

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Property

\_\_\_\_\_  
County and State

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

### SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 14000435


Date Listed: 7-28-2014

Property Name: Cargill Falls Mill [preferred]

County: Windham

State: CT

-----  
This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the Keeper

7-28-2014  
Date of Action

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Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 1: Historic Name

The Historic Name is hereby changed to "Cargill Falls Mill." The property was owned and operated by various companies and individuals over time and no single name best reflects the mill complex's history.

Section 6: Function or Use

The Historic Function is hereby changed to: INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility

Section 8: Period of Significance

The Period of Significance is hereby changed to 1824-1964. The earlier date reflects the oldest identified extant resource; the end of the POS ends at the 50 year cutoff. Although the mill continued in use until 1984, no evidence that the continued use was of exceptional importance was provided.

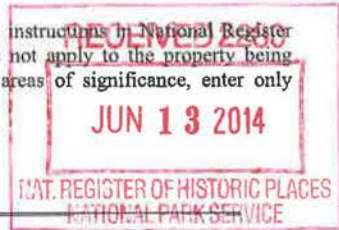
Section 10: The Lat/Long is changed to Lat 41.913792/Long -71.912746 as noted on the accompanying site map.

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# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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



### 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Wilkinson Mill  
Other names/site number: Cargill Falls Mill  
Name of related multiple property listing: N/A  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

### 2. Location

Street & number: 52-58 Pomfret Street  
City or town: Putnam State: CT County: Windham  
Not For Publication:  Vicinity:

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

national  statewide  local  
Applicable National Register Criteria:  
 A  B  C  D

Stacy Vaiso / DSHPO 5/14/14  
Signature of certifying official/Title: Date  
State Historic Preservation Office  
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  
Signature of commenting official: Date  
Title : State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

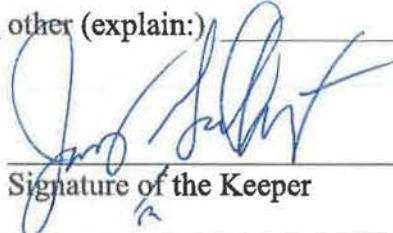
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**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

  
Signature of the Keeper

7.28.2014  
Date of Action

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

**Category of Property**

(Check only one box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>20</u>	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
<u>1</u>	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>21</u>	_____	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Industry \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Office/vacant/storage  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Early Republic: Federal

Mid-19<sup>th</sup> Century: Greek Revival

Late Victorian: Second Empire

Late Victorian: Romanesque

Other: Twentieth Century Industrial

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Brick and Stone

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

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### Summary Paragraph

Presently known as Cargill Falls Mill, the complex of mill buildings at the falls on the Quinebaug River in Putnam is a connected mass of structures representing 178 years of growth, transition and expansion of textile production in northeastern Connecticut. While the original four-story wood framed cotton mill building constructed in 1806 by Smith Wilkinson is no longer extant, the rubble stone foundations survive and serve as the basis for later, more fire proof, mill construction. The complex was expanded over the next century as the mills evolved to produce woolen goods which required additional picking, washing and dyeing facilities. Now composed of 20 interconnected buildings, the complex consists of a variety of construction types and building styles consistent with purpose and historic architectural style. A majority of the early buildings maintain their historic integrity.

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### Narrative Description

Follows on Continuation Sheet

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## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

### Criteria Considerations

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

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

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**Areas of Significance**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Industry \_\_\_\_\_  
Architecture \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**  
1806-1984

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**  
1806, 1824, 1849, 1869

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**  
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

NA \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**  
NA \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**  
NA \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

### Summary Paragraph

Located on the Quinebaug River in Putnam, Cargill Falls Mill, as it is known today, is an expansive mill property that reflects the early development, growth and nearly continuous operation of the textile industry in northeastern Connecticut. Fueled by an abundant supply of water power, the site supported a variety of early milling operations and later became the location of Windham County's first cotton mill<sup>1</sup>. Expanded and modified in the mid-nineteenth century to accommodate the production of woolen goods, the twenty building complex, with structures dating from 1806, represents more than 178 years of mill architecture. The mill's prime location, successful entrepreneurship, and access to immigrant populations and rail lines, promoted the development of what was to become the downtown core of Putnam, Connecticut. The Cargill Falls Mill property meets the National Register of Historic Places Criterion A as a property "associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history." It is also significant under Criterion C as a significant reflection of the various industrial buildings constructed here to suit a multitude of operations over more than two centuries.

**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

Given the thirty-two foot drop in the falls at this location, the site had been utilized for a variety of milling operations including grist mills, a fulling mill, a bolting mill and supporting structures such as a blacksmith shop, distillery and several dwellings as early as 1787.<sup>2</sup> Known as Cargill's Mills in honor of Captain Benjamin Cargill, the first mill owner, the potential of the site was recognized by Rhode Island investors interested in expanding on the success of Samuel Slater's first cotton mill in Pawtucket, Rhode Island. Coincident with the Nonimportation Act of 1806 which banned the importation of certain English textile products among other goods, Slater's father-in-law Oziel Wilkinson, William Rhodes and other family investors formed the Pomfret Manufacturing Company and shortly thereafter purchased the Cargill's Mill site from James Rhodes. By 1807 the company had erected a four-story, 100-foot x 32-foot wooden cotton mill structure, in the style of Slater's Pawtucket mill, which employed nine children and several men.<sup>3</sup> Initially, the mill produced cotton thread and the weaving was contracted out to cottage industries.

1 Bayles, page 764

2 Perspectives of Putnam, page 31.

3 Perspectives of Putnam, page 34



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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Bayles, Richard M. *History of Windham County, Connecticut*. New York. W.W. Preston & Co., 1889

Bagnall, William R. *The Textile Industries of the United States*. 1893. Reprint New York. Augustus M. Kelly Publishers. 1971.

Hinchman, John Brayton. "The Efficacy of a Control Period Approach in Historic Preservation." University of Pennsylvania. Master of Science Thesis. 2001.

Larned, Ellen D. *History of Windham County Connecticut 1760-1880*. Pomfret, CT. Swordsmith Productions. 2000.

Putnam Patriot, Vol. LXIL, August 30 through September 27, 1934.

Salamond, John A. *The General Textile Strike of 1934: From Maine to Alabama*. Columbia Missouri. University of Missouri Press. 2002.

Sloat, Caroline. "Factory Girls in a Rhode Island System Mill: the Pomfret Manufacturing Company 1806-35". Old Sturbridge Village Research Paper. 1978.

Weaver, Margaret M. *Perspectives of Putnam 1693-200*. South Windsor, CT. EPS Printing II, LLC. 2006

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### Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

### Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency

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- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): \_\_\_\_\_

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**10. Geographical Data**

Acreeage of Property 7.5 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_  
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- |                           |                         |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 41°54'53.45" | Longitude: 71°54'42.92" |
| 2. Latitude:              | Longitude:              |
| 3. Latitude:              | Longitude:              |
| 4. Latitude:              | Longitude:              |

**Or**

**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

- |          |           |           |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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

A certain parcel of land located in the Town of Putnam, County of Windham, State of Connecticut, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a Connecticut Highway Department bound (CHD) on the Southerly side of Pomfret Street (Route 44) marking the Northeasterly corner of land now or formerly of The Elta Realty Company (124 Pomfret Street) at land now or formerly of Historic Cargill Falls Mill LLC (58 Pomfret Street);

Thence North 42 degrees 46 minutes 04 seconds West 19.45 feet to a CHD;

Thence North 47 degrees 19 minutes 49 seconds East 40.13 feet to a point at land now or formerly of Greg A. Renshaw (118 & 120 Pomfret Street), the last two courses following said Southerly side of Pomfret Street;

Thence South 42 degrees 46 minutes 55 seconds East 157.19 feet to a stone monument;

Thence North 47 degrees 21 minutes 52 seconds East 56.46 feet to a stone monument at land now or formerly of Michael P. Pacheco (114 Pomfret Street), the last two courses following said land of Renshaw;

Thence partly along said land of Pacheco and partly along land now or formerly of Georgios V. Sezenias and Angeliki G. Sezenias (110 Pomfret Street) North 38 degrees 58 minutes 52 seconds East 96.30 feet to a point;

Thence along said land of Sezenias North 14 degrees 34 minutes 54 seconds East 29.53 feet to a stone monument at land now or formerly of Steven B. Sudol (104 Pomfret Street);

Thence along said land of Sudol North 02 degrees 51 minutes 57 seconds East 84.29 feet to a stone monument at land now or formerly of Phaythoun T. Southavong (100 Pomfret Street);

Thence North 30 degrees 25 minutes 58 seconds East 73.02 feet to a point;

Thence North 43 degrees 01 minutes 32 seconds West 47.00 feet to an iron pipe at said Southerly side of Pomfret Street, the last two courses following said land of Southavong;

Thence North 47 degrees 19 minutes 49 seconds East 23.60 feet to a CHD;

Thence North 51 degrees 30 minutes 11 seconds East 244.24 feet to a CHD;

