

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

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

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received SEP 3 1985

date entered

1. Name

historic Georgiaville Historic District

and/or common Georgiaville

2. Location

street & number bounded by Farnum Pike,
Stillwater Road, Cross Street, and Whipple Avenue — not for publication

city, town Smithfield, Georgiaville x vicinity of congressional district #1 (Fernand J. St Germain)

state Rhode Island code 44 county Providence code 007

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name various multiple; see list on file at RIHPC

street & number

city, town _____ vicinity of _____ state _____

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Smithfield Town Hall

street & number 64 Farnum Pike

city, town Esmond, Smithfield state Rhode Island 02917

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Smithfield Preliminary Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date in process 1979 federal state county local

depository for survey records Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission

city, town 150 Benefit Street, Providence state Rhode Island

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input checked="" 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

Georgiaville is a large village, containing sixty-five houses, several municipal buildings and an extensive factory complex, all together occupying approximately sixty-five acres in Smithfield, Rhode Island. The village, which is located on the Woonasquatucket River, eight miles northwest of the river's confluence with the Narragansett Bay at Providence, was founded in 1813 as a factory hamlet and subsequently expanded to reach its present size by the late nineteenth century. The village center is composed of a large Greek Revival mill with several extensions, surrounded by a variety of workers' and supervisors' housing. The unusual use of stuccoed rubblestone and the orderly arrangement of the similar, but not identical, one-and-a-half and two-story mill houses contrasts pleasantly with the rural quality of the environment provided by the tree-lined streets, the mill pond and the fringes of open land. On Cross Street and Farnum Pike, on either side of the factory area, there are numerous one-and-a-half and two-story frame farmhouses and other residences, with Greek Revival and Italianate features, which further emphasize the continuity between the compact village and the surrounding countryside. The historic district boundaries have been drawn to include both the nuclear industrial buildings and the buildings of the associated community which coalesced around the Georgiaville mill in the mid-nineteenth century.

(Note: In the following description, location numbers, keyed to the attached sketch map have been enclosed parenthetically.)

The village of Georgiaville as it was laid out circa 1813 had a simple plan in which the derivation of water from the Woonasquatucket River and the transportation of goods to and from the factory were primary objectives. In the accommodation of these priorities to the topography of the river valley, two axes developed, one centered on the mill site on the broad western river bank, and the other extending across the valley from east to west, defined by Stillwater Road. Prior to 1813, settlement in the valley had been along the route of the present Whipple Avenue, from the Owens-Farnum-Whipple house site (20) on the east bank across the river at the iron works site to the Joseph Farnum homestead (54) on the western side of the valley. While Stillwater Road and Whipple Avenue marked the northern and southern limits of the town, the western boundary was formed by Farnum Pike on the western ridge and the eastern boundary followed the route of Cross Street and Stillwater Road along the eastern bank of the river. With the major additions of Homestead Street and Hill Street, which were developed in the latter half of the nineteenth century, these four roads continued to delineate the historic community of Georgiaville.

Industrial Buildings

Despite the destruction of the original Nightingale mill in 1951, several of the factory buildings from the 1813 to 1852 period are still extant. These include the two additions to the main mill, built in 1828

(See Continuation Sheet #1)

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and 1846, which presently stand to the north of the Allen mill. Constructed of rubblestone, the additions have been altered extensively. The dye house (map 28, photo 3) and the cotton store house (33), both of which were converted to tenements in the nineteenth century, are also rubblestone buildings, with gable roofs. Their similarity to the neighboring residential buildings erected in the same period is characteristic of the earliest industrial architecture in Rhode Island.

The Zachariah Allen mill of 1853 was built just south of the first mill on a much larger scale and in a more elaborate Greek Revival/Italian Renaissance style than its predecessor (map 24, photo 1). The stuccoed stone structure has a pedimented central pavilion on the south facade and pedimented east and west gables. The later addition of a brick fourth story with a flat roof resulted in partial amputation of the pediments, but they still provide a monumental character to the mill (photo 2). Circa 1865, a stone tower was added on the north facade. The mansard roof on this tower has since been replaced with a flat roof. However, the former mill office (25), a one-and-half-story frame building with a mansard roof, remains as an indication of the popularity of the Second Empire style.

Mill Housing

The oldest tenant houses in Georgiaville are noteworthy examples from the early history of American corporate housing. The six stuccoed rubblestone buildings are arranged along Stillwater Road in one linear group of four (map 44-47, photo 4) and in another pair that, with the former cotton storehouse, forms a three-sided court (map 32 and 33, photo 5). Several architectural historians have inferred direct or indirect English origins in the design of this court. With the exception of the westernmost stone house, which is larger than the others and may have served as a boardinghouse, these early buildings were one- or two-family residences.

In addition to these somewhat atypical stone houses, there are also two one-and-a-half-story frame cottages (map 35 and 37, photo 6) and two two-and-a-half-story frame tenements (map 39 and 40) on Stillwater Road, built prior to 1840. Following the completion of the new mill, Zachariah Allen built a pair of four-story, gable roofed boardinghouses just south of the mill, out of the same materials and

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in the same classical style as the mill (map 22 and 23, photo 8). Two two-and-a-half-story frame tenements were also built on the southern side of Stillwater Road in a less elaborate and more traditional style, in the 1853 - 1855 period (map 30 and 31, photo 7).

Between 1871 and 1896, nine more two-and-a-half-story frame tenements were erected for the Georgiaville mill workers, one on Stillwater Road (map 48) and the other eight on Hill Street, on the eastern side of the river (map 11-18). The Hill Street houses in particular are good examples of the regimented standardization that developed in the late nineteenth-century mill villages.

Circa 1871, Homestead Avenue was developed as the residential street for the mill's supervisory staff. A pre-existing one-and-a-half-story frame house with Italianate features (map 51) and two new one-and-a-half story frame duplexes with paired Greek Revival porticoes (map 49 and 50) occupy the west side of the avenue, between Stillwater Road and Whipple Avenue. Across Whipple Avenue from Boss Row, as it became known, is the two story frame Italianate villa built shortly after 1853, which served as the mill superintendent's residence (map 56).

All of the corporate housing passed into the hands of various private owners in 1935. The buildings all continue to be used as residences.

Domestic and other architecture on the periphery of the factory complex are numerous mid to late nineteenth-century buildings that housed the artisans, farmers, shopkeepers and professionals who provided secondary services for the Georgiaville community.

The majority of the mid-nineteenth-century houses are one-and-a-half-story frame structures with gable roofs and Greek Revival styling. The similarity between these houses and farmhouses in the rural areas around Georgiaville is particularly noticeable today at #'s 75 and 73 Cross Street, where several agricultural outbuildings still remain (Map 2 and 3, photos 9, 10, 11, 12, 15).

The later nineteenth-century houses are generally two or two-and-a-half-story frame buildings with simple gable or cross-gable roofs.

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Single-story porches and bays are common features, as are Italianate and Eastlake trim and ornamental shinglework.

The Catholic church occupied a position of importance in Georgiaville, which can be judged by the architecture of the church and rectory and their prominent location of the south side of Homestead Avenue, opposite the supervisors' houses. The frame "stick style" Gothic church was the largest building in the village, except for the mills, when it was erected in 1876 (map 53, photo 13). The two-and-a-half-story frame rectory of the Catholic church, situated to the north of the church, was similarly impressive (map 53, photo 14). Built in a traditional, symmetrical, five-bay, two-and-a-half-story style, the rectory has Italianate bays flanking a single-story, open portico on its front facade. The church, which had been vacant for ten years, was demolished recently.

The bridge that carries Stillwater Road across the Woonasquatucket River is a small, iron pony truss bridge, dating from the turn of the century (map 43, photo 15). It is a single-span structure utilizing a pin-connected Parker-type truss with a three-sided top chord and vertical end posts. The top chords and end posts are of rivetted girder construction, the internal vertical members have lattice bracing and the diagonals are round tie rods (center panels) and flat eye-bars. The bottom chord consists of a central pair of eye-bars connected on either end to a single, latticed girder, and is apparently a hybrid combination of tension and compression members. The bridge has a wooden plank deck with a composition surface.

Inventory

Contributing properties are defined as those which retain integrity and which were constructed during the period of significance (mid-18th century to early 20th century) when Georgiaville was an agricultural area of Smithfield and later the site of extensive milling activity. Numbers in parenthesis are map numbers. Unless otherwise noted, all buildings are wood frame.

CROSS STREET

- 52 Whipple Wheelwright Shop (c. 1850): A 1½-story, 3-bay, center entrance end gable building, originally a small wheelwright's shop, converted to a residence in the late 19th century; central brick chimney; 1-story hip-roofed porch with turned posts and jig-sawn spandrels on gable (entrance) end; covered with vinyl siding; large 2-story addition to rear (c. 1979). (21)

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Cross Street (cont.)

- 59 House (c. 1910): A 2-story, hip-roofed house, 2 by 3 bays; now covered with aluminum siding; an enclosed 1-story porch runs across the facade and the north side. (19)
- 61 Price House (c. 1850): A small 1½-story, Greek Revival, 5-bay, flank-gable, clapboarded house; set on a small knoll; the entrance is set in the center on the (west) facade and is sheltered by a long flat-roofed open porch with turned posts; small brick center chimney; barn foundation behind house. (6)
- 65-67 Westcott House (c. 1850): A small, 5-bay, 1½-story, flank-gable, clapboarded double house; panelled corner boards; eaves returns; paired doors set under entablature at center of facade; 1-story brick-faced wings added to each end, but set well back from facade. (5)
- 68 House (c. 1900): A simple 1½-story, flank-gable, 3-bay house; entrance set under bracketed hood; small, 1-story addition on (west) side with additional entrance; house set on rubble foundation which is full height at rear where land falls away toward river; 2-story shed-roofed addition on rear; house now aluminum sided. (10)
- 69 Sheridan House (c. 1850): A small 1½-story, end-gable house; entrance on gable end; "picture" window added to west side. (4)
- 70 House (mid-19th century): A small, 1½-story, flank-gable, clapboarded house, set on a rubblestone foundation; 3-bay facade, with paired windows (6-over-6 sash) on each side of center entrance; a shed-roofed addition is set at the rear--it is a single story with full-height basement. (9)
- 72 Brophey House (c. 1870): A small, 1½-story, flank-gable, clapboarded house; 3-bays wide; its entrance set at the end of the facade under a flat entablature; 2-over-2, double-hung sash; scalloped bargeboards on the gable ends. (8)
- 73 Galleggar House (c. 1850): A handsome Greek Revival house, 1½-stories, flank-gable roof, 5-bay facade, center brick chimney; panelled corner boards; small attic windows set into wide cornice band; sidelighted center entrance set under an entablature; a 1-story gable-roofed wing added to the south end; a chicken coop and frame shed set on hillside behind the house. (3)

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Cross Street (cont.)

