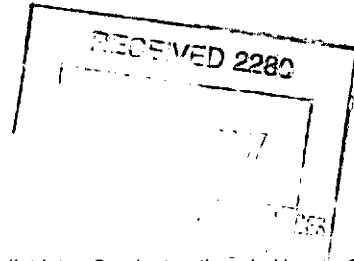


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



1381

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 How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. 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. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Weybosset Mills Complex

other names/site number Waterman's Eagle Steam Mill, American Woolen Company

2. Location

street & number Dike, Oak, Magnolia, Agnes, and Troy streets; RI Route 6-10 N/A not for publication

city or town Providence N/A vicinity

state Rhode Island code RI county Providence code 007 zip code 02909

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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 nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Edward Anderson
Signature of certifying official/Title

11/26/2007
Date

Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional Comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

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

for
Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

1-10-08
Date of Action

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DESCRIPTION

Setting

The Weybosset Mills is a complex of industrial buildings, located in Olneyville, a historically industrial neighborhood at the southern reach of the Woonasquatucket River in Providence, Rhode Island.

The Woonasquatucket River is a narrow waterway that once supplied power to numerous industrial enterprises along its 19-mile route from its headwaters in North Smithfield, Rhode Island, to its confluence with the Moshassuck River in Providence. The Weybosset Mills sit within a pocket slightly south of the Woonasquatucket River, formed by the interchange of Route 10, Route 6, and Route 6A. The 3.7-acre Weybosset Mills are set on three blocks formed by a grid of north-south and east-west streets. The northeast block is located between the north-south Route 6-10 and Troy Street, and the east-west Dike and Oak streets. The southwest and southeast blocks are located on either side of Troy Street between Route 6-10, and Oak, Agnes, and Magnolia streets. The area is flat and is obscured from common view by the railroad and the elevated highway on the east and south sides.

Masonry industrial buildings, many of which still serve industrial purposes and small vacant patches of land surround the west and north sides of the mills. A large church that faces Westminster Street is visible from the north end of the district. Vehicular access to each of the three sections of the property is provided through multiple paved parking lots on Dike, Oak, Magnolia, and Agnes streets that surround the primary buildings. The rear (south) halves of the property between Oak and Magnolia streets are fenced.

Site Layout

The Weybosset Mills Complex includes nine contributing buildings associated with the historical development of the complex during its period of significance. The site plan reflects the accretive growth, several demolitions, and subsequent division of the mill complex. The nucleus of the complex is located at the intersection of Oak and Troy streets, where the massive Mills No. 3 and 4 face the south elevation of Mill No. 2. The street wall formed by Mill No. 3 is continued along the west side of Troy Street to Magnolia Street by the four- and five-story Mill No.3 Boiler/Engine/Turbine House. In the northeast block, a one-story Dye House attached to Mill No. 2 forms the street wall on the east side of Troy Street. The remainder of this block contains a collection of buildings once connected to Mill No. 1. A two-story office building at the center of the block on Dike Street marks the location of the central tower of the former Mill No. 1. A three-story ca1836 Boiler House north of Mill No. 2 and a one-story Weaving Room building with a weave-shed roof on the eastern end of Oak Street fill the rest of the space in the block that was not covered by Mill No. 1. Mill No. 1 was oriented east-west in the north half of the block and had two attached, north-south 1872 Ells that extended to Dike Street on either side of the

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Weaving Room building. These buildings are no longer extant.¹ Small ancillary buildings, both freestanding and attached, are located south of Mill No. 3 and Mill No. 4.

General Building Description

The Weybosset Mills Complex consists of clusters of freestanding and attached buildings that formerly connected to other mill buildings. The majority of the buildings share a range of typical mid-nineteenth- to early-twentieth-century exterior materials and construction features.

In general, the roofs are flat or have a subtle pitch. Most buildings have similar overhanging wood cornices with plank soffits and fascia, exposed beveled rafter tails, and a simple wood crown molding at the gutter line. Walls are of brick masonry construction with little or no ornamentation. Many of the walls between boilers and other buildings in close proximity include the remains of steel beams for pipe hangers. Fenestration generally consists of tall rectangular, flat or segmental arch windows, with protruding, quarry-faced granite sills and either granite or triple-course, header bond brick lintels. Windows are a variety of replacement, casement, or multiple-pane, double-hung, wood sash. Most of the foundations are not visible. The primary mill loft buildings are oriented east-west.

Unless otherwise noted, these materials and features are common to the buildings described below and will not be repeated for every individual building description. Information regarding historic building uses described below was collected from historical maps (Hopkins 1882; Sanborn 1889, 1900, 1921, 1937, 1956).

Mill No. 1 Boiler House (ca1836)

The Mill No. 1 Boiler House is located near the southwest corner of the northeast block, immediately north of Mill No. 2. The Boiler House is a three-story, approximately 11-bay-by-3-bay rectangular building with a slightly pitched flat built-up roof and brick walls. Two-thirds of the brick wall on the north elevation is covered over with cement parging.

The fenestration includes tall, rectangular openings with flat brick lintels and sills on the upper stories and segmental arch openings with brick lintels and granite sills on the ground floor. Most of the window openings have concrete block or plywood infill and some have smaller, replacement windows. The fenestration pattern on the north elevation is interrupted by the addition of faux windows and the covering of original window openings with cement parging.

The building is accessible via a modern double door with a steel stairway and metal awning at the east end of the north elevation and a modern metal personnel door in the north bay of the west elevation. A modern metal fire escape stairway extends from the ground, over the personnel door to the central bay of the second floor. On the east elevation, a similar

¹ Mill No. 1 and its attached ells were demolished after the early 1980s.

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fire stair extends from a modern metal door on the north bay of the third story to a second story utilitarian porch that wraps around the north elevation of the building. The east elevation of the building was formerly connected to a north-south oriented two-story building that was attached to Mill No. 1 and the east ell of Mill No. 1. These buildings have been demolished and the wall of the boiler house covered with concrete block. A modern one-story concrete block addition at the second story, supported by concrete block and steel piers wraps around the south half of the east elevation and the east half of the south elevation. On the west half of the south elevation, steel I-beams extend to the north elevation of Mill No. 2 at the second story. These beams once supported pipe hangers.

The north elevation is covered in a myriad of faux architectural details that override the original aesthetics of the building. A historical drawing of the building shows two dormers on the east end of the roof that are no longer extant (American Woolen Company n.d. [1]). The building housed four Corliss boilers and was used to store dye, until two more boilers were added by 1921. By 1956, the building was used for storage again.

Though much changed, the Mill No. 1 Boiler House still makes an active contribution to the complex—it is the earliest building in the complex and documents the presence here of a major cotton mill which predates the existing woolen/worsted mill. The association with John Waterman's Eagle Steam Mill and its early date make this a rare survivor.

Mill No. 2 (1866)

Mill No. 2 is located directly south of the Mill No. 1 Boiler House on the northeast corner of Oak and Troy streets. The northwest corner of the mill is connected to the south elevation of the Dye House. Mill No. 2 is a three-story, 12-bay-by-4-bay rectangular building with an exterior stair tower. It has a slightly pitched flat built-up roof and brick walls. The segmental arch window openings have brick lintels, granite sills; most windows contain modern double-hung sash. Almost all are now covered with plywood. The window openings in the stair tower have been filled with cement block.

Doors on the first story include a metal personnel door on the south end of the west facade, altered from a window opening; a metal personnel door in the second bay from the west on the south elevation with a narrow metal roll door next to it; and a metal garage door in the second bay from the east on the south elevation. Original double wood doors with diagonal wood plank on the bottom half, are located in a segmental arch opening in the second bay from the west at the second story of the south elevation. The door previously opened to an overhead passageway to the third floor of the storage house attached to Mill No. 4. A long wood lintel was added under the segmental arch for additional support.

The flat-roofed, one-by-one-bay stair tower is located on the east elevation of the building and extends approximately one and one-half feet higher. A two-and-one-half story brick addition is attached to the north elevation of the tower. A small square, one-story wood-shingled shed abuts the south elevation of the tower and the east elevation of Mill No. 2. In 1900, Mill No. 2 contained scouring and drying processes on the first floor, wool sorting on the second, and picking on the third. Its use varied slightly, including drying, picking, and winding by 1921.

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Dye House (ca1880, ca1900)

The Dye House is a north-south oriented building that extends from Mill No. 2, north along Troy Street to Dike Street. It consists of a long ca1880 production shed building with a ca1900 one-story addition on the north elevation. The Dye House is a one-and-one-half-story, sixteen-by-two-bay rectangular building. It has a flat roof with metal flashing and brick walls.

The first story fenestration consists of short, wide segmental arched window openings with three-course brick lintels and granite sills. Most of these window openings contain fixed 12-pane windows covered by metal grilles. The second story was created from a long box monitor, altered to extend to the east and west sides of the building. The south end of the east elevation contains four bays of paired casement windows that extend to the soffit line; they have nine-pane sash. In the remaining bays, these windows continue as a window band. Except for one window, the northern six bays of the window band are covered over with asphalt shingle. On the west elevation, only the four southern bays and one center bay are exposed at the second floor. The north elevation contains one typical first-story window in the western bay. Four modern personnel doors and two modern garage doors are located in the building. On the east elevation, a personnel door in the connector to Mill No. 2 and in the north bay fit within original segmental arch openings. A metal personnel door with an I-beam lintel in the fifth bay and a metal garage door at the twelfth bay from the south end were cut into the building. A metal roll garage door with six windows and a steel lintel is located in the east bay of the north elevation. The west elevation contains paired wood panel doors with a space for a window above, in an original segmental arched opening in the south bay. A gambrel roof covers the 1920s one-bay brick extension of the building, located at the north end. A small chimney is centered on the ridge of this roof.