Thence North 52 degrees 06 minutes 24 seconds East 180.91 feet to a CHD;

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Thence Northeasterly following a curve to the right having a radius of 390.28 feet for a distance of 32.83 feet to a CHD;

Thence North 76 degrees 36 minutes 27 seconds East 221.85 feet to a CHD;

Thence North 84 degrees 30 minutes 02 seconds East 63 feet more or less to a point in the center of the Quinebaug River at the southerly sreet line of said Pomfret Street, the last six course following said Southerly side of Pomfret Street;

Thence Southwesterly, Southerly and Southeasterly along the center of said Quinebaug River 1,600 feet more or less to a point at land of The Elta Realty Company, the last course following land of the Town of Pomfret;

Thence Northwesterly 80 feet more or less to an Iron Pin on the easterly bank of said Quinebaug River;

Thence North 42 degrees 43 minutes 36 seconds West 599.31 feet to said CHD marking the point and place of beginning, the last two courses following along land of The Elta Realty Company.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary represents the property line.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Evelyn Cole Smith, Architect

organization: CME Architecture, Inc.

street & number: 32 Crabtree Lane

city or town: Woodstock state: CT zip code: 06281

e-mail: esmith@cmeengineering.com

telephone: 860-928-7848

date: May 5, 2014

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**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

### Photographs

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

### Photo Log

Name of Property: Cargill Falls Mill

City or Vicinity: Putnam

County: Windham

State: CT

Photographer: Evelyn Cole Smith

Date Photographed: various dates between September 2012 and April 2014

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

- |   |            |
|---|------------|
| CT_Windham County_Cargill Falls Mill_0001   | April 2014 |
| Looking east at the side elevation of the 1824 granite mill, Building #3.   |            |
| CT_Windham County_Cargill Falls Mill_0002   | April 2014 |
| Looking south at front façade of Building #4, the rubble stone mill of 1849.  |            |
| CT_Windham County_Cargill Falls Mill_0003   | April 2014 |
| The south elevation of Building #4, the rubble stone mill showing the toilet room tower and the lower level foundation of the 1806 mill, looking northeast. |            |
| CT_Windham County_Cargill Falls Mill_0004   | April 2014 |
| The west, entrance elevation of Building #5, the first brick mill, looking east.  |            |
| CT_Windham County_Cargill Falls Mill_0005   | April 2014 |
| The rear corner of Building #5, looking northwest.  |            |
| CT_Windham County_Cargill Falls Mill_0006   | April 2014 |
| The east elevation of Building #6, constructed in 1860, looking west.   |            |

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- |  |                |
|--|----------------|
| CT_Windham County_Cargill Falls Mill_0007  | April 2014     |
| The mansard brick mill, Building #7, of 1869, looking north.   |                |
| CT_Windham County_Cargill Falls Mill_0008  | April 2014     |
| The Picker Building #10 of 1870, looking southwest.  |                |
| CT_Windham County_Cargill Falls Mill_0009  | April 2014     |
| Building #11, the Pump House of 1870, looking south.   |                |
| CT_Windham County_Cargill Falls Mill_0010  | April 2014     |
| The Saxon Mill Picker House of 1877, Building #13, looking southeast.                                      |                |
| CT_Windham County_Cargill Falls Mill_0011  | April 2014     |
| The Office Building #16 of 1889 looking southwest.   |                |
| CT_Windham County_Cargill Falls Mill_0012  | April 2014     |
| The 1924 Power House, Building #18, looking north.   |                |
| CT_Windham County_Cargill Falls Mill_0013  | April 2014     |
| The 1936 Power House, Building #19, looking northwest.   |                |
| CT_Windham County_Cargill Falls Mill_0014  | April 2014     |
| West elevation of Mill Building #21 looking east.  |                |
| CT_Windham County_Cargill Falls Mill_0015  | April 2014     |
| The north elevation of Building #22, circa 1945, connected to Building #21, circa 1944, looking southwest. |                |
| CT_Windham County_Cargill Falls Mill_0016  | April 2014     |
| The 1944 Soap House and Loading Dock, Building #23, attached to the granite mill, looking east.            |                |
| CT_Windham County_Cargill Falls Mill_0017  | April 2014     |
| A view looking northwest, of Building #24, the Dye House built in 1950.                                    |                |
| CT_Windham County_Cargill Falls Mill_0018  | April 2014     |
| The elevated Sky Bridge, Building #25, connects Building #13 with Building #7, looking to the southwest.   |                |
| CT_Windham County_Cargill Falls Mill_0019  | April 2014     |
| The Shipping Shed, Building #28, spans between the northern road access and Building 10, looking west.     |                |
| CT_Windham County_Cargill Falls Mill_0020  | April 2014     |
| Building #29, the Boiler Room, looking west with the chimney stack in the foreground.                      |                |
| CT_Windham County_Cargill Falls Mill_0021  | April 2014     |
| Building #30 spans the dye basins as seen from the northeast.  |                |
| CT_Windham County_Cargill Falls Mill_0022  | September 2012 |
| Interior view of the second floor of the Rubble Mill, Building #4, constructed in 1849, looking west.      |                |
| CT_Windham County_Cargill Falls Mill_0023  | September 2012 |
| The second floor interior of Building #5, the first brick mill, looking south.                             |                |
| CT_Windham County_Cargill Falls Mill_0024  | May 2013       |
| Third floor of Building #7, the mansard mill built in 1869, looking south.                                 |                |
| CT_Windham County_Cargill Falls Mill_0025  | May 2013       |
| The second floor of Building #10 looking northeast.  |                |

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CT_Windham County_Cargill Falls Mill_0026 Building #13 first floor looking east.	May 2013
CT_Windham County_Cargill Falls Mill_0027 Interior view of the single story Building #19, constructed in 1936.	May 2013
CT_Windham County_Cargill Falls Mill_0028 Building #21 second floor looking northwest.	May 2013
CT_Windham County_Cargill Falls Mill_0029 Building #24 first floor looking southeast.	February 2013
CT_Windham County_Cargill Falls Mill_0030 The Shipping Shed, Building #28, looking north.	September 2012
CT_Windham County_Cargill Falls Mill_0031 Building #29, the Boiler Room, first floor looking northeast.	February 2013
CT_Windham County_Cargill Falls Mill_0032 The Sky Bridge, Building #25, interior looking west.	September 2012
CT_Windham County_Cargill Falls Mill_0033 Looking west at the tail race.	April 2014
CT_Windham County_Cargill Falls Mill_0034 Looking east at the 1824 Granite Mill Building #3 with the 1869 mansard roofed Building #7 to the right.	Historic
CT_Windham County_Cargill Falls Mill_0035 Putnam Woolen Corporation office workers in the 1940's.	Historic
CT_Windham County_Cargill Falls Mill_0036 Putnam Woolen Corporation mill workers in the 1940's.	Historic

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

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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**Narrative Description**

Oriented perpendicular to the falls and mimicking the change in elevation, the building complex sits on the west bank of the Quinebaug River and is primarily accessed from Pomfret Street to the north with secondary access to the west and south (See Key to Buildings Map). As a result of multiple expansions, the description of the property is most readily visualized from east to west along Pomfret Street viewed from the road where the complex abuts the river's edge as a starting point.

Near the edge of the Quinebaug River on the east portion of the site is a 32 foot deep by 52 foot wide, red brick bearing wall, interior timber framed mill building known as Building 6 (Photo 6). Shown on the 1869 map of Putnam<sup>1</sup>, the structure is founded on a rubble stone foundation that follows the slope of the rocky riverbank from the high point of the falls as three and a half stories at the street level, to the base of the falls at five stories. The shallow slope of the gable roof runs parallel to Pomfret Street and overlaps the roof line of a similarly massed and earlier Building 5, at a ninety degree angle. The facade along Pomfret Street, built flush with the façade of Building 5 is composed of six, 8 foot wide bays with symmetrically placed double hung windows, having low arched brick rowlock lintels, centered on each bay within each floor level. The 12 over 12 windows of the first and second floor vary from wood frame and sash to vinyl replacement sash within a wood frame. Third floor windows are 12 over 8 wood double hung. Simple wood eave trim and minimal overhang of the roof comprise the roof construction.

Building 5 (Photo 4 and 5, interior Photo 23), the oldest brick building on the site, constructed in 1856, addresses Pomfret Street to the north with a four-bay facade and shallow gable end close against the public sidewalk and street. Three- stories high at street level, the main, western façade faces a paved courtyard. Four-bays of 12 over 8 double-hung wood windows are evident on the upper level while the four bays of windows on the second level are 12 over 12 sash with shallow rowlock brick-arched lintels. Double, half-light paneled wood doors have been installed on the grade level in an enlarged opening below the southern most second story windows. Centered on the western elevation is a three-story stair tower, a half story higher than the main building mass, with a flat roof. A later, taller and narrower, flat roof brick elevator tower addition to the north of the original tower overlaps the main building roof line and is a full story higher than the main building. The original tower has a five-foot wide opening spanned by a granite lintel and infilled with double French doors on the upper level; a similar opening with a steel lintel and French doors on the second level; and a pair of half-light paneled doors at the ground floor. Bracketed wrought iron balconies have been constructed on the upper two floors of the original tower. The tower addition has minimal ornament; a bricked up door opening at the ground level and a single brick arched double- hung window opening on the third level which is currently boarded up. A hipped roof monitor is visible over the center of the main building mass.

