

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

received FEB 18 1987  
date entered OCT 30 1987

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

1. Name

historic Peace Dale Historic District

and/or common

2. Location

street & number N.A. not for publication

city, town South Kingstown N.A. vicinity of

state Rhode Island code 44 county Washington code 009

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"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: museum

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple owners - see list

street & number

city, town \_\_\_\_\_ vicinity of \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Town Clerk's Office, Town Hall

street & number 66 High Street

city, town South Kingstown, RI state RI 02879

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Historic and Architectural Resources of South Kingstown ... A Preliminary Report has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date 1984  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission

city, town Providence state Rhode Island

# 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

**Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance**

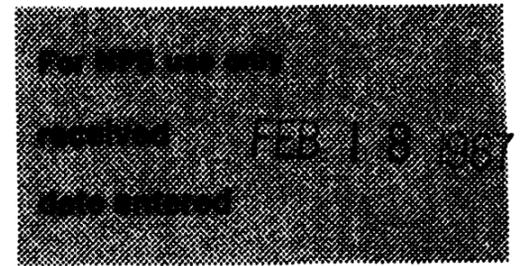
Located in east-central South Kingstown, Peace Dale is the largest of a half dozen villages and lesser hamlets in town. Kingstown Road (State Route 108) is the major artery running through Peace Dale, linking Kingston, a couple of miles northward, with Point Judith on the Atlantic coast, about five miles to the south.

Kingstown Road crosses the Saugatucket River at Peace Dale's center. Here stands the factory complex which is the village's reason for being. Here too are the Hazard Memorial, containing the public library and assembly hall; the quasi-civic Office Building, housing the post office, shops and a small museum; the headquarters of the Neighborhood Guild, with its recreational facilities and meeting rooms; and the village green. Additionally, at this village focal point may be found two of what were six interconnecting estates bordering Saugatucket Pond owned by the Hazard family, proprietors of the mills and creators of Peace Dale. Close to the mill complex cluster most of the village's few commercial buildings, and the former railroad station (now converted to residential and office use). A dozen residential streets fan out irregularly from this nexus and accommodate five school houses (one now vacant) and Peace Dale's lone church. Because the village center and its environs are traversed by the meandering Saugatucket and several lesser streams, Peace Dale is replete with bridges: six small, privately-owned wooden bridges with the mill complex; seven highway bridges elsewhere in the village of which five are historic stone-arch spans erected in the 1880s and designed by Rowland Hazard II (of the mill-owning family) who, to a remarkable degree, designed and/or built much of Peace Dale.

If defining the center of Peace Dale presents no difficulty, delineating the borders of the village constitutes a very problematic task. This has been the case since the late nineteenth century, when the nearby mill villages of Rocky Brook, Wakefield, and Peace Dale began to coalesce into a single built-up district, and when formerly-vacant Fisk Flats, just northwest of Peace Dale, became a commercial zone serving all three villages. As presented in this nomination (see district map), the borders of the Peace Dale National Register historic district are based on the evidence of historic maps and a careful analysis of existing conditions. Fisk Flats has not been included. On the north, contiguous portions of Rocky Brook and a series of eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century dwellings spotted along North Road (historically separate from Peace Dale's evolution) have been omitted, while the Peace Dale School (map #1) and a group of mill houses on Kersey Road have been included. The district boundary includes extant Hazard estates on the south

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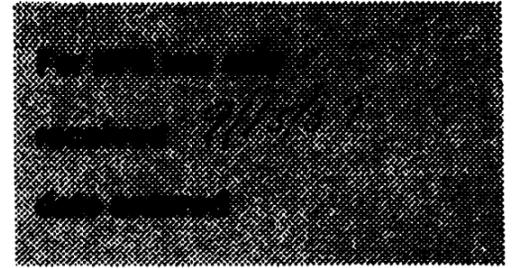
shore of Saugatucket Pond (#15 and #17) but excludes the sites of two demolished Hazard houses, including property along Kingstown Road occupied by residential subdivisions developed after 1948. The boundary includes Kingstown Road dwellings south of the village center as far as School Street, where the north end of Wakefield-oriented development begins. On the east it encompasses the village-related section of Broad Rock Road and the most important surviving Hazard family house, the Acorns (#71). The border skirts two groups of late twentieth-century houses off the eastern end of Church Street on Rose Circle and Steven Circle. School Street constitutes the district's south line for the reason noted above. On the west, the boundary follows the Saugatucket River in order to include Peace Dale-oriented buildings on Columbia Street, then follows Church Street westward as far as the former Peace Dale Congregational Church parsonage (#88), turning north again and following the back lot lines of houses lining Railroad Street, omitting undeveloped property to the west. At Railroad Street and Kingstown Road the boundary includes the historic Railroad Street Bridge (#78), then jogs east and north again, omitting the vacant Narragansett Pier Railroad right-of-way and several non-historic commercial buildings, continuing to the district's northwest corner at the Peace Dale School (#1).

Topographically, Peace Dale presents a varied scene, with lowest elevations in the stream bed valleys and highest elevations along Railroad Street, Kersey Road, and Church Street at Brown Street. Most of the district is well wooded. However, the mill yard (#37) is largely devoid of trees, as is the industrial property and former railroad land to the south and west (#82, 90, 91). Other large open spaces include the landscaped Green (#41), the grounds of the Peace Dale School (1), and the complex of school properties at the southwest corners of the district (#110, 113, and 115).

Village streets possess distinct visual and historic characteristics. The main thoroughfare, Kingstown Road, winds through Peace Dale from northwest to southeast. This is an eighteenth-century highway, save for the tortured course it follows around the mill complex. Until 1870 at least, Kingstown Road ran straight through the mill site; when the factory complex was enlarged in the '70s, the road was rerouted to accommodate industrial expansion. Bordering the mills (#37) on the south, this section of Kingstown Road passes on the north a small group of commercial buildings (#19, #20, #23); the remnant of a small, contiguous early nineteenth-century factory complex (#22), and

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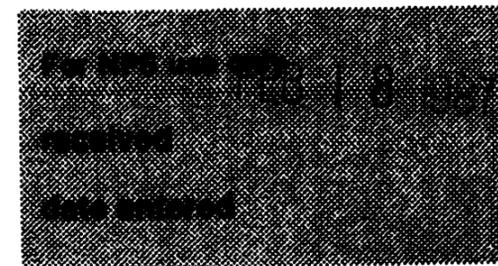
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enclave of mill housing on Green and Larkin Streets; two Hazard estates (#15 and #17); then crosses the Saugatucket River (35) and the mill race (#16). Kingstown Road turns eastward at the village center, passing the Hazard Memorial, the Office Building, and Green (#28, #40, #41), then slowly curves southward between rows of modest cottages, many company-built. Only a short stretch of North Road is within the district. Also an eighteenth-century highway, here is the entrance to one of the Hazard places, Lily Pads (#15), as well as two early houses (#13, #14). Columbia Street, dating to the early nineteenth century, runs south from Kingstown Road at Peace Dale's heart to Wakefield. Its Peace Dale section is mixed in character. From the mill complex and Office Building at the north, it passes the Neighborhood Guild (#94), rows of diverse late nineteenth-century houses, Peace Dale Congregational Church (#104), the High School (110), and Hazard School (#115). Church Street completed in the early 1880's, runs east-west through Peace Dale. Formerly titled "Bridge Street," it crosses two handsome stone-arch bridges (#92, #162). On its west end, Church Street passes the former Narragansett Pier Railroad right-of-way and industrial property in the Saugatucket valley. East of Columbia Street it is residential, lined primarily with company-built cottages. The district excludes the relatively new houses on Rose Circle and Steven Circle, north off Church Street.

Kersey Road, at the north end of the historic district, was put through by the Peace Dale Manufacturing Company in the late nineteenth century. It is lined with substantial and quite varied company-built, multi-unit mill tenements, as well as two schools (#1 and #12). Between Kersey Road and Kingstown Road, Green Street and Larkin Street and many of the single-family and multi-unit mill houses that face them occupy filled land where once there was a pond which provided power to a small mill. Railroad Street parallels the Narragansett Pier Railroad right-of-way. Laid out in 1875, along its west side is a row of Late Victorian houses, most built by individuals rather than the Peace Dale Manufacturing Company. The tracks which ran along the east side of the street are gone, but the station (#82) remains, overlooking the mills below. Only a short stretch of Broad Rock Road, between the entrance to The Acorns (#71) and Kingstown Road, is within the district. Here, on the north side of the road, stand modest late nineteenth-century cottages, several associated with the Hazard family. On the south side of Broad Rock Road, outside the district, is a row of mostly late twentieth-century dwellings. Amos Street and Brown Street are dead-ended. Both are dominated by turn-of-the-century company

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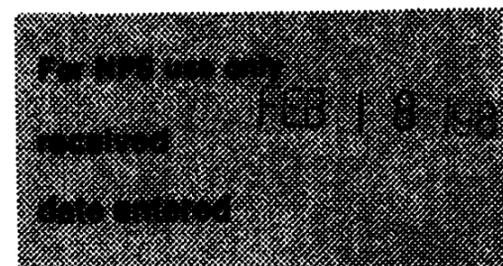
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housing--that on Amos Street multi-unit, that on Brown Street single-family. Kimball Street is a short, dead-end right-of-way off Brown Street on which stand three good early twentieth-century bungalows. Turn-of-the-century Branch Street, connecting Church Street and School Street, is characterized by a variety of modest late nineteenth-and twentieth-century dwellings. By contrast, Indian Run Road just to the east, bordered by a small brookside park between it and Kingstown Road, has a row of closely related company-built Colonial Revival dwellings possessing considerable architectural interest. School Street, a late nineteenth-century roadway at the south end of the National Register historic district, has Wakefield-oriented commercial and residential properties on its south side. The north side, within the district boundary, includes properties facing Indian Run Road and Branch Street, as well as the former High School (now the School Street Apartments, #157) and Hazard School (#115).

The above account should not mislead the reader into thinking that Peace Dale lacks coherence. On the contrary, and issues of boundary definition notwithstanding, Peace Dale possesses remarkable unity, which can be defined in terms of purpose, focus, ownership, period, design, authorship, and ambience. Peace Dale is a mill village. Nearly all the buildings in the village were built for operations of the Peace Dale Manufacturing Company, to house its owners and workers, or to serve these same people when not at work. Peace Dale in every sense focuses on the mills, and on the adjacent facilities for commerce, recreation, education, relaxation, and worship provided by mills' owners, the Hazard family. There are some 180 properties in the Peace Dale historic district inventory; discounting roughly 20 non-historic buildings, there remain 160 historically significant properties. Of these, about 110 are directly associated with the Peace Dale Manufacturing Company and the Hazard family. Moreover, every noteworthy building erected in every period up to the Second World War is associated with the Hazards--from "The Cottage" (#17, of c.1790), the oldest building in Peace Dale, purchased by Rowland Hazard I in 1804 and used and reworked by generations of family into the 1960s; to the first stone mill of 1847 (#37B); the second stone mill and office building of 1856 (#37E and 40); the Congregational Church and railroad station of the '70s (#106 and 82); The Acorns (1882, #71); the Hazard Memorial of 1891-92 (#38); the turn-of-the-century Colonial Revival dwelling built by the Company (#149, #151, #154, and 164-167); the Neighborhood Guild of 1907-08 (#94); Hazard School (1911, #115); Stepping Stone Kindergarten (1916-17, #124); and the Peace Dale School of 1923 (#1).

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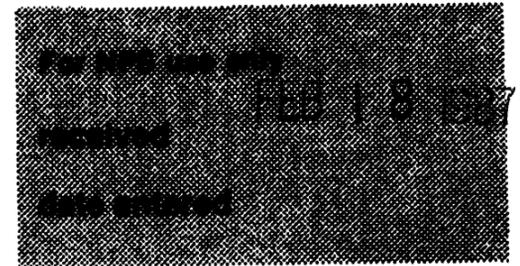
As a product of the growth and prosperity of the Peace Dale Manufacturing Company, village development closely paralleled that of the mills. This heritage remains intact and legible. The Company flourished in the seven decades between incorporation in 1848 and sale out of Hazard ownership in 1918. Of the 180 buildings, objects and sites in Peace Dale, only about ten predate 1848, fewer than 30 postdate 1918. The major growth period was circa 1860-1895. Fully half the 180 properties date from that period. The detailed 1895 map of Peace Dale shows 115 buildings (not counting dependencies) standing at that time; over 100 survive.

The unity of design characterizing Peace Dale architecture, in the broadest terms, can be defined as a certain reticence, a lack of showiness, which is pervasive. The only building which has something of a hint of bluster to it is the mill office (#37A), once the nerve center of the community, and very aptly its physical center as well. The brick and stone building's two-tone color scheme, eccentric chimney, overwrought cornice and stained glass transoms are held in check by its ponderous proportions, symmetry, and small size. Other Peace Dale buildings are more soberly handsome. They can be subdivided into two major classes: mills and civic buildings, and residential architecture. Together they define the visual character of the village. (The five village schoolhouses, while interesting individually and possessed of considerable design quality, are a disparate lot and do not add to the unity of design under discussion; rather, they provide interesting, widely dispersed contrasting accents.) Peace Dale mills and civic buildings, and village dwellings are consistent in materials: all the former are built of local gray granite, all the latter are of frame construction. As a rule, and this applies to all building types, the attributes of period-style are lacking or very under-played. Thus the "Richardsonian Romanesque" of the Hazard Memorial (#38) is not so pronounced as to dissociate this building from the styleless mills across the road (#37), or the nominally "Colonial" Neighborhood Guild (#94) on the opposite side of the Green.

There are a great many more residential buildings in Peace Dale and naturally greater variety of design, but one type predominates: The L-plan, 1-1/2-story, gable-and cross-gable cottage with a 2- or 3-bay, end-gable main block containing the entrance, and a lateral kitchen ell (sometimes with a lower roof height) fronted by a porch. Such cottages comprise a quarter of the residential building stock. They are found on nearly every

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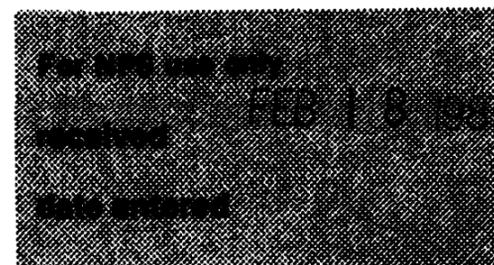
street, with many minor variations in design. They date as early as c.1860 and as late as c.1900. Many were company-built, providing an alternative to multi-unit housing. Of this last type of housing some 30 examples can be found. Unlike the cottages just described, they follow no one pattern, ranging from 1-1/2-story, flank-gable, 2-unit structures to 8-unit, 2-story, hip-roofed buildings. There are even two mansard-roofed former rooming houses. It appears that the multi-unit buildings were clustered off the main streets and consciously arrayed to avoid the look of a typical company town.

Authorship plays a distinctive role in Peace Dale's visual coherence. As noted, the primary era of development here was between 1860 and 1895. Throughout that period one man, Rowland Hazard II (who in association with other members of his family owned and operated the mills), had control over Peace Dale's architectural development. He was himself an amateur architect and designed quite a number of structures, beginning with the mill and the office building erected in 1856 (#37E and 40), the 1872 worsted mill (#37F), the Congregational Church (#104), a whole series of stone-arch bridges erected in the early 1880s (#35, 78, 92, 93, 162), and an addition to the church built in 1895. Other buildings are attributed to Hazard, notably the mill office (#37A) of 1881. He was responsible for building dozens of other structures, particularly mill houses. The introduction and prevalence of the L-plan cottage in Peace Dale is credited to Rowland Hazard II. He may have designed many of these cottages, but only four are presently attributed to him: two early, nominally "Gothic" cottages (#88 and 114), and a pair of Queen Anne L-plan cottages on Kingstown Road (#45 and 46). Moreover, Rowland Hazard called upon a professional architect with whom he particularly liked to work, Frank Angell, to design at least two major Peace Dale buildings: the railroad station (#82) and the Hazard Memorial (#38). Angell probably also designed The Acorns for Hazard and certainly planned alterations to the building (#71). Frank Angell's hand is likely also found in several later buildings, among them a multi-unit mill house on Kersey Road (#9) and a group of company-owned houses on Brown Street, Church Street, and Indian Run Road dated to the late 1890s (#149-151, 154, 164-167).

