ ]

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
8		buildings
1		sites
7		structures
		objects
16	0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use
Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
INDUSTRY/ Manufacturing Facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
COMMERCE / TRADE / Warehouse
COMMERCE / TRADE / Office

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Federal
Italianate
Second Empire
OTHER / Gravity-type dam

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: Wood, Brick, Stone, Concrete Block

Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

The Dodgeville Mill is a 15.52-acre industrial property in the village of Dodgeville, Attleboro, Massachusetts. The property is adjacent to the Ten Mile River (a tributary of the Seekonk River) and located approximately two miles from the center of Attleboro and thirteen miles from Providence, Rhode Island. The district's seven contributing buildings, seven contributing structures, and one site (the mill pond) were constructed between 1809 and ca. 1965 for textile manufacturing, finishing, and dying. These resources encompass a range of vernacular industrial buildings, including timber and brick mills, a boiler house, warehouse, and office, some of which retain elements of Federal-, Italianate-, Classical Revival-, and Second Empire-style exterior detailing. Five of the 19th-century buildings were once free-standing, but all are now connected by ad hoc mid-20th-century construction into a sprawling, irregular complex. Structures and landscape features associated with the property's historic waterpower infrastructure and demolished buildings are also present, including a stone-and-earth dam, a headrace and tailrace, a retaining wall, and circulation driveways connected via a short bridge.

The Dodgeville Mill's use as an active industrial property has resulted in multiple enlargements and modifications to the buildings on the site to accommodate expansions in production, changes in machinery, and to improve materials handling and workflow. These additions and alterations were made during the property's period of significance (1809–1965) and contribute to the property's significance. The property retains the aspects of integrity necessary to convey its importance within Attleboro's historical manufacturing economy and to express its function as a 19th- and early 20th-century textile complex.

Narrative Description

Setting

The Dodgeville Mill occupies two contiguous land parcels forming an attenuated trapezoidal footprint located between South Main Street to the south,[1] the right-of-way (ROW) of the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority's (MBTA's) Boston–Providence railroad line (formerly the Boston & Providence Railroad and the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad) to the northwest, and Dodgeville Pond to the east (Figures 1 and 2, Photos 1–4).[2] The village of Dodgeville extends along South Main Street to the west, east, and south of the district. This mid- and late 19th-century mill village includes approximately 23 mill houses (Photos 5–6), 4 stores, and a Methodist Church (now converted to a residence), many of which are now altered with vinyl siding and replacement windows.[3] South Main Street's elevation is about fifteen feet above the terrace on which the district's concentration of resources are sited, minimizing their prominence from the public way. The double-tracked, actively maintained railroad corridor takes the form of a raised earth railroad bed that rises about fifteen feet above the elevation of the adjacent mill yard and forms a visual barrier between the property and neighboring undeveloped parcels to the north. The railroad (outside the property boundary) spans Ten Mile River and the terminus of the stone masonry Dodgeville Mill Tailrace via a pair of substantial brick-arch culverts set within a mortared-rubblestone retaining wall. The east end of the district encompasses a portion of and is bounded by Dodgeville Pond, the Dodgeville Mill's reservoir on Ten Mile River, which flows east to west within the district.

Associated Landscape Features

The district is roughly bisected on a north-south axis by the Dodgeville Mill Dam. Contributing resources are concentrated west of the dam on a low-lying, level terrace between South Main Street and the Ten Mile River, which is confined between rubblestone and concrete walls into an approximately fifteen-foot-wide channel as it flows away from the dam. Here, the conjoined mill buildings are surrounded by asphalt **Circulation Roads and Parking Areas (contributing structure, built 1809–ca. 1990)** (Photos 1–3, 9, 23, 29). In some instances, the buildings are constructed on the south river wall. The site rises steeply to South Main Street. Along the easterly portion of the road frontage, a poured-concrete-and-masonry **Retaining Wall (contributing structure, built ca. 1895, ca. 1950)** lines the property. Included in this wall are the former south foundation walls of the now-demolished ca. 1895 Mill Office and Company Store (demolished by 1961 and 1969, respectively). The Mill Office foundation is about sixteen feet in length and is constructed of mortared rubblestone capped with split-granite blocks and is now faced with concrete block. The Company Store Foundation, which is also rubblestone, is about 26 feet long. Along the westerly portion of the road frontage, south of Mill No. 2, the retaining wall is constructed of pre-cast concrete blocks. A narrow band of lawn set with mature deciduous trees and a chain-link fence runs between the retaining wall and the road. Behind the mill, the **Dodgeville Mill Tailrace (contributing structure, built 1809, 1856)** runs beneath the Circulation Roads and Parking Areas, then is visible as an open masonry trench for a brief distance (about twenty feet) before exiting the property boundaries to

[1] For descriptive convenience, the Main Mill and adjacent South Main Street are assumed to be oriented on an east-west longitudinal axis.
[2] Photo keys are provided in Figures 3–8.
[3] The associated residential and commercial buildings are not being nominated at this time but would likely be contributing buildings in a larger district. This larger district might possess additional significance under Criterion A in the areas of Ethnic Heritage and/or Community Planning and Development.

pass under the aforementioned railroad. North of the Ten Mile River is a large paved parking and equipment-storage area. The property's Circulation Road spans the river via the **Bridge over Ten Mile River (contributing structure, built ca. 1950)**. This structure is a short, single-span, steel-stringer deck bridge.

The **Dodgeville Pond Dam (contributing structure, 1809, 1822–1831)** is an earth-berm structure approximately 360 feet long (north-south) and 20 feet wide at is crest, which is traversed by the site Circulation Road (Photos 4, 32). Split-granite blocks armor the south half of the dam's upstream face. The dam has no abutments and its structure blends without a clear line of demarcation with the north and south shores of the pond. A 30-foot-wide spillway is located off-center near the dam's south end. The spillway is lined with mortared-rubblestone walls and fitted with a row of cypress-wood gate or weir board frames topped by a plank operator's bridge. None of the gate leaves/weir boards or operating mechanisms remains. A concrete bridge crosses the spillway.[4] The Dodgeville Pond Dam retains **Dodgeville Pond (contributing site, 1809, ca. 1831)**, which is about twenty acres in size (Photo 4). The shoreline of the pond within the district is vacant. On the north shore of the pond, a narrow strip of land between the pond and adjacent railroad ROW contains split-granite block-foundation remains of former ice houses or related infrastructure. The **Headrace Gate (contributing structure, built 1856)** is located at the south end of the dam and consists of a single manually operated gate with a ratcheting gear train set atop a concrete footing. The **Headrace (contributing structure, built ca. 1856)** is a buried masonry culvert that extends about 50 feet on a southwesterly course to a wheel pit below the Picker/Lapper Building. The upstream side of the gate opening is now covered with steel sheet pile. Integrated into the dam are visible remains of the Paint Storage Building foundation, a dry-laid rubblestone wall at the southeast end of the dam.

Contributing Buildings

The following description of contributing resources progresses in a roughly west to east fashion through the mill complex (see Figure 2). With reference to floor levels, the first story of the building refers to the story that is at grade with the north side of the terrace on which the buildings are sited.

Mill No. 2 (contributing building, built ca. 1904) is a three-story, eight-by-five-bay, brick-and-timber frame, loft-type industrial building with Classical Revival features (Photo 7). The building is connected to the Main Mill's West Ell to the east via a three-story, wood-frame hyphen. The shallow-pitched, side-gable roof is clad in asphalt roll roofing and has deep overhanging eaves with an exposed soffit and molded-wood fascia. The brick walls are laid in common bond and rest on a parged fieldstone foundation. The main entrance is located near the east end of the north elevation and consists of a modern, fully glazed aluminum door with full-height sidelights set within the original cast-iron frame, which is topped by an ornamental segmental-arch iron transom and brick lintel. A secondary entrance is centered on the

[4] The Commonwealth of Massachusetts' Office of Dam Safety considers the Dodgeville Pond Dam to be in poor condition because of safety concerns and has a pending Dam Safety Order that requires Dodge Mill Realty, LLC to address the structure's condition by repairing or removing the dam. Repair of the dam to resolve the Dam Safety Order is currently (2018) underway and will be completed in phases between 2018 and 2021. The repair project consists of stabilization of the berm through vegetation removal and addition of riprap, installation of a new 72-inch diameter low-level outlet conduit at the current location of the Headrace Gate, and replacement of the dam spillway with a concrete structure and appurtenances (the crest gate, spillway bridge, etc.) (GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc. 2016; Gary Demers, Dodge Mill Realty LLC, personal communication with John Daly, PAL, dated May 11, 2016; Kristina D. Ekholm, GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc., written correspondence with Brad Chase, Division of Marine Fisheries, dated June 1, 2016).

west elevation and has a modern, solid-steel door and a filled transom in a segmental-arch opening. The regularly spaced windows consist of original 12/8 double-hung wood sash on the second and third stories and non-original 6/6 double-hung wood sash on the first story. All the windows are in segmental-arch openings with wood sills and brick lintels. The hyphen has an original four-light diamond-shaped wood fixed window on each story of the south elevation. Basement-level windows are filled with brick. A steel fire escape is attached to the south elevation of the building. Two small, late 20th-century concrete-block additions have been added to Mill No. 2: A two-story, two-bay-wide concrete block fills the gap between Mill No. 2 and the Main Mill on the north side of the hyphen. A one-story, one-by-three-bay shed-roofed furnace room projects from the west wall. The entrance to the furnace room is in the south elevation of the structure with a wood-panel door and nine-light window in a steel-framed, rectangular opening. Both concrete-block additions have original twelve- and fifteen-light steel sash windows with concrete sills.

The first story of Mill No. 2 contains a single open work floor closed off by a stud-frame partition wall to create a small entry foyer and hallway and a tenant space. The tenant space has carpeted strip-wood floors, exposed brick walls, and a painted wood ceiling. The second story's open work floor is subdivided into offices by stud-frame partition walls around the perimeter of the space. It has carpeted wood-strip floor, exposed brick walls, and modern drywall covering the wood subflooring between the beams on the ceiling. The third story is undivided with the original wood tongue-and-groove floor, exposed brick walls, and exposed king-post trusses (Photo 8). This is the only building in the complex containing a below-grade basement, which has a dirt floor and a parged rubblestone foundation. The framing throughout the building is typical fireproof construction with chamfered wood beams and posts running perpendicular to the wood-plank subflooring of the upper stories. The wood-frame hyphen contains a hallway and a stacked wood staircase. The floors of the hyphen are poured concrete on the first story and typical wood on the upper stories. The walls are clad in beadboard wainscot topped by horizontal planks.

The **Main Mill (contributing building, 1809–ca. 1965)** is a massive, four-story, timber-frame wood-and-brick building with Federal- and Italianate-style details (Photos 1–4, 9–11). The building was enlarged in multiple instances and expanded with at least seven major additions to support historic-period textile processing. The core of the structure is a four-by-twenty-seven-bay (42.5-by-250 foot), east-west running main block with two substantial ells (designated the East and West Ells) extending from the north wall of the main block. The original structure, which comprises the east half of the main block, was constructed in 1809 and then lengthened to the west and widened to the north in 1829, 1856, and 1866. A five-story, one-by-one-bay stair tower projects from the center of the south (façade) elevation and was constructed as part of the 1829 enlargement. The East Ell, added in 1870, extends from the center of the main block's north elevation. The West Ell, added in 1872 and lengthened to the north in ca. 1895, extends from the west end of the main block's north elevation. Several additions that share at least one party wall with the main block or its ells were added in the mid-20th century and contribute to the building's significance: the Dodgeville Finishing Company Office, Addition 1, Addition 2, and Addition 4 were added to the Main Mill. While portions of these additions rely on the Main Mill for structural support, only in isolated instances (described below) did they result in substantial modifications to the older mill building.

The main block of the mill has an asphalt-shingle-clad, side-gable roof with boxed eaves, shallow gable returns, and a clerestory roof extending across the north and south slopes. The walls are clad in clapboard with flat wood corner boards and rest on a raised brick first story. Asphalt shingles cover the clapboards on portions of the north elevation. The first story was originally exposed on all elevations, but the south side of the site was filled in 1985, covering the first story on the east elevation and east end of the south elevation. On the north elevation, the mill's first story is covered by the Slasher Building and Dodgeville

Finishing Company Additions 1 and 2. A portion of the south elevation west of the tower is covered by the Dodgeville Finishing Company Office Addition. Windows primarily consist of 6/6 double-hung wood replacement sash (in original openings) with flat wood trim and slightly projecting sills in the main block and clerestories. A small proportion (about 10–20 percent) of the clerestory retains earlier fixed twelve-light windows. Pairs of 4/4 Italianate-style double-hung round-arch wood windows with molded-wood window hoods are in the east and west gable ends. These are in-kind replacement windows. An entrance is located on the second floor of the façade, immediately east of the tower. It consists of a single paneled door with flat wood trim.

The wood-frame tower has a shallow hip roof with a denticulated cornice and wide entablature topped by a Federal-style belfry. The tower walls are clad in clapboard and rest on a brick first story partially covered by the late 20th-century fill. The open belfry has four arched openings framed with pilasters and topped by raised keystones. An octagonal dome roof with soldered metal sheathing and a denticulated cornice crowns the belfry and is topped by a pineapple-shaped wood finial and iron weathervane (removed for preservation). The tower's west elevation has pairs of 4/4 double-hung wood windows on the second through fifth floors, with the windows on the first floor having replacement sash and the remainder original. The east elevation has a pair of original 4/4 double-hung wood windows on the fifth floor and original bulls-eye windows with wide wood molding on the second through fourth floors. The south elevation contains loading doors on the first, second, and third floors with the original hoist below the eaves. The doors on the third and fourth floors appear to be original wood-panel double doors. The second floor has a replacement wood panel door. The fifth floor contains a pair 6/6 double-hung wood replacement sash windows set above a wood-panel apron.

The Main Mill interior typically consists of open work spaces within the main block and into the East Ell and West Ell, with the stair tower as the primary circulation route between the four stories (Photos 12–15). The first through third stories are currently divided into several large spaces by non-historic wood-stud partition walls; the fourth story remains an undivided space. The original framing is typical fireproof construction with chamfered wood beams running perpendicular to the wood-plank subflooring of the upper story. The floors are supported by large wood-and-steel I-beam posts on the first floor and a combination of wood and narrow-cast-iron posts on the second and third floors. The fourth story has a clear span with exposed king posts and secondary support rods. The floors are wood plank over wood subflooring on the second through fourth stories, while the first story has a poured-concrete-slab floor. The second and third stories have a combination of plaster and wainscoting or horizontal wood beadboard wall coverings. The fourth floor has remnants of original brick nogging covered with plaster, wainscoting, and baseboard on sections of the original south and west elevations. The first story has painted brick walls with an exposed parged rubblestone foundation along the south elevation.

The tower contains a five-story wood stair along the east elevation and a loading bay on each level. The floor is hardwood over wood-plank subflooring except for a poured-concrete slab on the first story. The loading bays have beadboard walls and ceilings. The walls on the fifth story are wainscoting with horizontal wood planks above. The stairs have wood treads and walls covered in wainscoting with plaster above. Metal doors located at the top and bottom of each set of stairs are mounted steel tracks.

The West Ell is a four-story, four-by-fourteen-bay brick addition (Photos 11, 18). The rubber-fabric-clad roof has boxed eaves, flat rake boards, and a thirteen-bay, wood-frame clerestory extending across the east and west slopes. The brick walls are laid in common bond. The first and second stories on the east elevation are covered by the Dodgeville Finishing Company Addition 1. Windows on the second through fourth stories primarily consist of rectangular 6/6 double-hung vinyl replacement sash in the original

segmental-arch openings, which have brick sills and splayed-brick lintels. A row of original 6/6 double-hung wood windows with wood sills and splayed-brick lintels is located in the south end of the west elevation. Twelve-over-eight double-hung wood windows with wood sills and segmental-arch brick lintels are in the first story and appear to be original. A pair of original 4/4 round-arch double-hung wood Italianate-style windows with molded-wood window hoods are in the north gable end. Two single entrances are in the north and south bays of the east elevation. An additional entrance accessing the metal fire escape is positioned in the second story of the east elevation. A modern garage door was installed in the first floor of the north elevation. The top story's roof and clerestory, windows, and portions of its masonry walls are replacement fabric, added after a fire in 2005. The reconstructed building section duplicates the dimensions and massing of the historic construction but is distinguished from the original material by its use of pressed-brick walls (laid three courses thick to match the original wall thickness) and vinyl windows.

The West Ell's interior has an open plan on all four stories that is continuous with the main block of the mill (Photo 19). The second floor has a non-historic wood-frame partition wall separating the north end. The original framing is typical fireproof construction with chamfered wood beams running perpendicular to the wood-plank subflooring of the upper story, except the north end of the building constructed with the beams running parallel to the subflooring. A portion of the framing at the west end of the first story was removed and replaced with steel I-beams. The floors are supported by large replacement wood, cast-iron, and steel I-beam posts on the first story and narrow cast-iron posts on the second and third stories. The fourth story has a clear span with exposed laminated timber trusses (replacements added after the fire). The floors are wood-plank wearing surfaces over wood subflooring, except the first story, which has a poured-concrete-slab floor. The walls are painted brick throughout. Most of the ceilings on the first through third stories are the exposed subflooring of the floor above; however, a portion of original beadboard remains on the ceiling of the second story. The West Ell's fourth-story ceiling and clerestory were replaced after the fire in 2005. Eleven of the thirteen roof trusses were replaced with modern laminated-veneer beams. The walls are the exposed interior surfaces of the new exterior pressed-brick walls, which are topped by a concrete beam across the top-story window openings.

The East Ell is a four-story, four-by-eleven-bay wood-frame addition. Approximately 60 feet at the north end of the wing was added ca. 1895 (Photo 16). The asphalt-shingle-clad, front-gable roof has boxed eaves, gable returns, flat rake boards, and ten-bay-long clerestories extending along both the east and west slopes. The walls are clad in a combination of clapboards, asphalt shingles, and asbestos shingles and rest on a brick first story. The first and second stories on the west elevation and the first story on the east elevation are covered by the Dodgeville Finishing Company Additions 1 and 2, respectively. Windows on the first floor are original 12/8 double-hung windows. Several first-floor window openings are now filled with brick, while others retain their original sash behind plywood covers. The windows on the second through fourth stories and in the clerestory are 6/6 double-hung wood replacement windows (in the original openings) with flat wood trim. The east elevation clerestory windows are covered with tar paper. A pair of 4/4 round-arch double-hung wood Italianate-style windows (wood replicas installed in 2011) with molded-wood window hoods are in the north gable end. There are no exterior entrances remaining. A five-story, one-by-one-bay elevator tower located in the center of the west elevation was constructed between 1948 and 1961.

The East Ell originally had open work floors on each story. The first through third stories are currently divided into several large spaces by non-historic wood-stud partition walls; the fourth story remains an open space. Each level is open to the Main Mill on the south elevation (Photo 17). The original framing is typical fireproof construction with chamfered wood beams running perpendicular to the wood-plank

subflooring. Square metal posts have replaced original framing on the first story, while original narrow cast-iron posts are used on the second and third stories. The fourth story has a clear span with exposed king-post trusses incorporating iron rods. The floors are wood tongue-and-groove boards over wood subflooring on the second through fourth stories, while the first story has a poured-concrete-slab floor. The walls on the first story are painted brick. Most of the upper story walls have exposed wood framing with modern fiberglass insulation, but the third story also has remnants of original brick nogging and plaster. Most of the ceilings on the first through third stories are the exposed subflooring of the floor above; however, portions of original beadboard remains on the ceiling throughout the building.