Building 5 abuts Building 4 (Photo 2 and 3) on its northeastern corner. Building 4 (Interior Photo 22), constructed in 1849 on the foundation of an earlier wooden mill, is a 102 foot long by 32 foot deep, three story coursed rubble stone mill building with low sloping roof having the ridge line running east/west,

1 1869 map of Putnam, Aspinock Historical Society



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parallel to the street. A central three-story stair tower with a shallow gable roof facing the courtyard is articulated with cut granite quoins and massive granite lintels over the wide access openings on each level. A pair of paneled wood doors fills the upper floor opening, while a pair of French doors is installed at the second level. At grade the opening has been infilled with wood framing and shingle siding into which is incorporated a half-light paneled door. Bracketed wrought iron balconies have been added at the upper two levels. Five bays of window openings on either side of the tower are defined by cut granite lintels. Six over six, double-hung wood windows fill the openings on the upper two levels while vinyl windows fill the grade level openings. To the west of the stair tower the window openings have been widened including new, larger granite lintels. Parging around the openings is inconsistent with the color and style of mortar in the fabric of the rest of the building. The northwest corner of the building is articulated by dressed granite quoins that are obscured on the northeast corner where Building 5 ties in.

Adjacent and to the west of Building 4 is a five-story, twentieth-century, unadorned brick elevator tower having a wide service door at the raised dock with a slight shed roof overhang above, with east and west ventilation openings at the highest story. Connected to this tower is a single story brick building with the basement expressed on the western facade as the grade rapidly slopes to the south along one of the few separations between buildings within the complex. From Building 13 (Photo 10, interior Photo 26), as this Picker House is known, a Sky Bridge corridor (Photo 18, interior Photo 32), constructed in the late 1930's and accessed from the first floor, arches westward across the open yard, supported by structures below, to provide a pedestrian route that connects to buildings on the southwestern portion of the site. The open space between buildings in this area signifies the split between the two separate mills that once existed on the site; The Saxon Woolen Manufactory to the east and the Harris Woolen Company to the west, shown on the 1869 Putnam Business Directory map.<sup>2</sup>

To the north of the gap between the buildings is located a freestanding, two-story hipped roof brick office structure known as Building 16 (Photo 11), facing east across the courtyard to Building 5 (Photo 4). Constructed on the site of an earlier wood framed two story house-like structure, the exposed foundation visible on the south side of the building is composed of rough cut granite block. The orange/red brick office building has openings which are delineated by rough cut brownstone lintels and sills. The east entrance façade is asymmetrical having a 16 foot wide, single story, five sided, flat roof, first floor bay, off-center to the south. The building is accessed from the courtyard by a short flight of granite steps with granite haunches to a single full glass panel door with transom above on the northeast corner of the building. To the south of the entrance door, first floor window openings are paired under brownstone lintels supported on an intermediate brick pier. Paired seven foot high, 2 over 2 windows occur on either side of the bay. One of each paired window opening has been infilled with brick and glass block panels. Second story window openings are considerably smaller than those on the first floor and bear little relationship to them in their alignment. Within the pair of windows on the northeast corner, the northern opening has been infilled with brick and glass block as has the southern most single window on the east façade. The second floor brownstone lintels align with a horizontal band of

<sup>2</sup> 1869 map of Putnam. Aspinock Historical Society

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decorative soldier course brickwork below the shallow copper cornice and gutter structure. A narrow copper snow slide course precedes the black slate roof which is capped by a decorative cockscomb copper ridge.

The northern façade of the original brick office building exhibits a symmetrical placement of windows within three bays. A twentieth century brick and wood framed addition to the rear, west, of the main building obscures the original western façade. The newer two-story flat roof addition infills an area behind the office and an original single story ell to the southwest, angled to follow the northern property line. The western addition façade is distinguished by first floor walls sheathed in brick and punctuated by four windows of varying sizes and a door opening at the southwest corner. The upper story is wood framed and sheathed in aluminum siding with randomly spaced window and door openings as well as a metal egress stair. The southern façade is characterized by the same window features noted on the eastern elevation however all of the openings are single windows wide and have been infilled with brick and glass block. A small cast iron balcony serves a second story window. A second story wood frame addition is distinguishable above the single story brick ell of the original building, having aluminum siding that obscures earlier window openings. Two sets of double door openings penetrate the exposed stone foundation level of the south elevation.

To the south of the Office Building 16, the mill complex resumes on the west side of the gap between the earlier Saxon and Harris mills. To the west of the north/south access yard are several interconnected two story brick structures built in the 1870's, including the Dye House (Building 9), the Picker House (Building 10, Photo 8, interior photo 25) and the Pump House (Building 11, Photo 9). To the northeast within this block is the Pump House, a single story brick building with a low sloped gable roof. Centered on the gable is a double door access portal. Adjacent openings on the northern elevation have been bricked in; however a single brick arched lintel window remains on the elevation of a small pump equipment shed to the east. As the Pump House steps downhill to the south, an access opening to the crawl space is evident yet boarded up. Above this opening, two single 6 over 6 wood windows provide light to the interior. Abutting the Pump House to the south is two-story brick Building 10, the Picker House (Photo 8). This building is characterized by a low sloping roof shedding off the 1824 granite mill, Building 3, and having a hipped roof monitor. Built into the south running slope, the building is accessed from the east to the upper level by a set of wooden steps leading up to a low and wide half lite wood paneled door. Four evenly spaced 6 over 6 windows to the south of the access door break up the brick façade. Above the two southern windows, the Sky Bridge is supported by steel structure framing into the brick bearing walls of Building 10. Arched openings on the lower level have been boarded up.

A mid-nineteenth century, two story wood framed addition (Building 28, Photo 19, interior Photo 30) abuts the Dye House to the north, the second story bridging over the northerly access drive and framing into the rubble stone retaining wall that allows for the significant change in grade between the street and the mill complex as it descends the north/south slope to the elevation of the tailrace.

To the west of Building 10 and various internal infill structures is the earliest surviving mill. Known as Building 3 (Photo 1) and constructed in 1824 as a cotton mill, it is a five story, 11 bay, coursed ashlar

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granite building, 38 feet wide by 94 feet long, oriented on a roughly north/south axis with the low sloping gable roof facing the street. Coursing between the dressed granite quoins consists of alternating wide and narrow bands of cut granite. Window openings are framed by cut dressed granite lintels and spaced 8 feet on center. Only the top two floors of the building are currently visible as infill structures and newer mills have been constructed up against the original building. The three-story stair tower on the northern elevation is capped with a flat roof at the height of the main building. The tower has been clad in vinyl siding, obscuring the underlying features.

Farther to the west of Building 3 are several twentieth century additions including a raised and covered loading dock at the northwest corner of the granite building and a 24 foot, two-bay deep by 48 foot wide two-story wood and metal framed building constructed on a brick foundation. Building 23 as this structure is known, was built in 1943, abutting the granite mill and necessitating the removal of the early single story Soap House, the addition of which represented the transition of the mill from cotton to woolen goods production.

Abutting Building 3 to the southwest is an addition known as Building 22 (Photo 15) which infills the area east of the location of the former north tower of the historic 1869 mansard roof Building 7. This two-story wood framed structure with 6 foot square industrial metal windows composed of 5 over 4 fixed lites with a central 3 over 2 lite center-pivoting sash, overlaps the roof line of the 1869 Building 7 and matches the construction of Building 21 (Photo 15, interior Photo 28), constructed in 1938, directly to the west. The addition of Building 22 necessitated the removal of the northern portion of the adjacent mansard roof, as well as the north tower, of the abutting 1869 mill structure. The rhythmic placement of the industrial windows within 9 foot bays has been altered with the insertion of oversized overhead doors, loading docks and exterior enclosed stairs on the western end of Building 21 (Photo 14).

The view of the western most elevation of the mill complex is composed of the end of Building 21 flushly abutting the end of Building 7 with Building 21 overlapping the northernmost bay of Building 7 on the third level, eliminating the mansard roof on the northwest corner. The prominent feature of this elevation is the two-story brick façade of Building 7 (Photo 7) with its dormered mansard roof and corbelled and dentilated cornice. Façade elements are arranged in 5 bays symmetrically about a center entrance at grade level which has been modified over time to now include a brick-infilled opening within which is constructed a wood framed entranceway with a half-lite paneled door. Above this door is an arched  $\frac{3}{4}$  glazed double wood door within an arched brick opening. The flanking twelve over twelve windows of the second level align with similar sized, although now vinyl clad, 6 over 6 windows on the lower level. The window openings are characterized by hooded brick lintels and double brick sills. The corbelled and dentilated brick cornice supports a copper gutter system on this elevation which drains the steeply pitched and curved mansard roof. Two gently arched, asphalt-shingle sided dormers remain within the western mansard roof, the third, and the corbelled cornice, having been removed to accommodate the incorporation of the 1938 Building 21 at the third floor level. A contemporary three foot deep enclosed metal shed roof canopy symmetrically spans the majority of the width of the building above the first floor windows.

