

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

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SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

Slatersville Historic District

AND/OR COMMON

Slatersville Historic District

**2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER

Main, Green, Church, and School Sts. and Ridge Rd.

CITY, TOWN

Slatersville

VICINITY OF

NOT FOR PUBLICATION 1

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

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 type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<b>PUBLIC ACQUISITION</b>	<b>ACCESSIBLE</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input 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

Multiple (See continuation sheet)

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

VICINITY OF

STATE

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Town Clerk's Office, Smithfield Town Hall

STREET & NUMBER

Main Street

CITY, TOWN

Slatersville

STATE

Rhode Island

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE North Smithfield Historical Survey; National Register of Historic Places; Historic American Engineering Record

DATE

1972-73; 1973; 1976

FEDERAL  STATE  COUNTY  LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission; National Register; Historic American Engineering Record

CITY, TOWN

Providence; Washington

STATE

R.I.; D.C.

# 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 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.

The Slatersville Historic District encompasses approximately 150 acres and consists of six 19th-century mill buildings constructed by the Slater family; the surviving portions of the canal system that powered the mills for many years; approximately 65 workers' houses, all constructed in the 19th-century in a variety of architectural styles; the John Slater House; the Elisha Bartlett House; four 19th-century churches and a rectory; two 19th-century commercial structures; about 34 other 19th- and early 20th-century residences; the Slatersville Cemetery; and a few early municipal buildings. For the most part, these structures have undergone little major exterior alteration and are in good condition. *a 20th century*

When John Slater first visited the site of Slatersville, then known as Buffum's Mills, in 1805, it already contained a number of dwellings and other structures. Most of these were later utilized by the Slaters and their partners for either manufacturing, commercial, and housing purposes after they formally launched their enterprise in 1807. During the next few years as the firm prospered the stone mill, which originally measured 34 by 155 feet, was expanded in size, other manufacturing buildings were erected, additional housing was constructed for the operatives, and schools, stores, and churches were added. By 1819 the village's population well exceeded the 600 mark, and it boasted of a hotel, post office, and bank. During the 1830's the Slater mills here were considered collectively to be the largest single mill complex in Rhode Island and were valued at \$240,000.

By 1840 the Slater family owned the village in its entirety, and throughout the century its growth was keyed to the expansion of the mills. The last great boom in the construction of worker housing occurred in the 1890's when mill employment reached the 700 mark, and the village's population exceeded 1,000. After the Slater interests were sold in 1900, the village entered a 15-year period of rapidly declining population and neglect of its buildings and houses. In 1915, however, Henry P. Kendall purchased the mills and village, and during the next 40 years he did much to revitalize and beautify Slatersville. Several houses underwent restoration, most were repaired, and all were painted and landscaped. Kendall also added porches and slightly changed the entrances on a number of the houses in order to give them more individuality. For some unknown reason, he did little to upgrade the housing on Railroad Street just south of the mill complex, and by the mid-1950's this area had become such an eyesore that all the housing units were either demolished or moved to other streets. At any rate, it was largely due to Kendall's efforts that so much of Slatersville has survived to the present.

(continued)

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CONTINUATION SHEET Slatersville ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE one

I. Mills and Associated Structures.

Office Building. This 1 1/2-story frame edifice, covered with white-painted wooden clapboards and situated on the western edge of the mill complex near Railroad Street, is believed to be the oldest mill-related building in Slatersville and probably dates back to 1806 or 1807. The structure is capped with an asphalt shingle-covered gable roof which features a trap-door monitor. Windows are of the one-over-one and six-over-six wood sash variety and are set in rectangular surrounds. This building has served as an office since at least 1894, and its usage for that purpose probably goes back further, perhaps even to 1807. Inside, the building has undergone much alteration over the years, and presently it houses the offices of Glas-Kraft, Inc.

Slater No. 1 Mill. This westward-facing, five-story stone edifice, located approximately 200 feet east of the Office Building, was constructed in 1826 on or near the site of the original Slater mill which had burned earlier that year. Because the structure was erected on the edge of a small hill in order to provide the dampness and humidity needed on the first floor for the proper handling of cotton, it appears, when viewed along its front (west facade, to be a four-story building. The heavy, native stone walls of this L-shaped structure rest on foundations of the same material, and the building is capped with a slightly-pitched, asphalt-covered gable roof which has an overhanging plain wood cornice featuring carved wooden brackets. Originally, this building had a steeply pitched gable roof, but around 1900 it was replaced by the present one.

The most notable exterior features are single, square-shaped, projecting entrance towers which are centrally located on the front and rear facades. Both are constructed of stone, rise to a height of five stories, and are capped with flat roofs with overhanging bracketed wood cornices. The tower on the front facade, however, is capped with an arcaded belfry with its bell still intact. Originally this belfry featured a tall narrow spire, but it was removed when the roof was altered. Windows and doors are set in rectangular surrounds, and windows, for the most part, are of the 12-over-12 wood sash variety.

(continued)

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CONTINUATION SHEET Slatersville ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE two

Connected to the building at its rear ell is a two-story addition which appears to be of mid-19th-century vintage. Approximately 30 feet east of the mill is a 19th-century gas house which has been converted into a garage. Originally there were several structures at the rear of the edifice, but these have been demolished. Presently this edifice, whose overall condition is fair to good, is being utilized for storage purposes.

Slater No. 3 Mill. Located approximately 200 feet east of the No. 1 Mill, this four-story building, constructed in 1843, differs little in appearance from the earlier mill, featuring massive native stone walls, square-shaped window and door openings, a square-shaped projecting entrance tower, and a low-pitched, asphalt-covered gable roof. Originally this mill also had a more steeply-pitched gable roof which has since been replaced by the present one. Unlike the earlier building, however, a portion of its wheel house and water power equipment, situated at its southwest corner, is still intact. At present this mill, which appears to be in fair to good condition, is utilized as storage space.

Weaving Building. This two-story edifice, situated approximately 100 feet north of the No. 1 and No. 3 Mills and separated from them by the Slatersville Canal, was constructed in 1894. The red brick walls rest on foundations of the same material and over a partially-raised basement. Exterior ornamentation is provided by the use of brick pilasters which rise uninterruptedly to the top of the second story where they culminate in arches that provide an arcaded effect. Rectangular-shaped, 8-over-20 sash type windows are set in pairs in arched surrounds. The structure is capped with an asphalt-covered flat roof which features an overhanging bracketed cornice. Although the edifice appears to have been increased in size somewhat over the years, those responsible have generally attempted to make the additions conform to the 1894 design, and therefore, they do not detract from its overall appearance. Presently, this structure, whose overall condition is very good, houses the manufacturing activities of Glas-Kraft, Inc.

(continued)

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RECEIVED _____
DATE ENTERED _____

CONTINUATION SHEET Slatersville ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE three

Picker House and Storage Building. These two stone buildings are the last surviving structures of the large group of mills and attendant edifices that the Slaters constructed on the opposite side of Railroad Street directly west of their main complex. Construction started on what came to be known as the Western Mills in 1821, and this complex was enlarged subsequently on three occasions until by 1894 it included eight buildings. Toward the end of the century, these mills were closed, and sometime after 1900 the entire complex, with two exceptions, was demolished.

The Picker House, which fronts on Railroad Street and faces eastward toward the earliest mill structures, is a one-story stone edifice capped with a low-pitched, tar-covered gable roof and featuring a plain overhanging wooden cornice. Windows and doors are set in rectangular surrounds, but the six-over-six wood sash windows which were original to the building have been removed and window openings blocked up. The construction date of this building is unknown, but it probably dates from the 1860-70 era. Generally in good condition, it most recently housed a foundry, but at present it appears to be vacant.

The Storage Building is located approximately 100 feet northwest of the Picker House and fronts on Main Street near the center of the village. This 1 1/2-story native-stone building is capped with a medium-pitched gable roof covered with asphalt shingles and featuring a plain boxed cornice with returns. Windows are generally of the six-over-six wood sash variety and are set in rectangular surrounds. Like the Picker House, this edifice's construction date is uncertain, but it appears to date from the 1840's or 1850's. Exterior alteration has been minimal over the years except for the addition of green-painted shutters and the construction of a projecting entranceway at the west end. In excellent condition, the structure is presently used to house the North Smithfield Public Library.

Other Mill Structures. Within the main mill complex are a four-story, red brick powerhouse with a tall smokestack which appears to be of recent vintage; a metal water tower; and several small sheds which do not contribute to the district's national significance.

(continued)

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CONTINUATION SHEET Slatersville ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE four

II. Slatersville Canal System.

Slatersville Pond. This natural reservoir, created when glacial action changed the course of the Branch River, of which it is a part, was probably one of the chief attractions of the site to John Slater when he first visited here in 1805, because it gave promise of an ample water supply for manufacturing purposes. Except for changes wrought by the construction of the dams and canals, it probably is little changed.

Dams. The first dams on the pond were constructed, before the Slaters and their partners came here, by the proprietors of the Inman and Buffum mill operations. Both the Inman Dam, located near the western end of the pond, and the Buffum Dam, which was situated at the eastern end of the pond, were probably utilized by the Slaters in their early operations here or else were incorporated in dams they might have built at the time. Because of the need for more waterpower for their expanding mills, the Slaters constructed a new masonry dam at the east end of the pond in 1849. This structure, built of stone quarried nearby and measuring 300 feet from shore to shore, had a rollway of 160 feet and a 20 foot fall of water. By the 1870's additional power was needed, and in 1876 a new dam, constructed of the same material as the 1849 dam but spanning 200 feet from shore to shore, was completed at the western end of the pond. Both these structures are extant and appear to be in good condition.

Canals. The canal system probably took on its present configuration around 1876 when the new dam was constructed at the western end of the pond, and the canal trenches were improved. The lower level of the canal, which is almost half a mile long, is the oldest section, and portions of it probably date back to the erection of the original Slater mill here in 1806-07. The upper level, which is nearly a mile in length, was probably dug around 1821 when the first buildings in the Western Mills complex were erected. The canals are no longer utilized and are covered with undergrowth in some sections.

(continued)

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET Slatersville ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE five

Canal Gates and Spillways. What appear to be the 1849 and 1876 head gates and spillways are still extant. Constructed of locally quarried stone similar to that of the dams, they presently are utilized chiefly as water control devices. For the most part, they seem to be in very good condition, exhibiting what appears to be their original hardware.

III. Workers' Houses.

Early Mill Housing. (ca. 1806-ca. 1840). There are 21 early 2 1/2-story frame edifices, which exhibit the influences of Adamesque and Greek Revival architecture, extant in Slatersville. Unlike the later mill housing erected here, these residences differ little in appearance from regular dwellings of the period. Most are of wood frame construction and sheathed in clapboards; rest on native stone foundations; feature centrally-located, rectangular-shaped doorways; have wood sash type windows set in rectangular surrounds; exhibit large brick center chimneys; and are capped with asphalt shingle-covered gable roofs which feature plain boxed cornices with returns.

The six houses immediately west of the two commercial buildings on Main Street are believed to be the oldest dwellings in the village, and their construction probably predates John Slater's visit here in 1805. Originally, most of these 21 houses were grouped along present-day Main and Green Streets and housed two to four families each. In later years, however, several were moved, and today those can be found on Ridge Road and North Main and School Streets.

At present the condition of these houses ranges from good to excellent. Probably the best preserved are the eight dwellings on Green Street that Henry P. Kendall renovated and restored after 1915 as housing for mill officials. Although he extensively changed the interiors and did some minor alterations to the exteriors, he did little to change the structures' basic character.

Later Mill Housing (ca. 1840-ca. 1890). Most of the housing constructed by the Slaters for their employees after 1840 was on a much more modest scale and formed a sharp contrast with the earlier houses. At present 43 of these houses, most of which

(continued)

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

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DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET Slatersville ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE six

were originally two-family dwellings, remain in the village. Generally these edifices are 1 1/2-stories tall; are of frame construction with clapboard-covered exterior walls; rest on stone foundations; exhibit rudimentary traces of the influence of Greek Revival and Early and Late Victorian architecture; feature rectangular-shaped window and door openings and wood sash type windows; exhibit small symmetrically spaced inside brick chimneys that pierce the roof at its apex; and are capped with asphalt shingle-covered gable roofs which feature overhanging plain boxed cornices with returns.

Some large tenement-type housing was constructed in Slatersville during this period as well. Most of this was concentrated along Railroad Street south of the mills and in the 1950's was demolished. The only remaining example of this type of housing in the village is found on North Main Street where five dwellings occupy a large lot (Plat 1, Lot 65) and still convey much of what life was like here when the mills were in full operation. This quadrangle consists of a 2 1/2-story edifice, somewhat resembling an army barracks in its configuration; a two-story structure of similar size; two 2 1/2-story houses, similar to the early houses on Main and Green Streets and perhaps moved here at a later date, and a small 1 1/2-story edifice.

The overall condition of this later housing ranges from fair to excellent. Some of the houses have undergone extensive alteration over the years and a number exhibit asbestos siding and brick veneer on their exterior. Most, however, except for the modernization of their interiors, still look much as they did originally.

IV. Mill Owners' Houses.

John Slater House. This southward-facing, 2 1/2-story edifice is of frame construction and is sheathed with white-painted wood clapboards. Originally this house stood on the corner of North Main and Green Streets and was moved to its present location on School Street in 1844. John Slater first occupied it shortly after he moved here, and his son John F., who established the Slater Fund in 1882 to provide money for Negro education, was born here in 1815. Architecturally it differs little from the

(continued)



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DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET Slatersville ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE seven

houses that the Slaters provided for their workers except for its entrance which features a decorated pediment with a four-light transom and fluted pilasters. At its east and west ends, the house has somewhat smaller ells which are identical architecturally to the main block but most likely were added to it after the 1844 move. Situated on a beautifully landscaped lot and surrounded by white picket fence, the house is in excellent condition.

Elisha Bartlett House. This somewhat elaborate Greek Revival style dwelling was erected sometime after 1844 and reflects the grander and more indulgent lifestyle of the second generation of millowners. Bartlett, a prominent physician and former mayor of Lowell, Mass., was married to John Slater's daughter Elizabeth. He began construction on this site, at the corner of North Main and Green Streets, shortly after he had his late father-in-law's home moved to its present site on School Street. The 2 1/2-story edifice is of wood frame construction, and its exterior walls, which rest on stone foundations, are sheathed in white-painted wooden clapboards. Exterior ornamentation is provided by pilastered corner boards; a flat-roofed portico and a side porch, both of which are supported by fluted Doric columns and feature a plain frieze; and an overhanging plain boxed wood cornice and undecorated frieze along the roofline. Windows are generally of the six-over-six wood sash variety, and like the doors are set in rectangular surrounds. The structure is capped with an asphalt shingle-covered gable roof which is pierced at the east and west ends by two symmetrically placed brick chimneys with corbeled caps.

V. Churches and Attendant Structures.

Slatersville Meeting House. In October 1807, shortly after his mill began to operate, John Slater received permission from the R.I. Legislature to hold a \$4,000 lottery to raise money for this structure. In 1808 the 2 1/2-story edifice was completed, and for many years it was used for both religious services, public meetings, and as a school. Originally it stood on North Main Street, but in 1816, it was moved to School Street. While on this site, its three-story projecting entrance tower and belfry was removed and a 16-foot addition made to its length. In 1887

(continued)

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET Slatersville ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE eight

it was moved again, this time to what is now 55 Green Street, and converted into a two-family dwelling. Presently, this much-altered structure serves as a private residence and is in very good condition.

Congregational Church. This beautifully simple Greek Revival edifice faces westward and overlooks the triangular-shaped Slatersville common, said to be one of the last surviving commons in Rhode Island. The church was constructed in 1838 by the Slater Company, which hired an architect named Fales to design it. It was enlarged in 1859. The building is of wood frame construction, and its exterior walls are covered with clapboard on the back and sides and flush boarding on the front. The entrance is set within a large Doric portico which features a full entablature and pediment. The two-stage belfry and octagonal spire dates from 1938 when a hurricane destroyed the original one which was somewhat taller. The church is still utilized by a congregation, and its overall condition is excellent.

