

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

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

1. NAME

COMMON:  
Limerock Village Historic District

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:  
See Continuation Sheet #1

CITY OR TOWN:  
Lincoln

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:  
#1 St. Germain

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ _____ _____

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:  
Multiple

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:      STATE:      CODE:

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:  
Registry of Deeds, Lincoln Town Hall

STREET AND NUMBER:  
100 Old River Road

CITY OR TOWN: Lincoln      STATE: Rhode Island      CODE: 44

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:  
Historic American Buildings Survey

DATE OF SURVEY: 1955       Federal     State     County     Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:  
Library of Congress

STREET AND NUMBER:  
Independence Avenue and 1st Street, S.E.

CITY OR TOWN: Washington      STATE: District of Columbia      CODE: 11

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: Rhode Island

COUNTY: Providence

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

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9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Coyle, Franklin S., "The Survival of Providence Business Enterprise in the American Revolutionary Era (1770-1785)", M.A. Thesis at Brown U., 1960.  
 Fales, Emma, "Limerock at the Turn of the Century", Manuscript at the Rhode Island Historical Society  
 Klyberg, Albert, Once in a Hundred Years, 1971.  
 Registry of Deeds, Town of Smithfield

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES				
CORNER	LATITUDE				LONGITUDE				
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	41°	55'	43"	71°	28'	03"			
NE	41°	56'	07"	71°	27'	03"			
SE	41°	55'	37"	71°	26'	41"			
SW	41°	55'	13"	71°	27'	41"			

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 248 acres

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:  
 Mrs. Richard P. Sullivan, Grants Administrator

ORGANIZATION: Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission      DATE: March 29, 1974

STREET AND NUMBER:  
 52 Power Street

CITY OR TOWN: Providence      STATE: Rhode Island      CODE: 44

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison 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. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National  State  Local

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Title State Historic Preservation Officer

Date APR 1 1974

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

Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date \_\_\_\_\_

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date \_\_\_\_\_

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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
	<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

The Limerock Historic District comprises twenty architecturally or historically significant buildings, three lime quarries, and the ruins of three lime kilns. Dating from the late seventeenth through the nineteenth centuries, these structures reflect the history of Limerock during its prominence and form the center of this old village. The district begins on the east at the intersection of Simon Sayles Road with Great Road to include the Greek Revival house built by the Whipple family and distinguished by a fine Doric portico, wide corner pilasters, and heavy cornice.

The historic district follows Great Road northwesterly to the commercial center of the village where the later of two taverns, two stores, one bank building, and a Masonic Lodge still stand. The Mowry Tavern, built c.1800, was originally five bays wide with a central, pedimented doorway framed with fluted pilasters and fanlight. This building was doubled in size with the addition of five bays (the western one of which is a pilastered doorway) on the east, and later a porch with some scrollwork across the front. The earlier store, the present Great Road Studio, is a one-and-a-half-story, gable roofed, clapboarded structure while the late nineteenth-century store was located on the first floor of a two-and-a-half story eighteenth-century house. Between the two stores stands a small Greek Revival house, with Doric portico and doorway framed by transom and sidelights, built in 1823 for the President, Directors, and Company of the Smithfield Lime Rock Bank. The Mount Moriah Lodge No. 8, F. and A.M. is a two-story brick building which was originally a one-story school house. The Lodge enlarged the building for its own purposes in 1804 but permitted the school to continue on the first floor.

The historic district then extends northward on Anna Sayles Road to include the Nathaniel Mowry House, a c.1830 Greek Revival with heavy cornice and corner pilasters. Returning to Great Road, the district continues northwesterly with two more mid-nineteenth century houses and a Victorian barn with cupola built by Dean Nickerson after 1870. Where the Hinckley House of c.1834 now stands there were in the eighteenth century buildings erected for the manufacture of potash. The district follows Great Road as far north as Whalen Drive to include the Valentine Whitman House, a Rhode Island stone-ender built in 1694 on a four-room widened ground plan. Here the first town meeting of the newly-incorporated Town of Smithfield was held in March of 1730.

The western part of the historic district follows Wilbur Road southwesterly from the intersection of Great Road with Wilbur Road across the Old Louisquisset Pike including some distance on the Pike to the north and south, and finally up Jeremiah Smith Road. On the south side of Wilbur Road is the Limerock Baptist Church, a wooden building erected in 1886 with circular window and "Stick Style" detail in the front gable. Across from the church is the David Wilbur House, built in the third quarter of the eighteenth century on the site of a skirmish during King Philip's War. The main part of the house is two-and-a-half stories,

See continuation sheet 1

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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(Continuation Sheet) -1

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(Number all entries)

## 2. Location

The southern boundary of Limerock Village Historic District is defined by a straight line from the intersection of Simon Sayles Road and Great Road to the intersection of Louisquisset Pike (Rte. 146) and Old Louisquisset Pike. From this latter point the district continues north along Old Louisquisset Pike to a point 1400 feet beyond the intersection of Smith Road and Old Louisquisset Pike and west along Smith Road to a point 1000 feet from this same intersection. Between these points the district includes the land 500 feet to the west of Old Louisquisset Pike and on both sides of Smith Road, and the land 1000 feet to the east of Old Louisquisset Pike north of its intersection with Wilbur Road.