- 75-77 Brayton House (c. 1850): Similar to 73 Cross Street, except that there are no attic windows on the facade; a modern arched hood shelters the entrance; 1-story, shed-roofed porch with Doric columns is set on the south gable end; two brick interior chimneys suggest that the house was built for two families. (2)
- 76 Brayton House (c. 1850): A 1½-story, flank-gable, clapboarded Greek Revival house; central brick chimney; probably originally 5-bays wide--now with central entrance under entablature, 2 windows (with 6-over-6, double-hung sash) north of door, only 1 small window south of entrance; 2 small attic windows on facade; plain corner boards; built into hillside, with lawn extending to river bank. (7)

FARNUM PIKE

- 42 Froman House (c. 1870): A small, 1½-story cottage, with flank-gable roof, set gable end to road; the door is set slightly off-center in the 3-bay facade; 2-over-1 double hung sash; central brick chimney; now covered with asbestos shingles. (74)
- 43 Claflin House (c. 1850): A 1½-story, flank-gable stuccoed stone house, set on a high basement which, owing to the slope of the land, is at ground level on the south and east; 2 interior brick chimneys; the door is off-center in the 3-bay facade; 2-over-1 double-hung sash; simple 2-story porch on south elevations; frame woodshed and privy in yard. (68)
- 44 House (c. 1920): A 1-story, hip-roofed, shingled house; 3-bay facade with center door; casement windows; 1-story porch with heavy columns across facade. (75)
- 46 Farnum Pike Tollhouse (c. 1850): A small, 1½-story, clapboarded simplified Greek Revival structure; flank gable roof and center brick chimney; the entrance, with a plain entablature, is at the center of the 3-bay facade; unusually small windows with 2-over-1 double-hung sash; flat corner boards; small, 1-story, shed-roofed addition on south end. (76)
- 47 Universalist Church; Old Town Hall (c. 1880; 1921): Originally built as the Universalist Church, this building had its second floor

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Farnum Pike (cont.)

removed and was converted into the Smithfield Town Hall and Jail in 1921. Now a large 1½-story hall, hip-roofed and clapboarded; the center entrance on the 3-bay facade is set under a large segmental hood which breaks the eaves line; a black oculus is set just over the door; 1-story hip-roofed projections are set at the northwest and southwest corners, framing the entrance; 4 hip-roofed dormers break the eaves line of the north and south sides; 1-over-1, double-hung, paired sash. (67)

- 48 Tin Shop (c. 1850): A small, 1-story, shingled shop building; end gable roof with 1-story open porch on the gable end facing the turnpike; 2-bay facade has simple door and a single (altered) window; the shop may have been built in two sections: its western (rear) half is probably the shed shown on an 1895 map. (77)
- 50 Bouchard House (1897): A simple, 1½-story, 3-bay Queen Anne cottage; clapboarded, with patterned shingles in the road-facing gable end; 1-story, hip-roofed porch with corner pediment, turned posts, and fretwork frieze wraps around east and north sides; bargeboards are marked with grooves. (78)
- 51 Dr. Irving Cook School (c. 1923): A large, 2-story, flat-roofed brick school; center entrance set between banks of windows where louvered aluminum sash has replaced originals; granite-capped brick parapet, with pediment (marked by a cartouche) over entrance; copper panelling below second floor windows; copper-sheathed cornice set above a granite belt course; asphalt-paved playgrounds at the sides and rear. (66)
- 52 Dexter House (c. 1885): A small, 1½-story, flank-gable house; now covered with asbestos shingles; entrance is slightly off-center in the 5-bay facade and is set under a small gable-roofed portico; 2-over-1, double-hung sash; low, shed-roofed dormers on the gable flanks effectively raise the house to a full 2 stories; 1-story enclosed porch on south end. (79)
- 54 Wilcox House (c. 1885): A small, 2-story, cross-gable, 2-bay house, shingled over original clapboards; the entrance is set under a bracketed hood on the east elevation as is a 1-story rectangular bay window; 1-story porch with turned posts on north side. (80)
- 55 Nutting House (c. 1850): A small, 2-story, clapboarded, gable-roof, 5-bay Greek Revival house; panelled corner boards and heavy molded

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Farnum Pike (cont.)

cornice; center entrance set under wider entablature and between sidelights; 1-story enclosed porch on the southern gable end; a handsome elaborate picket fence; two frame barns; one with a false front. (65)

- 58 Loomis House (c. 1885): A small, 2-story, flank-gable house; aluminum siding covers original clapboards; entrance (set under a bracketed hood) and a 1-story rectangular bay share the 2-bay-wide east facade; 1-story shed-roof porch on the southeast corner. (81)
- 60 House (c. 1900): A 2-story, hip-roof, square, shingled house; the facade is 3 bays wide, its center door set in a gable-roof central projection; 2-over-1 double-hung sash; 1-story bay window on south side; frame shed at rear. (82)
- NC Smithfield Town Hall (1935): A large, red-brick Colonial Revival structure; the 5-bay central section is a full 2 stories set under a high hipped roof and topped by a cupola; 2-bay sections, also hip-roofed, project from the sides; the center entrance is set under a scrolled pediment and is sheltered a pedimented 2-story portico; 12-over-12 double-hung sash is set in rectangular frames in the center section; the wings have tall round-head windows; a curving drive connects Town Hall to Farnum Pike. (83)
- NC Smithfield Fire Station (c. 1965): A red brick, flank gable building with somewhat shorter gable-roofed wings on both gable ends; the facade is taken up by 3 large garage doors. (84)
- 61 Newell House (c. 1880): A small, 2-story, cross-gable, shingled, 2-bay house; principal entrance set under a recessed corner porch; secondary entrance under a gable roofed screened porch; bracketed cornice; 2-over-2 double-hung sash, except for tall 6-over-9 window on first floor; 3 gable-roofed dormers; picket fence. (64)
- 63-65 House/Store (c. 1900): A 2½-story, end-gable, shingled building, 4 by 3 bays, with a first floor storefront; 2-over-1 double hung sash. (63)
- NC 68 House (c. 1970): A small, 2-story, flank-gable house, 4 bays wide; brick facade; aluminum siding on gable elevations; off-center entrance with sidelights. (85)

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Farnum Pike (cont.)

- NC 69 Industrial Shop (c. 1935): A 1-story, flat-roofed structure, built of molded concrete blocks; a garage door is centered on the facade. (62)
- 71 Sawyer House (c. 1850): A small, 1½-story, flank-gable house, now covered with aluminum siding; the facade is 5 bays wide, the plain entry set at the center; 1-story, flank-gable garage at south end. (61)
- NC 72 House (c. 1976): A small, 2-story, flank-gable, "colonial" house; entrance centered on 3-bay facade; large multi-paned sash. (86)
- 73 Store and Post Office (c. 1860): A small, 1½-story, cross-gabled, L-shaped building; the facade is 3 bays wide, with a center door; aluminum siding now covers the building; 1-over-1 double hung sash. (60)
- 74 White House (c. 1850): A small, 1½-story flank-gable house, 5 bays wide with a center door framed by sidelights; the facade is covered by a screened shed-roofed porch; wood shed in yard. (87)
- 76 Pierce House (c. 1850): A small, handsome clapboarded Greek Revival house, 1½-stories, with flank-gable roof; the 5-bay facade has a center door framed by heavy pilasters and entablature; an identical entrance is located at gable-end side door; heavy molded cornice and corner boards; 6-over-6 double-hung sash; 1-story gable-roof wing at rear; picket fence; frame privy in yard. (88)
- 78 (formerly) Hotel Farnum (c. 1840): A large hotel building, 2½-stories, flank-gable roof; plain center door in 5-bay facade; 2-story wing at rear; aluminum siding now covers the hotel; 2-over-2 double hung sash, except for some older 12-over-12 sash in the rear wing. (89)

[on] GEORGIAVILLE POND

Spillway (1853): Zachariah Allen constructed the spillway here to take advantage of the naturally water-resistant rock ledges; two rollways carry the Woonasquatucket River from Georgiaville Pond and past a square stone gratehouse set between the spillways. The gatehouse mechanism is still in place, but is exposed to the weather. It is protected by a woven wire fence. (42)

- NC Town Beach House (late 20th century): A small, 1-story, flat-roofed structure built of concrete blocks. (41)

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HIGGINS ROAD

Mill Office (c. 1875): A small, 1½-story, clapboarded office building, with a high mansard roof; 3 by 3 bays; the front entrance is on the end of the facade and is sheltered by a gabled hood with jig-saw work; a similar entrance is centered on the side elevation; 3 tall dormers on principal elevation; windows have molded caps on small consoles; sash is 2-over-2 and double hung; set at the entrance to the mill yard. (25)

- 15 Georgiaville Mill/Industrial Machine Corporation Building (1828, 1846, 1853, c. 1865 and later): The first mill on this site was built in 1813 and demolished in 1951; rubblestone additions to this mill (1828 and 1846) survive as northern extensions of the 1853 mill, but are greatly altered. The principal mill building here is Allen's 1853 Greek Revival-Italianate stuccoed stone factory. Originally 3 stories, the mill has a pedimented central pavillion on the south side and pedimented east and west gables. The addition of a flat-roofed, brick 4th story has shortened the pediments. A stone tower, originally mansard-roofed--now flat-roofed, was added to the north side of the mill c. 1865. (24)

Warehouse (c. 1880, 1970): A 3-story brick warehouse with shallow pitched roof; small windows set under segmental arches, with 3- and 4-pane sash; flat-roofed concrete additions on east and west ends. (26)

HILL STREET

- 1-3 Mill House (c. 1880): A 2½-story, flank-gable, clapboarded, double mill house, set on a rubblestone foundation; 2 interior brick chimneys; the facade is 6 bays long with plain entrances set in the 2nd and 5th bays; 1-over-1 double-hung sash; 2 small attic windows break the cornice in the 3rd and 4th bays. (18)
- 2-4 Mill House (c. 1880): Identical to 1-3 Hill Street, (11)
- 5-7 Mill House (c. 1880): Identical to 1-3 Hill Street, except that asbestos shingles have been applied over the clapboards and some original 2-over-1 sash remains. (17)
- 6-8 Mill House (c. 1880): Identical to 1-3 Hill Street. (12)
- 9-11 Mill House (c. 1880): Identical to 1-3 Hill Street, except that asbestos shingles now cover the clapboards. (16)

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Hill Street (cont.)

- 10-12 Mill House (c. 1880): Identical to 1-3 Hill Street, except that vinyl siding has been applied over the clapboards. (13)
- 13-15 Mill House (c. 1880): Identical to 1-3 Hill Street, except that asbestos shingles now cover the exterior walls. (15)
- 14-16 Mill House (c. 1880): Identical to 1-3 Hill Street, except that the exterior walls have been stuccoed and new window surrounds have been added; frame garage. (14)

HOMESTEAD AVENUE

- 1 Pott House (c. 1870): A small, 1½-story, flank-gable, shingled, 5-bay, center entrance house; large shed dormers added to front and rear roof slopes; center door under plain entablature; 6-over-6 and 2-over-2 double-hung sash. (73)
- 3 Claflin House (c. 1870): A small, 1½-story, 5-bay, flank-gable, center entrance house; now vinyl sided; large shed dormer on front roof slope; 1-story addition on west end. (72)
- 5 Higgins House (c. 1870): A 2½-story flank-gable house, 5 bays by 2 bays; the house is now covered with aluminum siding; center entrance has entablature and sidelights (now covered). (71)
- 9 Cutting House (c. 1865): A small, 1½-story, flank-gable house; originally 5 bays wide, the two west (front) windows on the facade have been replaced with a modern bow window; the clapboards have been covered with asbestos shingles; center door is plain; 1-over-1 double bay sash. (69) Also on the property is--Store (c. 1900): A small, 1-story, gable roofed store with stepped parapet; covered in weatherboards; 3-bay facade with center door; large multi-paned windows. (70)
- 19 (formerly) St. Michael's Church Rectory (1876): A substantial, Italianate, 2½-story, clapboarded house; 5 by 2 bays; the entrance is set under a bracketed hood at the center of the flank facade between 2 bracketed 1-story bay windows; wide cornice and corner boards; 2-story shed-roofed wing at rear; 2-over-2 double hung sash; 1-story porch on south end; built for Rev. W.J. Wiseman, who founded St. Michael's Roman Catholic church in 1875 (now demolished). (52)

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Homestead Avenue (cont.)