St. John's Roman Catholic Church and Rectory. These two edifices, designed by Providence architect James Murphy, were erected in 1872 for the large influx of Catholic immigrants, mostly French Canadian in origin, who had begun to settle in Slatersville by the late 1860's. The Carpenter Gothic style church has been extensively altered over the years, and its front facade in particular has been changed by the removal of the steeple and the Gothic windows and doorways. The adjacent two-story rectory, which is capped with a mansard roof, appears to have undergone less change and probably looks much as it did in the 1870's. Generally, both buildings are in good condition and appear to be well maintained.

St. Luke's Episcopal Mission. This small church, situated on Green Street between the Slatersville Cemetery and the Kendall Dean School, was erected in 1897 by William Holt, who had organized the mission here 2 years earlier. The edifice is of frame construction, and its walls, which probably originally were covered with clapboards, are now covered with asbestos shingle siding. The structure rests on brick foundations over a partially-raised full basement and is capped with an asphalt-shingle-covered gable roof. Probably the most notable exterior

(continued)

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

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RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET Slatersville ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE nine

feature is the square-shaped projecting entrance tower on the front (north) facade featuring Gothic type window openings which are now blocked up. Windows are of the two-over-two and six-over-six wood sash variety and are set in rectangular surrounds. Apparently few of the villagers were of the Episcopal faith, because several years later the mission closed. Forrest Mowry purchased the building and renamed it Lincoln Hall, and for a number of years it served as a community meeting place for social events, including dances. In 1920 the Slatersville Union Grange purchased it, and since that date has served as that organization's meeting place. Its overall condition appears good.

VI. Commercial Buildings. These two business blocks, which are situated on the north side of Main Street near the center of the village and architecturally are virtually identical, were erected in 1850 and 1870 by the Slater Company. Both stand 3 1/2-stories high; rest on native stone foundations; have walls of stone rubble construction faced with brick on their front (south) facades above the ground floor; utilize large granite piers and spandrels as the skeletal framework for the ground floor elevation on the front facade; generally have six-over-six wood sash type windows set in rectangular surrounds; feature brick corbeling along their rooflines; and are capped with asphalt-shingle-covered gable roofs. The only major difference between the two buildings is that the 1850 one (7-9 Main Street) features a centrally located gabled dormer with pediment on both sides of its roof. In recent years the brick of this older structure has been painted white. Both edifices are still in very good condition and are still utilized for business purposes. The 1850 structure has housed a bank almost continuously since 1851, and both today house a variety of commercial endeavors.

VII. Other 19th- and early 20th-century Residences. There are approximately 34 others houses in Slatersville that were originally inhabited by the mill's supervisory personnel and the village's business and professional classes. These dwellings were constructed between the 1850's and the late 1920's and exhibit a wide variety of architectural influences; ranging from Gothic to Bungalow style. For the most part, they are in very good condition and well-maintained. Particularly outstanding is the Gothic cottage at 49 School Street. This 1 1/2-story edifice,

(continued)

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

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DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET Slatersville ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE ten

which features a steeply pitched center gable and vergeboard trim, is the last surviving structure on what once was the James S. Slater Estate. Somewhat similar in style but on a much larger scale is the 2 1/2-story house at 30 School Street. It was constructed in 1859 by George Johnson, who had formerly worked for the Slaters in their company store and persuaded them to sell that branch of their business to him. Also noteworthy is the beautiful Queen Anne style residence at 177 North Main Street, built around 1885 by J. H. Parkis, the proprietor of a general store and the village postmaster. Much simpler versions of this style can be seen in the house nearby at 187 North Main Street and in the former residence of William Holt, a mill superintendent, at 66 Green Street.

VIII. Slatersville Cemetery. This beautiful cemetery, located on Green Street near the Grange Hall, contains the graves of many of Slatersville's early residents, including that of John Slater. It is well maintained and in excellent condition.

IX. Municipal Structures.

Memorial Town Building. This two-story Neo-Georgian town hall was erected in 1921 on the site of a hotel that the Slaters erected in the mid 19th-century and which stood here until the end of World War I. The present edifice is constructed of red brick, and its walls rest on fieldstone foundations. Exterior ornamentation is provided by a massive portico supported by Corinthian columns and capped with a triangular-shaped pediment decorated with dentils. Windows are of the six-over-six sash variety and are set in rectangular surrounds which feature white stone lintels, keystones, and sills. The edifice, which is in excellent condition and beautifully maintained, is capped with a hipped roof.

Kendall Dean School. This beautiful two-story Neo-Georgian School was erected in the early 1930's by the W.P.A. as part of its program of fighting the Depression by providing jobs on useful construction projects to the unemployed. Located on Green Street near some of Slatersville's oldest residences, this building is

(continued)

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET Slatersville ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE eleven

constructed of red brick and is capped with a hipped roof which is decorated with a cupola containing the school bell. The structure is in excellent condition and appears to be well maintained.

X. Other Structures. Included within the boundary of the historic district are a number of edifices of relatively recent vintage that do not contribute to its national significance. These include the Post Office Building on Main Street (Plat 4, Lot 279) and the private residences at Victory Highway (Plat 1, Lot 169); North Main Street (Plat 1, Lot 293); 59 Main Street; 68, 72, 76, 80, 96, 100, and 104 Main Street; 34 and 56 Ridge Road, plus Plat 4, Lot 210 and Plat 1, Lot 300 Ridge Road; and 108 and 160 Green Street.

Boundary Justification. The approximately 150 acres encompassed within the bounds of the Slatersville Historic District include the most historically significant sections of the village, the waterpower system, and the pond or reservoir. All of these are key elements of the historic character of the district.

Boundary Description. As indicated in red on the accompanying maps [(1) U.S.G.S. 7.5' Series, Mass.-R.I., Blackstone Quad., 1969; (2) U.S.G.S. 7.5' Series, R.I., Georgiaville Quad., 1954, photorevised 1970 and 1975; (3) Walter Nebiker-AASLH Sketch Map, 1972, revised 1978; and (4) North Smithfield Assessor's Plat Maps, 1, 2, 4, and 5, Kiely-Irza & Associates, 1978], a line beginning on the tip of the peninsula formed by the convergence of the Slatersville Canal and the Branch River and extending westward approximately 1,600 feet along the north bank of said river to an unmarked point on the west edge of the right-of-way of Railroad Street (Providence Pike); thence, southward approximately 150 feet along the west edge of said right-of-way to an unmarked point on the east edge of the right-of-way of Church Street; thence, southward approximately 400 feet along the east edge of said right-of-way to the northwest corner of Plat 4, Lot 151; thence, southeastward approximately 150 feet along the northeast boundary of said property to its southeast corner; thence, southwestward approximately 245 feet along the south eastern boundaries

(continued)

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET Slatersville ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE twelve

of Plat 4, Lots 151 and 71 to the north edge of the right-of-way of Charon Drive; thence, northwestward approximately 600 feet along the north edge of the rights-of-way of Charon and Myrick Drives and the western boundary of Plat 4, Lot 314 to the south bank of the Slatersville Reservoir (Branch River); thence, westward approximately 5,700 feet along the south bank of said reservoir to the southwest corner of a masonry dam; thence, northwestward approximately 300 feet along the west wall of said dam to its northwest corner; thence, northward approximately 150 feet along the western boundary of Plat 4, extended Lot 34A to the south edge of the right-of-way of Main Street; thence, eastward approximately 3,000 feet along the south edge of said right-of-way to an unmarked point opposite the southwest corner of Plat 4, Lot 11; thence, northwestward approximately 450 feet across Main Street and along the west boundary of Plat 4, Lot 11 to the northwest corner of said property; thence, northeastward approximately 1,750 feet along the northern boundaries of Plat 4, Lots 11, 140, 132, 131, 152, 220, 124, 126, 18, 88, 19, 93, 80, 81, 121, 137, 119, 120, 128, 139, 134, and 193 (and including the two southward extensions of Lot 224) to the southwest corner of Plat 4, Lot 125; thence, northward approximately 1,500 feet along the western boundaries of Plat 4, Lots 125, 143, 142, and 33, and Plat 1, Lots 419, 66, 65, 64, 63, 62, 61, 60, 59, 58 to the northwest corner of Plat 1, Lot 58; thence, eastward approximately 380 feet along the northern boundary of Plat 1, Lot 58 and across North Main Street to the east edge of the right-of-way of said street; thence, northward approximately 820 feet along the east edge of said right-of-way to the south edge of the right-of-way of Victory Highway; thence, eastward approximately 80 feet along the south edge of said right-of-way to the northeast corner of Plat 1, Lot 169; thence, southward approximately 675 feet along the eastern boundaries of Plat 1, Lots 169, 214, 164, 162, 267, and 266 to the southeast corner of said lot; thence east about 520 feet along the north edge of Lot 74, 190, 79, 351, 81, and 300 to the southeast corner of the latter; thence eastward approximately 170 feet along the northern boundary of Plat 1, Lot 345 to its northeast corner; thence southward approximately 65 feet along the eastern boundary of said property to the north edge of the right-of-way of Ridge Road; thence, northeastward approximately 65 feet along the north edge of said right-of-way to the northwest corner of Plat 1, Lot 313; thence, eastward approximately 110 feet along the northern boundary of said property to its northeast corner; thence, southward approximately 140 feet

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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CONTINUATION SHEET Slatersville ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE thirteen

along its eastern boundary to its southeast corner; thence north-eastward approximately 1,040 feet along the northern boundaries of Plat 1, Lots 84 and 85, and Plat 2, Lots 29, 30, 114, 49, 79, 31, and 32 to the northwest corner of Plat 2, Lot 32; thence, eastward southward approximately 500 feet along the plane of the northern boundary of said property to the eastern edge of Lot 33; thence, south about 500 along said boundary to the northern edge of the right-of-way of Greene Street; thence, westward approximately 250 feet along the north edge of said right-of-way to an unmarked point opposite the northeast corner of Plat 2, Lot 130; thence, southward approximately 260 feet across Greene Street and along the eastern boundary of Plat 2, Lot 130 to its southeast corner; thence, westward approximately 1,000 feet along the southern boundaries of Plat 2, Lots 130, 38, and 36, and Plat 4, Lot 26 to the northwest corner of Plat 5, Lot 1; thence, generally southeastward approximately 1,600 feet along the northern boundaries of Plat 5, Lots 1, 305, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 208, 13, 14, and 237 to the northeast corner of Plat 5, Lot 237; thence, southward approximately 130 feet along the eastern boundary of said property to the north edge of the right-of-way of School Street; thence, westward approximately 750 feet along the north edge of said right-of-way to an unmarked point opposite the northeast corner of Plat 5, Lot 105; thence, southward approximately 200 feet across School Street and along the eastern boundary of Plat 5, Lot 105 to its southeast corner; thence, westward approximately 150 feet along the southern boundary of said property to its southwest corner; thence, northward approximately 280 feet along the western boundary of said property and across School Street to the north edge of the right-of-way of said street; thence, westward approximately 450 feet along the north edge of said right-of-way to an unmarked point opposite the northeast corner of Plat 5, Lot 32; thence, southward approximately 1,300 feet along the eastern boundary of said property to an unmarked point opposite the tip of the peninsula formed by the convergence of the Slatersville Canal and the Branch River; thence, southward approximately 120 feet along said unmarked line to the point of beginning.

# 8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input 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 type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input checked="" 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 checked="" 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 1807-present BUILDER/ARCHITECT Samuel and John Slater and others

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Regarded by many scholars as the first American textile village, Slatersville, R.I. has had an important impact on the Nation's economic and social development. According to distinguished historian Edward Stanwood, Slatersville was the "first example, in this country, of the creation of a factory village out of which have grown the factory town and the factory city."<sup>1</sup> As the Nation's first textile mill village (as distinguished from a planned industrial city such as Lowell, Mass.), Slatersville, say industrial historians Martha and Murray Zimiles, "set a pattern that continued to be carried out even into the 1870's and 1880's" and perhaps even beyond.<sup>2</sup> Certainly, say Charles N. Glaab and A. Theodore Brown, perhaps the leading authorities on the development of the American city, the establishment of Slatersville and other communities like it "confronted Americans for the first time with large urban concentrations made up mostly of industrial workers."<sup>3</sup>

More specifically, Slatersville played a major role in Samuel Slater's attempt, as historian Arnold Welles points out, to successfully transplant "the infant Industrial Revolution, which was in many ways an English monopoly, across an ocean to a new country."<sup>4</sup> When Slater and his brother John first put their mill into operation here in 1807, its output was confined largely to thread, which was spun into cloth by local women working in their homes. Within a decade, however, the Slaters,

(continued)

<sup>1</sup>Quoted in Walter A. Nebiker, The History of North Smithfield (Somersworth, N.H., 1976), 62.

<sup>2</sup>Martha and Murray Zimiles, Early American Mills (New York, 1973), 153.

<sup>3</sup>Charles N. Glaab and A. Theodore Brown, A History of Urban America (New York, 1967), 44.

<sup>4</sup>Arnold Welles, "Father of Our Factory System," in American Heritage, Great Stories of American Businessmen (New York, n.d., circa 1972), 51.



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CONTINUATION SHEET Slatersville ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE one

as well as most other millowners, had concentrated all activity within the factory complex and had imposed a type of factory discipline which by the end of the 19th century had made the U.S. the world's leading industrial power. Thus, Slatersville has the unique distinction of spanning the two earliest epochs of American industrial development, from the putting out stage to the full scale emergence of the factory system.

Slatersville and the towns and villages that followed in its stead also brought with them a whole host of social problems many of which have not yet been satisfactorily resolved. When Slater came to the United States he brought with him not only his knowledge of English textile machinery, according to economic historian Edward C. Kirkland, "but also an acquaintance with its labor policy" which was "socially regressive."<sup>5</sup> Unlike the capitalists of northern New England, who often went to great lengths to shield their employees from what they perceived as the evils of the factory system, Slater and most of those who followed in his stead in the southern half of the region placed profits first and employee welfare a distant second. Slater's labor system was based on the extensive employment of women and children, who worked long hours at extremely low wages, and a type of paternalism, says scholar Peter J. Coleman, "which strengthened the employer's control over his labor force and provided an additional source of profit."<sup>6</sup>

The Slatersville Historic District encompasses approximately 150 acres and consists of an Office Building believed to be the last surviving remnant of the 1807 plant; the 1826 Slater No. 1 Mill and attendant structures; the 1843 Slater No. 3 Mill and its attendant structures; the 1894 Weaving Building; a Picker House and Storage Building that are the only remaining edifices of Slater's Western Mills; the surviving portions of the Slatersville Canal System; about 65 workers' houses, all constructed in the 19th century and ranging in architectural style from Adamesque to Late Victorian; the John Slater House;

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<sup>5</sup>Edward C. Kirkland, A History of American Economic Life, 4th ed. (New York, 1969), 231, 217.

<sup>6</sup>Peter J. Coleman, The Transformation of Rhode Island, 1790-1860 (Providence, 1963), 231-32.

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CONTINUATION SHEET Slatersville ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE two

the Elisha Bartlett House; **four** 19th-century churches and a rectory; two 19th-century commercial structures; about 34 other 19th- and 20th-century residences; the Slatersville Cemetery; and a few early municipal buildings. For the most part, these structures have undergone little major exterior alteration and are in good condition.

History

The origins of Slatersville can be traced back to the early 18th century when a number of enterprising individuals took note of the water power potential of the Branch River and began to utilize it. As early as 1735 a water-powered sawmill had been established in the area, and by 1765 a gristmill, which became known as Inman's Mills, had been placed in operation approximately 1 mile west of the center of the present village. Before the end of the century an iron works, which utilized one or more power trip hammers, had been erected nearby as well. By 1800 a small settlement known as Buffum's Mills and containing several dwellings, a hatter's shop, a gristmill, sawmill, and several other buildings, had been established on the site of present day Slatersville.

In 1789, while rather primitive efforts were underway to utilize waterpower in the community which would eventually bear his name, young Samuel Slater arrived in the United States, where within a few short years he would lay the foundation for the Industrial Revolution on this side of the Atlantic. Slater, who had virtually no resources except English textile machinery designs he had memorized, met Moses Brown in Providence, R.I., in 1790 and agreed to provide machinery for a textile mill that Brown and William Almy, his son-in-law, were attempting to establish in Pawtucket. With Slater's help, "late in 1790," says Kirkland, "the first cotton factory in the United States containing machinery modeled after Arkwright's began operations."<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>7</sup>Kirkland, History of American Economic Life, 235.

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CONTINUATION SHEET Slatersville ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE three

Soon Slater became a partner in the enterprise, and in 1793 he supervised the construction of the firm's new Pawtucket factory, which was the first building erected in the United States expressly for the manufacture of cotton textiles.

Despite the fact that the Pawtucket mill succeeded financially, Slater and his partners began to seek new plant sites early in the 19th century. Although they were motivated in part by a need for more land for factory expansion and greater water power capacity, dissatisfaction with Pawtucket's working class appears to have been the chief factor behind the partners' desire to relocate. According to historian Walter A. Nebiker, they "were having some difficulty with their mill workers, who, in urbanized Pawtucket, had more job opportunities available locally and who had more freedom of movement." Thus, they began to seek "a rural location, remote from larger urban places, where workers had little mobility, where there was little or no competition from other industries, and where farming was the principle livelihood."<sup>8</sup>

In 1803 the firm hired John Slater, Samuel's brother who was newly arrived from England, and charged him with a number of tasks, including the inspection of potential water power sites. While on one of these inspection trips in 1805, he visited Buffum's Mills and recommended it highly to Samuel and his associates as an excellent site for a new factory. Apparently they agreed with his evaluation because William Almy and Obadiah Brown began purchasing land in the area almost immediately. By March 1806 Almy and Brown had acquired more than 220 acres and had begun construction of a cotton mill. Two months later, they sold a half interest in the enterprise to Samuel and John Slater and formed a new partnership which became known as Almy, Brown, and Slater. That summer the firm opened a general store and probably began construction on worker's housing as well.

On July 4, 1807, the mill was completed and put into operation, and the village of Slatersville, came into existence.

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<sup>8</sup>Nebiker, History of North Smithfield, 59.

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

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CONTINUATION SHEET Slatersville ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE four

It would not bear that name officially, however, until 1817. Meanwhile, in 1807 there were only 14 other mills spinning cotton in the entire Nation, and 12 of them were in Rhode Island. More important, though, the establishment of Slatersville introduced a new socioeconomic institution to the American scene, one which was to have far ranging consequences. This village, says Stanwood, was the 'first example, in this country, of the creation of a factory village out of which have grown the factory town and the factory city.'<sup>9</sup> The pattern set by Slatersville was to be repeated on numerous occasion in the 19th century, eventually, according to Glaab and Brown, bringing Americans face to face "for the first time with large urban concentrations made up mostly of industrial workers" and their attendant social problems.<sup>10</sup>

Thanks in part to the effects of the 1807 Embargo Act, the new enterprise of Slater and his partners flourished from the start and continued to do well even in the difficult years that American textile manufacturers faced after 1815. Profits from the enterprise enabled them to increase their landholdings in the area by some 600 acres in the next 20 years and to expand the capacity of their plant, which grew from 3,400 spindles in 1811 to 9,500 spindles in 1828. During this same period technological change made possible the birth of the modern factory system. When the Slatersville factory opened in 1807, it was equipped with a simple type of Arkwright spinning frame which spun cotton thread which was then distributed to hand weavers in the surrounding vicinity who wove it into cloth. Within 10 years, however, these last vestiges of the putting out system had disappeared due to the adoption of the Scotch power loom which enabled the Slaters to process raw cotton into cloth under one roof.

The success of Slater and his partners encouraged others to erect factories and towns and villages modeled to a certain extent after Slatersville. The creation of such communities on a national scale in turn brought employers face to face with the problems of living and working conditions for their workers.

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<sup>9</sup>Quoted in ibid., 62.

<sup>10</sup>Glaab and Brown, History of Urban America, 44.

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

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CONTINUATION SHEET Slatersville ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE five

When Slater came to this country from England in 1789, "he brought with him a mixture of his country's distasteful labor practices" (like child labor), says historian Ellsworth S. Grant, and "a personal concern for the worker's welfare."<sup>11</sup> His concern for his employees, who for the most part were women and children, took the form of a type of paternalism which in its effects strengthened his control over the work force and provided him with an additional source of profits. Thus, unlike the capitalists of northern New England, who accepted greater responsibility for their employees and attempted to shield them from the evils of the factory system, Slater and most of those who followed in his stead in the southern half of the region placed profits first and employee welfare a distant second.

Shortly before the mill was completed in 1807, John Slater moved to Slatersville where he acted in the capacity of resident manager, the beginning of a direct association between the Slater family and the village which lasted until the dawn of the 20th century. Although Samuel Slater never resided here on a permanent basis, he conferred here with his brother often. A few years before his death, he and John purchased the interests of their associates in Slatersville to form a new partnership known and Samuel and John Slater. A?

After John Slater's death in 1843, his sons, John F. and William, purchased the family holdings. From 1843 to 1853 they leased a portion of the mill complex to Amos D. Lockwood before incorporating it again into their operations. In 1872 the Slater brothers dissolved their partnership, and William became the sole proprietor of the Slatersville operation. By this date the mills contained 26,824 spindles and 605 looms and provided employment for 600 persons. During the previous year the factories had processed 1,407,414 pounds of raw cotton into 5,799,541 yards of sheeting, shirting, flannel, and print goods valued at \$600,000. The mills continued to flourish until the end of the century and as late as 1894 employed as many as 700 persons.

During this same period, the religious and ethnic composition of Slatersville underwent a drastic change as Protestant old-stock Americans were displaced in the mills and the village by newly arrived Catholic immigrants. Although some Irish settled here, French Canadians from rural Quebec predominated. By 1872

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<sup>11</sup>Ellsworth S. Grant, Yankee Dreamers and Doers (Chester, Conn., n.d.), 27.

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CONTINUATION SHEET Slatersville ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE six

nearly two-thirds of the population was Catholic, and before the end of the century the French population alone exceeded 50 percent. Other ethnic groups settled here as well, and by 1897 thirteen languages were spoken in the village.

After 1900 Slatersville began a gradual decline as a manufacturing center. In that year the Slater family sold the mills and village to James R. Hooper, a Boston banker, who converted the mills into an operation to bleach, mercerize, and dye cotton cloth. This "change in the character of the mills," according to Nebiker, "had a drastic effect on the village."<sup>12</sup> Because this new firm employed only 200 persons, many families were forced to move elsewhere to find jobs. In 1915 Hooper sold Slatersville to Henry P. Kendall, who owned almost all the property here until 1955. Around that date he began to sell the houses to individual owners, and in 1956 he shut down the mills and moved his textile operations to the South. The mill buildings remained vacant until 1958 when Glas-Kraft, Inc., a firm which manufactures tape composed of fiberglass and kraft paper, located here and began to utilize them.

<sup>12</sup>Nebiker, History of North Smithfield, 147.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
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CONTINUATION SHEET Slatersville ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE one

Property Owners

[In correspondence with owners refer to plat and lot numbers. Not all properties have street numbers.]

Assessor's Plat No. Lot No. Street No. (when available)	Owner Address
4 22 Main Street	Town of North Smithfield Main Street Slatersville, R.I. 02876
4 194 7-9 Main Street	Industrial National Bank of Providence 7-9 Main Street Slatersville, R.I. 02876
4 193 11-13 Main Street	Edward and Lorette Gallant 11-13 Main Street Slatersville, R.I. 02876
4 136 27 Main Street	Serafin R. & Irene Benevides 27 Main Street Slatersville, R.I. 02876
4 139 29 Main Street	Irene E. Enos 29 Main Street Slatersville, R.I. 02876
4 128 18 Main Street	Leonard F. Godfrey Jr. 18 Main Street Slatersville, R.I. 02876
4 120 19 Main Street	Delima & Oriolina I. Tessier 19 Main Street Slatersville, R.I. 02876

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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CONTINUATION SHEET Slatersville ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE two

4 Nazaine A. & Eve M. Cournoyer  
119 35 Main Street  
35 Main Street Slatersville, R.I. 02876

4 Reene & Anna Cournoyer & Aldea  
137 Carralho  
41 Main Street  
41 Main Street  
Slatersville, R.I. 02876

4 Edward J. and Judith A.  
121 Jackson, Jr.  
45 Main Street  
45 Main Street  
Slatersville, R.I. 02876

4 David & Theresa G. McCreadee  
21 51 Main Street  
51 Main Street  
Slatersville, R.I. 02876

4 Raymond J. & Margaret M.  
20 Fontaine, III  
55 Main Street  
55 Main Street  
Slatersville, R.I. 02876

4 Earl F. & Emma G. Cross  
93 59 Main Street  
59 Main Street  
Slatersville, R.I. 02876

4 Alvis & Clarene Arsenualt  
19 61 Main Street  
61 Main Street  
Slatersville, R.I. 02876

4 Marc N. & Carol A. Vadenais  
88 65 Main Street  
65 Main Street  
Slatersville, R.I. 02876

(continued)



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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET Slatersville ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE three

4 Roger & Lorraine Morin  
111 69 Main Street  
69 Main Street Slatersville, R.I. 02876

---

4 Leon & Josephine Atteridge  
18 73 Main Street  
73 Main Street Slatersville, R.I. 02876

---

4 Nestor & Lucille Zatonsky  
126 75 Main Street  
75 Main Street Slatersville, R.I. 02876

---

4 Carol A. Naylor  
124 77 Main Street  
77 Main Street Slatersville, R.I. 02876

---

4 Rosario & Maria Piette  
152 81 Main Street  
81 Main Street Slatersville, R.I. 02876

---

4 Adolfe & Rita Plouffe  
131 83-85 Main Street  
83-85 Main Street Slatersville, R.I. 02876

---

4 Mary E. Flynn  
132 82-89 Main Street  
82-89 Main Street Slatersville, R.I. 02876

---

4 Herve & Germaine DuBois  
140 95 Main Street  
95 Main Street Slatersville, R.I. 02876

---

4 Peter B. Olejnyk  
130 90 Main Street  
90 Main Street Slatersville, R.I. 02876

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(continued)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET Slatersville ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE four

4  
141  
82-86 Main Street  
John & Lillian Cabrel  
82-86 Main Street  
Slatersville, R.I. 02876

4  
165  
80 Main Street  
Brian D. & Linda Martin  
80 Main Street  
Slatersville, R.I. 02876

4  
192  
76 Main Street  
Pasquale & Dorothy Debellis  
76 Main Street  
Slatersville, R.I. 02876

4  
173  
72 Main Street  
Alexander & Rose Roy  
72 Main Street  
Slatersville, R.I. 02876

4  
171  
68 Main Street  
Dino & Dorothy Vetri  
68 Main Street  
Slatersville, R.I. 02876

4  
136  
62-64 Main Street  
Clement R. & Beverly Desmarais  
62-64 Main Street  
Slatersville, R.I. 02876

4  
135  
56-58 Main Street  
Paul A &  
Herman Poudrier Jr.  
56-58 Main Street  
Slatersville, R.I. 02876

4  
127  
52-54 Main Street  
Raymond C. & Carol Church  
52-54 Main Street  
Slatersville, R.I. 02876

4  
153  
48 Main Street  
Florence R. Allard  
48 Main Street  
Slatersville, R.I. 02876

(continued)

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

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CONTINUATION SHEET Slatersville ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE five

4  
279  
Main (USPO) Helear Inc.  
Main Street  
Slatersville, R.I. 02876

---

4  
317  
20 Main Street (Library) North Smithfield  
Public Library  
Slatersville, R.I. 02876

---

4  
157  
100 Main Street Charles & Ruth Whittaker  
100 Main Street  
Slatersville, R.I. 02876

---

4  
156  
104 Main Street William J. & Emilia C. Cormier  
104 Main Street  
Slatersville, R.I. 02876

---

4  
161  
96 Main Street Lewis & Frances Jackson  
96 Main Street  
Slatersville, R.I. 02876

---

4  
11  
99 Main Street Robert & Eva Ramsay  
99 Main Street  
Slatersville, R.I. 02876

---

4  
409  
Main Street Town of North Smithfield  
Main Street  
Slatersville, R.I. 02876

---

4  
220  
Main Street Edward & Lorette Gallant  
11-13 Main Street  
Slatersville, R.I. 02876

---

4  
224  
Main Street Town of North Smithfield  
Main Street  
Slatersville, R.I. 02876

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(continued)

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET Slatersville ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE six

4  
267  
Main Street  
Centennial Memorial Park Inc.  
Howard Holt  
Smithfield Road  
Woonsocket, R.I. 02895

4  
151  
56 Church Street  
Richard R. & Judith A. Milette  
56 Church Street  
Slatersville, R.I. 02876

4  
71  
58 Church Street  
Edwin & Georgiana Gregory  
58 Church Street  
Slatersville, R.I. 02876

4  
129  
27 Church Street  
John & Martha Martin  
27 Church Street  
Slatersville, R.I. 02876

4  
119  
46 Church Street  
William A & Mary Cournoyer  
46 Church Street  
Slatersville, R.I. 02876

4  
122  
47 Church Street  
Walton & Margaret Mowry  
47 Church Street  
Slatersville, R.I. 02876

4  
123  
48 Church Street  
Richard & Jane Royer  
48 Church Street  
Slatersville, R.I. 02876

4  
38  
50 Church Street  
Lucille E. Mousseau  
50 Church Street  
Slatersville, R.I. 02876

4  
39  
Church Street  
Saint John's Roman Catholic  
Church  
Slatersville, R.I. 02876

(continued)

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CONTINUATION SHEET Slatersville ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE seven

4  
314  
Myrick Drive  
Saint John's Roman Catholic  
Church & Rectory  
Myrick Drive  
Slatersville, R.I. 02876

4  
39  
Church Street  
Saint John's Roman Catholic  
Church & Rectory  
Slatersville, R.I. 02876

1  
307  
62 N. Main Street  
Daniel B. & Ida F. Middleton  
62 N. Main Street  
Slatersville, R.I. 02876

4  
125  
32 N. Main St.  
Davis & Mary Depointe  
32 N. Main Street  
Slatersville, R.I. 02876

4  
143  
42 N. Main Street  
Lionel S. & Virginia Trudel  
42 N. Main Street  
Slatersville, R.I. 02876

4  
142  
54 N. Main Street  
Richard & Walde Brady  
54 N. Main Street  
Slatersville, R.I. 02876

4  
133  
64 N. Main Street  
Daniel M. & June S. Couture  
64 N. Main Street  
Slatersville, R.I. 02876

1  
66  
98-100 N. Main Streets  
M. Arnold & M. Andersen &  
E. Baily  
98-100 N. Main Street  
Slatersville, R.I. 02876

1  
65  
31 N. Main Streets  
A.P. & V. Realty Inc.  
c/o Albert Valliere  
Round Rd. Rt. #2  
Woonsocket, R.I.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
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CONTINUATION SHEET Slatersville ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE eight

1 A.P. & U. Realty, Inc.  
65 c/o Albert Valliere, Round Rd. Rt.#2  
33 N. Main Street Woonsocket, R.I.

---

1 A.P. & U. Realty, Inc.  
65 Round Road, Rt. #2  
38 N. Main Street Woonsocket, R.I.

---

1 A.P. & U. Realty, Inc.  
65 Round Road, Rt. #2  
N. Main Street Woonsocket, R.I.

---

1 A.P. & U. Realty, Inc.  
65 Round Road, Rt. #2  
37 N. Main Street Woonsocket, R.I.

---

1 Doris Lefebure  
64 138 N. Main Street  
138 N. Main Street Slatersville, R.I. 02876

---

1 Beatrice R. Barbosa Jr.  
63 144-46 N. Main Street  
144-46 N. Main Street Slatersville, R.I. 02876

---

1 Edward Romeo & Rita LeBlanc  
62 148 N. Main Street  
148 N. Main Street Slatersville, R.I. 02876

---

1 Gerald & Sandra Ventre  
61 152-54 N. Main Street  
152-54 N. Main Street Slatersville, R.I. 02876

---

1 James K. & Jacqueline Keeger  
60 160 N. Main Street  
160 N. Main Street Slatersville, R.I. 02876

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(continued)

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CONTINUATION SHEET Slatersville ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE nine

1 Gerald & Gilberta Leduc  
53 184-86 N. Main Street  
184-86 N. Main Street Slatersville, R.I. 02876

1 Paul & Diana Lawhead  
214 253 N. Main Street  
253 N. Main Street Slatersville, R.I. 02876

1 Ed & Phyllis L. Harrison  
164 233 N. Main Street  
233 N. Main Street Slatersville, R.I. 02876

1 Donald & Pauline PAGESSE  
162 227-29 N. Main Street  
227-29 N. Main Street Slatersville, R.I. 02876

1 Neil P. & Nora A. Coady  
267 217 N. Main Street  
217 N. Main Street Slatersville, R.I. 02876

1 Samuel & Betty Walker  
74 197 N. Main Street  
197 N. Main Street Slatersville, R.I. 02876

1 William & Eleanor Bousquet  
75 187 N. Main Street  
187 N. Main Street Slatersville, R.I. 02876

1 Bruce P. & Carol J. Waterson  
190 177 N. Main Street  
177 N. Main Street Slatersville, R.I. 02876

1 John Cavedon  
77 161 N. Main Street  
161 N. Main Street Slatersville, R.I. 02876

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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CONTINUATION SHEET Slatersville ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE ten

1 Maurice & Monique Belisle  
78 151 N. Main Street  
Slatersville, R.I. 02876

1 John & Carol Wright  
348 77 N. Main Street  
Slatersville, R.I. 02876

1 John & Gertrude Wright  
306 61 N. Main Street  
Slatersville, R.I. 02876

4 Edwin & Myrtle Gilpin  
206 35 N. Main Street  
Slatersville, R.I. 02876

1 Gary & Doreen Ezouski  
419 North Main Street  
Slatersville, R.I. 02876

1 Prudent & Madeline George  
58-59 North Main Street  
Slatersville, R.I. 02876

1 Joseph & Jeanne Palti, Jr.  
169 802 Victory Highway  
Slatersville, R.I. 02876

4 Manue & Irene Dupointe  
205 3-5 Ridge Road  
Slatersville, R.I. 02876

1 John & Gertrude Wright  
314 12-18 Ridge Road  
Slatersville, R.I. 02876

(continued)



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CONTINUATION SHEET Slatersville ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE eleven

1 Leopold & Evelyn Turenne  
311 26-28 Ridge Road  
26-28 Ridge Road Slatersville, R.I. 02876

1 Richard & Joyce McDonald  
312 34 Ridge Road  
34 Ridge Road Slatersville, R.I. 02876

1 Joseph & Maria Cardellee  
345 56 Ridge Road  
56 Ridge Road Slatersville, R.I. 02876

1 Robert F. & Linda D. Porter, III  
313 74 Ridge Road  
74 Ridge Road Slatersville, R.I. 02876

4 Thomas & Carole C. Roberts  
209 39-43 Ridge Road  
39-43 Ridge Road Slatersville, R.I. 02876

4 Charles & Mary P. Briggs  
208 31-33 Ridge Road  
31-33 Ridge Road Slatersville, R.I. 02876

4 Armand & Emma De Vaudreuil  
207 21-23 Ridge Road  
21-23 Ridge Road Slatersville, R.I. 02876

4 Louis W. Chabot  
210 61 Ridge Road  
61 Ridge Road Slatersville, R.I. 02876

1 James & Hazel McDonald  
300 Ridge Road  
Ridge Road Slatersville, R.I. 02876

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

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CONTINUATION SHEETSlatersville ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE twelve

4  
41  
Railroad Street  
Glas-Kraft Inc.  
(William Deigman, Pres.)  
Railroad Street  
Slatersville, R.I. 02876

---

5  
32  
Railroad Street  
Glas-Kraft Inc.  
Railroad Street  
Slatersville, R.I. 02876

---

4  
402  
403  
Railroad Street  
Centennial Memorial Park Inc.  
(Howard Holt)  
Smithfield Road  
Woonsocket, R.I. 02895

---

4  
215  
16 School Street  
Lewis L. & Patricia Ferruche  
16 School Street  
Slatersville, R.I. 02876

---

5  
1  
20 School Street  
William & Florence Twomey  
20 School Street  
Slatersville, R.I. 02876

---

5  
305  
22-24 School Street  
Carlton & Mildred Goss  
22-24 School Street  
Slatersville, R.I. 02876

---

5  
6  
30 School Street  
Bartrard & Anna Denevers  
30 School Street  
Slatersville, R.I. 02876

---

5  
7  
34 School Street  
Normand & Marguerite Vadenais  
34 School Street  
Slatersville, R.I. 02876

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

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CONTINUATION SHEET Slatersville ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE thirteen

5 William & Alma Miller  
8 42 School Street  
62 School Street Slatersville, R.I. 02876

5 Harold & Lillian Kension  
9 52 School Street  
52 School Street Slatersville, R.I. 02876

5 The Congregational Church  
10 (Parsonage)  
56 School Street Slatersville, R.I. 02876

5 Ronald & Nancy Inzer  
208 68 School Street  
68 School Street Slatersville, R.I. 02876

5 David & Constance Morris  
13 72 School Street  
72 School Street Slatersville, R.I. 02876

5 Victor & Lillian Roirier  
14 74 School Street  
74 School Street Slatersville, R.I. 02876

5 Leo & Lucille Beaulieu  
237 153 School Street  
153 School Street Slatersville, R.I. 02876

5 Michael R. & Paulette Ethier &  
11 Lucille A. Delannay  
56-58 School Street Slatersville, R.I. 02876

5 Edward & Barbara Bouchard  
105 49 School Street  
49 School Street Slatersville, R.I. 02876

(continued)

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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CONTINUATION SHEET Slatersville ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE fourteen

5 Town of North Smithfield  
5 Main Street  
School Street Slatersville, R.I. 02876

4 Albert & Jeanne Couture  
23 2 Green Street  
2 Green Street Slatersville, R.I. 02876

4 Edward & Loretta Gallent  
24 4 Green Street  
4 Green Street Slatersville, R.I. 02876

4 Albert H. & Suzanne Forte  
214 8 Green Street  
8 Green Street Slatersville, R.I. 02876

4 Bernard & Elizabeth Flynn  
213 10 Green Street  
10 Green Street Slatersville, R.I. 02876

4 Carolyn Wilks  
212 14 Green Street  
14 Green Street Slatersville, R.I. 02876

4 Mark E. & Louise R. Lamountain  
211 24 Green Street  
24 Green Street Slatersville, R.I. 02876

1 Stephen & Susan Burke  
83 40 Green Street  
40 Green Street Slatersville, R.I. 02876

1 James & Nancy Hood  
84 52-56 Green Street  
52-56 Green Street Slatersville, R.I. 02876

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

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CONTINUATION SHEET Slatersville ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE fifteen

1 George W. & Evelyn E. Berule  
85 62 Green Street  
62 Green Street Slatersville, R.I. 02876

2 Daniel & Sarah Andrews  
29 66 Green Street  
66 Green Street Slatersville, R.I. 02876

2 Robert & Lucille Miller  
30 80-82 Green Street  
80-82 Green Street Slatersville, R.I. 02876

2 David & Marion Menearini  
114 86-88 Green Street  
86-88 Green Street Slatersville, R.I. 02876

2 Harry & Carol Marquis  
49 96-98 Green Street  
96-98 Green Street Slatersville, R.I. 02876

2 Harry & Carol Marquis  
49 102-04 Green Street  
102-04 Green Street Slatersville, R.I. 02876

2 Henry & Lillian Stowe  
79 108 Green Street  
108 Green Street Slatersville, R.I. 02876

2 Daniel & Philis DeDentro  
208 134 Green Street  
134 Green Street Slatersville, R.I. 02876

2 William F. & Florence Gurka  
32 160 Green Street  
160 Green Street Slatersville, R.I. 02876

(continued)

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

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CONTINUATION SHEET Slatersville ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE sixteen

2  
33  
162 Green Street  
Lawinde DeDentro  
162 Green Street  
Slatersville, R.I. 02876

2  
130  
159 Green Street  
Theodore & Elma Lemieux  
159 Green Street  
Slatersville, R.I. 02876

2  
38  
Green Street (Cemetery)  
Slatersville Cemetery Corp.  
Green Street  
Slatersville, R.I. 02876

2  
37  
Green Street  
Union Grange  
Patrons of Husbandy  
Green Street  
Slatersville, R.I. 02876

2  
36  
Green Street  
Town of North Smithfield  
Main Street  
Slatersville, R.I. 02876

4  
26  
55-57 Green Street  
Charles & Sharon Voger  
55-57 Green Street  
Slatersville, R.I. 02876

4  
25  
Green Street  
Slatersville Congregational Church  
Green Street  
Slatersville, R.I. 02876

2  
31  
Green Street  
Carl W. Christianson  
Green Street  
Slatersville, R.I. 02876

2  
28  
Green Street  
K. H. Corporation  
Green Street  
Slatersville, R.I. 02876

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

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CONTINUATION SHEET Slatersville ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE seventeen

5 Robert A. Cole  
10 62 School Street  
62 School Street Slatersville, R.I. 02876

---

1 Amos Lunn  
81 North Main St.  
North Main Street Slatersville, R.I. 02876

---

1 Ruby Christianson  
79 North Main St.  
North Main Street Slatersville, R.I. 02876

---

1 Town of North Smithfield  
82 North Main St.  
North Main St. Slatersville, R.I. 02876

---

1 Neil T. Coady  
266 North Main St.  
North Main St. Slatersville, R.I. 02876

---

1 Gary & Doreen Ezousky  
419 North Main St.  
North Main St. Slatersville, R.I. 02876

---

1 Roland & Dorothy Lefebvre  
80 105 N. Main St.  
105 N. Main St. Slatersville, R.I. 02876

---

1 John & Joanne Dalti, Jr.  
169 N. Main St.  
N. Main St. Slatersville, R.I. 02876

---

1 Norman & Barbara Warrington  
293 N. Main St.  
N. Main St. Slatersville, R.I. 02876

---

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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CONTINUATION SHEET Slatersville ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE eighteen

1 Raymond & Patricia Gauthier  
201 91 N. Main St.  
91 N. Main St. Slatersville, R.I. 02876

4 Town of North Smithfield  
36 Main St.  
Main St. Slatersville, R.I. 02876

4 Florence A. Allard  
255 Main St.  
Main St. Slatersville, R.I. 02876

4 Raymond & Carol Church  
256 Main Street  
Main St. Slatersville, R.I. 02876

4 Paul & Herman Poudrier  
257 Main St.  
Main St. Slatersville, R.I. 02876

4 Clement & Beverly Desmarais  
253 Main St.  
Main St. Slatersville, R.I. 02876

4 Dino & Dorothy Vetri  
260 Main St.  
Main St. Slatersville, R.I. 02876

4 Alexander & Rose Roy  
259 Main Street  
Main Street Slatersville, R.I. 02876

4 Pasquale & Dorothy DeBellis  
258 Main St.  
Main St. Slatersville, R.I. 02876

(continued)



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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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CONTINUATION SHEET Slatersville ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE nineteen

4  
261  
Main St. Bryan & Linda Martin  
Main St.  
Slatersville, R.I. 02876

---

4  
262  
Main St. John & Lillian Cabral  
Main St.  
Slatersville, R. I. 02876

---

4  
263  
Main St. Malvina Olynyk  
Main St.  
Slatersville, R.I. 02876

---

4  
264  
Main St. Louis & Frances Jackson  
Main St.  
Slatersville, R.I. 02876

---

4  
265  
Main St. Ruth Whittaker  
Main St.  
Slatersville, R.I. 02876

---

4  
266  
Main St. William & Emelia Cormier  
Main St.  
Slatersville, R.I. 02876

---

4  
270  
Main St. Joseph Strepek & Walter  
Karezmarazyk  
Main St.  
Slatersville, R.I. 02876

---

4  
402  
Main St. Centennial Memorial Park, Inc.  
(Howard Holt  
Smithfield Road  
Woonsocket, R.I. 02895

---

Slatersville Historic District  
Main, Green, Church, and School Sts.  
and Ridge Road  
Slatersville, Rhode Island

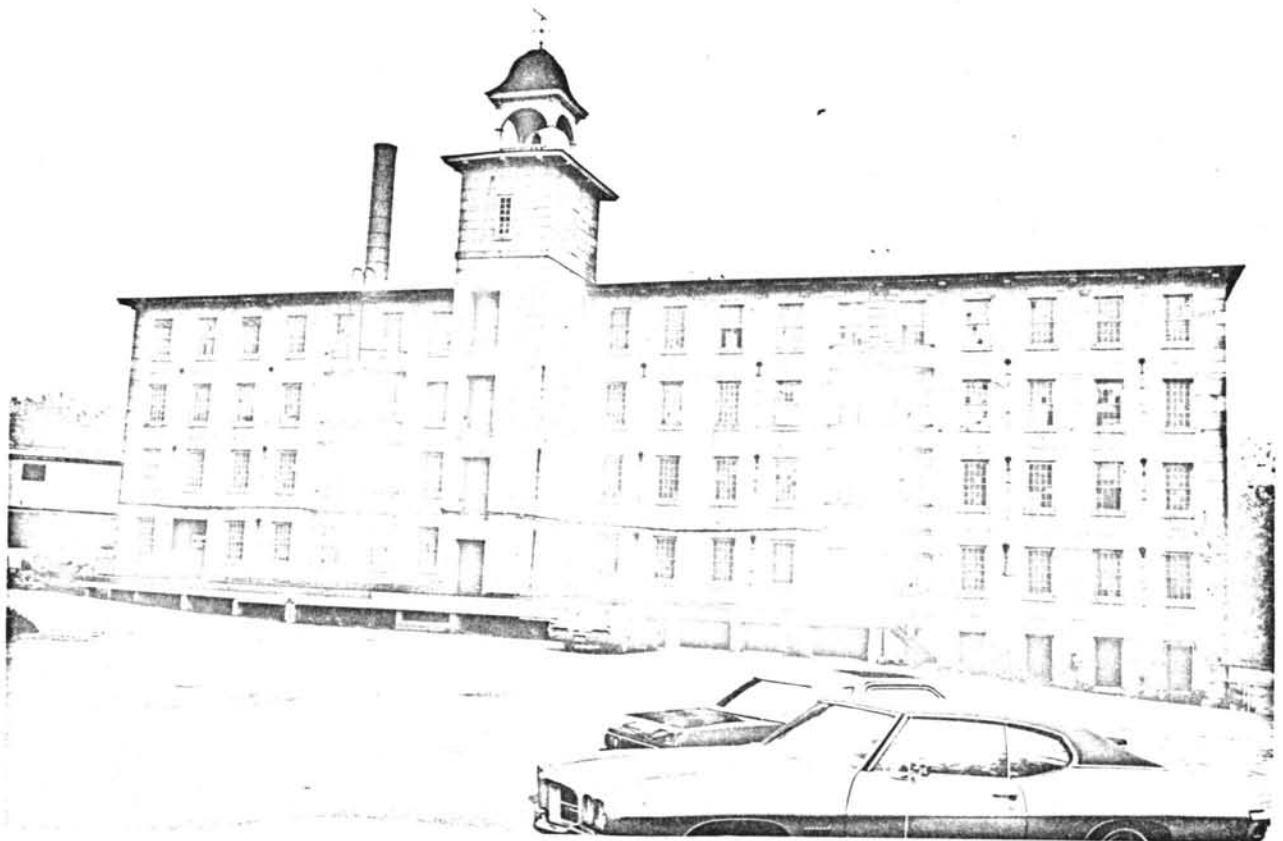
Photo No. 1  
By: Ralph J. Christian, AASLH  
Negative at: HSS, HCRS  
Date: May, 1978

View: From northeast, showing front  
(north) facade and east end of  
Slater office building.

Slatersville Historic District  
Main, Green, Church, and School Sts.  
and Ridge Road  
Slatersville, Rhode Island

Photo No. 2  
By: Ralph J. Christian, AASLH  
Negative at: HSS, HCRS  
Date: May, 1978

View: From west, showing front (west)  
facade of Slater No. 1 Mill.



Slatersville Historic District  
Main, Green, Church, and School Sts.  
and Ridge Road  
Slatersville, Rhode Island

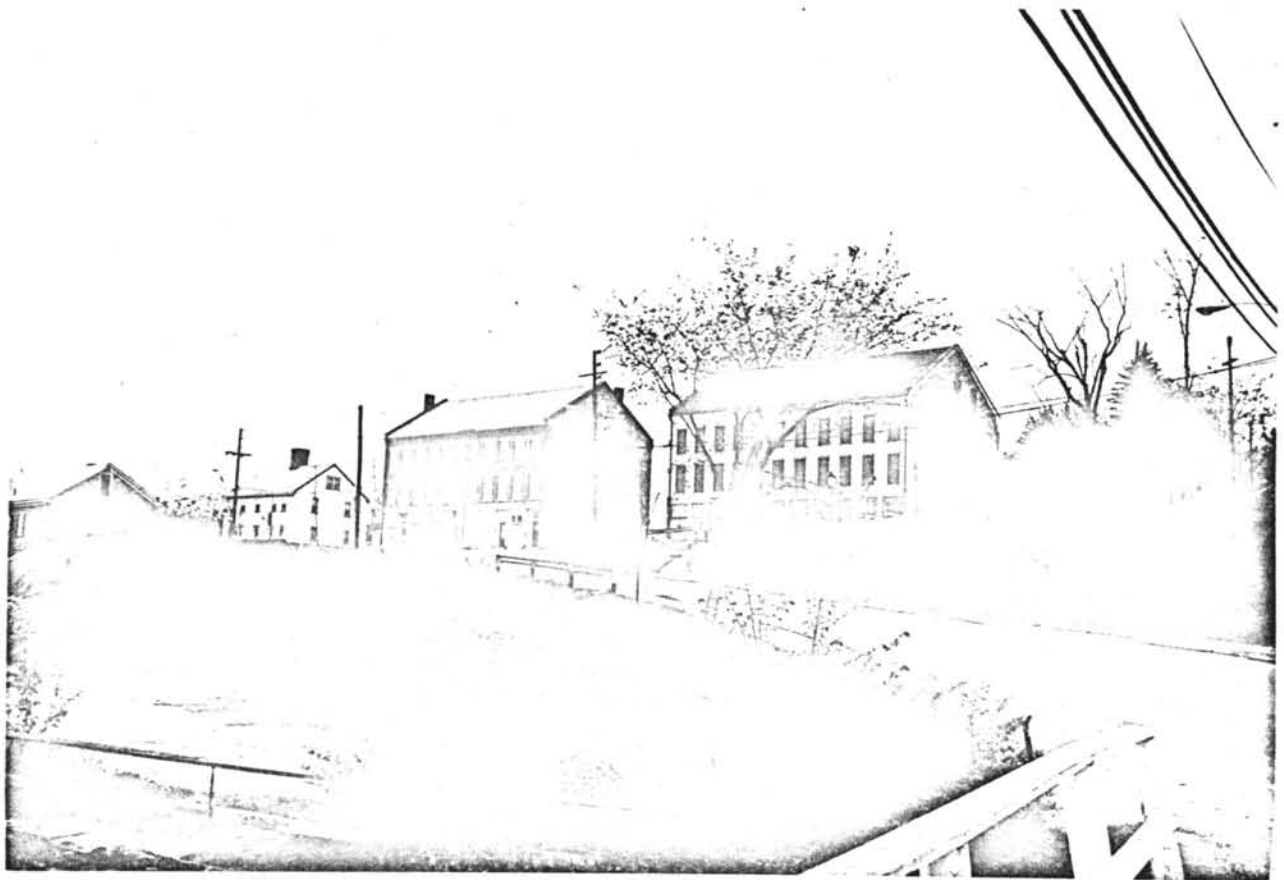
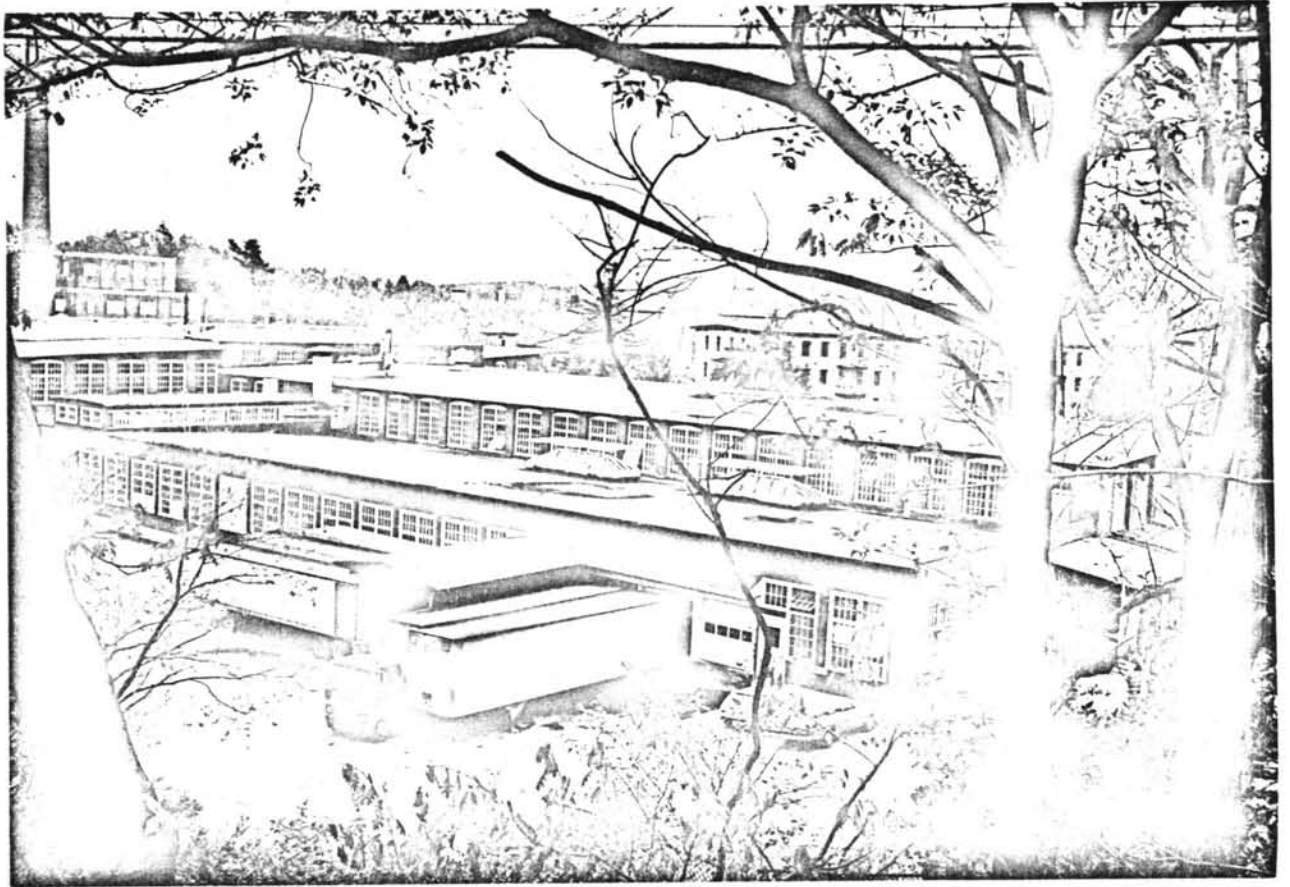
Photo No. 3  
By: Ralph J. Christian, AASLH  
Negative at: HSS, HCRS  
Date: May, 1978

View: From northeast, showing north  
side of 1894 Weaving Building, rear  
(east) facade of Slater No. 1 Mill  
and portions of other buildings in  
mill complex.

Slatersville Historic District  
Main, Green, Church, and School Sts .  
and Ridge Road  
Slatersville, Rhode Island

Photo No. 4  
By: Ralph J. Christian, AASLH  
Negative at: HSS, HCRS  
Date: May, 1978

View: From southeast, showing portion  
of public library and front (south)  
facades and east ends of early worker  
house and commercial buildings on  
Main Street.



Slatersville Historic District  
Main, Green, Church, and School Sts.  
and Ridge Road  
Slatersville, Rhode Island

Photo No. 5  
By: Ralph J. Christian, AASLH  
Negative at: HSS, HCRS  
Date: May, 1978

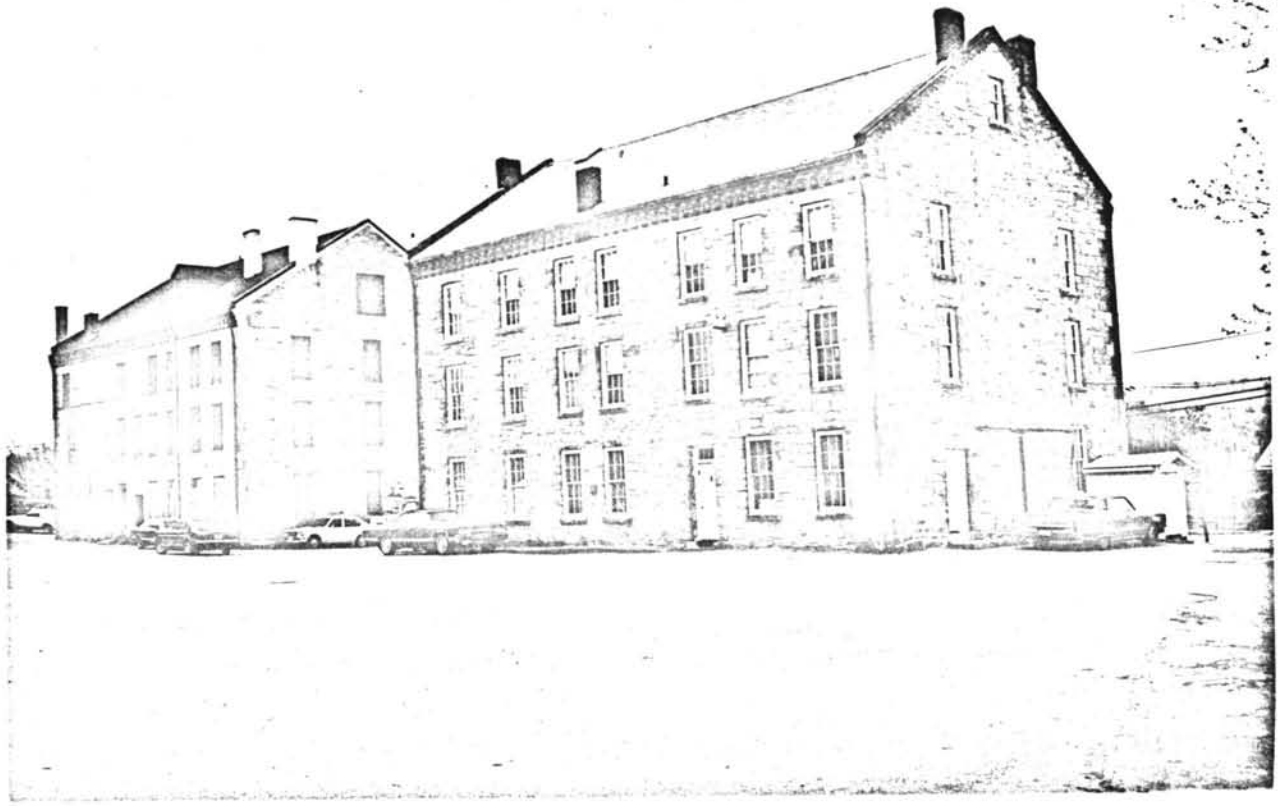
View: From northwest, showing rear  
(north) facades and west ends of  
commercial buildings on Main Street.

---

Slatersville Historic District  
Main, Green, Church, and School Sts.  
and Ridge Road  
Slatersville, Rhode Island

Photo No. 6  
By: Ralph J. Christian, AASLH  
Negative at: HSS, HCRS  
Date: May, 1978

View: From southeast, showing front  
(south) facades and east ends of  
early mill houses on Main Street.



Slatersville Historic District  
Main, Green, Church, and School Sts.  
and Ridge Road  
Slatersville, Rhode Island

Photo No. 7  
By: Ralph J. Christian, AASLH  
Negative at: HSS, HCRS  
Date: May, 1978

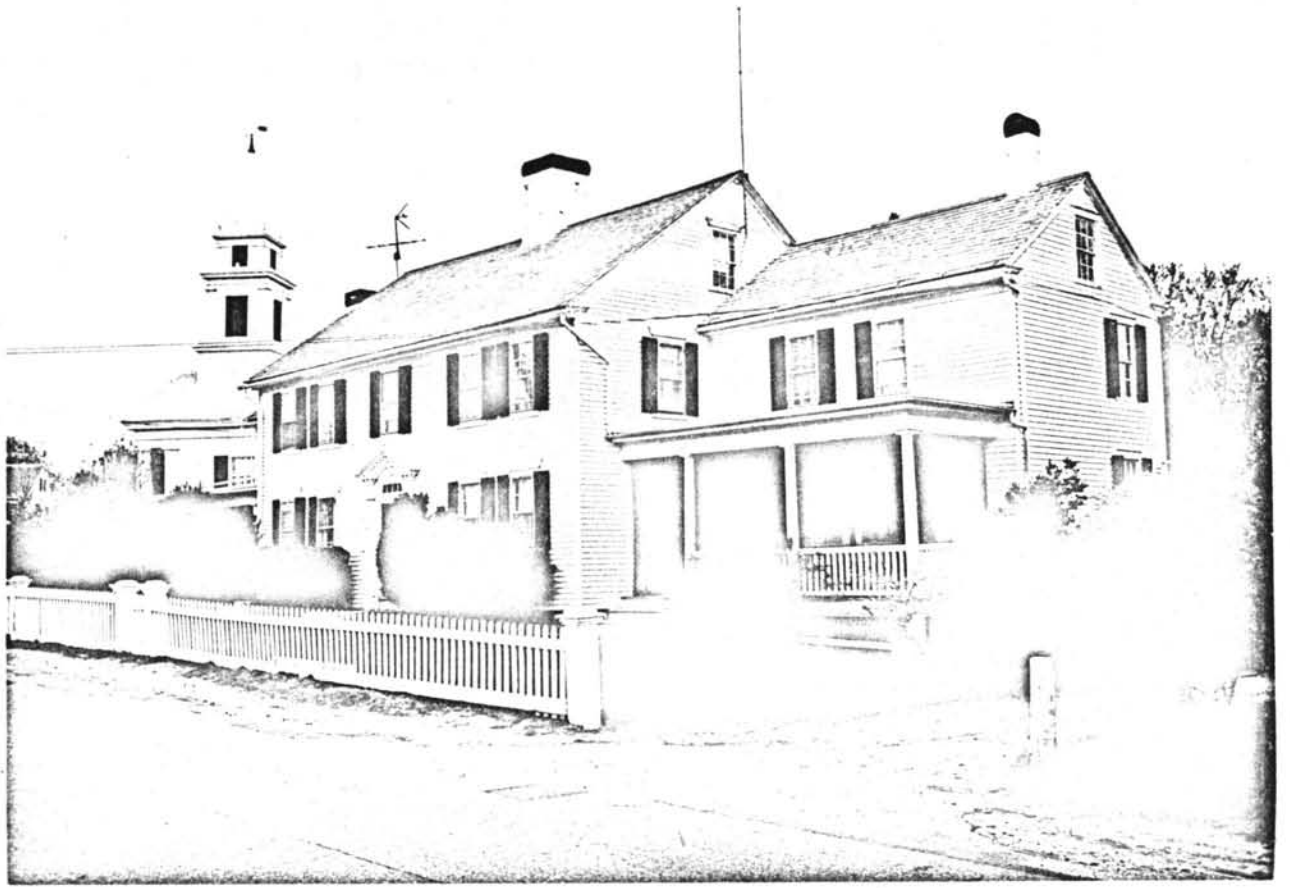
View: From southeast, showing portion  
of Congregational Church and front  
(south) facade and east end of John  
Slater House on School Street.

Slatersville Historic District  
Main, Green, Church, and School Sts.  
and Ridge Road  
Slatersville, Rhode Island

Photo No. 8  
By: Ralph J. Christian, AASLH  
Negative at: HSS, HCRS  
Date: May, 1978

View: From southeast, showing front  
(south) facades and east ends of  
early mill houses, Elisha Bartlett  
House, and Memorial Town Building on  
Green Street.





Slatersville Historic District  
Main, Green, Church, and School Sts.  
and Ridge Road  
Slatersville, Rhode Island

Photo No. 9

By: Ralph J. Christian, AASLH

Negative at: HSS, HCRS

Date: May, 1978

View: From southwest, showing front  
(south) facades and west ends of  
later worker housing Main Street.