Continuing east along Wilbur Road to its intersection with Great Road the district includes the land to a distance of 250 feet north and west of Wilbur Road. The district continues along Great Road both west and east from its intersection with Wilbur Road, from Whalen Drive in the west to Simon Sayles Road in the east, and including the adjoining land to a distance of 250 feet to the north and east of Great Road. The district also includes the section of Anna Sayles Road from its intersection with Great Road to a point 800 feet north of this intersection, and including the adjoining land to the east for a distance of 250 feet from the road.

## 7. Description cont.

gable-roofed, and has a central, pedimented entrance with fluted pilasters and seven-light transom. Each window is capped by a splayed lintel. Attached on the east is a one-story ell with gambrel roof and Doric porch. To the west of the Wilbur House is the Wilbur Road Schoolhouse, a c.1850 wood and brick building with Greek Revival detail. Further along Wilbur Road to the west is the eighteenth-century Harris House, built by the family which controlled the lime business in this village. It has lost its original doorway, portico, and clapboarding but has retained its five-bay, two-and-a-half story, gabled form. Adjacent to the Harris House is a small Greek Revival house in poor condition, probably the one sold by the Harris family to Daniel Bartlett in 1835.

Directly opposite the Harris House is the present Conklin Limestone Company, which is quarrying the limestone in what has always been referred to as South Hill. The crusher of the Conklin Company, a complex of wooden, gable-roofed rectangular forms, is the largest structure in the district and the dominant element seen from Louisquisset Pike. West of the Harris House is the Middle Hill, now a water-filled quarry hole, and the remains of a shale lime kiln, modernized over the years with brick, cut stone, sheet iron, and fine brick. North of this kiln and quarry are the ruins of two lime houses, presumably used to store casks of burned lime. These houses appear to have been two and a half stories high, gabled, entered by at least two doors, and entirely of shale jointed by lime containing horse hair. There is evidence at one house that an earthen ramp existed

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(Number all entries) 7. Description cont.

from ground level to a second story opening. The North Hill or Jointa Hole, now filled with water, is on the west side of the Old Louisquisset Pike across from the lime houses. The name "Jointa" was given to this limerock by early quarrymen to describe the presence of hornblende rock of a dark brownish green color; limestone in contact with hornblende rock is called Hard Jointer or Granular Dolomite. Just north of the Jointa Hole are the ruins of two old lime kilns. The earlier is a single-arched kiln cut into the edge of a steep embankment and faced with stone. The second kiln was originally rubble stone to which was added brick, granite, and sheet iron. It has two small, arched openings opposite each other and two larger, arched openings opposite each other on ground level. In these kilns the limestone was placed in alternate layers with wood and burned at high heat for one and a half to two days to produce quicklime. Openings at the bottom of the kiln were used to ignite the fire, admit air, and remove the burned lime. The Harris kilns were large and built to burn sufficient limestone to fill 500 casks. Parallel to the Old Louisquisset Pike north of these kilns are the foundations of five small buildings cut into the hill on the east and free standing on the west.

At the crossroads formed by the Old Louisquisset Pike, Wilbur Road, and Jeremiah Smith Road is the Jonathan Harris House, a two-and-a-half story, center chimney house built in 1742. Over each of the first story windows is a splayed lintel with keystone while the second story windows are capped by the dentilled main cornice. The keystone motif is then repeated on the arched openings of the carriage shed. A pedimented and dentilled portico supported by two fluted Doric columns frames the central entrance with transom. On the southeast corner of the crossroads is the Limerock Grange, built in 1807 as a tollhouse by the Turnpike Company and presently the headquarters of the Blackstone Valley Historical Society. The original 20' by 26', two-story building was enlarged with a kitchen in 1810 by the tollkeeper and then with additional space on the south and a piazza across the front by the Grange in the twentieth century. South on the Old Louisquisset Pike is the Simon Aldrich House of c.1800, a two-and-a-half story, central-chimney house with a pedimented and pilastered entrance and splayed window lintels. A well, carriage house, two barns, and various sheds remain adjacent to the house. The historic district then follows Jeremiah Smith Road as far west as the Jeremiah Smith Homestead, built c.1790 by a local gunsmith. This house also has a pedimented and pilastered entrance and splayed window lintels, but over the door there is a leaded arrow-pattern fanlight.

Inventory of Historic Structures Located Within the Limerock Village Historic District

1. Jesse Whipple House: Greek Revival, 1½ stories, clapboarded Doric portico.
2. Nathaniel Mowry Tavern: Late 18thc, 19thc doubled in size with 5 bays on the east, 2 stories, shingled, west doorway has fanlight, broken pediment, fluted pilasters.

See continuation sheet 3

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## 7. Description cont.