- 20 Mill Superintendent's House (c. 1860): A large, 2½-story, flat-roofed, Italianate house, 4 by 2 bays, covered in clapboards; 1-story shed-roofed bracketed veranda runs full length of front and side, with pediment over 2nd bay of front marking the entrance; 2-over-1 double-hung sash; windows have molded lintels; frame shed in south yard; the house is set on a prominent site atop a knoll overlooking the Georgiaville Mills. (56)
- 24-26 Mill Supervisor's House (c. 1860): A long, 1½-story, flank-gable double house; clapboarded on facade, other elevations shingled; 6 bays long, with entrances at 2nd and 5th bays; the 1st and 6th bays are semi-hexagonal bay windows; an open, flat-roof porch with turned posts and jig-sawn spandrels extends between the bays; large central dormer, 6-over-1 double-hung sash; this is one of a row of three supervisors' houses (see also 28-30 and 32-34 Homestead Avenue) sometimes known as "Boss Row." (51)
- 28-30 Mill Supervisor's House (c. 1871): A long, 1½-story, shingled (over clapboard) flank-gable, double house; 6 bays long with gabled entrance porches at 1st and 6th bays; semi-hexagonal, 1-story bays at the gable ends; 6-over-6 double-hung sash; 2 hip-roof dropped dormer on front. (50)
- 32-34 Mill Supervisor's House (c. 1871): Identical to 28-30 Homestead Avenue, except that modern iron supports replace original porch posts. (49)

RIVER ROAD

- 57-59 Dye House/Mill House (1813): A long 2½-story, end-gable, rubblestone structure, 3 by 5 bays; the entrance is set at the center of the gable end; secondary entrances in the last bay of each flanking side; the outlines of doors at the 2nd and attic stories remain, though the stone work has been filled in; rough quoins mark the corners. Built as a dyehouse, later converted to residential use. (28)

STILLWATER ROAD

- 3-5 House (c. 1880): A 2½-story, flank-gable, multi-family house, once clapboarded, now covered with asphalt shingles; the facade is 6 bays long with plain entries at the 1st and 6th bays; 2-over-1 double-hung

(See Continuation Sheet #12)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

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Continuation sheet 12

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Page 13

Stillwater Road (cont.)

sash, with a pair of round-head windows under each gable end; rubble-stone foundation. (59)

- 6-8 Mill House (c. 1813): A 2½-story, flank-gable, rubblestone house set on a high basement; slightly off-center entrance on each flank reached by set of wooden steps and sheltered by flat-roofed open porch; rough quoins at corners; 6-over-1 double hung sash. One of a row of four similar houses; may have been built by Samuel Nightingale (see #10-12, 14-16, and 18 Stillwater Road). (47)
- 10-12 Mill House (c. 1813): A 2-story, flank-gable, stucco-over-rubblestone house, set on a high basement; center entrance on each flank under open porches; scalloped vergeboards; 6-over-1 sash. (46)
- 13-15 Mill House (c. 1855): A 2½-story, flank-gable, double house, now covered with aluminum siding; the facade is 6 bays long with simple door doorways at the 2nd and 5th bays; 2 interior brick chimneys; 6-over-6 double-hung sash. (48)
- 14-16 Mill House (c. 1813): Identical to #10-12 except that rubblestone walls have not been stuccoed. (45)
- 18 Tenement (c. 1813): A 2-story, end-gable, rubblestone house; the jerkinhead gable roof is repeated in the hood sheltering the end door; the facade is only 2 bays wide; 6-over-1 sash. (44)
- 20-22 Mill House (c. 1825): A small, 2½-story, flank-gable, center-chimney house, now covered with asbestos shingles; set on a stone foundation; 1-story gabled porch over centered entrances; 6-over-1 double-hung sash. (40)
- 23 Tenement (c. 1813): A 1½-story, flank-gable rubblestone house, set on a high basement; 3 by 2 bays; the entrance is at the center of the flanking elevation; rough quoins at the corners; 2-over-1 double-hung sash. May have been built c. 1813 by Samuel Nightingale; with #25-27 and 29, it forms a 3-sided "court." (34)
- 24-26 Mill House (c. 1840): A 2½-story, flank-gable, clapboarded double house; 6 bay facade, with paired center doors set under gabled portico supported by iron columns; 6-over-1 double-hung sash. (39)
- 25-27 Cotton Storehouse and Tenement (c. 1813): A long 1½-story, flank-gable, rubblestone structure; paired entrances are set at 4th bay

(See Continuation Sheet #13)

United States Department of the Interior
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Stillwater Road (cont.)

of the 5-bay facade; windows are paired and hung with 6-over-1 and 6-over-6 sash; brickwork surrounds the windows. This structure was built (probably c. 1813 by Samuel Nightingale) as a cotton storehouse; it was converted to a double mill house by Zachariah Allen in 1857. (33)

- 29 Mill House (c. 1813): Identical to #23, except that it retains some earlier 6-over-1 sash and has been stuccoed. (32)
- NC 30 House (c. 1960): A 1½-story, flank-gable ranch house. (38)
- 32 Mill House (c. 1825): Identical to 36 Stillwater Road, except that it does not have the later porch and a 2nd entrance has been added at the gable end. (37)
- 33-35 Mill House (c. 1850): Mill House (c. 1850): A 2½-story, cross-gable, T-shaped house, with aluminum siding over the original clapboards; the paired doors are set in the 2nd and 3rd bays of the 3-bay facade--they have flat surrounds and simple transoms; 6-over-6 double-hung sash. This may be an older schoolhouse noted in Zachariah Allen's diary--he moved a school to this site and raised it a story to serve as mill housing. (31)
- NC 34 House (late 19th century): A 2-story, end-gable house; aluminum siding and altered fenestration.
- 33-35 House (c. 1900): A 2½-story, cross-gable double house, 3 bays wide with its paired doors set off-center in the facade; aluminum siding. (29)
- 36 Mill House (c. 1825): A 1½-story, center chimney, center door, flank gable house, now covered by vinyl siding over its original clapboards; a 1-story enclosed porch obscures the principal (east) elevation; 6-over-1 double hung sash. (35)
- 37-39 Mill House (1853): A 2½-story, flank-gable double house; the exterior is clapboarded; the facade is 6 bays long, with simple doors under transom lights in the 2nd and 5th bays; molded caps on window frames, 6-over-1, 2-over-1, and 6-over-6 sash. Built by Zachariah Allen. (30)
- Stillwater Road Bridge (c. 1900): A Parker pony truss iron bridge with vertical end posts, massive random coursed ashlar embankments, and plank-and-timber deck. The bridge crosses the Woonasquatucket River just north of the Georgiaville mills. (43)

(See Continuation Sheet #14)

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National Park Service

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Stillwater Road (cont.)

- 45 Farmhouse (c. 1870): A 2½-story, flank-gable, clapboarded, multi-family house; 5 bays by 3, with center door set under bracketed hood; 2-over-2 double-hung sash, with a pair of round-head windows under each gable; 1-story, flat-roof-d wing on north side; 1-story enclosed porch on south end. (1)

WHIPPLE AVENUE

- 1 House (c. 1900): A 2½-story, end-gable house, with 1-story porch across 1st floor facade. (57)
- 2 White's Store (c. 1865): A 2½-story, end gable, clapboarded store; 2 bays by 5 bays; the storefront with center door and large windows is sheltered under sloped projection at the gable end; 1½-story gable wing at rear. (58)
- 4 Joseph Farnum House (c. 1770): A 2½-story, clapboarded, flank-gable house, 4 bays wide; the off-center entrance is set under a gabled portico; off-center brick chimney, probably reduced in size; molded window caps, 6-over-6 double-hung sash; 2-story set-back wing on gable (east) end with secondary entrance with entablature and side lights; picket fence and frame barn. (54)
- 9-11 Blanchard House (c. 1880): Two flank gable, 1½-story houses, joined at their rear elevations; each is 5 bays wide with center door; 1-story open porches on the north ends; large shed dormers in the center of east and west outside roof slopes; the eastern section may have originally been the barn depicted on the 1895 map. (55)
- 10 Mens' Boarding House (1855): A large, 4½-story, rubblestone, gable-roofed building; 5 by 3 bays; granite window lintels, 6-over-6 sash; arched center door on north (gable) end; gabled hood over south (gable) end; rough quoins; modillion cornice; brick belt course under the modillions; 2 corbelled brick interior chimneys on western side--the north one has an exterior shoulder from 2nd floor to ground level; built by Zachariah Allen to house his mill workers; with 12 Whipple Avenue, an unusually rare building. (23)
- 12 Womens' Boarding House (1854): Identical to 10 Whipple, except that piers separate the bays and 4th-story windows have round-arch heads. (22)

HOMESTEAD AVENUE

- NC 15 St. Michael's Church Site: Former site of St. Michael's, a small frame Gothic Church. (53)
- NC Sewage Pumping Station (c. 1877) (90)

8. Significance

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

Specific dates various

Builder/Architect various, unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Georgiaville historic district is a cohesive and well-preserved rural Rhode Island mill village that contains numerous significant industrial buildings from both the early, pioneering era of the American textile industry and the more mature and ambitious stage which the industry reached in the second half of the nineteenth century.

The predominant feature of Georgiaville is the Greek Revival stuccoed stone mill of 1853. Built by Zachariah Allen, one of Rhode Island's most innovative industrialists, the mill was one of the largest of its day and still possesses an impressive monumentality.

Other resources of outstanding interest include a virtually complete span of corporate workers' housing, from the rudimentary stone houses of circa 1813 to the standardized tenements and more sophisticated supervisors' houses of the late nineteenth century.

The historic district also contains a little-altered collection of domestic, commercial and public buildings that constitutes an invaluable record of the social and economic nature of the satellite community that developed around the central manufacturing complex.

History

Thomas Owens was the first Euro-American to settle in what is now Georgiaville when he acquired land there in 1752. Three years later, Owens's property was purchased by John Farnum, who, with his sons Joseph and Noah, established an iron forge on the Woonasquatucket River there. The Joseph Farnum house, built in 1770, is the only standing structure remaining from this period.

In 1813 the village of Georgiaville began to take shape with the establishment of the Georgia Cotton Manufacturing Company by three Rhode Islanders: Samuel Nightingale, Samuel G. Arnold and Thomas Thompson. With the construction of a dam upriver, a fall of eighteen feet was obtained, which was used to operate one thousand spindles in the new stone mill. At first, only the spinning and dyeing of the cotton was performed at the mill; the cotton was put out both to be cleaned and woven by hand in private homes. The final product was initially gingham, but with the installation of power looms in Georgiaville in 1819, production switched to sheetings.

(See Continuation Sheet #7)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Texts:

Zachariah Allen. Diary, 1853 (MS in the Rhode Island Historical Society Library).

See Continuation Sheet #16)

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of nominated property c. 62 acres

Quadrangle name Georgiaville

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

A

1	9	2	9	1	9	8	0	4	6	4	0	8	3	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

B

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

C

1	9	2	9	1	9	0	0	4	6	3	9	6	7	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

D

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

E

Zone			Easting				Northing							

F

Zone			Easting				Northing							

G

Zone			Easting				Northing							

H

Zone			Easting				Northing							

Verbal boundary description and justification

Beginning at the northwest corner of the house lot of #78 Farnum Pike (89), the historic district boundary (See Cont. Sheet #17)

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

state code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Richard Greenwood, Consultant
Rhode Island

organization Historical Preservation Commission

date October, 1979

street & number 150 Benefit Street

telephone 401-277-2678

city or town Providence

state Rhode Island

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

Frank R. Williams

title

date

8-19-85

For HCRS use only

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

Entered in the National Register

date

10-3-85

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET

15

ITEM NUMBER

8

PAGE

2

In 1822, the proprietors of Georgiaville joined with other manufacturers on the Woonasquatucket River to form the first New England corporation created to construct reservoirs for the supply of mills in seasons of drought. By 1853, enlargements to the mill pond and additions to the mill made possible the use of 7,754 spindles and 209 power looms. However the acquisition of the Georgiaville enterprise by Zachariah Allen in 1853 marked the beginning of a major reorganization and expansion. Allen, a multi-talented manufacturer, inventor and author, immediately commenced building a larger dam, a larger mill and several larger tenements. With the harnessed fall increased to thirty-six feet the scale of production more than doubled, reaching 16650 spindles and 369 looms. One of Allen's innovations employed in the new mill was the use of hollow shafting without pulleys for the operation of belt-driven machinery. Allen's theory was widely discussed but was never widely applied.

In 1858, Crawford Allen, Zachariah's brother, assumed control of the enterprise which was producing printed cloth as well as sheetings.

A new company, headed by Moses Goddard, acquired Georgiaville in 1871, and once again expanded the mill's capacity to 26,000 spindles. The operation was re-incorporated again in 1889 as the Bernon Mills Company, which was then sold to the Manville-Jenks Company in 1907. Manville-Jenks was the last owner to maintain both the mill and the company housing; in 1935 the industrial and residential buildings were sold to various private owners.

Today, the Georgiaville mill houses the Industrial Machine Corporation, while the many single family and multi-unit tenements continue to be used residentially. Several of the residents are former employees of the mill who acquired their houses in 1935.