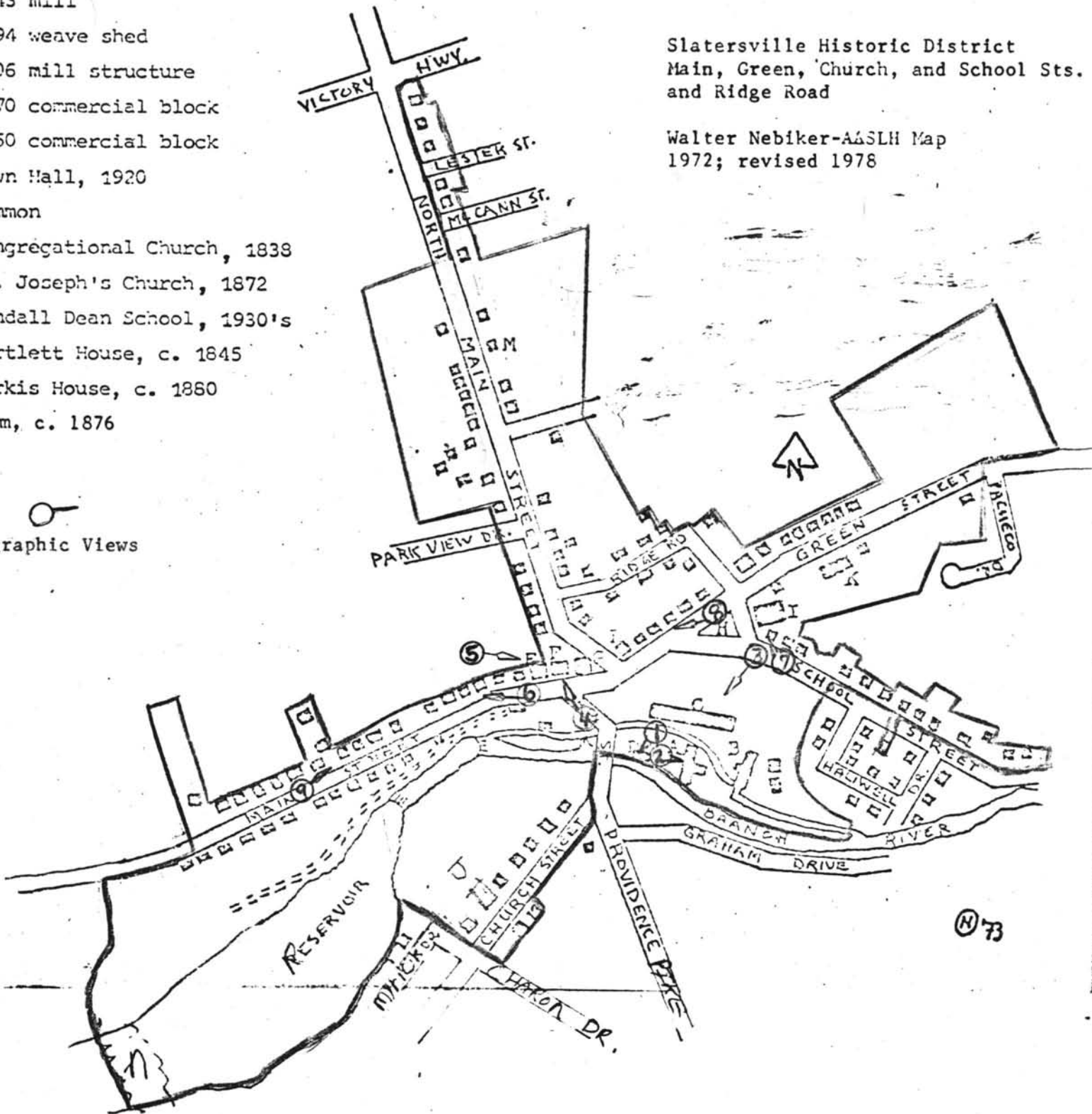


- 1. 1326 mill
- 2. 1843 mill
- 3. 1894 weave shed
- 4. 1806 mill structure
- 5. 1870 commercial block
- 6. 1950 commercial block
- 7. Town Hall, 1920
- 8. common
- 9. Congregational Church, 1838
- 10. St. Joseph's Church, 1872
- 11. Kendall Dean School, 1930's
- 12. Bartlett House, c. 1845
- 13. Parkis House, c. 1880
- 14. Dam, c. 1876

Slatersville Historic District  
Main, Green, Church, and School Sts.  
and Ridge Road

Walter Nebiker-A&SLH Map  
1972; revised 1978

Photographic Views



(N) 73

UTM Worksheet

Slatersville Historic District

Georgia Mill and  
Blackstone  
Mass.-R.I.

A | 1.9 | 28.5820 | 4653450 |

B | 1.9 | 28.5990 | 4653560 |

C | 1.9 | 28.6460 | 4653080 |

D | 1.9 | 28.6890 | 4653320 |

E | 1.9 | 28.6950 | 4652780 |

F | 1.9 | 28.6650 | 4652940 |

K | 1.9 | 28.6130 | 4652800 |

G | 1.9 | 28.6810 | 4652520 |

H | 1.9 | 28.6450 | 4652640 |

I | 1.9 | 28.6060 | 4651800 |

J | 1.9 | 28.4860 | 4652220 |

→ | | | |

| | | |

Z | E | N |

Z | E | N |

| | | |

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American Manufacturing Connected with a History of the Rise  
and Progress of the Cotton Manufacture in England and America  
(New York: Augustus M. Kelley, Publishers, 1967). Published  
originally in 1836.

Zimiles, Martha and Murray, Early American Mills (New York:  
Bramhall House, 1973).

# MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

(See continuation sheet.)

## 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY \_\_\_\_\_

(See continuation sheet.)

UTM REFERENCES

A									
	ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING					
C									

B									
	ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING					
D									

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

(See last page of description.)

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

Ralph J. Christian, Historian, Historic Landmarks Project

ORGANIZATION

DATE

American Association for State and Local History May 1978

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

1400 Eighth Avenue South

615/242-5583

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

Nashville,

Tennessee

37203

## 12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL \_\_\_\_\_

STATE \_\_\_\_\_

LOCAL \_\_\_\_\_

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

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

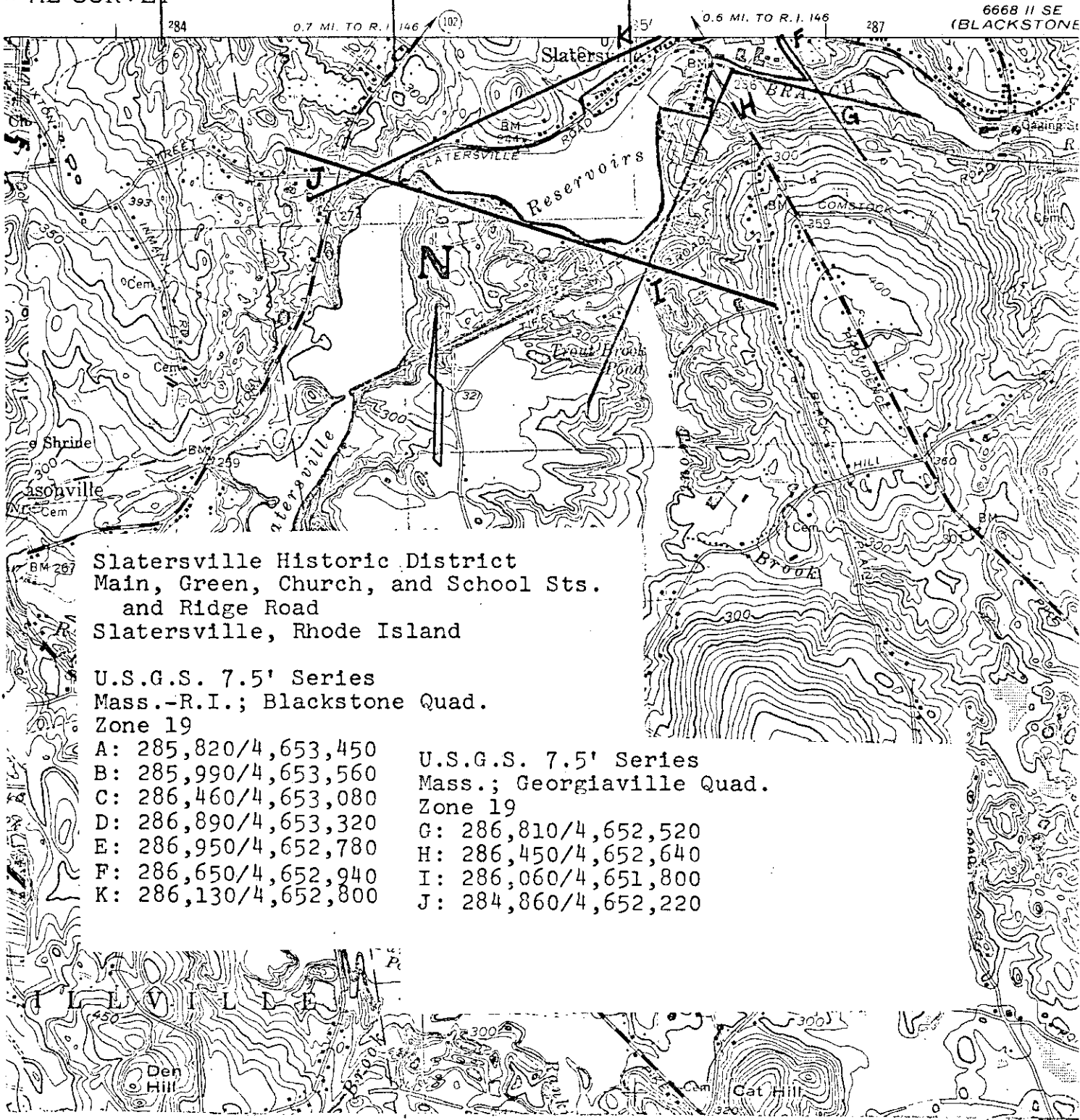
ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

O C E S T E R

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



Slatersville Historic District  
Main, Green, Church, and School Sts.  
and Ridge Road  
Slatersville, Rhode Island

U.S.G.S. 7.5' Series  
Mass.-R.I.; Blackstone Quad.  
Zone 19

- A: 285,820/4,653,450
- B: 285,990/4,653,560
- C: 286,460/4,653,080
- D: 286,890/4,653,320
- E: 286,950/4,652,780
- F: 286,650/4,652,940
- K: 286,130/4,652,800

U.S.G.S. 7.5' Series  
Mass.; Georgiaville Quad.  
Zone 19

- G: 286,810/4,652,520
- H: 286,450/4,652,640
- I: 286,060/4,651,800
- J: 284,860/4,652,220



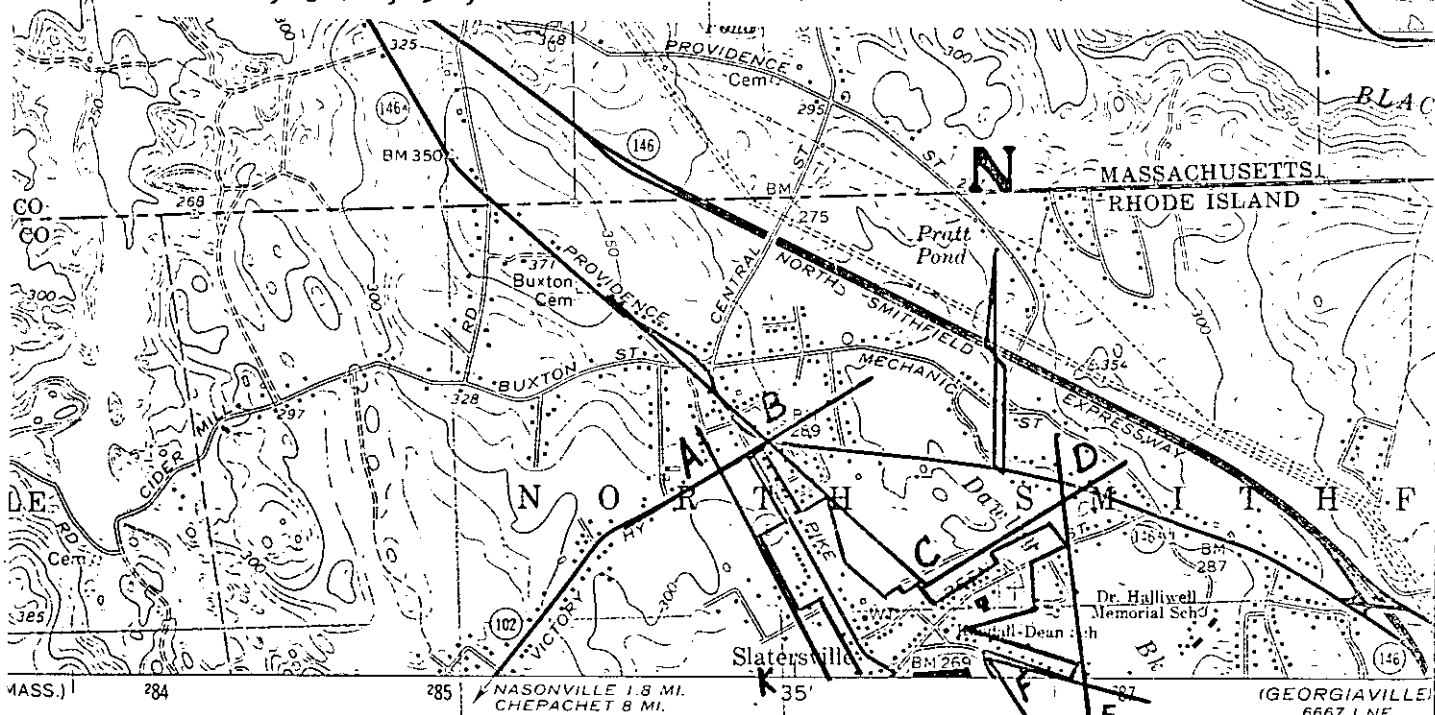
Slatersville Historic District  
Main, Green, Church, and School Sts.  
and Ridge Road  
Slatersville, Rhode Island

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- E: 286,950/4,652,780
- F: 286,650/4,652,940
- K: 286,130/4,652,800

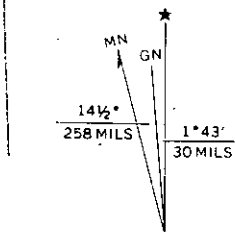
U.S.G.S. 7.5' Series  
Mass.; Georgiaville Quad.  
Zone 19

- G: 286,810/4,652,520
- H: 286,450/4,652,640
- I: 286,060/4,651,800
- J: 284,860/4,652,220

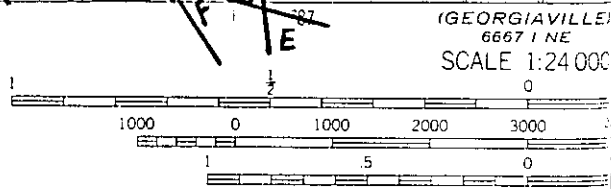


Compiled by the Geological Survey  
of Massachusetts Geodetic Survey  
from 1942-1943. Revised from  
field checked 1969  
North American datum  
Massachusetts coordinate system,  
and coordinate system  
use Mercator grid ticks, zone 19,

Selected fence and field lines where  
graphs. This information is unchecked  
with only landmark buildings are shown  
The pattern is subject



UTM GRID AND 1969 MAGNETIC NORTH  
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



CONTOUR INTERVAL  
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP  
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND S

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Rhode Island	
COUNTY: Providence	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

1. NAME

COMMON:  
Slatersville Historic District

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:  
North Smithfield

STATE: Rhode Island      CODE: 44      COUNTY: Providence      CODE: 007

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religious		
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY: Multiple

OWNER'S NAME:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:      STATE:      CODE:

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:  
Memorial Town Building

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:      STATE: Rhode Island      CODE: 44

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:  
North Smithfield Historical Survey

DATE OF SURVEY: 1972-73       Federal       State       County       Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:  
Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission

STREET AND NUMBER:  
52 Power Street

CITY OR TOWN:      STATE: Rhode Island      CODE: 44

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE:      COUNTY:      ENTRY NUMBER:      DATE:      FOR NPS USE ONLY

## 7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Slatersville came into being as a center for the cotton textile manufacture in 1805. Located in the still rural town of North Smithfield, the village is set on the banks of the Branch River below a reservoir constructed to furnish power for the mills. It's five principle thoroughfares -- Main Street, North Main, Green Street, School and Railroad Avenue -- converge haphazardly around the village mills, forming a radial transportation network linking it to surrounding villages and highways. Rows of one and two-and-a-half story frame houses are ranged compactly along its streets forming a quiet, homogeneous foil for the principle architectural accents of the village: the mill complex in the river valley and, dramatically sited on the high land above, the twin commercial blocks and the village green with its church. They are the functional as well as the visual focal points of Slatersville.

The mill buildings are situated beside power canals parallel to the river. The complex is dominated by a large four story stone mill ("A" on the site plan) built in 1826 to replace a mill of c.1806 destroyed by fire. The 1826 mill had a clerestory monitor roof; its asymmetrically placed stair tower was finished with a rather ecclesiastical two stage belfry and steeple. The building has undergone major alterations: the clerestory monitor was replaced by an additional full story beneath a near flat roof, and the tower made taller, the old belfry and spire supplanted by a smaller arcaded belfry. Behind the 1826 mill stands a second stone mill (1843, "B"). Modifications similar to those of the 1826 mill are found here. Adjacent to the 1826 mill is a brick weave shed ("C") added in 1894. Opposite the weave shed on the banks of the river stands a small one and a half story clapboard clad mill structure ("D") with "trapdoor" monitor roof. This last building is all that remains of the original 1806 mill complex.

The twin commercial blocks ("E" and "F") on Main Street were erected by the mill owners. Though nearly identical, they were built two decades apart -- the first in 1850, the second in 1870. They stand three and a half stories tall and have pitched roofs. Each was designed to hold three stores. Their walls are of stone rubble construction faced with brick on the principle facade above the ground floor. Monolithic granite piers and spandrels form the skeletal framework of the ground floor elevation.

The North Smithfield Town Hall ("G") is located beside the commercial blocks. This 1920 brick neo-Georgian structure was built on the site of a long established hotel and boarding house. The Town Hall, of minor architectural importance, achieves a measure of dignity by virtue of its colossal pedimented porch and its situation atop high ground. The commercial blocks and the Town Hall occupy the center of Slatersville. But they are central in more than a geographic sense: by function, design and

(See Continuation Sheet)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet) 1.

STATE	
Rhode Island	
COUNTY	
Providence	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

7. Description

material they have a monumentality which defines the village center. They constitute a nucleic "downtown."

Slatersville is one of two villages in Rhode Island with extant common. The Slatersville common ("H") is a triangular tree-planted greensward set on an elevated plateau overlooking the mill complex. A row of six dwellings face the common from the Green Street side. Dating c.1810-c.1820, they are gable-roofed clapboard structures, two and a half stories high, with central chimneys and central entrances, built to house mill workers. School Street, forming the southern edge of the common, runs along the crest of the hillside which descends to the mills. A low stone wall borders the street. At the head of the common stands the Congregational Church ("I"). This Greek Revival building, erected by the mill owners in 1838 and enlarged in 1895, is a fine example of the small but imposing rural churches of the period. It is a frame structure, clapboard on the back and sides, clad with flush boarding on the front. The entrances are set within a colossal tetrastyle Doric portico which has a full entablature and pediment surmounted by a two stage belfry and octagonal spire (a diminished version of the original spire which toppled in the 1938 hurricane).

A Roman Catholic Church, Saint Joseph's ("J"), on Church Street, is on the outskirts of the village. This ample Carpenter Gothic structure, now considerably altered, was built in 1872. It was erected by the French Canadian community which composed the major portion of the population of Slatersville in the late nineteenth century. The Kendall Dean School ("K") on Greene Street illustrates the spiritless neo-Georgian made common in the 1930's. Both the school and the Catholic church are inconspicuously sited. Their position in the layout of the village masks their important role in the life of Slatersville.

The majority of the houses which form the background for the focal buildings of the village were built by the mill owners for their employees. The pre-1840 dwellings follow eighteenth century prototypes; this is best exemplified by the houses which face the common on Greene Street and the nearby houses beside the church on School Street. Mill housing dating c.1840 - c.1870 is more modest in scale -- small double cottages with rudimentary Greek Revival detail.

In the first decades of the textile manufacture at Slatersville the homes of mill owners, agents and the houses belonging to independent business men were very much akin to the housing provided for mill operatives. By the 1850's this situation began to change. The large Greek Revival house at 2 Greene Street ("L") with Doric portico and side porch was built by Dr. Elisha Bartlett, John Slater's son-in-law. The now demolished Slater family mansion, of a somewhat later date, had a high mansard roof and four

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet) 2.

STATE Rhode Island	
COUNTY Providence	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

7. Description

story corner tower. At North Main Street is the Queen Anne Style J. H. Parkis House (c.1880, "M"). Parkis ran the general store and post office. His house was in an area beyond the village center where the houses of independent business men are concentrated.

The bounds of the Slatersville Historic District are as follows: Starting at the intersection of Victory Highway (Route 102) and North Main Street, all the lots on either side of North Main Street south to Main Street and Greene Street are within the district; all lots on either side of Ridge Road, Myrick Drive and Church Street are within the district; all lots on either side of Greene Street from North Main Street to Pacheco Drive are within the district; all lots on either side of School Street from Greene Street to the southeast property line of lot 237, plat 3 are within the district, also all lots between School Street and the Branch River as far as the southeast property line of lot 237, plat 3; all lots on either side of Providence Pike from Main Street to Graham Drive; all property between Graham Drive and the Branch River and continuing east from the end of Graham Drive along the river bank as far as a point opposite the southeast boundary line of lot 237, plat 3; and from there running north to join the southeast boundary of that lot; all lots on either side of Main Street from North Main Street to the western border of lot 11, plat 4, and from there the district boundary runs down to the Slatersville Reservoir; the district includes the reservoir and all property surrounding it to a distance of 200' from the shore line (see site plan).

**SIGNIFICANCE**

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian      16th Century      18th Century      20th Century  
 15th Century      17th Century      19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1805, 1807

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- |  |  |   |  |
|--|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal              | <input type="checkbox"/> Education           | <input type="checkbox"/> Political                | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric             | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering         | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Phi-            | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic                | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry | osophy  | _____  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture             | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention           | <input type="checkbox"/> Science                  | _____  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape           | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture                | _____  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art                     | Architecture                                 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social/Human- | _____  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce                | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature          | itarian   | _____  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications          | <input type="checkbox"/> Military            | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater                  | _____  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation            | <input type="checkbox"/> Music               | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation           | _____  |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

In 1790 the firm of Almy and Brown, with the essential assistance of Samuel Slater, had established the first successful cotton mill in America. In that undertaking, the Slater Mill in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, these three men developed industrial and business techniques which made cotton textile manufacture the earliest major mechanized industry of the United States. Fifteen years after establishing the Pawtucket mill, Almy and Brown joined as equal partners with Samuel and John Slater in a new and again pioneering enterprise: the Slatersville mills.

By 1800 the site of what became Slatersville, referred to in deeds as "Buffam's Mills" or "Buffam's Bridge", was occupied by a grist mill, sawmill, several dwellings, and a hatter's shop. Between May, 1805 and March, 1806, Almy and Brown bought 230 acres at "Buffam's Bridge" and half the water power rights. In May, 1806 they sold a half interest in these holdings to Samuel and John Slater for \$4,641. In subsequent years, they bought up the remaining water rights at "Buffam's Bridge", began construction of the cotton mill complex, store and housing for mill operatives. The mill was set in operation July 4, 1807. It did not take long for the name "Slatersville" to come into use, and in 1832 the Slaters took full financial control. Members of the family owned the property through 1900.

Slatersville was the first textile mill village in Rhode Island, perhaps in the nation. The venture proved that a rural mill site could be a success, provided it had a good water privilege improved with a technically adequate mill, and the owners could attract operatives by supplying decent housing and wages. Slatersville also displayed the advantages of a heavily capitalized operation. It was the largest textile undertaking in Rhode Island for some twenty years, being valued at \$240,000. in 1832.

The ethnic history of Slatersville is as telling as its economic history. The original settlers at "Buffam's Bridge" were of English extraction. Throughout the first half of the nineteenth century Slatersville remained a predominantly Anglo-Saxon community, from mill owner to operative. The Rhode Island census of 1875 revealed a radical change. By this date 87%

(See Continuation Sheet)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet) 3.

STATE	
Rhode Island	
COUNTY	
Providence	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

8. Significance

of the population was either foreign born or of foreign parentage. A small portion of this immigrant population was Irish, the vast majority French Canadian. Slatersville, like so many manufacturing centers, became a focus of settlement for immigrants aspiring to a better life. Yet the mills and village itself remained in the hands of the Protestant Slaters. Social and economic structure of the village is revealed in the suggestive contrast between the site of the Congregational Church on the green and the visually unimportant site of Saint Joseph's on Church Street.

The beauty of Slatersville -- of its setting, its architecture, and its picturesque layout -- have long been admired. This is due, in part, to the efforts of Henry P. Kendall, who purchased the Slatersville mills and village in 1915. Mr. Kendall was an idealist. He wanted to make Slatersville a model, a place of high principle and moral rectitude, based on a sentimentalized conception of the typical New England village. According to a newspaper article of 1930, Kendall was transforming Slatersville into "...one of those typical New England villages which are frequently found in settlements never dominated by industry." He directed that the "bare" mill houses be individualized by adding porticoes and side porches, building arbors, planting trees and by painting the houses different colors.

In 1954 Slatersville ceased to be a company town. The mill closed and the houses were sold. Despite the idealizing efforts of Henry Kendall, we still perceive the intimate relationship between mill and village which was the reason for the existence of Slatersville for 150 years. As an observer reported in the second decade of the XIX century, "who can look upon such manufacturing villages as this, without regarding them as the germ of the future Manchesters of America?"

What is particularly appealing about Slatersville is its comprehensibility - the way in which its physical being conveys the life of the community a century ago. Each component expresses an activity or function vital to the community -- reservoir, mill, stores, Town Hall, church and dwellings. They are interrelated and bound together by the street pattern, the background buildings and the topography to create a unified and well defined village matrix.





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

1. NAME		
COMMON	AND/OR HISTORIC	NUMERIC CODE (Assigned by NPS)
Slatersville Historic District	--	

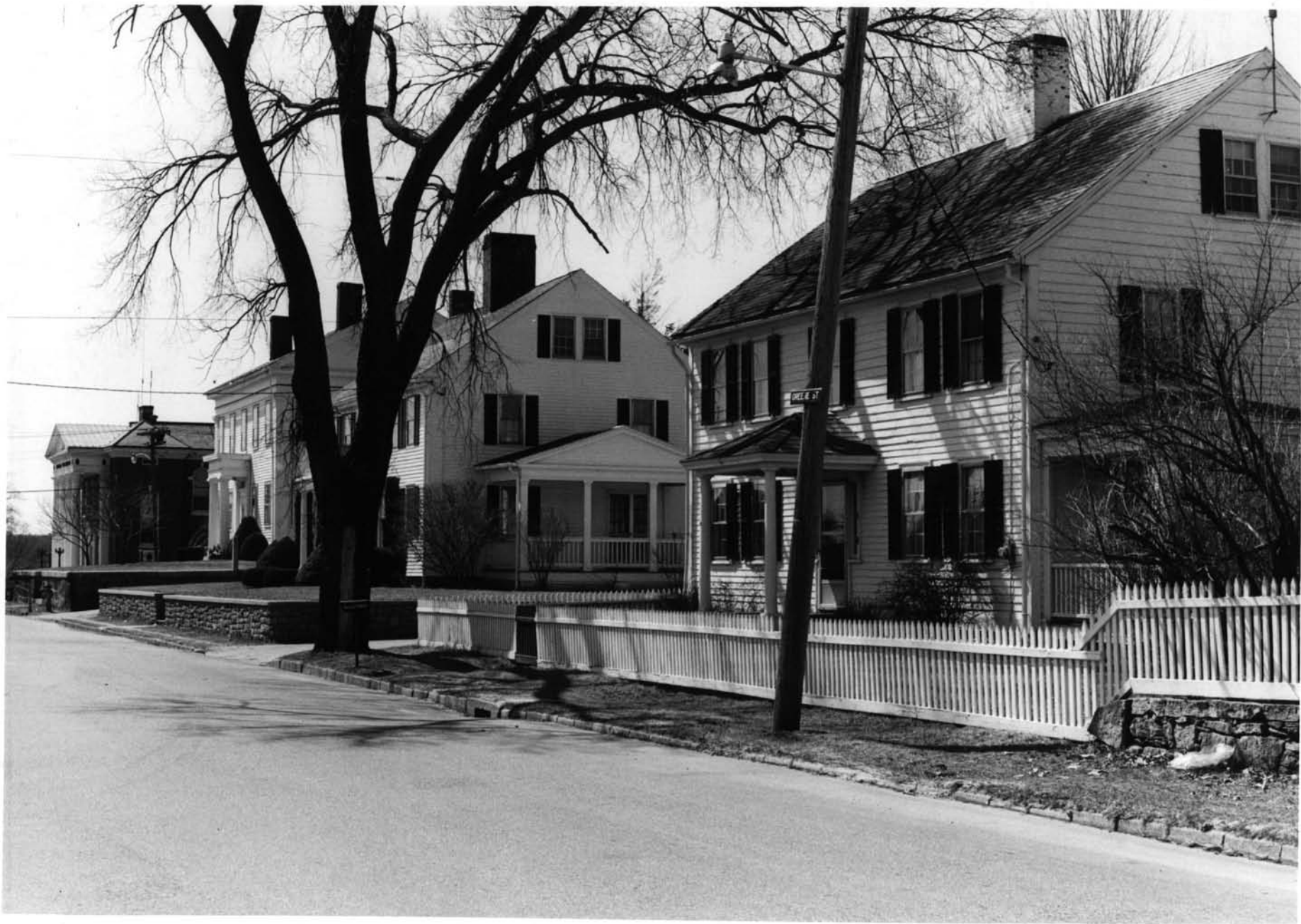
2. LOCATION		
STATE	COUNTY	TOWN
Rhode Island	Providence	North Smithfield

STREET AND NUMBER		
--		

3. PHOTO REFERENCE		
PHOTO CREDIT	DATE	NEGATIVE FILED AT
Chris Bene	July 1972	R. I. Hist. Pres. Comm. 52 Power Street Providence, R. I.

4. IDENTIFICATION		
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.		

1826 mill,  
"A" on site plan,  
view from northwest;  
fourth story and stair tower above  
roof level are additions of c.1894.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

1. NAME		NUMERIC CODE (Assigned by NPS)
COMMON	AND/OR HISTORIC	
Slatersville Historic District	--	

2. LOCATION		
STATE	COUNTY	TOWN
Rhode Island	Providence	North Smithfield

STREET AND NUMBER

--

3. PHOTO REFERENCE		
PHOTO CREDIT	DATE	NEGATIVE FILED AT
Chris Bene	July 1972	R. I. Hist. Pres. Comm. 52 Power Street Providence, R. I.

4. IDENTIFICATION
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

West end of Green Street,  
showing Town Hall (1920), "G" on site plan,  
Bartlett House (c.1845), "L" on site plan,  
and two early nineteenth century  
mill houses, with porches added  
by Henry Kendall (c.1925).



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

1. NAME		NUMERIC CODE (Assigned by NPS)
COMMON	AND/OR HISTORIC	
Slatersville Historic District	--	

2. LOCATION		
STATE	COUNTY	TOWN
Rhode Island	Providence	North Smithfield
STREET AND NUMBER		
--		

3. PHOTO REFERENCE		
PHOTO CREDIT	DATE	NEGATIVE FILED AT
Chris Bene	July 1972	R. I. Hist. Pres. Comm. 52 Power Street Providence, R. I.

4. IDENTIFICATION  
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Main Street Commercial Blocks (1870, 1850),  
"E" and "F" on site plan;  
view from southeast.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

1. NAME		
COMMON	AND/OR HISTORIC	NUMERIC CODE (Assigned by NPS)
<u>Slatersville Historic District</u>	--	

2. LOCATION		
STATE	COUNTY	TOWN
<u>Rhode Island</u>	<u>Providence</u>	<u>North Smithfield</u>
STREET AND NUMBER		
--		

3. PHOTO REFERENCE		
PHOTO CREDIT	DATE	NEGATIVE FILED AT
<u>Walter Nebiker</u>	<u>August 1972</u>	<u>R.I. Hist. Pres. Comm</u> <u>52 Power Street</u> <u>Providence, R. I.</u>

4. IDENTIFICATION
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Common and Congregational Church (1838),  
"H" and "J" on site plan,  
view from west.