Finally, the ambience of Peace Dale augments its unity. Peace Dale is a very picturesque, quiet, attractive village, casual in layout yet with a certain quality of kemptness and amenity which sets it apart. Though the mills are the focus, they do not dominate the scene. This is not the sort of factory

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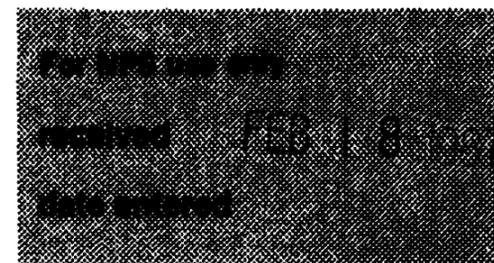
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village where rows of dwellings face a huge, overbearing plant--like White Rock or Lonsdale, to cite two Rhode Island examples. At Peace Dale, there is a visual balance between mill, civic structures, and the residential sector. The visual quality of Peace Dale is such that the beautifully landscaped Hazard Memorial can harmonize with the mills across the road, and the Memorial's grounds can be graced both by a whimsical stone watering trough designed by Rowland Hazard (#36) and by a magnificent bronze monument, "The Weaver," by Daniel Chester French (#39). The ambience of amenity makes it all work.

(Detailed descriptions of individual properties are contained in the inventory which follows.)

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PROPERTY INVENTORY

NOTE: Properties are listed in order by assigned historic map numbers (see historic district map). Town Assessor's map plat and lot numbers are listed below the historic district map number. The entry proper is headed by the street address, property title (where appropriate), and date. The letters (C) or (NC) following each entry indicate that a given property either contributes to the significance of the district (C) or is non-contributing (NC).

(1)

48-2/73

-----Kersey Road, Peace Dale Grammar School (1923):

This handsome, single-story Colonial Revival brick school house has a modified E-plan. The gable roofs are variegated slate and the brickwork is laid up in Flemish bond. There are three pedimented entrances from the forecourt: the main entrance, with a segmental-head pedimented architrave, graces a cross-gabled central pavilion; two lateral entrances have small, cross-gabled porches with round-arch openings. Edith Hazard Forbes donated the site, and members of the Hazard family helped pay for the building. This was the last in a long series of local schools built by or with the assistance of the Hazard family, owners of the Peace Dale Woolen Mills until 1918. (C)

(2)

48-2/72

-----Kersey Road (c. 1960):

One-story, hip-roofed ranch-style house. (NC)

(3)

49-1/154

37-39 Kersey Road, former mill tenement (c. 1900):

Located on Paddy's Hill, this is one of a group of five multi-unit dwellings erected by the Peace Dale Manufacturing Company to house employees. This one is a very plain 2-story, hip-roofed structure with two entrances. (C)

(4)

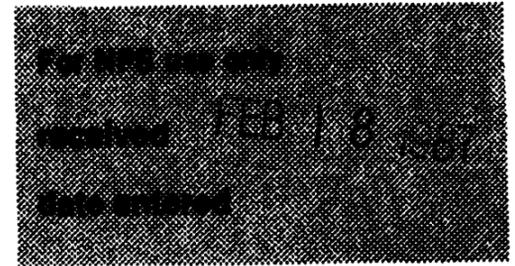
49-1/124

31-33 Kersey Road (c. 1900):

This 2-story, hip-roofed former mill tenement on Paddy's Hill has bracketed hoods over its twin entrances. It is similar, but not identical to neighboring 37-39 Kersey Road. (C)

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(5)

49-1/125

27 Kersey Road (c. 1890):

Overlooking the lane leading up onto Paddy's Hill from Kersey Road, this multi-unit former mill tenement is a 1-1/2-story, flank-gable structure. Below, on the opposite side of the lane, is a small, shingled, hip-roofed utility building, perhaps once a transformer house. (See photo #7) (C)

(6)

49-1/123

80-81 Kersey Road (c. 1890):

Originally identical to neighboring 27 and 82-83 Kersey, this is a 1-1/2-story, flank-gable, multi-unit mill house on Paddy's Hill, built by the company. It now has wood-shingle cladding and an added end entrance. (C)

(7)

49-1/122

82-83 Kersey Road (c. 1890):

The northernmost of the 5 multi-unit former mill houses on Paddy's Hill, this is a little-altered, 1-1/2-story, flank-gable structure with multiple entrances. (C)

(8)

49-1/138

28-30 Kersey Road (c. 1890):

Very like mill houses on Paddy's Hill, (just opposite off Kersey Road), this is a multi-unit, 2-story, hip-roofed clapboard structure (18-20 Kersey Road, #10, is very similar). (C)

(9)

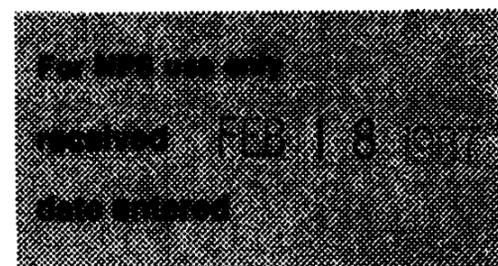
49-1/137

22-24 Jersey Road (c. 1890):

This former mill tenement was either designed by or reflects the influence of architect Frank Angell, who did a good deal of work for the Hazards in this era. The 2-story clapboard building has a high hip roof "kicked out" at the eaves; jack-raftered, broad eave soffits; bay windows and enclosed entrances. It is Peace Dale's most elaborate multi-unit mill house. (C)

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(10)

49-1/136

18-20 Kersey Road (c. 1890):

This 2-story hip-roofed, clapboard former mill tenement is very similar to nearby 28-30 Kersey Road and to other late nineteenth-century mill houses erected by the Peace Dale Manufacturing Company on Paddy's Hill. (C)

(11)

49-1/135

-----Larkin Street (c. 1960):

One-story, 6-bay, gable-roofed garage. (NC)

(12)

49-1/129

8 Kersey Road, former Peace Dale Grammar School (1902):

Attributed to architect Frank Angell, this 2-story, shingled schoolhouse displays his characteristic design sophistication as well as cognate details like the high hip roof with "kicked-out" eaves and the suppression of any elaboration of window openings. Unassuming yet somehow imposing, a cross-gable on the building's roof carries a louvered belfry. There is a very simple hip-roofed entrance porch with shingled piers. On each side elevation the banks of classroom windows are articulated by curious pilasters flanking the central window. Despite the fact that this building is out of Town ownership and now is used largely for storage, it remains handsome and well preserved, a fine and now rare example of a once common building type. (C)

(13)

49-1/128

-----North Road, northwest corner Kersey Road, The Dixon House, now Caswell Associates Realtors (c. 1820):

This 1-1/2-story, flank-gable, clapboard cottage has a central brick chimney and a 5-bay facade. A delicate, pilastered Late Federal architrave embellishes the central entrance. (C)

(14)

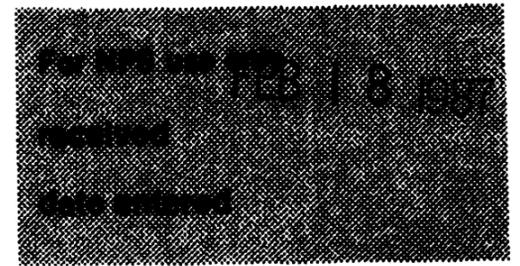
49-1/130

10 North Road, southwest corner Kersey Road, the Thomas Lynch House (c. 1820):

A 1-1/2-story, flank-gable "cape" with central brick chimney and 5-bay facade with typical Late Federal pilastered entry. Very similar to the Dixon House (#13). (C)

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(15)

49-1/83

7-9-11 North Road, The J. N. Hazard Estate, Lily Pads (c. 1865 et seq.), now Lily Pads Professional Center:

Much added-to and altered over the years, the wood-frame house, originally clapboard-clad, was later shingled and now is covered with aluminum siding. The earliest section of the house is a cross-gabled, 2-1/2-story structure, 3-bays across the front. The building became a Catholic retreat and school in 1946, and several large wings were added subsequently. In the 1970's it was converted into offices, and a new entrance portion was added, connecting the house to the former carriage barn. Among other historic outbuildings on the property is a unique, cylindrical, shingled, mushroom-like wellhead of Japanese inspiration. The main house occupies a terrace overlooking the mill dam and head race; the property runs back from the dam along the shore of Saugatucket Pond. Lily Pads is the westernmost of a series of what were eventually six contiguous Hazard family estates bordering the south end of the pond (see #17 and #71).

Born at Peace Dale in 1836, John Newbold Hazard was a grandson of Rowland Hazard I, founder of the local woolens industry. His father and uncle, Rowland Gibson and Isaac Peace Hazard, incorporated the company, changed its product line, and greatly expanded its business. J. N. Hazard studied at Brown University and in France. In the 1860s he entered the family business, succeeding his father as president of the Peace Dale Manufacturing Company in 1866, a post he held until 1892. He died at Peace Dale in 1900. (C)

(6)

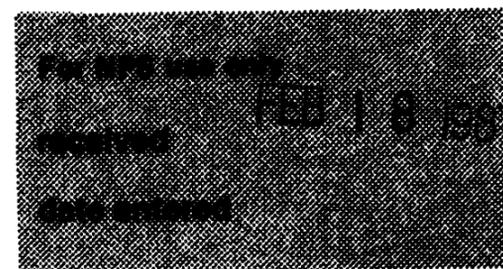
49-1/75, 83, 144 & 49-4/141

North and south of Kingstown Road, Peace Dale Manufacturing Company Water Power System (primarily mid-nineteenth century):

The Peace Dale hydropower system typifies those found throughout Rhode Island on the state's many small rivers where water-powered factories once dotted the rural landscape. The Peace Dale water power system stands out because it is well preserved and unusually beautiful. The heart of the system is Saugatucket Pond, the dam, penstock house, headrace and spillway, all north of Kingstown Road. To the south, the headrace flows into the mill complex, over a fish ladder and adjacent ornamental waterfall added in the 1960s, and out through a tailrace running under the mills and back into the Saugatucket River. The aesthetic development of the water power system reflects the fact that it ran between two of the Hazard family's estates, Lily Pads and The Cottage (see #15 and #17). At the east end of the stone

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dam is a small picturesque shingled building (probably designed by Rowland Hazard II) housing the penstocks which control the flow of water from the pond into the headrace. This power trench is a placid canal surrounded by dense woods and paralleled by "Water Way," the beautiful entry drive laid out in 1888 by landscape architect Charles Eliot leading from Kingstown Road back into the Hazard Compound. (C)

(17)

49-1/75

North off Kingstown Road, The Cottage/Hazard Homestead (c. 1790 et seq.):

This secluded 12-acre estate at the southeast end of Saugatucket Pond is largely hidden from the road by the Hazard Memorial (#38). The land and much added-to and Colonial-Revivalized 1-1/2 story, gambrel-roofed cottage were part of Rowland Hazard I's original Peace Dale purchase of 1804-05, sold to him by Benjamin Rodman. Generations of Hazards lived here until 1969. The site includes "Water Way" and a portion of the Peace Dale water power system (see #16). (It was on this property in the 1850s that Rowland Gibson Hazard erected a Gothic Revival dwelling which his nephew, Rowland G. Hazard II, aggrandized into a Tudor style mansion, Holly House, designed by McKim, Mead & White in 1892; it was demolished in 1948.) (See #71.) (C)

(18)

49-1/81

-----off Kingstown Road, behind Hazard Memorial, R. G. Hazard Estate Outbuilding (c. 1880):

This 1-1/2-story clapboard cottage has a distinctive bell-cast gambrel roof. (C)

(19)

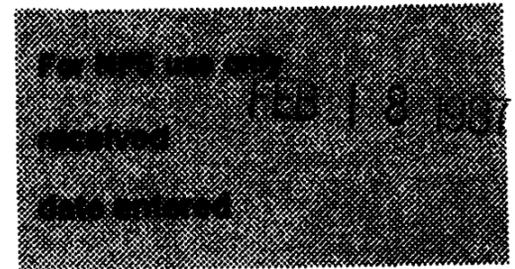
49-4/154

689 Kingstown Road (c. 1900):

Small 2-story, hip-roofed commercial/residential building. A bookshop occupies the altered first floor. The building is adjacent to the former Narragansett Pier Railroad right-of-way; a high trestle which carried the tracks over Kingstown Road has recently been demolished. (C)

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(20)

49-1/147

685 Kingstown Road (c. 1865/c. 1985):

Much renovated 2-story, end-gable, clapboard commercial building; a colossal portico has recently been added to the street elevation. (C)

(21)

49-1/146

681 Kingstown Road, former J. P. Hazard Dye House (c. 1835):

Now an antiques and upholstery shop, this much altered 1-story, flank-gable stone building is the last extant remnant of Joseph P. Hazard's mill complex. Initially an axe manufactory, the property was leased to Stephen Wright and Stephen Fisk and converted into a textile plant producing kerseys. This building, along with the mill and mill pond, were purchased by the Peace Dale Manufacturing Company before 1895. The mill was taken down and the pond was filled in, providing space for new housing on Green Street. (C)

(22)

49-1/145

675 Kingstown Road (c. 1900):

Much altered flank-gable, 1-1/2-story mill tenement standing on or near the site of Joseph Hazard's factory erected in the 1830s which first produced axes, then kersey woolen goods (See #21). (C)

(23)

49-1/143

669 Kingstown Road, Store (c. 1925):

This 1-1/2-story stuccoed, gable-on-hip-roofed former grocery store is a good example of the picturesque "English Cottage" style applied to a commercial structure. The front roof slope is brought down low over the storefront and is broken by a shed dormer adorned with patterned shingling. The storefront features twin bay windows flanking the entrance. (C)

(24)

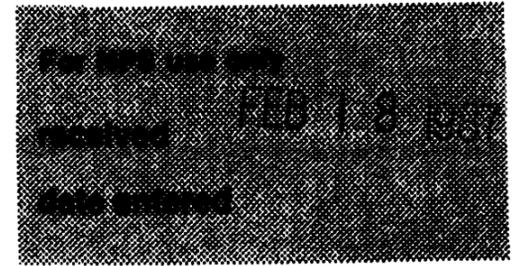
49-1/142

657 Kingstown Road (c. 1880):

A very typical Peace Dale Company-built single-family cottage. This 1-1/2-story L-plan dwelling has a cross-gable roof; a 2-bay, end-gable main block containing the entrance; and a lateral porch-fronted kitchen ell. (C)

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(25)

49-1/131

-----Kingstown Road, northwest corner North Road (c. 1870):

According to local historian Oliver Stedman, this 2-1/2-story, mansard-roofed former mill tenement was moved here in 1891 to make way for construction of the Hazard Memorial (#38). (C)

(26)

49-1/148

8-14 Green Street (c. 1900):

Standing on the site of Joseph Hazard's mill pond, this 4-unit row house was erected by the Peace Dale Manufacturing Company. The 1-1/2-story flank-gable building is accented by two cross gables. (C)

(27)

49-1/141

3-15 Green Street (1906):