The Dodgeville Finishing Company Office, added 1947–1961, is a three-story, eight-by-six-bay brick addition in a mid-20th-century industrial vernacular style (Photo 20). The Office projects from the west end of the south elevation of the Main Mill, and the mill's south wall forms the north wall of the Office. It is constructed against the slope adjacent to South Main Street so that only the third floor is visible from the street and this floor contains the primary entrance. The Office has a flat roof with an insulated rubber membrane coating, a stepped-brick parapet with copper coping on the south (façade) elevation, and ceramic-tile coping on the east and west elevations. The brick walls are laid in common bond and rest on a poured-concrete first story. The second story of the south elevation is poured concrete and also serves as a retaining wall. The primary entrance is located near the center of the façade and consists of a pair of fully glazed, unpainted aluminum double-doors with a brick-and-concrete door surround covered by a concave copper canopy. Two loading bays with replacement overhead rolling doors on the second story of the east elevation have a shallow poured-concrete loading platform. Portions of the loading-bay frame are timber, resting on brick footings in the basement. An additional entrance with wood-panel double-doors is located on the west elevation of the first story. The regular fenestration is set into large square openings. Window sash on the façade and third floor of the east elevation contain plate-glass replacement sash (installed 2007) with aluminum frames and decorative internal mullions. The west elevation and first story of the east elevation have original twelve-light steel-sash windows. All the window openings have original concrete sills and brick lintels.

The second story of the Office is level with the second floor of the Main Mill. It is separated into a loading bay with a rough plank floor and exposed-steel I-beams and posts supporting a wood-plank ceiling on the west end and, at the east end, offices and bathrooms with stone-tile floors, plaster-and-tile walls, and an acoustic-tile-and-plaster ceiling. The third story of the office addition lies between the second and third stories of the Main Mill. Wood-veneer-and-plaster stud-frame partition walls divide this story's office spaces. The floor is carpeted; walls are plaster with painted chair rail, window sills, and baseboard; and the ceilings are acoustic tile with recessed bands of narrow fluorescent strip fixtures. A steep wood staircase with copper pipe railings runs between the third story office spaces and the second story of the Main Mill.

The Dodgeville Finishing Company Addition 1, built ca. 1965, is a two-story, six-bay-wide (east-west) concrete-block infill located between the Main Mill to the south, East Ell to the east, and West Ell to the west (Photo 21). The south elevation of the addition is entirely open to the Main Mill interior, whose exterior wall is removed at this point. The addition has a flat, rubber-membrane roof with open eaves, exposed rafter tails, and flat wood fascia. An aluminum railing runs along the north edge of the roof. A covered loading bay with a poured-concrete-block platform is located near the center of the north elevation with an additional, smaller loading bay situated immediately west. Single metal doors are located on the first and second floors of the west elevation. The windows are original twenty-light steel sash with inset awning units. Sills and lintels are pre-cast concrete. The interior space consists of open work floors on each story, framed with steel I-beams and posts that run directly into the original wood

beams of the Main Mill at the south end of the addition. The floor is concrete slab on the first story and wood on the second story. Ceilings are wood plank. The second story is divided into several smaller spaces by stud-frame walls with plywood sheathing.

The Dodgeville Finishing Company Addition 2 (ca. 1965) is a one-story, two-bay wide concrete-block infill constructed in the 1960s between the Main Mill to the south, Slasher Building to the east, and the East Ell to the west (Photo 22). It has a flat gravel roof with aluminum coping and gutters. The north wall is one bay wide and concrete block, while the other three elevations are the original exterior walls of the adjacent buildings. There are no exterior doors or windows and it is only accessible through the East Ell or the Dodgeville Finishing Company Addition 3 to the northeast. The interior consists of a single open work room with an exposed-steel-I-beam-and-post frame, concrete-slab floor and wood-plank ceiling. Walls on the west, east, and south are the exposed, painted exterior walls of the adjacent buildings.

The Dodgeville Finishing Company Addition 4, built ca. 1965, is a one-story, four-by-four-bay, concrete-block addition (Photo 23). It extends from the east wall of the Main Mill and is surrounded by the Cotton Storage House on the southeast and the Picker/Lapper Building and the ca. 1875 Machine Shop[5] (now part of the Dodgeville Finishing Company Addition 3) on the north. The roof is flat with insulated rubber-membrane sheathing. The concrete-block walls rest on poured-concrete sills. A loading bay on the south elevation has a wood-panel overhead rolling door covered by a shallow canopy. A single steel personnel door is located immediately east of the loading bay. The original windows are retained and consist of two rectangular openings with eight-light steel sash on the south elevation and four larger square openings with twelve-light steel sash (now painted over) on the east elevation. The building is constructed atop the mill headrace, which runs east to west under the entirety of the addition.

The interior consists of two open work floors divided by a north-south-running concrete-block partition, which is the former (1961–1969) east wall of the building. This wall has a large steel overhead roll door flanked by original twelve-light steel-sash windows. The rooms have plank ceilings with exposed-bar trusses and concrete floors. The south and east walls are concrete block; the north wall, which divides the space from the adjacent Machine Shop portion of Addition 3, is wood frame and gypsum board; and the west wall, which is a party wall with the Main Mill, is covered in gypsum board. A steel-I-beam-and-post frame runs longitudinally (east-west) along the center of the space. A narrow hallway at the building's east end leads to the Machine Shop, which is currently used as a machine shop and office.

The **Slasher Building (contributing building, ca. 1875)** is situated between the Dodgeville Finishing Company Addition 2 on the west, the Picker/Lapper Building to the east, the Main Mill to the south, and the Dodgeville Finishing Company Addition 3 to the north (Photo 24). The building is only accessible through the Main Mill or Addition 3. The two-and-one-half-story, seven-by-five-bay brick building with altered Second Empire-style details was built as a free-standing loft and is connected to the Main Mill via a one-bay wide, two-story wood-frame hyphen. The main block was five bays wide and five bays deep with a mansard roof; dormers on the north, east, and west lower slopes; a cupola at the peak; and a denticulated cornice. The wing was two bays wide and five bays deep with a flat roof. By the early 20th century, the roof of the wing was raised and given a profile to match the main block. The original cupola and dormers were removed in the late 20th century, and the brick denticulated cornice replaced with flat wood fascia boards. The brick walls are laid in common bond with clapboards on the east side of the roof addition. Only the attic of the east elevation and second floor and attic of the north and west elevations are

[5] Because of extensive alterations conducted in the mid-20th century, the former Machine Shop is now incorporated completely into the surrounding buildings and is not counted as a separate resource within the District (see Section 7, page 14).

visible from outside the building. The first story on the north and west elevations are covered by and visible from within the Dodgeville Finishing Company Additions 3 and 2, respectively. Extant windows are original and consist of segmental-arch t12/12 double-hung wood sash with brick segmental-arch lintels and wood sills on the second story and 6/6 double-hung wood sash on the east elevation. The first-story level of the north elevation still retains two original doorways with pairs of wood-panel doors and one of two fanlight transoms, as well as a single 12/12 double-hung segmental-arch window.

The Slasher Building's interior floor levels are not even with the adjacent buildings, with the second-story level approximately equal to one-and-one-half stories of the Main Mill (Photo 25). The framing is typical fireproof construction with wood support beams and posts running perpendicular to the subfloor of the story above. Some of the framing members in the first story are reinforced with steel I-beams. Steel posts replace several of the wood posts on the second story. The first story has a concrete floor and is divided into one larger space on the west end and narrow former pump room on the east end. Three tall, narrow wood double doors connected the two spaces; one pair of doors is still extant. Two sheet-metal-clad rolling fire doors connect the Slasher Building with the Main Mill. The second story has an open floor plan with wood tongue-and-groove flooring and painted brick walls. Sections of the original beadboard run parallel to the beams on the first- and second-story ceilings. The attic has an open, clear span with a wood-plank floor. The wood sheathing and framing is visible on the interior, including remnants of the original framing for the dormers. Chamfered posts around the perimeter of the space support the roof structure. The east wall where the roof was extended over the original wing is of stud construction. The connecting hyphen between the Slasher Building and Main Mill was built as a belt chase and now encloses a wood stairwell with cast-iron treads and ornamental cast railings. Elements of a former cotton-bale hoist are present on the ceiling.

The **Picker/Lapper Building (contributing building, 1856)** is a three-story, three-bay-wide (east-west) rubblestone building executed in a mid-19th-century vernacular industrial design. The building is set between the Slasher Building to the west, the Dodgeville Finishing Company Addition 4 to the south, and the Dodgeville Finishing Company Addition 3 (incorporating the former Machine Shop) to the east and north (Photo 26). Only the second story of the north elevation is exposed on the exterior, but exterior walls are visible from within the two Dodgeville Finishing Company additions. A flat, rubber-membrane roof added in the late 20th century replaces the original front-gable roof. The parged-rubblestone walls have granite-block quoins and regularly spaced windows. These have granite sills and lintels and do not retain any original sash. Concrete block has replaced the stone along the roof line. A one-story, one-by-two-bay pent-roof ell extends from the west elevation of the Picker/Lapper Building. This ell has an asphalt-shingle roof and Homasote-clad walls with two original 6/6 double-hung wood-sash windows. A brick-and-granite stairwell is enclosed within the structure.

The first and second stories of the Picker/Lapper Building have open floor plans with clear spans and parged stone walls. The first story has a concrete-slab floor and a wood-plank ceiling supported on a wood frame reinforced with steel I-beams and columns. The walls were removed from the east and a portion of the north elevations, opening the first floor to the former Machine Shop to the east and the Dodgeville Finishing Company Addition 3 to the north. A steel-I-beam-and-post frame replaced the removed east wall on the first floor. A wheel pit occupies the south half of the first story and is divided from the work floor by a stud partition wall. The stone-masonry wheel pit contains a horizontal, twin-runner turbine within a riveted-sheet-metal runner case. A riveted-sheet-metal penstock leads into the runner case, and a pair of similarly constructed draft tubes exits the case. The former forebay opening in the wheel pit's south wall elevation is filled with concrete block. The west wall of the wheel pit contains an arched opening (now covered with plywood) to accommodate the main shaft as it continued from the

turbine to the generator formerly located in the adjacent Slasher Building. A pair of arched stone tailrace openings is present on the north side of the wheel pit and empty into the subterranean tailrace. The second story has a wood-plank floor with exposed roof framing comprised of modern bar joists and a corrugated metal roof deck. Walls are parged rubblestone. The deep window wells on the north and south elevations have wood-plank jambs and sills. A double metal door in the center of the west elevation leads to the Slasher House to the west.

The Dodgeville Finishing Company Addition 3, added ca. 1965, is a one- and two-story infill occupying an irregular footprint between the Boiler House and Blacksmith Shop to the north and the Picker/Lapper and Slasher Buildings to the south and incorporating the Machine Shop to the south (Photos 22, 27). It has a flat roof with a built-up tar-and-gravel deck and a narrow wood-plank cornice. The addition's walls are only visible at the northeast and west ends of the building. The one-story west wall is constructed of concrete block and contains a metal roll door sheltered under a flat wood canopy and a single, solid-metal personnel door. The two-story northeast corner of the building is also constructed of concrete block. The regularly spaced fenestration consists of original eight-light steel sash on the first story and replacement 6/6 double-hung wood sash on the second story. All window openings have concrete sills. The first-floor interior is open with a poured-concrete-slab floor; concrete walls; and a steel-bar-joist, I-beam, and post frame. The second story is of similar construction with wood floors. It is now partially renovated with modern stud-frame partition walls, drywall ceilings and walls, and hardwood flooring.

The Dodgeville Finishing Company Addition 3 and Addition 4 surround and almost fully incorporate the former Machine Shop (Photo 27). Of the original Machine Shop, only a portion of the second story of the north elevation, which is clad in clapboards with flat wood trim, is exposed on the exterior. The building's flat rubber-membrane-and-gravel roof replaced an original side-gable roof in the late 20th century and is continuous with those of the Dodgeville Finishing Company Addition Number 3 and Number 4 and the Picker/Lapper Building. The first story and remainder of the second story on the north elevation and the entire south elevation are subsumed by the Dodgeville Finishing Company Additions 3 and 4, respectively. On the north elevation, the building's brick first-floor wall is now removed and the work area open to that of the Dodgeville Finishing Company Addition 3. The east wall is entirely removed and the building's interior space continuous with that of the addition. The south wall is a below-grade rubblestone-masonry foundation. The second-floor wall has been replaced with a wood stud wall clad in gypsum board. The west wall is a brick-and-stone foundation on the first story; the second-story wall is not visible for inspection. The remaining fenestration on the north and east elevations consists of rectangular window openings with 6/6 double-hung wood replacement sash with flat wood trim.

The first story is an open plan with a poured-concrete-slab floor, parged-rubblestone-and-brick walls, and a plank ceiling. The original north and west walls were removed, opening the first story to the Addition 3 on the north and the Picker/Lapper Building on the west. The second story was originally open but is now partitioned into offices with non-historic, wood-stud partition walls. The stairway attached to the Picker/Lapper Building and a second stairway in a ca. 1945 addition provide circulation between the two floor levels.

The **Waste House (contributing building, ca. 1875)** is a one-story (with walk-out basement), one-by-two-bay brick building with Renaissance Revival-style detailing constructed in the 1870s (Photo 28). The building's west wall adjoins the former Machine Shop. Its asphalt-shingle-clad, front-gable roof has a moderate overhang with exposed rafter tails, flat wood fascia boards, and aluminum gutters. Decorative vergeboard was applied to the east (façade) gable ca. 2010. The brick walls are laid in common bond. The primary entrance is a round-arch opening in the center of the façade; the door has been removed and the

door opening is boarded. The round-arch window openings on the north and south elevations contain nine-light, fixed wood replacement sash with round-arch fanlights. A segmental-arch window opening on the basement level of the north wall is missing its sash and jambs. The concrete foundations of a now demolished addition extend from the building's north wall.

The interior is a single open room with exposed brick walls, wood-plank ceiling and king-post trusses reinforced with steel rods. Most of the tongue-and-groove floor is removed. Plank-formed concrete walls (dating to the early or mid-20th century) have been poured against the interior faces of the foundation walls to create a water cistern (now unused).

The **Cotton Store House (contributing building, 1876)** is a four-story, one-by-three-bay brick warehouse building with a rectangular main block and modest Classical Revival-style detailing (Photo 29). Three early 20th-century additions project from the building: a one-story, L-shaped brick extension on the east wall and the east end of the north wall; a four story, two-bay brick stair-and-elevator tower with a flat roof on the north elevation; and one-story, one-bay shed-roof addition on the south elevation. The main block of the building has an asphalt-shingle-clad, front-gable roof with open over-hanging eaves with exposed rafter tails. An ogee molding runs along the fascia of the east and west gables. The walls are brick laid in common bond and rest on a granite-block foundation. Small windows are centered on the east and west walls and near the ends of the north and south walls. These retain original fire-resistive components including iron frames and jambs and (in some instances) metal-clad shutters. The window sash has been replaced with fixed, single-light vinyl sash windows. Windows in the additions are rectangular, 1/1 double-hung vinyl replacement units in segmental-arch openings, which have wood sills and brick lintels. The primary entrance is in the center of the east wall addition. A large modern garage door with an iron lintel and concrete sill is in the center of the west elevation.

The interior of the Cotton Store House is divided into east and west spaces by a brick firewall running north-south on all four stories (Photo 30). The brick dividing wall has multiple openings on each level to pass between the east and west spaces. Framing throughout the building is typical fireproof construction with massive chamfered wood beams supported by wood posts running perpendicular to the exposed subfloor of the upper story. Each level of framing is supported by three courses of corbelled brick around the perimeter and across the north-south brick dividing wall. The first story is an open space partially below grade with a concrete-slab floor and exposed brick walls. The second floor has low-pile carpeting and exposed brick outer walls with modern stud wall partitions creating office spaces. The floor between the first and second stories on the west end of the building was removed to create a two-story garage space. The garage has a concrete-slab floor and the ceiling is reinforced with steel I-beams and posts. The third floor is similar to the second story with low-pile carpeting, exposed brick walls, and modern stud partition walls for offices. The fourth floor is an open space on the west end of the building with exposed roof sheathing and pitched wood roof trusses reinforced with steel truss rods. The east end of the fourth floor was not accessible. Staircases are located at the east end of the main block of the building and within the tower on the north elevation. A modern steel-and-concrete staircase has replaced the tower's original staircase and elevator.

The **Blacksmith Shop (contributing building, 1809–1834)** is a two-story, brick loft-type building on an irregular rectangular footprint (Photo 31). The three-by-one-bay Blacksmith Shop, built between 1809 and 1834, forms the east half of the building and is executed with an early 19th-century vernacular industrial design. The first story on the south elevation is covered by the Dodgeville Finishing Company Addition 3. The building has a flat roof with shallow eaves, exposed plank soffits, wood fascia boards, and aluminum coping. A 70-foot-high square, tapered chimney (shortened when the original 105-foot-

high chimney was destroyed during the Hurricane of 1938) with iron banding rises from the west end of the roof and was associated historically with the operations of the Boiler House. A second brick chimney was originally located on the north end of the east elevation but was removed in the late 20th century. The brick walls are laid in common bond. The primary entrance is located at the west end the south elevation (now opening into the Dodgeville Finishing Company Addition 3). This wood-panel door is set within a wood-panel surround with sidelights and topped by an arched transom. There is one exterior entrance located in the center of the east elevation that contains a modern, fully glazed aluminum door. The regularly spaced, segmental-arch window openings in the north and west elevations contain 12/12 double-hung wood replacement sash with brick sills and lintels. The window openings in the second story of the south elevation contain late 20th-century 6/6 double-hung vinyl replacement sash.

The Blacksmith Shop interior first story is divided into two rooms by a brick wall and is presently used as offices. Recently installed gypsum board and acoustic-tile ceilings hide the interior framing, which is of typical fire-resistive construction. Gypsum-board walls and carpet-and-tile floors have also been added to the space in the late 20th century. The exterior walls remain exposed brick. A staircase in the northwest corner is hidden behind a mid-20th-century wood-panel wall running north-south across the west end of the space. The second story is also one large open space with a bathroom at the west end. It was originally a loft-space with rough plank flooring, but was renovated with a modern drywall ceiling, crown molding, and maple hardwood floors ca. 2010. The brick walls were left exposed.

The **Boiler House (contributing building, built ca. 1875 and enlarged 1895–1924)** shares a party wall with the Blacksmith Shop. The one-story, two-by-seven-bay building has a one-bay-wide addition and has Classical Revival-style details. The shallow-pitched, front-gable roof (installed sometime between 1895 and 1924 to replace a gable roof with a box monitor) has a corbelled brick cornice, shallow overhang with exposed plank soffits, wood fascia boards, and aluminum flashing. The brick walls are laid in common bond and divided by brick piers that support the roof beams. The first story on the south elevation is covered by the Dodgeville Finishing Company Addition 3. On the west elevation, two late 20th-century overhead roll doors occupy the bays between the pilasters. Segmental-arch openings with brick sills and lintels on the north elevation are fitted with replacement windows within the existing openings, which have segmental-arch brick sills and wood sills. The windows on the second story of the north elevation are roughly half the height of those on the first story. Remnants of the original window openings on the south elevation are still visible on the interior of Addition 3 but are filled with modern plywood. An entrance with a modern steel door provides access between the Boiler House and the Dodgeville Finishing Company Addition 3.

The Boiler House's interior is of typical industrial design, consisting of single, high-bay, clear-span room with a concrete-slab floor and painted brick walls. A plank ceiling runs across the exposed roof framing, which is of fire-resistive timber construction. The roof beams are reinforced with diagonal steel tension rods mounted to brackets on the underside of the beams. Two openings in the roof sheathing where monitors were originally located have been filled. No boilers or other historical equipment ; the space is now used as a mechanic shop.