The building served as a dye house until it was converted into an automobile repair business by 1956. It currently houses a trucking, rigging, and storage business.

Weaving Room (ca1890)

The Weaving Room is located east of Mill No. 2 on Oak Street and was originally attached to Mill No. 1 on three sides. The Weaving Room is a one-story, wide rectangular building with a saw-tooth weave shed roof and concrete block and brick walls. The roof includes five 30-60-90 degree saw-tooth monitors covered with asphalt shingle. The sides of the monitors are clad in painted, vertical wood siding. The south elevation, which was originally the only exposed side of the building, contains the only fenestration and access. Four bays of glass block with modern double-hung windows comprise the west half of the south elevation. One additional glass block bay and two small square windows, one of which is covered with plywood, are located in the east half of the south elevation. A high, paneled metal garage roll door with its own asphalt shed roof extending from the weave shed roof defines the center of the building. A ruined section of the brick, south wall of the Mill No. 1 East Ell is still attached to the north elevation of the Weaving Room. Vegetation and a chain-link fence restrict access to the north and east sides of the building.

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Historical maps indicate that the interior of the building is supported by wood posts. The building was built as a weaving room and converted to a dressing room in the early twentieth century. It was used for eyeglasses, pen, and pencil manufacturing between 1931 and 1970.

Office (ca1910)

The Office is centrally located on Dike Street between Troy Street and Route 6-10, and is the northernmost building in the Weybosset Mills. The Office is a two-story rectangular, six-by-three-bay brick building with a one-story modern brick and concrete block addition wrapping around the east and south elevations. The building has a flat, built-up roof with three rows of corbelled brickwork defining the cornice line. The brick walls are recessed behind the cornice and corner pilasters. The window openings are tall and narrow, with granite lintels and sills. The second and sixth bays from the east on the north elevation are paired. Most of the windows have been replaced with modern, one-over-one, double-hung metal sash, or filled in with brick or plywood. The first floor of the north elevation contains six-over-six double-hung windows in the bottom half of bricked up window openings. Interior louvered wood shutters cover these windows. The central bay of the east elevation contains one original double-hung window.

Modern metal personnel doors located in the south bay of the west elevation and the east bay of the north elevation were installed in former window openings. The main entrance to the Office is located in the west bay of the north elevation. A modern personnel door is set within an original paneled wood door surround with a single-pane transom window. The north bay of the west elevation appears to have been a second doorway and is now bricked up. A modern door to a fire escape with a metal railing is located in the central bay of the east elevation. An original metal fire door that connected to an overhead bridge to Mill No. 1 is located in the central bay of the second-story on the south (rear) elevation. The location of this bridge is visible on the surrounding brick.

A one-story modern brick addition extends from the south end of the east elevation to the east half of the south elevation. It contains a personnel door on the north elevation and two wide horizontal window openings, one of which is bricked up. This addition abuts a concrete block party wall and one-story concrete block shed, with a metal personnel door on the west elevation.

The current Office appears on historic maps between 1900 and 1921. During this time period, an earlier one-story brick office building was demolished. The prior office was located slightly west of the extant Office, which was designed as the central entrance to the mill complex, aligned in front of the Mill No. 1 tower. By 1956, the office was converted to industrial workspace.

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Mill No. 3 (ca1880)

Mill No. 3 is located in the southwest block of the complex, diagonally across from Mill No. 2. Mill No. 3 is a four-story, seventeen-by-five-bay rectangular building with a one-by-two-bay, hip-roofed central exterior stair tower on both of the long elevations. It has a flat, slightly-hipped, built-up roof and brick walls covered with modern parging. The corners of the building and stair tower have brownstone quoining. All of the windows are replacement one-over-one double-hung metal sash with no visible lintels or sills. A secondary entrance with a wood paneled door is located in the northernmost bay of the east elevation. The primary entrance is located on the first floor of the stair tower on the north elevation (Oak Street) and contains a modern glass door covered by a cloth awning. Original double wood panel and ten-pane doors with metal guardrails and heavy stone lintels are located on the second through fourth floors of the north stair tower forming a hoist bay. A metal hoist remains in place below the roofline. A modern, four-story, one-by-one-bay addition, obstructs the west elevation of the north tower.

On the east elevation, diamond-shaped metal floor beam anchor washers are located in horizontal lines at the third and fourth floors. An overhead passageway from the Mill No. 4 Store House was connected at or near the second bay from the north on the third story. A rolled iron beam supported by iron brackets extends from the south end of the east elevation at the first story, to the north elevation of the Engine/Turbine House. This beam previously extended across all of the east elevation and possibly supported an overhead tram rail. Pairs of I-beams at the east bay of the south elevation on the second floor and at the third floor between the second and third bays also extend across to the Boiler/Engine/Turbine House. A modern fire escape covers the fourth through sixth bays from the east on the south elevation. At the third bay on the first floor, a one-story addition connects the south elevation of the building to a one-story addition attached to the west elevation of the Turbine House. Both of these additions were constructed between 1937 and 1956.

In 1899, Mill No. 3 housed combing, drawing, and speeders on the first floor, carding on the second, muling on the third, and worsted spinning and spooling on the fourth. By 1921, the entire building functioned as a weaving mill.

Mill No. 3 Boiler House (ca1880)

The Mill No. 3 Boiler House is located south of the Mill No. 3 south stair tower, in the middle of a fenced-in block. The Boiler House is a tall two-story, approximately four-by-four-bay square building with an asphalt shingle mansard roof with two gable dormers on the west elevation. Two modern personnel doors are located on the west elevation. The Boiler House contained two Corliss boilers in the western half of the building. A wall separated the first-story engine room and second floor drying room in the east half of the building. It appears that a chimney was located to the north of the building (American Woolen Company n.d. [1]).

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Mill No. 3 Boiler/Engine/Turbine House (1921)

The Mill No. 3 Boiler/Engine/Turbine House is located at the northwest corner of Magnolia and Troy streets, immediately east of the Mill No. 3 Boiler House. The building consists of a five-story, three-by-three-bay, square Boiler/Engine House and a four-story, two-by-two-bay, square Turbine House attached to the north elevation of the former. The building has a flat built-up roof, reinforced concrete-frame walls with brick window bays, and a concrete foundation. The walls are divided into three horizontal sections, including a rusticated first-story comprised of horizontal bands of formed concrete, engaged pilasters with flat capitals between recessed window bays on the second through fourth stories, and a fifth story, with poured concrete made to look like masonry block, visually separated by a concrete cornice above the fourth story.

The original, paired eight-over-four, metal sash awning windows remain on the fourth and fifth stories of each facade. The majority of the second and third stories have concrete block or brick infill and some have small modern double-hung windows. The first floor contains doors, most of which are covered. One original wood-paneled door with a six-light window above is located on the east elevation of the Turbine House. Modern doors to fire escapes are located in the east bay of the second floor and the west bay of the fourth floor on the north elevation of the Turbine House. On the west elevation, a modern metal personnel door is located in the south bay of the first floor. This bay is a hoist bay, with I-beams protruding from a second-story door opening and a third-story window. A steel pulley on the roof extends out over the bay. The west and north elevations of the building are inaccessible behind a chain-link fence. A rectangular, one-story modern addition to the west wall of the Turbine House is flush with the west wall of the Boiler/Engine House.

The building was constructed in 1921. An interior, east-west concrete wall divided the Boiler and Engine rooms and a concrete bearing wall divided Boiler/Engine House and the Turbine House. The Roger Williams Brewing Company occupied the building in the 1930s.

Mill No. 4 (with attached Storage Building and Boiler Room) (ca1900, ca1885, ca1937)

Mill No. 4 is located in the southeast block, east of Mill No. 3 and south of Mill No. 2. It consists of a ca1900 three-story loft, a ca1885 Storage House, two one-story rear additions, and a two-story ca1937 Boiler House. The main section of Mill No. 4 is a tall three-story, nineteen-by-seven-bay rectangular loft, with a central exterior stair tower on the south elevation. It has a flat built-up roof and brick walls. A three-bay box monitor, with molded wood brackets and plywood infill over the window openings, extends over most of the length of the building. The fenestration consists of rectangular segmental arch openings with brick lintels and granite sills. The window openings increase in height from the first floor upward to the second and third stories. Original double casement windows with plywood infill above are located at the third floor of the east elevation. A variety of 1950s to modern awning and replacement windows are located on the remainder of the building, in window openings that are partially filled with plywood.

The majority of the door openings are located on the north elevation. A historical drawing shows seven door openings on the first floor of the north facade (American Woolen Company n.d. [1]). The majority of these doors, including three

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which have been converted to garage openings, are filled with concrete block. A modern metal garage door exists in the eighth bay from the east, and a modern metal personnel door is located in the west bay. The fourth bay from the east at the third floor contains a modern metal door to a fire escape. This fire escape leads to the sixth bay from the east on the second floor. Two overhead passageways to the West Ell of Mill No. 1 originally connected to Mill No. 4 in the vicinity of the fire escape. The first floor of the south elevation is obstructed by modern additions. On the east elevation, two exhaust pipes extend from the first floor window to the roof, at the third bay from the south. The interior construction of the building includes wood posts. In the early twentieth century, Mill No. 4 housed storage space on the first floor, shipping and storage on the second, and sewing on the third.

The west elevation of Mill No. 4 is attached to a ca1885 Storage Building. When Mill No. 4 was constructed on the site of a second 1880s storage building, the Storage Building and Mill No. 4 functioned as a single building. The Storage Building is currently six bays long, north-south, by three bays wide, east-west. It has brick walls and a flat built-up roof with a four-bay box monitor in the center, which was altered from the original gable roof (American Woolen Company n.d. [1]). The window openings are rectangular with flat brick lintels and single-course brick sills, and all contain plywood infill with modern replacement windows.

The door openings contain remnants of functional connections to the other mill buildings. The third bay from the west is a hoist bay, with four- and five-course segmental arched lintels at the second and third floors. The third floor retains an original, diagonal plank double wood door with a wood railing. The west bay of the third story contains a rectangular opening with a steel lintel and plywood infill that connected to an overhead passageway to Mill No. 2. A similar opening adjacent to it, in the north bay of the third floor on the west elevation, connected to an overhead passageway to Mill No. 3. Modern entrance doors to the Storage Building are located in the second bay from the west on the north elevation and the second bay from the south on the west elevation. The south elevation contains a modern metal garage roll door.

Two steel beams, connected by two vertical steel members, wrap around the west end of the north elevation to the north end of the west elevation at the second floor and likely supported the overhead passageways. An approximately 3-foot high north-south knee wall extends through the roof between the Storage House and Mill No. 4. The south elevation of the Storage House is bare, and contains the outline of a two-story waste storage building that was formerly connected to it.

A modern narrow wood receiving chute covers most of the first story of the south elevation, and a small, north-south oriented, one-story concrete block addition extends from the east end of the south elevation of the Storage House. Another modern, one-story concrete block addition extends across the south elevation of Mill No. 4 from the Storage House addition to the stair tower. It contains three double-hung windows, a metal personnel door, and a metal garage door. The Storage House originally provided space for cotton and wool storage and was later used for wool storage and cloth inspecting.

A one-story, ca1937 brick storage house addition covers the four bays to the east of the tower and extends perpendicular to Mill No. 4, south to Magnolia Street. All fenestration and loading dock openings in this building are bricked up. One metal personnel door with a metal awning is located on the south, Magnolia Street elevation. The interior construction of

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the building includes iron posts and a concrete floor. This building is attached to a ca1937, one-by-three-bay, two-story brick Boiler/Engine House addition at the south end of the west elevation. Fenestration includes tall, rectangular, multi-pane fixed windows at the second story. The first-story windows are covered. Two personnel doors with single-course brick lintels are located on the south elevation at Magnolia Street.

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County, State: Providence County, Rhode Island

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.)

Property is:

- A** owned by 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

ca1836, 1866, ca1880, ca1890, ca1900, 1921, ca1937

Significant Dates

ca1836: construction of first buildings for John

Waterman; 1864: acquired by Weybosset Corporation;

1899:merged into American Woolen Company

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: Providence City Archives, Providence Public Library, R.I. Historical Society

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SIGNIFICANCE

The Weybosset Mills Complex is significant because it illustrates several important themes in the establishment and development of Rhode Island's worsted woolen industry. The complex possesses additional significance for its ability to illustrate some distinctive characteristics of mid-nineteenth to early twentieth-century textile mill architecture.

The Weybosset Mills possess important historical associations with the establishment of Rhode Island's worsted wool industry during the Civil War and the growth of the industry into the early twentieth century. After purchasing a cotton-manufacturing complex (dating from the 1830s) in 1864, the Weybosset Corporation transformed it to accommodate wool manufacturing, establishing itself as one of the earliest large wool manufacturers in Rhode Island. The complex is also representative of the consolidation of New England textile mills that occurred in the 1890s, as the American Woolen Company bought and merged the Weybosset Corporation in 1899 into a larger corporation.

Under Criterion C, the property possesses significance as a relatively intact collection of resources that reflect the characteristics of mid-nineteenth- to early-twentieth-century textile mill architecture, including a variety of successive industrial building types and methods of construction. At the time of its construction, the complex represented a state-of-the-art woolen processing facility that incorporated both a traditional vertical "industrial loft," which was developed in the nineteenth century to satisfy the needs for interior lighting and power transmission via line shafting, and horizontal one-story "production shed" buildings that could accommodate increasingly heavy weaving machinery. The accretive quality of the complex, with buildings constructed adjacent to, and in between, existing buildings is characteristic of woolen and finishing plants. The existing buildings retain substantial integrity.

Industrial Development of Olneyville and the Woonasquatucket River

Settlement of the Olneyville neighborhood west of downtown Providence began in the early eighteenth century with the construction of Plainfield Road and Valley Street, which connected a Native American village and paper mill to the denser part of the city. The establishment of Christopher Olney's 1785 paper and gristmill initiated further settlement of the area. Through the late nineteenth century, small foundries and other industrial operations located in the Olneyville section of the Woonasquatucket River. The abundance of small cataracts along the river provided early waterpower opportunities and attracted cotton manufacturers in the early nineteenth century. In 1809, Daniel Lyman established the first cotton mill in the Woonasquatucket River valley between Olneyville and the Providence Cove. After the onset of the War of 1812 caused an increased demand for cotton goods, five additional cotton mills were constructed along the river in Olneyville.

By the 1820s, the advancement of steam power eliminated the need for manufacturers to locate mills on sites with direct access to the river and industrial development quickly spread out through the valley. A substantial number of mills were constructed in the Olneyville area, making it an important textile district. In 1836, John Waterman built the Waterman Eagle Steam Mill (on the site of the Weybosset Mills) a few blocks south of the Woonasquatucket River. The Providence

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Bleaching, Dyeing, and Calendaring Company on nearby Valley Street built a nearby steam-powered mill in the 1840s, as did the Valley Worsted Mills on Eagle Street in 1842. In the 1850s and 60s, additional mill complexes were constructed by the Atlantic Delaine Company on Manton Avenue, Riverside Mills on Aleppo Street, and the Providence Worsted Mills. Although the river was no longer essential for power, it provided water needed by textile manufacturers for printing, dyeing, and bleaching processes, and for washing dirt out of wool fibers.

Initial Development of the Weybosset Mills

John Waterman built his steam mill in Olneyville when large sections of the neighborhood were still undeveloped. Waterman acquired ownership of multiple tracts of land west of the current location of Route 6-10, as the land was platted. One of his tracts extended from Eastwood Avenue (originally North Street) at the south, along what would become the Providence and Springfield Railroad line (and Route 6) to the east and north, approximately to Ponagansett Avenue at the west.

In 1812, Waterman erected the Merino Mills on Ponagansett Avenue for the production of merino cloth. In addition to this property and various small lots, Waterman also owned a portion of the triangle formed by the line of Atwood Street, Union Avenue, Route 10, and Route 6A (formerly High Street). In 1836 he built the Waterman Eagle Steam Mill there for the production of cotton cloth (Hopkins 1882).

Waterman located two mill buildings on either side of Valley (now Troy) Street. The boiler house for the east mill, Mill No. 1, that appears on an 1882 map likely dates to 1836. Waterman operated the Eagle Steam Mill for approximately 20 years without expanding it. He sold the mill east of Troy Street (Mill No. 1) to R. and J. Peckham in the 1850s and sold the west mill separately in 1855. The Peckhams attempted to continue cotton cloth production at the east mill, but the shortage of raw cotton at the onset of the Civil War caused them to cease operations. The mill remained vacant for a few years, until it was converted into a woolen mill.

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Development of the Woolen and Worsted Industry in Rhode Island

While the Civil War caused many Rhode Island cotton manufacturers to close, the woolen and worsted industries grew rapidly. Between 1850 and 1870 the Rhode Island woolen industry increased from 45 mills and 1,758 employees to 76 mills and 7,894 employees. The Olneyville textile mills launched the Providence woolen industry and established the city as a center for woolen manufacturing. The Riverside Mill was the first large woolen mill built in Providence during the Civil War. The Riverside Mills initially produced woolen, coffin coverings, and cassimeres, but quickly transitioned to the production of astrakhan (wool cloth with curled or looped pile), women's cloaks, and worsted cloth for men's clothing.

The Providence woolen mills kept up with nationally popular variations of wool fabrics. After worsted fashions were promoted over woolen at the 1867 Paris Exposition and 1876 Centennial Exposition, and the invention of the Crompton and Knowles worsted loom shortened production time for worsteds, Providence woolen manufacturers expanded to manufacture worsted cloth. By 1890, Providence mills produced more worsted goods than any other American city and the industry had divided into specialized woolen, worsted, knitting, and hosiery mills.

Production of cassimere goods also increased at this time. Cassimere is a woolen cloth variation made of medium-fine woolen yarn woven into intricate patterns. Small specialized textile manufacturing companies changed in the 1890s, when the Panic of 1893 and southern competition necessitated the consolidation movement. Large consolidated companies decreased risk for investors and enabled manufacturers to modernize equipment more easily. In 1899, the American Woolen Company formed the largest consolidation of textile companies in New England. The consolidation movement effectively revitalized the Providence woolen and worsted industry. In November 1897, the Riverside, National and Providence Worsted, and Weybosset Mills increased employee wages to wage rates standard prior to the 1893 Panic.

In the early twentieth century, technological advances in worsted production and high protective tariffs enabled regional woolen industries to remain profitable despite labor activism and recessions. During World War I, the U.S. government reinforced the woolen industry by taking over the wool market for military use. In Providence, the five American Woolen Company mills, including the Weybosset Mills, produced woolen and worsted goods for the military, and the Atlantic Mills and U.S. Finishing Company produced khaki cloth. After the war, the woolen and worsted industry continually declined. The sudden lack of government demand for woolen goods, the introduction and growth of the synthetics industry, the Great Depression in 1929, and a major textile strike in 1934 caused Providence wool manufacturers to sell their mills or shift to the production of newer synthetic textiles. As a result of these factors, the American Woolen Company downsized in the 1930s and sold many of its mills, including the Weybosset Mills.

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Weybosset Corporation

In 1864, woolen manufacturers Royal Chapin Taft and William B. Weeden purchased the Waterman Mills east of Troy Street and immediately began preparing the mills for woolen and cassimere production.² They removed the cotton machinery from Mill No. 1 in 1865. In 1866, Royal C. Taft, James W. Taft, and William B. Weeden incorporated the Weybosset Corporation. The same year, the new company built Mill No. 2 for scouring, picking, and dyeing cassimere. Production at the Weybosset Mills grew steadily, requiring the enlargement and improvement of Mill No. 1 and Mill No. 2 in 1872. This expansion included the construction of the Mill No. 1 East and West Ells. A small, one-story building connected to Mill No. 1 and the Mill No. 1 West Ell, and the one-story Dye House were also built before 1882.

The Weybosset Corporation continued new construction through the 1880s and 1890s and expanded its product line to include worsted cloth. The Corporation attained ownership of the three lots comprising the block bounded by Agnes, Troy, Oak, and Magnolia streets in 1871, 1880, and 1881. Mill No. 3 and the Boiler House connected to the south elevation of Mill No. 3 were constructed on the new property in 1880 for auxiliary carding and spinning. By 1884, the Weybosset Corporation removed the carding machinery from Mill No. 3 and replaced it with combing, drawing, and spinning machinery for worsted production. A history of the Weybosset Mills published by the American Woolen Company explained "Worsted had been constantly encroaching on the old cassimere and other solid, felted fabrics. The clothing trade at last turned from a carded thread and embraced the combed filament in every variety of lustrous fabric." (American Woolen Company n.d. [2]:118).

Across Troy Street from Mill No. 3, the Weybosset Corporation built a cluster of secondary buildings, including a one-story storehouse at the southeast corner of Oak and Troy Streets, a one-story dye-stuff building, and a two-story mid-block storehouse. A second-story covered passageway from Mill No. 2 to the one-story storehouse and from the storehouse to Mill No. 3 was erected by 1889. Minor additions to Mill No. 1, Mill No. 2, and the office on Dike Street north of Mill No. 1 were constructed between 1882 and 1889.

The next significant addition to the Weybosset Mills complex occurred between 1889 and 1900. The one-story building between the east and west ellis of Mill No. 1 was demolished and replaced with a one-story weaving room with a saw-tooth weave shed roof that filled the entire space between the Mill No. 1 ellis. Small additions during this time period included a print shop between the Boiler House and Mill No. 1, a one-story writing room and telegraph office at the southwest corner of Dike Street and the railroad, and a waste house between the two storehouses on Oak Street. Construction slowed in the late 1890s as the consolidation movement progressed. Royal C. Taft sold his shares in the Weybosset Corporation to partners of Jacob Wendell and Company of New York in 1885. William Weeden continued operations of the Weybosset Corporation until the American Woolen Company took over in 1899.

² The Weybosset Mills Historic District includes 18 lots on Plat 35 and 37. Half of the lots in Plat 35 were never owned by John WaterMan. Other lots remained in the WaterMan family until the 1920s. The Manufacturing companies that bought the Weybosset mill buildings leased the land on which the buildings sat. (City of Providence, Assessor's Office).

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Royal C. Taft

Royal C. Taft had learned the wool business by apprenticing with his uncle, Royal Chapin, a Providence wool manufacturer and dealer. Taft became a partner in his uncle's firm and in 1851 he started the firm Bradford and Taft, with S. Standish Bradford. William B. Weeden worked for Bradford, Taft, and Company and became a partner in the firm after Bradford retired.

Taft's widespread involvement in Providence politics, banking, and mercantile interests likely contributed to the success of the Weybosset Mills. In 1876, Taft and George H. Corliss (inventor of the Corliss steam engine) served on the Centennial Exposition commission from Rhode Island. Taft served as director of the Providence, Warren, and Bristol Railroad Company and the director and later president of the Boston and Providence Railroad Corporation/New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad Corporation until 1904. Taft was also director and president of the Merchant's National Bank, president of the Providence Gas Company, vice-president of the Providence Institute for Savings, president of the Providence Athenaeum, and served on the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company Finance Committee and the *Providence Board of Trade Journal* board of directors. His most notable achievement was his position as the governor of Rhode Island in the late 1880s.

American Woolen Company

William M. Wood, of Lawrence, and Charles Fletcher, owner of the National and Providence Worsted Mill headed the formation of the American Woolen Company, which incorporated in February 1899. The original merger included the Washington Mills in Lawrence; Fitchburg Worsted Company and Beoli Company in Fitchburg; Saranac Worsted Mills in Blackstone, Massachusetts; Fulton Worsted Mills in Fulton, New York; and the National and Providence Worsted, Riverside Worsted, and Valley Worsted Mills in Providence. The American Woolen Company assimilated another 20 companies, including the Weybosset Corporation by June 1899. William Weeden continued to manage the Weybosset Mills until 1902 when he resigned. Edmund Corcoran, then manager of the Manton Mills, replaced him. The American Woolen Company used the Weybosset Mills to produce worsted and cassimere products, including piece-dyed goods and cloth for overcoats and cloaks. American Woolen had to "patent the styles [of clothes] they produced because of imitations" (*Providence Board of Trade Journal* 1902:330). In 1908, the company was advertising "worsted uniform cloths" for the postal service, railway, and army.

Once the American Woolen Company acquired the Weybosset Mills, development and improvement of the mill complex increased. American Woolen removed all worsted carding machines from the complex, added 40 looms, replaced 25 looms with a "modern pattern," and renovated the pattern-weaving department (American Woolen Company n.d. [2]:119). In 1905, the *Providence Board of Trade Journal* included the announcement that "an addition will be made to the Weybosset Mills". Between 1900 and 1921, numerous additions were constructed at the complex. The Dye House attached to Mill No. 2 was extended north to the Dike Street lot line; the office building was demolished and replaced with a new two-story office connected to the central tower of Mill No. 1; a shed was built between the east side of the

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Boiler House and Mill No. 2; and the east side of the Boiler House was converted from dye storage to hold two additional Corliss engines. Between 1908 and 1911, American Woolen demolished the two-story storage house and waste house adjacent to it and built Mill No. 4 abutting the east wall of the storage house at the corner of Oak and Troy streets. American Woolen obtained permission to build the two overhead passageways from the Mill No. 1 West Ell over Oak Street to Mill No. 4 in 1911. American Woolen used the West Ell for finishing, spinning, and twisting, and Mill No. 4 for sewing, shipping, and storage. American Woolen improved Mill No. 3 in 1921 with the construction of a new Boiler and Engine House with attached Turbine House at the northwest corner of Magnolia and Troy streets.

The American Woolen Company prospered from the government control of wool during World War I, but suffered from the lack of demand at the end of the war. In a 1917–18 company report, the American Woolen Company noted that “the government took over all the wool in the United States . . . and redistributed this wool to manufacturers of cloth for military purposes.” In 1919, the American Woolen Company further noted that “the cancellation of government contracts with no civilian orders in sight left a great deal of our machinery idle,” but that the opening of a new product line in February 1919 “at attractive prices” helped stabilize the market. The American Woolen Company did not reach full production until August 1919. The American Woolen Company did recover by the end of 1919, because of the “unprecedented demand for fine wool and cloth made of fine stock” and an increase in orders from foreign countries (American Woolen Company 1918, 1919).

The American Woolen Company continued full production at all of the Providence mills until the late 1920s. In 1924, American Woolen still owned 60 woolen and worsted mills in New England, but in the late 1920s the decrease in wool demand caused the reorganization of the mills. In April 1928, American Woolen completed plans for the abandonment of the Weybosset and Valley mills. In July, all of the machinery in the Weybosset and Valley Mills was moved to the Riverside Mills, along with some of the employees. American Woolen closed Riverside Mills in 1927 because the work there was transferred to the central plant in Shawnee, Massachusetts, but the Riverside Mills were reopened as the primary production site in Providence.

Division of the Weybosset Mills after 1930

From 1931 to 1934, the American Woolen Company slowly sold off the Weybosset Mill buildings and American Woolen-owned land parcels. The three blocks of Weybosset Mill buildings remained primarily industrial, containing a number of small assorted manufacturing and auto repair companies through the latter half of the twentieth century. Most of the lots and buildings transferred ownership frequently. The occupants of the Weybosset Mill buildings slowly made small alterations, including the demolition of the overhead passageways between the mills, additions to the rear sides of Mill No. 3 and Mill No. 4, and faux facade changes on the north elevation of the Mill No. 1 Boiler House. In the 1980s, Mill No. 1 was demolished.

The Welsh Manufacturing Company was the only long-term tenant in the former Weybosset Mills after 1930. Welsh Manufacturing bought Mill No. 4 and its secondary buildings from the American Woolen Company in 1931. In May

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1931, the company commented “the newly acquired plant will furnish double the space now provided, and will provide for future growth” (*Providence Evening Bulletin* 1931). After purchasing the property, Welsh Manufacturing occupied the top floor of Mill No. 4 and rented the rest of the building. Welsh Manufacturing sold the property in 1970.

James W. Welsh, of Providence, started the Welsh Manufacturing Company to produce pencils, pen sets, and eyeglasses. He began his career working at Stevens and Company, an optical goods manufacturer in Providence, then worked for Bausch and Lomb after that company bought Stevens and Company. In 1931, Welsh still owned the Welsh Manufacturing Company and worked as its vice president and general manager. Ellis W. MacAllister served as president of the company.

Other businesses that located on Weybosset Mills property in the first half of the twentieth century included the Roger Williams Brewing Company, the Providence Wool Combing Company, and Nyman Manufacturing Company. The Roger Williams Brewing Company purchased the Mill No. 3 lot from American Woolen in 1934 and operated a post-prohibition brewery in the Engine and Turbine House from approximately 1934 to 1940. The Roger Williams Brewing Company incorporated in 1933, with Joseph Bertolaccini as manager and Julius Cabisius as the brewmaster (Anderson 1988:51). The Central Iron Works Company also appears on a 1937 map of this site. The Nyman Manufacturing Company produced paper cups in Mill No. 2 in the late 1940s. The Nyman family purchased the Mill No. 2 lot in 1941, and the Nyman Manufacturing Company owned it from 1947–1951.

Architectural Significance

The Weybosset Mills complex is representative of several stages in textile mill architecture and growth patterns, driven by changes in manufacturing processes and technology. The district contains examples of the three building types essential to manufacturing facilities—the multistory industrial loft, the one-story production shed, and the powerhouse.

Mills No. 2, No. 3, and No. 4 are examples of the industrial loft, a specialized type often associated with textile manufacturing, consisting of two or more stories in a long narrow configuration. This shape was developed in the nineteenth century to satisfy the need for interior light and linear power transmission via lineshafting for light manufacturing and finishing operations. Exterior stair towers provided vertical circulation outside the main space, leaving each floor open for machinery. Stair towers also provided a fire-fighting function, essential to textile mills. When the fire doors located in the stair towers were closed, the fire was less likely to spread between floors, minimizing damage. These buildings also employed fire resistive, or “slow-burning” construction, with heavy, brick, self-supporting outer walls with narrow piers and wide window spandrels, and internal firebreak walls. The interior framing system, which supported the floor load, consisted of widely spaced, heavy timber (or sometimes cast iron) posts, timber or steel beams, and thick, multilayer plank floors with limited surfaces for fire to take hold. Mill No. 2 is a smaller, earlier loft with a side stair tower that was constructed behind a larger 1836 Mill No. 1 loft (no longer extant). The ca1880 Mill No. 3 is a typical large loft, likely modeled after Mill No. 1 for functional and aesthetic reasons. Mill No. 4 is a later variation of the loft,

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with an exterior tower on the rear (south) elevation and a long roof monitor that supplies light to compensate for the additional width of the building.

The Dye House and Weaving Room are two different examples of the single-story production shed. The Dye House is an earlier production shed, designed to accommodate the weight of an overhead crane and with a long monitor roof to provide more light. The Weaving Room has a distinctive multiple monitor sawtooth profile roof, known as the "British weave shed roof." This form began to appear in the U.S. in the 1880s but did not come into general use in New England until after 1900. This type evolved because for several reasons. The interior structure of the older, vertical mill buildings could not withstand the vibration of the increasingly large looms introduced at the time, and the advent of direct electrical drive using individual motors allowed for more flexible arrangement of machinery. The weave shed employed a 30-60-90-degree triangle monitor roof profile, glazed on the short north side to allow interior diffusion of indirect natural light over a wide enclosed space. The new building form allowed vibration free, rationally arranged, well-lit production space, which enabled precision operation and increased output per machine.

The Mill No. 1 Boiler House, Mill No. 3 Boiler House and Mill No. 3 Boiler/Engine/Turbine House exemplify typical powerhouses. Powerhouses were designed as freestanding buildings, usually set back from primary buildings, to eliminate the threat from steam boiler explosions. These buildings incorporated large windows, which provided natural light to perform inspection and cleaning of the engines. Other powerhouse design characteristics include additional height to accommodate coal bunkers or conveyor systems located above the boilers and party walls that separated the boilers from the engines. When electric engines replaced steam power, the distinct design of powerhouses carried over. Early powerhouses were constructed of stone or brick. High-style designs and the use of concrete became more common in late-nineteenth-century powerhouses. The Mill No. 3 Boiler/Engine/Turbine House exemplifies this later form, while the Mill No. 1 and Mill No. 3 Boiler Houses are smaller, mid-nineteenth-century brick versions of the powerhouse.

The Weybosset Mills complex also exemplifies a combination of typical mill accretive growth patterns. Primary mill buildings were often arranged along the street to create a "public facade," with less aesthetic auxiliary buildings constructed behind. As manufacturing works expanded, additions to the main mills formed enlarged L, U, E, or H shaped attached buildings. Another expansion practice involved adding buildings around the edges of the property, forming a hollow square with a center courtyard and a public street wall on all sides. Constricted urban sites often started out expanding in one of these methods, but eventually filled in the entire block, forming a complex arrangement of attached spaces. The Weybosset Mills began with Mill No. 1 (no longer extant), a main loft that formed the "public facade." Mill No. 2 and the Dye House were constructed facing the street on opposite sides of the block, beginning a hollow square formation. Two lofts were added perpendicular to Mill No. 1, forming a U-shape. As this first block became crowded, Mill No. 3 and Mill No. 4 were each constructed on a new block, so that each building was the primary focus and "public facade" of that block. Later additions filled in the rest of the Mill No. 1 block and spaces behind Mill No. 3 and Mill No. 4.

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1854 *Map of the City of Providence*. S.S. Tappan, Providence, RI.

Hopkins, G.M.

1882 *Atlas of the City of Providence, and Rhode Island Environs*. G.M. Hopkins, Philadelphia, PA.

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Weybosset Mills Complex		Providence	Rhode Island
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Sanborn Map Company

- 1889 *Map of Providence, RI.* Sanborn Map Company, New York, NY
- 1900 *Map of Providence, RI.* Sanborn Map Company, New York, NY.
- 1921 *Map of Providence, RI.* Sanborn Map Company, New York, NY.
- 1937 *Map of Providence, RI.* Sanborn Map Company, New York, NY.
- 1956 *Map of Providence, RI.* Sanborn Map Company, New York, NY.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 3.4 Acres

UTM References See continuation sheet.

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1. 19	297161	4631861	3.		
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
2.			4.		
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
			_ See continuation sheet		

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jenny R. Fields, Architectural Historian and Alyssa L. Wood, Architectural Projects Assistant

organization PAL

date September 2007

street & number 210 Lonsdale Avenue

telephone (401) 728-8780

city or town Pawtucket state RI

zip code 02860

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Boundary Description

The proposed district boundaries include a total area of 3.7 acres within Providence, Rhode Island as shown on the attached assessors map. The boundaries encompass the city block between Oak, Troy, and Dike Streets and the Route 6-10 Interchange; and portions of the two city blocks located between the Route 6-10 Interchange and Oak, Agnes, and Magnolia Streets. The city block at north end of the mill complex (between Oak, Troy, and Dike Streets and the Route 6-10 Interchange) is divided into eight lots occupying 1.5 acres. To the south of this block, the district boundary line encompasses two lots occupying 0.9 acres; and to the southwest it encompasses two lots occupying 1.0 acre.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries include the full extent of contiguous historic resources associated with the activity on the property during its period of significance. The boundaries follow legally recorded property lines and roads.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Weybosset Mills Complex

Providence

Rhode Island

Name of Property

City/Town

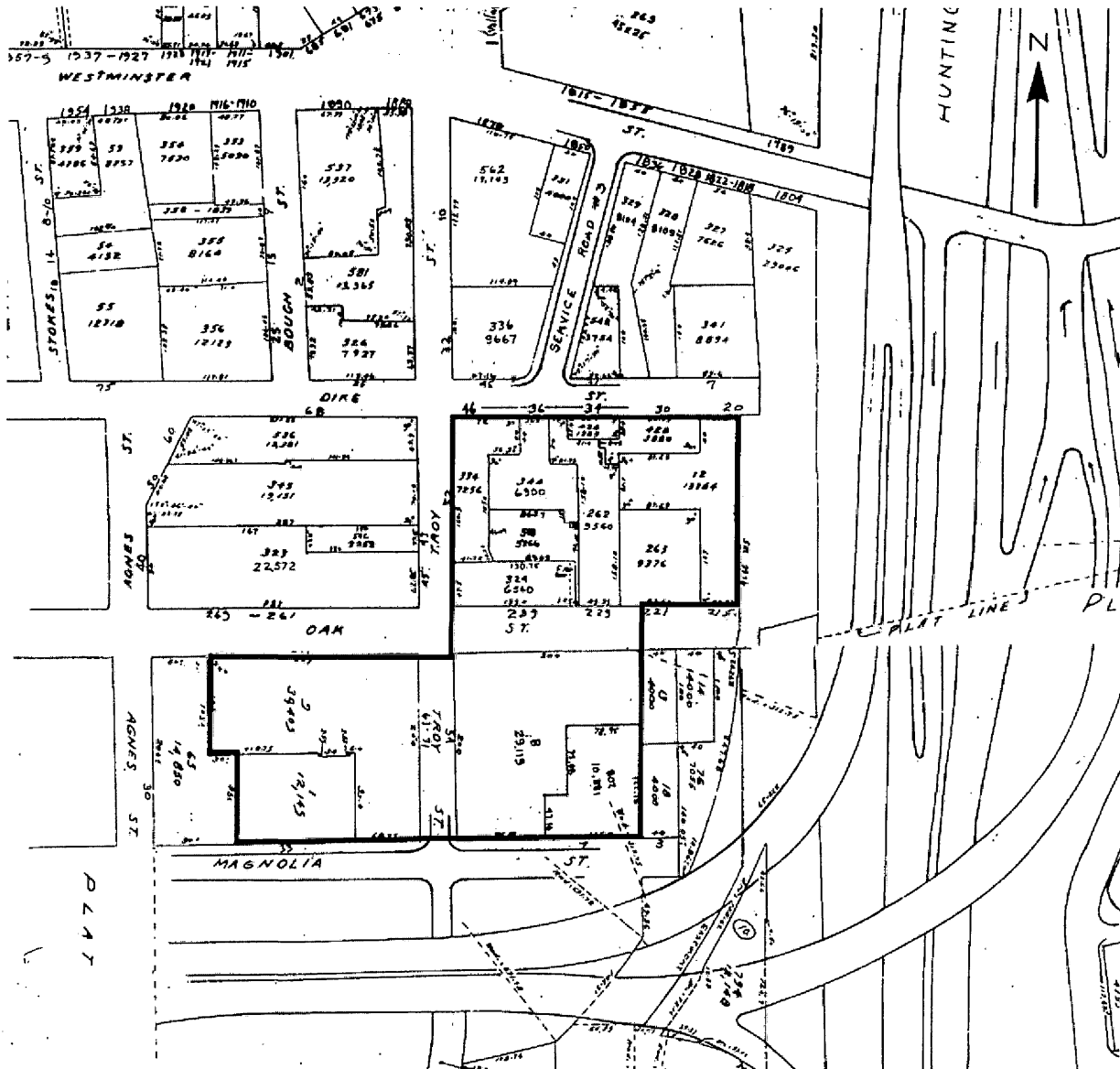
County and State

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Providence Assessor's Map Number 35 and 37
Assessor's Office, Providence, RI
Not to Scale



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Weybosset Mills Complex

Providence

Rhode Island

Name of Property

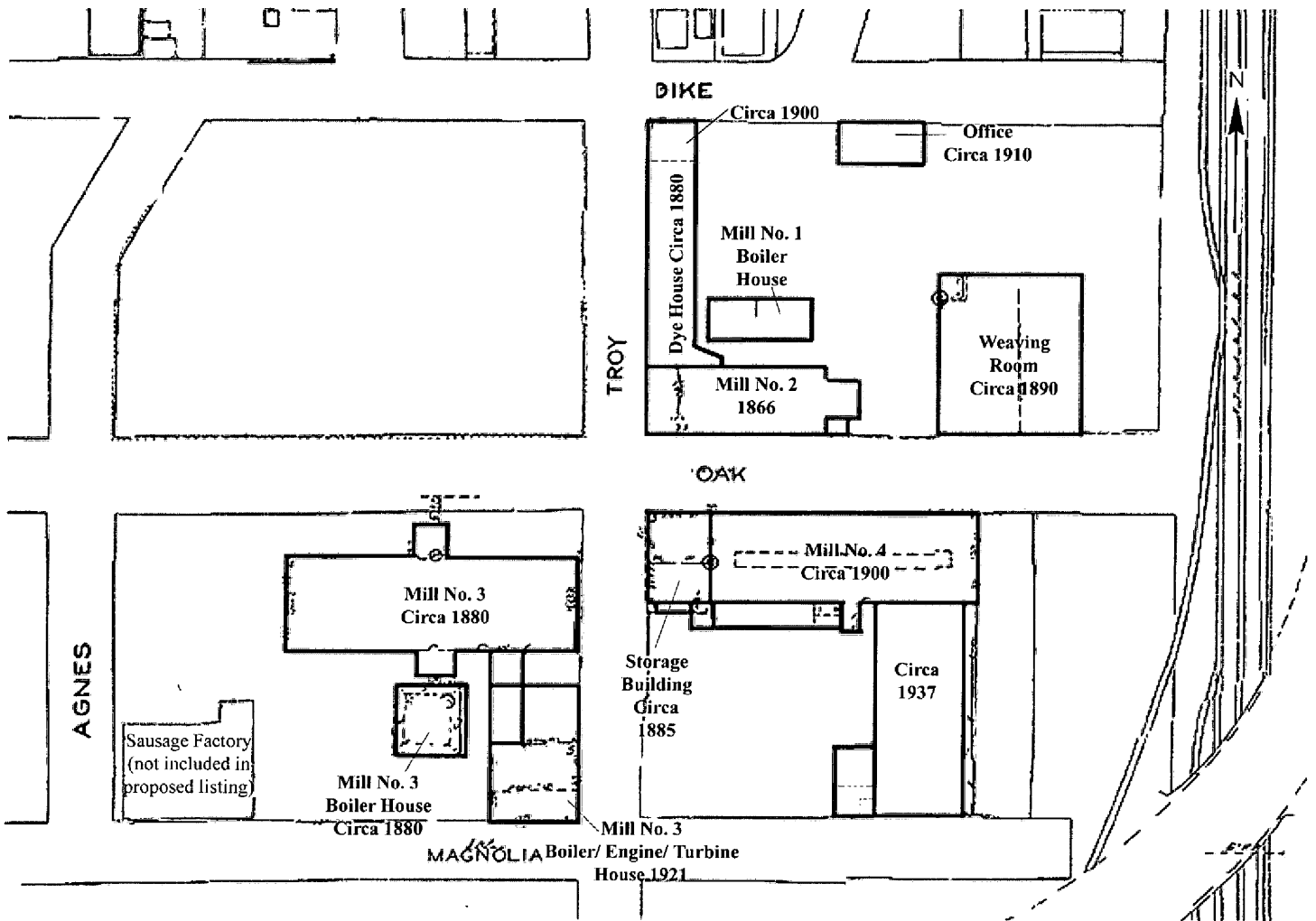
City/Town

County and State

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Mill Site Plan
PAL 2005
Not to Scale



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Weybosset Mills Complex

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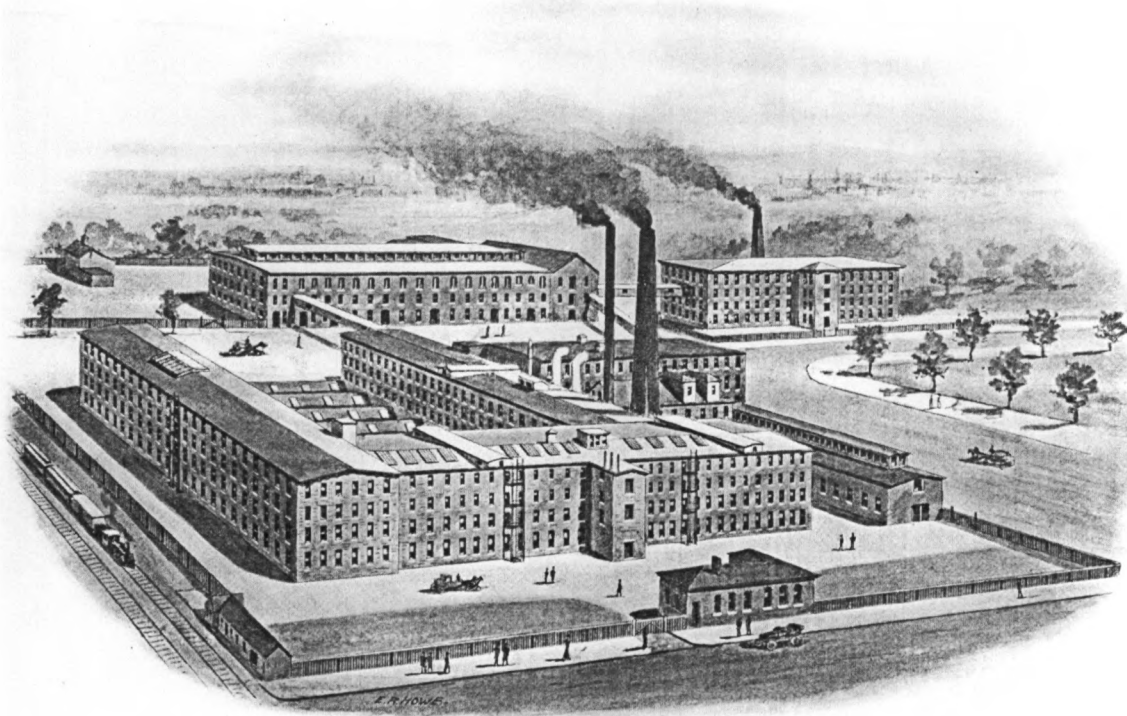
Section Number