This 6-unit, 2-story row in the past decade has been renovated extensively, the exterior clad in rough, "rustic", dark-stained board-and-batten siding. Despite its lack of architectural quality, historically this structure has substantial importance. Early in 1906 many Peace Dale mill workers went out on strike. This was the first significant labor dispute since Rowland Hazard I began manufacturing woolen goods here nearly a century before. This row was thrown up in March of 1906 by the company to house strikebreakers (mostly Italian immigrants recruited in Providence) brought in to keep the mills running. (C)

(28)

49-1/140

21 Green Street (c. 1900):

Altered, 2-1/2-story, end-gable, 4-bay late Queen Anne house similar to 22 Green Street (29). (C)

(29)

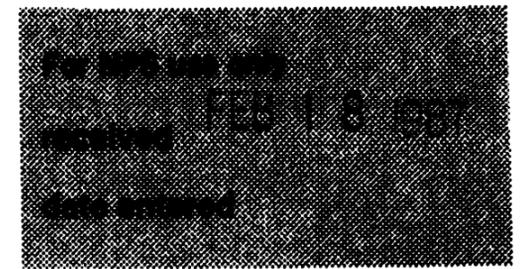
49-1/149

22 Green Street (c. 1900):

Little altered 2-1/2-story, end-gable, clapboard and shingle late Queen Anne house; 3-bay facade with turned-post front porch. (C)

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(30)

49-1/139

34 Green Street (c. 1885):

1-1/2-story clapboard and shingle Queen Anne double mill cottage; there is a very plain, plank-sided out building on the site. (C)

(31)

49-1/155

-----Green Street, corner Larkin, Peace Dale Manufacturing Company Barn (1866):

This shingled bank barn has shed-roofed appendages. There is also a board-and-batten shed on the site. Rural factories like Peace Dale's woolen mills generally depended on transportation provided by horse-drawn freight wagons to bring in raw materials and take out finished goods. The railroad did not come to Peace Dale until 1876, and even after that date there was a need for horses and wagons. The barn served this adjunct to industrial production. (C)

(32)

49-1/134

-----Larkin Street (c. 1880):

Typical company-built, L-plan, 1-1/2-story, cross-gabled cottage; the kitchen wing has a porch across the front. There are numerous small outbuildings on the property. (C)

(33)

49-1/133

9 Larkin Street (c. 1880):

A very small, L-plan, company-built, cross-gabled cottage. (C)

(34)

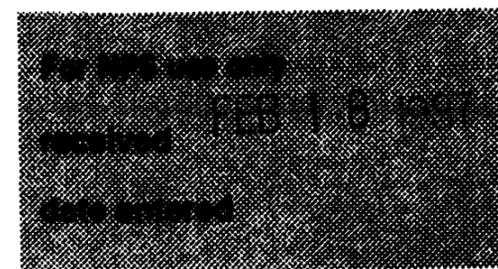
49-1/132

3 Larkin Street, the Stephen Fisk Cottage (c. 1840):

This 1-1/2-story, flank-gable, clapboard cottage has a 4-bay facade. Essentially Late Federal in style, the dwelling has a broad, simple Greek Revival entrance. In the 1840s and '50s Stephen Fisk leased the nearby Joseph Hazard mill (see #21 and #26) and produced kersey cloth with great success. Prosperity led Fisk to buy a large tract (later known as Fisk Flats) and in the 1850s he built a new and larger residence there. (C)

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(35)

49-1/(no lot #)

Kingstown Road Saugatucket Bridge (c. 1880/1926):

The stone bridge has a stone-walled sidewalk on its north side. One of the seven stone-arch bridges designed by Rowland Hazard II and erected in Peace Dale, this bridge has a span of 24 feet. A stone-walled sidewalk was added after this bridge became State property. (C)

(36)

49-4/140

Kingstown Road at the Hazard Memorial, Watering Trough (1890):

This unique and rugged stone watering trough is a 3-tiered affair--a large circular bowl on a pedestal for horses, a mid-level basin for oxen, and a small low basin for dogs. It is a characteristic design of Rowland Hazard II -- a bit crude, very original, and thoroughly charming. Rowland Hazard donated this gift to the four-legged residents of Peace Dale and it stood in the center of Kingstown Road, in front of his mill office, from 1890 until it was moved to its present site in 1959 (see photo #1). (C)

(37)

49-1/144 & 49-4/141, 143, 153

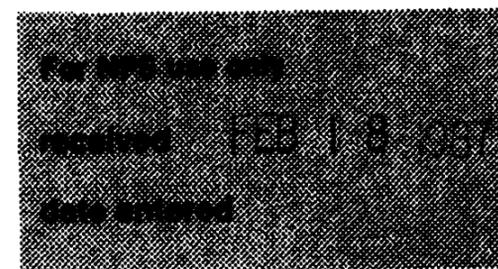
Kingstown Road & Columbia Street, Peace Dale Manufacturing Company Mill Complex (1847 et seq.):

The existing mill complex replaces earlier mills located north of Kingstown Road destroyed by fire in 1844. Portions of the water power system date to the 1840s (see #16), as does the relic-like tower and end gable of the 1847 woolen mill (37B). That structure is built of granite rubble, and so too are eight of the eleven other buildings in the complex; three later buildings are brick. No major buildings have been demolished. The only structures no longer standing were ancillary facilities, a brick gasometer and a series of small frame sheds -- the machine shop, carpenter shop, paint shed, bicycle shed, store houses, etc. All of the standing structures have been altered, some substantially, over the years. Nevertheless, this is one of Rhode Island's best preserved nineteenth-century textile manufacturing complexes, one of the most important in historic terms, and one of the most picturesque. It remains in industrial use, including textile manufacturing.

Isaac P. and Rowland G. Hazard (sons of founder Rowland Hazard) ran the family business when the fire of 1844 occurred. They had the hydropower system rebuilt and enlarged and they constructed the first stone mill here, in 1847 (37B). They

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incorporated the firm as the Peace Dale Manufacturing Company in 1848 and began production of high-quality woollens in 1849. They made shawls, which gained wide renown, in place of the kersey cloth and linsey-woolsey formerly produced. Manufacturing capacity was greatly increased in 1856, with the construction of a new and larger stone factory (37E). It was one of two buildings designed that year for the company by Rowland G. Hazard's son, Rowland Hazard II, a latter-day gentleman architect. Most of the later buildings in the mill complex are either known to be his work or are attributed to him.

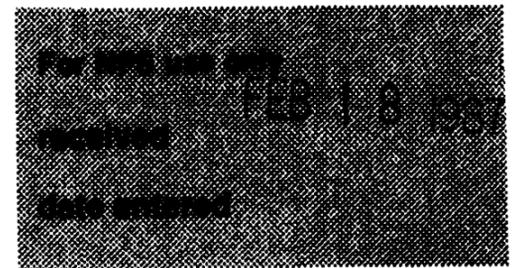
In 1868 a stone finishing plant was erected. In 1872 the Peace Dale Manufacturing Company again changed its product line, converting to worsteds, becoming one of the first full-production worsted plants in the country. A new stone mill went up (37F) from Rowland Hazard II's plans. A major wing (37C) was added to the first stone mill and that 1847 structure (37B) was radically reduced in size. Only the stair tower, belfry, and stepped end gable remain; they were preserved, consciously, as a monument to the firm's early history. In the mid-1870s a small stone laboratory building went up (37D) and in 1881 a small yet imposing brick-trimmed stone mill office (37A) was erected. It is believed the grouping of stone dye houses (37J) was also constructed in the 1880s, as well as the stone weave shed (37G). The brick portions of the power plant (37I) date to the 1890s, and two wool warehouses (37K and 37L) date to about 1900.

Because a network of waterways crisscrosses the mill yard, there has always been a need for bridges facilitating internal transportation and linking the mills to Kingstown Road and Columbia Street. None of the small nineteenth-century bridges within the mill complex survives. They have been replaced sympathetically by a half-dozen timber spans bridging the Saugatucket River and the mill race.

A perspective view of the mill complex published in 1901 shows the Peace Dale plant at its fullest development and reveals that it remains essentially intact. The most significant changes since 1901 (aside from the demolition of secondary structures noted above) involved the reworking of the roofs of the worsted mill and weave shed (37F and 37G). In the past twenty years new owners have re-landscaped the most visible portions of the mill yard. This embellishment recalls the late nineteenth-century greening of the factory complex when the Peace Dale Mills were ivy-decked and surrounded by small lawns and great elms.

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(37A)

Mill Office (1881):

This small yet monumental brick-trimmed stone building terminates the vista north up Kingstown Road toward the center of the village. Its location and elaboration herald the fact that it was the nerve center of Peace Dale. The 1-1/2-story structure has a high basement. Its stone walls terminate in an extremely heavy, corbelled brick cornice; there are brick panels below each window. The windows have stained glass transoms. The high hip roof is accented by gabled dormers and enriched at the ridge by a massive chimney stack in brick corbelled out at the top above a row of four small blind and open arches. Known as the "counting house" within the Hazard family, this striking, more-or-less Queen Anne style building is attributed to Rowland Hazard II, whose office was here (see photos #1 and #2). (C)

(37B)

The original Peace Dale Stone Woolens Mill (1847 et seq.):

The extant structure is a remnant of the 1847 mill building preserved for its historic interest by the Hazard family when the plant was greatly enlarged and converted for production of worsted goods. Of the 1847 factory what survives is the 2-1/2-story, stepped-end-gable, 3-story, and belfry. The Greek Revival style belfry is frame. From a panelled base section housing the bell there rises a delicate open framework forming a short spire crowned by a weathervane in the form of a shuttle. The main body of the 1847 mill was replaced by a 1- and 2-story flat roofed structure which in truth is but an appendage to a large 2-story wing (37C). (see photo #2). (C)

(37C)

Wing added to the 1847 Mill (1847 et seq.):

The 2-story stone wing has a very low gable roof. Its end wall on Columbia Street is incorporated directly into the stonework of the relic-like remnant of the 1847 mill (37B). The long west wall of this mill as well as the east wall of the reworked 1847 mill have what in effect are "ribbon windows" -- continuous banks of 12/12 sash with narrow, metal-clad posts between. Most extant glazing is heavy, ribbed diffusion glass (see photo #2). (C)

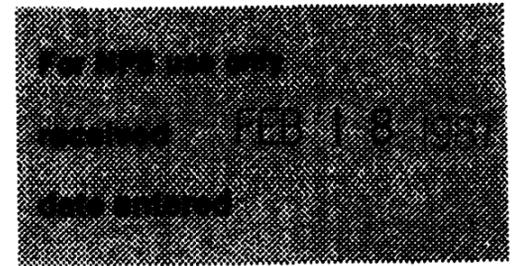
(37D)

Laboratory and Store House (c. 1875):

Small, 2-story stone structure with low pitched roof, wide eaves. The lower story has few openings; there are 5 windows on each side in the second story. Now used as offices, there is a

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modern grille of closely spaced upright 2x4s on the street end gable (see photo #2). (C)

(37E)

Woolens Mill (1856):

This 2-story stone factory, 117x57', has a low-pitched roof and a pair of corner towers on the east end. Originally, this was a 3-story building with wide eaves overhangs. It has been reduced in height and the roof simplified. In 1883 the southeast corner tower was given a mansard roof. The interior of this structure has been gutted: it is now one vast open space. Rowland Hazard II produced the original design of this atypical factory. He probably also designed the mansard tower roof, and possibly other alterations (see photo #1). (C)

(37F)

Worsted Mill (1872):

The worsted mill as designed by Rowland Hazard II was a 3-1/2-story stone factory, 155x60', with a monitor-on-gable roof. In the early twentieth century the top floor was made a full story, the walls were built up accordingly, and the existing low-pitched roof replaced the original. (C)

(37G)

Weave Shed (c. 1880/1902/1920):

The 1-story stone weave shed is another Rowland Hazard II building. Roughly 175 feet square, it had a flat roof with a large rectangular "lantern" to provide light to the center of the structure. This roof form was replaced by the existing and much more typical sawtooth roof with north-facing glazing (now largely covered over). (C)

(37H)

Finishing Plant (1868/c. 1902):

This 2-story stone structure has an altered low-pitched gable roof. A long, narrow lateral wing has been added to the northwest corner of the building. (C)

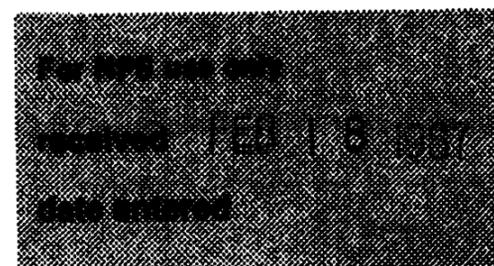
(37I)

Former Power Plant (c. 1872/c. 1890):

Now used as a forge, the much altered power plant is a 1- and 2-story, flat-roofed stone and brick structure. Only the bottom portion of what was a very tall brick smoke stack survives. Steam power was provided to augment water power, probably when the mill complex was much expanded in the early 1870s. In 1875 the Narragansett Pier Railroad was built; it was

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adjacent to and above the level of the mill yard and an elevated spur (now gone) ran from the NPRR mainline to the coal bins of this building. (C)

(37J)

Dye Houses (c. 1885):

This complex and irregular group of much altered, interconnected 1- and 2-story stone buildings has very low-pitched gable roofs. (C)

(37K)

Wool Store House (c. 1900):

3-story brick warehouse with low-pitched gable roof, typical small, segmental-head windows. A railroad siding (now gone) connected this structure to the Narragansett Pier Railroad main line; an elevated gantry (also gone) linked it to the mill complex on the opposite shore of the Saugatucket River. (C)

(37L)

Warehouse (c. 1900):

A small shed-roofed brick warehouse, much altered and removed from the rest of the mill complex. (NC)

(38)

49-4/140

-----Kingstown Road, Hazard Memorial/Peace Dale Library

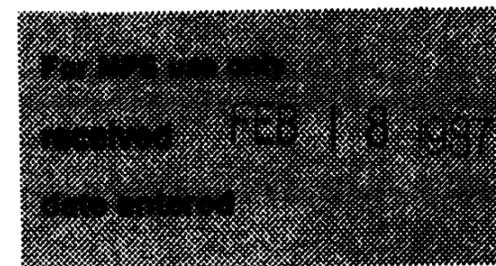
(1890-91):

From an architectural standpoint, this is the finest building in the village; indeed, it is a very good example of the Richardsonian Romanesque in any context (see photo #3). The building consists of two sections: a stone main block housing the library, and a shingle-clad frame rear wing housing an auditorium. The 2-1/2-story stone section has hipped roofs with a distinct bellcast at the eaves and wide jets with jackrafter supports. The stereotomy (in contrast to that of Peace Dale's many other stone buildings) is very sophisticated, utilizing two subtly different shades of pink and gray granite. The body of the building is rockfaced gray granite in uncoursed ashlar, with belt courses and window-trim in pink granite. The unity and solemnity of the structure is offset by almost whimsical dormers in a variety of picturesque shapes.

A veritable cascade of curving, low steps flows out from the entrance, recessed within a great round arch. The form of the archway is echoed in a large, half-round bay projecting from the body of the building beside the entryway. The shingled auditorium reads clearly on the exterior as a single, 2-1/2-story

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interior space because, in each side, there is a pair of 2-1/2-story transomed windows glazed with frosted and tinted glass. On the north side of the auditorium is a covered entrance porch and on the south is a corresponding porte cochere; both are hip-roofed and shingled.

One of the glories of this building is the fact that it is so little altered. The exterior is virtually original. The interiors are largely intact, preserving not only the floor plan but also the original finish, detail, and many furnishings. This is so both in the library and the auditorium.

