# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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

#### SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 90000106	Date Listed:	Ø2/22/9Ø
PerryCarpenter Grist Mill	Washington	RI
Property Name	County	State

N/A

Multiple Name

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

Signature of the Keeper

 $\frac{2 - 22 - 90}{\text{Date of Action}}$ 

Amended Items in Nomination:

### Section 8: Level of Significance

"Local" was inadvertantly not checked, but is justified as the applicable level of significance in the text of the statement of significance.

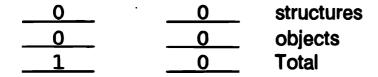
This information was confirmed with Pam Kennedy, RISHPO, by telephone on the date of listing.

DISTRIBUTION: National Register property file Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

JAN 0 9 1990

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. Name of Property
historic name: <u>Perry-Carpenter Grist Mill</u> other name/site number:
2. Location
street & number: <u>364 Moonstone Beach Road</u>
not for publication: <u>N/A</u>
city/town: <u>South Kingstown</u> vicinity: <u>N/A</u> state: <u>RI</u> county: <u>Washington</u> code: <u>009</u> zip code: <u>02879</u>
3. Classification
Ownership of Property: <u>private</u>
Category of Property: <u>building</u>
Number of Resources within Property:
Contributing Noncontributing
<u>    1         0      buildings</u> <u>    0          0         sites</u>



Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of related multiple property listing: <u>N/A</u>

### USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form Property name <u>Perry-Carpenter Grist Mill</u>

### 4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this <u>X</u> 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 <u>X</u> meets \_\_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. \_\_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet.

illiconom/ Signature of certifying official

1990 Date

Date

See continuation sheet.

Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official

State or Federal agency and bureau

### 5. National Park Service Certification

I hereby	certify that this property is:		,
<u></u>	entered in the National Register See continuation sheet. determined eligible for the	Soft Javage	2/22/90
	National Register		<del></del>
	See continuation sheet.		
	determined not eligible for the National Register		
	removed from the National Register		
	other (explain):		
	$\sim$		
		Signature of Keeper	Date
			of A atlan

#### 6. Function or Use

Historic:	AGRICULTURE	Sub:	processing	
Current:	AGRICULTURE	Sub:	processing	

# USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form Property name <u>Perry-Carpenter Grist Mill</u>

7. Descrip	otion				
Architectu	ral Classificat	ion:			
COLO	NIAL				
Other Des	cription:				
Materials:	foundation walls	<u>STONE, CONCRETE</u> WOOD/shingle	roof other	WOOD/shingle	_
Describe p	present and h	istoric physical appearance.			
					X See continuation sheet.
8. Statem	ent of Signif	icance			
Certifying	official has co	onsidered the significance of t	this propert	ty in relation to other prop	erties:
Applicable	National Rec	gister Criteria: <u>A</u>			
Criteria Co	onsiderations	(Exceptions): <u>B</u>			
Areas of S	ignificance:	AGRICULTURE			
			· <u>-</u> -		
Period(s)	of Significanc	e: <u>c.1716-1940</u>			
Significant	Dates: <u>c.1</u>	.716			
Significant	Person(s):	N/A			
Cultural Al	filiation:	N/A		· · · ·	

Architect/Builder:		Unknown	
		<u> </u>	

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

X See continuation sheet.

#### 9. Major Bibliographical References

X See continuation sheet.

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 # \_\_\_\_\_

Primary Location of Additional Data:

- X State historic preservation office
- Other state agency
- Federal agency
- \_\_\_\_ Local government
- University
- Other -- Specify Repository: <u>R.I. Historical Preservation Commission</u>

### 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: <u>3.28 acres</u>							·
UTM References:	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A C	<u>   19   </u>	284690	4685260	B D			
See continuation sheet.							
Verbal Boundary Description: <u>X</u> See continuation sheet.							
Boundary Justification: <u>X</u> See continuation sheet.							