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Undated Historic Drawing of the Weybosset Mills, looking southwest
American Woolen Company, Properties of the American Woolen Company

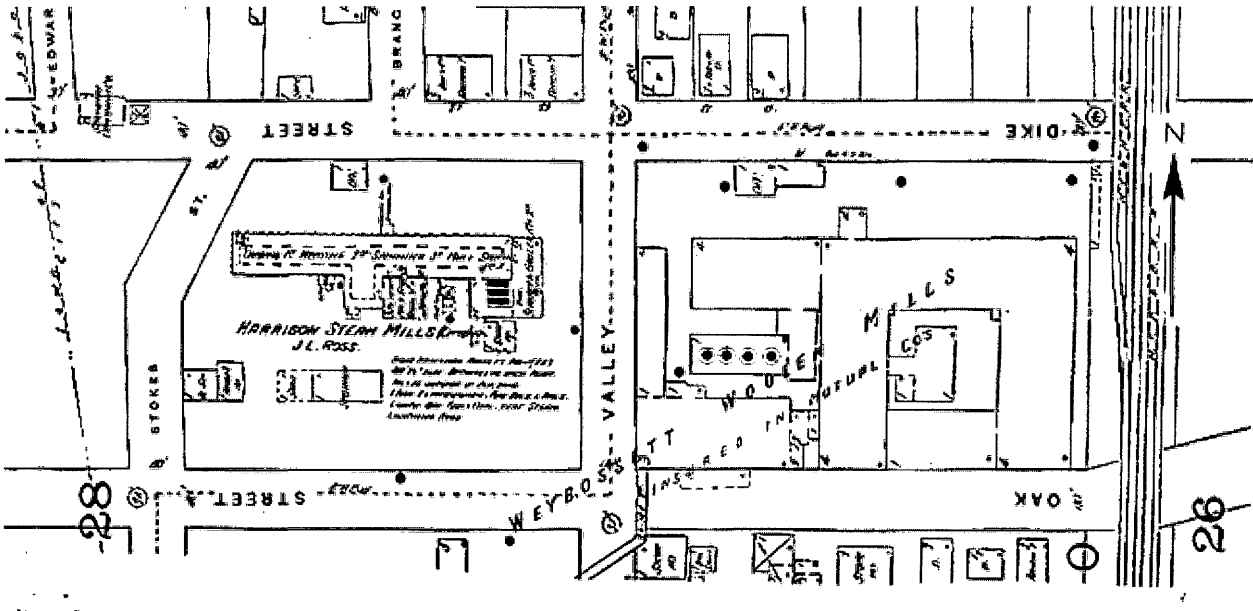


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1889 Sanborn Map
Not to Scale



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Weybosset Mills Complex

Providence

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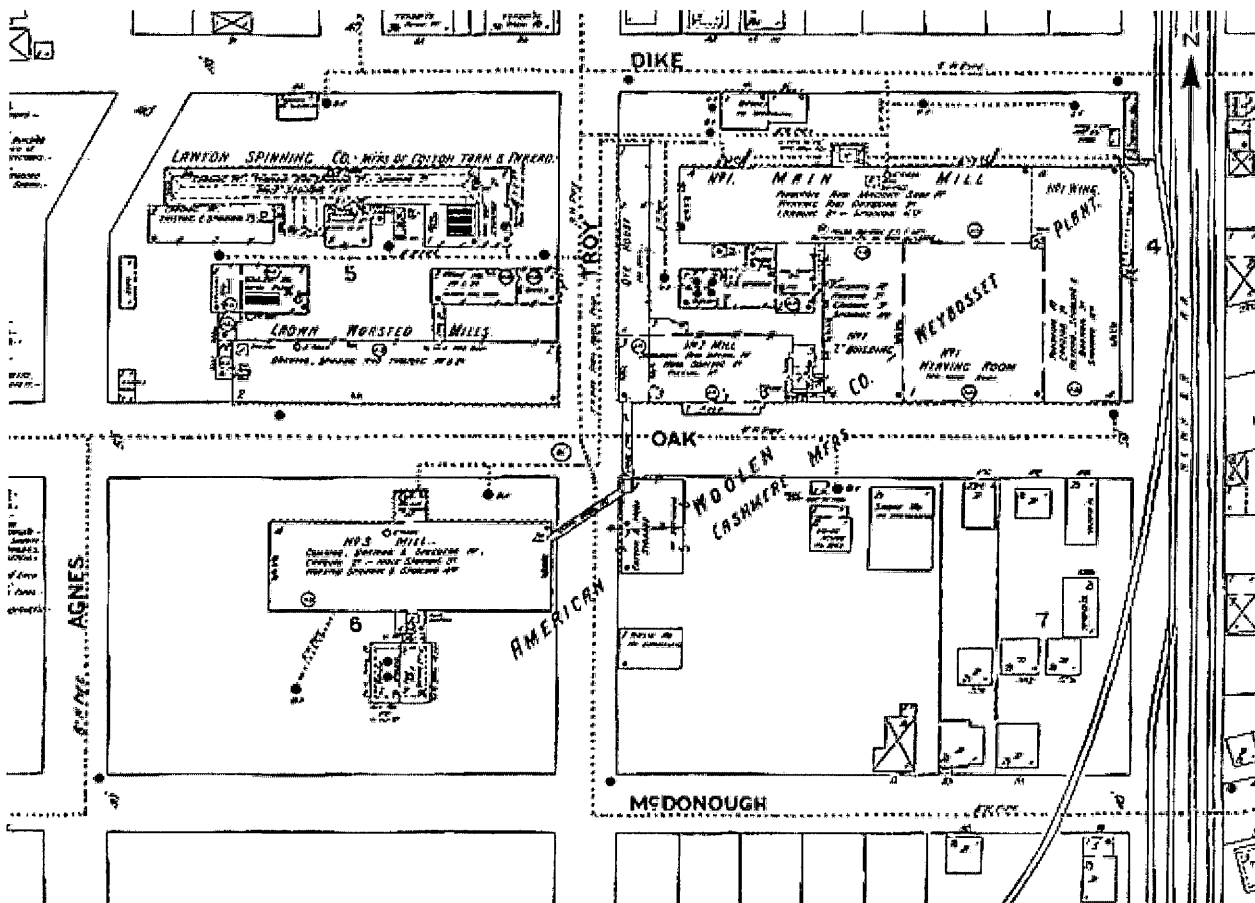
Name of Property

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1900 Sanborn Map
Not to Scale