The Hazard Memorial was donated to the community by Rowland Hazard II and John N. Hazard, sons of Rowland G. Hazard, who died in 1888. Architect Frank W. Angell designed the building. It was the outstanding achievement of a long professional association between Angell and Rowland Hazard II (an amateur architect in his own right) dating back to the early 1870s. The Memorial was an instant success, becoming the social hub of the entire town. Here lectures, concerts, plays and graduation ceremonies took place into the mid-twentieth century.

The Memorial's grounds are like the building itself, handsome and well maintained. The building occupies the summit of a high, sloping, corner lot at the center of the village opposite the mills (37) and the office building (40). Lawns, large shade trees, and mature plantings of shrubbery set off this structure. The landscaping is attributed to Charles Eliot. The most conspicuous embellishment to the grounds is "The Weaver", a large sculptural memorial (#339). (C)

(39)

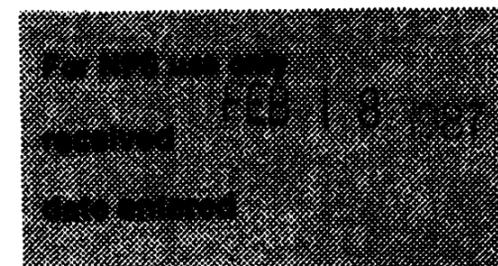
49-4/140

-----Kingstown Road, "The Weaver" (c. 1920):

Located on the grounds of the Hazard Memorial/Peace Dale Library (#38), "The Weaver" is a substantial stone and bronze monument, flanked by rhododendrons, presented by Miss Caroline Hazard in memory of her father, Rowland Hazard II, and her brothers, Rowland G. Hazard II and Frederick R. Hazard. The work of sculptor Daniel Chester French, "The Weaver" is an allegorical monument of classical inspiration, wedding the theme of the thread of life with the Hazard's (and Peace Dale's) history in the textile business. Based on ancient funerary tablets in high relief, in this memorial three figures (nearly in the round and life-size) are presented as a tableau against a flat slab. A seated, youthful male figure, clad in a sheepskin, weaves the cloth. Behind, in classical garb, stands a female figure bearing the distaff and the thread, which she hands to him. Just behind

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the central figure is Time, heavily shrouded, carrying an hour glass. She will cut the thread.

Caroline Hazard, retired president of Wellesley College, was an historian. Both personally and professionally she had a keen interest in her family and its accomplishments. And although she and other Hazards continued to have considerable influence on life in Peace Dale for some two decades more, 1920 was a very apt time to erect this memorial. It marked the end of an era: the Hazard heirs sold the Peace Dale Mills in 1918. (C)

(40)49-4/138

604 Kingstown Road, corner Columbia Street, Peace Dale Office Building (1856/c. 1908):

This oblong, 3-story, granite-rubble building was one of Rowland Hazard II's first designs (see #37E). Designed to accommodate the company store, mill offices, the local library association, and a meeting hall, the building originally had a low gable roof with broad eaves. The original 1856 storefront (modified with plate-glass windows) exists on the Columbia Street side of the building. The Post Office storefront on the east elevation as well as the present hipped roof and ornamental balcony on the south end are all early twentieth-century alterations which transformed this ponderous early Victorian block into something a bit more refined and faintly Federal Revival. In addition to the Post Office, the building houses a shop, offices, room used by the Neighborhood Guild (#96) and the Museum of Primitive Culture. The top-floor meeting hall was eliminated after its function was taken over by Hazard Memorial Hall (#38). (C)

(41)

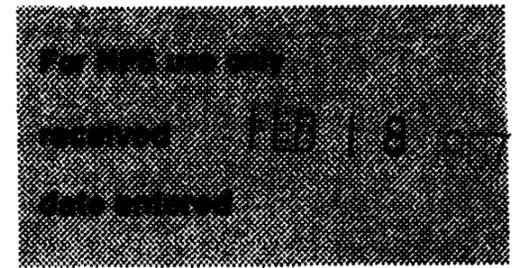
49-4/125

Kingstown Road, Columbia Street and Spring Street, The Green (1907-08):

This 4-acre grassy park, traversed by Indian Run, has a row of oak trees along Kingstown Road and willows bordering Columbia Street. There are two tennis courts at the Spring Street end of the property and a parking area between the Green and the Neighborhood Guild. When members of the Hazard family erected the Neighborhood Guild (#94) in 1907-08, the family-owned and operated Peace Dale Manufacturing created this small park. Both the Green and the Guild were designed by R. C. Sturges, a Hazard relation. The Green links the Guild to the Hazard Memorial (#38) and creates a public "breathing space" and greensward in the center of the village. (C)

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(42)

49-4/123

586 Kingstown Road (c. 1885):

Built by the Peace Dale Manufacturing Company, this is a 1-1/2-story, end-gable clapboard cottage with a 3-bay front and turned-post Queen Anne porch. (C)

(43)

49-4/124

582-584 Kingstown Road (c1890):

Company-built, flank-gable, 1-1/2-story mill house with twin entrances. (C)

(44)

49-4/61

578 Kingstown Road, corner Spring Street (c. 1845):

This altered, early nineteenth-century 1-1/2-story, flank-gable 5-bay cottage stands on a high granite basement and has a late nineteenth-century cross-gabled dormer. Moved to this site by 1895, it belonged to Charles Sweet, who also owned three adjacent residential buildings on Spring Street. (C)

(45)

49-4/62

574 Kingstown Road (c. 1875):

In general form, this is a typical company-built Peace Dale cottage -- an L-plan clapboard dwelling with a 1-1/2-story, end-gable, 3-bay main block and a somewhat lower flank-gabled kitchen ell on the side. This example, one of a pair (see #46), is very well preserved and attractively landscaped. The pierced-work verge board and the pitch of the gable (not to mention the fact that this was company-built) suggests attribution to Rowland Hazard II; these details recall Hazard's Congregational Church (#104) built a few years earlier. (C)

(46)

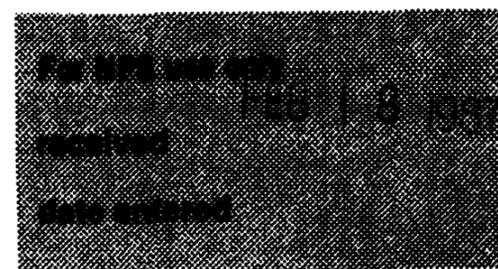
49-4/63

572 Kingstown Road (c. 1875):

One of a pair of company-built L-plan cottages (see #45), typical in form but somewhat more elaborate in finish than usual. The shape of the gables and the quatrefoil verge board suggest attribution to Rowland Hazard II. In contrast to its twin at 574, 572 Kingstown is much altered. (C)

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(47)

49-4/116

571 Kingstown Road (c. 1865):

Typical company-built 1-1/2-story, L-plan, cross-gabled cottage; the 2-bay main block has a bay window flanking the hooded entrance. There are a number of nineteenth-century, Queen Anne style alterations and the building has been clad in rustic wood shakes. (C)

(48)

49-4/115

569 Kingstown Road (c. 1845):

This 1-1/2-story, clapboard, flank-gable, 5-bay, central-entrance Greek Revival cottage must have been moved to this site in about 1865 for use as a mill house. It has characteristic corner pilasters and a sidelighted entry with plank entablature. (C)

(49)

49-4/64

568 Kingstown Road, the George Rodman Cottage (c. 1885):

Altered, 1-1/2- and 2-1/2-story, cross-gabled Queen Anne cottage; a 2-story former stable in the rear yard is now apartments. (C)

(50)

49-4/114

565 Kingstown Road (c. 1865):

Typical company-built L-plan, 1-1/2-story, cross-gabled cottage, here with Queen Anne and later alterations. The 2-story main block has a large semi-octagonal bay window flanking a hooded entrance. The kitchen ell porch has been enclosed. (C)

(51)

49-4/65

564 Kingstown Road (c. 1960):

1-story, hip-roofed "ranch". (NC)

(52)

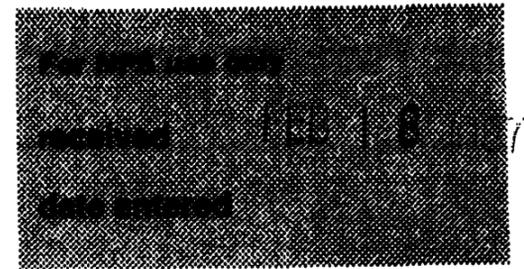
49-4/66

560 Kingstown Road, the J. H. Brown House (c. 1865):

Flank-gable, 2-1/2-story, clapboard tenement; hip-roofed front porch; 4-bay facade with twin entrances; 2 small shed dormers. (C)

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(53)

49-4/112

563 Kingstown Road, the Caswell House (c. 1855):

Typical L-plan, cross-gabled, 1-1/2-story cottage; the 3-bay end-gable main block has a sidelighted late Greek Revival entrance architrave. A much altered, 1-1/2-story L-plan cottage stands to the rear of the Caswell cottage on the same lot. (C)

(54)

49-4/111

559 Kingstown Road, the N. R. Gould Cottage (c. 1860):

Much added-to and altered, the original cottage was a small 1-1/2-story, flank-gable structure; two wings have been added. (C)

(55)

49-4/75

558 Kingstown Road (c. 1880):

An L-plan, cross-gabled, 1-1/2-story cottage with a good bracketed entrance hood; moved to this site. (C)

(56)

49-4/110

559 Kingstown Road, the J. Mulligan Cottage (c. 1860):

Small, 1-1/2-story, end-gable cottage with a shed-roofed addition on the north side and a small wing added at the rear. The 2-bay main elevation has a large, semi-octagonal bay window beside a sidelighted late Greek Revival-type entrance. (C)

(57)

49-4/76

556 Kingstown Road (c. 1900):

Small, 1-1/2-story, shingled, end-gable 3-bay cottage. (C)

(58)

49-4/77

552 Kingstown Road, the N. E. Potter Cottage (c. 1875):

Altered, end-gable, 1-1/2-story dwelling with a square bay window; sun porch addition. Jackrafter roof jets, and window and door hoods make this a very Downingsesque cottage. (C)

(59)

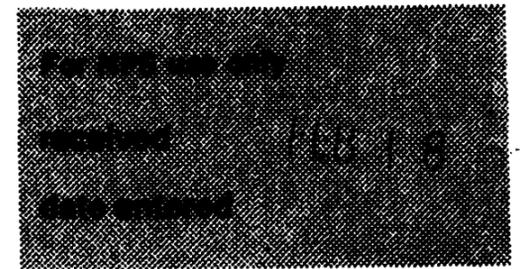
49-4/109

551 Kingstown Road (c. 1950):

Altered, wood-shingle cape/ranch with attached garage. (NC)

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49-4/78

550 Kingstown Road, the Theodore Friday Cottage (c. 1860):  
Altered 3-bay, 1-1/2-story, end-gable cottage with enclosed porch. (C)

(61)

49-4/79

546 Kingstown Road (c. 1840):  
Moved and altered 1-1/2-story, end-gable, 2-unit early mill house. (C)

(62)

49-4/108

547 Kingstown Road (c. 1900):  
1-1/2-story, end-gable, 3-bay clapboard cottage with enclosed porch across the front. (C)

(63)

49-4/107

545 Kingstown Road, corner Broad Rock Road, The Mahon Cottage (c. 1890):  
Altered L-plan 1- and 1-1/2-story, cross-gabled cottage with enclosed kitchen ell porch. (C)

(64)

49-4/105

8 Broad Rock Road, the Brennan Cottage (c. 1890):  
Cross-gabled, L-plan, 1- and 1-1/2-story cottage with enclosed kitchen ell porch. (C)

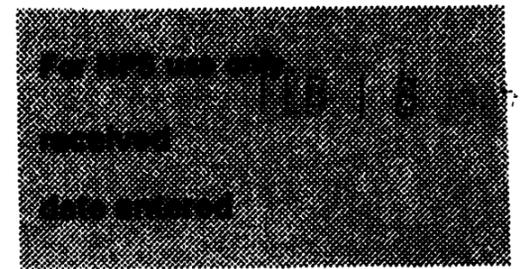
(65)

49-4/104

14 Broad Rock Road (c. 1880):  
Built for and very probably designed by Rowland Hazard, this in one of the largest and most elaborate of the many L-plan, cross-gabled cottages erected by the Hazards at Peace Dale. This example is clapboard. The end-gable main block is 3-bays wide and has a hooded entrance and piercedwork "Gothic" barge board. The lateral kitchen wing has a front porch, now enclosed; the ell's end gable also has piercedwork in the gables (see photo #10), (C)

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(66)

49-4/103

16 Broad Rock Road, the Peter Doane Cottage (c. 1890):

Altered, L-plan, cross-gabled, 1-1/2-story cottage; a 2-story porch now fronts the kitchen ell. (C)

(67)

49-4/102

20 Broad Rock Road (c. 1900):

Altered, L-plan, cross-gabled late Queen Anne cottage with enclosed porch. (C)

(68)

49-4/101

22 Broad Rock Road, the George Preiday Cottage (c. 1890):

Altered, shingle-clad, L-plan, cross-gabled cottage; the kitchen wing porch has been closed-in. (C)

(69)

49-4/100

24 Broad Rock Road (c. 1880/1985):

Much altered 1- and 1/2-story L-plan, cross-gabled cottage. Located at "Fern Corner" beside "Roy's Road" which led into the Hazard family compound. This cottage was purchased and refurbished in 1890 by Rowland Hazard II to house his French secretary, M. Delaney, and family. Hazard required a French secretary for his extensive correspondence with his Belgian business associates, the Solvays, from whom he purchased the U.S. rights to their process for manufacturing ammonia soda. Heavily damaged by a fire in the 1980s, portions of the house had to be completely rebuilt. (C)

(70)

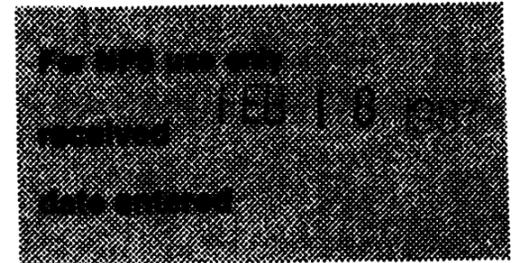
49-4/99

Off Broad Rock Road, The Acorns Studio (c. 1910):

A single-story, shingled building, very informal, with a massive stone chimney. From 1895 The Acorns estate (#71) on which the studio was built, was occupied by Helen Hazard Bacon, daughter of Rowland Hazard II and wife of Nathaniel Bacon. Their son, Leonard Bacon, was a well-known literary critic and poet; he won the Pulitzer Prize for poetry in 1940. The studio was used both as a retreat from the main house, for work and as a casino in which to hold parties. It is now a residence. The studio property includes The Acorns barn--a 2-story, gable-roofed structure with patterned shingle cladding: it probably dates to the early 1880s. (C)

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49-4/98

Off Broad Rock Road, The Acorns (c. 1850/1881-82/1894-95):

The Acorns is set well off highway on a private lane running back into the woods; the Hazards titled it "Roy's Road." The house is a large, shingle-clad, Queen Anne style frame dwelling, 2-1/2-stories, very complex and picturesque in form, with a profusion of piazzas, porches, porte cochere and balconies, elaborated gables, diverse dormers, and rugged stone chimneys. It has a complex history. The earliest portion was a modest mid-nineteenth-century cottage located off Kingstown Road and used by the Hazard family primarily as a guest house. It belonged to Rowland Hazard II in the early 1880s and he had the house greatly enlarged and embellished as a residence for his newly married son, Rowland G. Hazard II. The result likely reflects both his own ideas and the effort of his frequent collaborator, architect Frank W. Angell. After Rowland G. Hazard II took possession of and rebuilt another dwelling on Hazard property, Holly House, Rowland Hazard II had The Acorns moved to its present location and substantially reworked in 1894-95 for his newly married daughter, Helen Hazard Bacon. The work executed in 1894-95 is known to be by Frank Angell. The name "The Acorns" derives from the fact that this house is "offspring" of Rowland Hazard II's house, "Oakwood." In about 1910, the Bacons added a studio (#70) to The Acorns property.