3. Barn: 1½ stories, shingled.
4. Store: 1½ stories, clapboarded.
5. House of Smithfield Lime Rock Bank: 1823, Greek Revival, 1½ stories, clapboarded, Doric portico.
6. Perkins General Store: 18thc, 2½ stories, clapboarded, store and post office in west.
7. Mount Moriah Lodge No. 8, F. and A.M.: 1804 one-story schoolhouse enlarged for lodge, brick, 2 stories, circular emblem in each gable.
8. Nathaniel Mowry House: c.1830, Greek Revival, 1½ stories, clapboarded.
9. Dean Nickerson Barn: Late 19th c, 2 stories, clapboarded, cupola.
10. Leonard S. Mowry House: 1846, Greek Revival, 1½ stories, clapboarded, 20thc porch.
11. Hinckley House: c.1834, Greek Revival, 1½ stories, clapboarded, site of 18thc potash business.
12. Valentine Whitman House: 1694, Rhode Island stone-ender, 2 stories, shingled.
13. David Wilbur House: between 1750-1775, 2½ stories, clapboarded, 1½ story ell on east with Doric porch, pedimented entrance, splayed window lintels.
14. Limerock Baptist Church: 1886, clapboarded, "Stick Style" detail in front gable.
15. Wilbur Road Schoolhouse: c.1850, Greek Revival, 1½ stories, clapboarded, high brick foundation.
16. Harris House: 18thc, 2½ stories, shingled, originally had portico.
17. Greek Revival House: 1½ stories, clapboarded.
18. Stephen Wright Kiln: cylinder on base with 4 arched openings, stone, brick, iron.
19. MiddleHill Quarry: water-filled lime quarry.
20. Conkline Limestone Company: site of Harris Lime Rock Company buildings.
21. South Hill Quarry: presently being quarried by Conklin Limestone Company.
22. Limerock Grange: built in 1807 as a tollhouse, 20thc additions on south end, 2 stories, shingled.
23. Simon Aldrich House: c.1800, 2½ stories, clapboarded, pedimented doorway, splayed window lintels, original outbuildings.
24. Jonathan Harris House: 1742, 2½ stories, clapboarded, pedimented Doric portico, splayed window lintels with keystone on first story.
25. North Hill Quarry or "Jointa Hole": water-filled lime quarry named for hornblende rock in the limestone.
26. Lime Kiln: cylinder on base with 4 arched openings, made of rubble stone, brick, cut stone, sheet iron.
27. Lime Kiln: earlier than #26, single-arched, cut into edge of embankment and faced with stone.
28. Lime Houses: ruins of two 2½ story stone buildings used for storing lime casks.
29. Jeremiah Smith House: c.1790, 2½ stories, clapboarded, pedimented entrance with fanlight, splayed window lintels, ell on west.

## 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)

## AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal              | <input type="checkbox"/> Education           | <input type="checkbox"/> Political                 | <input 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 | losophy  | _____                                    |
| <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 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____                                    |

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Within one square mile there are in the village of Limerock good examples of New England vernacular architecture from the late seventeenth through nineteenth centuries. The Valentine Whitman House possesses the massive fireplaces, chamfered timber frame, and floor plan characteristic of late seventeenth-century building. The Jonathan Harris House (1742), the David Wilbur House (between 1750-1775), the Jeremiah Smith House (c.1790), and the Simon Aldrich House (c.1800) span over half a century in their dates of construction, but their form and classical detail are remarkably similar. All are two-and-a-half story, gabled, five-bay wide buildings, and each exhibits some combination of splayed lintels, pediment, and fluted pilasters. The Greek Revival Style reached Limerock in the 1820's and successfully influenced the design of several small houses in the village. The Doric portico with its fluted, tapered columns monumentalizes the one-and-a-half story bank building as do the heavy cornice, corner pilasters, and elongated windows on the Nathaniel Mowry House.

The village of Limerock is located along Great Road, laid out northward to Mendon in 1683. It is eight miles north of Providence and seven miles south of Woonsocket, thirty-seven miles from Worcester, and forty miles from Boston. Limerock naturally became a well-known place for travelers between Rhode Island and Massachusetts. The first Mowry tavern was licensed by Jeremiah Mowry in 1747 in the former Eleazer Whipple House. The second Mowry tavern was run by Nathaniel Mowry from 1817 to 1841 and later by his son-in-law, William A. Bradley. The stages which ran daily during this period between Providence and Worcester, and Providence and Woonsocket all stopped at the Mowry Tavern to change horses.

Major Nathaniel, as he was called due to his rank in the state militia, gave legal advice at his tavern, served as auctioneer when the occasion arose, and owned considerable real estate in the eastern part of Limerock. The first Mowry in the Limerock area owned a share of 2,000 acres "lying from Loquessit Northward" as early as 1666. His descendants remained influential in town affairs and local business into the mid-nineteenth century. There were among the charter members of the Masonic Lodge in 1804 three Mowrys, among the charter members of the Turnpike Company in 1807 one Mowry, and among the charter members

see continuation sheet 4

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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(Number all entries)

## 8. Significance cont.

of the Smithfield Lime Rock Bank in 1828 four Mowrys. There are three buildings remaining in Limerock which are associated with the Mowry family: the Mowry Tavern, the Nathaniel Mowry House (c.1830), and the house of Leonard S. Mowry, nephew of Major Nathaniel, built in 1846; but the family owned at one time or another much of the land and most of the buildings in eastern Limerock.

In 1807 the newly formed Turnpike Company voted to erect a gate of toll at Limerock for the purpose of housing the tollkeeper and holding meetings of the company. The traffic to Massachusetts from Providence and the commercial activity due to the lime business must have been great enough to promise large revenues, for members of all of the leading families in Limerock invested in the company. The company did permit, however, the teams drawing lime rock on the pike and turning off onto Wilbur Road to pay only half of the lawful toll.

Limerock's greatest significance lies in its lime business, "probably the oldest continuous industry in America". It is believed that the first limestone quarried and burned in America was in 1662 at Manton, a village four miles west of Providence. Reverend Gregory Dexter, an associate of Roger Williams, owned land containing limerock southeast of the present village of Limerock. His son, Stephen, settled there in the 1670's and began burning lime at what became known as Dexter Ledge. It was the Harris family, though, which first settled and burned lime in the late seventeenth century in Limerock. The descendants of Thomas Harris controlled this industry until 1823 when the Harris Lime Rock Company was incorporated. The Dexter Lime Rock Company, incorporated in 1854, later merged with Harris to form what is today the Conklin Limestone Company.