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

1. NAME

COMMON

AND/OR HISTORIC

NUMERIC CODE (Assigned by NPS)

Slatersville Historic District

--

2. LOCATION

STATE

COUNTY

TOWN

Rhode Island

Providence

North Smithfield

STREET AND NUMBER

--

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT

DATE

NEGATIVE FILED AT

Walter Nebiker

August 1972

R.I. Hist. Pres. Comm.

52 Power Street

Providence, R. I.

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Congregational Church (1838),  
"I" on site plan,  
view from west.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

1. NAME

COMMON

AND/OR HISTORIC

NUMERIC CODE (Assigned by NPS)

Slatersville Historic District

--

2. LOCATION

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COUNTY

TOWN

Rhode Island

Providence

North Smithfield

STREET AND NUMBER

--

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT

DATE

NEGATIVE FILED AT  
R.I. Hist. Pres. Comm.  
52 Power Street  
Providence, R. I.

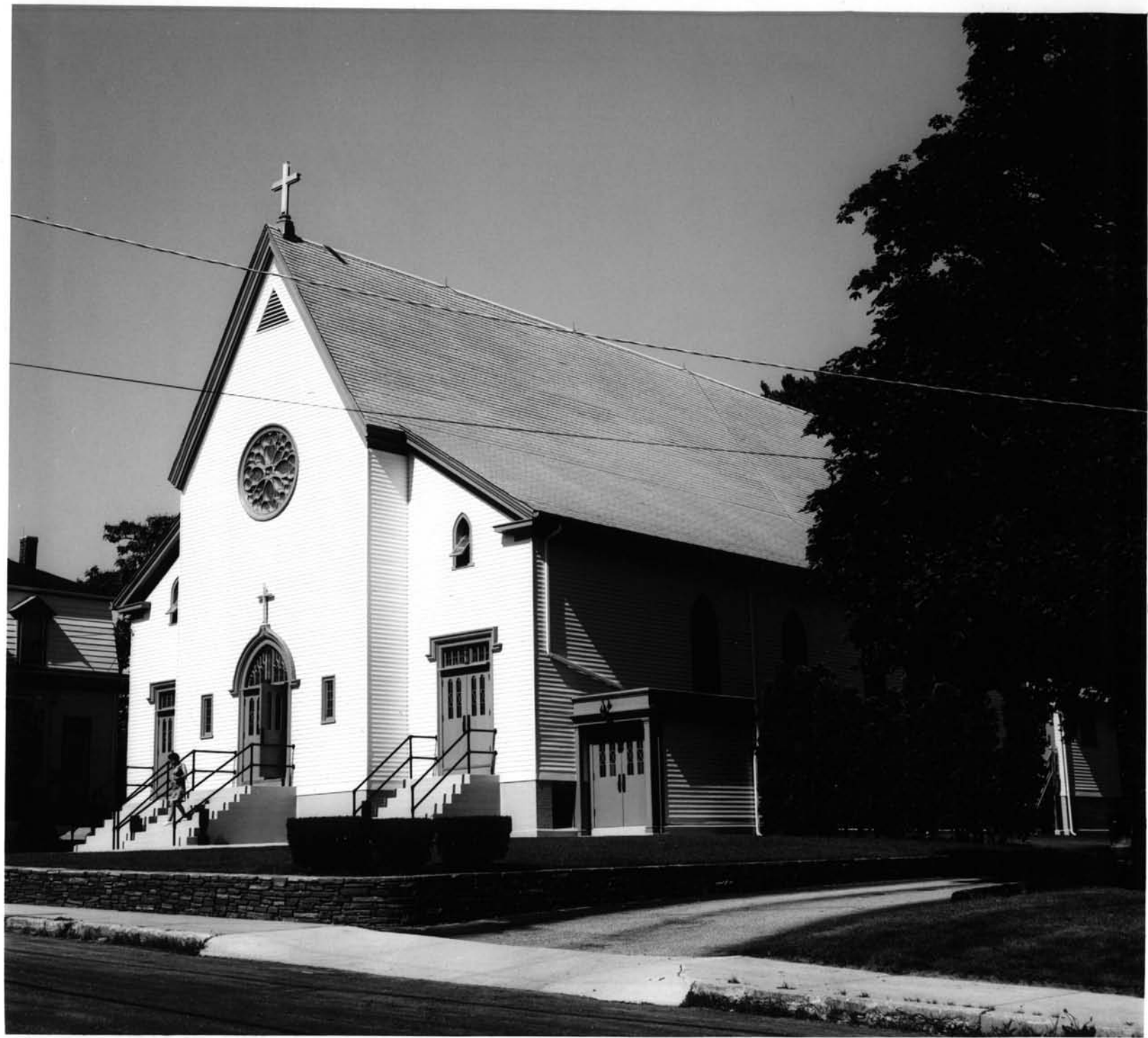
Walter Nebiker

August 1972

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Dr. Elisha Bartlett House (c.1845),  
"L" on site plan,  
view from southwest.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

1. NAME		
COMMON	AND/OR HISTORIC	NUMERIC CODE (Assigned by NPS)
<u>Slatersville Historic District</u>	--	

2. LOCATION		
STATE	COUNTY	TOWN
<u>Rhode Island</u>	<u>Providence</u>	<u>North Smithfield</u>
STREET AND NUMBER		
--		

3. PHOTO REFERENCE		
PHOTO CREDIT	DATE	NEGATIVE FILED AT
<u>Walter Nebiker</u>	<u>August 1972</u>	<u>R. I. Hist. Pres. Comm. 52 Power Street Providence, R. I.</u>

4. IDENTIFICATION
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.
<p>St. Joseph's Church (1872), "J" on site plan, view from northeast; original spire removed.</p>



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

1. NAME

COMMON	AND/OR HISTORIC	NUMERIC CODE (Assigned by NPS)
<u>Slatersville Historic District</u>	---	

2. LOCATION

STATE	COUNTY	TOWN
<u>Rhode Island</u>	<u>Providence</u>	<u>North Smithfield</u>
STREET AND NUMBER		
---		

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT	DATE	NEGATIVE FILED AT
<u>Walter Nebiker</u>	<u>August 1972</u>	<u>R.I. Hist. Pres. Comm.</u> <u>52 Power Street</u> <u>Providence, R. I.</u>

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

87-89 Main Street (c.1900),  
typical late nineteenth-early twentieth century  
double mill house with rudimentary Greek Revival trim,  
porch added by Henry Kendall (c.1925);  
view from southeast.





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM  
(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

1. NAME

COMMON

AND/OR HISTORIC

NUMERIC CODE (Assigned by NPS)

Slatersville Historic District

--

2. LOCATION

STATE

COUNTY

TOWN

Rhode Island

Providence

North Smithfield

STREET AND NUMBER

--

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT

DATE

NEGATIVE FILED AT  
R.I. Hist. Pres. Comm.  
52 Power Street  
Providence, R. I.

Walter Nebiker

August 1972

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

J. H. Parkis House (c.1880),  
"M" on site plan,  
view from west.



SLATERSVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Geographical Coordinates

Latitude

Longitude

NE 42° 00' 5.93" N 71° 34' 7.06" W

NW 42° 00' 31.81" N 71° 35' 6.62" W

Boundary of district: -----

SLATERSVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Geographical Coordinates

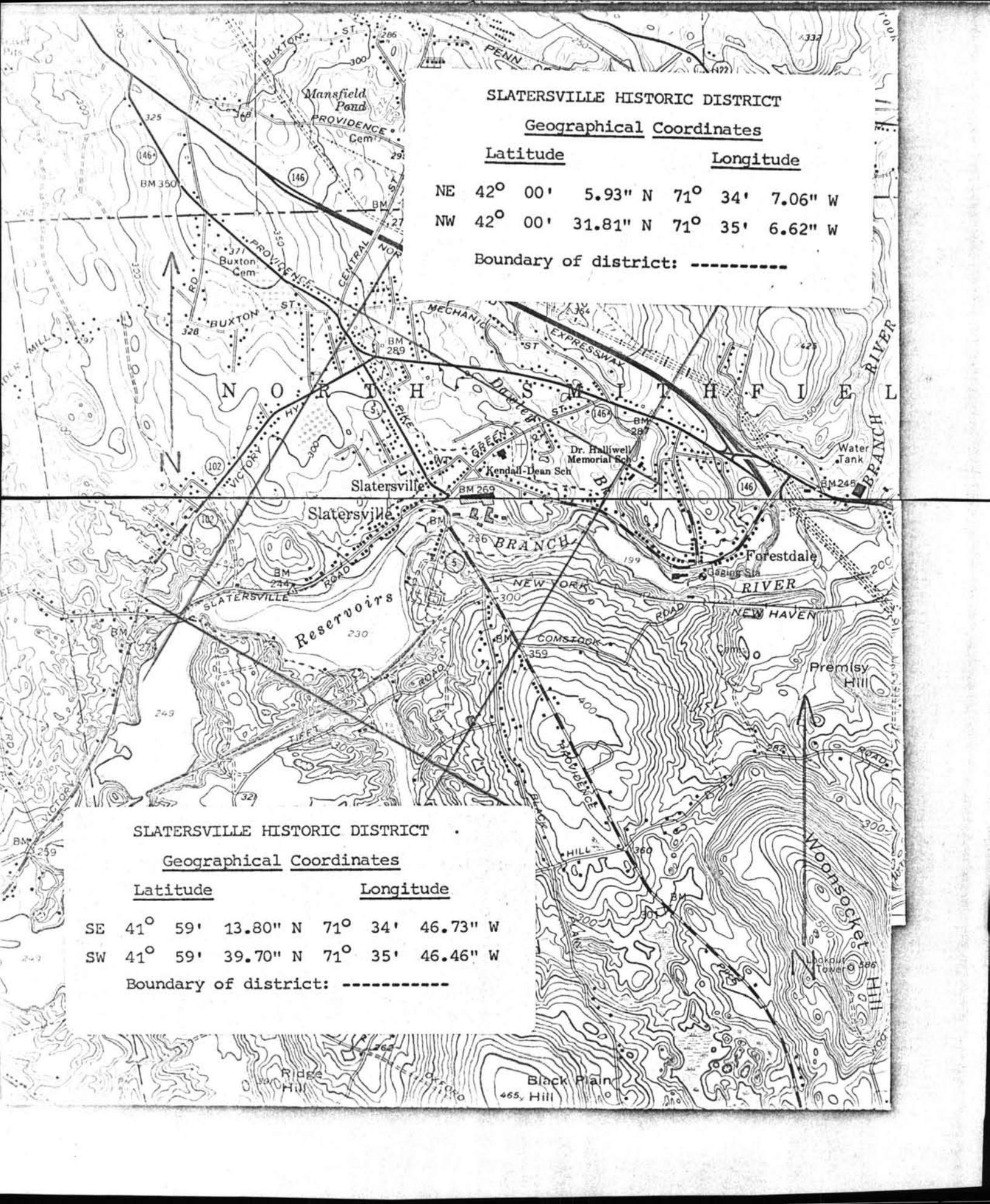
Latitude

Longitude

SE 41° 59' 13.80" N 71° 34' 46.73" W

SW 41° 59' 39.70" N 71° 35' 46.46" W

Boundary of district: -----



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
PROPERTY MAP FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE Rhode Island	
COUNTY Providence	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Slatersville Historic District

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

North Smithfield

STATE:

Rhode Island

CODE

44

COUNTY:

Providence

CODE

007

3. MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE:

U.S. Geological Survey

SCALE: 1:24,000

DATE: 1954 (Georgiaville Quad) and 1969 (Blackstone Quad)

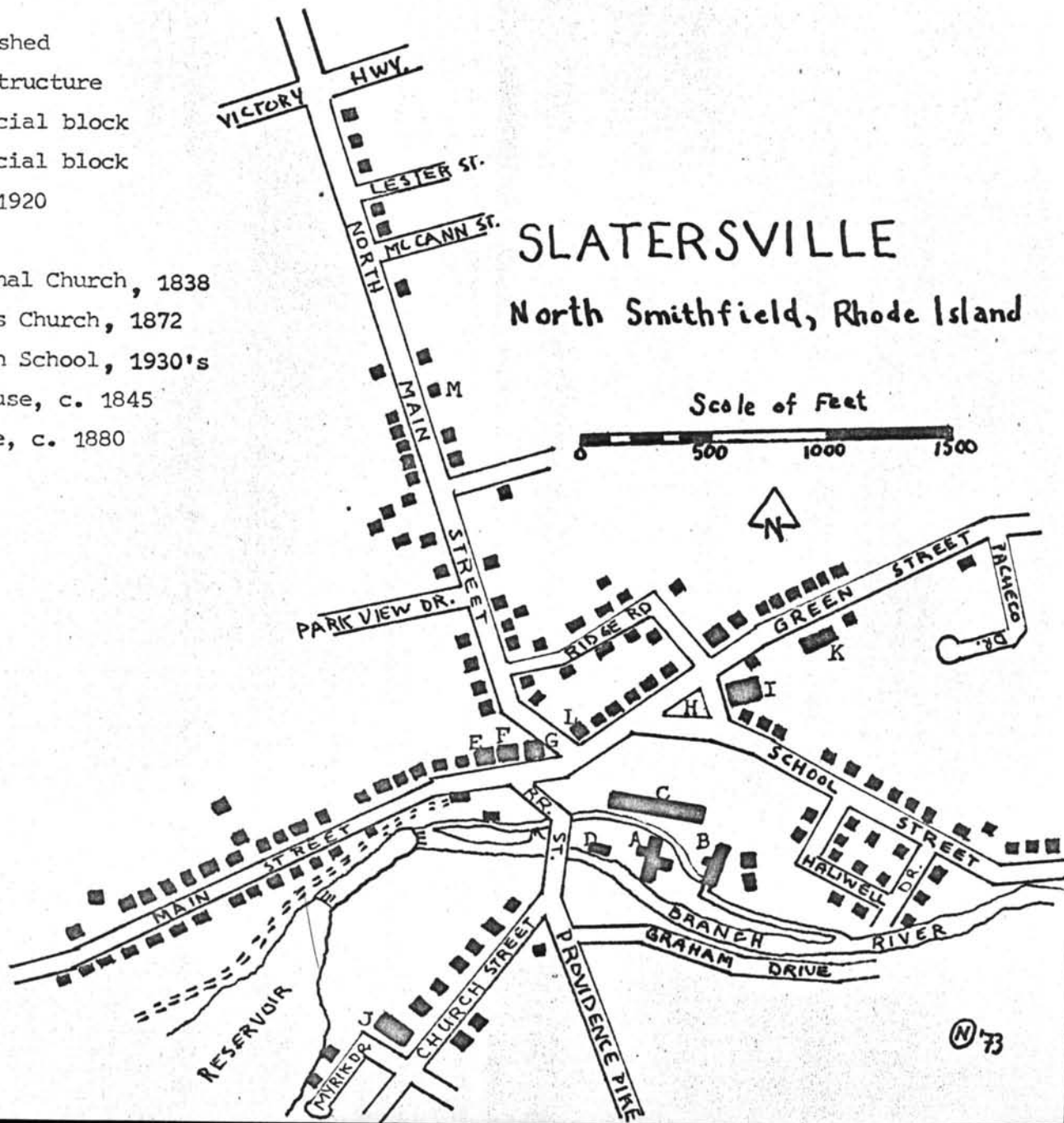
4. REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

1. Property boundaries where required.
2. North arrow.
3. Latitude and longitude reference.

SLATERSVILLE SITE PLAN

- A. 1826 mill
- B. 1843 mill
- C. 1894 weave shed
- D. 1806 mill structure
- E. 1870 commercial block
- F. 1850 commercial block
- G. Town Hall, 1920
- H. common
- I. Congregational Church, 1838
- J. St. Joseph's Church, 1872
- K. Kendall Dean School, 1930's
- L. Bartlett House, c. 1845
- M. Parkis House, c. 1880



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
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3. MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE:

R.I. Hist. Pres. Commission, 52 Power Street, Providence, R.I. 02906

SCALE:  $3/4" = 100'$

DATE: January, 1973

4. REQUIREMENTS

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1. Property boundaries where required.
2. North arrow.
3. Latitude and longitude reference.