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET

16

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PAGE 2

Texts (cont)

- Richard M. Bayles, ed., The History of Providence County, 2 vols.
(N.Y., W.W. Preston & Co., 1891).
- Samuel Green and Joseph McCarthy, Rhode Island Mills and Mill Villages.
(R.I. Arts Project, W.P.A., 1940).
- Henry-Russell Hitchcock, Rhode Island Architecture. (Providence,
R.I. Museum Press, 1939).
- Gary Kulik, Rhode Island: An Inventory of Historic Engineering and
Industrial Sites. (HAER, 1978).
- William Pierson, American Buildings and Their Architects: Technology
and the Picturesque. (N.Y., Anchor Press, 1978).
- Thomas Steer, A History of Smithfield. (Providence, E. L. Freeman,
1881).

Maps:

- D. G. Beers, Atlas of Providence County, 1870.
- S. B. Cushing, "Map of the Factory Village belonging to the Georgia
Cotton Manufacturing Company", 1840, (with additions made by
Zachariah Allen, 1853).
- Everts & Richards, The Atlas of Surveys, Providence County, 1895.
- H. F. Walling, "Map of Providence County," 1862.

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DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET 17

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runs southward along the rear (southwestern) property lines of #'s 78, 76, 74, 72 and 68 Farnum Pike to the northern boundary of the fire station lot. Thence continue southerly behind the fire station and town hall, maintaining a distance of 120' from the western curb of Farnum Pike, for 286', to the northern property line of #60 Farnum Pike (82). Thence westerly to the rear (southwestern) boundary of #60 Farnum Pike and thence southwesterly along the rear property lines of #'s 60, 58, 54, 52, 50, 48, 46, 44, and 42 Farnum Pike. Thence northeasterly along the line of the southeastern boundary of the #42 Farnum Pike house lot (74) to the eastern curb of Farnum Pike. Thence northerly along said curb to its intersection with the eastern curb of Homestead Avenue and northerly along the latter curb to the southern property line of #1 Homestead Avenue (73). Thence east along said property line to its intersection with the eastern property line and thence northerly along the eastern property lines of #'s 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9 Homestead to the eastern curb of Higgins Road. Thence northerly along said curb to Whipple Avenue and thence easterly along the southern curb of Whipple Avenue to its intersection with the western property line of #52 Cross Street (21). Thence south and then east along the lot lines to the western curb of Cross Street. Thence east 200', north 200' and west to the eastern curb of Cross Street to include the site of the Owens House (20). Thence north along said curb to the southern lot line of #59 Cross Street (19) and thence east and north along the lot lines to their intersection with the rear (south) lot lines of the houses on the south side of Hill Street. Thence easterly along the rear lines of #'s 5-7, 9-11, and 13-15 Hill Street (17, 16, 15) to the eastern lot line of #13-15 Hill Street. Northerly along the east lot lines of #13-15 and 14-16 Hill Street to the northern lot line of #14-16 Hill Street (14). At this point, the boundary extends northerly 1360', running parallel to Cross Street at a distance of 500' east of the street. Thence the boundary runs westerly in a straight line to the western curb of Stillwater Road, along the northern lot line of #45 Stillwater Road (1). Thence, southerly along Stillwater Road to the eastern bank of the Woonasquatucket River. Thence northerly along the river to the dam and spillway, thence westerly along the dam to the southern shore of the mill pond and continuing southerly and westerly along the shore approximately 3000' to the northwest corner of the house lot of #6-8 Stillwater Road (47). Thence southwest in a straight line to the northern curb of Stillwater Road. Thence southerly and westerly

(See Continuation Sheet #18)

FHR-8-300A
(11/78)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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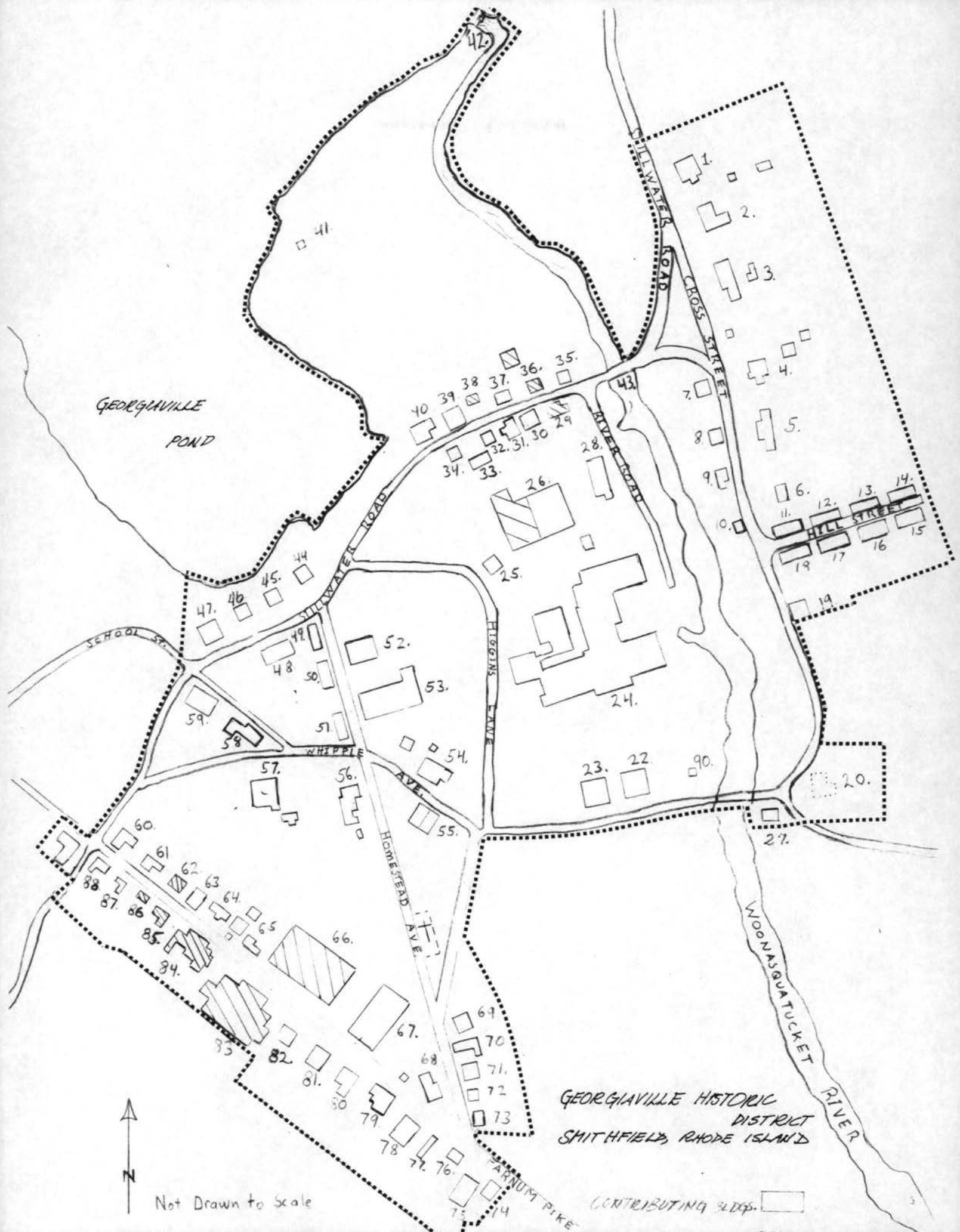
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DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET 18

ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 3

along said curb to the western curb of Farnum Pike and northly
along the latter curb 135' to the northern lot line of #78 Farnum
Pike. Thence southwesterly along said lot line to the point of
origin.



GEORGIAVILLE
POND

SCHOOL ST.

WHIPPLE

HOMESTEAD
AVE.

FARNUM PIKE

SILVANET
ROAD

CROSS
STREET

RIVER
ROAD

HILL
STREET

WOONASQUATUCKET
RIVER

GEORGIAVILLE HISTORIC
DISTRICT
SMITHFIELD, RHODE ISLAND

CONTRIBUTING BLDG.

Not Drawn to Scale





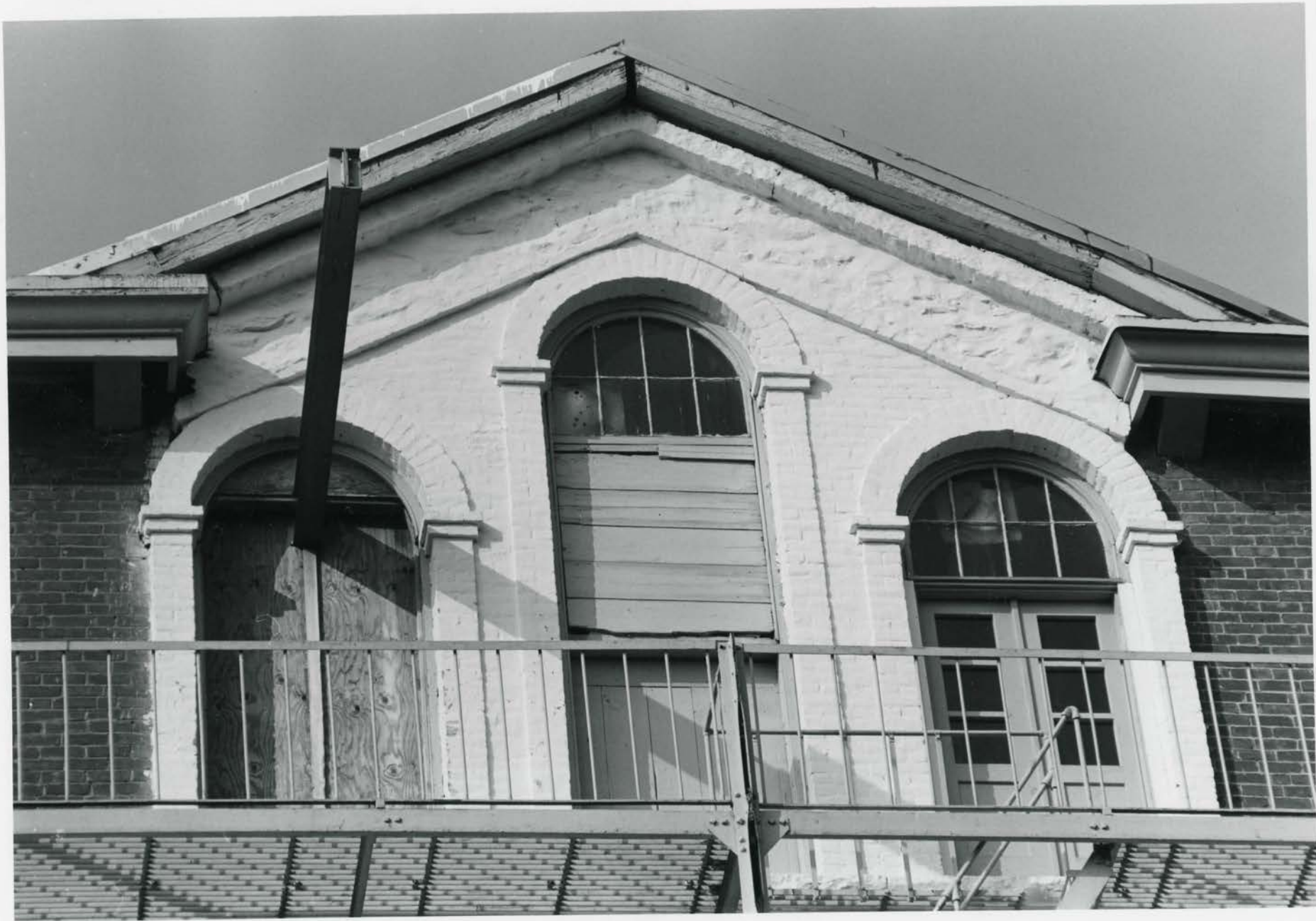
1

Industrial Machine Corporation
(Allen's Mill, 1853)
Georgiaville Historic District
Smithfield, R.I.

R. E. Greenwood, Photographer September, 1979
Negative: Rhode Island Historical Preservation
 Commission

Southern elevation.