The lime industry, and the village of Limerock, thrived for a period of roughly one hundred years between 1750 and 1850. David Harris (1714-1797) was responsible for transforming the part-time efforts of a few individuals in Limerock into the area's major industry. He inherited a sizable amount of land from his father, Richard Harris, and then added to it by purchasing land and lime interests from his brothers Preserved and Jonathan Harris. Although Jonathan maintained a farm in Limerock, he sold David all the limestone in and upon that land together with a lime kiln and permission to quarry, burn, and cart away the lime to market. In 1773 of the eight kilns in operation in the area, only one was owned by the Dexter family while David Harris owned two and his brother Preserved owned one. David Harris developed the lime business not only by controlling his family's interest but by enlisting the services and resources of his neighbors in Limerock. Local residents were paid for quarrying stone, burning lime, making hogsheads, and carting the lime to market. They also sold or leased the rights to the limestone on their land, interests in lime kilns, and the rights to cut timber in their wood lots, as the lime kilns consumed wood in large quantities. William Whipple and his

See continuation sheet 5



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8. Significance cont.

nephew Jesse Whipple, who lived on Great Road in the eastern part of the village, owned lime rock, part interest in a kiln, and a cooper's shop; but their product was undoubtedly sold to David Harris who delivered the Whipple lime along with his own to market. This arrangement permitted the farmers of Limerock to supplement their income and David Harris to develop a monopoly over the lime business in the years prior to the Revolution.

When David Harris died in 1797 Smithfield lime was being sold from Boston and Nantucket to the southern states and the West Indies, and at a good price because of its high quality. His sons Joseph (1752-1823) and Stephen (1753-1817) inherited three lime kilns: North Harris, Middle Harris, and South Harris, a number of lime houses, and much still-to-be quarried stone. Under their management the Harris "Lime-rock manufactories" sold 1700 to 1900 casks of lime each year up until the War of 1812 and continued a high volume business after the slump caused by the war.

In 1823 ten owners of lime rock joined to form the Harris Lime Rock Company under the leadership of Samuel B. and Daniel G. Harris, sons of Joseph Harris and Benjamin L. Harris, son of Stephen Harris. The company sold common, jointa, and first quality lime to local individuals, sloops, and Fort Adams. The Company's "Counting House" stood where the present Conklin Company is located and near the "Lime Cask Manufactory" owned by Daniel G. Harris. The company not only quarried limestone on its own property but leased the rights to quarry on other lands on a yearly basis. The need for wood to burn the kilns seems to have increased during these years, for the company constantly had to pay substantial sums for cutting rights.

With the completion of the Providence and Worcester Railroad in 1849, the village of Limerock ceased to be a busy waystation. Both the Harris Lime Rock Company and the Dexter Lime Rock Company continued to produce large quantities of superior quality lime, but as Portland cement became widely used in America in the late nineteenth century, the lime industry, which had been so much a part of life in this community for almost two centuries, slowly declined. Today lime is being quarried only in the South Hill by the Conklin Limestone Company, the merged Harris and Dexter Companies.



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PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

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

STATE

Rhode Island

COUNTY

Providence

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ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Limerock Village Historic District

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

See Description (#7)

CITY OR TOWN:

Lincoln

STATE:

Rhode Island

CODE

44

COUNTY:

Providence

CODE

007

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: Eric Hertfelder

DATE OF PHOTO: March 1974

NEGATIVE FILED AT: R. I. Historical Preservation Commission, 52 Power Street,  
Providence, R. I.

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Exterior view of the Limerock Grange from the southeast. The northern two bays comprise the original building, erected as a tollhouse in 1807 by the Louisquisset Turnpike Company. The Grange is presently located some 28 feet east of its original site due to the widening of the Old Louisquisset Pike in the 1920's.



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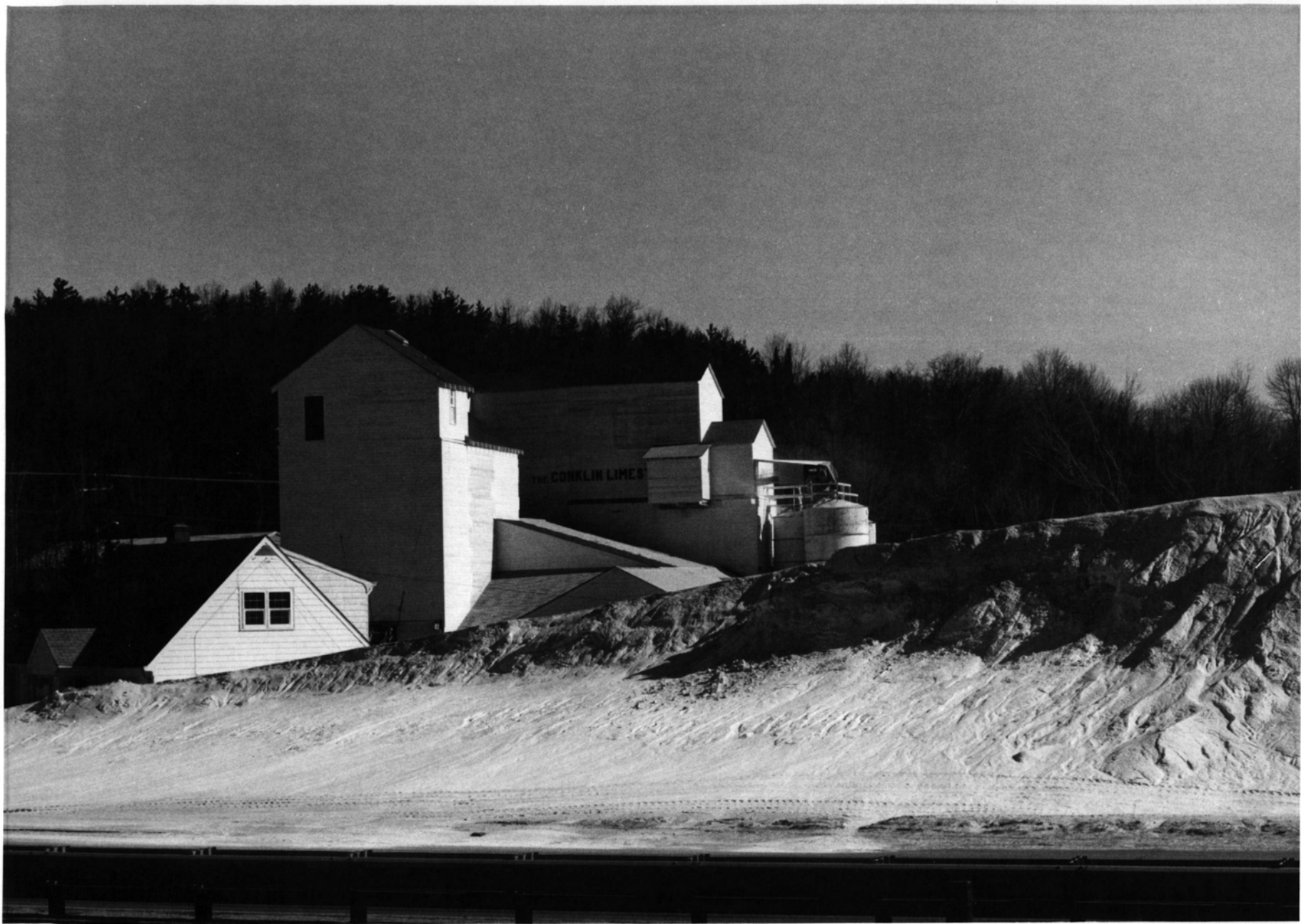
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

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1. NAME			
COMMON: Limerock Village Historic District			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: See Description (#7)			
CITY OR TOWN: Lincoln			
STATE: Rhode Island	CODE 44	COUNTY: Providence	CODE 007
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: Eric Hertfelder			
DATE OF PHOTO: March 1974			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: R. I. Historical Preservation Commission, 52 Power Street, Providence, R. I.			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. Rubble-stone lime kiln updated with brick, granite, and sheet iron. This kiln is north of the Jointa Hole and adjacent to an earlier, single-arched kiln cut into the edge of a steep embankment and faced with stone.			



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NEGATIVE FILED AT: R.I. Historical Preservation Commission, 52 Power Street,  
Providence, R.I.

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Exterior view of the Conklin Limestone Company from the west. The South Hill Quarry is just south of this building.





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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

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

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

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: Limerock Village Historic District			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: See Description <del>(#)</del> # 12			
CITY OR TOWN: Lincoln			
STATE: Rhode Island	CODE 44	COUNTY: Providence	CODE 007
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: Eric Hertfelder			
DATE OF PHOTO: March 1974			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: R. I. Historical Preservation Commission, 52 Power Street, Providence, R. I.			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. Exterior view of Valentine Whitman House on Great Road from the south. Note the stone southwest wall of this 1694 Rhode Island stone-ender.			



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
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PHOTO CREDIT: Eric Hertfelder			
DATE OF PHOTO: March, 1974			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: R. I. Historical Preservation Commission, 52 Power Street, Providence, R. I.			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. Exterior view of the Jonathan Harris House (1742) from the southeast. This house is located across the Old Louisquisset Pike from the Middle Hill lime quarry and was built by a brother of David Harris, the man responsible for developing the lime industry in the second half of the eighteenth century.			



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44

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3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: Eric Hertfelder

DATE OF PHOTO: March 1974

NEGATIVE FILED AT: R. I. Historical Preservation Commission, 52 Power Street,  
Providence, R. I.

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

North side of Great Road, opposite the Mowry Tavern, showing in the foreground the Greek Revival house built by the Smithfield Lime Rock Bank in 1823, the earlier of the two general stores, and an old barn.



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DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

View looking northwest on Great Road showing winding quality of the road and the Nickerson Victorian barn.





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DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Exterior view of Nathaniel Mowry Tavern from the northeast. The western five bays of the tavern (with the center doorway) comprise the original building. In the background can be seen the open valley south of the village.



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DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

View from the east of the North Hill, now filled with water, on Old Louisquisset Pike. This is probably the oldest quarry in Limerock and was commonly referred to as the Jointa Hole. North of this quarry are the ruins of two lime kilns and east of it are the ruins of two lime houses.



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PHOTO CREDIT: Eric Hertfelder

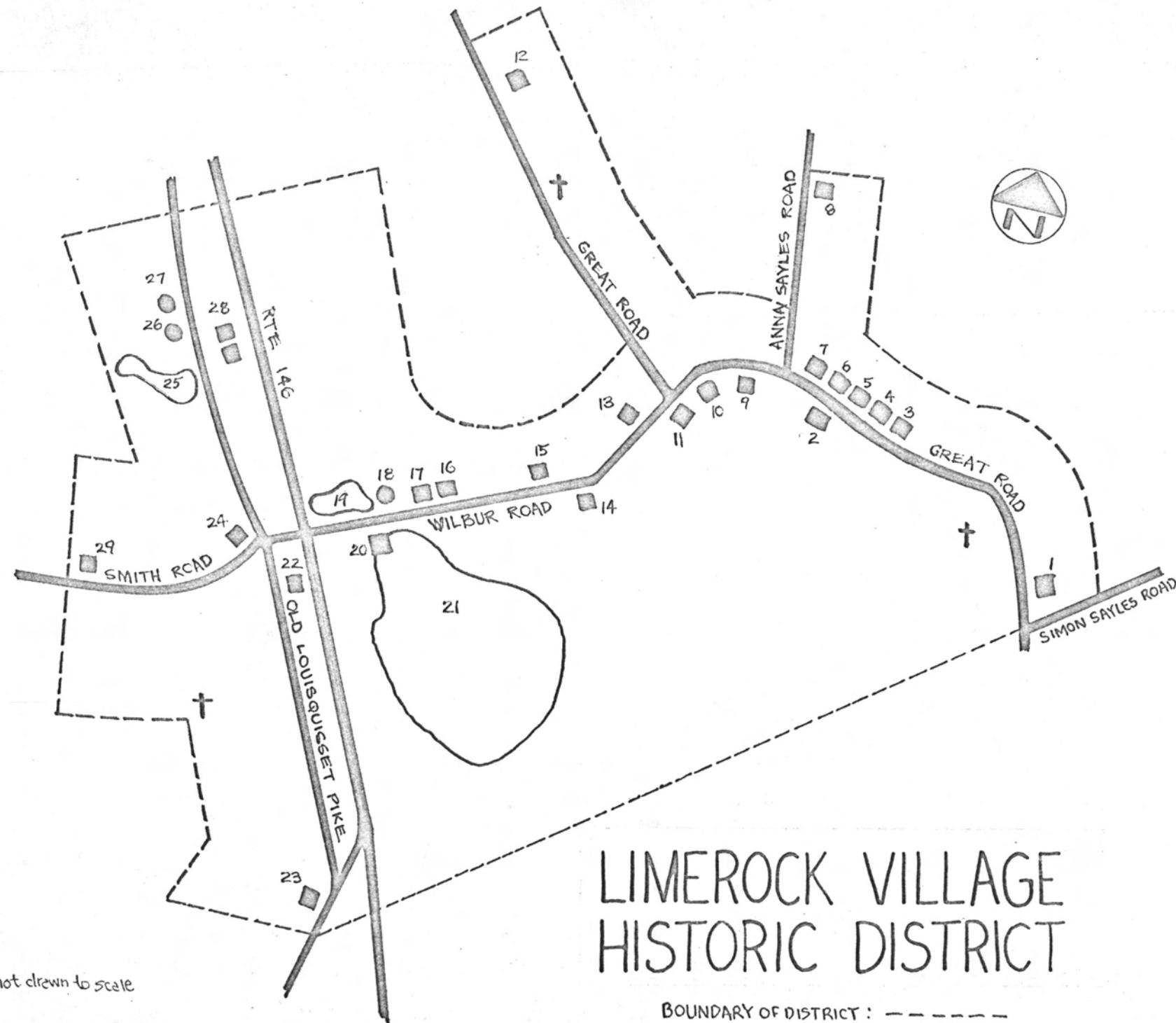
DATE OF PHOTO: March 1974

NEGATIVE FILED AT: R. I. Historical Preservation Commission, 52 Power Street,  
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DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

View from the south of the quarry presently being dug by the Conklin Limestone Company. This area was known as South Hill during the many years it was owned and quarried by the Harris family. In the background can be seen the buildings of Limerock along Great and Wilbur Roads.