The Acorns is the easternmost of what were six adjoining Hazard family residences ringing the south shore of Saugatucket Pond. Next west was Caroline Hazard's house, the Scallop Shell, which was made into a nursing home in 1948 and then demolished to make way for a new nursing facility. To the northwest stood "Oakwoods" and "Holly House" -- the greatest of the family houses and both demolished in 1948 to make way for a residential subdivision. Next west and still standing is "The Cottage" (also known as the "Hazard Homestead", #17) and, on the opposite side of the mill dam, Lily Pads (#15). (C)

(72)

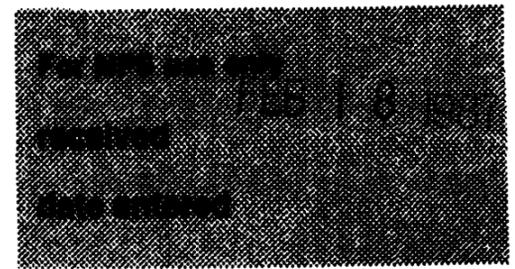
49-4/80

542 Kingstown Road (c. 1860):

This is a very fine example of a simple Downingsque cottage. Moved to this location, the house is a 1-1/2-story clapboard structure with a 3-bay, end-gable street elevation; the rear portion of the structure is cross gabled. The broad eaves are carried on jackrafters and the windows and doors have shingled hoods. (C)

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(73)

49-4/91

541 Kingstown Road, The J. Gould Cottage (c. 1865):

Shingle-clad, L-plan, cross-gabled, 1- and 1-1/2-story cottage with a closed-in side porch and other alterations and additions. (C)

(74)

49-4/81

538 Kingstown Road (c. 1890):

Small, end gable, 1-1/2-story, 3-bay cottage with a porch across the front. (C)

(75)

49-4/90

--Kingstown Road, the W. J. Northrup Cottage (c. 1865):

Very small, 1- and 1-1/2-story, L-plan cottage with side porch. (C)

(76)

49-4/89

--Kingstown Road (c. 1900):

Altered 1-1/2-story, end-gable, 3-bay Queen Anne cottage with closed-in porch. (C)

(77)

49-4/88

533 Kingstown Road (c. 1900):

End-gable, clapboard-and-shingle, 1-1/2-story Queen Anne cottage with lateral cross gables above semi-octagonal bay windows. (C)

(78)

(no plat & lots numbers)

Railroad Street at Kingstown Road, Railroad Street Bridge (c. 1875-76):

Probably constructed when Railroad Street was put through at the time of the opening of the Narragansett Pier Railroad, this small, single-span stone arch bridge is one of seven in Peace Dale designed by Rowland Hazard II. (C)

(79)

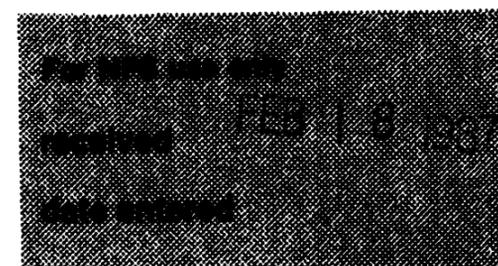
49-4/159

-----Railroad Street (c. 1960):

Cross gabled "ranch." (NC)

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(80)

49-4/160

28 Railroad Street, the P. Baton Cottage (c. 1880):

Cross-gabled, L-plan, 1-1/2-story cottage; the 3-bay main block has a bracketed portico. (C)

(81)

49-4/161

-----Railroad Street (c. 1890):

Altered, 2-1/2-story, L-plan, cross-gabled Queen Anne house; Japanesque porch detail; piercedwork gable panel. (C)

(82)

49-4/172

-----Railroad Street, former Peace Dale Railroad Station (1875-76/c. 1985):

Recently made over into offices and an apartment, the station is a small, 1-1/2-story structure with a curious monitor-on-hip roof. The eaves are very broad, functioning as a shelter over the station platform, and supported by big ornamented brackets. The local line, the Narragansett Pier Railroad, opened in 1876, was largely a Hazard family creation. It provided a direct rail link to their Peace Dale mills and spurred development at Narragansett Pier, where the family owned extensive property. This and other stations on the NPRR were designed by Frank W. Angell, based on design ideas provided by Rowland Hazard II. The rail line closed early in the 1950s and in the past few years the tracks have been taken up. (C)

(83)

49-4/162

-----Railroad Street (c. 1890):

Altered 2-story, hip-roofed house with 5-bay facade, porch, and central entrance. (C)

(84)

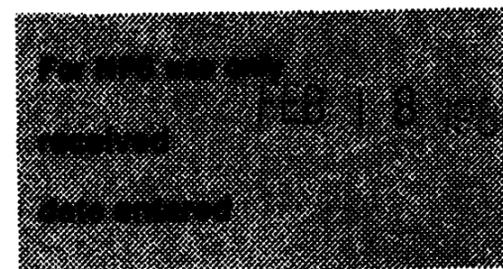
49-4/163

16 Railroad Street, the F. Clement Cottage (c. 1880):

Typical L-plan, cross-gabled, 1-1/2-story cottage with a bay window flanking the hooded entrance. On the side elevation there is a porch and oriel. (C)

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(85)

49-4/164

12 Railroad Street, the E.S. Hodge House (c. 1885):

A good, 2-story, gable-and-cross-gable Queen Anne house with patterned shingling, wrap-around porch, and side turret. (C)

(86)

49-4/165

10 Railroad Street (c. 1900):

Three-bay, flank-gable, 2-1/2-story Colonial Revival house with a Tuscan portico. (C)

(87)

49-4/167

8 Railroad Street (c. 1900):

Two 1-1/2-story, end-gable, 3-bay Queen Anne house; altered but good reeded porch posts survive. (C)

(88)

49-4/168

32 Church Street, former Congregational Parsonage (c. 1860):

Now shingle-clad, this L-plan, gable- and cross-gable, 1-1/2-story Gothic cottage is similar to many cottages erected in Peace Dale during the mid nineteenth century. This version of the type stands out only because the roof pitch is steeper than usual and the finish is more elaborate. The end-gable wing has a large, semi-octagonal bay and the entrance is within a decorative portico. The parsonage was probably designed by Rowland Hazard II, a major benefactor of the congregation and architect of its somewhat later church building (#104). (C)

(89)

49-4/167

-----Church Street, northwest corner Railroad Street (c. 1970):

Small, 1-story, hip-roofed dwelling. (NC)

(90)

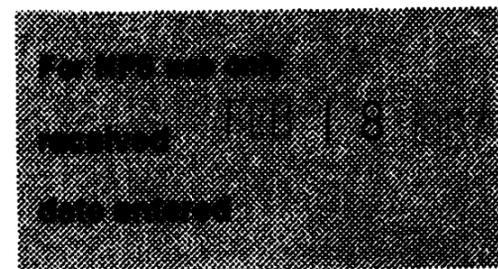
49-4/144

-----Church Street, Tech Industries (c. 1975):

One-story, aluminum panel and brick veneer warehouse and office. (NC)

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(91)

49-4/144

Off Columbia Street, River Bend (c. 1975):

One-and-a-half-story, flat-roofed health club and racquet ball court structure; concrete block. (NC)

(92)

(no plat & lot numbers)

Church Street at the Saugatucket River, Saugatucket River Bridge (1883):

This is the largest of Rowland Hazard II's stone bridges. It is a single-arch span of 40 feet. Built by local masonry contractor Kneeland Partelow from Hazard's design, when constructed this was Rhode Island's longest stone-arch bridge.

(C)

(93)

(no plat and lot numbers)

Columbia Street at Indian Run, the Columbia Street Bridge (c. 1885): II. This small; twin-arch stone bridge was designed by Rowland Hazard. Its high masonry abutments give it more visual character than most of his bridges, and its location beside Peace Dale Green makes it a familiar landmark. (C)

(94)

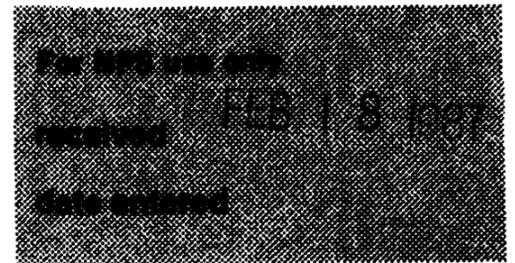
49-4/125

131 Columbia Street, The Neighborhood Guild (1907-08):

The Neighborhood Guild is a large stone building, looking rather like a Colonial Revival High School, built to house community recreation, education, and welfare programs (see photo #4). The institution was founded by Mrs. John N. Hazard; she and her children erected the present building as a memorial to Mr. Hazard. Designed by R. C. Sturges of Boston, a Hazard relation, the Guild is set end-wise to the street; the entrance is on the north side, facing out across the Green (41, created at the same time as the Guild building and also designed by Sturges) toward the Hazard Memorial (#38). The main block of the Guild is a 2-1/2-story, hip-roofed, basically rectangular structure; slightly projected end pavilions flank the entrance portico. A stone, hip-roofed gymnasium wing capped by a cupola is attached to the east end of the Guild. Within, in addition to the gym and locker rooms, there are meeting rooms, offices, and a lounge. The Guild has sponsored activities as varied as health clinics, cooking classes, basketball tournaments, craft courses, and social events. Long supported directly by the Hazards, the Guild facilities were given to the Town in 1940 with an endowment;

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South Kingstown's Recreation Community now administers Guild Programs. (C)

(95)

49-4/137

-----Columbia Street, Town Garage (c. 1945):  
One-story service building. (NC)

(96)

49-4/145

146 Columbia Street -- former fire house, now South Kingstown School Department Maintenance Department (1874 et seq.):  
End-gable, 2-story, wood-shingle, barn-like structure, considerably altered, built by the Peace Dale Manufacturing Company close by the mills to house the Narragansett Fire Company's local unit. (C)

(97)

49-4/136

111 Columbia Street, the Campbell Cottage (c. 1865):  
A good example of the L-plan, cross-gabled, 1- and 1-1/2-story cottage with kitchen-ell side porch so common in Peace Dale. The entrance and windows are hooded. The 2-bay end-gable main block has a bay window beside the entrance. (C)

(98)

49-4/135

-----Columbia Street, Mike's Barber Shop (c. 1890):  
Altered 2-story, hip-roofed dwelling with a 1-story, hip-roofed story addition across the front. (C)

(99)

49-4/146

-----Columbia Street (c. 1840):  
Early flank-gable, 6-bay, double mill house built on steep bank sloping down to the Saugatucket River. Moved here, the house is 1-1/2-stories in front, 2 1/2 stories in rear. Stone foundation. (C)

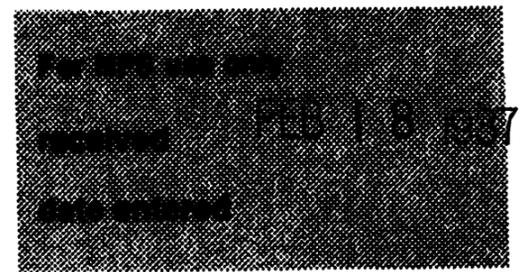
(100)

49-4/147

134 Columbia Street (c. 1900):  
Clapboard and patterned shingle, 1-1/2-story, end-gable, 3-bay Queen Anne cottage with front porch (now closed-in). (C)

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(101)

49-4/148

132 Columbia Street (c. 1865):

Small 1-1/2-story, L-plan, cross-gabled, clapboard cottage with side porch (now enclosed). (C)

(102)

49-4/149

130 Columbia Street (c. 1880):

Cross-gabled, 2-story L-plan clapboard house with verge board, bay window. (C)

(103)

49-4/150

128 Columbia Street, northwest corner Church Street, the Schmidt Cottage (c. 1875)

Flank-gable, 1-1/2-story cottage with altered porch across front, major addition (being heavily reworked in 1986) on side. (C)

(104)

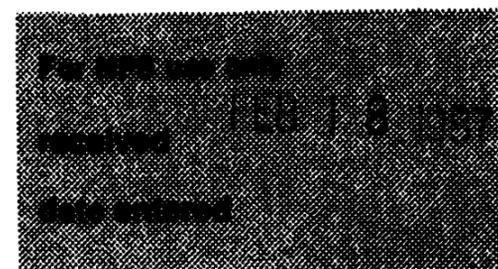
49-4/132

-----Columbia Road, northeast corner Church Street, Peace Dale Congregational Church (1870-72/1895/1958):

This delightful, vaguely Gothic, stone church was Rowland Hazard II's most ambitious undertaking as an amateur architect, and distinctly the product of an autodidact with very distinctive tastes (see photo #5). He not only designed the building, he supervised the work and paid for its construction. The program is complex: the church proper, with entrance porch; an attached bell tower, also with an entrance; and a Sunday School Wing in the rear, also with an entrance. The building is gray granite rubble, like the mills, and has slate roofs patterned in bands of pale gray, dark-gray, and red. The sanctuary has a broad, chalet-like gable roof with verge boards pierced in quatrefoil pattern. The twin gables of the main entrance porch, as well as of the slightly set-back tower entrance repeat the form and detail of the sanctuary gable. Decoratively handled, monitor-like vents on the ridge enliven the skyline, and there is a cross at the peak of the front gable end. The major feature of the entrance elevation is a rose window of particularly complex pattern (which, according to Hazard's daughter Caroline, gave his country carpenters much trouble). Set to one side, the nearly free-standing square tower has a large belfry with round-arch, louvered openings and, above, clock faces. The tower terminates in a tall, octagonal spire finished in banded slatework.

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The interior of the church has been restored since a fire which occurred in 1983. All interior woodwork and period furnishings are intact, the stained glass was saved, and the decorative stencilling has been duplicated. The church proper is a rectangular hall with open trusswork roof, balcony over the vestibule and small sanctuary recess defined by a large round arch. Bands of bold geometric stencil patterns outline major openings and run along the walls. There is a dark wood wainscot and panelled pews. The sanctuary is richly panelled and carved and focuses on a Gothic cathedra and lectern.

In 1895 Rowland Hazard II designed and built a transept addition dedicated as a memorial to his wife. Known as the "Margaret Chapel," it actually houses the organ and provides space for the choir. It has a very complex trusswork roof and, above the organ pipes in the end gable, a handsome LaFarge window in jewel glass. The rose window has multi-colored stained glass of Gothic inspiration. The five windows along each side of the nave have classical revival art glass in a aedicular pattern. The Sunday School wing in the rear focuses on a cruciform hall with very simple finish.

In 1958 a 2-story, flat-roofed modernist office wing was added to the north side of the church. There is also a large parking area on this side. Behind the church is the parsonage (#137). (C)

Although Rowland Hazard II was brought up in a Quaker family and retained Quakerly attitudes throughout his life, as a young man he became a Congregationalist and the Peace Dale Congregational Church was in every sense his creation. The congregation was organized in his home in 1857 and services were held there or in the Peace Dale Office Building (#40; Hazard's home was demolished in 1948) until the present church -- Hazard's design and gift -- was completed in 1872.