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The south elevation of the complex is composed of multiple nineteenth century buildings and twentieth century infill structures that attest to the transition of the complex from cotton to woolen production and the evolution from water power to electric power. Beginning on the western most portion of the mill property, the southern facade of the 1869 Building 7 (Photo 7, interior photo 24) is presented as the largest building in the complex, with its 206 foot length along the tailrace built up on the shared rubble stone retaining walls of the race. Three stories tall including a story within the mansard roof, the windows are spaced 8 feet on center, articulated by tie rod rosettes between window openings at floor level. The common bond brickwork is broken by the window openings which are defined by a hooded brick lintel and double brick sill composed of rowlock over header bricks. Currently one over one vinyl windows have been installed on the lower floor while the upper floor windows openings are exposed to the weather. A square tower rises a full three stories high. Standing proud of the main building, it intersects the mansard roof and is capped by a curved mansard roof supported on a corbelled and dentilated brick cornice. Two small arched window openings are placed west of center at the upper two levels on the south facade while 12 over 12 double-hung window openings are symmetrically placed in the western elevation. A wood framed loading dock and canopy on the western elevation is a later addition. To the west of the tower, the rhythm of the original dormer windows is evident as alternating taller and shorter curved roof, asphalt-shingle sided dormers. The dormers are currently boarded up with infill sash and ventilating louvers. To the east of the tower the mansard roof has been altered such that the dormers and articulated cornice have been removed leaving a long expanse of asphalt shingled mansard roof visible with newer copper flashing covering the removed decorative brick cornice. Four square hipped roof ventilating sheds are visible on the roof.

Connecting Building 7 to the Power House (Photo 12) built in 1924 is a narrow wood framed two story high infill structure clad in asphalt shingles over wood clapboard siding with a 6 over 6 window at each of the two floor levels. The flat roof line and eave are continuous with the eave of the 1869 mill to the west and the 1924 Power House to the east. The Power House, is a 20 foot deep by 28 foot wide, two-story, flat roof structure that housed the modern turbine machinery. The base of the building is cast in place concrete spanning the turbine outflow, while the second story is brick bearing wall with three symmetrically placed 6 foot square, 5 lite wide by 4 lite high industrial windows with central pivoting sash similar to those found in Buildings 21 and 22. The soldier course lintels are supported on steel angles and the sills are of precast concrete.

Directly adjacent to the Power House on the east is the Blend and Dye House built in 1950 and designated Building 24 (Photo 17, interior Photo 29). A two-story steel, concrete slab on grade, structure with brick veneer, the building is characterized by bands of metal industrial windows running the full width of the southern façade. The lower level windows consist of 3 horizontally fixed lites over 2 hopper sash mullied to a similar array and set between steel columns that bear on a cast in place concrete knee wall. The second story window band is 6 lites tall set on a brick sill which tops the brick veneer spandrel between the window bands. A second brick spandrel above the upper story windows caps the flat roof structure on the south. The first window bay in the lower band is obscured by a narrow perpendicular wood framed building (Building 30, Photo 21) which spans over a grid of concrete settlement basins.

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The façade of Building 24 visible to the east as the entire mill complex turns the corner, is composed of brick veneer punched with varying sizes of fixed over hopper metal windows. The lower level window arrangement consists of a 5 lite high by 3 lite wide array spaced apart from the more northerly, 2 lite wide array with an intervening brick wall surface. Further openings on the eastern grade level façade are obscured by a single story painted concrete block pump house, Building 19 (Photo 13, interior Photo 27), attributed to a 1936 building date, having two metal framed windows on the south elevation and a window and overhead door opening on the east. The upper level windows of Building 24 somewhat align with the lower openings except that a half-lite passenger doorway on the southeast corner interferes with the symmetry. A metal u-shaped staircase with ballustered handrails extends from this door up to the roof and down to grade level with intermediate landings supported on one and one half story steel structure. Visible on the flat roof is a small gabled doghouse structure in support of roof top equipment.

Interconnected with Building 24 is the Boiler Building, Building 29 (Photo 20, interior Photo 31) constructed in 1938 to provide heat to the mill complex. Two stories in height, the 38 by 44 foot, flat roof brick structure is punctuated on the east elevation by two-story high window openings. The southernmost opening on this façade has a metal slat overhead door with a metal grid structural system above that supports the metal window system. An adjacent window array to the north rests on a half height concrete knee wall, its verticality emphasizing the high open space within. Outside of the Boiler Building, a yellow brick smokestack stands 100 feet tall, towering 50 feet above the adjacent rubble stone mill Building 4. A three-story twentieth century brick addition fills the gap between the Boiler Building and the rubble stone mill. This addition has a loading dock structure near tailrace elevation and horizontal and vertical circulation spaces connecting buildings on the upper levels.

Perpendicular to and abutting the Boiler Room addition is Building 4, the coursed rubble stone mill of 1849. Viewed from the south, the 32 foot deep by 100 foot wide building is six stories high. There is evidence of past window openings in the third story of the coursed rubble foundation, aligning with the second floor window openings, which have been filled with matching stone rubble and mortar. Large cut granite quoins are visible on the corners above the third level. Both the window infill and the fact that the quoins begin above the third floor level indicates that the rubble stone mill was constructed on the foundation of the 1806 wooden mill.

Floor levels are reflected by decorative tie rod ends, typically between window openings, but not entirely evenly spaced. Six over six wood double-hung windows within the original stone foundation have long rubble stone lintels while windows within the 1849 mill above have cut granite lintels over the typically six over six double-hung windows. Several window openings have been enlarged at the fourth level, which corresponds to the same treatment at the street level on the northern façade of the building, to be wider, 10 over 10 double-hung windows. Located one window bay east of center is a full height, six story, 4 foot by 4 foot, wood framed toilet room tower with a six lite window at each of the three upper floor levels and no windows at the third level. The tower doubles in width at the second floor level with a shed roof to the west and two six lite windows. An access panel on the west elevation and an access door on the south elevation of the ground level provide for servicing the tower. A single wood paneled

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door opening at grade adjacent to the tower to the west has been retrofitted with a steel lintel.

Turning the corner and viewing the rubble stone mill from the east, almost the entire six story façade of the building is visible with the exception of the northeast corner where Building 5 was added (Photo 5). Four symmetrically placed 6 over 6 windows align vertically on the top two stories while on the street level, two of the three visible windows have been enlarged. A fourth opening to the right of center on the street level is filled with a chute which slopes upward one story to the second floor window opening of the adjacent Building 5. As with the southern exposure, there are no windows on the third level but stone filled openings suggest that there once were. On the second level there is one 6 over 6 double hung wood window and one oversized door opening which currently egresses into the crawl space of a no longer extant addition. The rubble stone foundation and wood rafter framing remain as evidence of this previous construction.

The southern exposure of the 1856 brick mill Building 5 begins just west of the centered ridge leaving two punched window openings at each of the three upper floor levels. Built up on a mortared rubble stone foundation and first floor level, the building is expressed as five stories on the south, sloping north to four stories in the center of the east elevation. A pair of mullied double-hung six over six wood windows fills an opening on the second level of the south façade which has a wide stone lintel engaged in the stone foundation, and an arched brick lintel above within the brick bearing wall structure. Three 12 over 12 wood double-hung windows with stone lintels are set two window bays north within the stone walls of the second level. The top floor windows are 12 over 8 wood double-hung while the first and second floor windows are 12 over 12 double-hung, with the first floor windows being vinyl replacement and the second floor windows wood.

It is evident by the change in the color of brick and the difference in the arched window lintels and brick sill style that the top floor brickwork was built at a different time on the south and east facades of Building 5. At the intersection of Buildings 5 and 6, a twentieth century, 10 foot by 11 foot, four story brick toilet room tower has been added, having a concrete foundation and brick bearing wall construction. Each level has a 6 over 6 double-hung window almost abutting Building 6 on the eastern façade and two half height window openings on each of the upper three levels with a man door and single half-height window on the ground floor of the south facade. The window lintels are of a flat soldier course type supported on steel angles unlike the arched lintels of both Buildings 5 and 6.

It is interesting to note when describing the south and east facades of Building 6 that the brick color and detailing match the upper level of the abutting Building 5. Window sizes also match those in the adjacent building although the segmental arched lintels in the 1856 Building 5 are one rowlock high throughout the first and second floor and the brick lintels in Building 6 are three rowlock courses high on the lower floor and 2 courses high on the upper two floors matching the style of the lintels on the third level of Building 5. Rowlock brick window sills are also present throughout Building 6 and only on the upper level of Building 5. Trapezoidal tie rod ends delineate the floor levels on the southern façade.