not drawn to scale

# LIMEROCK VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

BOUNDARY OF DISTRICT : - - - -

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

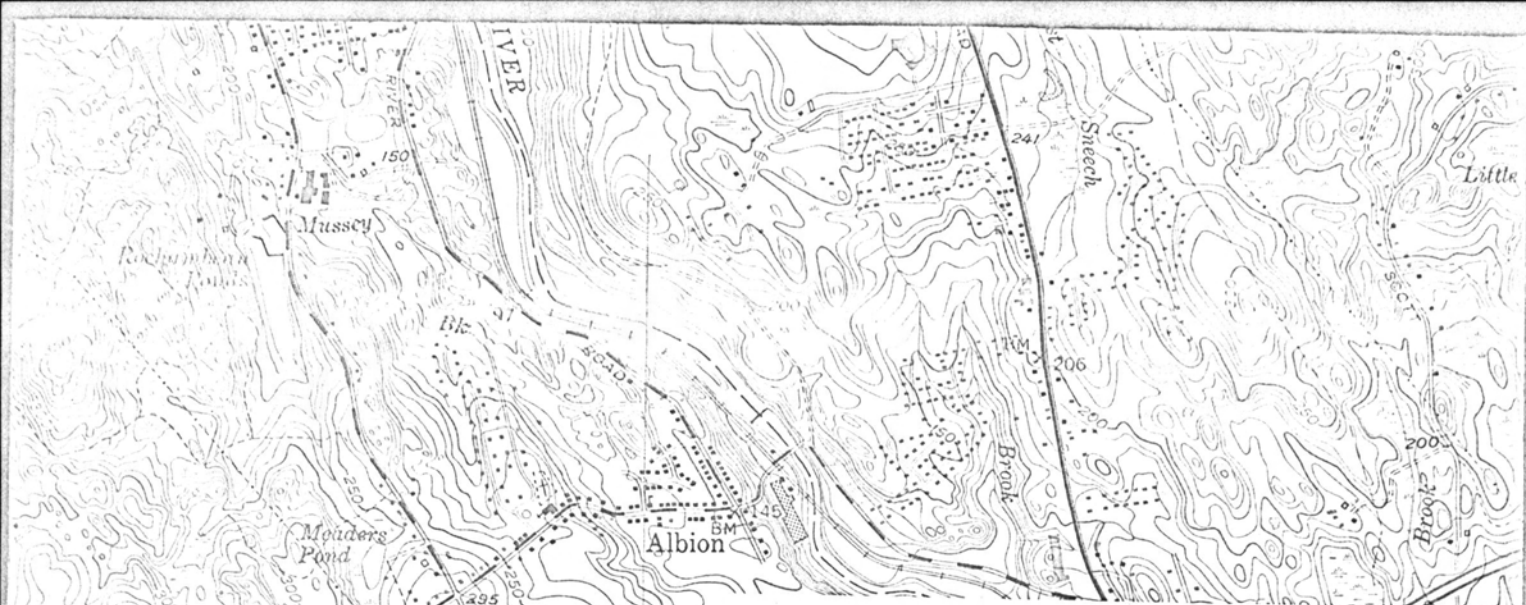
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
PROPERTY MAP FORM

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

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

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COMMON: Limerock Village Historic District			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
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STREET AND NUMBER:			
See Continuation Sheet #1			
CITY OR TOWN:			
Lincoln			
STATE:		CODE	COUNTY:
Rhode Island		44	Providence
			CODE
			007
3. MAP REFERENCE			
SOURCE:			
J. Sullivan			
SCALE: Not to Scale			
DATE: April 1, 1974			
4. REQUIREMENTS			
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS			
1. Property boundaries where required.			
2. North arrow.			
3. Latitude and longitude reference.			



Limerock Village Historic District  
GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES

	<u>Latitude</u>	<u>Longitude</u>
NW:	41° 55' 43" N	71° 28' 03" W
NE:	41° 56' 07" N	71° 27' 03" W
SE:	41° 55' 37" N	71° 26' 41" W
SW:	41° 55' 13" N	71° 27' 41" W

Boundary of district: -----





NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

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see Continuation Sheet #1

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3. MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE:

U.S. Geological Survey

SCALE:

1:24,000

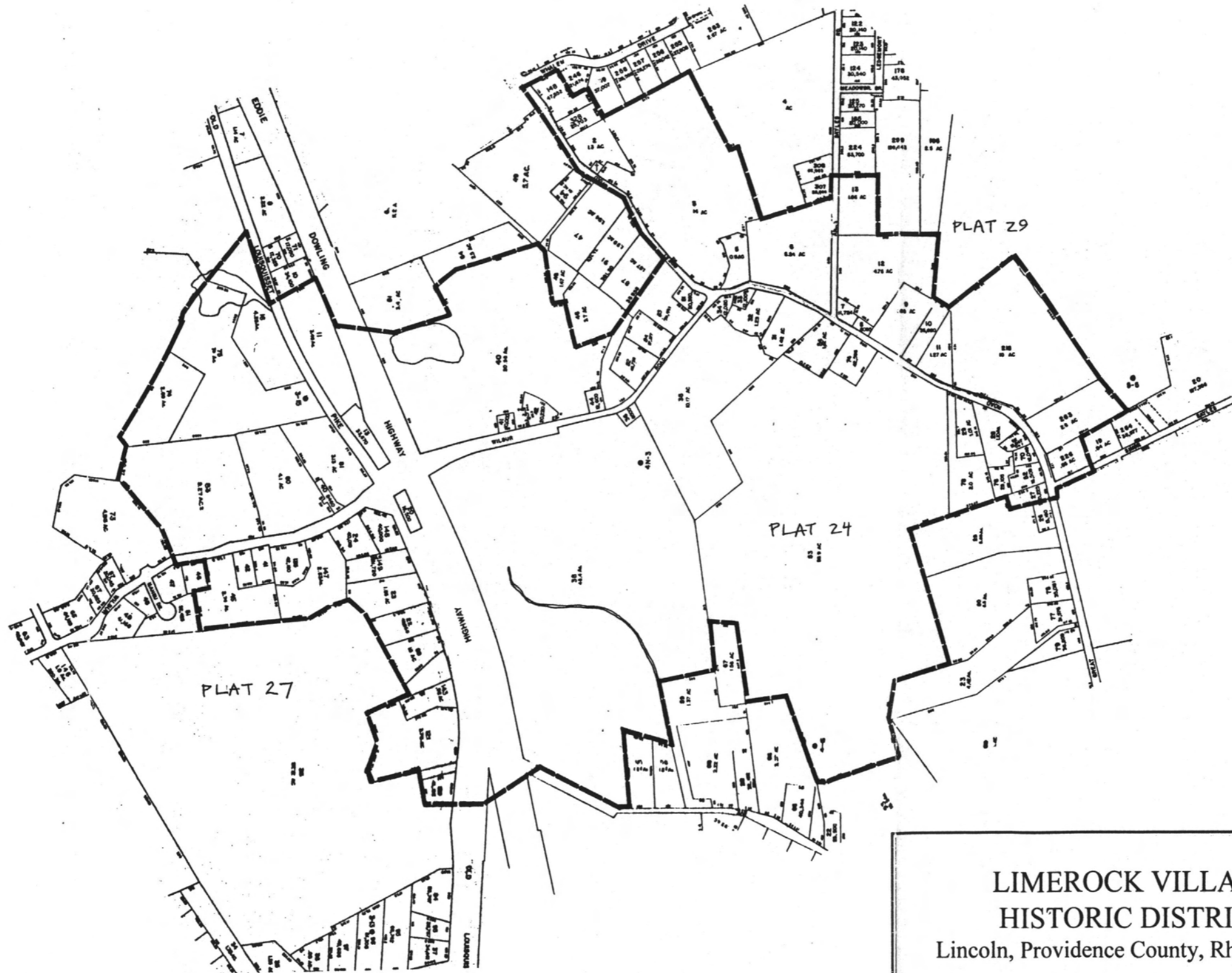
DATE:

1949; photorevised 1970

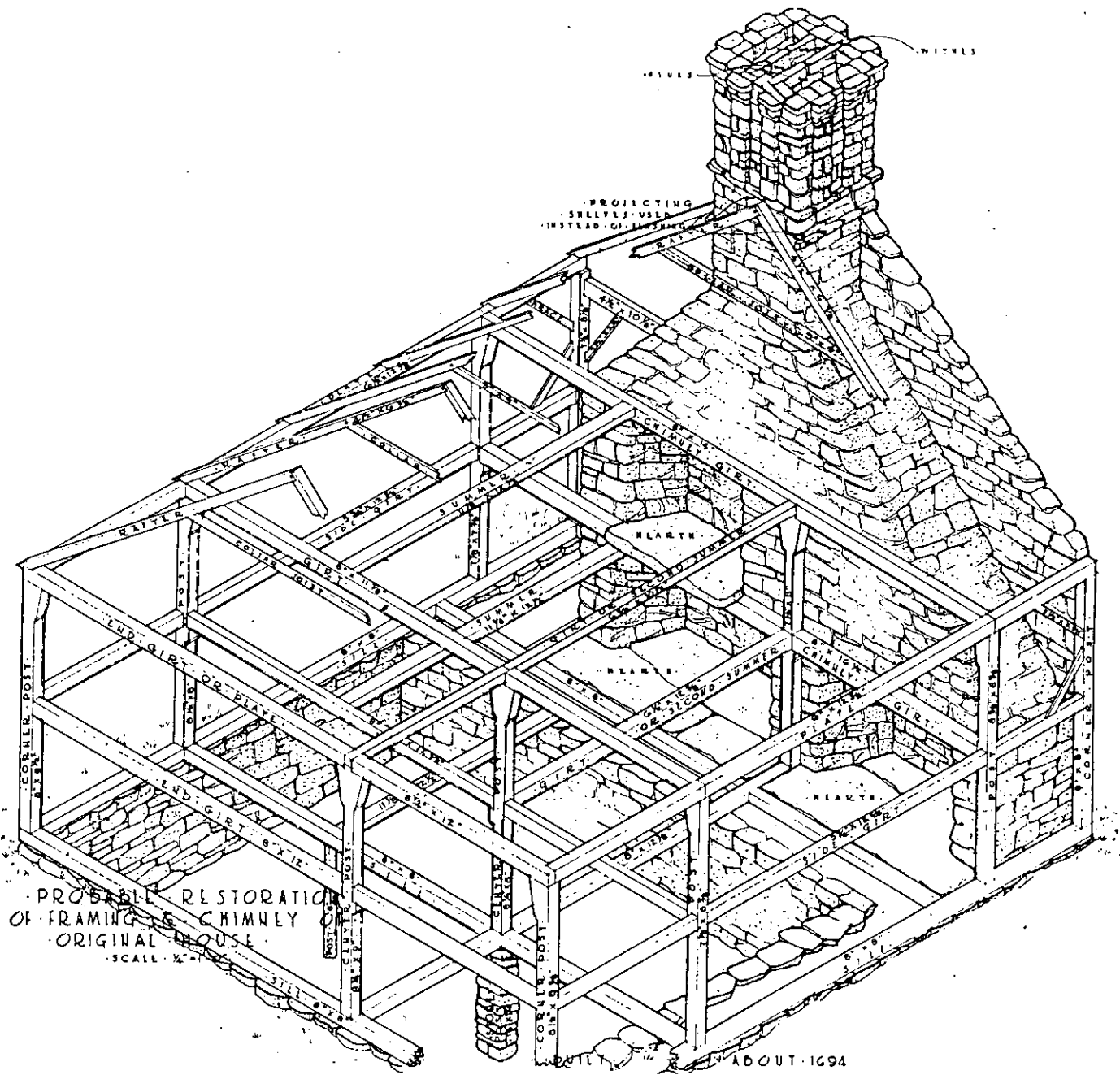
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**LIMEROCK VILLAGE  
 HISTORIC DISTRICT**  
 Lincoln, Providence County, Rhode Island  
 Boundary   
 Scale: One inch equals approximately 400 feet  
 R. I. Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission  
 April 1995



DRAWING 14.

Valentine Whitman House, Limerock, 1694, drawing of the frame.