(107)

49-4/9

110 Columbia Street, J. H. Brown's Market (c. 1860):

End-gable, 3-bay, 1-1/2-story clapboard commercial building converted into a residence. (C)

(108)

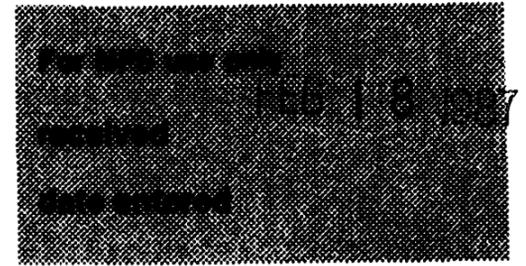
49-4/10

106-108 Columbia Street (c. 1875):

Flank-gable, 2-story, 5-bay dwelling with stone foundation, good bracketed entrance hood. (C)

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(109)

49-4/11

102-104 Columbia Street (c. 1900):

Flank-gable, 2-story, 4-bay dwelling; brick foundation; bracketed entrance hood. (C)

(110)

49-4/14

-----Columbia Street, South Kingstown High School (1954):

This large high school mixes modernist and stripped classical design idioms. It features a 3-story, sandstone-clad main elevation with 2-story colossal entrance portico defined by a hexastyle pilastrade. Ribbon windows are partially glazed with glass block. There is a large gymnasium and auditorium wings in rear. A good and important building, none the less, it is not part of the Hazard-dominated history of Peace Dale. (NC)

(111)

49-4/12

98 Columbia Street (c. 1880);

Much altered L-plan, 1-1/2-story, cross-gabled cottage. This and neighboring 96 Columbia Street (#223) belonged to Mrs. Th. J. Armstrong. (C)

(112)

49-4/13

96 Columbia Street (c. 1880):

L-plan, cross-gabled, 1-1/2-story Queen Anne cottage with good Japanesque porch detail. This and neighboring 98 Columbia Street (#111) belonged to Mrs. Th. J. Armstrong. (C)

(113)

57-1/217

-----Columbia Street, South Kingstown School Department Administration Building (c. 1865/c. 1890):

Although this Hazard family house may date to the 1860s, its exterior form and detail is much later. As it stands, this is an end-gable, 2-1/2-story, clapboard and shingle dwelling with a closed-in Tuscan porch. (C)

(114)

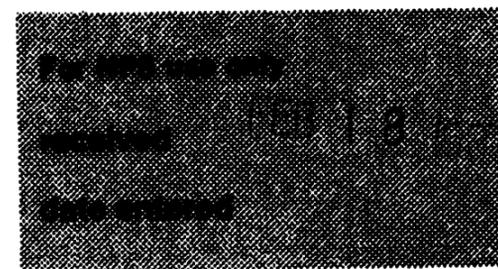
57-1/2

92 Columbia Street (c. 1860):

Despite significant alterations and additions, this remains one of the most engaging of Peace Dale's numerous 1-1/2-story, L-plan, cross-gabled cottages. The building's unusually steep

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roof pitch and piercedwork "gingerbread" verge board raise this to the status of "Gothick Cottage," similar in many respects to the former Congregational Parsonage at 32 Church Street (#88). Like that building, this cottage is associated with Rowland Hazard II, and in all likelihood he was its architect. (C)

(115)

57-1/209

School Street, northeast corner Columbia Street, Hazard School

Large, 2-story, Jacobethan former high school. Symmetrical gable and cross-gable roofs and slightly projected oriels. First story is granite, with stucco and half-timber above. Tudor-arch main entrance has a scallop-shell-carved keystone cartouche. Built with Hazard family support, this handsome and expensive public school was designed by Providence architects Clarke, Howe & Homer, who specialized in school design. The present building replaced an earlier high school on this site (see #159), and in turn has been superseded by the present South Kingstown High School (#110). (C)

On the grounds of the Hazard School, close to the intersection of Columbia Street and School Street, stands the World War I Veterans Memorial Flagstaff. Erected in 1932, the elaborate base of the flagpole is masonry, with tablets, reliefs and figures in bronze. Designed by A. E. Tickell of Gorham, the eagle-decorated monument was erected in the bicentennial of Washington's birth. Miss Caroline Hazard substantially supported efforts to create the Memorial. (C)

(116)

49-4/60

47 Spring Street (c. 1850):

Moved to this site, this late Greek Revival cottage is a 1-1/2-story frame structure with a flank-gable entrance within an altered porch. When moved here the house was set end-wise to the street and raised on a full basement story built of stone. (C)

(117)

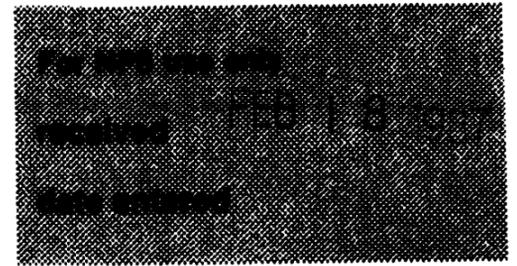
49-4/59

-----Spring Street (c. 1890):

End-gable, 2-story, multi-unit tenement, possibly moved here, and not the property of the Peace Dale Manufacturing Company but of one Charles Sweet, who owned four houses in this area in the 1890s. (C)

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(118)

49-4/58

37 Spring Street (c. 1892):

Flank-gable, 2-unit, 1-1/2-story double cottage with shed dormers and an altered 5-bay facade. The building is on a high stone foundation, probably because it stands close to Indian Run.

(C)

(119)

49-4/126

22 Spring Street, the W. H. Long Cottage (c. 1880);  
Altered end-gable, 3-bay, clapboard cottage. (C)

(120)

49-4/57

21 Spring Street (c. 1970):

Flank-gable 2-story "Colonial" with attached garage. (NC)

(121)

49-4/127

20 Spring Street (c. 1880):

Cross gabled, 1-1/2-story, L-plan cottage with a bay window and gabled dormer. Dwelling probably moved to this site. (C)

(122)

49-4/128

16 Spring Street, the George Easterbrook House (c. 1890):

End-gable 3-bay, 2-1/2-story house with altered porch. (C)

(123)

49-4/55

15-17 Spring Street (c. 1885):

Altered 1-1/2-story, end-gable, Queen Anne style double mill house; there is a large outbuilding on the property. (C)

(124)

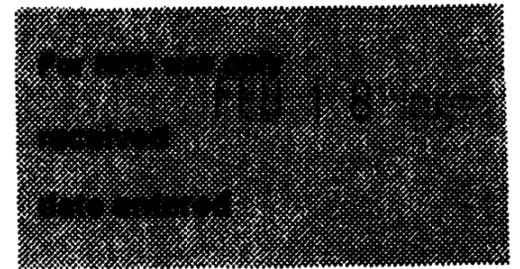
49-4/129

16 Spring Street, Stepping Stones Kindergarten (1916-17):

This appealing, 1-story stuccoed building has a slate-clad hip roof and large brick chimney (see photo #6). The projecting entrance vestibule has a pedimented cross gable embellished with a small diamond-pane window in a shaped surround. The building is very much in the English Arts and Crafts manner of Baillie-Scott and Voysey. The kindergarten was founded by Mrs. Rowland Hazard II. In the summer of 1891, she was travelling in Germany and took a keen interest in the kindergarten movement. She hired

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a trained teacher, Miss Anna Schliepstein, brought her to America, and opened Stepping Stone Kindergarten in a building on the Hazard estate grounds that September. After Mrs. Hazard's death in 1895, the school was sustained by her daughter Caroline Hazard, a noted educator who in 1899 became president of Wellesley College. Miss Hazard built the present schoolhouse and continued to operate the kindergarten, entirely at her own expense, as a Hazard benefaction until her death in 1945. Since then this has been a public kindergarten. (C)

(125)

49-4/54

7 Spring Street, the E.F. Hazard Cottage (c. 1875):

This clapboard, L-plan, 1-1/2-story cross-gabled cottage is rather more elaborate in treatment than most of the many other examples of this type in Peace Dale. A broad bay window flanks the entrance. The porch fronting the lateral kitchen ell has been glassed-in. There are a pair of roundhead windows in the gable. (C)

(126)

49-4/53

5 Spring Street, the D. W. Hoxie House (c. 1885):

Somewhat altered, 2-1/2-story, end-gable Queen Anne dwelling with a recessed entrance beside a shallow, broad bay window. (C)

(127)

49-4/52

-----Spring Street, northeast corner Church Street (1865):

Typical company-built, L-plan, cross-gabled, 1-1/2-story clapboard cottage, here with a large bay window on the south (Church Street) end. The lateral kitchen ell has a bracketed porch. This is one of four such cottages erected by the Peace Dale Manufacturing Company in 1865: according to a Providence Journal story published December 28th each cost an average of \$1,400 (see #'s 138, 139, 140). (C)

(128)

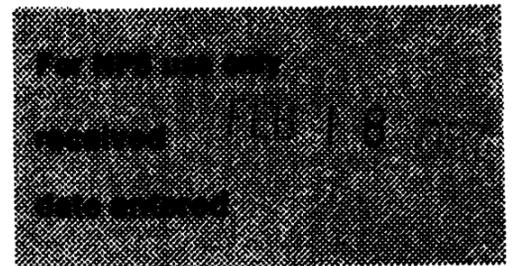
49-4/74

8 Amos Street (c. 1875):

Flank-gable, 5-bay, 1-1/2-story cottage with central entrance in side elevation; set end-wise to street with big bay window in the street end. This house may have been moved to this site. (C)

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(129)

49-4/9

Amos Street (c. 1900):

End-gable, 1-1/2-story shingled cottage with bay window within the porch which runs across the 2-bay front. (C)

(130)

49-4/73

10-12-14 Amos Street (c. 1875):

Big, mansard-roofed, 2-1/2-story mill tenement moved to this site. (C)

(131)

49-4/68

11-15 Amos Street (c. 1880):

Moved, 2-story, flank-gable, clapboard mill tenement with a 4-bay main elevation and lateral entrances. (C)

(132)

49-4/72

18-20 Amos Street (c. 1880):

Mill tenement essentially identical to 11-15 Amos Street (#131). (C)

(133)

49-4/69

19-21 Amos Street (c. 1900):

Flank-gable, 1-1/2-story, 2-unit double mill house with a shed dormer and twin, bracketed entrance porticoes in a 6-bay facade. (C)

(134)

49-4/71

22-24 Amos Street (c. 1900):

Big, 2-1/2-story, flank-gable mill tenement with a porch across the front which is continued around the sides of the building. (C)

(135)

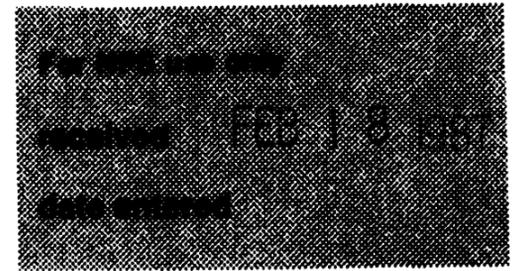
49-4/70

-----Amos Street (c. 1940):

Much altered 1-story frame, flat-roofed warehouse set well back from the street. (NC)

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(136)  
49-4/16  
75 Church Street (c. 1955):  
Flank-gable, 1-story, shingled "ranch". (NC)

(137)  
49-4/131  
72 Church Street, Congregational Church Parsonage (1937):  
Cross-gabled, 1-1/2-story, rather rustic wood-shingled  
parsonage, replacing the earlier parsonage farther west on Church  
Street (#88). (C)

(138)  
49-4/17  
77 Church Street (1865):  
Typical company-built, L-plan, cross-gabled, 1-1/2-story  
cottage; the entrance has sidelights and a hood. One of four  
cottages on Church and Spring Streets erected in 1865 (see #127).  
(C)

(139)  
49-4/18  
81 Church Street (1865):  
One of four company-built 1-1/2-story, L-plan, cross-gabled  
cottages with porch-fronted lateral kitchen ells erected in 1865  
on Church and Spring Streets (see #127). Number 81 has a 3-bay  
main block with a bracket-supported entrance hood (see photo #9).  
(C)

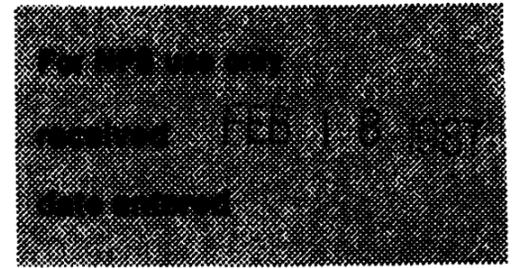
(140)  
49-4/19 Church Street (1865):  
One of four company-built, L-plan, 1-1/2-story, cross-gabled  
cottages with lateral kitchen ells and porches erected in 1865  
(see #127). Good bracketed entrance hood. (C)

(141)  
49-4/20  
89 Church Street (c. 1910):  
End-gable, 3-bay, 1-1/2-story banded shingle cottage. (C)

(142)  
49-4/51  
84 Church Street (c. 1880):  
Company-built L-plan, 1-1/2-story, cross-gabled cottage with  
lateral kitchen ell porch, hooded entrance. (C)

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(143)

49-4/50

86-88 Church Street (c. 1900):

Flank-gable, 1-1/2-story, 7-bay double mill house with big shed dormer; similar to 19-21 Amos Street (#133). (C)

(144)

49-4/22

-----Kimball Street, northwest corner Brown Street (c. 1920):

Flank-gable, 1-1/2-story, wood-shingled bungalow with a recessed porch across the front; there are twin bay windows beneath a pent roof on the Brown Street elevation. (C)

(145)

49-4/21

-----Kimball Street (off Brown St.) (c. 1925):

Colonialized, clapboard bungalow with flank-gable roof, segmental-head entrance portico with a fan in the pediment. (C)

(146)

49-4/23

-----Kimball Street, southwest corner Brown Street (c. 1920):

Good wood shingle bungalow much obscured by plantings. (C)

(147)

49-4/28

97 Church Street (c. 1900):

Altered, 1-1/2-story, end-gable Queen Anne cottage now clad in banded wood shingling; bracketed front porch. (C)

(148)

49-4/27

10 Brown Street (c. 1910):

Hip-roofed, 2-story, more-or-less Colonial Revival house with altered entrance portico. (C)

(149)

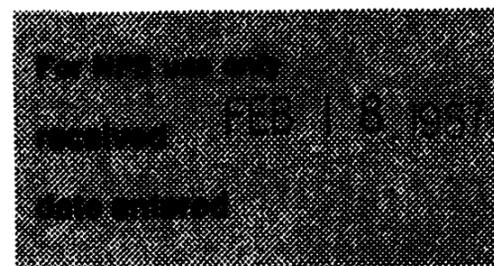
49-4/26

12 Brown Street (c. 1900):

Colonial Revival, 1-1/2-story, end-gambrel cottage with recessed entrance porch, wood shingle siding. This is one of a group of gambrel-roofed Colonial Revival dwellings, varying greatly in size and design, erected by the Peace Dale Manufacturing Company around the turn of the century and probably designed by Frank Angell (see 1 Indian Run Road, #164). (C)

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(150)

49-4/25

16 Brown Street (c. 1900):

Colonial Revival, 1-1/2-story, end-gambrel dwelling in wood shingle with altered, hip-roofed entrance porch. Company-built and attributed to architect Frank Angell (see 1 Indian Run Road, #164). (C)

(151)

49-4/24

15 Brown Street (c. 1900):

Flank-gambrel, shingled 1-1/2-story Colonial Revival cottage with Tuscan porch across the front. Company-built, this house is attributed to Frank Angell. It is one of a group of company-owned residences in this section of Peace Dale erected around the turn of the century (see 1 Indian Run Road, #164). (C)

(152)

94-4/29

107 Church Street (c. 1900):

End-gable, 3-bay house with screened-in front porch; lateral cross gables. (C)

(153)

49-4/30

3 Branch Street (c. 1945):

Flank-gable, 3-bay, 2-story house, more or less "Colonial." (NC)

(154)