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Following the slope of the rock outcroppings downstream from the Cargill Falls, the rubble stone retaining wall of Building 6 tops off at basement floor level and slopes to a full story high at the lowest grade on the south elevation, visually creating a five story building mass (Photo 6). The northeast corner of the building engages a concrete bridge abutment for the state highway bridge as it crosses the Quinebaug River below the falls. Four bays of windows are visible on the eastern gable end that faces the river, directly related to the size and style of openings on the north and south facades. The northeast corner of the building, at the bridge abutment, is the point of origin of this description of the mill complex.

Each building and addition contributes to the whole. Changes have been made to individual structures and weather has deteriorated the condition of some buildings rendering them unlikely candidates for rehabilitation. Referencing the Key to Buildings, Attachment A, a determination of the significance of the individual components of the mill complex follows:

- Building 3, the Granite Mill of 1824: Significant as the earliest remaining building on the site, the steeply pitched original roof with trap door monitors and the stair tower/bell cupola were lost during the hurricane of 1938. The stair tower was reduced in height and the bell tower eliminated. The steeply pitched granite gable ends were modified to accommodate a low sloped truss roof without monitors. While the character of some elements of the original building has changed, the essence of the granite building remains. (Photo #1) C
- Building 4, the Rubble Stone Mill of 1849: Significant as an early building constructed on the foundation of the original wooden mill, this building retains much of its original integrity with the exception of first floor window openings which were enlarged at an unknown point in time, and the installation of vinyl windows at the ground floor level. The distinctive cupola above the stair tower, as well as the decorative ridge comb visible in the border of the 1855 map of Putnam, in the 1877 bird's eye view of Putnam, and in an 1889 photograph, has been lost and the stair tower capped with a low slope gable roof. (Photos #2, #3 and #22) C
- Building 5, the first Brick Mill, 1856: Significant as an expansion of the Rubble Stone Mill this building demonstrates advances in mill construction including wider spans and larger window openings. Despite the addition of an elevator tower adjacent to the original stair tower, the reduction in the height of the stair tower, and the installation of vinyl windows on the first level, the building retains its original integrity. Modifications to the original stair tower included the loss of the original cupola which has been replaced with a low sloped gable roof. (Photos #4, #5 and #23) C
- Building 6, addition to the first Brick Mill, constructed circa 1860: Significant as an expansion of the facility, this building illustrates mill construction practices and architectural features that are consistent with Building 5. With the exception of the addition of vinyl windows on the first level, the building has retained its original integrity. (Photo #6) C

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- Building 7, Second Empire Mill of 1869: Significant as a reflection of changing architectural style in mill buildings this building optimized use of the attic space with a mansard roof lined with dormers. Many of the dormers have been lost, as has the north tower and the identifying mansard roof form on the north side due to mid-twentieth century additions. The form of the mill remains as does the integrity of the south tower and remaining dormers. (Photos #7 and #24) C
- Building 9, the Dye House of 1870: Significant as a structure which represents the transition of the Harris Mill to woolen production and as a result of the integrity of its condition. C
- Building 10, the Picker House, constructed in 1870: An example of a structure important to the process of woolen production, this structure was an addition on the east side of the Granite Mill and is no longer significant to the property as a result of its deteriorated and structurally unsound condition. (Photos #8 and #25) C
- Building 11, the Pump House, circa 1870: The one story brick building is significant to the transition from the manufacturing of cotton thread to the manufacturing of woolens. Several openings have been altered over time, but its integrity remains intact. (Photo #9) C
- Building 13, the single story Picker House, constructed between 1877 and 1884 is significant for its association with the Saxon Mill operating as a second wool manufacturer on the site. Some door openings have been infilled with contemporary materials and the west wall has been penetrated by the sky bridge, yet overall, it retains its historic character and integrity. (Photos #10 and #26) C
- Building 16, the Mill Office, constructed between 1889 and 1895. This building is significant in that its architectural style is reminiscent of the Richardsonian Romanesque popular at the time. While the building is constructed of brick rather than stone, the roof massing, projecting bay, brownstone lintels and window groupings are elements typical of Romanesque architecture. The building was sited on the footprint of an earlier two-story wood framed Federal style building that served as the company offices and store. A mid-nineteenth century aluminum sided addition has been added to the rear and many window openings have been bricked up, yet the building maintains its original integrity. (Photo #11) C
- Building 18, Power House No. 1: Constructed in 1924, this building is significant in that it represents a refreshing of the turbine technology that included rebuilding a portion of the tailrace. The building retains its historic integrity although with the exception of the south elevation, the building has been surrounded by infill construction. (Photo #12) C
- Building 19, Power House No. 2, 1936: This single story concrete block building represents the addition of a new building material to the palette of the mill complex. (Photo #13 and #27) C



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- Building 21, Mill constructed in 1944: The first heavy timber, wooden sheathed mill structure built on the site since fire destroyed the first wooden mill, this building is an example of mid-twentieth century mill architecture with large steel windows incorporating center pivoting operating sash. The construction of this building necessitated the removal of the north tower of the Second Empire mill, as well as the dormered mansard roof on the north elevation. The building is significant to the history of the mill complex, but the integrity of the exterior brick patterned asphalt siding and sheathing below has been compromised by weathering. (Photos #14 and #28) C
- Building 22, Mill constructed in 1945: Identical to Building 21, this building is in a similar state of exterior disrepair. (Photo #15) C
- Building 23, the Soap House constructed in 1944: This two story wood framed, asphalt shingle sided structure replaced the smaller soap house addition to the Granite Mill at the time of its conversion to wool manufacturing. Visually unappealing, this structure and its associated loading dock are not significant and detract from the integrity of the Granite Mill. (Photo #16) C
- Building 24, the Blend and Dye House of 1950: Representative of mid-nineteenth century industrial architecture, this two-story steel structure with brick veneer and large steel windows incorporating center pivoting operating sash, was constructed to abut four other buildings. In so doing, the east, south and a portion of the north wall have exterior facades. The western portion of the building is integrated with and supported by the post and beam framing of Building 10. (Photos #17 and #29) C
- Building 25, the Sky Bridge, constructed between 1937 and 1944: A narrow wood framed corridor sided in brick style asphalt siding, this structure is elevated above an open yard and Building 10, connecting the first floor of Building 13, the Picker House associated with the mill complex to the east, with the second floor of Building 7, the Second Empire mill to the west. The bridge is supported on steel structure which is tied into the brick bearing walls of Building 10 and Building 13. (Photos #18 and #32) C
- Building 28, the Shipping Shed constructed in 1945: This elevated wood framed addition allows for vehicular traffic to pass below as it also serves as a bridge to the street from the second story of the Granite Mill. (Photos #19 and #30) C
- Building 29, the Boiler Room of 1938: This building completes the connection of all of the mill structures, creating an integrated complex and serving as a central point for distribution of steam heat. A two-story space, full height windows provide light to the interior as steel grate catwalks surround the central core. The integrity of the Boiler Room is intact. The associated yellow brick chimney to the east was previously reduced in height by 100 feet and due to severe structural failure, will require additional partial demolition to insure that the stability of the

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remaining structure is maintained. Both structures are significant features of the mill complex. (Photos #20 and #31) C

- Building 30 is a 4-foot wide by 8-foot high wood framed outbuilding spanning the concrete settlement basins. (Photo #21) C

Expanded, consolidated, changed by the introduction of new technologies, and modified by the hurricane of 1938, the mills at Cargill's Falls have been operational for almost 180 years. The remaining mill structures and buildings span the years from 1806 to 1950, and while they no longer support textile manufacturing, the site tells the story of mill development and ownership transition; represents over 150 years of industrial architectural style; and demonstrates the evolution of industrial technology. The mill complex exemplifies the ad hoc nature of the New England textile industry as it evolved from water powered spinning machines to electric powered weaving equipment and as it employed architectural styles and features which reflected current engineering practices and natural resources.

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Smith Wilkinson, the youngest son of Oziel, served as the agent and superintendent of the mill known as the Pomfret Cotton Factory<sup>4</sup>. He instituted practices that followed Slater's management style by developing facilities that supported the mill workers. Smith Wilkinson arranged for the construction of worker housing, a company store and a brick school house that also served as a place of worship. Many of the tenement houses survive today as does the Italianate home built for the Wilkinson family and occupied by subsequent owners of the mill.

The success of Eli Whitney's cotton gin, developed in Hamden, CT and patented in 1794, allowed for a dramatic increase in the production of clean cotton fiber, the raw material from which cotton thread was created. The Pomfret Manufacturing Company, the first cotton mill in Windham County and only the fifth in the country, originally produced cotton thread aided by the technology of the "water frame" which, through a series of belts and pulleys, turned the hand-powered, multi-spoiled spinning jenny into a water powered device. Children were taught the art of spinning thread, a few men monitored the factory, and members of the community, primarily women, gained employment by weaving cloth as piece-work in their homes.