## Name/Title: Hetty Startup, Asst. / Virginia A. Fitch, Arch. Historian

Organization: The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. Date: November, 1989 Street & Number: <u>387 Lonsdale Avenue</u> Telephone: <u>401-728-8780</u> City or Town: \_\_\_\_\_ Pawtucket \_\_\_\_\_ State: <u>R.I.</u> ZIP: <u>02860</u>

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### **Description**

The Perry-Carpenter Grist Mill is a small wood-frame building set on a stone foundation and designed to house corn-grinding equipment. A small extension on the mill contains a 25-h.p. turbine and the power transmission system. The three-acre site includes a small flume flowing into the turbine pit under the mill and a tailrace flowing out.

The mill itself is a plain, one-story, rectangular (roughly 38'x20') building, of post-and-beam construction, oriented east-west. The western section of the mill is covered by a flank-gable roof; the eastern extension has a shed roof. Both walls and roofs are covered with wood shingles. The mill has a single entrance, at the west end of the north elevation, with a single-leaf door of plain vertical boards. A single double-hung window (with 6-over-6 sash) is set in each of the elevations, except the west which is blank. The windows and entrance have plain, flat-board surrounds.

The mill is set on a steep sloping site which leaves its full-height basement exposed at ground level on the south side. The south side of the basement is completely open. The foundation and the framing of the basement have been somewhat altered. The foundation is constructed of drylaid rubblestone on the north side, of mortared rubblestone on the east side, and of poured concrete (a modern replacement) on the west side. The building is carried on a series of large square timber posts, most of them modern replacements of old materials.

The interior of the mill is a single room finished with plain materials. The floor is made of unfinished pine planks. The ceiling is covered with sheets of tin, as are the walls, except at the east end where unfinished pine boards are laid up horizontally to cover the walls. An uncovered hatchway is set in the center of the floor, opening to the

#### basement.

The turbine pit is located in the southeast corner of the basement between the east foundation wall and a pier of rough-hewn granite slabs. A vertical shaft and belt transmit power from the turbine to the grinding equipment inside the mill. The corn is ground between two round Westerly granite millstones, 58" in diameter. The upper (or runner) stone is 15" thick; the lower (or bed) stone is 24". They are mounted on a vertical shaft and enclosed within a round wooden casing. Above the casing is a hopper, a four-sided box shaped like an inverted pyramid; the hopper is set in a timber frame over the casing containing the millstones.

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The dried corn is fed through the hopper and trickles down through the eye of the upper millstone into the small space between the millstones. It passes between the upper revolving stone and the lower stationary bedstone, where it is ground by grooves on the faces of the stones, and is expelled through these grooves to the periphery of the casing. The meal then drops past the lower stone and passes to a meal spout, located just below floorlevel in the side-wall of the hatchway, where it is bagged.

Adjacent to the stone casing is a timber crane used to lift the upper stone off its mounting to expose the grinding faces of the stones, for the periodic resharpening of the grooves. Two large iron tongs are mounted at the end of the crane's swinging arm. The tongs are moved over the top of the upper stone, are pinned to it, and lift the stone from its shaft.

The mill property is set in the curve of Moonstone Beach Road which follows the course of the millstream. The stream flows roughly northeast to southwest from an unnamed mill pond which borders the property on the northeast. A simple earthen dam partially faced with dry-laid rubblestone forms the southwesterly border of the pond. A stone-lined sluice (about 1/10 mile long) leads from the pond to the northeast corner of the mill. At the head of the sluice is a gate, mounted on rack and pinion gearing, which allows water to flow to the mill. A stone-lined tailrace leaves the southeast corner of the mill and flows out under Moonstone Beach Road.

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### Significance

The Perry-Carpenter Grist Mill is significant for its ability to document some important patterns of South Kingstown's agricultural history. In its physical form and function, the grist mill preserves information about an important aspect of agrarian life: the milling of grain.

Agriculture was the dominant economic activity of South Kingstown in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The town contains some of Rhode Island's best farmland, flatter and more fertile than much of the state. In the eighteenth century, subsistence farmers who grew crops and raised livestock to provide for their families coexisted with large commercial farmers who operated hundreds of acres and produced crops and stock for an export trade through Newport across Narragansett Bay. In the nineteenth century, farming continued to be a mainstay of the economy; both specialty farms, such as dairies and orchards, and general farms (growing corn, potatoes, oats, sheep, swine, and poultry) flourished. Throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, corn was both the principal crop and a staple food in South Kingstown. Corn was among the first of the town's exports and remained a significant crop into the twentieth century. Corn meal was used in breads (often mixed with rye) and in the characteristic southern Rhode Island specialty, jonny cakes.