49-4/34

113 Church Street, the Fred Johnson Cottage (c. 1890):

Johnson, a Hazard family employee, was given this 1-1/2-story gambrel-roofed cottage. It has a 3-bay front and Tuscan entrance portico. Originally clapboard and wood shingle, it now is clad in composition shingling. This was the first of a series of similar company-built cottages erected in this area. All are attributed to architect Frank Angell (see 1 Indian Run Road, #164). (C)

(155)

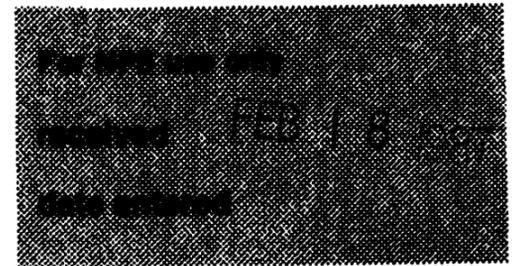
49-4/31

9 Branch Street (c. 1900):

End-gable, 3-bay, wood-shingle cottage with a Queen Anne turned-post porch. (C)

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Page 44

(156)  
49-4/33  
12 Branch Street (c. 1960):  
1-story "ranch". (NC)

(157)  
49-4/32  
13 Branch Street (c. 1900):  
Altered cross-gabled, L-plan cottage. (C)

(158)  
57-1/216  
-----Branch Street (c. 1900):  
Altered, cross-gabled, Queen Anne cottage with extensive  
twentieth-century additions. Former stable in rear converted  
into apartments. (C)

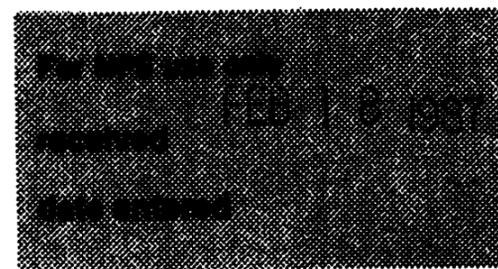
(159)  
57-1/120  
38-40 School Street, former South Kingstown High School, now the  
School Street Apartments (c. 1880/c1915):  
Originally much smaller and built as a high school at the  
corner of School Street and Columbia Street, the building was  
moved here when the Hazard School was built to replace it (see  
#115). As altered for apartment use, the building is a 2-1/2-  
story, flank-gable structure with cross-gable oriels. It has a  
high stone basement, aluminum clapboard on the first story, and  
wood shingle above. (C)

(160)  
57-1/211  
-----School Street, northwest corner Branch (c. 1900):  
Hip-roofed, 2-story, 5-bay, clapboard and shingle house;  
central entrance within a turned-post porch. (C)

(161)  
57-1/212  
50 School Street, northeast corner Branch (c. 1925):  
Clapboard "Colonial" bungalow, 1-story, with a pedimented  
entrance pavilion. (C)

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(162)

(no plat/lot numbers)

Church Street near Kingstown Road, Church Street-Indian Run  
Bridge (c. 1883):

A low, stone-arch bridge with picturesque beach-boulder  
abutments. This was one of seven stone bridges erected at Peace  
Dale from Rowland Hazard II's designs. (C)

(163)

49-4/37

Between Indian Run Road, Church Street, Kingstown Road and School  
Street:

This "mini-park" along Indian Run greatly enhances the  
beauty and seclusion of the several company-built Colonial  
Revival houses on Indian Run Road. (NC)

(164)

49-1/35

1 Indian Run Road, southwest corner Church Street (c. 1900):

Around the turn of the century, the Peace Dale Manufacturing  
Company erected a number of Colonial Revival dwellings, all with  
gambrel roofs but otherwise varying considerably in design, size,  
and elaboration. The first of these houses was erected for Fred  
Johnson, the Hazard family's head gardener, before 1895; it  
stands at 113 Church Street (#154). Three other modest cottages  
stand at 12, 15 and 16 Brown Street (#149, 150 and 151). This  
house, at the corner of Church Street, is the first in a row of  
four dwellings on Indian Run (#164, 165, 166, and 167) facing out  
across the brookside part to Kingstown Road. The largest and  
most elaborate of these buildings, no longer stands; it was north  
of Indian Run Road, on the opposite side of Church Street, and  
was the mill agent's residence. All of these houses are  
attributed to architect Frank Angell, probably working with  
Rowland Hazard II before the latter's death in 1898. One Indian  
Run Road is similar in size and elaboration to the Johnson  
cottage just behind (113 Church Street, #154). It is a flank-  
gambrel, 1-1/2-story, 3-bay dwelling with a cross-gambrel  
entrance pavilion incorporating a recessed entrance porch. (C)

(165)

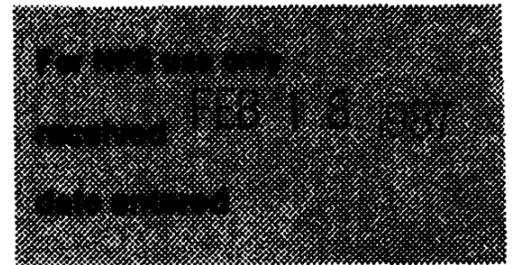
49-4/36

-----Indian Run Road (c. 1900):

This is the finest of the extant company-built Colonial  
Revival, gambrel-roofed homes here. It is a big, 1-1/2-story,  
clapboard-and-shingle, flank-gambrel dwelling with a Tuscan porch  
across the front intersecting a 2-story entrance pavilion, which

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in the upper story is a glassed-in sleeping porch with hip roof  
(see 1 Indian Run Road, #164). (C)

(166)

57-1/214

-----Indian Run Road (c. 1900):

One of the extant company-built Colonial Revival dwellings  
in this area, this is a 2-story, end-gambrel, 3-bay, clapboard  
and shingle dwelling with a Tuscan corner porch at the entrance  
(see I Indian Run Road, #164). (C)

(167)

57-1/213

15 Indian Run Road (c. 1900):

Flank-gambrel, 1-1/2-story, 3-bay cottage with glassed-in  
porch. This is one the extant gambrel-roofed, Colonial Revival,  
company-built houses in the area (see 1 Indian Run Road, #164).  
(C)

(168)

57-1/213

-----Indian Run Road, northwest corner School Street (c. 1985):  
1-story, shingled "ranch". (NC)

Number of Contributing Properties

Buildings	164
Structures	13
Objects	3

# 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 checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input checked="" 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** c. 1790-1937      **Builder/Architect** multiple; see inventory

**Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)**

Peace Dale deserves recognition as a major example of an important New England phenomenon, the textile mill village. Developed during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Peace Dale retains a high level of integrity. It is significant architecturally as an exemplar of its type containing characteristic industrial, residential, civic, and religious buildings, as well as a large number of noteworthy structures of all these varieties designed by architect Frank Angell and/or by mill owner and amateur architect Rowland Hazard II. It is also notable architecturally for a collection of stone-built structures illustrating the highly regarded craftsmanship of local masons. In the area of art, Peace Dale is significant as the site of a fine monument, "The Weaver", by Daniel Chester French. In the area of landscape architecture, this is the setting for two handsome designs created by Charles Eliot, the "Water Way" and the grounds of the Hazard Memorial library and auditorium. In the field of community planning, Peace Dale's studied informality and the special efforts the mill-owning Hazard family took to avoid the usual visual character of a company town bear note. The village has significance in the area of engineering due to its well preserved hydropower system and five stone-arch nineteenth-century bridges, all designed by Rowland Hazard II. The industrial heritage of Peace Dale is considered important on several bases: the fabric of its factory complex is remarkably intact; the Peace Dale Manufacturing Company was an early, innovative, prize-winning producer of woolen goods; and the mills and village were the creation of the Hazard family, who experimented here with a number of enlightened labor policies and attained prominence thereby in the annals of American industry. Finally, Peace Dale possesses significance in the "social/humanitarian" category, most particularly because its history and physical development so beautifully reflect the concept of benevolent paternalism which guided generations of Hazard family members as owners, leaders, and benefactors of the village.

Peace Dale is at once typical and unique: typical in that it is a rural industrial village, a common New England phenomenon; unique in its state of preservation, historic importance, and beauty. Peace Dale ranks with a handful of other communities as a truly outstanding example of this regional type.

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet #53.

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreege of nominated property c. 138 acres

Quadrangle name Kingston & Narragansett Pier

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

### UTM References

A	<u>1</u> <u>9</u>	<u>2</u> <u>9</u> <u>1</u> <u>7</u> <u>4</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>5</u> <u>9</u> <u>1</u> <u>9</u> <u>5</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	<u>1</u> <u>9</u>	<u>2</u> <u>9</u> <u>2</u> <u>1</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>5</u> <u>9</u> <u>1</u> <u>4</u> <u>5</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	<u>1</u> <u>9</u>	<u>2</u> <u>9</u> <u>1</u> <u>9</u> <u>2</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>5</u> <u>9</u> <u>0</u> <u>8</u> <u>8</u> <u>0</u>
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D	<u>1</u> <u>9</u>	<u>2</u> <u>9</u> <u>1</u> <u>3</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>5</u> <u>9</u> <u>1</u> <u>9</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>
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E	<u>1</u> <u>9</u>	<u>2</u> <u>9</u> <u>1</u> <u>1</u> <u>6</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>5</u> <u>9</u> <u>2</u> <u>5</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>
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F	<u>1</u> <u>9</u>	<u>2</u> <u>9</u> <u>1</u> <u>3</u> <u>2</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>5</u> <u>9</u> <u>1</u> <u>8</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>
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G	<u>1</u> <u>9</u>	<u>2</u> <u>9</u> <u>0</u> <u>9</u> <u>2</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>5</u> <u>9</u> <u>1</u> <u>8</u> <u>4</u> <u>0</u>
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H	<u>1</u> <u>9</u>	<u>2</u> <u>9</u> <u>1</u> <u>1</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>5</u> <u>9</u> <u>2</u> <u>1</u> <u>6</u> <u>0</u>
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### Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheet #54.

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

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
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# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title David Chase, Historic Preservation Consultant  
Town of North Kingstown

organization (Denise M. Rose)

date August, 1986

street & number P.O. Box 31-- 401-789-9331

telephone 301-435-8221

city or town South Kingstown

state Rhode Island 02880-0031

# 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*

title

date 2-12-87

For NPS use only

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

*Patrick Andrews*  
Keeper of the National Register

date 12/30/87

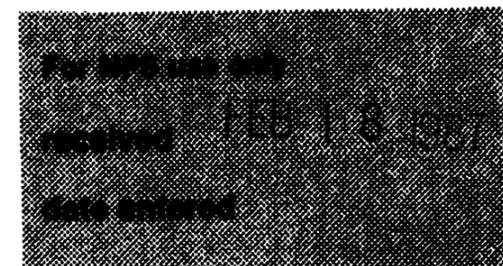
Attest:

Chief of Registration

date

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National Park Service**

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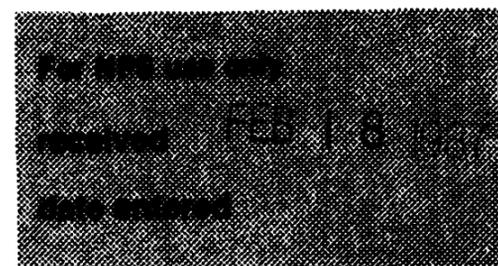
The village was the creation of the Hazard family over four generations. Their accomplishments as industrialists, both in terms of innovation and success, were matched by dedication to an improved social order, and the munificence of their philanthropy. The Hazards were Friends into the mid-nineteenth century. There is about their seriousness, ambition, and commitment -- and in the sobriety, unity and air of elevated amenity encountered in their village--much which reflects Quakerly attitudes. Named by the founder of the family woolens business, Rowland Hazard I, for his wife, Mary Peace, "Peace Dale" bespeaks what was sought--a community living in sweet harmony with itself.

Peace Dale merits consideration in at least seven of the established National Register "areas of significance" -- architecture, art, community planning, engineering, industry, landscape architecture and the catchall "social/humanitarian" category. Of these, the most important areas are the last, and industry. Before substantiating these seven areas of significance, however, it will be useful first to review the history of the Peace Dale Manufacturing Company, the Hazard family, and the village.

During the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, South Kingstown and much of Washington County were dominated by a small group of families owning large plantations devoted to commercial agriculture directed to export through nearby Newport. Among these "Narragansett Planters" the Quaker Hazards were the largest and most powerful clan. In the late eighteenth century Rowland Hazard I left Rhode Island to establish itself in the shipping business in Charleston, South Carolina. There he married Mary Peace. In the 1790s, war in Europe played havoc with American maritime commerce, and in 1799 Rowland Hazard returned to South Kingstown with his wife. In 1804 he purchased a 1/3 interest in a small wool-carding mill at a water power privilege on the Saugatucket River. During the next few years his involvement in the business grew. He began putting out his carded wool to be spun in area homes, then taking the yarn produced and putting it out to be hand-woven into cloth by local weavers. Hazard purchased the mill privilege outright in 1812 and invested in experimental machinery including primitive power looms. By 1815, Rowland Hazard I ran a small, fully integrated manufacturing operation, going from raw material to finished goods; it is said to have been one of the first such textile plants in America.

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Thus began Peace Dale. It remained very small. In the early 1820s there were only 30 inhabitants here, the wood-frame mill buildings, five dwellings and a store. The mills had been taken on by Rowland Hazard's sons, Isaac P. and Rowland G. Hazard. By the end of the decade they had the operation fully mechanized, producing coarse kersey cloth and linsey woolsey. Little new development occurred until the Hazard mills burned in the mid 1840s. The brothers decided to begin anew. They rebuilt their hydropower system to increase production capacity and in 1847 completed a fireproof stone factory with distinctive stepped gable and double-monitor roof. They incorporated the Peace Dale Manufacturing Company in 1848 and in 1849 started to produce woolen shawls in place of the cheap yard goods of former days. Peace Dale shawls gained a considerable reputation and from this period on, the company specialized in high-quality products.

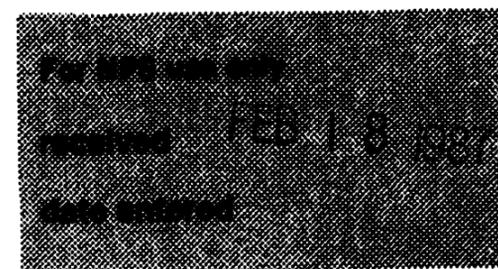
Isaac P. Hazard served as company president until 1864. He took an interest in politics and repeatedly represented South Kingstown in the state General Assembly. Rowland G. Hazard not only helped operate the family textile business, he assumed a role in local and national affairs, and pursued broader moral and philosophical topics. He wrote extensively. His "Essay on Language" (1834) was highly regarded. While travelling in England he met and befriended John Stuart Mill. He was staunchly opposed to slavery, helped found the Republican Party in furtherance of abolition, and in 1860 participated in the party convention which nominated Lincoln. During the Civil War, though a pacifist, he promoted the Union cause through published essays bolstering Northern financial credit abroad. On a local level, Rowland G. Hazard built village schools and the South Kingstown Town Hall. He underwrote a library society and later published an essay on "The Duty of Individuals to Support Science and Literature" (1885).

Rowland G. Hazard's sons, John N. and Rowland Hazard II, ran the Peace Dale Mills in the late nineteenth century. It was the latter who had the greatest impact on development of the village. As a junior member of the firm in 1856 he designed a new stone weaving mill and a stone building across from the mills to house offices, a store, the post office, and a public hall. Over the next four decades, as amateur architect and/or client, he saw to the building of over half the extant physical fabric of Peace Dale.

In 1872 the Hazards again pioneered as textile manufacturers. They converted and greatly enlarged their plant

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and switched to worsted goods production. The cloth produced was again highly regarded, receiving prizes in the industrial expositions at the Chicago Fair of 1893, the Paris Fair of 1901, and at St. Louis in 1904. Among other contracts, the firm produced serge for New York City police uniforms.