DISTRICT DATA SHEET

MHC No.	Ass. Map/ Lot No.	Historic Name/ Use Resource	Est. Date	Style/Form	NR Status	NR Property Type	Photo No.
ATT.289	38/1	Main Mill	1809, 1829, 1856, 1866	Federal and Italianate	Contributing	Building	1–4, 9–15
			East Ell: 1870				16–17
			West Ell: 1872 and 1895				11, 18–19
			Dodgeville Finishing Co. Office: 1947–1961				20
			Dodgeville Finishing Co. Addition 1: Ca. 1965				21
			Dodgeville Finishing Co. Addition 2: Ca. 1965				22
			Dodgeville Finishing Co. Addition 4: Ca. 1965				23
ATT.618	38/1	Blacksmith Shop	1809–1834	Industrial Loft	Contributing	Building	31
ATT.619	38/1	Boiler House	ca. 1875, 1895–1924				31
ATT.620	38/1	Picker/Lapper Building	1856	Industrial Loft	Contributing	Building	26
ATT.621	38/1	Slasher Building	ca. 1875	Second Empire	Contributing	Building	24–25
			Dodgeville Finishing Co. Addition 3: Ca. 1965 (incorporates the ca. 1875 Machine Shop)				22, 27
ATT.622	38/1	Waste House	ca. 1875	No Style	Contributing	Building	28
ATT.623	38/2	Cotton Store House	1876	Warehouse	Contributing	Building	29–30
ATT.624	38/1	Mill No. 2	Ca. 1904	Industrial Loft	Contributing	Building	7–8
ATT.988	38/1	Dodgeville Pond Dam	1809, 1822–1831, 1856	Earth and Stone Gravity Type	Contributing	Structure	4, 32
ATT.977	38/1	Dodgeville Pond	1809, ca. 1831		Contributing	Site	4
ATT.990	38/1	Headrace	Ca. 1856	Stone masonry culvert	Contributing	Structure	–
ATT.991	38/1	Headrace Gate	Ca. 1856	Steel and concrete mechanism	Contributing	Structure	–
ATT.992	38/1	Tailrace	1809, 1856	Stone masonry culvert	Contributing	Structure	–
ATT.993	38/1, 38/2	Retaining Wall	Ca. 1895, ca. 1950		Contributing	Structure	–
ATT.994	38/1, 38/2	Circulation Roads and Parking Areas	1809–ca. 1990	Asphalt roadways	Contributing	Structure	1–3, 9, 23, 29
ATT.989	38/1	Bridge over Ten Mile River	Ca. 1950		Contributing	Structure	–

8. Statement of Significance

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

[X] A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

[ ] B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

[X] C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

[ ] D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

[ ] A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes

[ ] B. Removed from its original location

[ ] C. A birthplace or grave

[ ] D. A cemetery

[ ] E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure

[ ] F. A commemorative property

[ ] G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
INDUSTRY
ARCHITECTURE
ENGINEERING

Period of Significance
1809–1965

Significant Dates
1809: Attleboro Manufacturing Company formed and Main Mill constructed
1822: Mill acquired by N. & J. C. Dodge Company
1854: Mill acquired by B. B. & R. Knight Company
1927: Mill acquired by Dodgeville Finishing Company

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Mill No. 2—S. H. Garner; Others–Unknown

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Dodgeville Mill is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C at the local level in the areas of Industry, Architecture, and Engineering. Under Criterion A, the mill is significant because of its substantial and long-lasting importance in the cotton-textile- and related textile-finishing industry of Attleboro. The mill is the oldest surviving textile factory in the city and was the largest in the community in the early and mid-19th century. A consortium of Attleboro and Providence, Rhode Island businessmen established the cotton-yarn-spinning mill in 1809 during the first American cotton-textile boom that was fueled by European import embargos during the Napoleonic Wars (1803–1815) and War of 1812 (1812–1815). By 1834, the mill had expanded into the largest cotton-cloth manufacturer in the community and supported one of the largest mill villages in Attleboro. Between 1854 and 1920, Dodgeville Mill was part of B. B. & R. Knight's southern New England textile empire and manufactured the renowned trademarked "Fruit of the Loom" cloth. Thereafter, the mill was used for 48 years by the Dodgeville Finishing Company, purveyors of specialized fabric coatings, and for an additional 10 years by the Dodgeville Corporation, a short-lived dyeing-and-finishing concern.

Under Criterion C, the Dodgeville Mill derives its significance as a well-preserved industrial complex. The Dodgeville Mill retains all the buildings and structures that demonstrate its historical use for cotton-textile manufacture, including waterpower infrastructure. Individual buildings in the complex embody the changing approaches to mill engineering and design from ca. 1856 through 1965. Additions and alterations made to the complex during the period of significance demonstrate the organic growth of the mill over time to keep pace with changing operations and new technology.

The period of significance for the district spans from 1809, when the Main Mill was constructed, through 1965, when the last textile-related additions were made to the complex.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Textile Industry Development in Attleboro and the Greater Pawtucket, Rhode Island Region

Site Development and Cotton Spinning, 1809–1822

American cotton-textile manufacture at a mass-production level began in the 1780s and 1790s under the influence of British inventor-entrepreneurs such as Richard Arkwright, who developed the earliest machinery for cotton processing and had demonstrated the high profits to be obtained from manufacturing low-cost textiles. In the United States during this period, a rapidly expanding market for cheap consumer goods, combined with ready sources of capital among merchants and traders in urban port areas such as Providence, was fueling a low level of speculation in cotton mills. In Pawtucket, Rhode Island, which was in close proximity to Providence, Samuel Slater, Moses Brown, and William Almy established their precedent-setting cotton-spinning mill in Pawtucket on Arkwright's model in 1793 following two years of development.

In the early 19th century, America's textile industry expanded rapidly under the influence of shifting geopolitical and economic circumstances. The Embargo Act of 1807 (in effect from December 22, 1807, until March 1, 1809) and the War of 1812 (1812–1815) during the greater Napoleonic Wars (1803–1815) each resulted in the United States suspending the importation of inexpensive cotton textiles from England.

These acts afforded American manufacturers an opportunity to seize shares in the domestic market. The result was a dramatic increase in yarn-mill construction in southeastern New England and other Atlantic Seaboard urban areas as investors anticipated soaring demand and sales for domestically produced goods. From 1800–1807, 21 cotton mills were begun nationwide. Between 1807 and 1809, the number of new American yarn mills built soared to 72. In the Providence region, diffuse networks of machinists and investors with connections to Almy, Brown & Slaterextended the technical and fiscal experience of textile manufacture into broadening business and geographic circles that would expand outward from Providence and Pawtucket. The need for water privileges suitable for manufacturing led investors to look further away from Providence. Between 1810 and 1815, the number of cotton mills within a 30-mile radius of Providence increased from 76 to 140 and Providence emerged as a regional textile capital whose influence would extend as far away as New Hampshire and New York (McVarish 2008:219; Meyer 2003:88-93, 96–100).

Attleboro's proximity (approximately 15 miles) to Providence's capital funds and ports, along with numerous falls of the Ten Mile River, made it an opportune and logical location for the expansion of the Providence-Pawtucket model. Between 1809 and 1813, there was a precipitous increase in cotton-yarn manufacturing in Attleboro, when eight factories, including Dodgeville Mill, were built or converted to spinning mills. On the Ten Mile River, these factories included the Falls Manufacturing Company (1809); the Beaver Dam Factory (converted from nail to yarn manufacture in 1809); Mechanic's Factory under Ingraham Richardson & Company (established 1811); the Atherton Manufacturing Company's Atherton Factory (now Hebronville Mill, established 1812); and the Attleboro City Manufacturing Company and Farmer's Manufacturing Company mills (both established in 1813). The Seven Mile River powered the City Factory (built 1813) (Daggett 1834:121–123; Hutt 1924:694; MHC 1981:6–7; Stone 1930:245).

Dodgeville Mill was established under the auspices of the Attleborough[6] Manufacturing Company in 1809 and typified patterns of entrepreneurship in the rapidly expanding cotton-textile industry of New England in the 1800–1815 period, particularly the greater Providence area. The company was led by Attleboro native Ebenezer Tyler, who had relocated to Pawtucket, Rhode Island, at an unknown date following his service in the Revolutionary War. His arrival in Pawtucket coincided with incipient development of the textile industry under the leadership of Almy, Brown & Slater. Tyler first entered the cotton yarn business in 1805 when he and some partners incorporated the Pawtucket Cotton and Oil Company. The new company established the "Yellow Mill" (now demolished) on the east bank of the Blackstone River at Pawtucket Falls, across from Slater's mill. Tyler's was the third cotton mill established within the bounds of present-day Pawtucket.[7] He served as mill agent and drew on the expertise of partner Benjamin S. Walcott (1755–?), a former housewright, for technical matters. Walcott had been a long-term employee of Almy, Brown & Slater, where he had become familiar with the mechanical aspects of cotton yarn production. A Cumberland, Rhode Island, native, Walcott later went on to found multiple cotton mills and was the first of three generations of successful cotton manufacturers (Bagnall 1893:276, 277, 376–378, 501–502; Bowditch 1902:346; Brigham 1912; Hamilton 2009: 6, 59–61; Bayles 1891:27; Roper 1978:8–10).

Building on his experience in Pawtucket, Tyler founded the Attleborough Manufacturing Company with six other men: Nehemiah Dodge, a well-known goldsmith, silversmith, and watch maker from

[6]Attleboro was established as a town in 1694. Originally called "Attleborough," the name was changed to "Attleboro" in 1914 when the community was incorporated as a city. For clarity in this document, Attleboro will be used throughout in reference to the community, and Attleborough will be used when referring to specific entities such as the Attleborough Manufacturing Company.

[7] The east river bank at this location was formerly part of Rehoboth, Massachusetts.

Providence, Rhode Island; Peter Grinnell, owner of a large hardware dealership in Providence; Abner Daggett, a tavern owner from Providence; Daniel Babcock, a wood-shop owner from Attleboro; Elias Ingraham, a relative of Tyler's from Attleboro; and Edward Richardson, a farmer and relative of Tyler's also from Attleboro. The company purchased 75 acres of land surrounding the Ten Mile River from Andrew Davison, a local farmer, and acquired additional pond flowage rights and an easement for a mill raceway from Peter Thacher, an adjacent landholder. On these lands they constructed the oldest portion of the **Main Mill (contributing building)** for yarn spinning on the south side of the river and built the **Dodgeville Pond Dam (contributing structure)**, the **Dodgeville Pond (contributing site)**, and the **Tailrace (contributing structure)**. The approximately 88-by-31-foot, 3-story mill was of wood-frame construction and powered with a water wheel in its lower level. The mill is now integrated into the current east side of the Main Mill, with no vestiges of its original water power generation machinery. The beginnings of the **Circulation Roads and Parking Areas (contributing structure)** were presumably established at this time (Hamilton 2009:5–7).

Between 1811 and 1821, the Dodge family consolidated control over the mill. Daggett retired in 1811 and sold his shares to Dodge. In 1820, Dodge's son John C. Dodge purchased Grinnell's share in the business and a new partner, Josiah Whitaker of Providence, bought the shares of Babcock, Ingraham, and Richardson. The mill was renamed the Tyler Manufacturing Company in the spring of 1821, with John C. Dodge as agent. This arrangement was short-lived, however, as Nehemiah and John bought Whitaker's share in 1821 and, one year later, purchased the remaining shares from Tyler to obtain complete ownership of the mill. At this time, the firm was renamed the firm N. & J. C. Dodge Company. Dodgeville was the largest of Attleboro's first-generation textile mills. As of 1820, it claimed more than 1,300 spindles, approximately one-third of the town's productive capacity (Hutt 1924:694; Daggett 1834:122; Hamilton 2009:5–7; MHC 1981:6–7).

N. & J. C. Dodge Company, 1822–1854

Following the initial cotton-mill boom in 1809–1815, the pace of new textile-mill development slowed in Attleboro and across New England as the resurgence of British competition following the War of 1812 cut into market opportunities and profits. The introduction of the power loom between 1813 and 1820 resulted in a shift in mill development during the following decade to vertically integrated manufacturing that incorporated all steps of cloth manufacturing into one facility. Established mills like Dodgeville and new mills required increased capitalization and larger facilities for such production, and there was a general increase in the size of both corporations and their physical plants. By the 1830s in Attleboro, all the aforementioned mills had added looms and the Atherton Factory and the Falls Factory had made substantial physical expansions (in 1828 and 1831, respectively). Abbot's Run powered the new Lanesville Factory, which included 50 power looms when it was completed in 1826 in what is now the Adamsdale neighborhood of Attleboro. By 1832, the textile mills in Attleboro were a dominant economic force in the town, employing nearly 300 men and women who produced, for the most part, inexpensive calico-print cloths worth in total more than $150,000 (Daggett 1834:121–123; Mayer 2003:108–110; MHC 1981:6–7).

Like other Attleboro and regional textile firms, N. & J. C. Dodge Company expanded the original Attleborough Manufacturing Company Mill to fulfill the new business model. In 1829, the Dodges expanded the mill with a 96-foot-long addition and stair tower, which now constitute a portion of the west side of the present Main Mill. With the new addition, the factory could hold 4,000 spindles and 92 power looms, and employed 130 people. The **Blacksmith Shop (contributing building)** and the Machine Shop (later incorporated into the Dodgeville Finishing Company Addition 3) were added to the mill premises.

The new machinery required increased and reliable quantities of water power, which was supplied through additional water rights purchased upstream of the dam between 1822 and 1831. The acquisition of additional water rights implies that the Dodges may have increased the size of the dam and Dodgeville Pond at this time, but no information concerning dam construction is available. Additional lands were bought adjacent to the mill to create the village of Dodgeville, which, by 1834, had grown to a population of 260. Residents were housed in fifteen tenements and were provided with a company store, a village school, and a Methodist church. In 1835, John C. Dodge became sole proprietor of the mill after acquiring his father's shares. That year, he made additional improvements and added 54 looms for a total of 136. In 1836, he conveyed a right-of-way across the property to the Boston & Providence Railroad. Although there was no railroad siding at the mill, a passenger station was built southwest of the mill. John C. Dodge's three sons became partners in the business and it was renamed John C. Dodge & Sons in 1848. The Dodges continued to make improvements to the village; by 1854, the company owned 56 tenements. Throughout this period, the mill remained the largest in Attleboro, surpassing its closest competitor, the Lanesville Factory, by approximately 80 looms (Bagnall 1893:590–591; Hamilton 2009:9–12).

B. B. & R. Knight Company, 1854–1920

In 1854, John C. Dodge & Sons encountered business difficulties and the company's Dodgeville assets were sold at auction to the B. B. & R. Knight Company of Rhode Island (Figure 9). While not recorded in the historical record, the particulars of the Dodge's business failures were likely attributable to problems in the company's finances (possibly overexpansion) that were aggravated by the shifting economics of cotton manufacture in the mid-19th century. The trend toward vertically integrated cotton manufacture had continued, while after 1835, cotton textile prices declined considerably. Textile companies focused relentlessly on productivity, both in gross scale and efficiency, to keep ahead of the price curve, while also expanding their distribution to the national level. Existing companies consolidated to achieve this end, while new companies were capitalized at much higher levels than in the 1809–1815 boom period. Thus, smaller firms such as John C. Dodge & Sons generally found themselves unable to compete against much larger, regional textile concerns that were financed at much higher levels. By 1840 in Bristol County, for example, there were 55 cotton-textile companies and the average capitalization was more than $45,000. Elsewhere in the state, capitalization was exceeding $255,000 per corporation. Information on the capitalization of John C. Dodge & Sons is not available, but the Dodgeville Mills were transferred to B. B. & R. Knight Company at a price of only $22,500, which gives some indication of the relative scale of the Dodge's company within the regional context. A small financial panic in 1854 and the larger Panic of 1857 hastened the demise of debt-ridden companies and contributed to the corporate-merger trend. In coming decades, the trend toward consolidation and increasing company size would continue and corporate organization shifted from individual or joint ownership to more financially stable corporate structures (Meyer 2003:235–246).

The Rhode Island-based B. B. & R. Knight Company exemplified late 19th-century consolidation trends in the cotton-textile industry and the company was an important force in the economic development of Attleboro between 1854 and 1924. Cranston, Rhode Island, natives Benjamin Brayton Knight (1813–1898) and Robert Knight (1826–1912) founded the company in 1852 after working their way up in the ranks of textile companies and other businesses and were later joined by their younger brother, Stephen Knight (1828–1908). Benjamin and Robert began their partnership in 1852 with the acquisition of the Pontiac Mill (formerly Clarkesville Mill) in Warwick, Rhode Island. In Attleboro, the company purchased the Atherton Factory (which they renamed Hebron Mill) and the Dodgeville Mill in 1854, then added the Grant Mill in Providence to their holdings in 1871. In 1856, B. B. & R. Knight officially adopted the famous trademarked "Fruit of the Loom" brand for cloth woven in these mills, and the brand would be

applied to the products of new mills as the company acquired them.[8] The four mills were consolidated as the Hebron Manufacturing Company in 1870. During the growth of the company, Robert Knight directly managed the majority of the mills, while Benjamin oversaw company finances, including the purchase of raw cotton and the sale of finished goods (Harpin 1946:55; Lamb 1916:301–306; *Providence Board of Trade Journal [PBTJ]* 1898a).

The Knight Company continued to steadily expand through the late 19th century with the purchases of the Manchaug Mills in Sutton, Massachusetts, in 1872; the White Rock Mills in Westerly, Rhode Island, in 1874; and the Fiskeville Mill in Scituate, Massachusetts, in 1877. Soon the Knights had two chains of mills in the Pawtuxet River Valley of Rhode Island. The first stretched from Arctic (a village within West Warwick), north and east to the Royal Mill, the Valley Queen Mill, Natick Mills, and the finishing works in Pontiac. The second chain on the north branch of the river consisted of the Jackson, Fiskeville, and Lippitt mills. All were in close proximity and connected by railroads to permit their functioning as an efficient unit. The Knight Company made its last major textile property acquisition in 1903, when it bought the Centerville Mill from Robert B. Treat. This purchase made the company "the largest individual cotton manufacturer in the world, with an unbroken line of mills and buildings for over four miles in the Pawtuxet Valley alone" (*PBTJ* 1903:317). After continued expansion of its holdings, the company approached its productive peak in 1913, when the Knights owned 22 mills in 20 villages in Rhode Island and Massachusetts, employed more than 7,000 operatives, and consumed 60,000 bales of cotton per year to produce 78 million yards of cotton cloth (including Fruit of the Loom products) with 13,000 looms and 550,000 spindles. The Knights' Natick Mill was their largest overall production center, with 1,205 employees operating 100,000 spindles for yarn for fine sheetings and twills in 1898. Knight products included various brands of fine sheetings, twills, cambrics, shirtings, sateens, and book cloths, which were sold directly to customers in Knight stores in New York, Providence, Boston, Hartford, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, because Robert Knight did not like the extra 5 percent cost of consignment (*PBTJ* 1898b, 1898a, 1909, 1913).[9]

Stephen Knight managed the Hebronville, Dodgeville, and Grant mills from 1853 to his death in 1908 and served as the president of the Hebron Manufacturing Company after Benjamin's death in 1898. During Stephen's tenure, he oversaw numerous improvements at Dodgeville and Hebronville in both the mills and villages, expanding and perpetuating the paternalistic management style that had been implemented by the Dodge family. Improvements at Dodgeville began almost immediately after the Knights' purchase of the property. A two-story fieldstone building, known as the **Picker/Lapper Building (contributing building)**, was constructed in 1856. The second floor contained the cotton

[8] The Knight Company officially adopted the "Fruit of the Loom" brand name in 1856 after a New York merchant and his daughter, an artist, began affixing painted labels bearing pictures of fruit onto B. B. & R. Knight fabrics as a way to increase sales. The United States Patent Office registered "Fruit of the Loom" as a trademark (patent number 418) on August 8, 1871, only one year after Congress passed the first trademark law in the United States. Multiple versions of the "Fruit of the Loom" logo were developed, until the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893, when the Knight Company developed four standardized tickets. The current logo depicting an apple, grapes, gooseberries, and a cluster of leaves was selected at or shortly after the World's Fair (B.B. & R. Knight Corporation 1921; Fruit of the Loom Limited 2002).