The first corn-grinding mill in South Kingstown was built in 1661, a scant decade after initial settlement; it no longer stands. James Perry constructed the Perry-Carpenter Grist Mill c. 1716 in the Matunuck area in southern South Kingstown. Sometime before 1789, the mill was moved a short distance to its present location by the Perrys. Through the eighteenth century, at least three other grist mills were constructed in the town. Located in relatively isolated locations on the small streams which were their power source, these four mills were essential adjuncts of South Kingstown's agriculture and had an influence on patterns of settlement and Three of the four mills became nuclei around which substantial commerce. villages later developed: at Usquepaug on the Queen's River, at Wakefield on the Saugatucket River, and at Glen Rock on Glen Rock Brook. Of the four, only the Perry-Carpenter Grist Mill remains in something akin to its original setting; it can still document at least partly the original relationship of such grist mills to the surrounding farms--a minor, isolated industrial outpost set amongst farmed lands.

The Perry-Carpenter Grist Mill was operated by the Perrys until 1789. The mill changed hands a number of times in the nineteenth century; it was operated from the 1870s to the 1960s by members of the Carpenter family. Little is known of the mill's patterns of operation in the eighteenth and

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nineteenth centuries; no accounts or records survive. The mill's size suggests that it was operated intermittently and served only a local populace, grinding a few bushels at a time as needed by nearby farmers; certainly nothing in the mill's size suggests a commercial scale of operations.

The Perry-Carpenter Grist Mill has special significance because it is a rare survivor; it typifies a once-numerous class of resource, now very much diminished in number. Several dozen grist mills once operated in Rhode Island; only a handful still stand and few still grind corn--of these, the Perry-Carpenter Grist Mill is the oldest.

Criteria Consideration B: The Perry-Carpenter Grist Mill was moved early in its history. The mill was probably constructed c. 1716; the first mention of the mill in the documentary record is its inclusion in the 1716 will of Samuel Perry. The mill was moved to its present location before 1789, when John Perry sold it to Thomas Hazard.

Period of Significance: The Perry-Carpenter Grist Mill dates from the eighteenth century and, insofar as is known, has operated at least intermittently since that date. The physical orientation, plan, design, and construction are consistent with what is known of colonial gristmills; but the actual materials of the mill are products of several periods. As with all operating industrial facilities, repair and replacement of physical elements have been required. Such repairs give evidence of being carried out in a manner consistent with the plan, design, and construction methods of the original building, but they do represent change in the actual colonial building materials. Much of the actual fabric may date from the nineteenth and early twentieth century; the runner stone, for example, is marked with a date, "1864"; nails of several periods have been identified; and the turbine pit is marked "1916." The period of significance is, thus, described as c. 1716 to 1940 for two reasons: 1) the mill has been a minor but integral part of the town's agricultural life since its construction to the present, and 2) the mill's physical materials have been repaired and replaced through time, and the resource is thus the product of several centuries of construction.

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### Major Bibliographical References

Evans, Oliver, <u>The Young Millwright and Miller's Guide</u>. (1795).

Hindle, Brooke (ed.). <u>America's Wooden Age: Aspects of its Early</u> <u>Technology</u>, (New York, 1975).

<u>Historical and Architectural Resources of South Kingstown, Rhode Island: A</u> <u>Preliminary Report</u>, (Providence, Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission, 1984).

Woodward, Carl R. <u>Plantation in Yankeeland</u>. (Chester, Connecticut, Pequot Press, 1971).

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Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property of the Perry-Carpenter Grist Mill is 3.28 acres and occupies Town of South Kingstown Assessor's map 79-4, lot 7.

Boundary Justification

The property's boundaries include the mill, its current lot, and both the head and tail races.