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Weybosset Mills Complex

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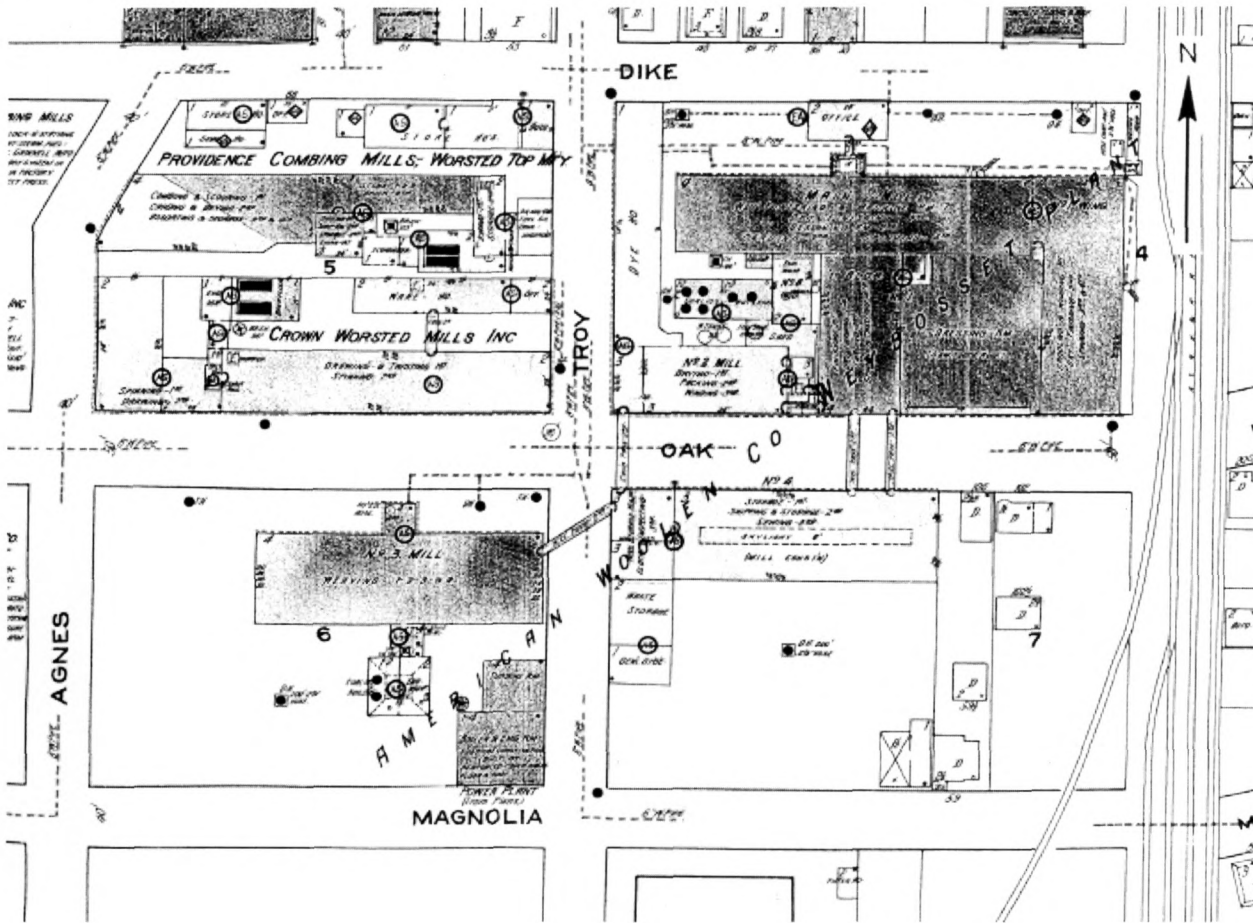
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1921 Sanborn Map
Not to Scale



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Section Number

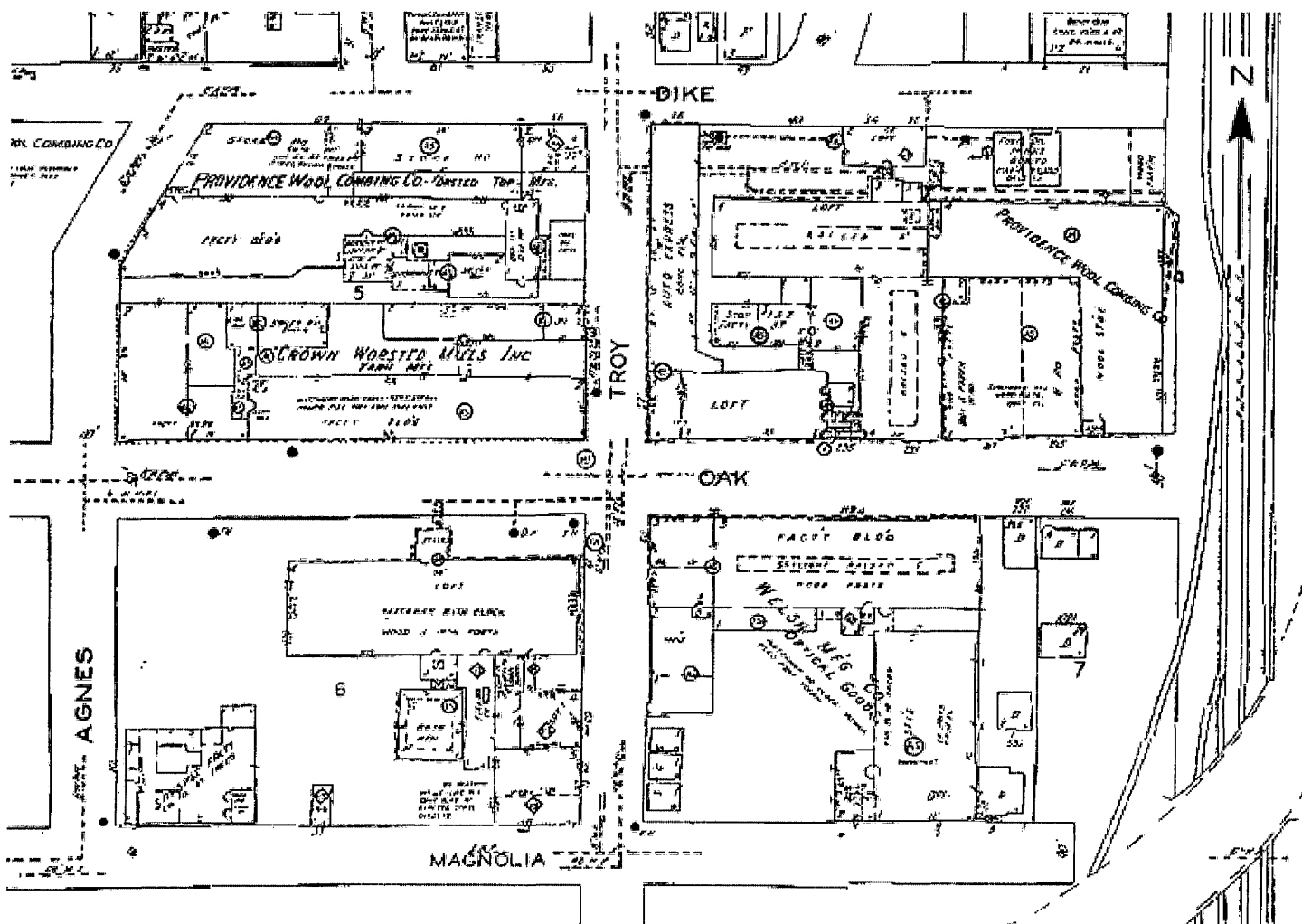
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1956 Sanborn Map

Not to Scale



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PHOTOGRAPHS

Items 2–5 are the same for all photographs, as below:

2. Providence, Providence County, Rhode Island
3. Photographers: Alyssa Wood and Jenny Fields
4. October 2005
5. Original digital files stored at: PAL, 210 Lonsdale Avenue, Pawtucket, RI 02860

Items 1, 6, and 7 for each photograph follow:

1. Mill No. 1 Boiler House, Weybosset Mills Complex
6. North elevation of the Mill No. 1 Boiler House
7. 1 of 12

1. Mill No. 1 Boiler House, Dye House, Mill No. 2, Weybosset Mills Complex
6. View looking south to the Mill No. 1 Boiler House at left, Dye House at right, and Mill No. 2 in background
7. 2 of 12

1. Mill No. 2, Weybosset Mills Complex
6. View of the south elevation of Mill No. 2, looking northwest
7. 3 of 12

1. Dye House, Mill No. 2, Mill No. 4, Weybosset Mills Complex
6. View of the west elevations of the Dye House, Mill No. 2, and Mill No. 4, looking southeast from the corner of Dike and Troy Streets
7. 4 of 12

1. Weaving Room, Weybosset Mills Complex
6. South elevation of the Weaving Room, looking east
7. 5 of 12

1. Office, Weybosset Mills Complex
6. North and west elevations of the Office, looking southeast from Dike Street, with the Weaving Room and the Mill No. 1 Boiler House visible in the background
7. 6 of 12

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- 1. Mill No. 3, Weybosset Mills Complex
- 6. North elevation of Mill No. 3, looking southeast from Oak Street
- 7. 7 of 12

- 1. Mill No. 3, Mill No. 3 Boiler House, Mill No. 3 Boiler/Engine/Turbine House, Weybosset Mills Complex
- 6. View east from Agnes Street, showing Mill No. 3, Mill No. 3 1880 Boiler House, and the Mill No. 3 Boiler/Engine/Turbine House from left to right. The edge of the Sausage Factory building that is not included in this nomination appears on the right side of the photograph.
- 7. 8 of 12

- 1. Mill No. 3 Boiler/Engine/Turbine House, Weybosset Mills Complex
- 6. East elevation of the Mill No. 3 Boiler/Engine/Turbine House, looking west from Troy Street
- 7. 9 of 12

- 1. Mill No. 3 Boiler/ Engine/Turbine House, Weybosset Mills Complex
- 6. South and west elevations of the Mill No. 3 Boiler/ Engine/Turbine House, showing hoist bay, looking northeast from Magnolia Street
- 7. 10 of 12

- 1. Mill No. 4, Weybosset Mills Complex
- 6. East and north elevations of Mill No. 4 with Mill No. 3 in the background, looking southwest from the east end of Oak Street
- 7. 11 of 12

- 1. Mill No. 4, Weybosset Mills Complex
- 6. View northeast from Troy Street, showing the south elevation of Mill No. 4 with Mill No. 2 and the Dye House in the background
- 7. 12 of 12

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Photo Key
PAL 2005
Not to Scale