#1



2

Industrial Machine Corporation
(Allen's Mill, 1853)
Georgiaville Historic District
Smithfield, R. I.

R. E. Greenwood, Photographer September, 1979
Negative: Rhode Island Historical Preservation
Commission

Detail, eastern gable.

#2

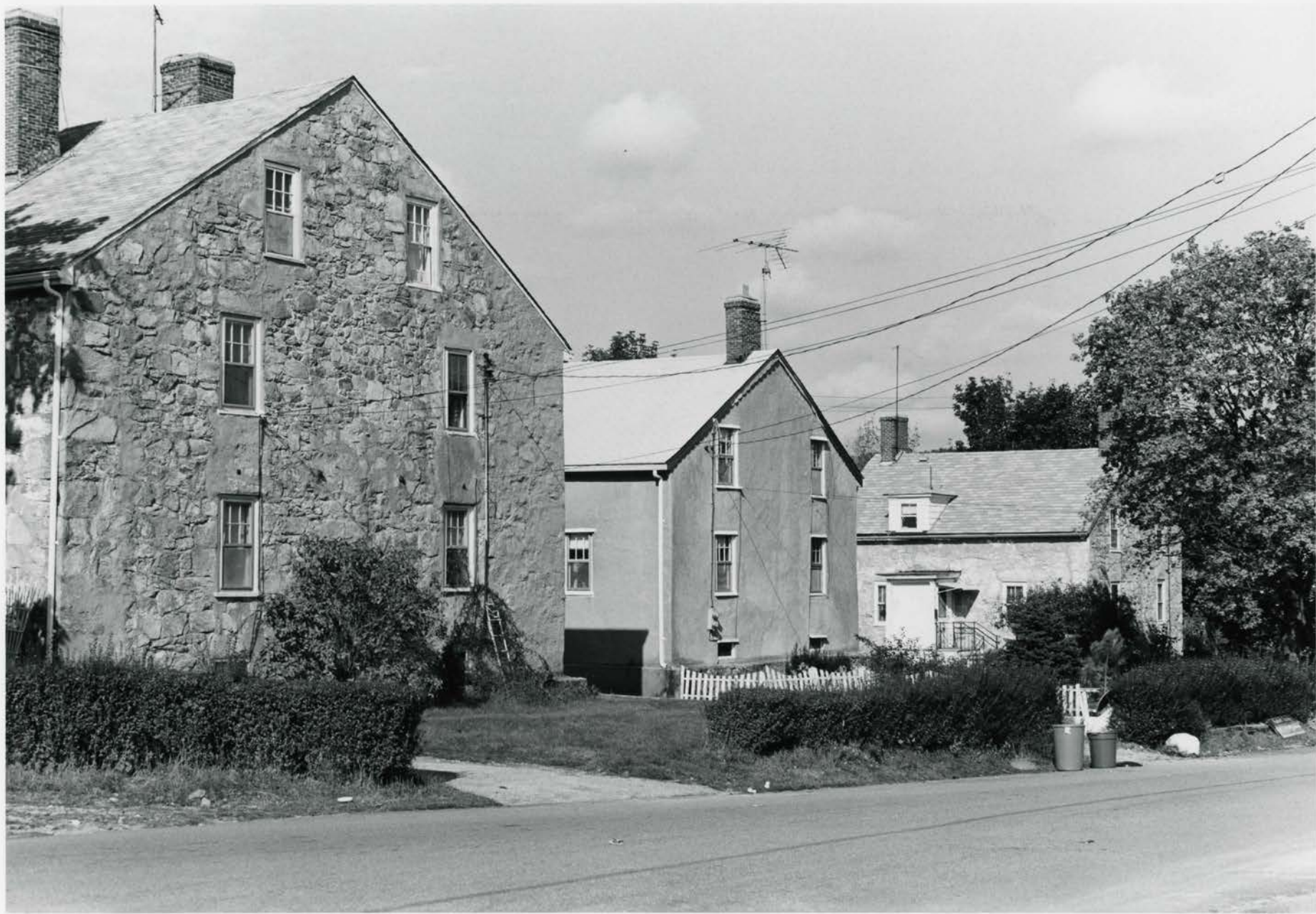


57-59 River Road (former dye house),
Georgiaville Historic District
Smithfield, R.I.

R. E. Greenwood, Photographer September, 1979
Negative: Rhode Island Historical Preservation
Commission

Southern and eastern elevations.

#3

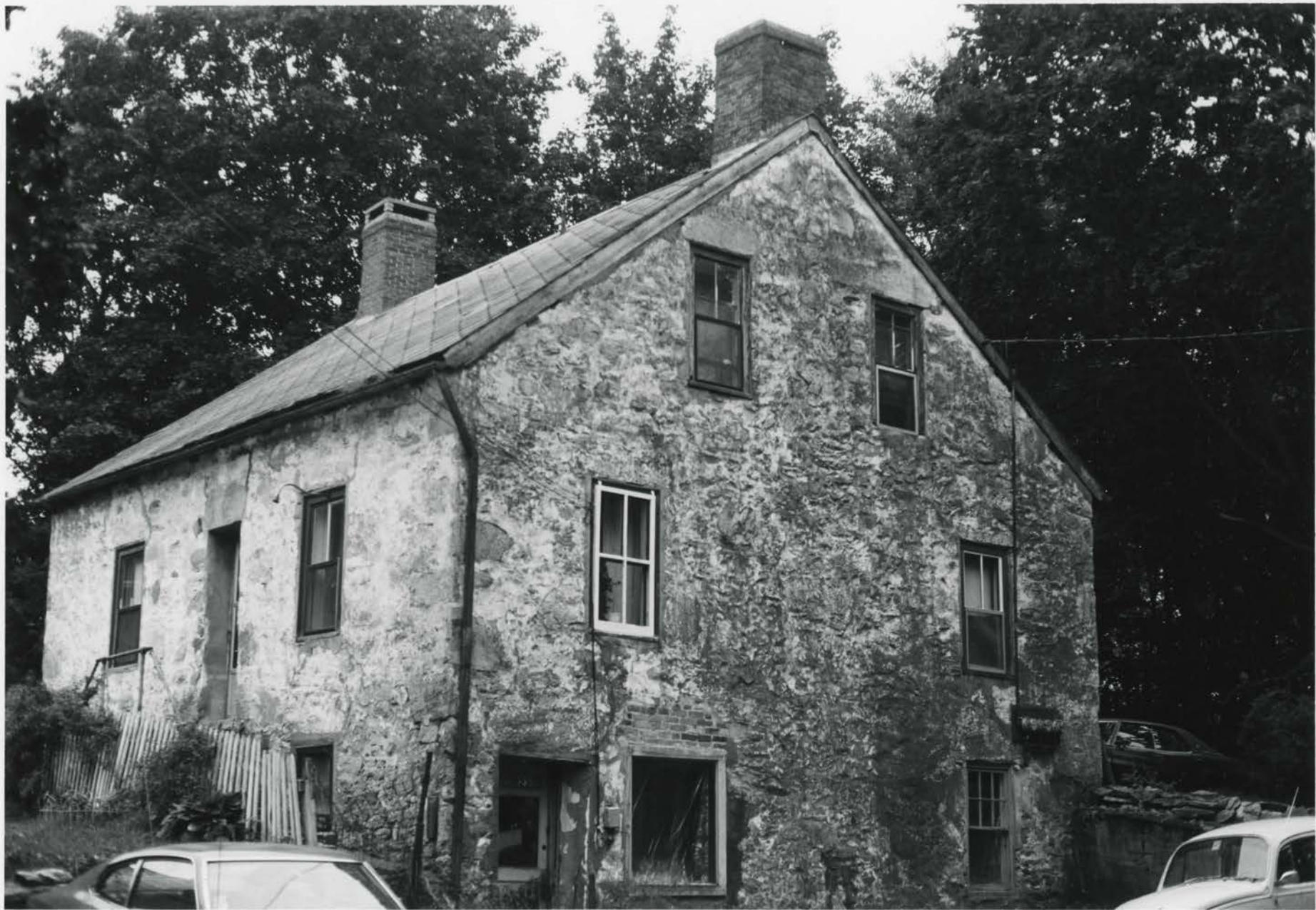


6-8, 10-12 and 14-16 Stillwater Road, left to
right (tenements)
Georgiaville Historic District
Smithfield, R. I.

R. E. Greenwood Photographer September, 1979
Negative: Rhode Island Historical Preservation
Commission

Western and southern elevations.

#4



5
23 Stillwater Road (tenement)
Georgiaville Historic District
Smithfield, R.I.

R. E. Greenwood, Photographer September, 1979
Negative: Rhode Island Historical Preservation
Commission

Eastern and northern elevations.

#5



6

32, 34 and 36 Stillwater Road, left to right,
(tenement, intrusion, tenement)
Georgiaville Historic District
Smithfield, R. I.

R. E. Greenwood, Photographer September, 1979
Negative: Rhode Island Historical Preservation
Commission

Southern elevation.

#6



7

37-39 Stillwater Road (tenement)
Georgiaville Historic District
Smithfield, R. I.

R. E. Greenwood, Photographer September, 1979
Negative: Rhode Island Historical Preservation
Commission

Eastern and northern elevations.

#7



12 and 10 Whipple Avenue, left to right, (tenements)
Georgiaville Historic District
Smithfield, R. I.

R. E. Greenwood, Photographer September, 1979
Negative: Rhode Island Historical Preservation
Commission

Southern and eastern elevations.

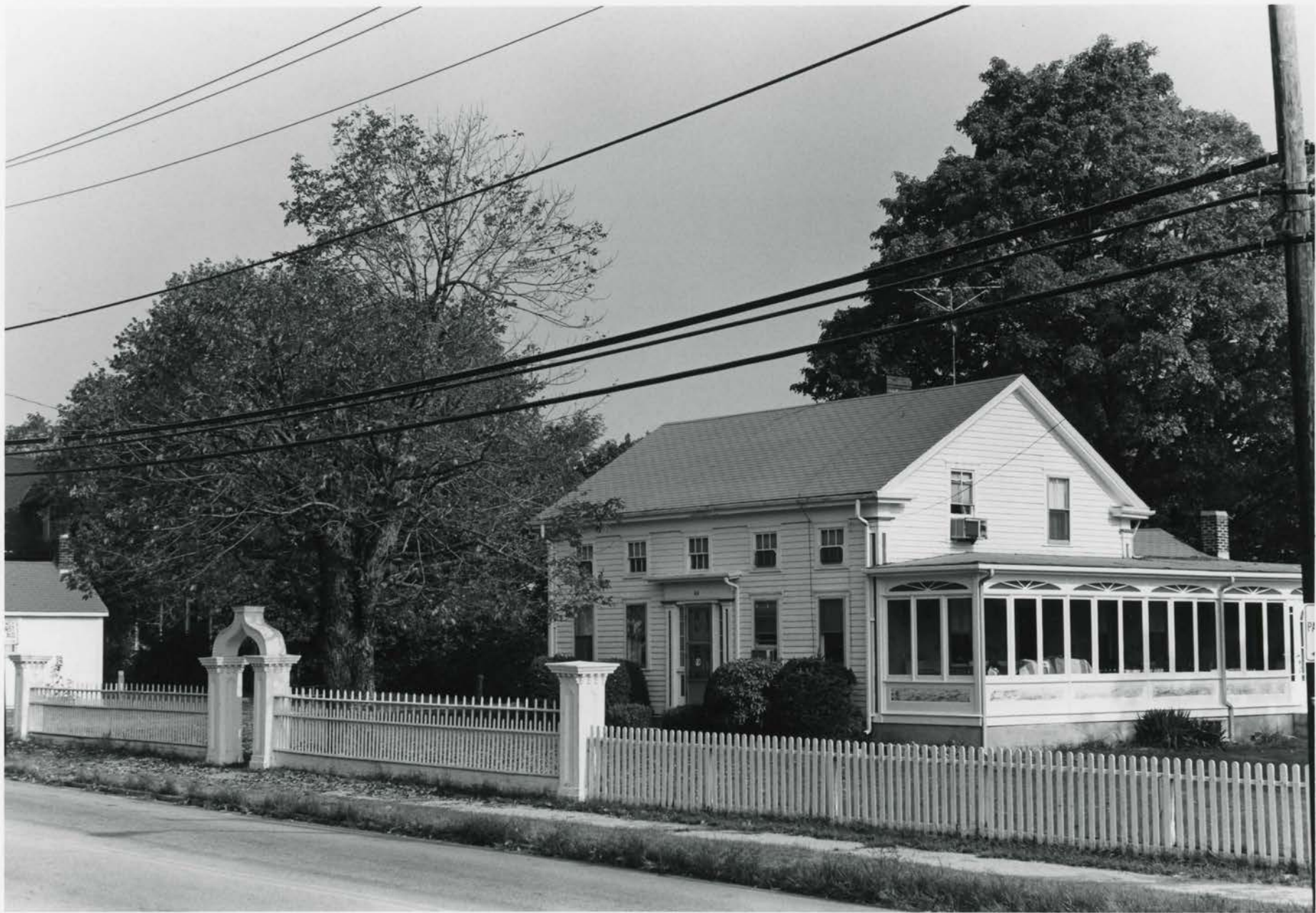


Intersection of Farnum Pike and Homestead Avenue
46 Farnum Pike (former tollhouse) in left
foreground; 43 Farnum Pike (C. Claflin House)
in right foreground
Georgiaville Historic District
Smithfield, R.I.

