

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received **OCT 4 1983**
date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Harrisville Historic District

and/or common

2. Location

*Roughly bounded by Wood + Sherman Rds, East Ave.,
vicinity of School and River Sts.*

street & number Main Street, Chapel Street, and East Avenue NA not for publication

city, town Burrillville NA vicinity of

state Rhode Island code 44 county Providence Cong Distr #2--Hon. Claudine Scheid code 007

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>N.A</u> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple; see owner's list

street & number

city, town N.A vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Town Building

street & number 70 Main Street

city, town Burrillville state Rhode Island

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Historic and Architectural Resources
title of Burrillville, R.I.--A Preliminary Report has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1982 federal state county local

depository for survey records R.I. Historical Preservation Commission

city, town Providence state Rhode Island

7. Description

Condition

excellent

good

fair

deteriorated

ruins

unexposed

Check one

unaltered

altered

Check one

original site

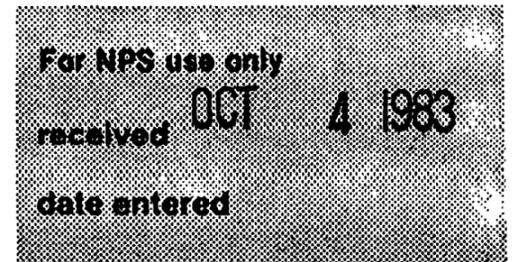
moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Harrisville Historic District encompasses the core of a rural riverside crossroads and manufacturing village which is also the civic center of the town of Burrillville. Harrisville is situated on relatively level ground on the banks of the Clear River, in a valley bordered by hilly terrain. The Clear swings northeasterly and southeasterly here and is joined at the bend by a tributary, the Nipmuc River, before resuming its easterly course. Clear River is dammed at two points, one above and one below the junction of the Nipmuc, to create two mill privileges that served as the foci of area development. The village straddles Clear River, with its western portion set in the riverbend between the two waterpower sites. The larger, lower privilege, historically more important, is located near the village center. A handsome granite-block dam holds back the combined waters of the Clear and Nipmuc Rivers to form the Harrisville Mill Pond. This pond, with its picturesque waterfall spilling over the dam and its southern banks landscaped as public greenspace, is the district's primary natural scenic feature. The village's chief streets evolved in a modified staggered-cross pattern. Main Street (State Route 98) runs generally north-south in a curve on the west side of Clear River and Harrisville Pond. East Avenue (State Route 107, eastbound) runs east from Main Street over a fine stone arch bridge that crosses the river just below the Harrisville Pond dam. North of the Main Street - East Avenue intersection, Chapel Street (State Route 107, westbound) and School Street (State Route 96) run northwesterly, roughly parallel to each other, and cross Clear River at the westerly end of the river bend, at the upper privilege. Along these streets and a few side streets are a variety of buildings, mostly wood-frame structures between one and two-and-one-half stories high, the great majority erected between 1840 and 1940. The district contains just under 200 buildings, including six public buildings, three churches, one parish hall, a 13-building mill complex, eleven commercial or mixed commercial/residential buildings, and approximately 168 single-family residences, double houses, two-deckers, and multi-unit dwellings.

Though the Clear River served as an important impetus to settlement and growth of this area, it is not a strong visual element except at the East Avenue crossing, where the mill pond, waterfall, and lower part of the river can be viewed from the bridge. The Harrisville Mill complex stretches south of East Avenue along the river bank, separated from Main Street by dwellings and a commercial structure. It is a group of fairly nondescript one- and two-story, brick and wood-frame structures erected between 1895 and 1930. Rising above this assemblage and dominating it is the three-story reinforced-concrete Mill #4, with its prominent five-story foretower embellished with an unusual turret-like arrangement of grouped piers at its upper corners. Operated for over a century as a textile manufactory, the Harrisville Mill was the keystone of the village economy until it was closed down in 1972. The buildings, now partly vacant, houses several small manufacturing and service industries.

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The public and institutional buildings clustered about the zig-zag intersection of East Avenue, Main Street, and Chapel Street provide a civic focus for the village. The Jesse M. Smith Memorial Library, a public auditorium called the Assembly, and the First Universalist Church occupy a landscaped tract between Main Street, East Avenue, and Harrisville Pond that functions as a sort of informal village green. A little to the north, the Town Building, with its splayed wings and central cupola, is set in the angle of Main and Chapel Streets, adjacent to the Berean Baptist Church. This town center was created in the 1930s through the efforts of Austin T. Levy, president of the Stillwater Worsted Company, owners and operators of the Harrisville Mill. Levy sought to improve the appearance of the village through the unified architectural treatment of buildings in a freely interpreted "Colonial" mode. The brick, neo-Georgian library, Assembly, and Town Building were erected, at Levy's expense, on sites from which earlier structures had been cleared, and the existing Late Victorian Universalist Church was remodeled to harmonize with the new structures. Further up Main Street, the neo-Classical Saint Patrick's Church, though not constructed under Levy's sponsorship, is executed in a sympathetic style.

The residential structures that constitute the bulk of the building stock were erected for the most part during the nineteenth century. Some are in the Greek Revival style but the greater number are in the nineteenth-century vernacular derived from the Greek Revival. Two dwellings, the Judge Joseph Clark House off School Street and Syra Steere House at 24 Steere Street, survive from the period predating industrial development of Harrisville. Though a number of structures have been demolished in the area, the central portion of Main Street, with the Central Hotel, the Mowry-Keach House, the Smith Wood House, the Joseph O. Clark House, and the houses at numbers 59 and 65-67, retains a sense of nineteenth-century character. East Avenue is also lined with nineteenth-century dwellings, among them the Greenhalgh House, the Ernest W. Tinkham House, and the Tinkham-Levy House, all occupied at various times by owners or superintendents of the Harrisville Mill. Chapel Street is generally less uniform in character. The buildings are less well preserved and maintained and a visual break exists in the center of the north side, where a row of rundown nineteenth-century dwellings were replaced in 1942 by four neo-Colonial residences constructed by Levy. Nevertheless a few distinguished structures remain, such as 9-11 Foster Street (corner of Chapel Street), the B. Hunt House, the T. J. Smith House, and the J. Chase House, and the others serve as background buildings that provide a suitable historic context.

Of special note is the New Village, a tract of twenty-two neo-Georgian single-family residences erected by Austin T. Levy in 1918. These houses were built as nearly identical two-story, clapboard-covered dwellings with hip or gable roofs, differentiated by various decorative enframements around the central front entrances. Though slight changes

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have been made by successive owners, these dwellings still retain a strong visual unity.

At the western edge of Harrisville, a subsidiary settlement known as Graniteville developed around a succession of mills built at the upper privilege on Clear River. The limits of this hamlet have long been diffuse and ill-defined. Though the Graniteville and Harrisville Mills were owned by different companies, they were part of one continuous village fabric from about 1870, if not earlier. In the 1930s the Stillwater Company acquired the Graniteville Mill, for the first time bringing both factories under single ownership. The last Graniteville Mill was partly demolished in March 1983. The mill pond itself is some distance west of the mill site. All that remain are the granite-walled trenches of the river and tailrace and a very few drastically altered houses west of River Street, which are not included within the district.

INVENTORY

Contributing structures include buildings erected during Harrisville's period of evolution and growth as a manufacturing village and civic center between the early 1800s and 1940, together with a few earlier structures that relate to preindustrial development. Most of the buildings are vernacular structures that cannot be readily classified according to conventional stylistic terminology. Although a number of structures have been resheathed with modern wall cover materials, original trim elements such as door and window frames, corner boards, bargeboards, cornices, etc., often remain. Such buildings have been defined as contributing structures because they could be restored to their original appearance. Where trim elements have been totally obliterated, it has been noted in the entry. In some cases, altered structures have been defined as contributing because they are historically part of the streetscape and could once again contribute visually if properly restored. In general, buildings erected after 1940 have been listed as non-contributing, for they differ drastically from the nineteenth- and early twentieth-century building stock. However, buildings erected in the 1940s and 1950s for Austin T. Levy have been defined as contributing, for they were part of his comprehensive development plan for the village. Unless otherwise noted, a building is of wood-frame construction.

Discrepancies between various nineteenth-century maps and between historical and contemporary maps make it difficult to conclusively document all buildings in the district. The names associated with the buildings are those of the earliest known owner, taken from old maps or secondary historical sources and assigned only in cases in which the attribution can be made with reasonable certainty. Construction dates have been determined primarily through stylistic analysis and map research. Deed research has not been undertaken.

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On some streets, the sequences of odd and even street numbers do not strictly correspond to each other (for example, on East Avenue, number 18 is opposite number 47). In the inventory, entries have been arranged in numerical order, without regard for the actual physical contiguity of buildings on the street. Entries for buildings or structures without address numbers (Universalist Church, Harrisville Mill Dam, etc.) have been placed under street headings in the same sequence in which they appear on the street.

New Village

The New Village is a group of 22 neo-Georgian single-family dwellings erected in 1918 by the Stillwater Company as housing for Harrisville Mill employees. They were all designed by Providence architects Jackson, Robertson and Adams. All have 2 stories, rectangular-block massing, a 5-bay facade, a central entrance, and a side porch, and all originally had clapboards. The houses were differentiated only by variations in roof forms and entrance enframements. Subsequent additions and changes in wall cover and porches have created greater differences than were originally intended but the buildings still have strong similarities and visual unity. New Village houses are located on Burrill Road, North Hill Road (numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12), Park Avenue (numbers 2, 4, 6, 8), and Steere Street (numbers 1, 3, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17). Each is identified in the inventory as a "New Village dwelling" with a description of its individual characteristics. Construction of this development marked the initiation of Austin T. Levy's scheme to transform Harrisville into a model New England "Colonial" village.

CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES

BURRILL ROAD

- 1 Stillwater Company House (1918): A clapboard New Village dwelling with a hip roof and a porch on the west side. The entrance is topped by an elliptical fanlight and framed by plain pilasters supporting imposts and a deep cornice.
- 3 Stillwater Company House (1918): A New Village dwelling now covered with aluminum siding. It has a hip roof and a porch on the west side. The entrance is flanked by plain pilasters supporting impost blocks and is topped by an elliptical fanlight set in a pediment.

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CENTRAL STREET

- 3 M. Corrigan Building (between 1870 and 1895): A tall 2½-story, gable-roof, clapboard building set in the fork formed by Central Street and Steere Farm Road, with its rear parallel to Steere Farm Road and its 5-bay facade on the easterly side, at an angle to Central Street. It has a central front entrance under a hood carried on massive brackets, a side porch sheltering a side entrance on the Central Street end, narrow corner and fascia boards, and tiny attic windows under deep eaves with gable returns. Now a multi-family residence, the building originally contained flats above a general store on the first floor.
- 9 J. A. Wood House (between 1862 and 1870): A tiny 2-story, end-gable-roof, clapboard cottage with a side-hall entrance and a 1-story, shed-roof addition on the southerly side.

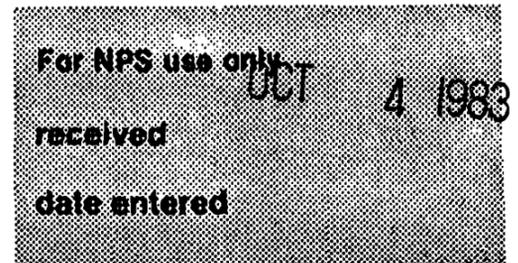
CHAPEL STREET

- 1 Berean Baptist Church (1877-78, altered 1933, 1944, 1949 and 1960): A 2½-story, end-gable-roof, white-painted clapboard building with a projecting, square corner tower at the east end of the facade and broad eaves with gable returns. The roof is truncated at the west front corner, forming a small hip. The broad, central main entrance and the windows all have low-pitch triangular tops. A pent roof separates the lower part of the tower from a louvered belfry capped by a steep pyramidal roof. The building originally had applied Carpenter Gothic detailing but this has all been stripped off and the walls are now articulated only with plain corner, fascia, and stringcourse boards. The church had its inception in a Sunday school, started about 1867, and was formally organized in 1874. Services were held in a hall on Chapel Street until the present edifice was erected. The church exterior was renovated in 1949, including removal of the entrance from the base of the tower to the center of the facade.
- 2-4 D. Reynolds House (between 1870 and 1895): A tall 1½-story, flank-gable-roof double house with paired central entrances, a square-post front veranda with a bracketed cornice and a central front gable, and deep eaves with gable returns. It is now covered with asbestos shingles.
- 3-5 M. Walling House (between 1870 and 1895): A tall 1½-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboard double house with a 6-bay facade containing a single central entrance under a hip-roof portico with wrought-iron supports. It has narrow corner and fascia boards, broad eaves with gable returns, and hip-roof dormers.

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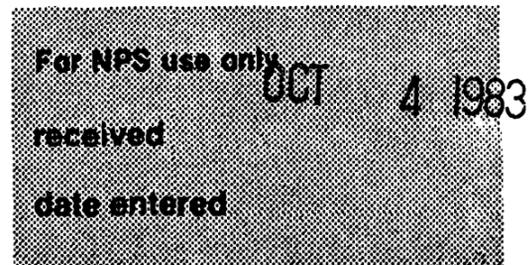
Chapel Street (cont.)

- 6 House (1840s?): A 1½-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboard Greek Revival building with paneled corner pilasters, altered by the addition of a fake-brick veneer, mansard-roof storefront with a recessed central entrance. This was originally a dwelling identical to 10 Chapel Street and to the altered dwelling at 8 Chapel. A photograph from the 1930s shows the building with a "Colonial" storefront containing multi-pane show windows flanking a central entrance.
- 7-9 Walling House (between 1870 and 1895): A 2½-story, mansard-roof dwelling with 1-story bay windows flanking a central double-door entrance under a hood supported by massive brackets. On the east side there is a porch fronting a 1-story rear-entrance vestibule addition. The roof is pierced by gabled dormers. The bay windows, door hood, side porch, and eaves are all trimmed with cornice brackets. The house is now covered with asbestos shingles. A late 19th-century, flank-gable-roof, clapboard carriage house is located at the rear.
- 8 House (1840s?): A 1½-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboard Greek Revival dwelling with a shingle-clad enclosed front veranda (a later addition), paneled corner pilasters, and entablature trim under deep eaves with gable returns. It was originally identical to 6 and 10 Chapel Street, the former also altered and the latter the only still in original condition.
- 10 House (1840s): A 1½-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboard Greek Revival dwelling with a 5-bay facade, a central double-door entrance framed by paneled pilasters and an entablature, paneled corner pilasters and entablature trim under deep eaves with gable returns. It was originally identical to 6 and 8 Chapel Street and is the only house of the group to remain intact.
- 11 A. Walling House (ca 1860): A 1½-story, end-gable-roof, clapboard dwelling with a side-hall entrance, an addition at the rear of the east side, narrow corner boards, fascia boards, broad eaves with gable returns, and a pair of narrow windows under a cornice molding in the front gable. A bay window flanking the entrance and a Tuscan-column veranda along the front and east side are later additions.
- 12-14 A. Steere Block (between 1870 and 1895): A tall 2½-story, mansard-roof building with a bracketed eaves cornice, gable-roof dormers, and a bracketed front veranda partly sheltering a side-hall entrance and partly filled in with a modern plate-glass and aluminum storefront. The building now covered with asbestos shingles, originally contained shops on the first story and a Masonic hall on the upper floors.

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Chapel Street (cont.)

15-17 Double House (between 1895 and 1911): A 2-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboard double house with paired central entrances, a turned-post front veranda, broad eaves, and a central front gable. The gable peaks are filled with shingles painted a contrasting color.