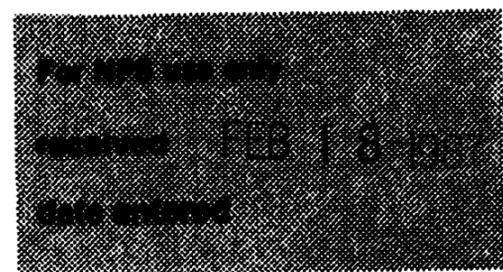
During the late nineteenth century, the Hazards' company practiced an enlightened form of paternalistic capitalism notable for its scope and innovation. The 1820s hamlet of 30 inhabitants grew into a village with a population of 750 in 1875 and 1,000 in 1895. The company experimented with shortened hours, provided sick care, pensions, and one of the earliest profit-sharing programs in the country, introduced in 1887. All this was done under the leadership of Rowland Hazard II, whose interest in the relationship between capital and labor led him to study various European social experiments, including the cooperatives at Rochdale, England.

In the area of housing, the Hazards displayed particular independence from the norms of late nineteenth-century industrialism. Most rural mill owners provided housing, often at low cost, but few if any attempted so concertedly or successfully to eliminate its impersonal, "corporate" aspect or to promote homeownership among their workers. Acting on behalf of the family, Rowland Hazard II determined that multi-unit mill tenements would be scattered about the village, generally in groups of two or three buildings differing considerably in design. His preference was for another housing option -- single-family cottages. All followed the same basic form (they were L-plan, cross-gabled, 1-1/2 story structures) but were varied in detail. These cottages were erected throughout Peace Dale during the late nineteenth century and remain the prevalent domestic building type. They were made available to occupants for purchase with the assistance of company-provided low-interest loans. In constructing both multi-unit and single-family housing, Rowland Hazard II deliberately avoided the typical company-town layout. No grid-pattern of streets filled with rows of identical houses was tolerated here. Peace Dale's street pattern and housing stock have an ad hoc appearance which masks their singleness of origin and purpose.

In the mills, the company prided itself on having what was rated the best lit and best ventilated factory in Rhode Island. Through the Neighborhood Guild, supported entirely by the Hazard family, classes were offered in various practical and educational fields; a nurse was on duty; there was a constant round of

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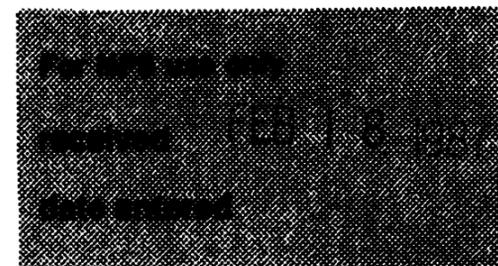
dinners and socials; and a well-staffed gym provided exercise and recreation. The Hazards erected at least four Peace Dale schools, including Stepping Stone Kindergarten founded in 1891 by Mrs. Rowland Hazard II and sustained by her daughter, Caroline Hazard, until donated to the Town in 1945.

Throughout the nineteenth century, labor relations in Peace Dale were a model of cooperation and cordiality, a situation promoted by the practice of sending each worker a yearly circular reporting on the status of business, prospects for the future, and topics of immediate concern to employer and employees. After the death of Rowland Hazard II, the closeness of labor-management relations diminished. There was a minor strike (the first at Peace Dale) in 1903, followed in 1906 by a major walkout which threatened to shut down the mills. A fourth generation of Peace Dale Hazards now ran the mills. They worked determinedly and effectively to counter the strike. The workers who struck were dismissed and immediately replaced by strikebreakers. This uncharacteristic episode in Peace Dale's industrial and social history is memorialized by a very unprepossessing row of attached mill houses at 3-15 Green Street (#27) throw up hastily in March, 1906, to house the "scabs." Despite this conflict, the Hazard family quickly resumed its long-established pattern of local philanthropy, beginning construction of the Neighborhood Guild headquarters and creating the village green in 1907. With the death of Rowland G. Hazard II in 1918, however, the family decided to sell the mills. From a business viewpoint it was a wise decision, and Hazard patronage in the village continued on a reduced but still very significant level right up to the Second World War. The new owner was the M.T. Stevens Company of North Andover, Massachusetts. No longer, however, was there a close identification between the mills' proprietor and the village. After an enormous increase in production at Peace Dale during the Second World War, the Stevens Company shut down the plant in 1948. In 1946 Lily Pads, the J. N. Hazard place, became a Catholic school and retreat. In 1948 two other Hazard dwellings, Holly House and Oakwoods, were torn down, the land becoming a residential subdivision. That same year Caroline Hazard's residence, the Scallop Shell, was converted into a nursing home. The era of Hazard domination had come to an end.

Demolition of Holly House, Oakwoods, and Scallop Shell were the only major losses to Peace Dale's historic fabric. And because all three big houses were secluded within extensive grounds, their absence, visually speaking, has had little impact. Peace Dale "reads" as it would have in the early twentieth

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century--an intact, active industrial village of great historical interest, picturesque and appealing.

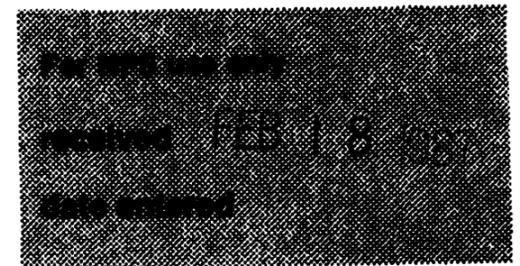
In addressing this village and its architectural significance, several points stand out. First, it harbors a major complex of mid- and late nineteenth-century industrial buildings (#37) which both reflect the evolution of textile mill design over six decades in terms of size, massing, roof form, and fenestration, and also is the product of a continuance of local vernacular masonry construction traditions for which Washington County is known and which was fostered in Peace Dale by the generally conservative, Quakerly tastes of Rowland Hazard II who designed many of these buildings and who clearly wished to create a unified ensemble. Secondly, the civic architecture of Peace Dale, closely related to that of the mills, is very consistent in material, design and quality. One civic building is outstanding, Frank Angell's Richardsonian Romanesque Hazard Memorial of 1891-92 (#30). Thirdly, vernacular architecture in Peace Dale possesses a remarkable consistency of scale, design, and ambition. This is seen especially in Peace Dale domestic architecture, most interestingly in its many L-plan, gable-and-cross-gable cottages. But in a real sense, this strong journeyman's vernacular quality can be found in all building here and this leads to a fourth point: Peace Dale architecture is the product, largely, of one man's design efforts and patronage. Rowland Hazard II's architectural vocabulary, taste, and social aims created a unified body of work possessing enormous interest. He was not a gifted architect; his aesthetic was limited. But herein lies the strength of his achievement. He gave a good, workmanlike air to the village, enlivened by an occasional eccentricity like the watering trough (#36) or company office (#37A). It was Hazard, from an architectural viewpoint, who made this village distinctive and fine, in the same way that a well-crafted piece of country furniture can be fine.

Art may be deemed an area of significance relevant to Peace Dale, for here stands, at the village center on the grounds of Hazard Memorial library, Daniel Chester French's beautiful 1920 monument, "The Weaver" (#30), commissioned by Miss Caroline Hazard to honor her father and brothers, and, in effect, to ceremoniously bid farewell through art to the era of Hazard control over the village's destiny.

Peace Dale bears notice, in a contrary fashion, as an example of community planning. It is a planned industrial village in which every effort was made to make it look unplanned,

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to not look like a company town. It was part of the Hazards' social scheme to improve the lot of their workers by creating an environment in which social hierarchy and corporate domination could not be read in the very pattern of the streets and dull uniformity of its housing.

In the field of engineering, Peace Dale's bridges and water power system are significant artifacts. The group of five extant stone-arch bridges in the village (#35, 78, 92, 93, and 162) dating to the 1880s, all designed by Rowland Hazard II and built by local masons, is unparalleled in the state in terms of number, range of size, variety of form, and quality of construction. The pond, dam, penstock house, and mill race make up a typical moderate-size nineteenth-century hydropower system (#16), noteworthy as a well preserved and very beautiful example of this once-common class of engineering work.

Peace Dale holds a place of distinction in the annals of American industry. Here was a very early (and possibly the first) integrated textile manufacturing enterprise in the United States. Moreover, the Peace Dale Manufacturing Company was widely known as a producer of high-quality woolen goods and is credited as an early worsted mill. Equal if not greater import derives from the Hazards' progressive labor policies -- provision of a safe and attractive workplace, "deinstitutionalized" housing and community setting, opportunities for home ownership, education, recreational facilities, and profit sharing. At an entirely different level, one also values, in the context of industrial history, the Hazards' decision to preserve, as a monument to the company's heritages the stair tower, belfry and end gable of the 1847 stone factory (#37B) when the mill complex was greatly altered and enlarged.

Two examples of the work of landscape architect Charles Eliot merit attention in this account of Peace Dale's significance: the "Water Way" he created along mill race and pond (#16), and his design of the grounds of the Hazard Memorial (#38).

Lastly, in the area of "social/humanitarian" significance, the history of social engineering, utopianism, and benevolent paternalism which so directly shaped Peace Dale's institutions, layout, and buildings, has great importance. The Hazard family made a very serious and sustained effort to create an ideal environment for their workers. They did this through provision of benefits like pensions and profit-sharing which were decades

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date entered

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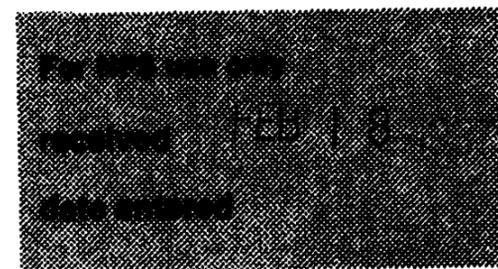
ahead of their time. They did this through the construction of pleasant, affordable, individualized housing and by encouraging home ownership within the village by mill employees. They promoted education locally, not only by building schools but also by offering free kindergarten schooling long before it became available through the public school system. They built and endowed libraries and recreation halls, and a church; they supported a lyceum and a choral group. If the Hazards are to be faulted, it might be on the basis that they became too involved in the lives of company employees and their families. The Hazards sought perfection of community life and pursued it through the vehicle of paternalism. There is no Rhode Island community where this system of benevolent control is better exemplified.

The Hazards' identification with their peaceful village was seemingly without limit. Shortly after the death of Rowland Hazard II in 1898, his family erected to his memory a tablet in the Peace Dale Congregational Church which he had designed and built. The tablet's inscription reads in part, "He loved this people with a father's love and did with his might what his hands found to do for the good of his fellow men and the glory of God." It is a fitting epitaph for the whole of what the Hazard family strove to achieve in Peace Dale.

Peace Dale's period of significance extends from c. 1790 when the Hazard Homestead (off Kingstown Road) was constructed to 1937 when the last contributing building was constructed.

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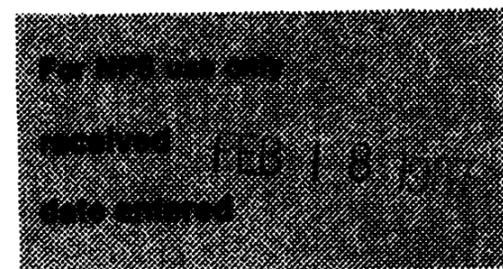
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The boundary of the Peace Dale Historic District is represented on the accompanying map, titled "National Register Historic District, Map of Peace Dale Village," drawn at a scale of 1" = 400'. The borders of the Peace Dale National Register Historic District are based on the evidence of historic maps and a careful analysis of existing conditions. Fisk Flats has not been included. On the north, contiguous portions of Rocky Brook and a series of eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century dwellings spotted along North Road (historically separate from Peace Dale's evolution) have been omitted, while the Peace Dale School (map #1) and a group of mill houses on Kersey Road have been included. The district boundary includes extant Hazard estates on the south shore of Saugatucket Pond (#15 and #17) but excludes the sites of two demolished Hazard houses, including property along Kingstown Road occupied by residential subdivisions developed after 1948. The boundary includes Kingstown Road dwellings south of the village center as far as School Street, where the north end of Wakefield-oriented development begins. On the east it encompasses the village-related section of Broad Rock Road and the most important surviving Hazard family house, the Acorns (#71). The border skirts two groups of late twentieth-century houses off the eastern end of Church Street on Rose Circle and Steven Circle. School Street constitutes the district's south line for the reason noted above. On the west, the boundary follows the Saugatucket River in order to include Peace Dale-oriented buildings on Columbia Street, then follows Church Street westward as far as the former Peace Dale Congregational Church parsonage (#88), turning north again and following the back lot lines of houses lining Railroad Street, omitting undeveloped property to the west. At Railroad Street and Kingstown Road the boundary includes the historic Railroad Street Bridge (#78), then jogs east and north again, omitting the vacant Narragansett Pier Railroad right-of-way and several non-historic commercial buildings, continuing to the district's northwest corner at the Peace Dale School (#1).

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

PROPERTY NAME: Peace Dale Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: RHODE ISLAND, Washington

DATE RECEIVED: 9/11/00 DATE OF PENDING LIST:  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 10/26/00  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 87000493

NOMINATOR: STATE

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: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT  RETURN  REJECT 9/27/00 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*Additional Documentation Accepted*

RECOM. / CRITERIA Accept  
REVIEWER Edson Beall DISCIPLINE History  
TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE 9/27/00  
DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

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97 Columbia Street, the John A. Brown House (c. 1880):

End-gable, 2 1/2-story, 3-bay sidehall-plan Late Victorian house with a 1 1/2-story lateral kitchen ell and porch. (C)

(106)

49-4/8

Southwest corner Church Street and Columbia Street (c. 1960):

Gas storage facility. (NC)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

PROPERTY NAME: Peace Dale Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: RHODE ISLAND, Washington

DATE RECEIVED: 6/21/04 DATE OF PENDING LIST:  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 8/04/04  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 87000493

NOMINATOR: STATE

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: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT  RETURN  REJECT \_\_\_\_\_ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept

REVIEWER Edouard Beall

DISCIPLINE History

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_

DATE 7/27/04

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.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Property name Peace Dale Historic District, Washington County, South Kingstown,  
RI

Section number 7

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### Description

Additional documentation, Peace Dale Office Building  
Listed in the National Register as 604, now 1058, Kingstown Road, South  
Kingstown

The building retains one remarkable interior space, a second-floor gallery that houses and displays the collections of the Museum of Primitive Art and Culture. Rowland G. Hazard II (1855-1918) was an enthusiastic collector of prehistoric artifacts. His acquisitions, gathered over a lifetime through extensive travel and business contacts, formed the core of the museum's collection. The Hazard collections were first lodged in the Peace Dale Library (across the street), but in 1929 Hazard's widow Mary Pierrepont Bushnell Hazard (1859-1936) commissioned a permanent home for the museum in the Peace Dale Office Building.

Perry, Shaw & Hepburn of Boston designed the changes to the structure. At the east end of the building, the ceiling of the second floor was removed, creating a 2-story gallery space, 24X40.' The gallery was fitted out in the Spanish Mission style, with heavy beams and vegas, rough plaster walls, and a red tile floor. Some of the windows were covered or converted to small, round-head or quatrefoil openings. The walls were built out to create deep window reveals to simulate thick adobe walls, and heavy window surrounds were installed on the remaining rectangular openings. The gallery is lined with dark wood and glass cases for display of artifacts. The chandeliers are heavy wrought iron; the gallery is entered through an iron-studded, heavy, panelled double door. This is an unusually intact interior-few changes have been made since 1930 and many of the furnishings remain as installed then.

  
Frederick C. Williamson  
State Historic Preservation Officer