[9] Sheeting is a fabric in the form of a sheet or suitable for forming into sheets. Shirting, likewise, is a fabric suitable for making shirts. The 'Fruit of the Loom' brand cotton was originally a muslin fabric. Muslin is "a plain-woven sheer to coarse cotton fabric" that can be made into sheetings and shirtings. Cambric is "a fine thin white linen fabric." Twill is "a fabric with a twill weave" or "a textile weave in which the filling threads pass over one and under two or more warp threads to give an appearance of diagonal lines." Sateen is "a smooth durable lustrous fabric usually made of cotton in satin weave." The preceding definitions are from *Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary*, Merriam-Webster Inc., Springfield, Massachusetts, 1988.

lappers.[10] The first floor served as a wheel house and contained a new turbine that replaced the original water wheel in the Main Mill. The **Headrace (contributing structure)** that carried water from the pond to the water wheel in the mill was redirected to enter the wheel house on its south elevation and then to flow north, exiting the rear of the building, then turning northwest to rejoin the original Tailrace.[11] The present **Headrace Gate (contributing structure)** appears to date from this period. The Main Mill was also enlarged in 1856 with a 12-foot-wide lean-to addition that extended the length of the first story of the north elevation of the mill, which could then accommodate 1,200 spindles (Figure 15). In 1866, the Main Mill was expanded again. This time, the north lean-to addition was extended up the full height of the building; the roof was reconfigured to accommodate a full story with a clerestory; and a 60-foot-long addition was built on the west elevation, making the total length of the mill approximately 270 feet (Bagnall 1893:591–592; Hamilton 2009:13–14; Lamb 1916:306; Lehner 1985a; Walling 1858).

In 1870, B. B. & R. Knight added a large, four-story wood-frame wing called the East Ell onto the north elevation of the Main Mill (Figure 10). Two years later, a four-story brick wing, known as the West Ell, was built at the west end of the north elevation. This expanded the capacity of the complex from 7,000 to 28,000 spindles and 500 looms. A **Slasher Building**, a **Waste House**, and a **Boiler House (all contributing buildings)** were added to the complex in ca. 1875, and the **Cotton Store House (contributing building)** was built at the southeast end of the complex in 1876. The Slasher Building also contained steam engines powered by the Boiler House, although no trace of this machinery remains. Between 1891 and 1895, the West Ell was enlarged with an extension at its north end (Figure 11). By 1895, the mill complex at Dodgeville contained the Main Mill and its two ells, and the Picker/Lapper Building, Blacksmith Shop, Slasher Building, Machine Shop, Waste House, Cotton Store House, Boiler House, Company Store (not extant), Office Building (not extant), and three small storage outbuildings (no longer extant) along the Ten Mile River, adjacent to the Boiler House (Figure 12). Portions of the **Retaining Wall (contributing structure)** were completed at this time to serve as the foundations for the Office Building and Company Store. **Mill No. 2 (contributing building)**, built at the west end of the complex between ca. 1904, was the last substantial addition by B.B. & R. Knight and brought the capacity of the mill to 30,000 spindles and 600 looms (Figure 13, 16, and 17). This building was intended for cloth- and starch spinning. It was apparently designed by the company agent at the time—S.H. Garner (*American Wool and Cotton Reporter* 1905:25; Associated Mutual Insurance 1895; Daggett and Daggett and Daggett 1894:348; Garner 1904; Hamilton 2009:15–16; Lamb 1916:306–307; *New York Times* 1920; Sanborn Map Company 1885, 1924, 1947).

The village of Dodgeville was substantially enlarged during the Knights' tenure by the addition of 48 new dwellings, and the existing tenements were remodeled. The company also helped to establish a village post office and donated land and money for the construction of Saint Stephen's Church (Lamb 1916:307).

The Knight empire passed to Robert Knight's sons, Clinton Prescott and Col. Webster Knight, after Robert died in 1912. In September 1920, facing increasing labor difficulties and competition from southern mills, the Knights sold the company, including all mills, tenements, and company-owned farm lands, to the Consolidated Textile Company of New York for $20 million (Daggett and Daggett 1894:348; Associated Mutual Insurance 1895; Hamilton 2009:15–16; Lamb 1916:306–307; *New York Times* 1920; *Providence Journal* 1920).

[10] Lappers serve a preliminary role in the preparation of cotton fibers for spinning into yarn by cleaning and combing the cotton into a fleecy sheet known as a "lap."

[11] The new Tailrace joined the original tailrace somewhere in the vicinity of the East and West Ells. The current condition of the original and mid-19th-century portions of the Tailrace, which is now buried, is unknown.

Textile Finishing and Dyeing, 1920–1984

Consolidated Textile Company was a massive textile conglomerate assembled by Frederick (aka Frank or Fred) K. Rupprecht (?–1954), president of the firm at the time of the acquisition. Rupprecht was a 33-year veteran of the textile industry who began his career at Converse & Company, a North Carolina textile firm, as junior partner. After working his way up to president, he acquired eight cotton-textile mills between 1918 and 1920 in North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, Massachusetts, Kentucky, and Texas, which became the Consolidated Textile Company. Included under the umbrella of this holding company were the shares of B. B. & R. Knight, now renamed B. B. & R. Knight Incorporated, and Converse & Company (*American Wool and Cotton Reporter* 1923:3; New York Times 1922).

Consolidated Textile Company successfully operated the Dodgeville Mill under the B. B. & R. Knight Incorporated moniker and used the trademarked "Fruit of the Loom" brand through 1923; the company then encountered financial difficulties as the result of a general industrial slowdown in 1924. That year, with the company's finances overextended, B. B. & R. Knight Incorporated defaulted on its bond-interest payments and bondholders took over operations of the mills. In January 1924, Dodgeville and other mills in the company were reduced to a three-day-per-week schedule and later that year, Dodgeville Mill was closed. B. B. & R. Knight Incorporated declared bankruptcy in 1926 and the company's assets were liquidated to pay its debts (*American Wool and Cotton Reporter* 1923:3; Daggett and Daggett 1894:348; Hamilton 2009:15–16, 20; Lamb 1916:306–307; *Providence Journal* 1926).

In 1927, Rupprecht, who was reorganizing his remaining businesses after the liquidation of the Consolidated Textile Company, formed the Dodgeville Finishing Company and was able to re-acquire the Dodgeville Mill and the associated village real estate holdings out of the liquidation proceedings. He quickly sold the village properties to reduce costs and retooled the mill from textile manufacture to textile bleaching, dyeing, and finishing. Rupprecht's shift in businesses was prescient, as the textile-dyeing-and-finishing trade had become increasingly refined and technically complex and companies dedicated to the field were beginning to establish themselves in substantial numbers. This was an outgrowth of the textile industry's continued refinement of mass-production methods, which encouraged specialization in the various steps of textile manufacturing to gain additional efficiencies. The trend was also encouraged by popularity of coal-tar-based dyes and synthetic fabrics that introduced new challenges and technologies into the dyeing and finishing field. The founding of independent dye works was particularly pronounced in the northeastern United States and especially New England, where the textile industry was well established and had sufficient capital, labor experience, and density of prospective clients to make the shift (Clark 2001:3–8; Hamilton 2009:21–24; Higgins 1919:50; Hudak and Bohnslav 1976:3; Stone 1930:260).

The Dodgeville Finishing Company would be Attleboro's fourth company in the dyeing-and-finishing field. The first of these, Attleborough Dye Works (later R. Wolfenden & Sons) opened in 1868, when Robert Wolfenden, an English immigrant, introduced British dyeing methods to the town. By 1930, this company on the Ten Mile River employed approximately 175 employees in bleaching and dyeing of fabrics, and reputedly had the largest plant in the world dedicated exclusively to dyeing. The Union Wadding Company established the Home Bleach and Dye Works in Attleboro in 1880, which was operated as a bleachery by various owners until its conversion to a cardboard box company in 1937. James Orr's Bleachery and Dye House was established ca. 1902 in Attleborough City. Textile finishing would partially offset the decline in textile manufacturing, which had declined in importance and would

largely end by 1930, to be replaced by jewelry as the city's leading industry (Bureau of Statistics of Labor 1903:24; MHC 1981:8, 10; Stone 1930:249, 259, 262).[12]

Under Rupprecht's leadership, the Dodgeville Finishing Company worked to carve out a niche in specialized coatings and treatments for cotton and synthetics. Experienced finisher Chester Eddy, who had formerly managed the United States Finishing Company, was hired to manage the plant, which was employing 75 people and processing 300,000 yards of cloth per year by 1928. In the 1930s, the company introduced a water-repellent textile finish and obtained a patent on a new machine for starching fabrics. The company was sufficiently successful that, in 1957, it opened a second plant in Blacksburg, South Carolina, to serve textile manufacturers in the American South. In the 1960s, the Dodgeville Finishing Company began experimenting with large-scale, continuous screen-printing technology (*America's Textile Reporter* 1932:12; Hamilton 2009:21; *Gastonia Gazette* 1957; Martin 1974:A4; *Textile World* 1969:102–104).

The company's success and retooling resulted in several improvements and alterations to the Dodgeville Mill's physical infrastructure. A new office, the Dodgeville Finishing Company Office, was added on the south side of the mill between 1947 and 1961 (Figure 14), and the Retaining Wall appears to have been extended at this time. Four large concrete-block buildings—the Dodgeville Finishing Company Addition 1, Addition 2, Addition 3, and Addition 4—were constructed ca. 1965 as infill between established buildings.[13] The Dodgeville Finishing Company Additions 3 and 4 almost completely encompassed the Machine Shop—its south exterior wall and the north exterior wall on the first floor were removed to create continuous work areas. The Circulation Roads and Parking Areas were expanded almost to their present extent at this time, and the **Bridge over Ten Mile River (contributing structure)** erected. These would be the last textile-industry-related changes in the mill complex (Hamilton 2009:21–24; HistoricAerials.com 1961, 1969; Sanborn Map Company 1947; Stone 1930:260).

In the 1970s, increasing competition from foreign manufacturers led to a steep decline in the number of American textile plants and firms, on the order of ten percent nationally, as well as substantial consolidation and reorganization within the textile sector. This downturn was exacerbated by the 1974 Multi-Fiber Arrangement, a multinational agreement that provided guidelines for regulation of textile and apparel quotas. The trade platform was intended to provide a measure of protection to American textile firms, but its practical implementation had the opposite effect. Unable to compete, the Dodgeville Finishing Company sought protection in the bankruptcy courts in 1974, and the company declared bankruptcy in 1975 after a brief attempt to reorganize and reconcile with creditors (Hamilton 2009:21–24; Martin 1974:A4; Office of Technology Assessment 1987:4, 5, 32, 86–89).

The Dodgeville Corporation, another textile finishing company, purchased the Dodgeville Mill in 1976 and was able to persist in the trade for another eight years before it too declared bankruptcy in 1984. The dissolution of the firm brought to a close 175 years of almost uninterrupted textile manufacturing and processing at the Dodgeville Mill (Hamilton 2009:21–24).

[12] The exception to this trend was the Crown Manufacturing Company, established in 1910 as a specialized cotton-spinning mill in South Attleboro (Lehner 1985b). Following the collapse of the B. B. & R. Knight Company, the Ray Cotton Company used the Hebronville Mill as a shoddy mill, after which the buildings were used for a variety of light industrial operations unrelated to textiles (Fitch and Webber 1984).

[13] Architectural plans for Addition 1 are on file at the Massachusetts State Archives but do not include an architect, engineer, or date (Anon. n.d.).

The Demers Family, 1984–Present

The Dodgeville Corporation sold the Dodgeville Mill to Mossberg Realty Corporation in 1984. This partnership, made up of local investors Robert Demers, William Dunlap, and David Kingman, also owned the Buxton Box Company Mill in Attleboro. By this time, the mill's physical infrastructure was suffering from decades of deferred maintenance and required repairs and upgrades for continued occupancy. Chief among these were replacements to roofing and electrical systems. The Main Mill's first story wall at the southeast corner (east of the stair tower) of the building was heavily deteriorated due to inadequate site drainage. The brick first story in this location was replaced with a concrete foundation, and the site was filled and paved to ensure proper drainage. The site was also filled and paved between the stair tower and the Dodgeville Finishing Company's Office. The gable roofs of the Picker/Lapper Building and Machine Shop were removed. Space within the mill was leased to light manufacturing businesses. After several years, Robert Demers purchased shares of the property from other investors to become the sole owner of the property (currently on two parcels). In 2006, Mossberg Realty Corp., under the control of Demers, sold the Cotton Store House and adjacent parking area to Ice House Realty Investment LLC, and the building is now used as an office. Later the same year, Robert Demers sold the rest of the property to his nephew and current owner, Gary Demers, as Dodge Mill Realty LLC, which uses the Dodgeville Mill for offices, warehousing, and light manufacturing, with seventeen small businesses (as of 2018) occupying various parts of the property. In 2005, the top story of the West Ell burned, and the fire destroyed a portion of the building extending from the roof deck down to just above the floor deck on this level. This building fabric was reconstructed to an approximation of its original appearance, and the building continues to retain integrity. The dam and the plaster on the fourth floor of the main mill are currently (2018) undergoing repairs. Future plans for the property include a museum in the third floor of the main mill (Hamilton 2009:25–26).

Architecture and Engineering

The Dodgeville Mill is a significant assemblage of 19th- and 20th-century mills and supporting buildings and structures that has evolved as a complex to accommodate changes in textile-manufacturing machinery and processes, as well as changing preferences in mill engineering and architecture. The Dodgeville Mill retains integrity despite the 2005 fire and subsequent rebuilding.

The Main Mill, including the East and West Ells and Mill No. 2, are excellent examples of the 19th-century tradition of the long, narrow, multistory "industrial loft." This specialized type of building often associated with textile manufacturing consists of two or more stories in a long narrow configuration. The building type draws on the precedents of 18th- and 19th-century ecclesiastical and institutional buildings and was refined to satisfy the combined needs for interior light and power transmission via lineshafting. Useable floor space was maximized by concentrating vertical circulation in exterior towers, as exemplified by the stair tower of the Main Mill. Early mills used wood-frame construction and wood-shingle or clapboard siding. By the 1830s, mill lofts commonly employed fire-resistive, or "slow-burning" construction, with heavy, self-supporting masonry outer walls. The interior framing system, which supported the floor load, consisted of widely spaced, heavy timber (or sometimes cast-iron) posts, timber or steel beams, and thick, multilayer plank floors providing limited surfaces for fire to take hold. Storage warehouses such as the Cotton Store House at Dodgeville also utilized this framing system, with modifications to accommodate higher floor loadings and the reduced requirement for natural light, as well as fire walls to inhibit the spread of fire through densely packed storage areas (Bradley 1999:126–130; Sande 1975:24).

Roof design in loft construction made a gradual evolution over the 19th century and the Main Mill and Mill No. 2 demonstrate mid-19th- and late 19th-century design practices in this respect. Early examples of this type of building were built with gable roofs, some with "trapdoor"-style monitors, many of which were replaced with flat roofs because of fire insurance regulations. Few of these original gabled monitor roofs remain in Massachusetts mills. The Main Mill's clerestory monitored gable roof represents the second wave of roof design typical of mid-19th-century design trends and is indicative of an evolution in the use of attic spaces. The clerestory monitor design allowed for more light and air to enter the attic space than a traditional gable roof or the trapdoor monitor. These roofs were sometimes modified with dormers or skylights to provide additional illumination. The truss framing used in the monitor of the Main Mill provided a lane of uninterrupted floor space for machinery. Later evolution in roof design resulted in the flat, built-up roofs of textile buildings constructed in Massachusetts after the Civil War. This trend is represented at Dodgeville Mills by Mill No. 2, which does away with the attic altogether and has a roof deck is supported on shallow king-post trusses. The change to flat, built-up roofs was made possible by the availability of bituminous coatings by several manufacturers starting in the 1840s (Bradley 1999:25, 29–34, 93, 117–121, 126–129, 155, 179; Brooks 1906:50, 54–68; Sande 1975:21).

The architectural treatment of 19th-century mill loft construction in Massachusetts (and generally in New England) may be generally described as minimal, with local or vernacular interpretations of popular architectural styles of the day being typical. Elaborate architectural treatments were reserved for select portions of buildings or complexes such as their street elevations or stair towers. The Main Mill demonstrates this approach in its late Federal-period stair tower, now modified with dramatic Italianate-style detailing, and in the Italianate arched windows in the gable ends. The Second Empire-style Slasher Building, while altered, demonstrates the shifting trends in architectural design as additional buildings were added to the Dodgeville Mill. Mill No. 2 further demonstrates this trend with Classical Revival elements, which include details such as such as segmental-arch window openings, dentilled cornices, regularly placed double-hung windows, and flat or nearly flat roofs (Bradley 1999:210, 211, 232).

Dodgeville Finishing Co. Addition 1, Addition 2, Addition, 3, Addition 4, and Office exemplify the mid-20th-century approach to industrial design. During this period, architects and engineers favored a functionalist approach that combined advantages of steel and/or concrete construction into buildings that were easy and rapid to erect and offered low maintenance costs. The introduction of the assembly line, as well as increasingly larger and more powerful machinery, made single-floor factories desirable, as opposed to the vertically stacked assembly processes necessitated by multi-story loft construction. Dodgeville's additions from the early 20th century were intended to house large bleaching and/or dying vats, which were typically accessed from raised platforms. The buildings provided large, open work spaces with high ceilings and their concrete floors are resistant to the harsh chemicals and high moisture levels present in dying operations (Bradley 1999:166–168; Gordon and Malone 1994:329–339; McVarish 2008:233).

Like many textile-mill complexes, Dodgeville Mill has been expanded through additions and new construction to facilitate changing manufacturing processes. Initially constructed as a spinning mill, the building was enlarged during the mid- and late 19th century by the N. & J. C. Dodge Company and the B. B. & R. Knight Company to create an integrated manufacturing facility for conversion of bales of cotton into finished cloth. Separate buildings, almost all of which are retained in the complex today, provided spaces for different portions of the operation. The Cotton Store House provided warehouse space for bales, as well as for finished bolts of cloth. From the Cotton Store House, bales proceeded to the Machine Shop, which also contained the cotton openers. Pickers and lappers in the Picker/Lapper Building partially cleaned the cotton fibers and formed them into a cotton "lap" or sheet suitable for carding. The

cotton laps then moved to the Main Mill, where they were further cleaned and combed by carding machines, then spun into yarn. Yarns to be used in the warp of the cloth were moved into the Slasher Building, where they were sized and wound onto warp beams. The warp beams were moved back into the Main Mill to be woven into fabric on looms. The addition of steel reinforcement to these largely timber-framed buildings and the addition of new manufacturing spaces in the 1950s and 1960s are reflective of the Dodgeville Finishing Company's adaptation of the Dodgeville Mill to textile-dyeing and finishing operations. As with most textile factories that expanded incrementally, new buildings or large additions were connected to existing facilities with bridges, walkways, covered corridors, or by breaking through existing building walls.[14] These building features and alterations facilitated materials handling through the manufacturing process and the movement of bulky machinery (Associated Mutual Insurance 1895; Bradley 1999:66–68; McVarish 2008:220–233; Sanborn Map Company 1885, 1924, 1947).

The Dodgeville Mill also retains important components of the power-generation infrastructure that supported this manufacturing activity. The Boiler House, which housed coal-fired steam boilers, was designed as free-standing building to minimize fire hazard and retains its prominent smokestack (a feature often demolished to eliminate maintenance costs). The example at Dodgeville retains the non-combustible construction and tall open interior spaces typical of such a building. The use of water power for manufacture is evidenced at Dodgeville Mill by the Dodgeville Pond Dam and Headrace Gate as well as the Tailrace. The underground Headrace conveyed water from the pond to the basement of the Picker/Lapper Building, which retains a late 19th-century double runner turbine in its stone-lined wheel pit.

While historic New England textile-manufacturing facilities such as Dodgeville Mill are noteworthy for their robust design and flexible open interiors, adaptive reuse of these properties presents preservation challenges as well. Among these are: the selection of new uses and rehabilitation plans that preserve the open "loft" concept; maintaining the numerous and often large windows of mill buildings; and the upkeep of difficult-to-maintain and non-income-producing but important components such as stair towers, smokestacks, and dams.

[14] Creating large openings through building envelopes was the favored means of connection in the Dodgeville Mill. There was a covered passage or bridge connecting the East and West Ells as late as 1948, but this was removed when the Dodgeville Finishing Co. Addition I was built.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

_X__ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
____ Local government
____ University
_X__ Other
Name of repository: Attleboro Industrial Museum, Attleboro, MA

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): ATT.289

10. Geographical Data

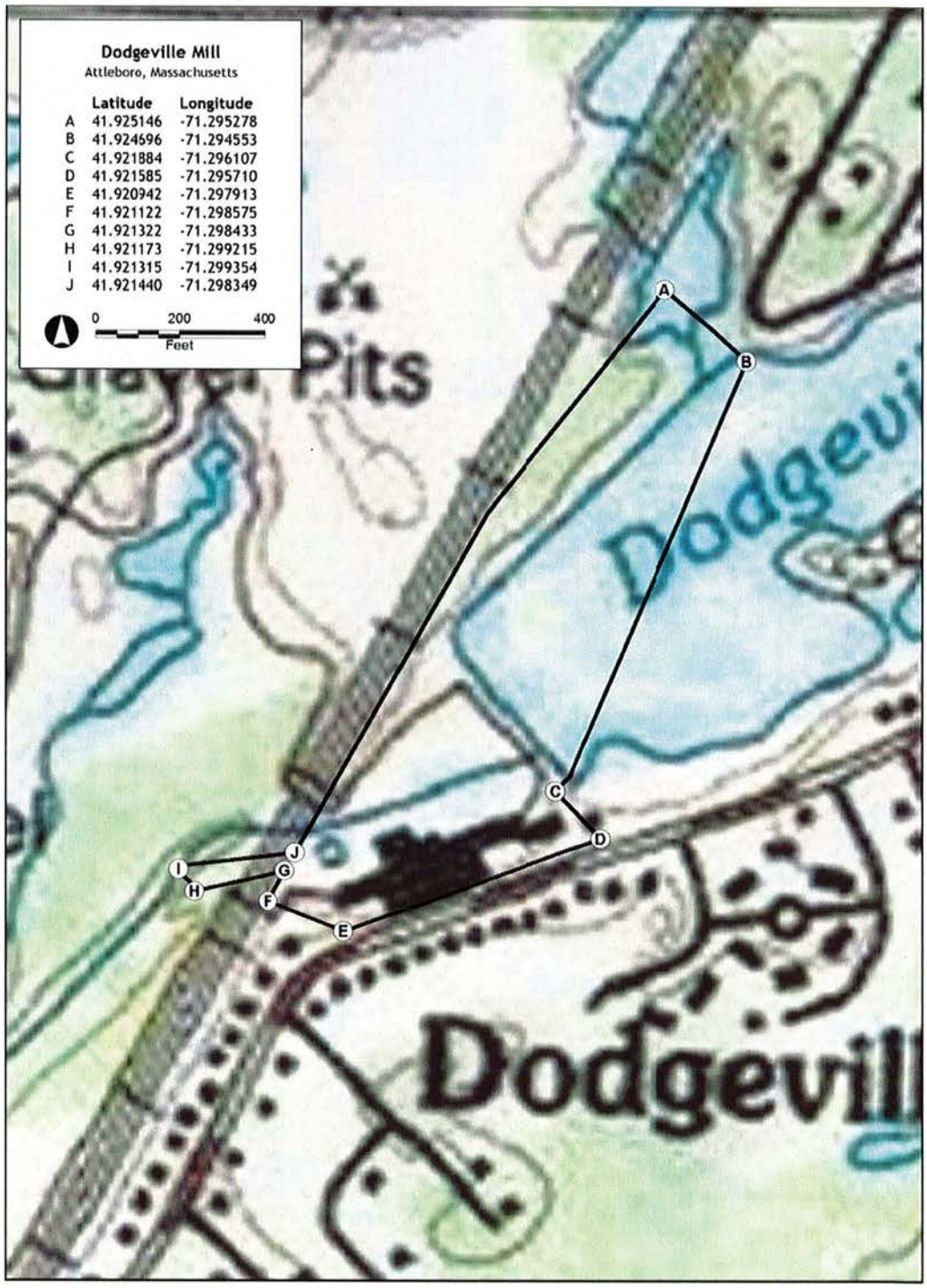
Acreage of Property 15.5 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

A. Latitude: 41.925146	Longitude: -71.295278
B. Latitude: 41.924696	Longitude: -71.294553
C. Latitude: 41.921884	Longitude: -71.296107
D. Latitude: 41.921585	Longitude: -71.295710
E. Latitude: 41.920942	Longitude: -71.297913
F. Latitude: 41.921122	Longitude: -71.298575
G. Latitude: 41.921322	Longitude: -71.298433
H. Latitude: 41.921173	Longitude: -71.299215
I. Latitude: 41.921315	Longitude: -71.299354
J. Latitude: 41.921440	Longitude: -71.298349

Dodgeville Mill Location Map



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

The Dodgeville Mill boundary follows the legal limits of Lots 1 and 2 on the City of Attleboro, Massachusetts, Assessors Map No. 38 and extends across portions of four other lots (Map No. 36, Lot 553; the active MBTA railroad ROW; Map No. 38, Lot 14; and Map No. 156, Lot 3) that contain the terminus of the Dodgeville Mill Tailrace (Figure 1). The district boundary begins at a point on the boundary of Lot 1 at the intersection of South Main Street with an unnamed public right-of-way (ROW). It extends approximately 200 feet west along the boundary of Lot 1 to the southwest corner. It then turns north and follows the property line between Lot 1 and Lot 553 to the Dodgeville Mill Tailrace. The boundary then runs west along the edge of the Tailrace, beneath the active railroad ROW, for approximately 250 feet to the point where the Tailrace merges with the Ten Mile River. The boundary turns north then east along the Tailrace to return to the property line between Lot 1 and Lot 553. It continues northeast for approximately 1,600 feet along the boundary of Lot 1 to the northwest corner. The district boundary then turns and runs approximately 253 feet southeast along the north boundary of Lot 1 to the northeast corner, before turning to the south-southwest and continuing approximately 1,400 feet across the water sheet of Dodgeville Pond along the Lot 1 boundary to intersect with the northeast corner of Lot 2. The district boundary then turns southeast for a distance of approximately 162 feet to follow the boundary of Lot 2 to South Main Street, where it turns southwest to follow the property lines between Lot 2 and South Main Street and Lot 1 and South Main Street for approximately 639 feet to arrive at the place of beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries of the Dodgeville Mill are drawn to include all intact historic manufacturing buildings, structures, and landscape features that are associated with the industrial activities of the Attleborough Manufacturing Company and its successors. It includes the mill's right of dam flowage and riparian rights. It excludes adjacent tracts of open land and Dodgeville Pond water sheet that were historically owned by mill proprietors but were undeveloped during the period of significance or were developed for purposes other than textile manufacturing (e.g. ice harvesting).

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: John J. Daly, Senior Industrial Historian, and Quinn R. Stuart, Architectural Historian at Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc (PAL) with Betsy Friedberg, National Register Director
organization: Masssachusetts Historical Commission
street & number: 220 Morrissey Boulevard
city or town: Boston state: MA zip code: 02125
e-mail betsy.friedberg@sec.state.ma.us
telephone: 617-727-8470
date: August 2016, updated March 2018

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Dodgeville Mill

City or Vicinity: Attleboro

County: Bristol State: Massachusetts

Photographer: John J. Daly and Quinn Stuart

Date Photographed: March 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 32. General view of front of Dodgeville Mill looking northwest from South Main Street.
2 of 32. General view of rear of Dodgeville Mill looking southeast from rear of property.
3 of 32. General view of Dodgeville Mill looking southwest.
4 of 32. General view of Dodgeville Pond, Dam, and Mill, looking southwest.
5 of 32. View of worker houses on South Main Street in Dodgeville, looking southeast from front of Dodgeville Mill.
6 of 32. View of worker houses and Dodgeville Mill, looking north on South Main Street.
7 of 32. Mill No. 2, looking southeast.
8 of 32. Interior of Mill No. 2, third floor.
9 of 32. The Main Mill, looking northwest.
10 of 32. Detail of the Main Mill stair tower, looking northwest.
11 of 32. The Main Mill, and West Ell, looking northeast.
12 of 32. Interior of Main Mill, first floor.
13 of 32. Interior of Main Mill, third floor.
14 of 32. Interior of Main Mill, fourth floor.
15 of 32. Interior of Main Mill stair tower, third floor.
16 of 32. Exterior of East Ell of Main Mill, looking southwest towards rear of Main Mill.

17 of 32. Interior of East Ell, third floor.
18 of 32. Exterior of West Ell of Main Mill, looking southwest towards rear of Main Mill.
19 of 32. Interior of West Ell, third floor.
20 of 32. Exterior of Dodgeville Finishing Office Addition, looking north from South Main Street.
21 of 32. Dodgeville Finishing Company Addition 1, looking south towards rear of Main Mill and East Ell.
22 of 32. Dodgeville Finishing Company Addition 2 (center) and 3 (left), looking southeast toward rear of Main Mill. Slasher Building has mansard roof at left rear.
23 of 32. Dodgeville Finishing Company Addition 4, looking north from mill parking lot.
24 of 32. Slasher Building, looking south from roof of Dodgeville Finishing Company Addition 3.
25 of 32. First floor exterior of Slasher Building as seen from interior of Dodgeville Finishing Company Addition 3, looking southeast.
26 of 32. Lapper Building, looking southeast from roof of Dodgeville Finishing Company Addition 3.
27 of 32. Dodgeville Finishing Company Addition 3 (right) including the former Machine Shop (red clapboard at left), looking southwest from Dam.
28 of 32. Waste House, looking northwest.
29 of 32. Cotton House, looking northwest.
30 of 32. Interior of Cotton House, fourth floor.
31 of 32. Blacksmith Shop (left) and Boiler House (right), looking southeast.
32 of 32. Dodgeville Pond Dam spillway with gate or weir board frames and concrete bridge, looking north.

List of Figures

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

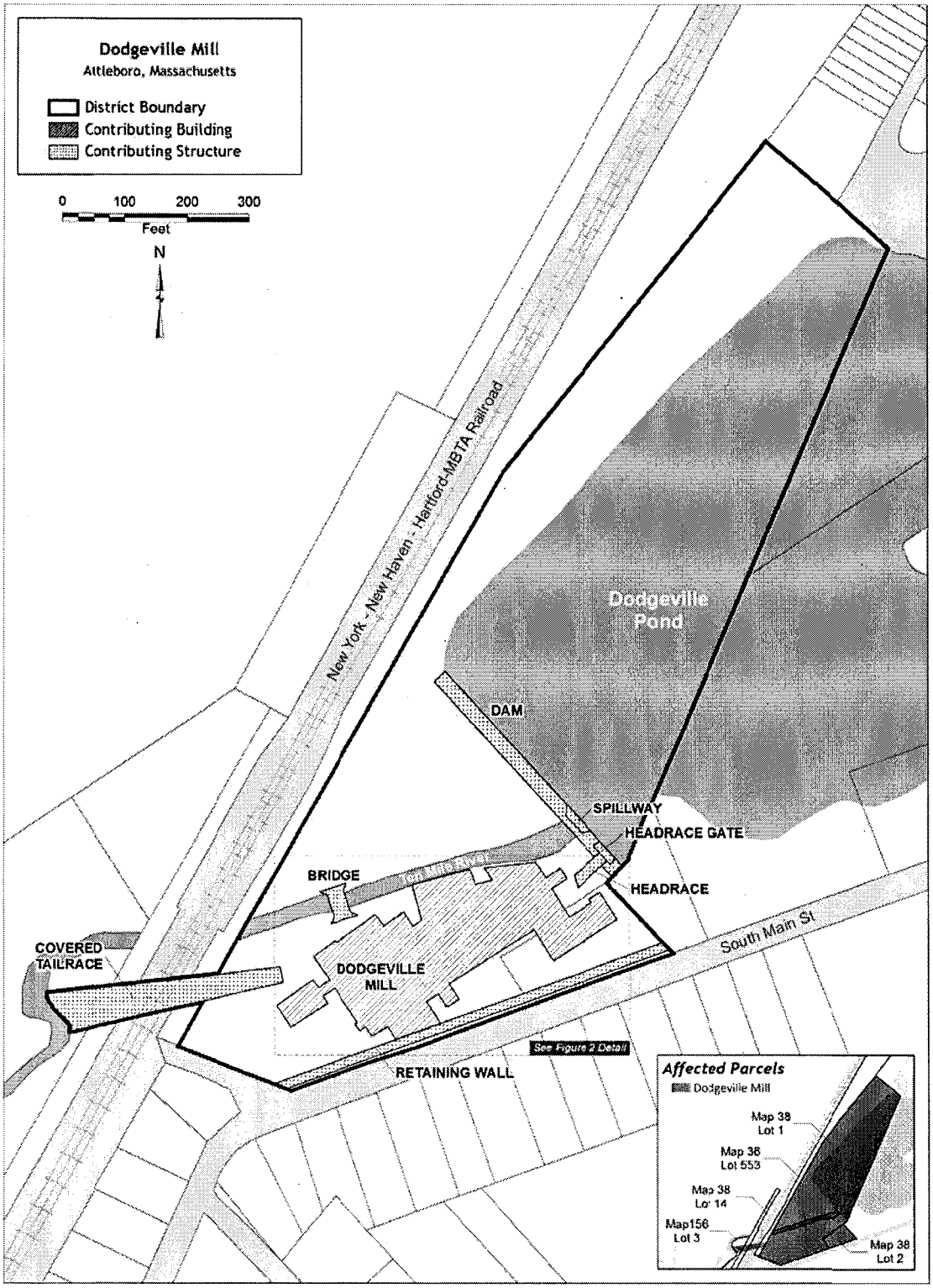


Figure 1. Dodgeville Mill Boundary Map and Site Plan.

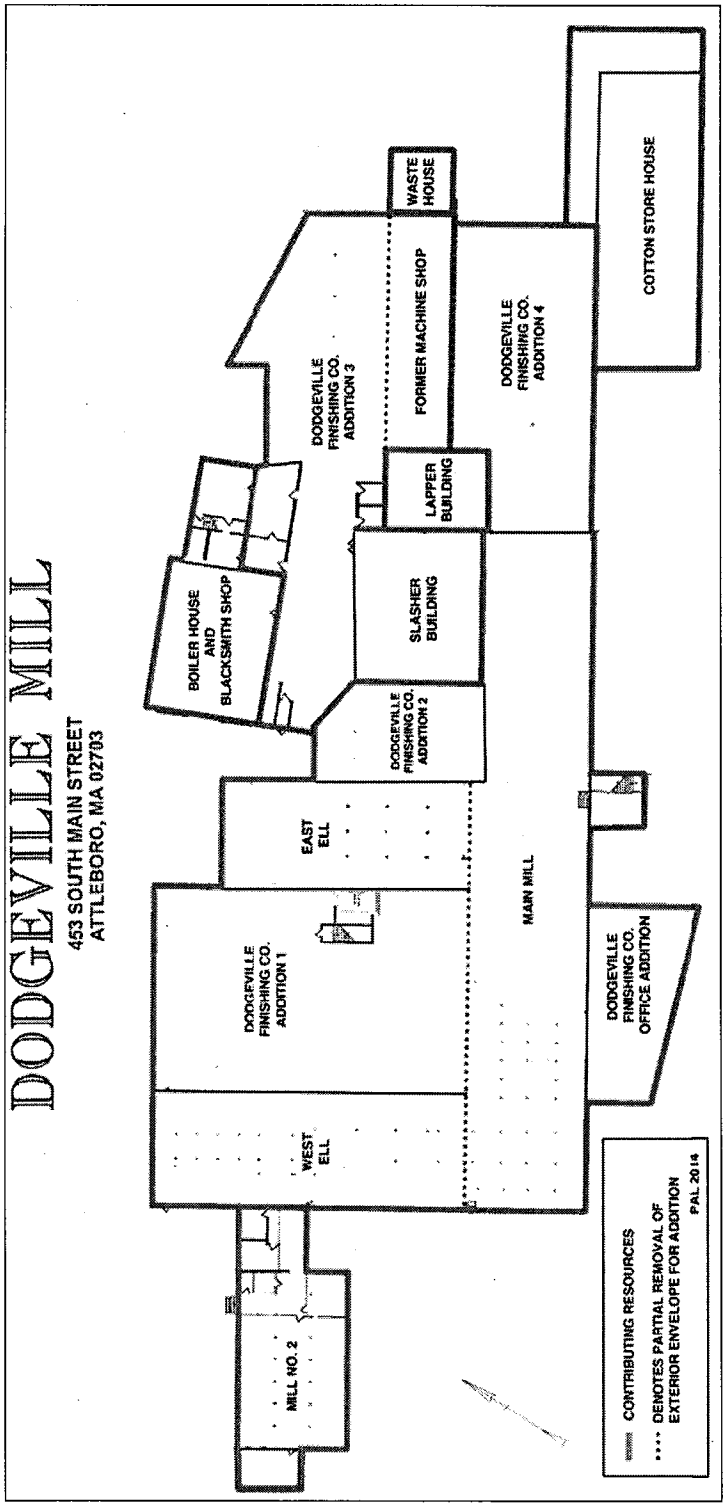


Figure 2. Site Plan Detail – Buildings and additions within the Dodgeville Mill Complex.

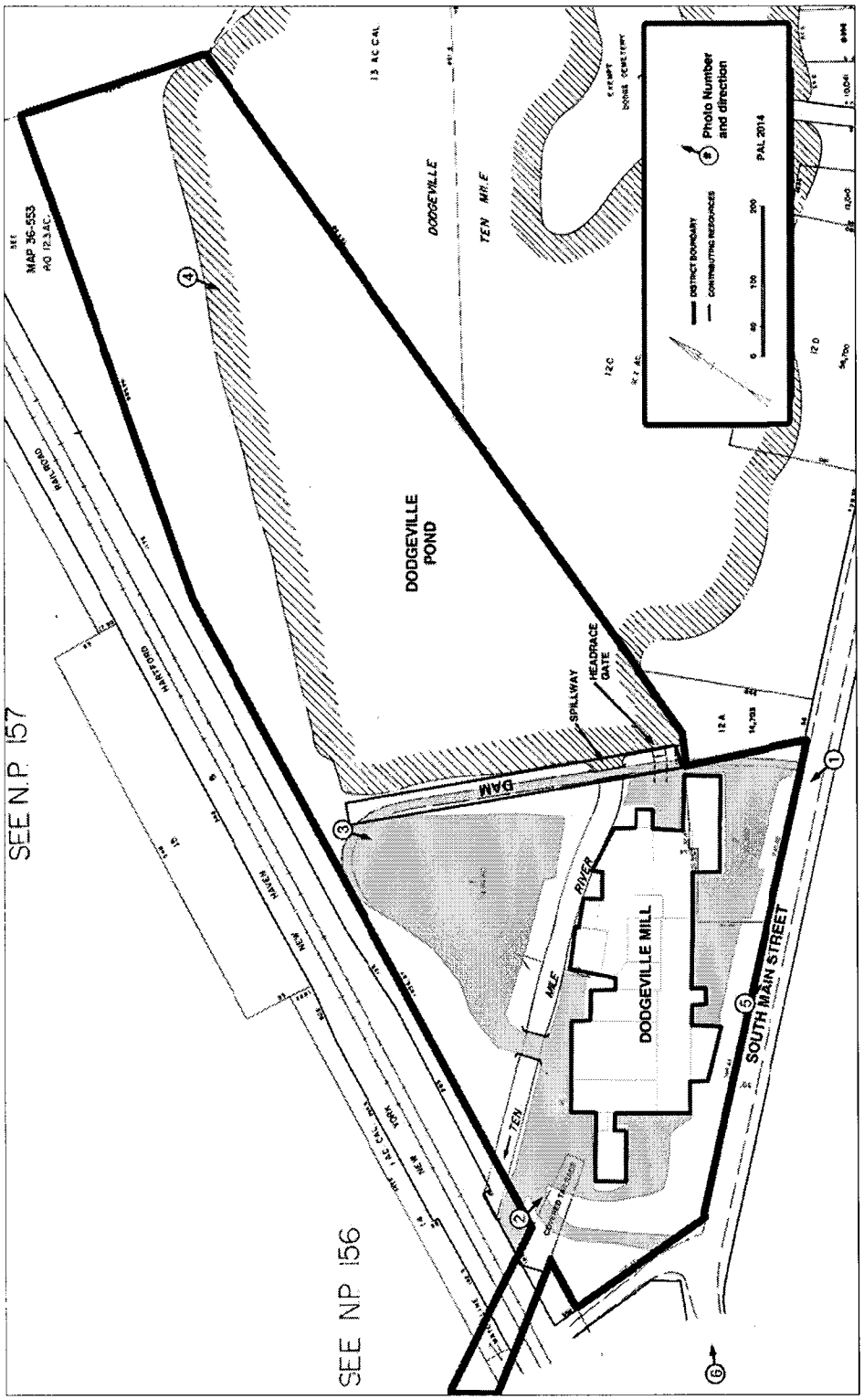


Figure 3. Photo Key, Site.

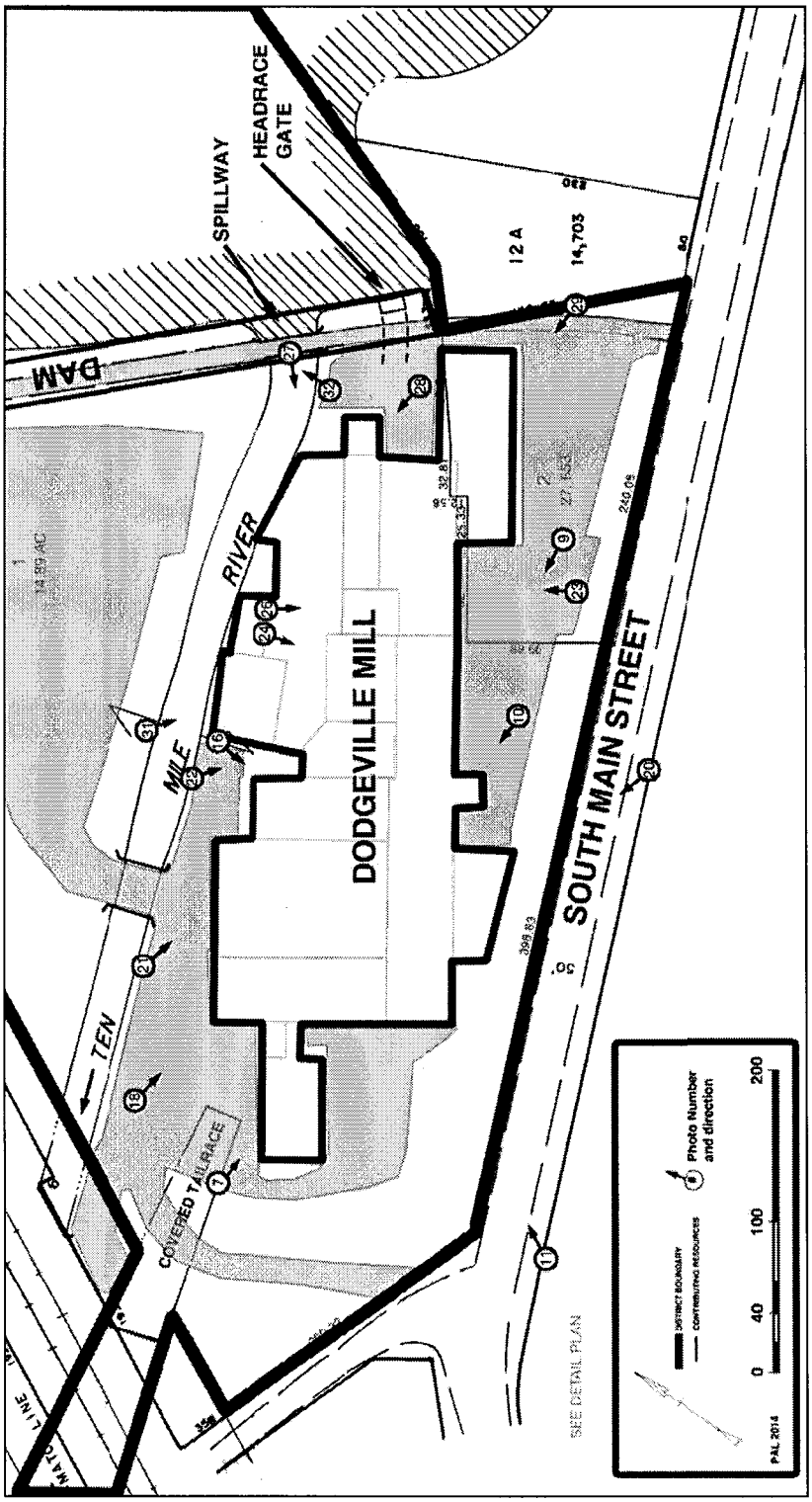


Figure 4. Photo Key, Exterior.

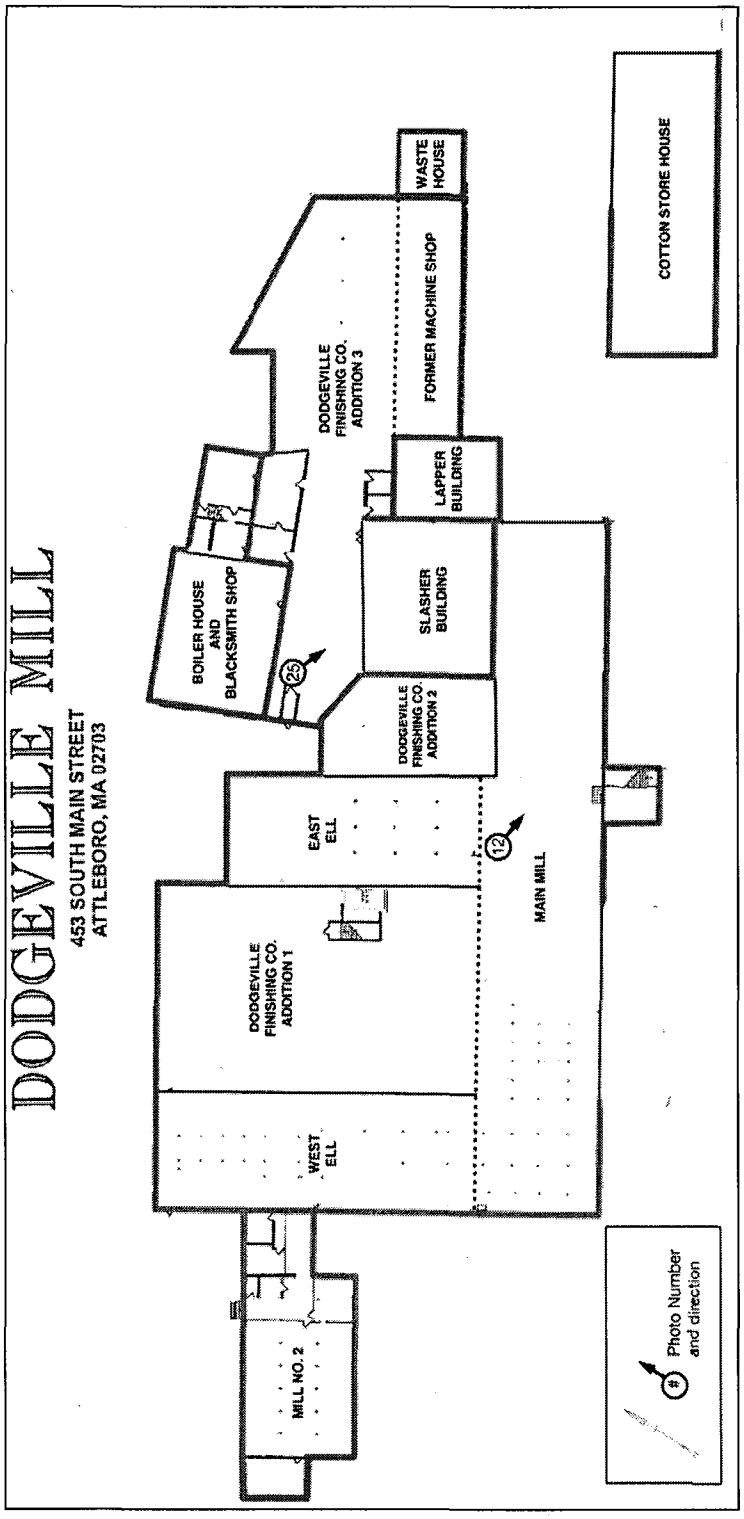


Figure 5. Photo Key, Level 1.

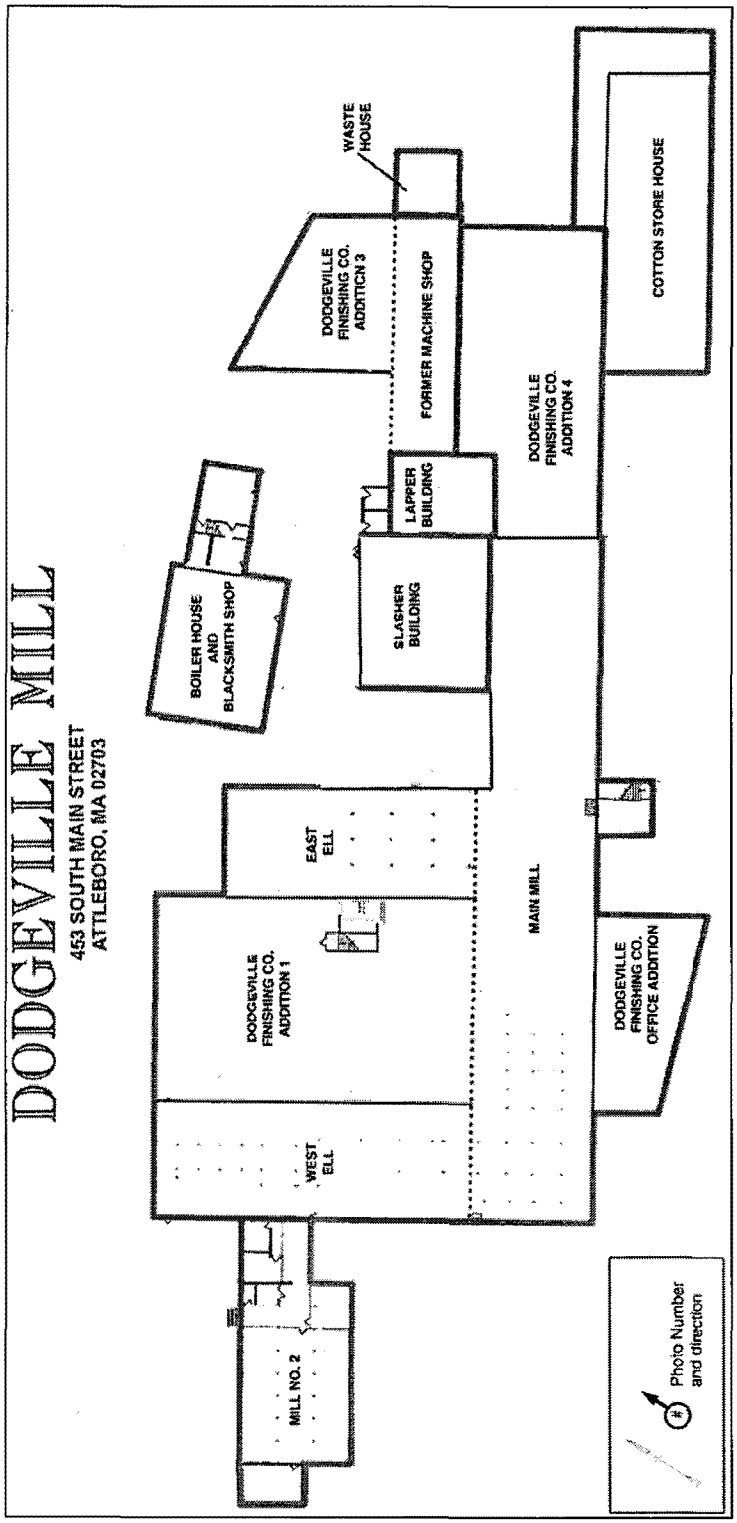


Figure 6. Photo Key, Level 2.

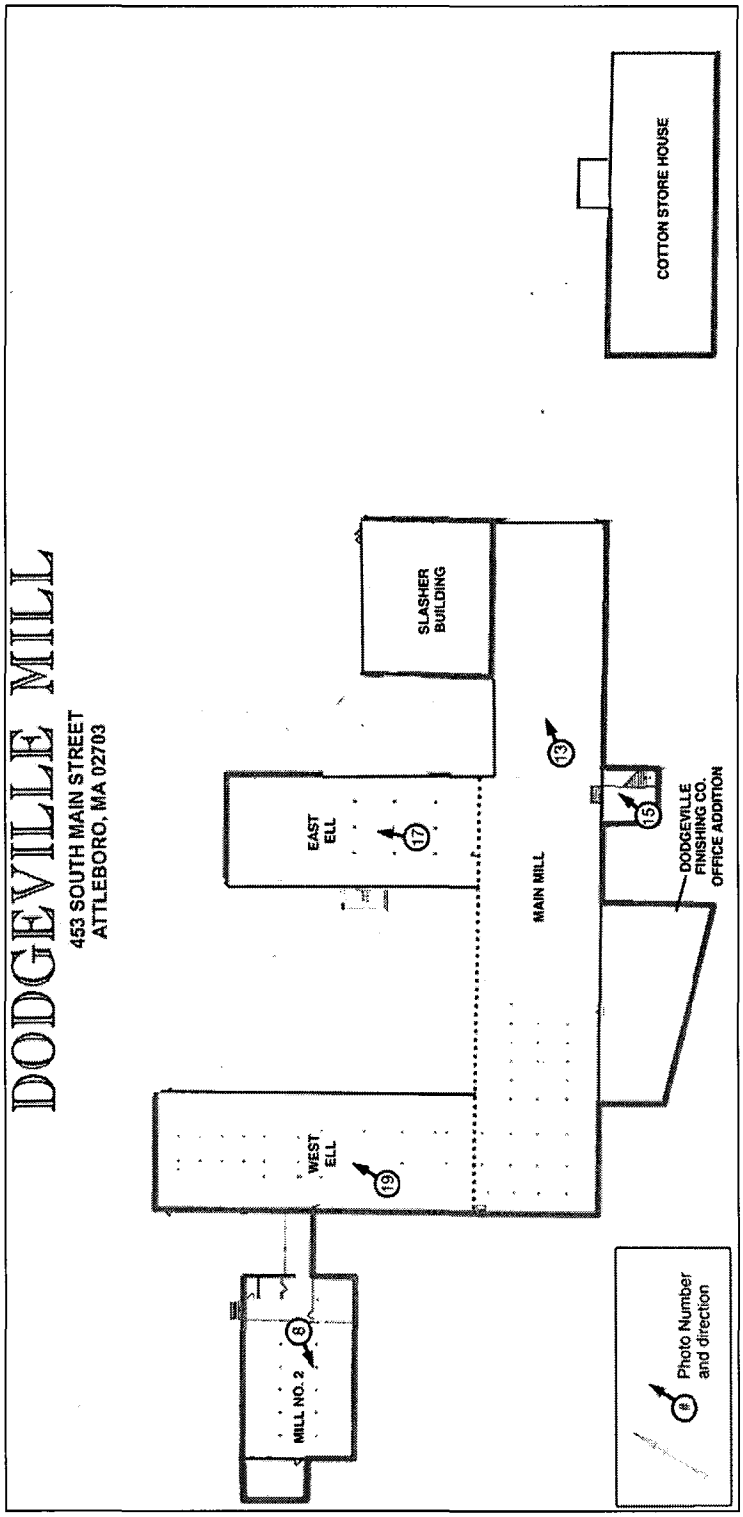


Figure 7. Photo Key, Level 3.

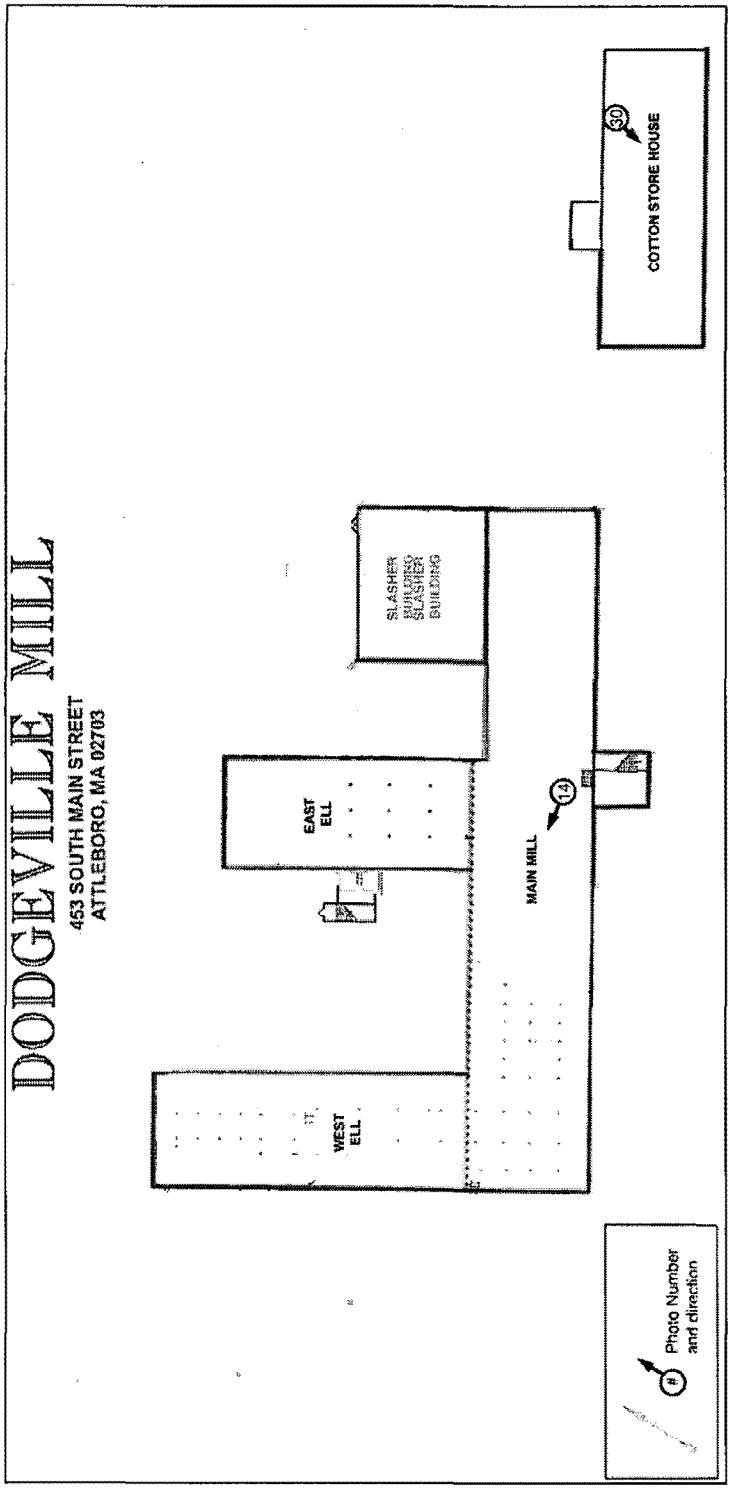


Figure 8. Photo Key, Level 4.

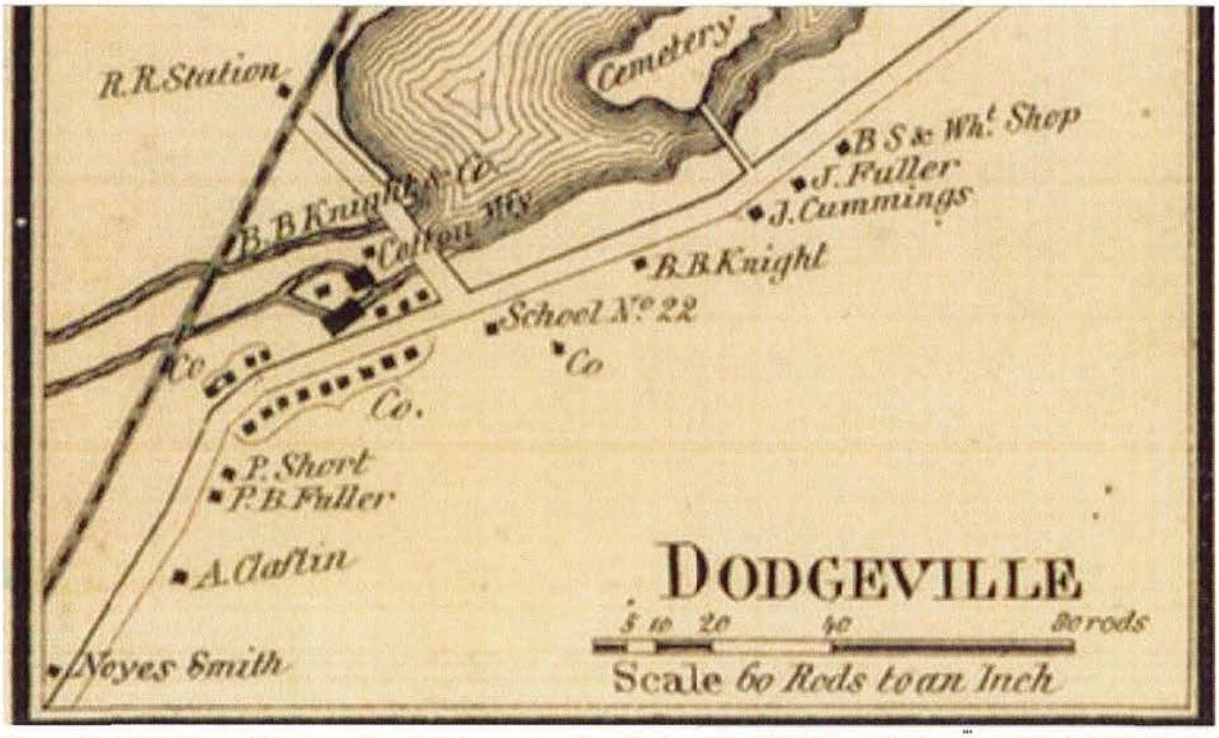


Figure 9. 1858 Map of Dodgeville, Attleboro showing Dodgeville Mill (identified as B. B. Knight & Co.) (Walling 1858).

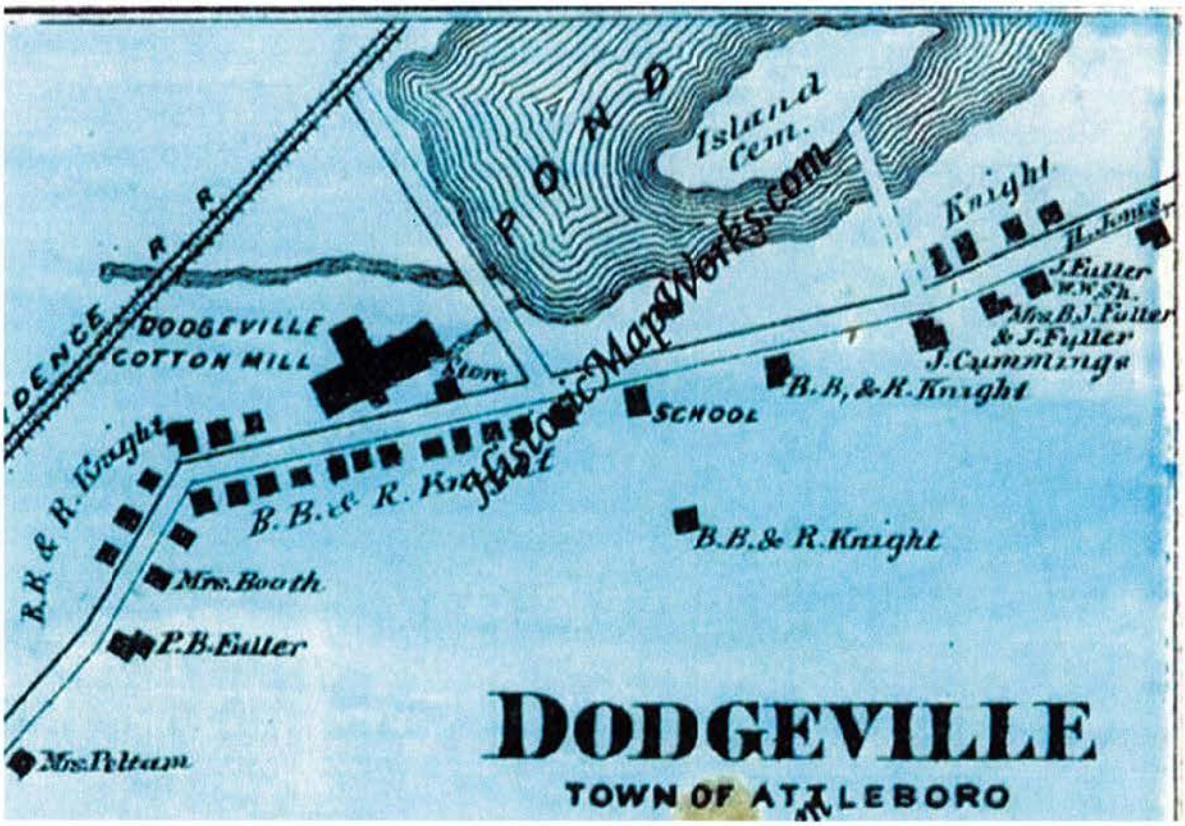


Figure 10. 1871 Map of Dodgeville, Attleboro showing Dodgeville Mill (identified as Dodgeville Cotton Mill) (Beers 1871).

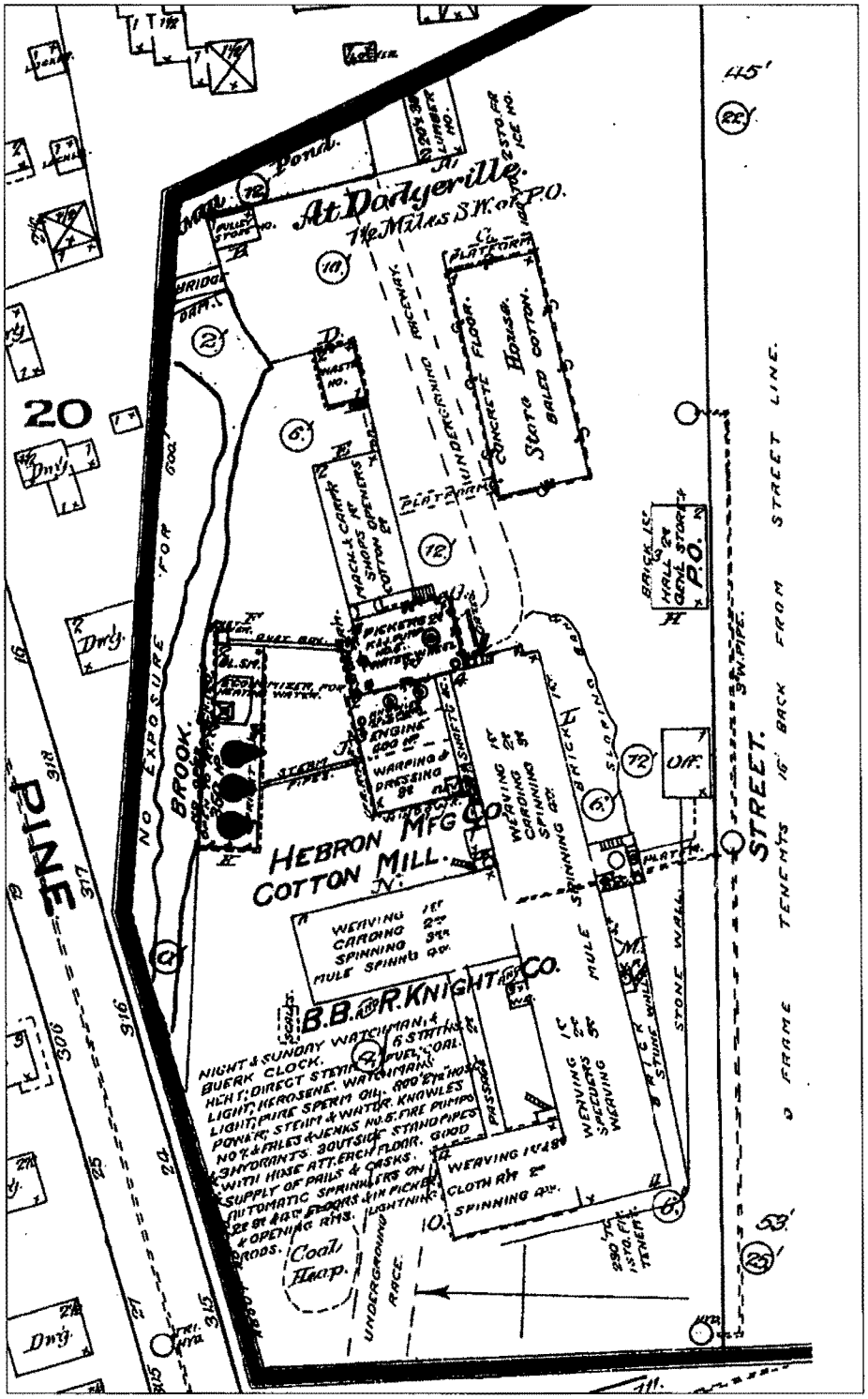


Figure 11. 1885 insurance plan of Dodgeville Mill (Sanborn Map Co. 1885).

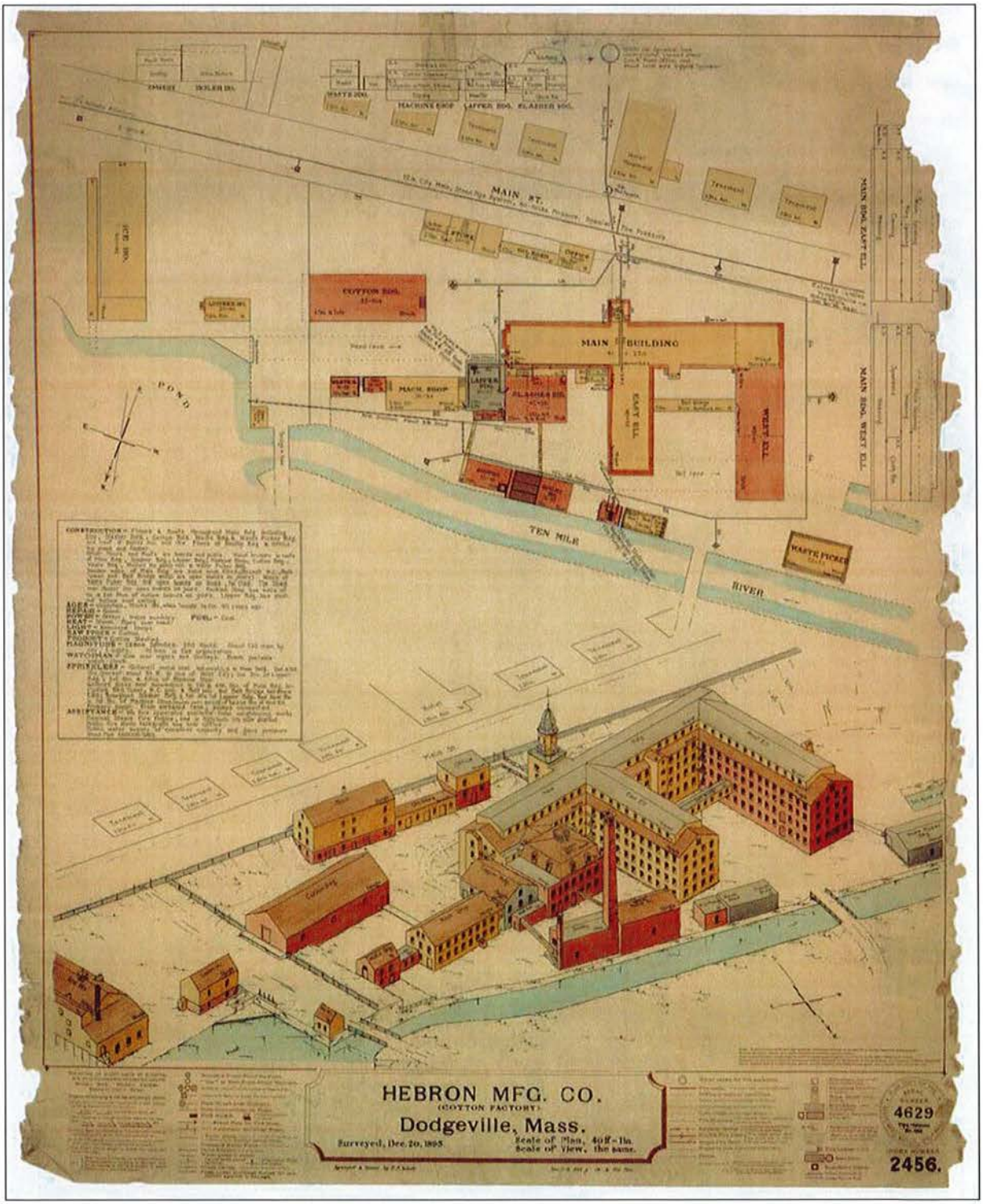


Figure 12. 1895 insurance plan of Dodgeville Mill (Associated Mutual Insurance 1895).

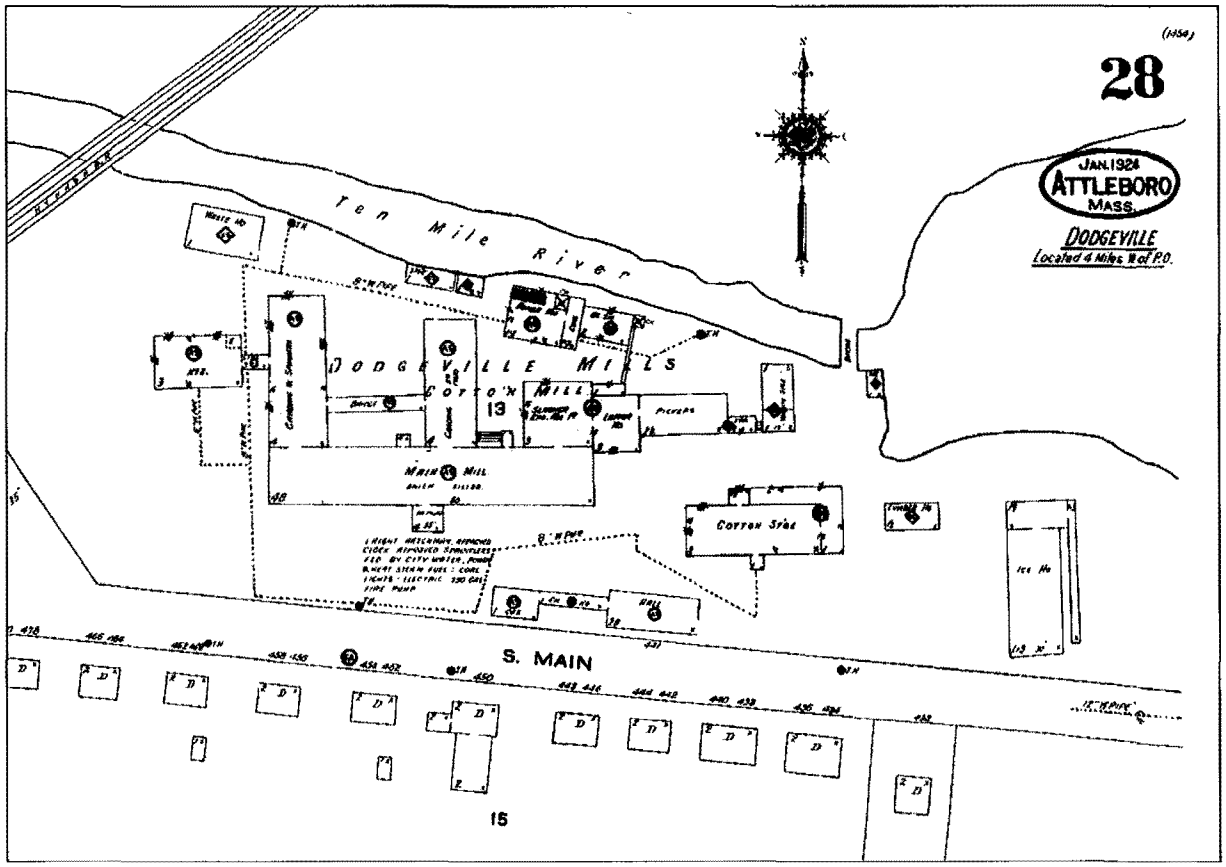


Figure 13. 1924 insurance plan of Dodgeville Mill (Sanborn Map Company 1924).