R. E. Greenwood, Photographer September, 1979
Negative: Rhode Island Historical Preservation
Commission

View to the north.

#9



55 Farnum Pike (Dr. Nutting House)
Georgiaville Historic District
Smithfield, R.I.

R. E. Greenwood, Photographer September, 1979
Negative: Rhode Island Historical Preservation
Commission

Western and southern elevations.

#10



78 Farnum Pike (former Hotel Farnum)
Georgiaville Historic District
Smithfield, R.I.

R. E. Greenwood, Photographer September, 1979
Negative: Rhode Island Historical Preservation
Commission

Southern and eastern elevations.

#11



12

70, 72 and 76 Cross Street, left to right,
(residence, Brophey House, Steere House)
Georgiaville Historic District
Smithfield, R.I.

R. E. Greenwood, Photographer - September, 1979
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Commission

Southern and eastern elevations.

#12



65

15 Homestead Avenue (former St. Michael's
Catholic Church)
Georgiaville Historic District
Smithfield, R.I.

R. E. Greenwood, Photographer September, 1979
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Commission

Western (front) elevation.

#13

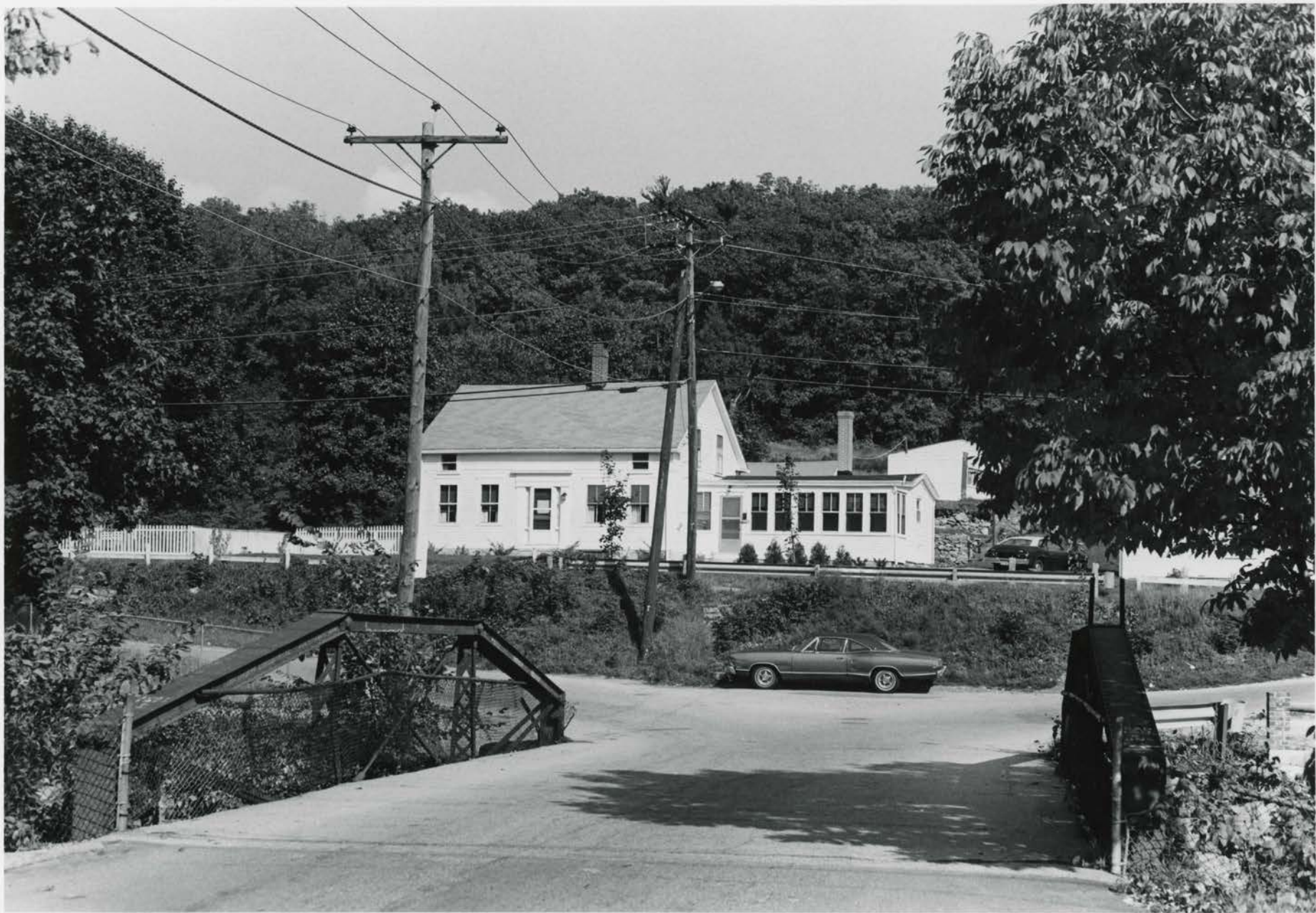


19 Homestead Avenue (former Catholic rectory)
Georgiaville Historic District
Smithfield, R.I.

R. E. Greenwood, Photographer September, 1979
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Commission

Northern and western elevations.

#14



15
Intersection of Stillwater Road and Cross Street,
Stillwater Road Bridge in center foreground,
73 Cross Street (Gallegher House) in center
background

Georgiaville Historic District
Smithfield, R.I.

R. E. Greenwood, Photographer September, 1979
Negative: Rhode Island Historical Preservation
Commission

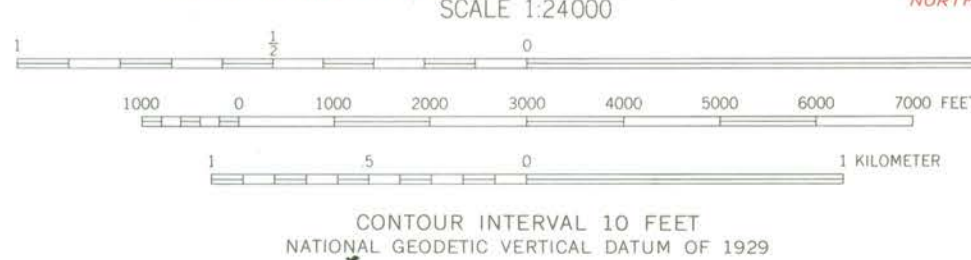
View to the east from the western bank of the
Woonasquatucket River.

#15



Georgiaville Historic District			
A	19	291980	4640830
B	19	292400	4640190
C	19	292900	4639670
D	19	291580	4640060

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and USCE
Topography by planetable surveys 1942. Revised 1954
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Rhode Island coordinate system
Red tint indicates area in which only
landmark buildings are shown
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 19, shown in blue
Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs
taken 1970 and 1975. This information not field checked



GEORGIAVILLE, R. I.
N4152.5-W7130/7.5

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
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VILLAGE GREEN OFFICES at LILY PADS
11 NORTH RD., PEACE DALE, RHODE ISLAND 02883

1954
PHOTOREVISED 1970 AND 1975
AMS 6667 I NE—SERIES V815



Georgiaville Pond

GEORGIAVILLE POND

GEORGIAVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
SMITHFIELD, RHODE ISLAND



Not Drawn to Scale.

CONTRIBUTING BLDGS. 

NON-CONTRIBUTING 

National Register of Historic Places

Note to the record

Additional Documentation: 2018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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



1. Name of Property

Historic name: Georgiaville Historic District (Additional Documentation)

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing: _____

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

2. Location

Street & number: 64 and 66 Farnum Pike

City or town: Smithfield State: RI County: Providence

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

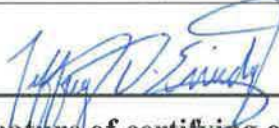
As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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

national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

 _____ Signature of certifying official/Title:	<u>7-1-2018</u> _____ Date
_____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

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

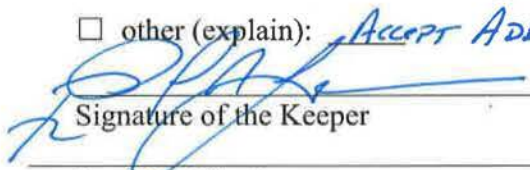
Georgiaville Historic District (Amendment)
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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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


Signature of the Keeper

9/24/2018
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

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

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>2</u>	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>2</u>	_____	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

GOVERNMENT: government office

GOVERNMENT: fire station

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

GOVERNMENT: government office

GOVERNMENT: fire station

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK; WOOD

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The Smithfield Town Hall and Smithfield Fire Department Station 2 are brick, Georgian Revival municipal buildings designed by architect Linwood A. Gardiner and located on Farnum Pike in the village of Georgiaville. They are highly visible landmarks within the Georgiaville Historic District and serve as the center of municipal activities in the Town of Smithfield. The Smithfield Town Hall and Fire Department Station 2 are excellent examples of the Georgian Revival style executed for a municipal setting and retain integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Narrative Description

FARNUM PIKE

64 Smithfield Town Hall (1939; Linwood A. Gardiner, architect): The Smithfield Town Hall is a 2-story, brick, municipal building consisting of a symmetrical 5-bay central block flanked by 1-1/2-story recessed wings. The building has a brick foundation, brick walls, and an asphalt-shingle hipped roof on each of its three sections.

Designed by architect Linwood A. Gardiner in the Georgian Revival style, the building is symmetrical, orderly, and commanding. The northeast façade is dominated by a full-height pedimented entry porch, and the principal entrance is emphasized with a broken scroll pediment, fluted pilasters, and a transom window with five arched lights. A cupola with a rounded, flared hood provides additional emphasis to the central block. Other features that contribute to the building's Georgian Revival character are 12/12 double-hung, wood sash windows; splayed brick lintels; stone keystones and sills; and a

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Palladian-style window arrangement on the north elevation. The original design of the west elevation is now obscured by a c. 1998 two-story, wood-frame addition, which is not visible from Farnum Pike and blends harmoniously with the original design.

The interior features Georgian Revival details such as transom windows above primary doorways, terrazzo flooring on staircases, and light fixtures with stylized classical embellishments. The Tax Collector's Office, the interior space most frequently accessed by the public, is ornamented with wainscoting, dentil molding, and simple, paneled pilasters. In the Town Council Chamber, a classical balustrade separates a raised stage from the audience. Minor interior changes include the addition of laminate flooring in hallways and replacement of some interior office doors with modern, metal doors.

- 66 Smithfield Fire Department Station 2 (1942; Linwood A. Gardiner, architect): The Smithfield Fire Department Station 2 is a 1-story, brick, municipal building consisting of a 3-bay central block flanked by asymmetrical recessed wings. The building has a stone foundation, brick walls, and an asphalt-shingled gable roof on each of its three sections.