While other mill sites were developed on the Quinebaug as Rhode Island entrepreneurs sought to capitalize on the abundant water power, the Pomfret Manufacturing Company continued to be a prosperous endeavor, constructing a second mill building of coursed ashlar granite in 1824. Set to the west of the first mill, the six-story, 91-foot x 38-foot masonry structure was oriented north/south with a monitored gable roof and stair with bell tower on the north. The stone building represented the latest trend in mill construction, providing protection against the devastating fires that often engulfed the wooden mills where the air was laden with combustible lint. Adopting English building practices with a system known as "slow burning construction", the interior wooden posts and beams were oversized to eliminate the need for smaller wooden joists that might burn more readily. Maximizing the use of attic space by introducing daylight through continuous shed roof dormers known as trapdoor monitors was also a borrowed English building practice exhibited in the 1824 granite mill as well as later gable roof structures on the site. The narrow building width, and window openings within each structural bay, allowed for maximum day-lit space on each floor.

The Pomfret Manufacturing Company transferred ownership from the early partners to Smith Wilkinson and James Rhodes in 1835 with Mr. Rhodes retaining the wooden mill building of 1806 and Mr. Wilkinson taking ownership of the granite mill of 1824. The mills operated as separate textile manufacturing facilities until the property was reunited as the Pomfret Woolen Company in 1875<sup>5</sup>. Transfer of the Wilkinson property to Thomas Harris in 1864 signaled the transition of this portion of the property to woolen production and resulted in the addition of a picker house, dye house, and pump house to the east elevation of the granite mill and a soap house to the west. During the tenure of the Harris Woolen Company, a two-story brick mill building (1869), 50-feet wide by 200-feet long, was

<sup>4</sup> Bagnall, page 421

<sup>5</sup> Bagnall, page 421

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Cargill Falls Mill

Name of Property

Windham, Connecticut

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 2

constructed to the south of the 1824 granite mill with a mansard roof and decorative round top gables that allowed light into the attic space.

The introduction of the Norwich to Worcester rail line in 1839 with a stop at Pomfret Depot facilitated the transfer of goods produced at the mills and spurred the development of businesses within a core district across the Quinebaug to the east of Cargill's Falls. With this development came political controversy regarding the governing of busy Pomfret Depot which was situated at the junction of the towns of Killingly, Pomfret and Thompson. Smith Wilkinson, among others, supported a new political entity that would reflect the needs of the manufacturing community which was surrounded by competing agricultural interests<sup>6</sup>. By 1855, the Connecticut legislature granted Town status to the district which then took the name of Putnam in recognition of Revolutionary War hero Israel Putnam. Given this new political status, industry and commerce flourished, promoting expansion and consolidation at the mills at Cargill's Falls.

Fire was to destroy the 1806 wooden mill building some time before 1849, after which a rubble stone mill was constructed on the earlier field stone foundation. Major additions to this building occurred by 1856 when what is now the oldest multi-storied brick structure was added to the east. This addition had larger window openings and a wider footprint than the earlier buildings while the stair/bell tower on the west center remained typical of mill architecture. Another brick addition further to the east mimicked the 1856 addition in form, massing and detail. During this time, ownership transferred several times until in 1869, Michael Moriarty purchased the property and operated it as the Saxon Woolen Company for several years until it and the Harris Woolen Company were sold to the Pomfret Woolen Company and the entire complex was devoted to the production of fancy cashmere goods.

Smokestacks became features of the mill complex as illustrated in the 1877 bird's-eye view of Putnam, indicating that the mill utilized coal to produce steam in order to heat the mills. The two stacks shown adjacent to the dye and picker house have been removed as electrical power supplanted steam, while the remaining stack, reduced by 100 feet, continues to stand adjacent to the 1938 boiler room.

The final building boom at the mill complex occurred between 1924 with the addition of the power house and the reconstruction of the mill race, and 1950 with the construction of the blending and dye house, as the mill transitioned to the manufacturing of synthetic materials under the ownership of the Hale Manufacturing Company. Subsequently sold to the Monsanto Corporation, which never actually occupied the mill, the complex was closed for manufacturing in 1984.

The growth of textile production in the many mills that were constructed along the Quinebaug River necessitated more labor than was available in the surrounding agricultural communities. The first immigrant population to arrive in the 1840's was French Canadian who formed an enduring community based around St. Mary's Church, its associated school, and the St. Jean Baptiste Social Hall founded in

<sup>6</sup> Lamed, page 455

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Cargill Falls Mill

Name of Property

Windham, Connecticut

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

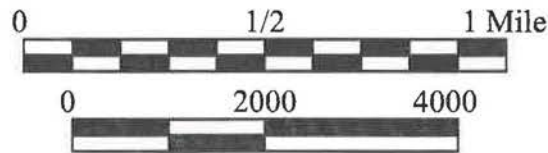
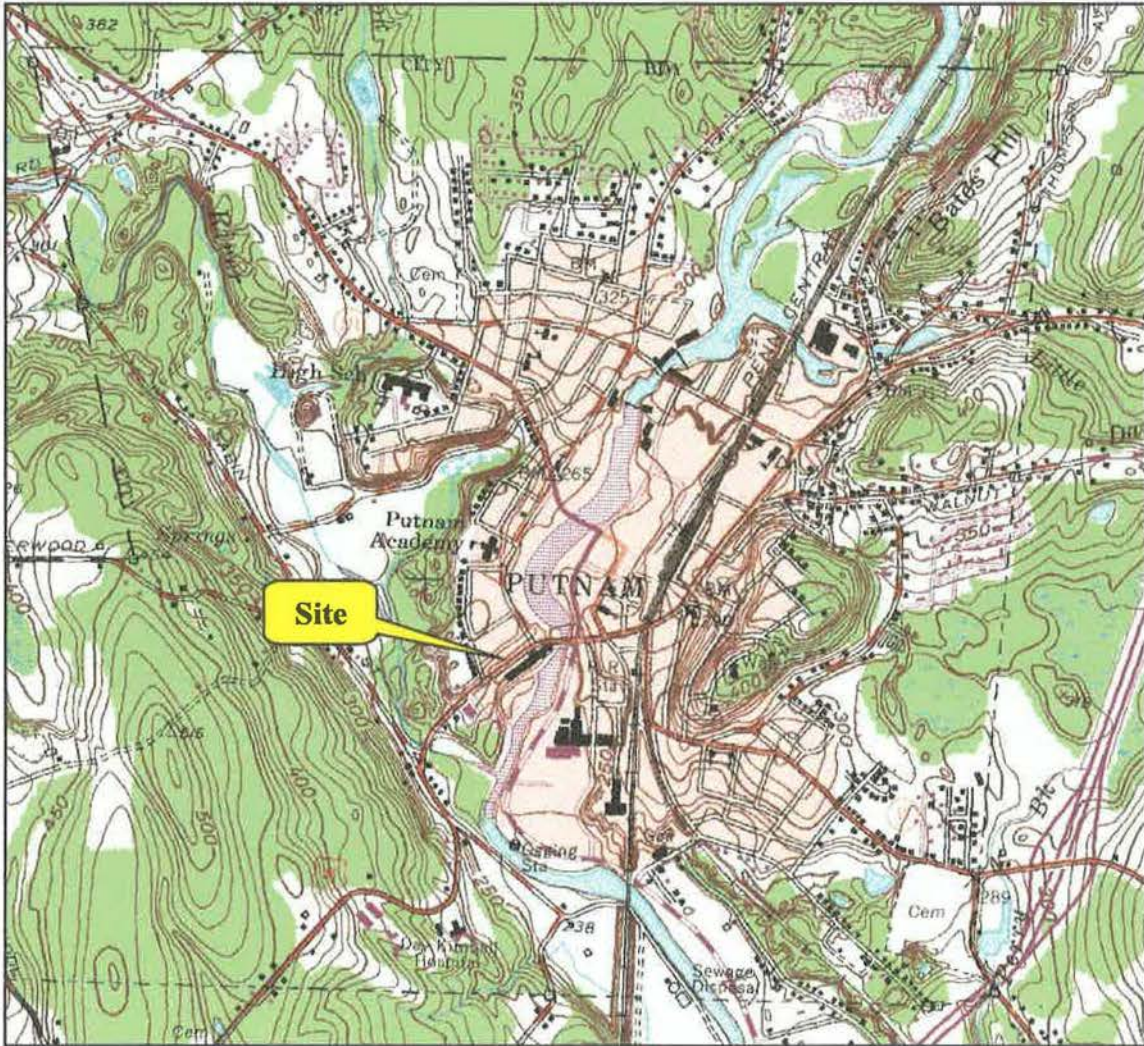
Section number 8 Page 3

1871 with 204 members<sup>7</sup>. Other early immigrants included the Irish who were welcomed into the Catholic Church and formed Division No. 1 of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in 1875 with 80 members. By the turn of the twentieth century, Greek, Italian, Polish, and Turkish families contributed to the pool of mill workers. Entire families worked at the mills over the course of many generations until the textile businesses moved south to be closer to raw materials and less expensive labor.