16-18-20 F. R. White Commercial Building (1860s): A large, 2½-story, end-gable-roof, clapboard building with a late 19th-century glazed storefront under a pent roof, corner boards, and entablature trim under moderately deep eaves with gable returns. A side-hall entrance provides access to the upper floors, and there is a 1-story, shed-roof addition on the east side for receiving and storing goods. This is a remarkably well preserved example of a 19th-century country store.

19 Mrs. J. O'Donnell House (between 1870 and 1895): A 1½-story, end-gable-roof dwelling with a side-hall entrance and broad eaves with gable returns. The house has been altered by the addition of a shed-roof dormer breaking up through the eaves on the east side, the installation of asbestos shingles, and the removal of a late-19th-century wrap-around veranda with a circular corner gazebo.

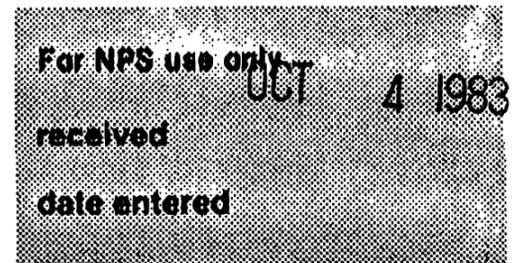
22 R. F. Brooks House (between 1870 and 1895): A 2½-story, L-plan clapboard building set with its ell extending to the rear. It has a front veranda and a gable roof with moderately deep eaves and gable returns. Alterations include the installation of square veranda posts and the addition of a stained, vertical-board storefront across part of the facade. The storefront consists of an entrance flanked on each side by a bay window with multi-pane sash.

~~23-35 odd
*Delete Stillwater Company Dwellings (1942): A group of three 2-story, clapboard double houses and one 1-story, clapboard single-family residence, built by Austin T. Levy to replace a row of late 19th-century dwellings. All are slightly different, executed in an extremely simplified neo-Colonial style with detailing limited to 6-over-6 windows (arranged singly, in pairs, and groups of three) and window shutters. They are set back from the sidewalk on a lawn terrace with a uniform retaining wall running in front of all four buildings. An identical structure is located at 77-79 Main Street.~~

~~23-35
*Delete Stillwater Company Double House (1942): A flank-gable roof double house with an asymmetrical facade, an end-gable-roof entrance~~

(See Continuation Sheet #7)

*See Non-Contributing Structures Addendum
Continuation Sheet 40A

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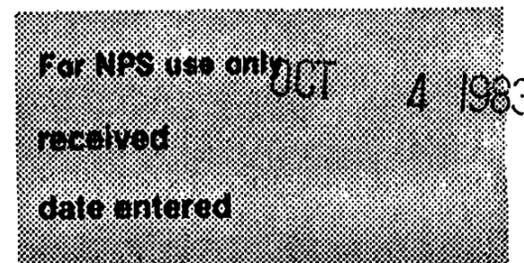
Chapel Street (cont.)

porch at one end of the facade, and a shed-roof side entrance porch. See entry above for Chapel Street, 23-35 odd.

- 26-28 House (late 19th century): A low 2-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboard double house with a facade containing six bays on the first floor and four bays on the second floor, entrances in the two center facade bays, a Tuscan-column front veranda with small second-floor windows above it, narrow corner boards and narrow entablature trim, and deep eaves with gable returns.
- 27-29 ~~Stillwater Company Double House (1942): A double house with an end-gable front pavilion at one end of the facade and a flank-gable transverse wing. There is an end-gable entrance porch on the front pavilion and a shed-roof side entrance porch. See entry above for Chapel Street, 23-35 odd.~~
*Delete
- 30 D. Mowry House (1860s): A 1½-story, flank-gable-roof, double house with paired central entrances, a front veranda with parapet walls supporting square posts (a later addition), plain corner pilasters, wide fascia boards, and deep eaves with gable returns.
- 31-33 ~~Stillwater Company Double House (1942): A flank-gable-roof dwelling identical to number 23-25, without window shutters. See entry above for Chapel Street, 23-35 odd.~~
*Delete
- 34 House (late 19th century): A 2½-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboard dwelling with an asymmetrical 3-bay facade containing a slightly off-center entrance under a shed-roof hood. It has a shallow enclosed porch on the east side, narrow corner and fascia boards, and moderately deep eaves with gable returns.
- 35 ~~Stillwater Company House (1942): A flank-gable-roof dwelling with an asymmetrical facade, an end-gable-roof, front entrance porch, and a rear entrance under a portico on the east side. See entry above for Chapel Street, 23-35 odd.~~
*Delete
- 36 House (late 19th century): A small, tall 1½-story, end-gable-roof, clapboard cottage with a side-hall entrance, narrow corner and fascia boards, and moderately deep eaves. At one point there was a 1-story store added to the front which has been removed. The entrance now has a mid-20th-century "Colonial" frame with sidelights, narrow pilaster strips, and a triangle-top lintel, and a modern bay window has been installed on the facade.

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Chapel Street (cont.)

- 37 House and Store (between 1870 and 1895): An unusual 2½-story, L-plan building with ell extending to the rear and additions filling out the interior angle at the back. It has irregular fenestration and entrance placement, a gable roof with deep eaves, and a cornice carried across the gable end on the east side. The building, containing both commercial and residential space, is now sheathed with aluminum siding and all trim has been covered or removed.
- 38 House (late 19th century): A small 1½-story, end-gable-roof, clapboard cottage with a rear ell, a side-hall entrance under a deep cornice mold, narrow corner and fascia board trim, and deep eaves with gable returns.
- 39-41-43 Two Decker (between 1895 and 1911): A 2½-story, end-gable-roof, clapboard and shingle two-decker with paired sidehall entrances flanked by a 2-story bay window, both sheltered by a 2-story front porch with parapet walls and turned posts. It has deep eaves with gable returns and there is a small, 1-story, turned-post rear entrance porch on the east side. The house is nearly identical to 45-47 Chapel Street.
- 42 House (mid-19th century): A tall 1½-story, flank-gable-roof double house in a late Greek Revival style, with paired central entrances under a portico, arched-panel corner pilasters, entablature trim at the cornice, and deep eaves with gable returns.
- 45-47 Two Decker (between 1895 and 1911): A 2½-story, end-gable-roof, clapboard and shingle two-decker identical to number 39-41-43 except it has porch railings (modern wrought-iron on the first floor, original wooden on the second) instead of parapet walls.
- 51 Clarkin-Breault House (1860s with later alterations): A 2½-story, end-gable-roof dwelling that appears to be a Greek Revival building altered in the late 19th century. A 1-story front entrance porch with a parapet wall and square paneled posts is surmounted by a pair of bay windows on the second floor. There is a balcony supported by cast-iron brackets on the east side. The window and door frames have low-pitch pediment-shaped lintels with cornice moldings; other trim includes narrow corner and fascia boards, deep eaves with gable returns, and patterned shinglework in the gable peaks and on the bay windows. In the early 20th century this building was used for both commercial and residential purposes and contained a soda fountain, candy store, and gentlemen's furnishings store.

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Chapel Street (cont.)

- 54 Episcopal Church?/St. Patrick's Hall? (between 1857 and 1895, with later alterations): A 2-story, hip-roof, clapboard building set narrow end to the street, with a 1-story, flat-roof addition along the southeasterly side. The main block has an asymmetrical facade with two bays on the first floor and three bays above, and the addition has an entrance and a garage door on the front and a roof balustrade. A pent roof runs across the front of both the main block and the addition, and there are two square, pyramidal-roof cupolas on the ridge of the main block's hip roof. The history of this building is unclear. Though it does not look like an ecclesiastical edifice, the 1870 Beers map shows an Episcopal church on or near this site, and the present structure may incorporate all or part of the old church. The 1895 Everts & Richards map shows a building labeled St. Patrick's Hall on this site, but according to church records St. Patrick's parish never had a hall on Chapel Street.
- 55-57 T. J. Smith House (between 1870 and 1895): A tall 2½-story, end-gable-roof dwelling with a side-hall front entrance flanked by a 1-story bay window, a rear entrance on the west side, and a second-story entrance on the east side, reached by an exterior staircase. The front and west side entrances have hoods supported by brackets. There is a molded stringcourse along the west side at second-floor level. The roof has deep eaves with braces at the corners. The house, now covered with asbestos shingles, is set on a lawn terrace with a stone retaining wall at the edge of the sidewalk. This was a rental property originally on part of a large lot that also contained 61 Chapel Street. T. J. Smith lived at number 61.
- 56-58 J. O'Connor House (between 1870 and 1895): A much altered 2-story dwelling covered by a very low hip roof with bracketed eaves. The facade has paired central entrances flanked on each side by a double window, and two double windows above on the second floor. The house is now covered with asbestos shingles.
- 61 T. J. Smith House (between 1870 and 1895): A handsome and elaborately detailed 2½-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboard dwelling with jerkinhead gable ends, a central end-gable-roof front pavilion, a rear ell, and a 1-story side addition with a simple Chinese Chippendale roof balustrade. The front pavilion, flanked on each side by a single 1-story bay window, contains a double-leaf entrance framed by pilasters and an entablature, a double second-floor window surmounted by a diaperwork band of small square panels with circular bosses, cut shingles in the gable, bargeboards with circular bosses, corner braces, and a cross-brace and pendant post in the gable peak with jigsawn screen infill. The jerkinhead ends also have decorative bargeboards and corner braces. This well maintained house,

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Chapel Street (cont.)

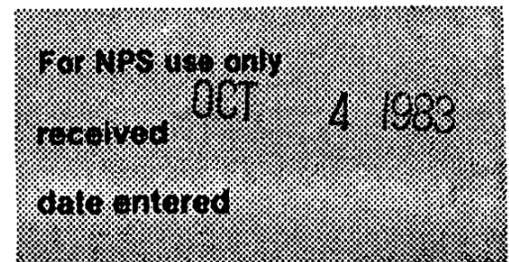
set on a large landscaped lot, is still owned by the Smith family.

- 64 D. Donnelly House (between 1870 and 1895): A low 2-story, flank-gable-roof double house with a pair of central entrances flanked on each side by a bay window, a turned-post entrance porch with a shed roof formed by extending the hip roofs of the bays, a central front gable, and moderately deep eaves. The house is now covered with asbestos shingles.
- 65 House (between 1870 and 1895): A tall 1½-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboard dwelling with a rear ell and an early 20th century, Tuscan-column porch on the west side. It has a 5-bay facade, a central entrance topped by a projecting cornice, narrow corner boards and fascia boards, and deep eaves with gable returns. Recent alterations include the installation of 6-over-6 windows and stripping and staining of the clapboards in an attempt to give the house a "Colonial" appearance.
- 71 D. G. Smith House (between 1862 and 1870): A 1-story, end-gable-roof dwelling with a rear ell. The house is now sheathed with vinyl siding and its original Greek Revival detailing has been covered or removed. All that remains are cornices over the first-floor facade window and the entablature above the side-hall entrance.
- 72-74 House (1890s): A 2½-story, hip-roof building with a 2-story porch on the east side, a gabled front dormer, and an asymmetrical facade containing a pair of end-bay entrances, a bracket-trimmed fascia strip above the first story, and a second-story oriel at one end of the facade. The building, now covered with asbestos shingles, contains apartments.
- 75 J. Chase House (ca 1850): A large 2½-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboard Greek Revival dwelling with a rear ell, set on a densely planted lot facing River Street. The main entrance is sheltered by a portico and there is a handsome 2-story Modern Gothic porch on the south side, covering a rear entrance at first floor level. The house has window shutters, paneled corner pilasters, and entablature trim under deep eaves with gable returns. It was apparently constructed as a residence for the superintendent of the Sherman Mill, later the Graniteville Mill (demolished 1983), which stood across what is now River Street. The house appears on an 1862 map as property of J. Chase and on an 1870 map as property of "J. T. S." John Chase was superintendent for J. T. Seagraves & Company, which

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Chapel Street (cont.)

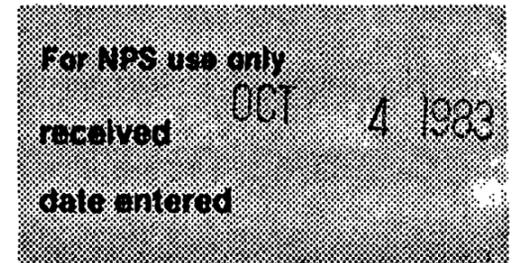
leased the mill from the Sherman family. This dwelling was probably built either shortly after the mill was first erected in 1849 or after the mill was rebuilt following a fire in 1852.

- 80 O. Inman House (between 1870 and 1895): A 2½-story, end-gable-roof, clapboard two-decker with a central entrance, a 2-story front veranda with parapet walls and square posts, narrow corner and fascia board trim, and deep eaves with gable returns.
- 94 Mrs. Maker House (between 1870 and 1895): A small 1½-story end-gable-roof cottage with a side-hall entrance, an entrance porch which is a remnant of a front and side veranda, fascia board trim, shed-roof dormers, and deep eaves with gable returns. The house has been covered with asbestos shingles.
- 96 House (between 1895 and 1911): A 1½-story, end-gable-roof dwelling with an off-center entrance and a bay window sheltered by a turned-post front veranda, a gable on the east side, clapboard first story, patterned shingle upper story, fascia board trim, and deep eaves with gable returns.
- 98-110 Gauvin Block (ca 1900): A large 3-story, hip-roof commercial and residential block with two floors of apartments above first-story shops that retain their original plate-glass storefronts with recessed entrances. The storefronts are topped by a continuous fascia and cornice molding. On the west side there is a 2-level, second- and third-floor balcony supported by cast-iron brackets and the eaves cornice is ornamented with modillions. The building is now covered with asbestos shingles. In the early 20th century it contained a meat market and grocery; a store selling fruit, candy, and men's furnishings; and a barbershop. The stores now contain a grocery and a jewelry and plant shop.
- 112-114 Double House (between 1870 and 1895): A tall 1½-story, flank-gable-roof double house with paired central entrances sheltered by a front porch and small second-floor windows under deep eaves with gable returns. It is now covered with aluminum siding.
- 116 I. Mortimer House (between 1862 and 1870): A tall 1½-story, end-gable-roof dwelling with a side-hall entrance, moderately deep eaves with gable returns, and an off-set rear ell with an entrance in the front. Aluminum siding has been installed on the exterior and all detailing has been covered or removed.

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Chapel Street (cont.)

- 118-120 A. Breault Building (between 1870 and 1895): A tall 2½-story, end-gable-roof building with irregular fenestration, fascia-board detailing, and deep eaves with gable returns. The exterior is covered with a combination of asbestos shingle and vertical-board siding and there is a front veranda with steel-pole supports. The building originally contained commercial and residential space and now houses a barroom and flats.
- 122 B. Hunt House (1850s? with later additions): A tall 1½-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboard dwelling with a rear ell, set high above the street with the basement at grade on the west side and a lawn terrace and stone retaining wall in front. It has a 5-bay facade sheltered by a late Victorian turned-post veranda; a turned-post side veranda at basement level on the west; a central main entrance framed by sidelights, plain-board pilasters and an entablature; window shutters; narrow corner boards; fascia boards; and deep eaves with gable returns.
- 124 House (ca 1920?): A 1½-story, flank-gable-roof bungalow with a front veranda recessed under the front roof slope and a small shed-roof front dormer. It is now covered with aluminum siding.
- 126 T. McQuirk House (1850?): A 2½-story, end-gable-roof, clapboard dwelling with a side-hall entrance, a front veranda (a later addition) with modern wrought-iron supports, a rear entrance under a turned-post porch on the east side, window shutters, narrow corner and fascia boards, and deep eaves with gable returns. There are a well head and a small barn in the yard.
- 128 D. C. Smith House (1850?): A tall 1½-story, end-gable-roof dwelling with a side-hall entrance flanked by sidelights, a front veranda with a parapet wall and slender paired-pier supports (a later addition), and moderately deep eaves. Asbestos shingles have been installed on the exterior and other trim elements have been covered or removed.
- 134-136-138 McQuirk Tenement House (late 19th century): A large 2½-story, flank-gable-roof dwelling with a 7-bay facade, paired central entrances under a single entablature, a shed-roof enclosed porch on the east side, entablature trim at the cornice, and broad eaves with gable returns. It is now covered with wood shingles.
- 142-144 J. Smith House (1850?): An extensively altered 2½-story, end-gable-roof dwelling with deep eaves and gable returns, now covered with asbestos shingles. It was probably originally

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Chapel Street (cont.)

a single-family residence with a single side-hall entrance. An addition at the front of the east side contains another entrance and a staircase providing access to the second story, now a separate flat. The two front entrances are sheltered by a front porch with wrought-iron supports and one of the first-floor facade windows has been replaced by a plate glass window.

CONLEY LANE

- 1-3 House (between 1895 and 1911): A large 2-story, flank-gable-roof double house with paired central entrances sheltered by a turned-post porch, paired 1-story front bays, a central front gable, and deep eaves with gable returns. It has been covered with aluminum siding except for the bay windows, which are shingled.

EAST AVENUE

- 1-3-5 D. W. Mowry Tenement (between 1870 and 1895): A tall 1½-story, multi-unit dwelling set on a high foundation a full story above grade on the front. Its flank-gable roof and central front gable have returns at the lower corners. There is a single off-center entrance at basement level and paired end-bay entrances at main-floor level on the front. The wooden portion of the building and most of the foundation are now sheathed with aluminum siding.
- 2 The Assembly (1933): A large, 1½-story, end-gable-roof brick structure in an austere Neo-Colonial style. It has a pair of front entrances, sheltered by a 1-story, shed-roof, central portico with brick side walls and square, white wooden pillars in antis. A large section of the roof is raised slightly at the center of the building, creating a shallow monitor with small clerestory windows on each side. The building is topped with a plain, square cupola.
- 7 Harrisville Mill Office and Store House (mid-19th?- early 20th century): See entry below for Harrisville Mill complex under Main Street.
- Harrisville Mill Pond Dam (1857): A picturesque structure of massive, roughly dressed, rectangular stone blocks, notable for the unusual stepped construction at its base. Beyond its westerly end there is a concrete sluice that originally regulated the flow of water into the mill race.

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East Avenue (cont.)

Harrisville Stone Arch Bridge (1902 with later alterations): A single, 50-foot, segmental-arch span of wet-laid random-rubble stone springing from dry-laid abutments. The projecting steel-deck sidewalks were added in 1952. The bridge carries East Avenue over the Clear River.

10. W. Tracy House (mid-19th century?): A tall 1½-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboard-sheathed dwelling with a 5-bay facade containing a central entrance under a hood carried on massive brackets; paneled corner pilasters; narrow-board entablature trim at the cornice; window shutters on the facade; and broad eaves with gable returns. There are an early 20th-century Tuscan-column porch on the west side and a rear addition. An 1895 map is the first to show this house here, though the architectural style seems to indicate a construction date in the 1840s and 1850s. An 1870 map does show a house across the street, owned by Steere & Tinkham, on a site now occupied by later dwellings. This may be the structure shown on the 1870 map, moved across East Avenue in the late 19th century.

- 12 ~~Stillwater Company Prefabricated House (1935); Jackson, Robertson and Adams, architects): A 1-story, hip-roof, rectangular-block dwelling of stucco-covered steel-plate construction, with a projecting, gable-roof, central entrance vestibule.~~
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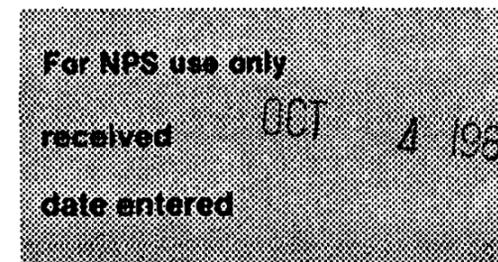
- 14-16 Henry Tinkham House (1870, altered 1933): An unusual 1½-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboard-sheathed double house with small, 1-story side projections fronted by porches sheltering entrances in the end walls of the main block. Detailing includes narrow paneled corner pilasters and porch posts and gable returns. Built by Henry Tinkham as a single-family dwelling, it was converted to a double house in 1933 by Austin T. Levy after he purchased it from Henry's heir, Ernest Tinkham.

- 13-15-17-19 Stillwater Company Tenement (ca 1920: John Hutchins Cady, architect): A long, 2½-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboard-sheathed, Neo-Colonial structure with four dwelling units, set at an angle to the street. The facade contains a pair of unusual entranceways, each composed of a door and a window grouped under a cornice carried by consoles, and there are additional entrances in each end wall, sheltered by porches. The windows are trimmed with shutters. This building was constructed in accordance with Austin Levy's aim to provide attractive and comfortable accommodations for Stillwater employees. This tenement was featured in an

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East Avenue (cont.)

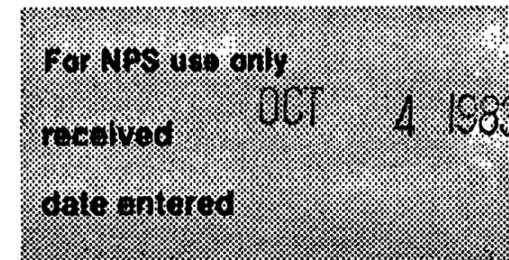
Architectural Record article of 1924 as an excellent example of well designed low-rental housing.

- 18 J. Greenhalgh House (between 1855 and 1870, altered 1928-29): A handsome 2½-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboard-sheathed dwelling with Greek Revival trim and a long rear ell at the northwest corner. It has a 5-bay facade containing a central entrance framed by paneled pilasters and an entablature, paneled corner pilasters, entablature trim at the cornice line, broad eaves with gable returns, and window shutters. Originally 1½-stories tall, the house was raised in 1928-29 and a new first story was built, with a multi-pane bow window on the west side. The ell was also added at this time and the interior was renovated. J. Greenhalgh is listed in an 1862 map directory as superintendent of the "Woolen Mill," apparently the Harrisville Mill. The house was later owned by the McKenna family and the Stillwater Company before coming into the possession of Marcus and Winifred H. Thompson. Mr. Thompson was President of Stillwater Worsted Company.
- 20-22 T. McKenna House (between 1870 and 1895): A tall 1½-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboard-sheathed double house with paired central entrances topped by transoms (now filled in) and a single cornice molding; plain, narrow pilaster and entablature board trim; window shutters; and broad eaves with gable returns.
- 21-43
odd William Tinkham Mill Houses (between 1870 and 1900): Six tall 1½-story, flank-gable-roof double houses with paired central entrances and small second-floor windows under broad eaves with returns on the gable ends. Originally identical, all have since been altered as noted in individual entries below. They were built as housing for employees of the Harrisville Mill when it was under Tinkham & Company ownership. According to Tinkham family records, the land these houses stand on was purchased in 1898 from a Mr. Smith, but the 1895 map shows structures already standing on the sites of the present numbers 21-23, 25-27, and 29-31. See individual entries below.
- 21-23 William Tinkham Mill House (built between 1870 and 1895): A clapboard-sheathed structure with a single hood on massive brackets over the entrances. Windows are trimmed with shutters. See entry above for East Avenue, 21-43 odd.
- 24 Ernest W. Tinkham House (1880-82 and 1902): A large, elaborate, asymmetrical, 2½-story, Queen Anne dwelling with gable roofs and clapboard and cut-shingle wall cover, set back from the

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East Avenue (cont.)

street on a grassy rise behind a stone wall. The most prominent feature of this complex structure is a 3-story cylindrical corner tower with an open, arcaded, ogee-dome belvedere at the top (one of the 1902 alterations); other details include a rambling veranda and porte-cochere with stone plinths supporting its columns and wooden balustrades, and a front dormer surmounted by an unusual broken-scroll pediment. The house was built for Ernest W. Tinkham, son and heir of Harrisville Mill owner William Tinkham. This well maintained residence is still owned by Tinkham descendants.

25-27 William Tinkham Mill House (between 1870 and 1895): A clapboard-sheathed double house with the entrances sheltered by a porch with modern wrought-iron supports and railings. See entry above for East Avenue, 21-43 odd.

26 Aldrich-Pfeiffer House (between 1870 and 1895): A 2½-story, T-shaped, cross-gable-roof, clapboard-sheathed dwelling set back from the street with the shaft of the "T" extending forward. This frontal wing has a one-story bay window on the facade and is flanked by unidentical porches, the western one in the form of a semi-octagonal gazebo, sheltering the main entrance. There is a rear ell. The exterior is now very plain, but the house once had Modern Gothic stickwork detailing.

29-31 William Tinkham Mill House (between 1870 and 1895): A clapboard-sheathed double house with the entrances sheltered by a porch with modern wrought-iron supports and railing. See entry above for East Avenue, 21-43 odd.

32 House (between 1870 and 1895): A 1½-story, end-gable-roof, side-hall-plan cottage now covered with vinyl siding and ornamented with vinyl door and window shutters. A plain board entablature and cornice over the side-hall entrance is the only original detailing that remains. This house once stood east of 47 East Avenue and was moved here by Austin T. Levy when he began making improvements to Southmeadow.

33-35 William Tinkham Mill House (ca 1898): A shingle-clad double house with the entrances sheltered by a porch with modern wrought-iron supports and railing. See entry above for East Avenue, 21-43 odd.

34-36 House (large 19th century): A 1½-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboard-sheathed double house with paired central entrances, a turned-post front porch, and broad eaves with gable returns.

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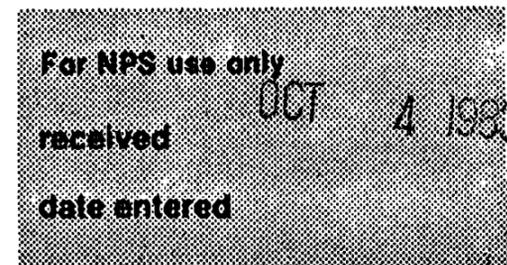
East Avenue (cont.)

- 37-39 William Tinkham Mill House (ca 1898): A double house with a clapboard front and shingled sides and rear and entrances sheltered by a porch with wooden posts. See entry above for East Avenue, 21-43 odd.
- 38-40 House (late 19th century): A 1½-story, flank-gable-roof, shingle-clad double house with paired central entrances, a front porch with a parapet supporting square posts, and broad eaves with gable returns. It was probably originally identical to number 34-36.
- 41-43 William Tinkham Mill House (ca 1898): A shingle-clad double house with the entrances sheltered by a porch with wooden posts. See entry above for East Avenue, 21-43 odd.
- 45 House (between 1895 and 1911): A 2½-story, hip-roof, clapboard-sheathed dwelling with a side-hall entrance flanked by an off-center, 2-story front bay; a Tuscan-column front porch; broad eaves; and a hip-roof front dormer.
- 47 Tinkham-Levy House/Southmeadow (ca 1856, 1918): A large, 2½-story, end-gable-roof, clapboard-sheathed dwelling with a long ell on the east side, set near the street on a terraced lawn with a stone retaining wall. Executed in a transitional Greek Revival/Italianate style, it has a 4-bay facade; an off-center entrance framed by sidelights, pilasters, and an entablature; and broad eaves with gable returns, ornamented with brackets and dentils. The side ell is an early 20th century addition, as is the tall staircase window on the east side. Extensive landscaped grounds behind the house run down in a series of terraces to the Clear River and encompass an apple orchard, an Italian garden, and tennis courts. Probably built for William Tinkham about the time he moved to Harrisville, the house was sold to Austin T. and June R. Levy in 1915. In 1918 the house and grounds were altered and improved.
- 49 House (ca 1915): A 2½-story, pyramidal-roof, cubical-mass, clapboard-sheathed dwelling with a Tuscan-column veranda on the front and west side, a central entrance, a tripartite central second-story window, and a hip-roof front dormer.
- 51 House (late 19th century): A tall 1½-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboard-sheathed dwelling with a Tuscan-column front veranda; an off-center front entrance; small windows under the front and rear eaves; and a small, projecting rear entrance vestibule on the east side.

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East Avenue (cont.)

- 53 S. S. Stone House (between 1870 and 1895): A 2-story, end-gable-roof dwelling with a side-hall entrance and deep eaves with gable returns. Vinyl siding has been applied to the exterior, obliterating all original detailing.
- 55-57 B. Potter House (between 1862-1870): A 2½-story, end-gable-roof Greek Revival dwelling with a side-hall entrance incorporating recessed double-leaf doors framed by paneled pilasters and an entablature; paneled corner pilasters; flat-board entablature trim at the cornice, articulated into separate architrave and frieze sections; and broad eaves with gable returns.
- 59 J. K. Smith House (between 1862 and 1870): A tall 1½-story, flank-gable-roof dwelling with a 5-bay facade, a central entrance with a double-leaf door under a fascia board and cornice molding, and broad eaves with gable returns. Now covered with vinyl siding, the house probably had additional Greek Revival period detailing.
- 61 House (between 1895 and 1911): A low 2-story, end-gable-roof, clapboard-sheathed dwelling set far back from the street. It has a side-hall entrance and off-center bay window under a turned-post front porch and a small, projecting rear entrance vestibule on the west side.
- 63-65 P. McDermot House (between 1870 and 1895): A tall 2½-story, end-gable roof dwelling with a double-door side-hall entrance under a hood supported by massive brackets; pairs of narrow windows on the facade; a projecting, gable-roof pavilion on the east side; a rear entrance on the east side, sheltered by a hood carried on massive brackets; flat-board architrave-and-frieze cornice trim; and broad eaves with gable returns. The house is now covered with a combination of asbestos- and asphalt-shingle siding.
- 67-69 C. F. Taylor House (between 1862 and 1870), with later additions): a 2½-story, end-gable-roof, clapboard-sheathed dwelling with a side-hall entrance under a late Victorian turned-post veranda extending along the front and east side, an ell on the east side, narrow corner and fascia boards, and broad eaves with gable returns.
- 73 M. Lee House (between 1862 and 1870): A tall 1½-story, end-gable-roof, clapboard-sheathed dwelling with a rear ell. It has a side-hall entrance topped by a fascia board and cornice molding, narrow corner and fascia boards, and moderately deep

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East Avenue (cont.)

eaves. Shutters flank the facade windows and entrance; in the latter case they are attached over the sidelights.

- 75 House (late 1890s): A low-2-story, end-gable-roof dwelling with side-hall entrance, deep eaves with gable returns, and a turned-post veranda with a spindlework frieze. The veranda extends along the front and west side and incorporates an octagonal corner gazebo with a steep conical roof. The house is now covered with asbestos shingles.
- 77 George Lee House (between 1862 and 1870): A tall 1-story, end-gable-roof Greek Revival dwelling with a rear ell. It has a side-hall entrance framed by sidelights, narrow pilaster boards, and an entablature; window shutters; and deep eaves with gable returns. It is now covered with asbestos shingles.
- 81 M. Clark House (between 1862 and 1870 with later additions): A 1½-story, end-gable-roof, clapboard-sheathed dwelling with a side ell that forms an extended facade. It has a side-hall entrance framed by sidelights and narrow boards, a turned-post front veranda with lateral brackets, narrow corner and fascia boards, moderately deep eaves, and gabled dormers.

FOSTER STREET

- 1-3 L. Gormeau House (early 1890s): A 2½-story, end-gable-roof, clapboard two-decker with paired side-hall entrances under a shed-roof, turned-post portico; a 2-story front bay window; and deep eaves with gable returns. The gable peaks and parts of the bay window are covered with patterned shingles.
- 4 Mrs. Connolly House (between 1870 and 1895): A long, tall 1½-story, end-gable-roof dwelling with a side-hall entrance topped by a transom, a flat-board entablature, and a cornice and fascia trim under deep eaves with gable returns. The house is now covered with asbestos shingles.
- 5-7 Lambert House (between 1870 and 1895): A tall 1½-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboard double house with paired central entrances under a shed-roof, turned-post portico; narrow corner boards; fascia boards; and small second-floor windows under deep eaves with gable returns.
- 6 House (ca 1900?): A tall 1½-story, flank-gable-roof dwelling with a 4-bay facade sheltered by a turned-post front veranda, fascia board trim, and deep eaves with gable returns. The house is now covered with asbestos shingles.

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Foster Street (cont.)

- 9-11 House (between 1870 and 1895): A long, tall 1½-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboard double house with a 7-bay facade, paired central entrances under a single hood on massive brackets, side bay windows, narrow corner and fascia board trim, and small second-floor windows under deep eaves with gable returns. It is set above the street on a terraced lawn with a stone retaining wall.
- 10 P. Kennedy House (between 1870 and 1895): A tall 1½-story, flank-gable-roof dwelling with a 5-bay facade, a central entrance topped by a transom, fascia board trim, and deep eaves with gable returns. It is now covered with asbestos shingles.
- 12 House (ca 1900?): A tall 1½-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboard dwelling with a 5-bay facade, a central entrance under a 20th century hood on metal brackets, corner and fascia board trim, moderately deep eaves, and a low front gable with a square window. There is an early 20th-century, Tuscan-column porch on the south side.

MAIN STREET

- 1 Mill Office Building (early 20th century): A 1-story, shed-roof industrial structure of pier-and-panel construction. On the facade the piers are of reinforced concrete and the panels of brick; on the other sides piers and panels are all of brick. At the northerly end of the facade there is a projecting, gable-roof vestibule with a door surrounded by a modern neo-Colonial pilaster and pediment frame. The building is now painted white. It was erected by Boston contractors Hardy and Streeter.
- 5-7 Mrs. M. A. Johnson House (between 1862 and 1870): A tall 1½-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboard-sheathed Greek Revival dwelling with 1-story rear additions. It has a 5-bay facade containing a central entrance framed by sidelights, paneled pilasters, and an entablature; paneled corner pilasters; entablature trim at the cornice; and deep eaves with gable returns.
- Harrisville Mill (mid 19th?- early 20th century): A complex of 13 independent and interconnected buildings located east of Main Street and south of East Avenue on a tract bordering the Clear River. It comprises 1- and 2-story structures with flat or low-pitch gable roofs and large multi-pane industrial windows with flat or segmental tops. Approximately half of

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Main Street (cont.)

the buildings are fully or partly of clapboard construction, unusual for Rhode Island mills of the period, while the remainder are built of brick or concrete. Three components of the group are distinctive in character. The Office and Store House (mid-19th?- early 20th century) is a rambling 1½-story clapboard structure with end- and flank-gable-roof wings and deep eaves with gable returns. The central portion, with its gable end facing East Avenue, may date from the 1870s or possibly earlier, making this the oldest surviving element of the mill complex. Mill #3 (1905) is a long 3-story brick structure with a low-pitch gable roof, a 3-story, flat-roof tower on the northeast side, and projecting roof beams trimming the eaves. Mill #4 (1911; Adolf Sück of Boston, architect) dominates the assemblage. It is a 3-story, flat-roof building of reinforced-concrete frame construction, fronted by a 5-story tower with corner pilaster articulation, asymmetrical stepped fenestration, false balconies supporting groups of square piers, and a pyramidal roof. The concrete frame was originally infilled with large multi-pane windows so that the exterior walls were almost entirely of glass, but many of the windows have since been closed up with concrete blocks. Mill #4, one of the earliest reinforced-concrete buildings in Rhode Island and reputedly "the largest fire-proof concrete mill of its kind in New England" at the time of its construction, is notable for its unique tower and unusual concrete-and-glass construction.

The current Harrisville Mill, though less than a century old, occupies a water power site first utilized circa 1800. At that time a saw and grist mill was built, probably on the north side of East Avenue, followed by a spindle and flyer manufactory erected on the opposite side of the road by Andrew Harris, for whom the village is named. By 1832 a cotton mill had been built next to the spindle factory. It was replaced in 1853 by a new mill constructed for Jason Emerson. Three years later Job Steere and William Tinkham purchased the property. They erected the existing mill dam and made additions to Emerson's factory in 1857 and 1888. A fire destroyed the mill in 1894 and the present complex, with the possible exception of part of the office, postdates this fire.

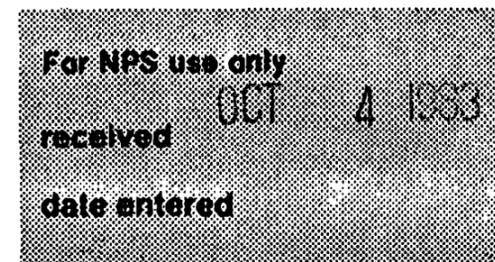
6-8

J. Wood House (between 1870 and 1895): A tall 1½-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboard-sheathed double house with paired central entrances under a single hood supported by massive brackets and small second-floor windows under broad eaves with gable returns. It is very similar but not identical to numbers 15-17 and 20-22 Main and the Tinkham mill houses

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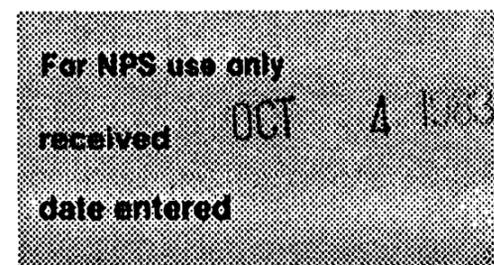
Main Street (cont.)

on East Avenue. Wood lived in the house at 28 Main and apparently rented the units in this house and number 20-22 to operatives of the Harrisville Mill.

- 9-11 House (late 19th century): A 1½-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboard double house with paired central entrances, a front veranda with square posts (a later addition), narrow corner and fascia boards, and small second-floor windows under deep eaves with gable returns.
- 10 Warehouse (early 20th century): A long, 2-story, clapboard building with a low-pitch gable roof, set at an angle to the street behind 12-14 Main. A large freight door on the first floor on the street end has recently been partly closed up and fitted with a regular single-leaf door, but a smaller freight door above it has been left intact. The building has multi-pane horizontal-band windows on the first floor and large multi-pane factory-type windows above. It was built for warehouse use.
- 12-14 Double House (late 19th century?): A tall 1½-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboard-sheathed double house with paired entrances sheltered by a square-post front veranda, a central front gable with patterned shinglework in the peak, and deep eaves with gable returns. The building does not appear on old maps but its style indicates a 19th-century construction date. It may have been moved here during the village improvement campaign of the 1930s.
- 13 House (early 20th century): A small 1½-story, end-gambrel-roof, clapboard dwelling with a side-hall entrance and a square-post front veranda.
- 15-17 O. Wood House (between 1870 and 1895): A tall 1½-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboard double house with paired central entrances under a single hood on massive brackets, narrow corner and fascia boards, and deep eaves with gable returns. It is identical to 6-8 and 20-22 Main Street and was apparently rented to Harrisville Mill employees.
- 16 House (late 19th century?): A 2-story, end-gable-roof, clapboard dwelling with an off-center projecting entrance vestibule on the front and a 1½-story, gable-roof ell on the northwest side. It has narrow corner and fascia boards and moderately deep eaves.

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Main Street (cont.)

- 20-22 J. Wood House (between 1820 and 1895): A tall 1½-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboard-sheathed double house with paired central entrances under a single hood on massive brackets and deep eaves with gable returns. It is similar but not identical to 6-8 and 15-17 Main and the Tinkham mill houses on East Avenue. This was apparently a rental property for employees of the Harrisville Mill.
- 21-23-
25-27 O. Wood Tenement (between 1895 and 1911): A long 2½-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboard structure with an 8-bay facade, symmetrically placed front entrances in the third and sixth bays, side entrances in the end walls and in projecting side vestibules, side porches, narrow corner and fascia boards, and deep eaves with gable returns. In the early 20th century it was used as a boarding house for mill employees.
- 28 J. A. Wood House (between 1862 and 1870): A 1½-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboard-sheathed Greek Revival dwelling. It has a 5-bay facade containing a central entrance framed by sidelights, paneled pilasters, and an entablature; paneled corner pilasters; entablature trim at the cornice; deep eaves with gable returns; a trap-door front dormer; and a square-post porch on the north side.
- 30-32 A. Mowry Double House (1860?): A 2½-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboard-sheathed double house with paired central entrances framed by narrow paneled pilasters and an entablature, narrow corner boards, and deep eaves with gable returns.
- 34-40 A. Mowry House (1860s): A 2½-story, mansard-roof, clapboard-sheathed dwelling with a 5-bay facade, a central entrance under a portico, window hoods, deep eaves with paired-bracket trim, and round-head dormer windows.
- 42 Central Hotel/Loom and Shuttle Inn (1837, 1920, 1979): A large 2½-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboard-sheathed Greek Revival structure set on an irregularly terraced lot with its foundation above grade on the southern end. The 8-bay facade contains two front entrances: one framed by sidelights and transom, paneled pilasters, and an entablature (now infilled with a multi-pane window and paneling) and one sheltered by a glazed, paneled-post porch. Shutters are hung at the windows. The building has narrow paneled corner pilasters and fascia boards and a molded cornice continuing across the gable ends, delineating pediments that contain lunette windows. A long rear ell originally comprised a wagon shed on the first floor and a dance hall on the second

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Main Street (cont.)

floor (dance hall added at the time of the Civil War). The building was erected for Benjamin Mowry, Jr. and David Mowry and used as an inn, the first of three that once operated in the village. David died in 1897 and the property was sold out of the Mowry family in 1915. It was subsequently acquired by the Stillwater Company in 1920, refurbished, and reopened as the Loom and Shuttle Inn in 1921. It became a rest home in 1963 and was again refurbished in 1979 for use as housing for the elderly.

33

Smith Wood House/Stillwater House (ca 1840, 1919): A long, 2½-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboard-sheathed structure with a rear ell set slightly above street level on a lawn terrace with a stone retaining wall in front. It has a 9-bay facade containing a central doorway with sidelights set in a recess framed by paneled pilasters and an entablature. Other trim is limited to narrow corner and fascia boards. The building was constructed for Smith Wood and used for a few years as a tavern, before conversion to a residence. It remained in the family until the death of Wood's daughter Emeline (Wood) Mathewson in 1911. It served as a boarding house until 1919, when the Stillwater Company purchased it, enlarged and renovated it (the ell was added at this time), and maintained it as a community center known as Stillwater House. It is now a privately owned multi-family dwelling.

44-46-
48-50

Mowry-Keach House (late 18th century?, ca 1824, 1920): An unusual building comprising two units joined side by side and an ell at the rear. The southern portion is a long, 1½-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboard structure with three brick interior chimneys and an irregular 10-bay facade containing two entrances, one with sidelights. The northern portion, projecting forward from the southern, is a 1½-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboard structure with a recessed, paneled-post front porch backed by a 5-bay facade with a central entrance. The rear ell is attached to the northern section. This property belonged to Benjamin Mowry before 1816 and all or part of the southern section of the present building was probably built for some member of the Mowry family in the late 18th century. Eddy Keach acquired the property in 1824 and probably built the northern section, which was used as a tavern for a number of years. Daniel S. Mowry purchased the building in 1831. The 1870 map shows it as a store and post office and by 1911 the south part was a dwelling and the north part a harness shop. In 1920

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Main Street (cont.)

Daniel W. Mowry sold the structure to the Stillwater Company, which refurbished it as part of its campaign to improve the village. The building was rehabilitated again about 1979.

49

Jesse M. Smith Memorial Library (1937); Jackson, Robertson and Adams of Providence, architects): A 1-story brick structure in a neo-Colonial style modeled after Georgian architecture of the middle Atlantic region. It is composed of two staggered, parallel, flank-gable-roof blocks joined by a short gable-roof connector. The part closest to Main Street has a projecting, gable-roof central vestibule on the facade with a doorway framed by pilasters, an entablature, and a segmental pediment. There is also a large multi-pane bow window on the south side. Mary Smith, wife of Jesse M. Smith, established a fund in the late 19th century to endow a library in Harrisville. The money was used to construct the Memorial Block on the present library site. This was a 3-story brick structure containing shops, the town clerk's office, the district court, meeting rooms for fraternal organizations, an auditorium, and a space for the library. By the early 20th century the Memorial Block was considered ugly and outmoded and Stillwater Company owner Austin T. Levy proposed its demolition and replacement by new civic buildings erected for the town at his own expense. In accordance with this plan Memorial Block was torn down and the front (westerly) section of the present library was built in 1937. The rear (eastern) section is a subsequent addition.

First Universalist Church (1886, renovated 1933; James Evans, original architect; Jackson, Robertson and Adams, architects of renovation): A tall, white, 1-story, end-gable-roof, clapboard-covered neo-Classical building set on a high foundation a half-story above grade. The front section, treated as a broad pavilion set off from the main block by a shallow break, is articulated into three facade bays by plain pilasters surmounted by a steep pediment with a steeple perched on the ridge. The central facade bay contains a tripartite window (one large 12-over-12 window flanked on each side by vertical-strip 4-over-4 windows) topped by a blind arch, while the bays on either side contain windows under panels inscribed with the dates "1886" and "1933." A 1-story, gable-roof entrance vestibule projects from the south side of the front pavilion, and there is a triangular window in the pediment. On each side of the main block are four windows with blind fans above them. The steeple is composed of a cubical base, containing a clock and ornamented with

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Main Street (cont.)

quoins and a roof balustrade, surmounted by an octagonal, louvered belfry capped by a spire. Built in 1886, this was originally an exuberant Queen Anne/Carpenter Gothic edifice with a 1-story, shed-roof frontal projection and a bulky front corner tower. In 1933 Austin T. Levy offered to subsidize renovation of the building providing the work was done to his specifications. At that time the corner tower and Victorian detailing were removed, the front projection was altered into the present pedimented pavilion, a new ridge-top steeple and neo-Classical detailing were added, and the entire structure was painted white. The renovation was consonant with Levy's scheme to transform Harrisville into an architecturally cohesive "Colonial" New England village.

- 55-57 Joseph O. Clark House (ca 1845): A 2½-story, end-gable-roof, clapboard-sheathed, temple-front Greek Revival dwelling with a tetrastyle Doric portico sheltering a side-hall entrance framed by sidelights, paneled pilasters with fretwork in the recesses, and an entablature. There are extensive additions to the rear and a 19th-century barn converted into a garage. This is one of very few temple-front houses surviving in the state and is one of Harrisville's most elaborate dwellings. The original owner, Joseph O. Clark, was a machinist.
- 59 House (1850s): A 1½-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboard Greek Revival dwelling with a 5-bay facade; a rear ell; a central entrance framed by sidelights, paneled pilasters, and an entablature; paneled corner pilasters; and entablature trim under deep eaves with gable returns. An exterior chimney on the south end wall and a pair of hip-roof front dormers are later additions.
- 61-63 House (1880?): A 2½-story, end-gable-roof two-decker with an unusually broad facade containing two central window bays flanked on one side by a 2-story bay window and on the other by paired side-hall entrances. The roof of a 1-story front porch serves as a deck for the second-story flat. The house is now covered with vinyl siding.
- 65-67 House (1850s): A 1½-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboard Greek Revival dwelling with a large L-shaped rear addition consisting of a perpendicular connector and a long wing paralleling the main block of the house. The main block has a 5-bay facade, a central entrance under a Doric portico, paneled corner pilasters, entablature trim under deep eaves with gable returns, and a porch on the south side with a parapet supporting square posts.

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- 66 Harrisville Post Office (1950; Jackson, Robertson and Adams of Providence, architects): A 1-story, gable-roof brick structure in an extremely simplified neo-Colonial style, set end to the street. There is a projecting, flat-roof entrance vestibule on the south side at the front corner, flanked by a centrally placed bay window (originally multi-pane, now filled with plate glass). Three windows on the street end have blind panels beneath them fronted by wrought-iron grillwork. There is a small, square cupola on the roof ridge, topped by a sculpted eagle. The building was erected at the expense of Austin T. Levy and donated to the federal government. It conforms with Levy's overall plan for the provision of "Colonial" public buildings in the village.
- 69 House (late 19th century): A tall 1½-story, gable-roof, clap-board dwelling set end to the street behind 65-67 Main. It has an entrance on the south side sheltered by a turned-post porch and another entrance on the street end has recently been closed up. The house has narrow corner and fascia board trim and deep eaves with gable returns.
- 70 Burrillville Town Building (1933-34, 1974; Jackson, Robertson and Adams of Providence, original architect; the Providence Partnership, architects of additions and alterations): A handsome, 1-story, gable-roof structure executed in a neo-Colonial style based on Georgian architecture of the mid-Atlantic region. Set in an acute angle at the intersection of Main and Chapel Streets, the building is in the form of a truncated "V" with a broad, shallow, end-gable pavilion projecting forward from the transverse portion of the main mass. The 3-bay pavilion facade has a segmental-arch, recessed central entrance flanked on each side by segmental blind arches containing windows. An oculus is set in the front gable above the main entrance. The long cornice line of the splayed wings is broken on the front by small cross gables, one on each wing, located near the junctures with the transverse portion of the building. The roof is topped with a central cupola. In 1974 the building was slightly enlarged at the rear and a connector was built between the northern wing and the former Ninth District Courthouse (see below). The Town Hall is the first permanent, comprehensive seat of municipal government for Burrillville, replacing a series of improvised facilities. It was constructed by Austin T. Levy as part of his plan for a unified group of civic structures in Harrisville, and donated to the town.

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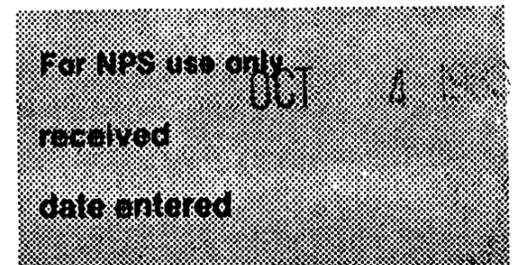
Main Street (cont.)

- 71 House (early 20th century): A low 2-story, end-jerkinhead-roof dwelling now covered with asbestos shingles. The front porch has been filled in and contains a glazed vestibule at one end, sheltering a side-hall entrance, and a bow window at the other end, projecting from a brick-veneer wall. Shed-roof side dormers break up through the eaves and there is a rear entrance in a projecting vestibule on the south side.
- 72 Ninth District Courthouse, now Town Hall Annex (1934, remodeled 1974; Jackson, Robertson and Adams, original architects; The Providence Partnership, architects of renovation): A 1-story, end-gable-roof, neo-Greek Revival, temple-form brick building. It has four engaged brick piers on the facade, topped with molded wooden capitals, and a full entablature surmounted by pediments at the front and rear. The capitals, entablature, and pediments are painted white. Constructed for Austin T. Levy as part of the Burrillville civic buildings group, this structure was originally leased to the State of Rhode Island for use as the Ninth District Courthouse. It is now part of the adjacent Town Hall, connected by a wing erected in 1974 and converted into office space.
- 74 Town Clerk's Office and Polling Place/the "Voting Booth" (late 19th century): A tall 1½-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboard building with an asymmetrical 3-bay facade containing an off-center, projecting, end-gable entrance vestibule (a later addition). It was moved here from the library site in the 1930s. The 1895 map shows it, on its original site, as the town clerk's office (oriented narrow end to East Avenue) and the 1911 map shows it as the "voting booth." It served for awhile as headquarters of the Harrisville Fire District and now is used as an American Legion hall.
- 75 J. H. Stewart House (1860s?): An asymmetrical 2-story dwelling comprising a saltbox-roof transverse wing connected to an end-gable-roof wing with a bay window on its front, a shallow 1-story gabled projection on the south end of the transverse wing, and a rear ell. An entrance porch, now enclosed, runs across the front of the transverse wing. The house is stuccoed and has moderately deep eaves.
- 76-78 Miss E. S. Clark House (between 1870 and 1895): A tall 1½-story, flank-gable-roof double house with paired central entrances under a single hood on massive brackets and broad eaves with gable returns. It is now covered with aluminum

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Main Street (cont.)

siding. It is similar to double houses at 6-8, 15-17, and 20-22 Main and to the Tinkham double houses on East Avenue.

77-79
*Delete

~~Stillwater Company Double House (1942): A 2-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboard neo-Colonial double house with an asymmetrical facade, a front entrance sheltered by an end-gable-roof porch at one end of the front, an entrance under a shed-roof porch on the south end, and window shutters. It is identical to houses at 23-25 and 31-33 Chapel Street.~~

80-82

J. Sykes House (between 1870 and 1895): A long, tall 1½-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboard double house of unusual design. A pair of central entrances is flanked on each side by a semi-hexagonal bay window, which in turn are flanked by single windows in the end bays of the facade. The entrances are sheltered by a central porch projecting beyond the plane of the bays, with truncated corners paralleling the splayed outer edges of the bays. The bays and porch are linked by a continuous bracketed cornice and there are molded window hoods on brackets over the other windows. On the front and rear, tiny second-floor windows break through the fascia trim under broad eaves with returns on the gable ends.

81-83

William Tinkham & Co. Double House (between 1870 and 1895): A tall 1½-story, flank-gable-roof double house with paired central entrances sheltered by a turned-post porch and small second-floor windows under moderately deep eaves with gable returns. The house is now covered with aluminum siding.

84
*Delete

~~St. Patrick Roman Catholic Church (1938): An elaborate brick building with wood and stone trim, executed in a revival style based loosely on the ecclesiastical architecture of the English Baroque period. It is basilican in plan, with an end-gable-roof nave rising above flat-roof side aisles with parapets above their classical cornices. The nave projects forward and has small subsidiary gables on each side, giving it the appearance of a broad foretower. The facade of the foretower is articulated into three bays by engaged Corinthian columns supporting an entablature and a pediment containing an oculus surrounded by garland-and-swag ornamentation. Each bay includes an entrance--the central one topped by a semicircular pediment--with a window set above it. A steeple rises from the foretower, comprising a square, arcaded belfry trimmed with urns, engaged columns, and pediments; a square second stage with blind circles; and an octagonal spire capping the assemblage. The facades of the~~

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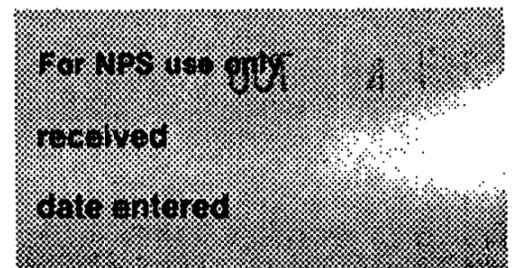
aisles, on each side of the foretower, have tall niches containing statues, and the side walls have tall arched windows with springers and keystones of stone. The engaged columns, pediments, parapets, and steeple are painted white to contrast with the brick. At the rear of the south side there is a flat-roof sacristy addition. Established in 1854, St. Patrick's was the first church founded in Harrisville and is the mother parish of the Catholic Church in northwest Rhode Island, its territory at one time extending from the Blackstone River to Putnam, Connecticut. The original church edifice, erected in 1856-57 under the supervision of the first pastor, Rev. Bernard Tully, and his successor, Rev. William F. Duffy, stood across Main Street on the site of the current parish parking lot. The present church had just been completed and dedicated when the hurricane of September 1938 destroyed the old building.

- 86 St. Patrick Rectory (1905-06; Martin & Hall of Providence, architects): A large-scale, 2½-story, flank-gable-roof Colonial Revival dwelling with a 3-bay facade, three pediment-topped front dormers, and a Tuscan-column veranda with a Chinese Chippendale roof balustrade. The central entrance is surrounded by side and transom lights and pilaster trim, and there is a central tripartite second-floor window above the veranda. The cornice is ornamented with modillions. Exterior walls are now covered with aluminum siding.
- 89 W. Darling House (late 19th century): A tall 1½-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboard dwelling with a central entrance under a hood on massive brackets, an entrance in the south end, narrow corner and fascia boards, and moderately deep eaves. A picture window has been installed on one side of the facade, eliminating two of the original four windows.
- 90 T. Hanaway House (between 1862 and 1870): A 1½-story, end-gable-roof Greek Revival dwelling with a side-hall entrance framed by side lights, broad eaves with gable returns, and an off-set rear ell fronted by a Tuscan-column porch that runs along the south side of the main block. The house was recently covered with aluminum siding.
- 95-97 Double House (late 19th century?): A tall 1½-story, flank-gable-roof double house with paired central entrances, a front veranda with paneled posts, narrow corner boards, and small second-floor windows under deep eaves with gable returns. It is now covered with aluminum siding. This building moved here from the site of the Town Building in the 1930s.

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MAPLE STREET

- 1-3 Double house (late 19th century): A 1½-story, flank-gable-roof double house with paired central entrances under a single hood on massive brackets, three window bays on each side of the entrances, wide corner boards, entablature trim at the cornice, and deep eaves with gable returns. The house is covered with clapboards but is currently being resheathed in wood shingles.
- 4-6 Aaron B. White House (1862-63): A tall 1½-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboard Greek Revival dwelling with a 5-bay facade; a central entrance framed by sidelights, paneled pilasters, and an entablature; a turned-post front entrance porch (a later addition); paneled corner pilasters; and entablature trim under deep eaves with gable returns. There are ells on the north side and rear of the building. The house is set on a large lot with a picket fence in front and well preserved late 19th-century outbuildings.

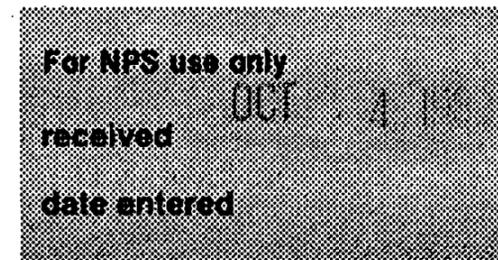
NORTH HILL ROAD

- 1 Stillwater Company House (1918): A clapboard New Village dwelling with an entrance framed by fluted pilasters and an entablature with a modillion cornice. There is an addition at the northeast corner and a second-story addition at the northeast corner and a second-story addition has been constructed above the porch on the southwest side. It has a flank-gable roof with the cornice continued across the gable ends.
- 2 Stillwater Company House (1918): A clapboard New Village dwelling with a hip roof and a porch on the southwest side. The entrance is framed by sidelights and an elliptical fanlight set under a deep cornice.
- 3 Stillwater Company House (1918): A clapboard New Village dwelling with a hip roof and a porch on the southwest side. The entrance is topped by a transom and is framed by pilasters, impost blocks, and a pediment.
- 4 Stillwater Company House (1918): A clapboard New Village dwelling with a hip roof and a porch on the southwest side. The entrance is framed by sidelights and an elliptical fanlight.
- 6 Stillwater Company House (1918): A clapboard New Village dwelling with a flank-gable roof and a porch on the southwest side. The entrance is framed by sidelights and an elliptical fanlight.

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North Hill Road (cont.)

- 8 Stillwater Company House (1918): A clapboard New Village dwelling with a flank-gable roof and a porch on the southwest side.

- 9 Bancroft House (1928): A large, asymmetrical, 2½-story, gable-roof, clapboard neo-Colonial dwelling, comprising an L-shape block, with one wing extending forward, and a range of eells, diminishing in height, extending from the northeasterly end of the transverse wing. Detailing includes narrow corner and fascia boards, window shutters, moderately deep eaves with gable returns, and a pair of half-lunette windows in the front gable. The entrance, in the end bay of the facade of the transverse wing, is topped by a semicircular fanlight and framed by pilasters and an entablature.

- 10 Stillwater Company House (1918): A clapboard New Village dwelling with a flank-gable roof and a porch on the southwest side. The entrance is topped by a small elliptical fanlight and framed by pilasters supporting short impost blocks and a deep cornice.

- 12 Stillwater Company House (1918): A clapboard New Village dwelling with a flank-gable roof. The porch on the southwest side has been closed in. The entrance is framed by sidelights, pilasters, and an entablature with a deep cornice.

PARK AVENUE

- 1-13
odd Harrisville Mill House (1902): A row of seven similar single-family dwellings erected by the Harrisville Mill

- 1 Harrisville Mill House (1902): A clapboard dwelling with narrow corner and fascia boards, window shutters, and a turned-post veranda along the front and part of the west side. See entry above for Park Avenue, 1-13 odd.

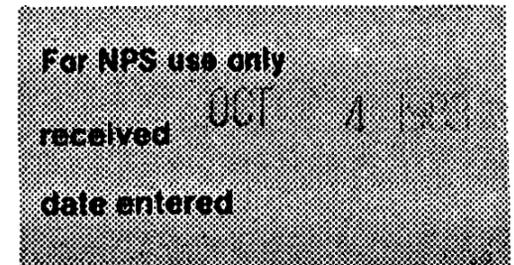
- 2 Stillwater Company House (1918): A New Village dwelling with a hip roof, an entrance framed by sidelights and an elliptical fanlight, and a porch on the west side. This house is now covered with vinyl siding.

- 3 Harrisville Mill House (1902): A dwelling now covered with asbestos shingles. The windows are trimmed with shutters and the front entrance is sheltered by a portico with square posts (a later alteration). See entry above for Park Avenue, 1-13 odd.

(See Continuation Sheet #33)

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Park Avenue (cont.)

- 4 Stillwater Company House (1918): A clapboard New Village dwelling with a hip roof and a porch on the west side. The entrance has sidelights and is surrounded by a neo-Federal frame with a broad entablature board and a deep cornice supported by consoles.
- 5 Harrisville Mill House (1902): A dwelling with clapboards on the first story and shingles above, with the wall surfaces kicked out slightly over the first-story windows. It has a turned-post front veranda. See entry above for Park Avenue, 1-13 odd.
- 6 Stillwater Company House (1918): A clapboard New Village dwelling with a hip roof and a porch on the west side. The entrance has sidelights and is framed by plain pilasters and a broad entablature with a blind elliptical fan and a deep cornice.
- 7 Harrisville Mill House (1902): A clapboard dwelling with narrow corner and fascia boards and shinglework panels in the gable peaks that flare out from the wall plane at the bottom. It has a turned-post front veranda with a polygonal projection at one end of the front. See entry above for Park Avenue, 1-13 odd.
- 8 Stillwater Company House (1918): A clapboard New Village dwelling with a hip roof and a porch on the west side. The entrance has sidelights and is framed by plain, narrow pilasters and an entablature with a deep cornice.
- 9 Harrisville Mill House (1902): A clapboard dwelling with narrow corner and fascia boards and shinglework panels in the gable peaks that flare out from the wall plane at the bottom. It has a simple cornice molding over the front entrance, a front bay window with a bracketed cornice, window shutters, and a rear addition. See entry above for Park Avenue, 1-13 odd.
- 11 Harrisville Mill House (1902): A clapboard dwelling with narrow corner and fascia boards and shinglework panels in the gable peaks. A front veranda with a parapet supporting square posts shelters the entrance and a front bay window. See entry above for Park Avenue, 1-13 odd.
- 13 Harrisville Mill House (1902): A clapboard dwelling, slightly smaller than the others, with narrow corner and fascia boards and shinglework panels in the gable peaks. It has a projecting, end-saltbox-roof, side-hall entrance vestibule; window shutters; and window cornice with tiny supporting brackets. See entry above for Park Avenue, 1-13 odd.

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Park Avenue (cont.)

- 15-17 Double House (between 1895 and 1911): A tall 1½-story, flank-gable-roof double house with paired end-bay entrances, paired entrance porches with parapets and turned posts, fascia-board trim, a central front gable, and moderately deep eaves. It is now covered with asbestos shingles.

SCHOOL STREET

- 10 Judge Joseph Clark House (late 18th/early 19th century): A 1½-story, flank-gable-roof dwelling now covered with asbestos shingles. It has been much altered and has an enclosed entrance porch on the south facade; a picture window on the west end; other changes in fenestration; and a small, late 19th-century, brick center chimney.

Former Burrillville High School, now William C. Callahan School (1936-37; Jackson, Robertson and Adams of Providence, architects): A 2-story, flat-roof brick building on a high basement of rock-face granite ashlar masonry, with a large late 20th-century addition on the northwest side. The original portion, executed in a spare neo-Georgian style, is a horizontal rectangular-block mass with pier-and-panel articulation on the end walls, fascia board trim painted white, and a deep cornice. A terrace with a wrought-iron balustrade fronts an arched, recessed central entrance flanked on each side by a blind arch containing a segmental-head window. Above this triple-arch entrance motif, a break in the cornice is topped by a pediment containing an elliptical window. The 2-story addition has brick walls, deep brick piers defining vertical window bays with concrete spandrel panels, and deep eaves clad in bronze anodized aluminum. The original section, another gift to the town from Austin T. Levy, was built to replace the old Burrillville High School at Pascoag. It is now used as an elementary school.

- 24 House (late 19th century): A 1½-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboard dwelling with a flank-gable-roof ell on the northwest side. It has a 5-bay facade, a central entrance, window lintels with low-pitch triangular tops and cornice moldings, narrow corner and fascia boards, a turned-post veranda across the fronts of the main block and ell, and deep eaves with gable returns.

SHERMAN ROAD

- 1-3 House (late 19th century): A tall 1½-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboard dwelling with an enclosed front veranda, corner and fascia board trim, and small second-floor windows under deep eaves with gable returns. This building does not appear on old maps but its style indicates a 19-century construction date. It was moved here from the site of the Town Building in the 1930s.

(See Continuation Sheet #35)

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STEERE FARM ROAD

- 5-7-9 A. Mowry House (late 19th century): A long, tall 1½-story, flank-gable-roof clapboard double house with shingled panels in the gable peaks that flare out from the wall plane at the bottom. A pair of central entrances is set between two bay windows that are flanked by single windows in each end bay of the facade. A continuous roof covers both bays and extends over the entrances, forming a shallow front porch. The house has narrow corner and fascia boards, deep eaves with gable returns, and small second-floor windows under the eaves at the front and rear.
- 8 M. Corrigan House (1860s): A 1½-story, flank-gable-roof dwelling with a veranda along the front (northeast) and northwest side, a central entrance topped by a transom light, deep eaves with gable returns, and rear ells. It is set facing Central Street on top of a hill in the fork formed by Steere Farm Road and Central Street. It is now covered with aluminum siding.

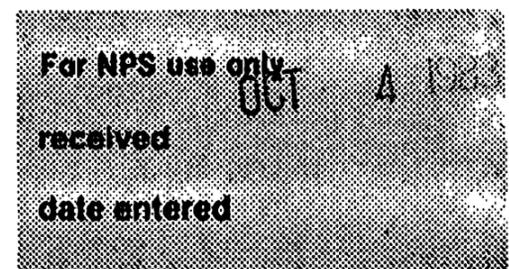
STEERE STREET

- 1 Stillwater Company House (1918): A clapboard New Village dwelling with a hip roof and a porch on the northeast side. The entrance is flanked by sidelights and is topped by a blind semicircular fan set in a pediment.
- 3 Stillwater Company House (1918): A clapboard New Village dwelling with a flank-gable roof and a porch on the southwest side. The entrance has sidelights and a neo-Federal frame with engaged colonnettes, a broad entablature board, and a deep cornice supported by consoles.
- 5 Misses Steere House (1850s): A tall 1½-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboard Greek Revival dwelling with a 5-bay facade; a central entrance framed by sidelights, paneled pilasters, and an entablature; 6-over-6 windows with shutters; narrow corner and fascia boards; deep eaves with gable returns; and a rear ell.
- 7 Stillwater Company House (1918): A clapboard New Village dwelling with a hip roof and a porch on the southwest side. The entrance has sidelights and a transom light in a neo-Federal enframingent with narrow paneled pilaster strips, a broad entablature board punctuated by narrow paneled imposts, and a dentil cornice.

(See Continuation Sheet #36)

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Steere Street (cont.)

- 8 Former Universalist Church Parsonage (1880s or early 1890s): A tall 2½-story, end-gable-roof, clapboard and shingle Queen Anne dwelling with a side-hall entrance; a turned-post veranda along the front and side, and four types of patterned shingle-work in the front gable.
- 9 Stillwater Company House (1918): A clapboard New Village dwelling identical to 7 Steere Street.
- 11 Stillwater Company House (1918): A clapboard New Village dwelling with a flank-gable-roof and a porch on the southwest side. The entrance has sidelights and is framed by narrow paneled pilasters and a broad entablature board with narrow paneled imposts and a deep cornice surrounding a blind elliptical fan.
- 12-14-16-18 House (between 1870 and 1895): A long, tall 1½-story, flank-gable-roof double house with a 7-bay facade; paired central entrances under an end-gable, plain-post portico (a later addition); and four gabled front dormers breaking up through the eaves. There is a broad decorative band at the cornice line of three-dimensional, pyramidal-faceted blocks arranged in a continuous row. The house is now covered with vinyl siding.
- 13 Stillwater Company House (1918): A New Village dwelling with a flank-gable roof and a porch on the southwest side. The entrance has sidelights and is topped by a blind semicircular fan set in a pediment. The house has a shingle front and clapboard sides and rear.
- 15 Stillwater Company House (1918): A clapboard New Village dwelling with a flank-gable roof and a porch on the southwest side. The entrance is surrounded by sidelights and an elliptical fanlight framed by engaged colonnettes.
- 17 Stillwater Company House (1918): A clapboard New Village dwelling with a flank-gable roof and a porch on the southwest side. The entrance is topped by a transom and is framed by fluted pilasters supporting impost blocks with lozenge detailing and a triangular pediment.
- 24 Steere Homestead (late 18th/early 19th century, 1840s): A tall 1½-story, flank-gable-roof dwelling set back from the road at an angle, facing south, with a lower 1½-story, flank-gable-roof rear section at the northeast corner. The rear part is probably the original house on this property, built for Simeon Steere or his son Syra in the late 18th or early 19th century

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Steere Street (cont.)

(local tradition dates the house 1806). The front part, in the Greek Revival style, was probably added by Syra's son Nelson Steere in the 1840s. The front portion has a 5-bay facade; a central entrance framed by sidelights, paneled pilasters, and an entablature; paneled corner pilasters; entablature trim at the cornice; and deep eaves with gable returns. The rear portion has paneled corner pilasters (a later addition) and low eaves touching the first-floor window tops. The house is now covered with shingles.

STEWART COURT

1
*Delete ~~Stillwater Company Prefabricated Mill House (1935; Jackson, Robertson and Adams of Providence, architects): A 1-story, hip-roof, rectangular-block dwelling of stucco-covered steel-plate construction; with a flat-roof, square-post central entrance portico.~~

2
*Delete ~~Stillwater Company Prefabricated Mill House (1935; Jackson, Robertson and Adams of Providence, architects): A 1-story, hip-roof, rectangular-block dwelling of stucco-covered steel-plate construction, with a flat-roof, square-post central entrance portico.~~

STEWART COURT

4 House (between 1895 and 1911): A tall 1½-story, end-gable-roof, clapboard dwelling with a side-hall entrance; a hip-roof, turned-post front veranda; narrow corner and fascia boards; window shutters; and small second-floor windows under moderately deep eaves.

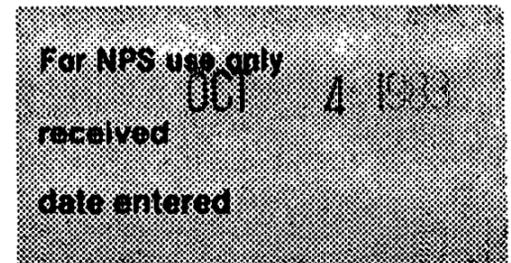
5-7 L. Steere House (between 1870 and 1895): A 2-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboard double house with paired central entrances under a porch with plain posts (a later alteration), narrow corner and fascia boards, and deep eaves with gable returns. It is set back from the street.

6 House (between 1895 and 1911): A tall 1½-story, end-gable-roof, clapboard dwelling with a side-hall entrance; a hip-roof, turned-post front veranda; narrow corner and fascia boards; window shutters; and small second-floor windows under

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Stewart Court (cont)

moderately deep eaves. There is a rear entrance on the south side in a small projecting vestibule with a shed roof that is a continuation of the main roof slope. This house is nearly identical to 4 Stewart Court.

- 9 House (ca 1915): A handsome 1½-story, flank-gable-roof, shingle-clad Bungalow style dwelling with an extended front roof slope covering a recessed veranda, a side bay window, a large end-gable front dormer, and deep eaves with decorative braces and bargeboard trim.

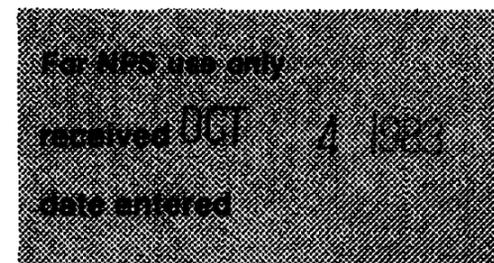
NON-CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES

CHAPEL STREET

- 13 Pat's Service Station (1920s with later additions): An early 20th-century service station comprising a 1-story, hip-roof office with plate-glass windows flanking a central entrance (original section) and a tall 1-story, concrete-block service bay with a low-pitch gable roof fronted by a parapet (a later addition).
- 23-35* 49 Garage (early 20th century): A large 1-story, gable-roof, clapboard and concrete-block, L-shaped service station and garage that surrounds the building at 51 Chapel Street. It has end-gable frontages on both Chapel and Foster Streets. A garage bay on the Chapel Street facade is flanked by a corner store or office with plate-glass windows, and there are four additional garage bays in the south side and end of the Foster Street wing.
- 90-92 O. Inman House? (between 1870 and 1895): A complex, asymmetrical, much altered structure composed of a 2-story, block and a 1-story block, both with flat roofs. The 2-story block has a front addition, shed-roof second-floor projections on the front and west side, a small quadrant roof panel connecting the second-floor projections, irregular fenestration, and a bracketed cornice. The 1-story block has a recessed central entranceway, a blank facade with no windows, and a false mansard on the front. The first-floor facade is covered with vertical-board siding and the remainder of the structure is clad with asbestos shingles.
- 130-132 I. Smith House (1850s): An extensively altered 2-story dwelling with an extremely low-pitch end-gable roof (a later addition), a Tuscan-column veranda sheltering a side-hall entrance, various small hip-, shed-, and gable-roof additions on the west side, and asbestos shingle wall cover.

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EAST AVENUE

- 8 House (late 20th century): A 1½-story, flank-gable roof Cape Cod-type dwelling with a clapboard front and shingled sides and rear. It has a 5-bay facade containing a central entrance and a pair of gabled front dormers.
- 12*
79 House (1977): A 1½-story, flank-gable-roof, shingle-clad, modified Cape Cod-type dwelling with an off-center entrance flanked on each side by double windows. The lot has been excavated and contoured to permit placement of a basement garage in the high, poured-concrete foundation.

MAIN STREET

- 19 Midway Auto Sales & Service (early to mid-20th century): A sprawling, complex structure comprising 1- and 2-story, gable- and hip-roof, clapboard blocks arranged asymmetrically. The facade, with two types of plate-glass storefront treatment and two garage bays at one end, is unified by a continuous parapet that holds a variety of signs.
- 77-79*
84*
- 88 St. Patrick Convent (1953): A compact 2½-story, flank-gabled-roof, brick dwelling. It has a 3-bay facade containing a central sidelight-framed doorway under a portico with paired Tuscan columns and a roof balustrade. The facade windows have shutters and there is a central shed-roof front dormer. It was built to house nuns from the Order of the Sisters of the Atonement, who were assigned to operate the parish's kindergarten and religious instruction classes.

RIVER STREET

- 8 Commercial Building (mid-late 20th century): A long, rectangular, 1-story, flank-gable-roof structure which resembles a large ranch house. It contains professional offices.

STEERE STREET

- 10 House (1970s): A clapboard "Southern Colonial" style, raised-ranch type dwelling with a flank-gable roof and a square-post front portico. It is set back from the street with a large rear deck overlooking the Harrisville Mill Pond.
- 20 House (ca 1955-60): A 1-story, L-plan, gable-roof, shingled ranch-type dwelling with its ell extending forward. It has a recessed entrance porch at one side of the frontal wing, a large picture window, and a garage incorporated into the mass of the house.

(See Continuation Sheet #40)

*See Addendum, Continuation Sheet #40A & 40B

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- 22 House (late 1960s/early 1970s): A 2-story Modern dwelling of brick, shingle, and vertical-board siding, with an overhanging low-pitch end-gable roof. The first floor is treated as a basement story, with a garage and main entranceway, surmounted by a second floor surrounded by an exterior deck.

STEERE FARM ROAD

- 6 House (1973): A 1-story, flank-gable-roof, ranch-type dwelling.

STEWART COURT

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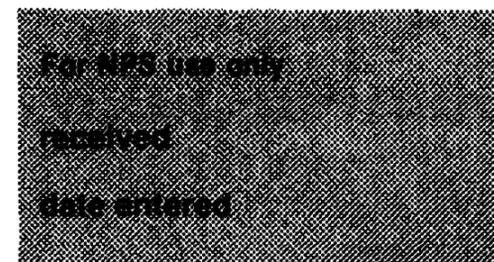
- House (1941): A 1-story, end-gable-roof, shingle clad dwelling with an off-center front entrance under an end-gable porch, a shed-roof porch on the south side, and window shutters. It was built on the site of the late 19th-century, Bracketed-style William N. Stewart House.

*See Addendum, Continuation Sheet *40C

(See Continuation Sheet #40A)

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NON-CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES ADDENDUM

CHAPEL STREET

- 23-25 odd Stillwater Company Dwellings (1942): A group of three 2-story, clapboard double houses and one 1-story, clapboard single-family residence, built by Austin T. Levy to replace a row of late 19th-century dwellings. All are slightly different, executed in an extremely simplified neo-Colonial style with detailing limited to 6-over-6 windows (arranged singly, in pairs, and groups of three) and window shutters. They are set back from the sidewalk on a lawn terrace with a uniform retaining wall running in front of all four buildings. An identical structure is located at 77-79 Main Street. Architecturally and historically, these buildings contribute to the district but they are currently listed as non-contributing because they are less than fifty years old.
- 23-25 Stillwater Company Double House (1942): A flank-gable-roof double house with an asymmetrical facade, an end-gable-roof entrance porch at one end of the facade, and a shed-roof side entrance porch. See entry above for Chapel Street, 23-35 odd.
- 27-29 Stillwater Company Double House (1942): A double house with an end-gable front pavilion at one end of the facade and a flank-gable transverse wing. There is an end-gable entrance porch on the front pavilion and a shed-roof side entrance porch. See entry above for Chapel Street, 23-35 odd.
- 31-33 Stillwater Company Double House (1942): A flank-gable-roof dwelling identical to number 23-25, without window shutters. See entry above for Chapel Street, 23-35 odd.
- 35 Stillwater Company House (1942): A flank-gable-roof dwelling with an asymmetrical facade, an end-gable-roof, front entrance porch, and a rear entrance under a portico on the east side. See entry above for Chapel Street, 23-35 odd.

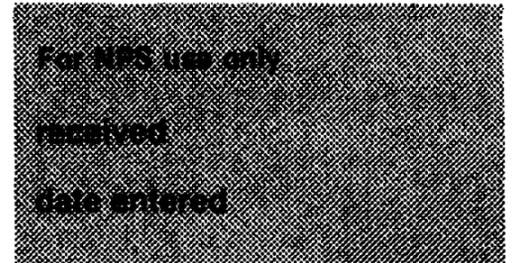
EAST AVENUE

- 12 Stillwater Company Prefabricated House (1935); Jackson, Robertson and Adams, architects): A 1-story, hip-roof, rectangular-block dwelling of stucco-covered steel-plate construction, with a projecting, gable-roof, central entrance vestibule. Architecturally and historically, this structure contributes to the district but it is currently listed as non-contributing because it is less than fifty years old.

(See Continuation Sheet #40B)

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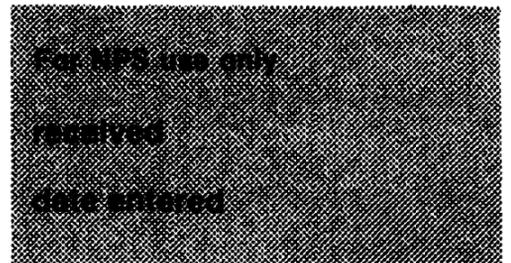
MAIN STREET (cont.)

- 77-79 Stillwater Company Double House (1942): A 2-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboard neo-Colonial double house with an asymmetrical facade, a front entrance sheltered by an end-gable-roof porch at one end of the front, an entrance under a shed-roof porch on the south end, and window shutters. It is identical to houses at 23-25 and 31-33 Chapel Street. Architecturally and historically, this structure contributes to the district but it is currently listed as non-contributing because it is less than fifty years old.
- 84 St. Patrick Roman Catholic Church (1938): An elaborate brick building with wood and stone trim, executed in a revival style based loosely on the ecclesiastical architecture of the English Baroque period. It is basilican in plan, with an end-gable-roof nave rising above flat-roof side aisles with parapets above their classical cornices. The nave projects forward and has small subsidiary gables on each side, giving it the appearance of a broad foretower. The facade of the foretower is articulated into three bays by engaged Corinthian columns supporting an entablature and a pediment containing an oculus surrounded by garland-and-swag ornamentation. Each bay includes an entrance--the central one topped by a semicircular pediment--with a window set above it. A steeple rises from the foretower, comprising a square, arcaded belfry trimmed with urns, engaged columns, and pediments; a square second stage with blind circles; and an octagonal spire capping the assemblage. The facades of the aisles, on each side of the foretower, have tall niches containing statues, and the side walls have tall arched windows with springers and keystones of stone. The engaged columns, pediments, parapets, and steeple are painted white to contrast with the brick. At the rear of the south side there is a flat-roof sacristy addition. Established in 1854, St. Patrick's was the first church founded in Harrisville and is the mother parish of the Catholic Church in northwest Rhode Island, its territory at one time extending from the Blackstone River to Putnam, Connecticut. The original church edifice, erected in 1856-57 under the supervision of the first pastor, Rev. Bernard Tully, and his successor, Rev. William F. Duffy, stood across Main Street on the site of the current parish parking lot. The present church had just been completed and dedicated when the hurricane of September 1938 destroyed the old building. Architecturally and historically, this structure contributes to the district but it is currently listed as non-contributing because it is less than fifty years old.

(See Continuation Sheet #40C)

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STEWART COURT

- 1 Stillwater Company Prefabricated Mill House (1935; Jackson, Robertson and Adams of Providence, architects): A 1-story, hip-roof, rectangular-block dwelling of stucco-covered steel-plate construction, with a flat-roof, square-post central entrance portico. Architecturally and historically, this structure contributes to the district but it is currently listed as non-contributing because it is less than fifty years old.
- 2 Stillwater Company Prefabricated Mill House (1935; Jackson, Robertson and Adams of Providence, architects): A 1-story, hip-roof, rectangular-block dwelling of stucco-covered steel-plate construction, with a flat-roof, square-post central entrance portico. Architecturally and historically, this structure contributes to the district but it is currently listed as non-contributing because it is less than fifty years old.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1853, 1895, 1911, 1933 **Builder/Architect** Various; Jackson, Robertson & Adams
Town Buildings

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Harrisville Historic District is significant as a physical record of the area's development as an industrial village. Such villages are an important part of the economic and social history of Rhode Island and constitute a major portion of the state's environment. Harrisville is unique among Rhode Island mill villages, for it represents both general trends common to other such villages and developmental forces peculiar to Harrisville alone. The buildings and sites within the district serve to document the establishment and growth of the Harrisville and Graniteville Mills and of institutions created to serve the residents attracted by these mills. The mills, worker's housing, churches, school, library, public buildings, and hotel are an important artifact of social history, an illustration of a mode of life pursued by many Rhode Island residents in past generations. Among the many nineteenth-century buildings that constitute the bulk of the village fabric, there is a significant group of early twentieth-century public buildings and housing. The Town Buildings and New Village, erected under the auspices of one-time Harrisville Mill owner Austin T. Levy, stand as a memorial to his paternalistic attitude toward the community and his unusual, almost utopian, vision for shaping social and urban development as well as that of the company.

Harrisville lies in the area known in early colonial days as the Providence North Woods. The rugged terrain was not well suited to agriculture and settlement and growth occurred slowly. Steere Farm Road, Main and School Streets, and Round Top Road were part of a highway from Chepachet, a village in Gloucester, Rhode Island, to Douglas, Massachusetts, but this was not a regional transportation corridor of major importance like Post Road or Mendon Road. Harrisville began as a rural crossroads with local routes leading off the Chepachet-Douglas highway to the nearby villages of Pascoag and Mapleville. By 1810 there was a saw and grist-mill at Harrisville, on the west bank of the Clear River north of East Avenue, and seven or eight dwellings. At the time the tiny settlement was known as Rhodesville, named after William Rhodes, the area's chief landowner. The Rhodes House and a few others are gone but three houses survive from this era: The Judge Clark House (late 18th/early 19th century) off School Street, the Mowry-Keach House (oldest part late 18th century/early 19th century) at 46-48-50 Main Street, and the Simeon Steere House (oldest part 1806) at 24 Steere Street.

In the early decades of the nineteenth century, following Samuel Slater's successful attempt at waterpowered cotton spinning at Pawtucket in 1790, entrepreneurs began to investigate the industrial development potential of waterpower sites along the rivers and streams of rural

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Rhode Island. The advent of industrialization at Harrisville came about 1825, with the construction of a spindle and flyer factory on the west side of Clear River, south of East Avenue. By 1832 a cotton mill had been erected adjacent to the earlier factory. Both were owned by Andrew Harris. Upstream, Syra and Stephen Sherman established a mill in 1849 at a privilege about one-half mile northwest of Harris's. Separate settlements grew up around these factories. The former, previously Rhodesville, was renamed Harrisville for Andrew Harris; the latter came to be known as Graniteville.

The early history of these mills illustrates general trends in the nascent textile industry in the first half of the nineteenth century. Their establishment in such close proximity is an indication of an eagerness to exploit available resources which was characteristic of the period. Both mills were leased to individuals or partnerships, a common practice of the era. Sometimes owners of riverfront land built mills to capitalize on the potential of their property but chose not to become directly involved in manufacturing. They leased their factories to others willing to risk a venture in the field and reaped their share of the profits from lease income. The rapid turn-over of lessees of the Harris Mill in the 1840s reflects the intense competition and instability of the early boom years and the problems caused by the Panic of 1837.

In 1852, the Sherman Mill burned and was rebuilt. The following year Jason Emerson, who with his brother Stephen had purchased the Harris Mills, built a new stone mill at the lower privilege. In 1856 Emerson sold the Harrisville Mill to William Tinkham and his brother-in-law Job S. Steere. Tinkham and Steere had started as manufacturers of woolen goods at a mill they leased at Mapleville in 1853. After their move to Harrisville they built a new dam and an addition to Emerson's factory in 1857 and began to produce satinets, switching to fancy cassimeres in 1861.

Tinkham & Steere's acquisition of the Harrisville Mill was an event of great import for the village, initiating a period of unprecedented growth and prosperity. This resulted largely from the efforts of William Tinkham. Born in 1823 in Harmony village, Gloucester, Rhode Island, Tinkham moved to various Rhode Island villages, working first as a blacksmith, then as a store clerk, a store proprietor, and a factory clerk before embarking on a career in woolen manufacturing. To obtain a thorough knowledge of his new business, he worked in the mill for a time, moving through all departments until he mastered all phases of production. With this background he became an effective executive. The firm weathered the Panic of 1857, with Tinkham personally exhibiting samples and taking orders from customers, and like other Rhode Island woolen-manufacturing concerns went on to capitalize on the rise in demand for woolen goods during the Civil War. By the end of the war Tinkham & Steere had eliminated all debts and amassed a surplus. The firm underwent changes in ensuing years. It became Tinkham & Farwell in 1873 when Steere sold his interest and Frederick S. Farwell became a partner; Tinkham, Farwell & Company when Tinkham's son Ernest W. became a partner in 1878; and finally William

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Tinkham & Company when Farwell left the firm in 1884. Throughout, under the industrious and capable leadership of William Tinkham, the Harrisville Mill flourished. In 1881 an important switch was made to the production of worsted goods.

The situation at the Sherman Mill during this period was less stable. After the rebuilding of the factory following the 1852 fire, the original lessees, J. T. Seagraves & Company, gave way to James S. Phetteplace and George A. Seagraves, who operated the mill using the name of their predecessors. In 1871 G. N. & J. A. Smith took over the mill but this firm failed four years later. The Graniteville Manufacturing Company, with G. N. Smith as agent, was then formed to run the mill about 1876 but operations were terminated when a fire destroyed the mill in 1879. In 1882 William A. Inman purchased the property from the Sherman heirs and built a twin-towered stone mill for the production of worsteds.

As the mills prospered, the villages grew. The availability of jobs attracted new residents, many of whom were foreign immigrants or children of immigrants. Most of the newcomers were of Irish birth or descent, but a substantial minority were of French-Canadian extraction.

The distinction between Harrisville and Graniteville ceased to be meaningful as the area between was developed and both hamlets were subsumed into a single built-up area dominated by the Harrisville Mill. Most of the village buildings date from the period of Tinkham's management of Harrisville Mill, from the 1850s to shortly after 1910.

New streets were laid out in the village. East Avenue was extended east of Steere Street in 1840. A new, more direct road to Pascoag was laid out in 1855, the present Chapel Street. Cross streets were then established between Chapel and School Streets: Foster Street in 1872, Maple Street in 1875, and River Street in 1889. In 1855 a charter was granted for the Woonasquacket Railroad, running from Providence to Pascoag through Harrisville, but construction was not undertaken at that time. A new company, with William Tinkham as president, was organized in 1871. Under Tinkham's aggressive management, a railroad, known as the Providence & Springfield, was built and opened in 1873. The line eventually extended from Providence through Harrisville to Thompson, Connecticut, but operations ceased in the 1930s and the tracks have since been taken up.

Housing was built for the expanding population. The Tinkham Company owned some housing on upper Main Street and on a no-longer-extant lane along the west bank of the mill pond, called River or French Street. Some of these dwellings had been erected by the previous owners, Harris and his heirs. Tinkham also built double houses along East Avenue in the late nineteenth century and a row of single-family residences on Park Avenue in 1902. Unlike some Rhode Island mill villages, the company did not provide all housing. Many houses were privately owned, a number by

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individuals who built them as investment property and rented them to mill employees. Schools were built (1849, 1870 & 1902, now demolished) and churches were established. St. Patrick Roman Catholic Church was the first in the village, founded in 1856 to serve the numerous Irish operatives that worked at Harrisville and in nearby villages as well. An Episcopal church, established in 1857, never flourished and is now defunct. Berean Baptist Church was gathered in 1874 and the Universalist Church was organized in 1886.

The construction of the Memorial Block at Main Street and East Avenue in 1902 was the culmination of civic development at this time. Its erection was financed by a bequest left to the town for creating a public library. The town attempted to justify this disbursement by setting aside space for a library in the Block, but many felt the expenditure was inappropriate, for most of the building was given over to commercial and office use, including a large hall, a district courtroom, and a town clerk's office. Despite the controversy, the Memorial Block did serve as a civic center and, together with the Universalist Church next door, it provided a visual focus for the village.

The 1853 Harrisville Mill building, long the hub of the village, burned in 1895. Most of the present mill complex postdates this fire but part of the mill office probably dates from the 1850s, and the present Building D may date from the 1880s or 1890s. The old mill was replaced, and additions were subsequently built, including Mill #3 in 1905.

The Panics of 1893 and 1907 ultimately brought about changes in the American woolen industry. These recessions spawned consolidations that led to the formation of two large woolen-industry combinations, the American Woolen Company and the U.S. Worsted Company. William A. Inman sold the Graniteville Mill to the American Woolen Company in 1899. The Harrisville Mill became part of the U.S. Worsted Company, with Ernest W. Tinkham remaining as agent (William Tinkham was in his late 80s at the time and died in 1914 at age 91). In 1910 the Wolff Worsted Mill company was incorporated with Zadock Wolff as president and Ernest W. Tinkham as treasurer and manager. The new firm occupied the building known as Mill #4 in the Harrisville Mill complex. Built in 1911 by Boston engineer Adolph Sück, Mill #4 was one of the pioneer reinforced concrete mills in Rhode Island and the largest in New England at the time. Its design is unusual for the extensive use of glass and the unique architectural articulation of its central tower.

Harrisville entered an important new phase with the leasing of the Tinkham mills to Stillwater Worsted Company in 1912. Stillwater had been started in 1909 in a rented mill at Greenville, Rhode Island by New York

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native Austin T. Levy. Levy's business acumen rivalled that of William Tinkham and under his management the Harrisville Mill prospered and the Stillwater Company expanded. In 1925 the Bethel Mill at Ashaway, Rhode Island and the Greenville Mill were acquired, and a new plant was built at East Woodstock, Connecticut. A year later the mills at Mapleville were purchased, and in 1928 three more mills were built in Virginia. Levy and his wife, June Rockwell Levy, made Harrisville their home and became involved in the daily operation of the mill and in community life.

In his operation of the Harrisville Mill and dealings with the village and the town of Burrillville, Levy's undertakings were informed by a paternalism infused with a utopian vision unusual if not unique in its scope and in the extent to which Levy realized it. Levy had great faith in the principles of American democracy and capitalism, and strove to create an efficient, harmonious, well integrated community where all the resident employees devoted their efforts to making the company prosper, and the company in turn was committed to provide not only a livelihood for the employees but educational, recreational, social, and cultural opportunities as well. Levy initiated profit-sharing and stock-ownership programs for employees, in the belief that giving operatives an interest in the business would increase productivity and profits. As industrialists had in the past, he provided facilities for the workers and the community. A group of twenty-two single-family dwellings on Steere Street, North Hill Road, Burrill Road, and Park Avenue--known as the New Village--were built in 1918. Rents were set on the basis of the employees' ability to pay, not on what was needed to defray the expense of building and maintaining the houses. In 1919-1920 the Stillwater House and Central Hotel were acquired by the Stillwater Company and refurbished for use as a community center and an inn, respectively. About 1920 a four-unit tenement was erected at 13-15-17-19 East Avenue which was cited in Architectural Record in 1924 as a model example of low-rental housing.

In 1933, at the height of the Depression, Levy inaugurated the Town Buildings project. A lot at the intersection of Main and Chapel Streets was cleared for the Town Building and District Courthouse. The Memorial Block and French Street tenements were demolished and the "voting booth" was moved to permit construction of a public library and the Assembly, a civic auditorium. Levy funded the construction of all four buildings and then donated them to the town with an endowment for their maintenance. The Assembly became a social and cultural center for the entire town of Burrillville. Interested in the arts and by avocation an accomplished violinist, Levy brought professionals in drama and music to Harrisville to instruct and direct the townspeople. Under Levy's auspices a theatre group and a chamber orchestra were formed, and their performances at the Assembly became a cherished feature of community life.

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Levy commissioned more housing for the village in 1935. This time he experimented with prefabricated, fire proof construction and put up the stuccoed steel-panel dwellings on East Avenue and Stewart Court. These houses and identical ones in the nearby village of Glendale drew the attention of the architectural profession and were published in Architectural Record in 1940. In 1935 Levy persuaded the town council to approve the erection of a new high school at Harrisville; he then donated a site and financed construction of the new building, which was opened in 1937. In 1942 a group of neo-Colonial dwellings were erected on Chapel Street to replace a row of run-down houses, and an identical dwelling was put up on Main Street. The final increment in the village-improvement campaign was a post office, built by Levy and given to the federal government in 1950, the first building donated to the United States for government purposes.

With the exception of the prefabricated housing, these various building projects were related to a single comprehensive architectural concept. Levy considered the New England village the fitting model for the ideal community, best exemplifying the principles of democracy, hard work, and concern for the common good without infringing on the rights and responsibilities of the individual. Levy thus embarked on a program to reshape Harrisville, a settlement of nineteenth-century vernacular and Victorian buildings, into an idealized "Colonial" New England village, a realization of his belief in the values that such villages symbolized. In accordance with this scheme, the Stillwater House, the Central Hotel, and the nearby Mowry-Keach House were restored, and the New Village houses and East Avenue tenement were executed in a neo-Georgian style. The Town Buildings, designed by Jackson, Robertson and Adams, Providence's fore-eclectic-revivalist firm of the period, were also neo-Georgian, but modeled after mid-Atlantic buildings rather than indigenous New England examples. This was perhaps influenced by the reconstruction of Colonial Williamsburg, Virginia, commenced in the late 1920s and in progress at the time of the Burrillville Town Buildings project. The landscaping of the area from the mill pond to Main Street, containing the library and Assembly, turned this area into a sort of town green, and the carefully planned siting and massing of the Town Building gave the village a real civic focus. In 1933 Levy funded an extensive refurbishment of the Universalist Church which transformed it from a Modern Gothic/Queen Anne structure into a quintessential white-painted New England meeting house with Classical detailing. The theme was carried through in the neo-Colonial design of the High School, the Chapel and Main Street houses, and the Post Office.

Austin T. Levy died in 1951 but his beneficence to Harrisville continued, through grants from a charitable foundation he established in his wife's name before his death. June R. Levy died in 1972. The Stillwater Company closed the Harrisville Mill in 1973 and consolidated operations

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at its Virginia plants. The Harrisville Mill complex, now partly abandoned and partly rented to several small manufacturing and business concerns, still comprises an important part of the village fabric. The Graniteville Mill, acquired by Stillwater for warehouse use in the 1930s and abandoned since 1945, fell into disrepair and was partially demolished in 1983. Despite the changes and losses of the past decade, the village of Harrisville remains largely intact today. Its nineteenth- and early twentieth-century building fabric stands as a testament to 120 years of industrial prosperity and community growth and as a monument to the two men, William Tinkham and Austin T. Levy, who played instrumental roles in the village's development.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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(See continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 149 acres ±

Quadrangle name Chepachet, R.I.

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	9	2	7	8	8	2	0	4	6	4	9	5	6	0
Zone	Easting		Northing											

B

1	9	2	7	9	0	8	0	4	6	4	9	1	1	0
Zone	Easting		Northing											

C

1	9	2	7	8	4	6	0	4	6	4	8	6	8	0
Zone	Easting		Northing											

D

1	9	2	7	7	4	4	0	4	6	4	9	4	2	0
Zone	Easting		Northing											

E

1	9	2	7	7	4	9	0	4	6	4	9	7	0	0
Zone	Easting		Northing											

F

1	9	2	7	8	0	6	0	4	6	4	9	8	2	0
Zone	Easting		Northing											

G

Zone	Easting		Northing											

H

Zone	Easting		Northing											

Verbal boundary description and justification

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List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Robert O. Jones, Jr., Senior Historic Preservation Planner

organization R.I. Historical Preservation Comm. date

street & number 150 Benefit Street

telephone (401) 277-2678

city or town Providence

state Rhode Island

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

Frederick C. Williamson

30 Sept 83

title

date

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Kevin M. Boyce
Keeper of the National Register

date

3/21/84

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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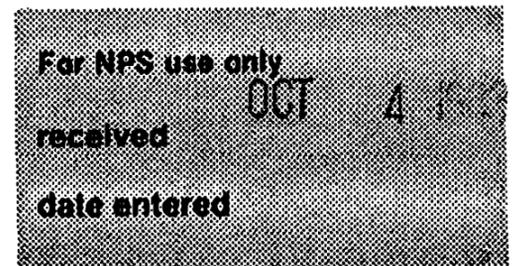
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Beginning at a point on the easterly curb of Main Street, opposite the northern lot line of lot 5 in block 24; thence northerly along the easterly curb of Main Street and Sherman Road, across Clear River, to a point just beyond the northeasterly bank of Clear River; Thence in a southeasterly direction, more or less, in a straight line, encompassing the northern extremity of Harrisville Mill Pond, to a point of intersection on the boundary line of lot 1, block 25; thence southerly following the lot line of lot 1 to its point of intersection with the northerly lot line of lot 5; thence westerly along the northerly line of lot 5 to a point ten feet east of the easterly shore of Harrisville Mill Pond; thence southerly, across a portion of lot 5, along an imaginary line ten feet east of the easterly shore of Harrisville Mill Pond, to encompass the pond, to a point on the line between lot 5 and lot 3; thence southeasterly along the northeasterly lot line of lot 3 to its intersection with lots 3A and 5C; thence north-easterly and southeasterly following the boundary between lots 5C and 5, to a point on the northwesterly curb of Steere Street; thence across Steere Street to the point of intersection of the northeasterly curb of Herendon Road and the southeasterly curb of Steere Street; thence northeasterly along the southeasterly curb of Steere Street to the southwesterly curb of Wood Road; thence southeasterly along the southwesterly curb of Wood Road to the northwesterly curb of North Hill Road; thence southwesterly along the northwesterly curb of North Hill Road to a point opposite the northeasterly lot line of lot 7, block 29; thence across North Hill Road and southeasterly, southwesterly, and northwesterly, following the boundary of lot 7, to the southeasterly lot line of lot 9A; thence southwesterly along the south-easterly lot line of lot 9A to the end of the right-of-way of Edgewood Road, a paper street; thence southeasterly along the end of Edgewood Road and the northeasterly line of the Steere Cemetery lot to the easterly corner of the cemetery lot; thence southwesterly along the southeasterly line of the Steere Cemetery lot to the easterly line of lot 22A; thence southerly along the easterly line of lot 22A to its intersection with the northerly line of lot 25; thence easterly, northeasterly, and southerly, following the boundary of lot 25, to its intersection with lots 26 and 26B; thence easterly along the northerly lot line of lots 26B and 26A, to a corner; thence southerly along the easterly lot line of lot 26A, to its intersection with the northerly line of lot 27; thence easterly and south-erly, following the northerly and easterly lot lines of lot 27, and con-tinuing in a straight line across East Avenue to a point on the southerly curb of East Avenue; thence easterly along the southerly curb of East Avenue to a point opposite the easterly lot line of lot 74, block 32; thence southerly and westerly along the easterly and southerly lot lines of lot 74, to Clear River; thence westerly and northwesterly along an imaginary line in the center of Clear River, more or less, to its intersection with the boundary lines of lots 2, 92C, and 111, in said river; thence southwesterly along the boundary line between lots 111 and 92B and lot 2 to its point of intersection with lot ; thence westerly along the boundary line between lots 92B and to a point on the northeasterly curb of Main Street; thence northwesterly along the northeasterly curb of Main Street to a point

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opposite the southeasterly lot line of lot 18A, block 23; thence southwesterly along the southeasterly lot lines of lots 18A and 18; thence northwesterly along the southwesterly lot lines of lots 18 and 19A; thence northeasterly along the northwesterly lot line of lot 19A to its intersection with the westerly lot line of lot 21E; thence northerly along the westerly lot lines of lots 21E and 20, continuing straight across Mowry Street to a point on the northerly curb of Mowry Street; thence westerly along the northerly curb of Mowry Street to the westerly lot line of lot 8, block 20; thence northerly along the westerly lot line of lot 8 to its intersection with the boundary of lot 6C; thence westerly, northerly, northwesterly, northerly, and southeasterly, following the boundary of lot 6C to its intersection with the westerly lot line of lot 6D; thence northerly along the westerly lot line of lot 6D, continuing across portions of lots 6F and 6 and continuing along the westerly lot line of lot 9 to the southwesterly lot line of lot 11; thence northwesterly along the southwesterly (rear) lot lines of lots 11, 6G, 12, and 12A, continuing across a portion of lot 6 to follow the rear lot lines of lots 13, 6H, 14, 15, 16, and 6K, continuing across a portion of lot 19 to the southerly corner of lot 20; thence northwesterly along the southwesterly lot line of lot 20 to lot 21; thence southwesterly, northwesterly, and northeasterly, following the boundaries around lots 21 and 21A, to the rear lot line of lot 22; thence generally in a northerly and northwesterly direction in a zig-zag line along the rear ends of lots 22, 23, 25, and 26, continuing across Kennedy Lane to the northwesterly curb of Kennedy Lane, at the southeasterly line of lot 35; thence southwesterly along the southeasterly lot line of lot 35; thence northwesterly along the southwesterly (rear) lot lines of lots 35 and 36; thence northeasterly along the northwesterly line of lot 36 to the rear lot line of lot 37; thence northwesterly, northeasterly, and northwesterly around the rear of lot 37, continuing across Foster Street; thence northwesterly, southwesterly, and northwesterly around the rear of lot 41, block 24, to the boundary of lot 42; thence southwesterly along the southeasterly line of lot 42; thence northwesterly along the rear lot lines of lots 42, 43, 44, 45, and 46 to the boundary of lot 47A; thence southwesterly, northwesterly, and northeasterly following the boundary of lot 47A, continuing across Chapel Street to the intersection of the northeasterly curb of Chapel Street and the northwesterly curb of Maple Street; thence northwesterly following the northeasterly curb of Chapel Street to River Street; thence northeasterly along the southeasterly curb of River Street, to School Street; thence southeasterly along the southwesterly curb of School Street, continuing across Maple Street, to the northwesterly curb of Foster Street; thence southwesterly along the northwesterly curb of Foster Street to a point opposite the northwesterly lot line of lot 16, block 24; thence southeasterly across Foster Street, continuing along the northeasterly lot line of lot 16, to the northwesterly edge of Conley Lane, a private dirt lane; thence southwesterly along the northwesterly edge of Conley Lane to a point

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opposite the northeasterly line of lot 13; thence southeasterly along the northeasterly line of lot 13 to its intersection with lot 9; thence northerly, easterly, southerly, easterly, southerly, and westerly following the boundary of lot 9 to the easterly line of lot 13; thence southerly along the easterly line of lot 13; thence easterly and southerly following the boundary of lot 59 to lot 60; thence southeasterly along the northeasterly (rear) lot line of lot 60, continuing across a portion of lot 7 and along the rear lot lines of lots 61, 62, and 60A; thence northerly and easterly following the boundary of lot 63 and the northerly lot line of lot 63B to lot 3; thence northerly along the westerly (rear) lot lines of lots 3, 4, and 5; thence easterly along the northerly line of lot 5 and continuing across Main Street to the point of beginning.

Also, beginning at the point of intersection of the easterly curb of Steere Farm Road and the southwesterly curb of Central Street; thence southeasterly along the southwesterly curb of Central Street to the easterly lot line of lot 61, block 33; thence southerly and westerly, following the easterly and southerly lot lines of lot 61, to the easterly curb of Steere Farm Road; thence northerly along the easterly curb of Steere Farm Road to a point opposite the southerly lot line of lot 14, block 23; thence westerly across Steere Farm Road, continuing along the southerly lot line of lot 14 to the southwest corner of said lot; thence northerly and easterly following the westerly and northerly lot lines of lot 14, continuing easterly across Steere Farm Road to the easterly curb of said road; thence northerly along the easterly curb of Steere Farm Road to the point of beginning.

The boundary of the Harrisville Historic District has been drawn to encompass a core of reasonably well preserved buildings, structures, objects, and sites related to the area's development as a rural crossroads and mill village from the late eighteenth century through the early twentieth century. Noncontributing and intrusive buildings and modern development have been excluded as much as possible, including a late twentieth-century public-housing development in the block bounded by School, Main, and Chapel Streets and Conley Lane; a late twentieth-century fire station at the corner of School and Main Streets; a late twentieth-century residential subdivision off Wood and North Hill Roads; and modern buildings at 148 Chapel Street, 42 East Avenue, and 4A-4B Main Street. The buildings included within the district are generally fair to excellent examples of nineteenth- or twentieth-century architectural styles or vernacular construction, and though some have been altered, the streetscapes along Main Street, Chapel Street, East Avenue, Steere Street, and the side streets off East Avenue and Steere Street convey a strong and distinctive sense of place. In addition many of the buildings have direct associations with the mills or mill owners (for example, company-owned housing or public facilities built and donated by mill proprietors). In contrast, the buildings on Mowry Street, Kennedy Lane, Railroad Avenue, and the southerly portion of Foster Street are less

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distinguished architecturally and many of them have been unsympathetically altered. The streetscapes here are similar to those found in other Rhode Island industrial villages and cities and convey little, if any, impression of Harrisville as a distinctive place. Consequently, buildings on these side streets have been excluded from the district.

The Graniteville area, at the western edge of Harrisville, has not been included in the district because the demolition of the Graniteville Mill and the extensive alterations to nearby dwellings have seriously impaired the integrity of the area. The granite walls lining part of the river and the mill race here appear to have been built in conjunction with the Chapel Street bridge over the river, erected in 1947-48, and thus have no historical association with the development of the mill.

The entire Harrisville Mill Pond has been included for its historical significance as a former power source for the Harrisville mills and for its status as an important scenic landscape feature that serves as the focal point of the village's parkland.

For convenience the district boundary has been drawn to follow current lot lines, curb lines, and/or natural features as much as possible, producing a highly irregular boundary configuration. The method of delineating the boundary makes it impossible to include all contributing structures within a single continuous district boundary. The requirement to exclude street areas from districts where only one side of the street is in the district results in the artificial and arbitrary separation of a small cluster of buildings at the south end of Main Street from the remainder of the district (i.e., the dwellings at 3 and 9 Central Street and 5-7-9 and 8 Steere Farm Road, plus the adjoining noncontributing house at 6 Steere Farm Road). A physical linkage can be achieved only by disregarding procedural guidelines for drawing district boundaries and incorporating part of the Main, Central, and Steere Farm roadways in the district. The contributing structures in this group are an integral part of Harrisville both historically and visually and this small area is therefore included as a discontinuous part of the district. At the north end of the district, along Sherman Road, the boundary shown on the district map follows the curb line of Sherman Road. The heavy line drawn on the map is the state highway line defining the limits of the Sherman Road right-of-way, and does not correspond to the actual curb line.