Designed by architect Linwood A. Gardiner in the Georgian Revival style, the building is dominated by three arched garage bays on the central block. A central platform, originally a cupola, on the station's roof holds the alarm. The building's south wing is an addition from between c. 1952-1962 and includes a fourth garage bay with a rectangular keystone lintel and a modern, single-leaf, glazed aluminum door with sidelights.¹ The narrower, though taller, wing off the building's north elevation includes a modern, single-leaf, glazed aluminum door with original, glazed wood transom centered beneath an octagonal, porthole window. Original wood-sash windows have been replaced with vinyl, though some wood-sash casement windows have been retained on the rear elevation.

The original nomination incorrectly dates this building to 1965; an architect's rendering and numerous period images and newspaper articles discussing its construction date it to 1942, and historical aerial photographs show the south wing is an addition constructed sometime between c. 1952-1962.

¹ 64 Farnum Pike, Smithfield, RI. October 1951-June 1952. ArcGIS Rhode Island Aerial Photographs. The University of Rhode Island Environmental Data Center.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

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

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1813-1942

Significant Dates

1939, 1942

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Gardiner, Linwood A.

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

As the most prominent public buildings in the Georgiaville Historic District, the Smithfield Town Hall and the Smithfield Fire Department Station 2 are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the local level under Criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development. The buildings are excellent examples of the Georgian Revival style in a municipal setting and are also eligible at the local level under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. Built in 1939 and 1942 respectively, the buildings represent Georgiaville's early 20th century municipal growth – partially funded by the national Public Works Administration – and the development of the village's new identity as the municipal center of the Town of Smithfield in the first half of the 20th century. This amendment proposes to change the status of the Smithfield Town Hall and Smithfield Fire Department Station 2 from non-contributing to contributing in the Georgiaville Historic District, as they have surpassed the 50-years of age requirement for listing on the National Register.

Period of Significance justification:

At the time the Georgiaville Historic District was listed on the National Register in 1979, the requirements for periods of significance were more broadly defined than they are today. The nomination form defined different periods by century, and “1800-1899” was selected for Georgiaville because the majority of the district's resources date from the 19th century. However, additional references in the text defined the period of significance as the “mid-18th century to the early 20th century” and noted the importance of public and municipal buildings that date to the first half of the 20th century. The Smithfield Town Hall and the Smithfield Fire Department Station 2 are the most significant examples of public buildings in the district.

This amendment more clearly defines the period of significance for the district as 1813-1942, beginning with the incorporation of Georgiaville as a mill village and ending with the construction of Smithfield Fire Department Station 2. The construction of the Smithfield Town Hall and Smithfield Fire Department Station 2 represent the final phase of development in Georgiaville. The construction of these two major municipal buildings mark a shift from Georgiaville's early history as an industrial village to its current role as the center of municipal activities for the entire town of Smithfield.

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

At the time the Georgiaville Historic District nomination was prepared in 1979, it was identified as a “cohesive and well-preserved rural Rhode Island mill village...built by Zachariah Allen...[with] a virtually complete span of corporate workers' housing.” The mill village developed around the Georgia Cotton Manufacturing Company, founded in 1813 and expanded by innovative industrialist Zachariah Allen in the 1850s. Development increased between the 1850s and 1880s, spurred by Allen's construction of a new mill building, renovations to the

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existing mill, and improvements of a dam upstream. Allen's vision for an architecturally and environmentally conscious mill village included the design and construction of rubblestone dormitories (10 and 12 Whipple Avenue, extant), creation of a "retreat and picnic grove" for workers, and unrealized plans of a picturesque designed landscape for the mill complex.²

The mill remained solvent under new owners after Allen's retirement in 1871, but the village's growth peaked in the 1880s. Tracts of workers' housing constructed along Hill Street (c. 1880, extant), the Georgiaville Universalist Church (c. 1880, partially extant) on Farnum Pike, and scattered residential buildings represent the last wave of 19th century construction before the village was almost completely developed. From the 1890s to the 1910s, only seven houses – and the Stillwater Road Bridge (c. 1900, not extant) – were built.

Beginning in the mid-1880s, Smithfield's town government business had been conducted in a room at the Toll Gate Tavern in Greenville. Residents of Georgiaville, chagrined at the four-mile journey between the villages, campaigned to relocate town business; one proposal from "the early days of the town" suggested alternating the location of town meetings between taverns in Greenville and Georgiaville.³ In 1918, residents of Georgiaville advocated for the conversion of the then vacant Georgiaville Universalist Church for town government use. Countering, residents in Greenville purchased a tract of land in their village for the purpose of constructing a new town hall. After more than five years of controversy and public hearings, a town-wide vote in 1923 led to the adoption of the former Georgiaville Universalist Church as Smithfield's new town hall.⁴

In the same year that Town Hall was relocated to the former Georgiaville Universalist Church on Farnum Pike, the Irving S. Cook School (1923, extant) was built on the adjacent parcel. The close proximity of the new seat of town government and the school was the beginning of the new municipal center of town that would develop from the 1920s through the early 1940s. Further development was slowed, however, because of the effects of the Great Depression in the 1930s. The village's mill, operating as the Manville-Jenks Company since 1907, closed in 1935.

Shortly after taking office amidst this national crisis, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt signed the National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA) into law in 1933.⁵ The purpose of NIRA, part of Roosevelt's New Deal agenda, was to regulate industry in the spirit of economic recovery and to reduce unemployment. Title II of the law established the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, which provided funding for projects as varied as the construction of public highways, conservation of natural resources, development of low-cost housing complexes, and

² Richard E. Greenwood. "'Scientific Engineering and Useful Improvements': The Manufacturing Career of Zachariah Allen, 1822-1872." Ph.D. dissertation, Brown University, 1996: 276.

³ "Georgiaville Elated Over Defeat of Ancient Rival." *The Providence Journal*, November 11, 1923: 5.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ The Library of Congress. "The National Recovery Administration (NRA): An Inventory of Publications in the Collections of the Library of Congress." <http://www.loc.gov/rr/business/nra/introduction.html> (accessed February 27, 2018).

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completion of naval vessels.⁶ The Public Works Administration (PWA), as it was commonly known, funded federal projects completed by federally-employed architects and engineers as well as state and local projects designed by architects of the property owners' choice.⁷ In 1933, Rhode Island Governor Theodore Francis Green briefed the General Assembly about this new program and the incentive for the state "not to save but spend money" on the "building of worthwhile public works."⁸

By 1936, Rhode Island had received over \$6,000,000 of funding from the PWA for a slate of statewide projects that included construction of the Jamestown Bridge; a water filtration plant, fire alarm system, and paving in Pawtucket; waterworks in Westerly and North Smithfield; and multiple building projects in Johnston.⁹ A survey of PWA projects from 1933-1937 noted that \$20,428,868 had been spent in Rhode Island to date, with \$13,098,868 of that amount contributed by "local sponsors."¹⁰

Smithfield secured PWA funding for a new, purpose-built town hall and at least one fire station by 1938. Recalling the villages' battle for a new town hall in the 1920s, representatives of both Greenville and Georgiaville sought funding for a new fire station: Greenville's station required the replacement of an antiquated fire pump, and Georgiaville's station had suffered from a fire that caused extensive physical damage.¹¹ Town Architect Linwood A. Gardiner prepared plans for two new fire stations and the proposed town hall in 1938, though a local budget shortfall threatened the availability of funding for both stations.¹² In late 1938, the Town Council requested additional funds in the form of taxpayer bonds to supplement the PWA funding for a new Greenville fire station and Town Hall.¹³ Bids were accepted in December, with construction expected to begin before the end of 1938.

A Georgian Revival fire station in Greenville, outside the district, was completed in 1939; the building was constructed on the lot purchased in 1923 as a prospective town hall site.¹⁴ The new Town Hall was completed in Georgiaville in November 1939, at a total cost of \$77,400 with \$34,930 PWA funds utilized.¹⁵ The Georgian Revival building was designed by Town Architect Linwood A. Gardiner and built by the Joseph Flynn Construction Company. The building was officially dedicated on December 3, 1939 in a short ceremony that acknowledged the investment

⁶ "Transcript of National Industrial Recovery Act (1933)."

<https://www.ourdocuments.gov/doc.php?flash=true&doc=66&page=transcript> (accessed February 27, 2018)

⁷ C. W. Short and R. Stanley-Brown. *Public Buildings: A Survey of Architecture of Projects Constructed by Federal and Other Governmental Bodies Between the Years 1933 and 1939 with the Assistance of the Public Works Administration*. (Washington, D.C.: United States Government Printing Office, 1939): 11.

⁸ "Gov. Green Faces Battle in Legislature over Public Works Control Measure." *The Providence Journal*, June 28, 1933: 7.

⁹ "Pawtucket Jobs Approved by PWA." *The Providence Journal*, July 11, 1936: 12.

¹⁰ "PWA Surveys Its Four-Year Experiment." *The Providence Sunday Journal*, June 13, 1937: 1.

¹¹ "Company to Wage Fight for Station." *The Providence Journal*, April 17, 1938: 18.

¹² "Funds Are Low at Smithfield." *The Providence Journal*. December 10, 1938: 1.

¹³ "Outlay of \$32,250 Urged By Council." *The Providence Journal*, December 14, 1938: 12.

¹⁴ "Smithfield PWA Board to Meet." *The Providence Journal*. June 12, 1938: 16.

¹⁵ "Board Accepts New Town Hall."

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of the PWA before an audience of 300. Representatives of the PWA remarked, “Experience has proven in many parts of the country that the creation of such facilities are soon looked upon not as a luxury but as something from which the community gains far more than the amount expended in construction.”¹⁶ Smithfield Town Council President William H. Lister, Jr. was paraphrased by *The Providence Journal* as saying the new Town Hall was “one of the most outstanding town municipal buildings in the State and in New England.”¹⁷

It was not until 1940 that plans for a new fire station in Georgiaville were revisited. Though Georgiaville expected to receive PWA funds for a new station like at Greenville, PWA monies were depleted before construction could begin. In March 1940, the Smithfield Town Council voted unanimously to recommend funds for a new fire station via a taxpayer bond issue, a strategy supported by the town Budget Committee and members of the Greenville Fire Company. The land adjacent to the new Town Hall on Farnum Pike was designated for the fire station in 1938.¹⁸ The Georgian Revival fire station, as designed by Linwood A. Gardiner in 1938, was completed in 1942 and is now known as the Smithfield Fire Department Station 2.

The Smithfield Town Hall and Smithfield Fire Department Station 2 are highly intact examples of the Georgian Revival style and of PWA-funded municipal buildings in Rhode Island. In addition to their architectural integrity, they represent the modern development of the Town of Smithfield and its shift from a constellation of mill villages to an incorporated town with purpose-built, architect-designed municipal facilities. The Rhode Island cities of Pawtucket (1936, extant), Cranston (1937, extant) and Johnston (1939, extant) also constructed city halls with PWA funding, and the buildings in Cranston and Johnston were designed in the Colonial Revival style: in Cranston, the rectangular red brick and limestone building is minimally ornamented and austere, and in Johnston a vertically exaggerated central block flanked by splayed wings is sited at a prominent 45-degree angle to the intersection of Hartford and Atwood Avenues. Of the three Colonial Revival city/town halls funded by the PWA, the Smithfield Town Hall most purely interprets the style and retains the highest level of integrity.¹⁹

Linwood A. Gardiner

Linwood Allen Gardiner, Jr. (c. 1904 – 1971) was born in Providence, RI and trained as an architectural draftsman at the firm of Howe & Church. Gardiner served as the Town Architect for Smithfield, RI in the 1930s and 1940s, designing and overseeing construction of the new Town Hall and fire stations in Georgiaville and Greenville. Gardiner later practiced on his own, keeping an office in Providence until 1962 when he relocated to Warwick. Significant examples of his work outside Smithfield include the Arlington Memorial Health Lodge at Camp Yawgoog in Hopkinton (1941, with W. Douglas Gardiner) and the 1953 renovations to Ranger Hall at The

¹⁶ “Smithfield Opens Town Hall with Dedication Ceremony” *The Providence Journal*. December 3, 1939: 20.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ “Fire Station Site to be Discussed.” *The Providence Journal*, March 10, 1940: 20.