The gender makeup of the workforce changed over time as well. During the early years of the Pomfret Manufacturing Company, children were employed to monitor the thread making process while a few men cared for the machinery. Women wove cotton cloth at home until the 1820's when power looms were installed in the mills and women became the primary weavers of cotton cloth while men served as mechanics. By the advent of World War II, men had taken over the highest paying weaving positions, manufacturing heavy woolen goods that were exported to Russia during the war. Women worked in office capacities within the mill or produced thread in the Belden Mill in Putnam or lighter cotton, silk and linen cloth in other mills. In the 1940's there were three work shifts during which a young man could earn \$16 each week filling spools in the weaving department. Many men went off to war, but they were guaranteed a job at the mill upon their return and the mill ownership sent flowers to the soldier's mothers in gratitude for their service.<sup>8</sup> During World War II, the Putnam Manufacturing Company and its employees were honored as the two time recipient of the Army-Navy Production Award, known as the "E" award for outstanding war time production under adverse conditions.

<sup>7</sup> Bayles, extract

<sup>8</sup> Interview with Willie Zamagni and Fabiano DuBois Cutler, July 3, 2013.



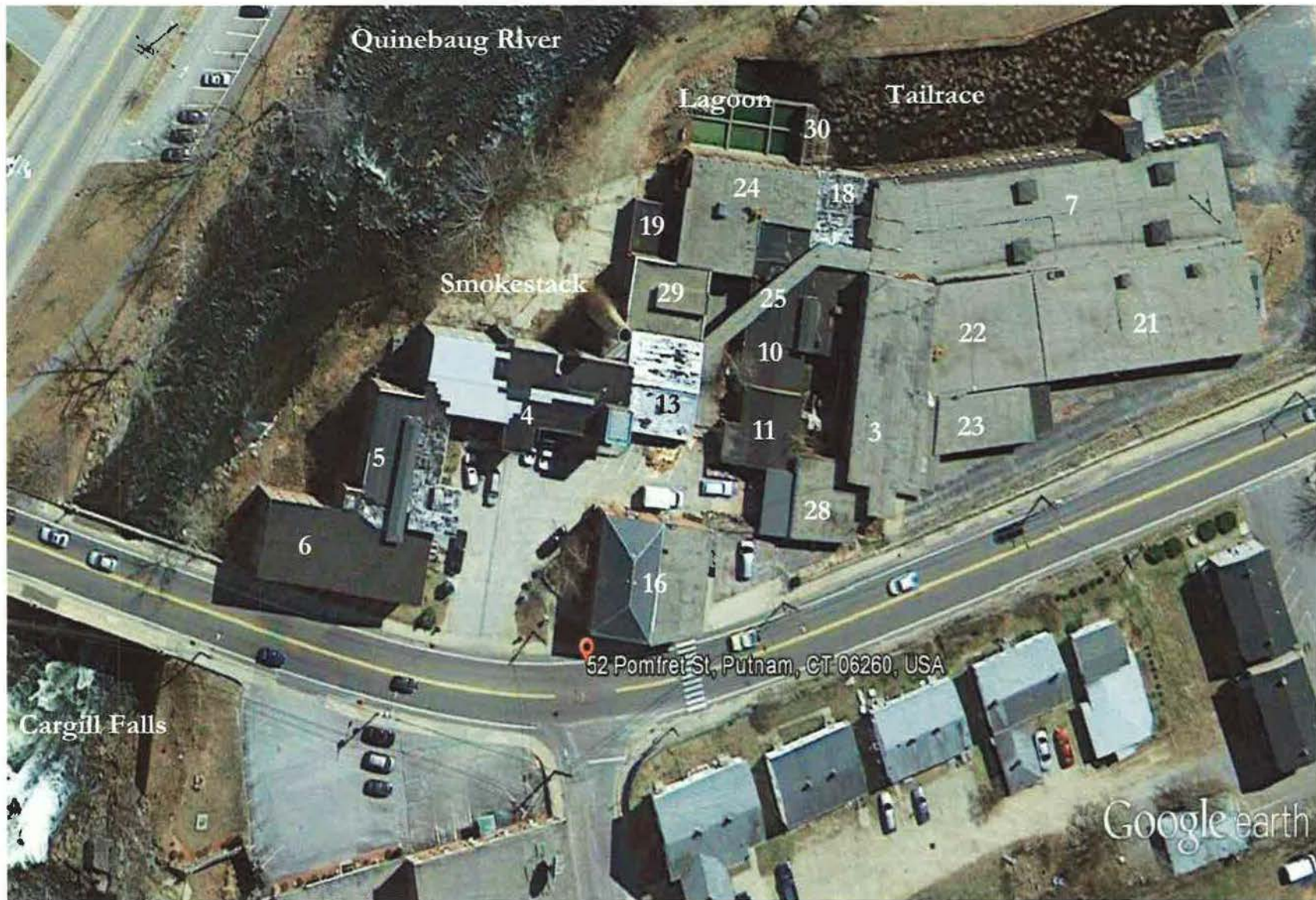
Map Reference: Putnam Quadrangle  
1955 Photorevised 1970  
Scale 1:24,000

## Site Location Map – Cargill Falls Mill 58 Pomfret Street, Putnam Connecticut

# Cargill Falls Mill: 52-58 Pomfret Street, Putnam CT



## KEY TO BUILDINGS



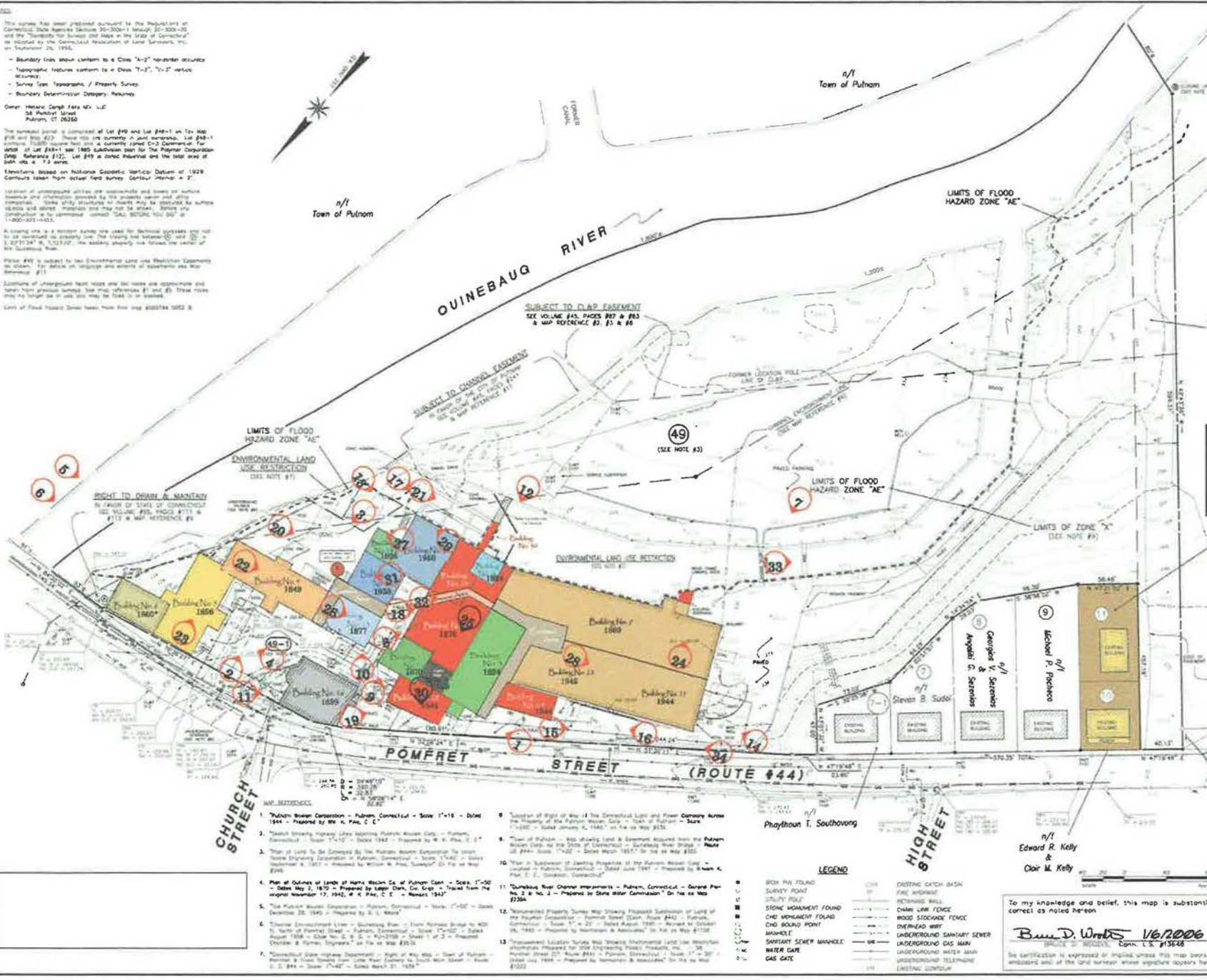
Cargill Falls Mill, 52-58 Pomfret Street, Putnam, CT. Image taken from Google earth (2013) shows the relationship of the mill buildings to Cargills Falls and the mill housing across Pomfret Street.