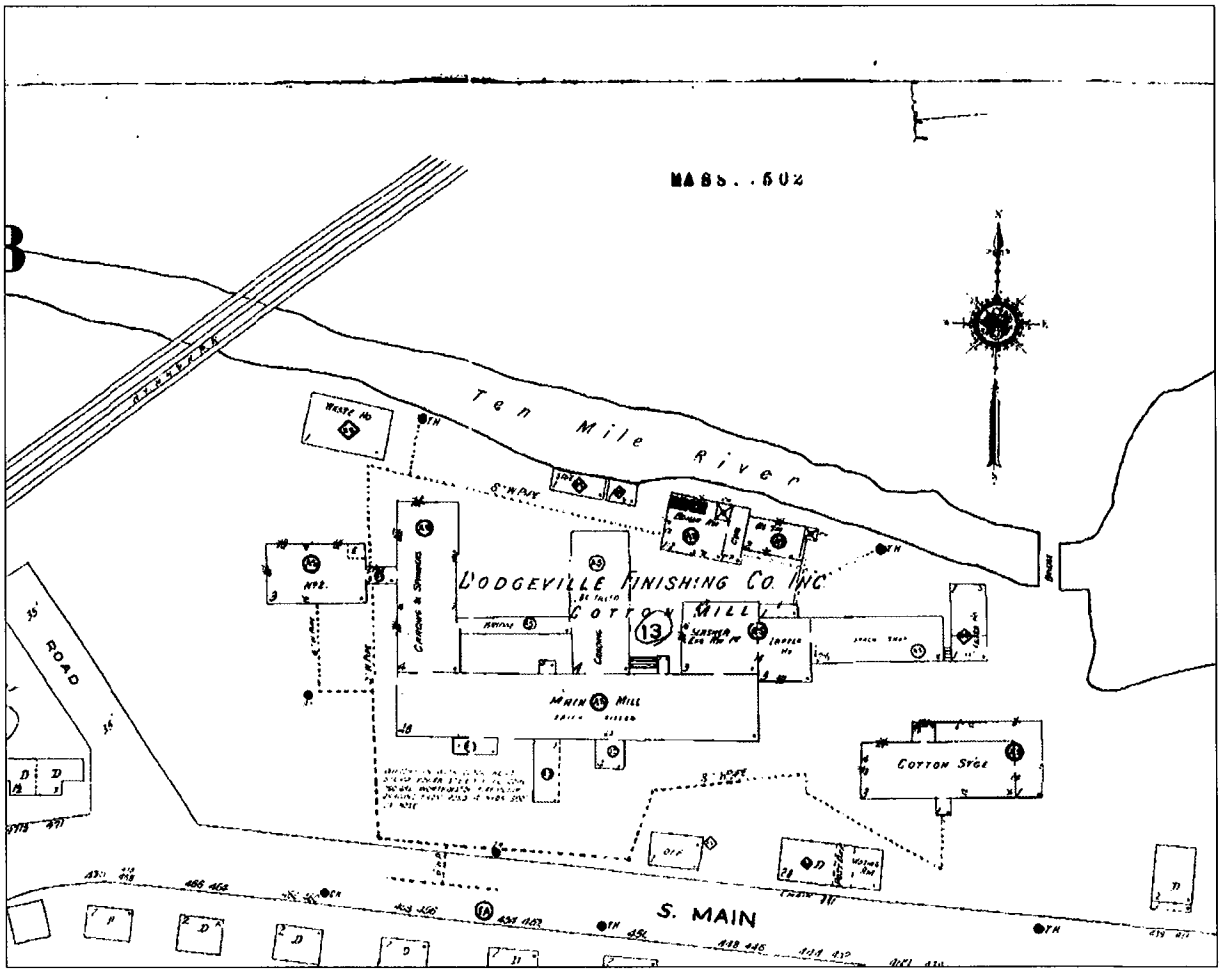


Figure 14. 1947 insurance plan of Dodgeville Mill (Sanborn Map Company 1947).

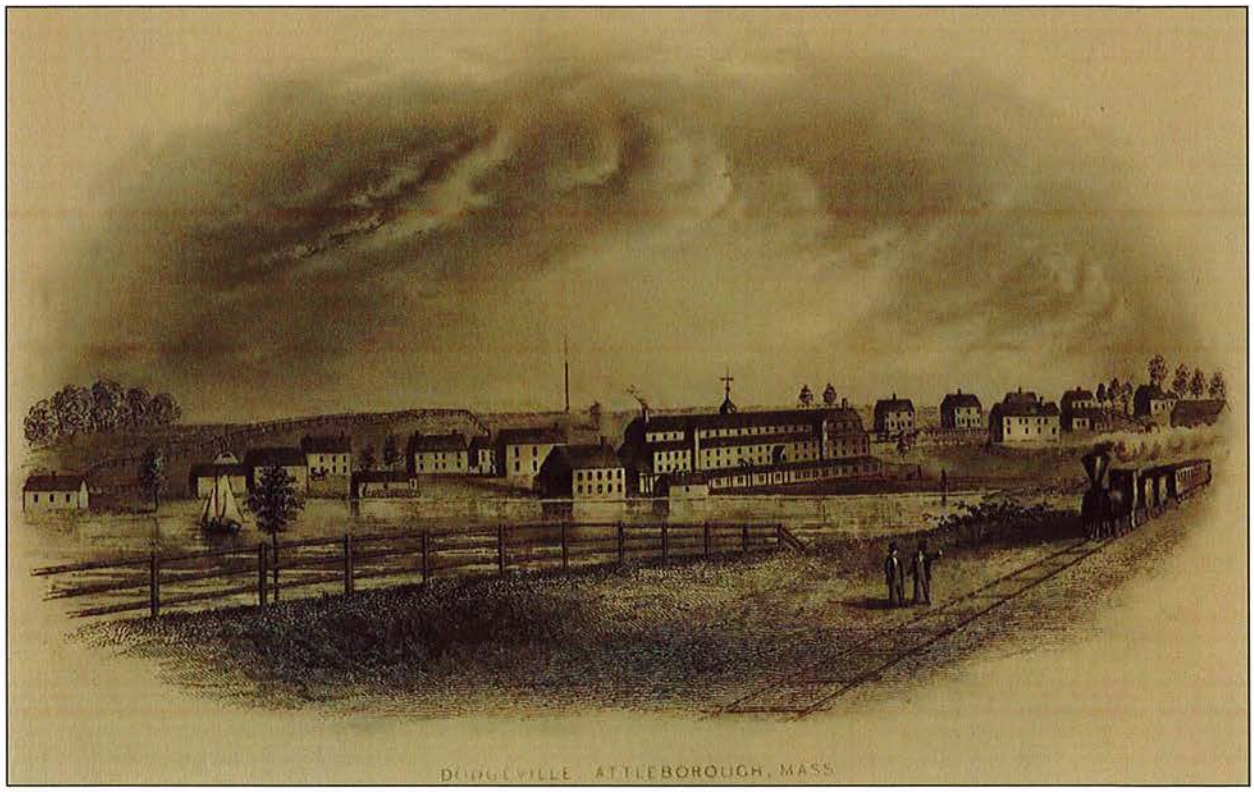


Figure 15. 1867 view of Dodgeville Mill, looking south (Geldard 1867).

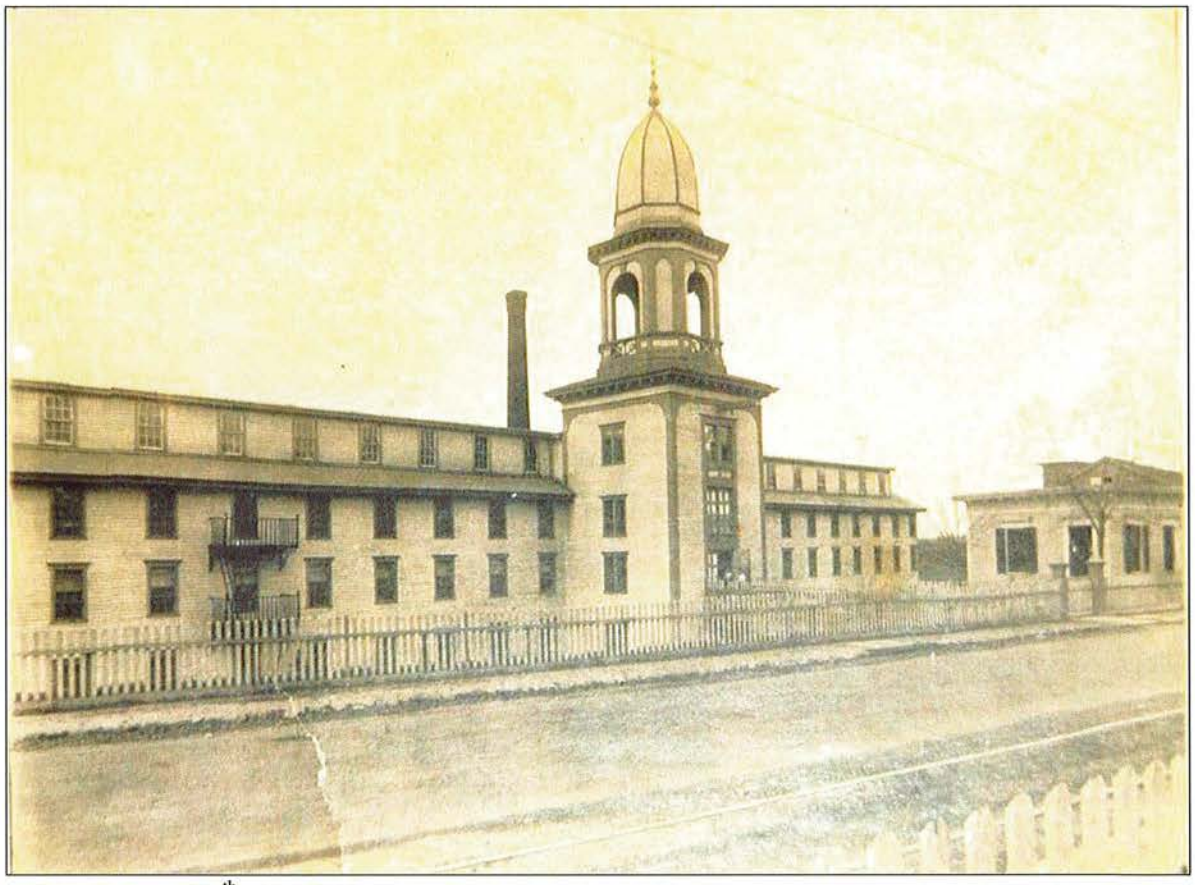


Figure 16. Early 20th-century view of the Dodgeville Mill, looking north. Office at right is now demolished (Attleboro Industrial Museum collection).

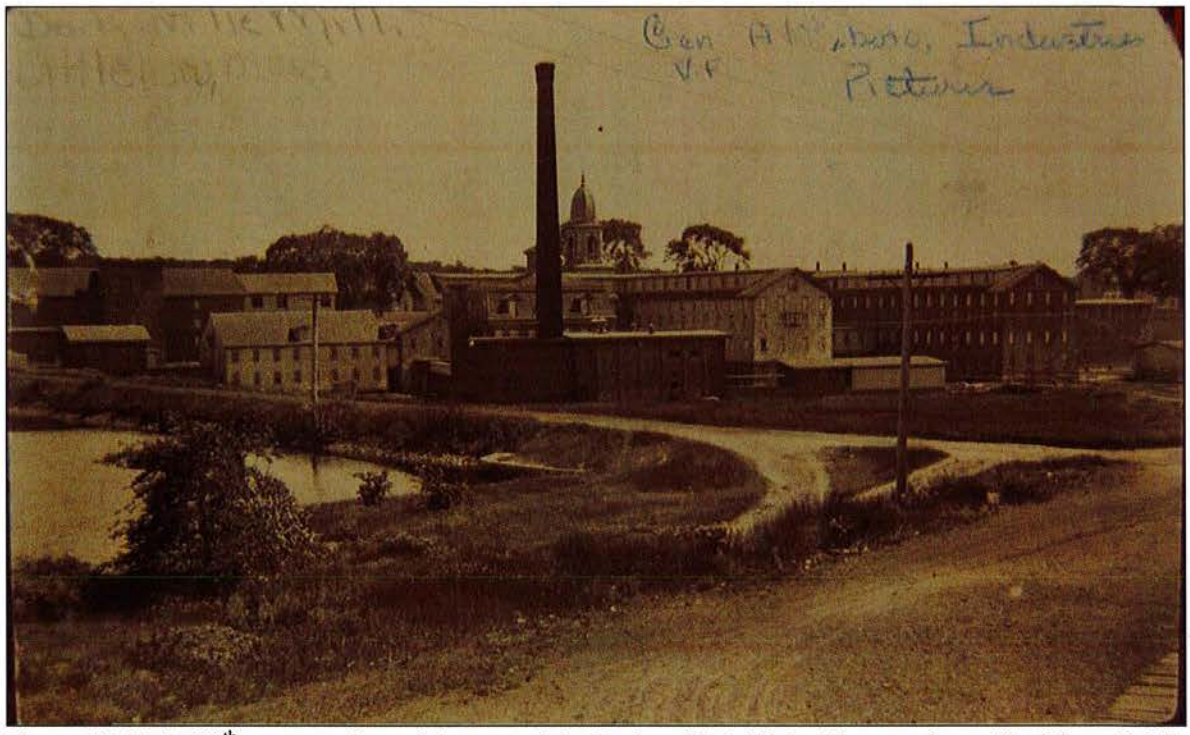
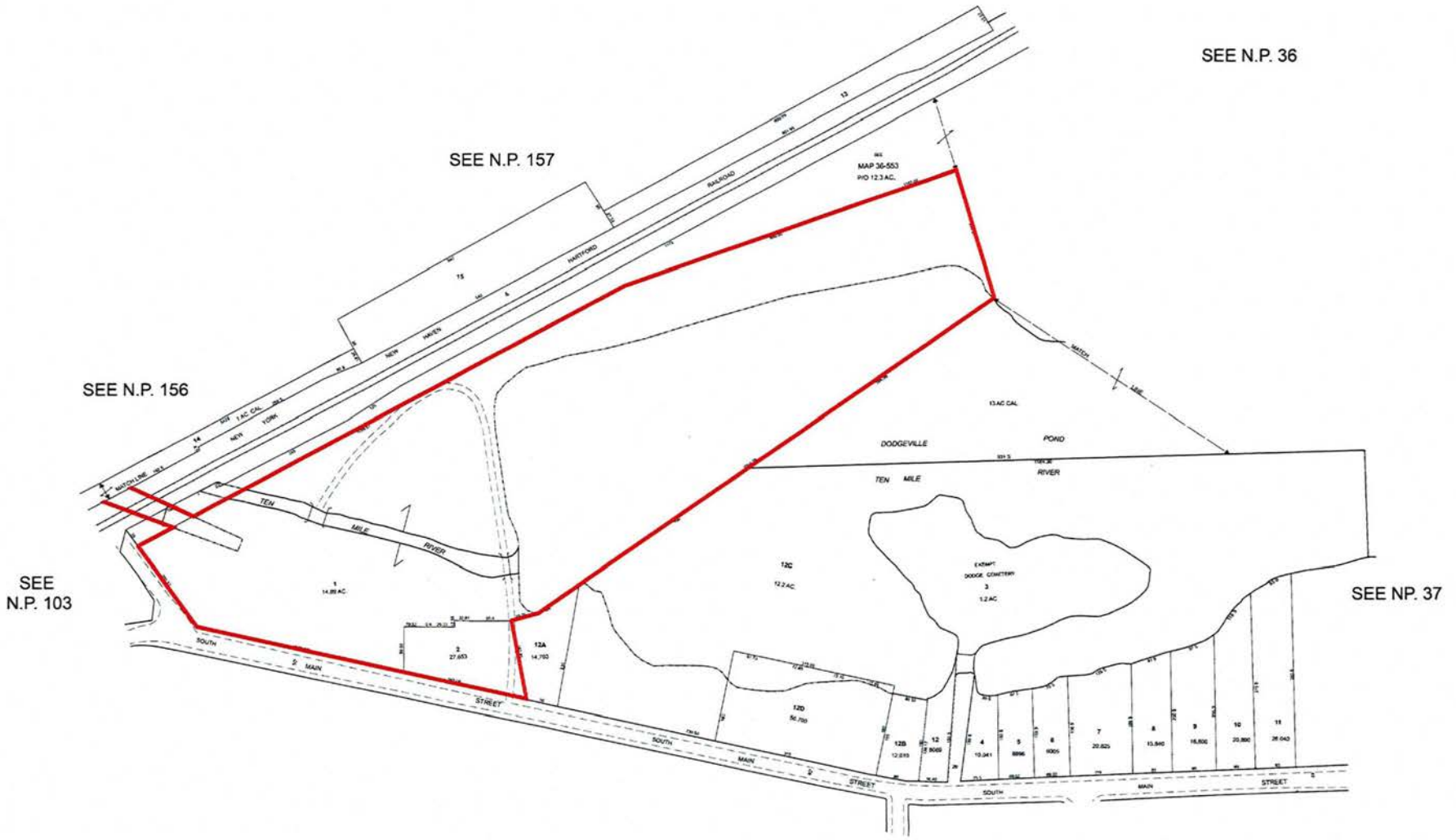


Figure 17. Early 20th-century view of the rear of the Dodgeville Mill, looking southeast (Attleboro Public Library collection).



THIS MAP IS FOR ASSESSMENT PURPOSES. IT IS NOT VALID FOR LEGAL DESCRIPTION OR CONVEYANCE.	ORIGINAL MAPPING BY AMERICAN AIR SURVEYS, INC.	REVISIONS	CITY OF ATTLEBORO MASSACHUSETTS
THE HORIZONTAL DATUM IS THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM, NAD 83.	REVISED AND REPRINTED BY CAI Technologies		MAP NO. 38
PHOTOGRAPHY DATE: APRIL 27, 1964		LEGEND	SCALE: 1" = 80'
COMPLETION DATE: JANUARY 1, 1985			REVISED TO: JANUARY 1, 2016

THIS MAP IS FOR ASSESSMENT PURPOSES. IT IS NOT VALID FOR LEGAL DESCRIPTION OR CONVEYANCE.

THE HORIZONTAL DATUM IS THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM, NAD 83.

PHOTOGRAPHY DATE: APRIL 27, 1964

COMPLETION DATE: JANUARY 1, 1965

ORIGINAL MAPPING BY AMERICAN AIR SURVEYS, INC.

REVISED AND REPRINTED BY

CAI Technologies

REVISIONS

LEGEND

CITY LINE
ROAD OR RAILROAD R/W
EDGE OF PAVEMENT OR ROADWAY
PROPERTY LINE
ORIGINAL LOT LINE
STREAM
DEED LOT NUMBER
PARCEL NUMBER
DEED DIMENSION
SCALED DIMENSION

SCALE: 1" = 80'

REVISED TO: JANUARY 1, 2016

CITY OF ATTLEBORO MASSACHUSETTS

MAP NO. 156


CSI


TYLER


JR's Home Improvement
ROOFING & SIDING
508-982-4243


EXIT


DEMERS BROS


CSI
CONTRACTING SPECIALISTS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:	Nomination
Property Name:	Dodgeville Mill
Multiple Name:	
State & County:	MASSACHUSETTS, Bristol

Date Received:	Date of Pending List:	Date of 16th Day:	Date of 45th Day:	Date of Weekly List:
10/30/2018	11/16/2018	11/30/2018	12/14/2018	

Reference number:	SG100003220
Nominator:	SHPO

Reason For Review:

__ Appeal	__ PDIL	__ Text/Data Issue
__ SHPO Request	__ Landscape	__ Photo
__ Waiver	__ National	__ Map/Boundary
__ Resubmission	__ Mobile Resource	__ Period
X Other	__ TCP	__ Less than 50 years
	__ CLG	

__X__ Accept _____ Return _____ Reject **12/14/2018** Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:	POS: 1809 - 1965; LOS: local; AOS: Industry, Architecture, Engineering. Good example of a cotton-textile mill district.
Recommendation/ Criteria	NR Criteria A and C.

Reviewer Lisa Deline Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2239 Date 12/14/18

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

RECEIVED 2280
OCT 30 2018
NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

October 19, 2018

Dr. Julie Ernstein
Deputy Keeper
Acting Chief, National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
1849 C Street NW, Stop 7228
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Dr. Ernstein:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Dodgeville Mill, Attleboro (Bristol County), Massachusetts

The nomination has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. The owners of the property were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30 to 75 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Gary Demers, Dodge Mill Realty, LLC
Laura Kline, Consultant
Paul Heroux, Mayor of Attleboro
Marian Wrightington, Chair, Attleboro Historical Commission
Paul Danesi, Chair, Attleboro Planning Board

220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125
(617) 727-8470 • Fax: (617) 727-5128
www.sec.state.ma.us/mhc