¹⁹ For more detailed information and photographs of other Rhode Island buildings funded by the PWA from 1933-1939, see: C. W. Short and R. Stanley-Brown. *Public Buildings: A Survey of Architecture of Projects Constructed by Federal and Other Governmental Bodies Between the Years 1933 and 1939 with the Assistance of the Public Works Administration*. (Washington, D.C.: United States Government Printing Office, 1939).

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University of Rhode Island, originally designed in 1912 by Clarke, Howe & Homer. Several of Gardiner's designs were municipal buildings in the Colonial Revival style, including commissions for fire houses in Warren (1938) and Narragansett (1936).

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Greenwood, Richard. "Georgiaville Historic District." National Register of Historic Places Inventory/Nomination Form. Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission, Providence. October 1979.

Isakoff, Jack F. "The Public Works Administration." Thesis, The University of Illinois, 1938.

Short, C. W. and Stanley-Brown, R. *Public Buildings: A Survey of Architecture of Projects Constructed by Federal and Other Governmental Bodies Between the Years 1933 and 1939 with the Assistance of the Public Works Administration.* Washington, D.C.: United States Government Printing Office, 1939.

"Transcript of National Industrial Recovery Act (1933)."
<https://www.ourdocuments.gov/doc.php?flash=true&doc=66&page=transcript>
(accessed February 27, 2018).

Historical and Architectural Resources of Smithfield, Rhode Island. Providence, RI: Rhode Island Historical Preservation and Heritage Commission, 1992.

Newspaper Articles (listed chronologically)

"Pawtucket Jobs Approved by PWA." *The Providence Journal*, July 11, 1936.

"Company to Wage Fight for Station." *The Providence Journal*, April 17, 1938.

"For PWA Projects." *The Providence Journal*, November 27, 1938.

"Funds Are Low at Smithfield." *The Providence Journal*, December 10, 1938.

"Smithfield PWA Board to Meet." *The Providence Journal*, June 12, 1938.

"Special Finance Meeting Planned." *The Providence Journal*, July 2, 1938.

"Plan Georgiaville Fire Station." *The Providence Journal*, July 3, 1938.

"Town Hall Bids are Due Dec. 13." *The Providence Journal*, December 1, 1938.

"12 PWA Projects Listed for State." *The Providence Journal*, January 31, 1939.

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- “Bronze Tablet Issued.” *The Providence Journal*, November 26, 1939.
- “Smithfield Opens Town Hall With Dedication Ceremony.” *The Providence Journal*,
December 3, 1939.
- “Boston Bankers’ Bid is Accepted.” *The Providence Journal*, January 8, 1939.
- “Architect Invited.” *The Providence Journal*, January 13, 1940.
- “Fire Station Site to Be Discussed.” *The Providence Journal*, March 10, 1940.
- “New Fire Station Request Favored.” *The Providence Journal*, March 3, 1940.
- “Smithfield Will Set Budget Today.” *The Providence Journal*, May 11, 1940.
- “Town Hall Faces Dimming of Lights.” *The Providence Journal*, February 4, 1940.
- “Fire Station Bids Will Be Opened.” *The Providence Journal*, June 22, 1941.
- “U.S. Help Sought on Fire Station.” *The Providence Journal*, July 13, 1941.
- “Project Status to be Discussed.” *The Providence Journal*, January [1?], 1942.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: _____

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____

Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____

Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____

Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

1. Zone: _____ Easting: _____ Northing: _____

2. Zone: _____ Easting: _____ Northing: _____

3. Zone: _____ Easting: _____ Northing: _____

4. Zone: _____ Easting: _____ Northing: _____

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

The resources referenced in this amendment are located within the original boundaries of the Georgiaville Historic District on Plat 33, Lot 031.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries of the Georgiaville Historic District will not change as a result of this amendment.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Elizabeth D. Warburton, Senior Architectural Historian
organization: Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission
street & number: 150 Benefit Street
city or town: Providence state: Rhode Island zip code: 02903
e-mail: elizabeth.warburton@preservation.ri.gov
telephone: 401-222-4132
date: May 1, 2018

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs

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

Photo Log

Name of Property: Smithfield Town Hall and Smithfield Fire Department Station 2

City or Vicinity: Smithfield

County: Providence

State: Rhode Island

Photographer: Elizabeth D. Warburton

Date Photographed: April 24, 2018

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

1 of ____.

Photo #1 RI_ProvidenceCounty_SmithfieldTownHall_0001. Smithfield Town Hall, 64 Farnum Pike, northeast façade, photographer facing southwest.

Photo #2 RI_ProvidenceCounty_SmithfieldTownHall_0002. Smithfield Town Hall, 64 Farnum Pike, three-quarter view of northeast façade and northwest elevation, photographer facing south.

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- Photo #3 RI_ProvidenceCounty_SmithfieldTownHall_0003. Smithfield Town Hall, 64 Farnum Pike, southwest elevation showing addition, photographer facing northeast.
- Photo #4 RI_ProvidenceCounty_SmithfieldTownHall_0004. Smithfield Town Hall, 64 Farnum Pike, partial three-quarter view of southwest and southeast elevations, photographer facing north.
- Photo #5 RI_ProvidenceCounty_SmithfieldTownHall_0005. Smithfield Town Hall, 64 Farnum Pike, Town Council chambers.
- Photo #6 RI_ProvidenceCounty_SmithfieldTownHall_0006. Smithfield Town Hall, 64 Farnum Pike, interior staircase showing terrazzo stair treads.
- Photo #7 RI_ProvidenceCounty_SmithfieldTownHall_0007. Smithfield Town Hall, 64 Farnum Pike, interior doorway showing transom window and Colonial Revival light fixture.
- Photo #8 RI_ProvidenceCounty_SmithfieldFireDepartmentStation2_0001. Smithfield Fire Department Station 2, 66 Farnum Pike, northeast façade, photographer facing southwest.
- Photo #9 RI_ProvidenceCounty_SmithfieldFireDepartmentStation2_0002. Smithfield Fire Department Station 2, 66 Farnum Pike, three-quarter view showing northeast façade and southeast elevation, photographer facing northwest.
- Photo #10 RI_ProvidenceCounty_SmithfieldFireDepartmentStation2_0003. Smithfield Fire Department Station 2, 66 Farnum Pike, garage interior.
- Photo #11 RI_ProvidenceCounty_SmithfieldFireDepartmentStation2_0004. Smithfield Fire Department Station 2, 66 Farnum Pike, office interior showing transom window.
- Photo #12 RI_ProvidenceCounty_GeorgiavilleStreetView_0001. Smithfield Fire Department Station 2, 64 Farnum Pike (foreground) and Smithfield Town Hall (background) 66 Farnum Pike, northeast facades, photographer facing southwest.

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

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



TOWN OF SMITHFIELD

ESTABLISHED
1781
INCORPORATED
1801
PELHAM



TOWN OF SOUTHFIELD

A document for generations







STONE
LEY
format
stone.com
4-2200





SMITH TOWN
TOWN BOARD
TOWN ENGINEER
TOWN CLERK
TOWN TAX ASSESSOR
TOWN TAX COLLECTOR
TOWN WELFARE
TOWN COUNCIL

SMITH TOWN
TOWN BOARD
TOWN ENGINEER
TOWN CLERK
TOWN TAX ASSESSOR
TOWN TAX COLLECTOR
TOWN WELFARE
TOWN COUNCIL





Hear the
DEEP
where you
SLEEP

SMITHVILLE FIRE DEPT

BOAT

ENG. 1

ENG. 2

RES. CUE







SMITHFIELD

SMITHFIELD
FIRE DEPT.
ADVANCED LIFE SUPPORT

RESCUE

2

FIRE

Ford





Hear the S.A.L.E.R.P. where you S.A.L.E.R.P. Every bedroom needs a working smoke alarm.

SMITH

DEPT

RES-CUE

ENG. INT.

ENG. INT.

WASH

lle

National Register of Historic Places
Memo to File

Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

Ref. 85002734

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Georgiaville Historic District
Providence County
RHODE ISLAND

Working No. SEP 3 1985

Fed. Reg. Date: 2/3/87

Date Due: 10/3/85 - 10/18/85

Action: ACCEPT 10-3-85

Entered in the NATIONAL REGISTER

RETURN

REJECT

Federal Agency: _____

- resubmission
- nomination by person or local government
- owner objection
- appeal

Substantive Review: sample request appeal NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

Recom./Criteria _____

Reviewer _____

Discipline _____

Date _____

_____ see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: _____ technical corrections cited below
_____ substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership Public Acquisition	Status Accessible	Present Use
----------	---------------------------------	----------------------	-------------

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible? yes no

7. Description

Condition

- excellent
- good
- fair
- deteriorated
- ruins
- unexposed

Check one

- unaltered
- altered

Check one

- original site
- moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- alterations/integrity
- dates
- boundary selection

8. Significance

Period _____ Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates _____ Builder/Architect _____

Statement of Significance (*in one paragraph*)

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- applicable criteria
- justification of areas checked
- relating significance to the resource
- context
- relationship of integrity to significance
- justification of exception
- other

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

UTM References _____

Verbal boundary description and justification _____

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

____ national ____ state ____ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title _____

date _____

13. Other

- Maps
- Photographs
- Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to _____

Signed _____ Date _____ Phone: _____

Comments for any item may be continued on an attached sheet



STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

HISTORICAL PRESERVATION COMMISSION

Old State House
150 Benefit Street
Providence, R.I. 02903
(401) 277-2678

Ms. Carol Shull
Chief of Registration
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed is the completed National Register nomination for
Georgiaville Historic District, Smithfield, R.I.

The Georgiaville Historic District is located in Congressional
District #2, represented by the Honorable Claudine Schneider.

Notification procedures required by law have been followed. The
nomination, together with all public comments (copies of which are
enclosed), has been reviewed by the Rhode Island Review Board, and the
nomination was approved.

The Georgiaville Historic District has previously been determined
eligible for the National Register; original photographs accompanied
the Determination of Eligibility.

Pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as
amended in 1980, as State Historic Preservation Officer for Rhode
Island, I hereby nominate Georgiaville Historic District to the Na-
tional Register of Historic Places.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick C. Williamson
State Historic Preservation Officer

/aa
Enclosures

SEP 3 1985



STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS
HISTORICAL PRESERVATION & HERITAGE COMMISSION

Old State House • 150 Benefit Street • Providence, R.I. 02903-1209
TEL (401) 222-2678 FAX (401) 222-2968
TTY / Relay 711 Website www.preservation.ri.gov



June 28, 2018

Ms. Julie Ernstein
Acting Chief of the National Register
of Historic Places
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Mail Stop 7228
1849 C St., NW
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Ms. Ernstein:

The enclosed disc contains the true and correct copy of the National Register of Historic Places nomination for the **Georgiaville Historic District (Additional Documentation)** in Smithfield, Rhode Island, to the National Register of Historic Places.

Notification procedures required by law have been followed. The nomination has been reviewed by the Rhode Island State Review Board and approved.

Pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended in 1980, as State Historic Preservation Officer for Rhode Island, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register of Historic Places.

Sincerely,

J. Paul Loether
State Historic Preservation Officer

enclosure

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Additional Documentation

Property Name: Georgiaville Historic District

Multiple Name:

State & County: RHODE ISLAND, Providence

Date Received: 7/10/2018 Date of Pending List: 8/13/2018 Date of 16th Day: 8/28/2018 Date of 45th Day: 8/24/2018 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number: AD85002734

Nominator: State

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 8/24/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: The Georgiaville Historic District Additional Documentation references two municipal buildings designed by architect Linwood Gardiner at the heart of the Georgiaville district. Built between 1939 and 1942 in the Georgian Revival style, the PWA-funded buildings reflect Smithfield's early twentieth century municipal growth. The Additional Documentation justifies a revised period of significance (1831-1942) for the entire district, adds Community Planning and Development as an area of significance, and recognizes the two buildings--Smithfield Town Hall & Smithfield Fire Department--as new contributing resources. The AD has no effect on any other originally listed district resources.

Recommendation/ Criteria Accept Additional Documentation (Criteria A and C).

Reviewer Paul Lusignan

Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2229

Date 08/24/2018

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

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