NOTES:  
 1. This survey has been prepared pursuant to the Provisions of Connecticut State Statutes Sections 36-300a-1 through 36-300a-30 and 36-301 through 36-303 and maps in the State of Connecticut as obtained by the Connecticut Association of Land Surveyors, Inc. on September 26, 1956.  
 - Boundary lines shown conform to a Class "A-2" non-urban accuracy  
 - Topographic features conform to a Class "T-2", "T-2" water accuracy  
 - Survey Type: Topographic / Property Survey  
 - Boundary Determination Category: Retained  
 2. Owner: Historic Carcill Falls Mill, LLC  
 34 Pomfret Street  
 Putnam, CT 06260  
 3. The bounded parcel is comprised of Lot #49 and Lot #49-1 on Tax Map #18 and Map #22. These lots are currently zoned C-2 Community. Lot #49-1 contains a 10,000 square foot and a currently zoned C-2 Community. For Map #18 of Lot #49-1 see 1982 subdivision plan for the Putnam Corporation (Map Reference #12). Lot #49 is zoned Industrial and the total area of both lots is 7.3 acres.  
 4. Elevations based on National Geographic Vertical Datum of 1929. Correlation taken from actual field survey. Correlation: +2'  
 5. Location of underground utilities are approximate and based on surface features and information provided by the property owner and other persons. Some utility structures or vaults may be located as shown. Utilities are shown for reference and may not be actual. Survey the location of any underground utility. CALL BEFORE YOU DIG: 1-800-933-4433.  
 6. A zoning map is a zoning map and is used for technical purposes and is not to be construed as a zoning law. The zoning law is contained in the Code of Regulations, Sections 15-2a through 15-2d. The zoning map is located at the location of the zoning map.  
 7. Parcel #49 is subject to two Environmental Land Use Restrictions. See the Environmental Land Use Restriction #1 and Environmental Land Use Restriction #2.  
 8. Location of underground water lines are not shown and are approximate and have been provided for reference only. See map reference #1 and #2. These lines are shown for reference only and may not be actual. Survey the location of any underground utility. CALL BEFORE YOU DIG: 1-800-933-4433.



n/i  
 Town of Putnam



SUBJECT TO A 40' RIGHT-OF-WAY  
 IN FAVOR OF LOTS #10, #11 & #12  
 SEE VOLUME #45, PAGES #344 & #345  
 VOLUME #45, PAGES #347 & #348  
 VOLUME #45, PAGES #351 & #352

(12)  
 n/i  
 The ELTA Realty Co.

**KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS**  
 NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
 CARCILL FALLS MILL

Margaret E. Peabody



- 1. Putnam Water Corporation - Putnam, Connecticut - Scale 1"=16' - Dated 1944 - Prepared by W. H. Pae, C. E.
- 2. Historic Carcill Falls Mill - Putnam, Connecticut - Scale 1"=16' - Dated 1942 - Prepared by W. H. Pae, C. E.
- 3. Plan of Lot 49 to be conveyed by the Putnam Water Corporation to the State of Connecticut - Putnam, Connecticut - Scale 1"=16' - Dated November 13, 1942 - Prepared by W. H. Pae, C. E. - Replat 1947
- 4. Plan of Outlines of Lots of Historic Carcill Falls Mill - Putnam, Connecticut - Scale 1"=50' - Dated May 2, 1975 - Prepared by Roger Dorn, C. E. - Prepared from the original November 13, 1942, W. H. Pae, C. E. - Replat 1947
- 5. The Putnam Water Corporation - Putnam, Connecticut - Scale 1"=50' - Dated December 28, 1945 - Prepared by W. H. Pae, C. E.
- 6. Historic Carcill Falls Mill - Putnam, Connecticut - Scale 1"=50' - Dated May 2, 1975 - Prepared by Roger Dorn, C. E. - Prepared from the original November 13, 1942, W. H. Pae, C. E. - Replat 1947
- 7. Connecticut State Highway Department - Right-of-Way Map - State of Putnam - Scale 1"=16' - Dated 1944 - Prepared by the Connecticut Association of Land Surveyors, Inc. - S. S. B. & Son, Inc. - Scale 1"=16' - Dated 1944
- 8. Location of Right-of-Way of the Connecticut Light and Power Company across the Property of the Putnam Water Corp. - Putnam, Connecticut - Scale 1"=16' - Dated January 8, 1945 - Prepared by W. H. Pae, C. E.
- 9. Plan of Putnam - Map showing Land & Surveyed Boundaries for the Putnam Water Corp. - Putnam, Connecticut - Scale 1"=16' - Dated March 1957 - Prepared by W. H. Pae, C. E.
- 10. Plan of Subdivision of 12 Building Parcels of the Putnam Water Corp. - Putnam, Connecticut - Scale 1"=16' - Dated June 1947 - Prepared by W. H. Pae, C. E., Surveyor, Connecticut
- 11. Curbside Rear Channel Improvements - Putnam, Connecticut - General Plan #12, 1 & 2 - Prepared by State Water Commission - On file as Map #1204
- 12. Unrecorded Property Survey Map Showing Proposed Subdivision of Land of the Putnam Corporation - Putnam, Connecticut - Scale 1"=16' - Dated 1945 - Prepared by W. H. Pae, C. E.
- 13. Unrecorded Location Survey Map Showing Environmental Land Use Restriction #1 and #2 - Putnam, Connecticut - Scale 1"=16' - Dated June 1947 - Prepared by W. H. Pae, C. E.

**LEGEND**

- BRICK PAV. FOUND
- CONCRETE FOUND
- FOUNDATION FOUND
- STONE MONUMENT FOUND
- CONCRETE MONUMENT FOUND
- CHD BOUND POINT
- MANHOLE
- SEWAGE MANHOLE
- WATER GATE
- GAS GATE
- DRAINAGE CATCH BASIN
- FIRE HYDRANT
- RETAINING WALL
- CHAIN LINK FENCE
- WOOD STOCKADE FENCE
- OVERHEAD WIRE
- UNDERGROUND SANITARY SEWER
- UNDERGROUND GAS MAIN
- UNDERGROUND WATER MAIN
- UNDERGROUND TELEPHONE
- EXISTING CONCRETE

To my knowledge and belief, this map is substantially correct as noticed herein.

**Bruce D. Woods V676206**  
 BRUCE D. WOODS, Conn. L.S. #136248  
 In certification is expressed by Impulse where this map bears the embossed seal of the land surveyor whose signature appears hereon.

Topographic / Property Survey  
 Prepared For

**HISTORIC CARCILL FALLS MILL, LLC**  
 POMFRET STREET (ROUTE #44)  
 PUTNAM, CONNECTICUT

**KWP associates**  
 SURVEYING - ENGINEERING - GIS PLANNING  
 310 Spring Street  
 Putnam, CT 06260-0116  
 SCALE: 1" = 40'  
 DATE: 1/4/2008  
 SHEET: 1 OF 1





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of  
Cincinnati





SEALAND  
ENVIRO

58





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EXIT →

































UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Wilkinson Mill  
NAME:

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: CONNECTICUT, Windham

DATE RECEIVED: 6/13/14 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 7/02/14  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 7/17/14 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 7/30/14  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14000435

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: Y NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT  RETURN  REJECT 7-28-2014 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS: *The importance of the mill at the local level is almost self-evident. Which is good, since the nomination itself provided almost no context. It does have remarkable integrity with bldgs spanning 120 years.*

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept etc

REVIEWER Jim Galt DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N  see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



State Historic Preservation Office



MEMORANDUM

TO: J. Paul Loether, Chief
National Register of Historic Places
FROM: Stacey Vairo, National Register Coordinator
DATE: June 11, 2014
SUBJECT: National Register Nomination

The following materials are submitted on this 11 day of June

2012, for nomination of the Cargill Falls Mill, Putnam Windham County to the National Register of Historic Places:

- x Original edited National Register of Historic Places nomination form
Multiple Property Nomination form
x Photographs
x Original USGS maps
Sketch map(s)/figure(s)/exhibit(s)
Pieces of correspondence
Other

COMMENTS:

- Please insure that this nomination is reviewed
This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67
The enclosed owner objections do not constitute a majority of property owners.
Other:

Recommendation: SLR Return

Action: SLR Return None

Documentation Issues-Discussion Sheet

State Name: CT County Name Windham Resource Name Wilkinson Mill

Reference No. 14000435 Multiple Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Solution:**

SLR  
↓

**Problem:**

No Historic Substructure Code/ Man. Fac.  
P.O.S to 1984. type?

Geographic Data wrong format - Need Dec. degrees or UTM

**Resolution:**

SLR: Yes No

Database Change: