

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Sweet, Ira B., House

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 38 Esmond Street not for publication

city or town Smithfield vicinity

state Rhode Island code RI county Providence code 007 zip code 02917

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Edward Anderson 11/24/2009
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

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

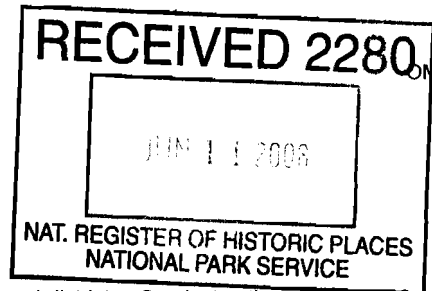
In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other (explain)	_____	_____



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Edward Anderson 6/2/2008
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

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

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<input type="checkbox"/> other (explain)	_____	_____

Sweet, Ira B., House
Name of Property

Providence County, RI
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

- buildings
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include any previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
3	0	total

Name of related multiple property listings

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN: Second Empire

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation BRICK
walls WOOD: weatherboard

roof ASPHALT: shingle; WOOD: shingle

other _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1884-1920

Significant Dates

1884-1895

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property .34 acres

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1	9	2	9	2	1	8	0	4	6	3	8	7	3	3
	Zone		Easting						Northing						
2															

3															
	Zone		Easting						Northing						
4															

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Sarah E. Zurier, Special Projects Coordinator with Charlotte C.W. Taylor, property owner

organization RIHPHC (Zurier and Taylor) date June 2007

street & number 150 Benefit Street telephone 401 222-4142 (Zurier)

city or town Providence state Rhode Island zip code 02903

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

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

Additional items

(check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name Charlotte W. Taylor and Patrick Hutchinson

street & number 38 Esmond St. telephone _____

city or town Smithfield state Rhode Island zip code 02917

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and amend listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503

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DESCRIPTION

The Ira B. Sweet House is located on a 1/3-acre lot on the southeast side of Esmond Street in the Esmond mill village in Smithfield. The late-19th century, Second Empire-style house faces northwest and is set back from the road on a landscaped lawn edged by a granite curb along the sidewalk. The property also includes a c. 1900 carriage barn and an early-20th-century outhouse. For purposes of this nomination, the primary northwest elevation will be described as “west,” and all other locations will be likewise oriented.

The Sweet House is a three-bay-by-two-bay, one-and-a-half-story, wood-frame, mansard-roofed residence with a one-and-two-story, flat-roof addition on the south and a one-story flat-roof addition on the southwest corner. The main block and the additions rest on low red brick foundations; clapboards finished with a watertable and cornerboard sheath the exterior walls.

The lower portion of the mansard roof is clad in painted wood shingles, and the upper portion in asphalt shingles. The original bracketed cornice beneath the mansard, present at late as 1992¹, was removed prior to 1999. Two red brick chimneys rise from the upper portion of the mansard. The symmetrical three-bay façade features two one-story bay windows flanking the front entry, which consists of a panel-and-glass door with transom light surmounted by a hood with a bracketed frieze supported by two elaborate scrolled and turned brackets.

The three-sided bay windows each contain a pair of slender one-over-one wood-sash windows in the center, and single windows of the same type on sides with wood panels with a cutout Eastlake motif below and a bracketed cornice above. Other first story windows have two-over-two wood sash set in a wood frame with a scalloped band beneath a molded cornice supported by two small scrolled brackets. The mansard roof has prominent gabled dormers with two-over-two wood sash and triangular wood panels with a cutout Eastlake motif in the pediments. A brick bulkhead on the east side of the house shelters concrete steps to a basement door.

The large south addition (ca. 1919) rises two stories high in front and one story in the rear. The second story has eight-over-eight wood sash windows, each above a wood panel, and square corner pilasters. The first story has nine-over-nine wood sash to the west of the side (south) door and six-over-six windows to the east. A bracketed frieze runs along the top of each story. The rear, one-story portion of the addition uses the same architectural vocabulary as the main block of the house: red brick foundation, clapboarded walls, cornerboards,

¹ The cornice is present in a photograph and mentioned in the inventory listing for 38 Esmond Street in the *Historic and Architectural Resources of Smithfield* (Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission, 1992).

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watertable, and bracketed cornice. It includes a pair of small two-over-two wood sash in the southeast corner bump-out and a four-panel back door located at the top of a short flight of concrete steps.

The small south addition (2006) also has a red brick foundation, clapboarded walls, cornerboards, watertables, and a bracketed cornice. The two-over-two wood-sash window on the south wall was moved to the addition from its original location on the c. 1919 addition.

Inside the house, the first floor has a central entrance and stair hall with a straight-flight open stairway to the second floor. The turned newel post is carved with four sunflower motifs topped by a spherical finial. The wood hand rail is supported by turned balusters, grouped in pairs on each step. There is a parlor on each side (north and south) of the stair hall, and a dining room directly behind (east). The dining room opens to a small room in the northeast corner. The southeast corner of the original house, now accessed through the addition, contains the stairs to the cellar and a bathroom. Notable original features include pine floors, molded cornice trim, baseboards and window and door surrounds with bull's-eye corner blocks, four-panel doors, and built-in cabinets on either side of the south parlor chimney. Many of the light fixtures and radiators are historic.

The south side of the west parlor opens directly into the sunroom in the ca. 1919 addition through a wide doorway originally hung with a pair of glazed doors (the doors have been removed and are stored in the basement); the Arts and Crafts-style sunroom features a ceiling with cased beams and a high board-and-batten wainscot. The sunroom opens into the kitchen in the southern half of the addition which is finished with beadboard wainscoting, original wood cabinets, and a dumbwaiter that travels between the first and second floors. The kitchen also provides access to the bathroom, cellar stairs, and the mudroom on the back of the house. A small rear addition, built in 2006, increased the size of the kitchen and mudroom. Upstairs, the house has a mostly symmetrical plan with a bathroom at the top of the stairs and a pair of bedrooms on each side of the stairs. Both of the south bedrooms open onto the sleeping porch on the second story of the ca. 1919 addition. A panel in the hall ceiling provides access into the unfinished attic crawl space.

The unfinished basement has a concrete floor installed in 1939 (according to an inscription in the concrete) and an exposed whitewashed ceiling. There is a pantry sheathed in beadboard located in the northeast corner, a coal bin clad in horizontal wood boards in the northwest corner, and a shallow closet with shelves centered on the south wall. An ARCO Ideal steam boiler made by the American Radiator Company of Chicago is located near the coal bin.

Oriented west towards the street, the one-and-one-half-story, timber-frame bank carriage barn has a side-gabled roof with a small centered gable in front. The barn is clad in novelty wood siding, and asphalt shingles cover the roof. The building is situated on a small hill so that the wood superstructure rests on three fieldstone

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foundation walls on the south, west, and north, and the basement opens up to a lower grade on the east elevation. The primary façade contains a pair of 10-panel barn doors, a wide 5-panel entry door, and a six-over-six double-hung wood sash window on the first level. Centered beneath the center gable is a hoist and pair of paneled hayloft doors topped by a two-light transom. The north elevation has one six-over-six wood sash windows and five small windows that indicate where the horse stalls were located inside. The south and east elevations have three six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows apiece.

Along the barn basement's west wall, there are four wood partitioned spaces formerly used for raising chickens and a flight of steps to the first floor in the northwest corner. The first floor of the barn is divided into three major spaces: the carriage bay, with beadboard-clad walls, on the south; a workroom in the northeast corner; and an entry space and stairs in the northwest corner. Partition walls and most of the inner walls are sheathed in wood planks. Upstairs, the hayloft is one large open space. The date "1900" is painted in red in the near the peak of the south gable of the hayloft. The first and second floors of the barn have wood plank floors.

A small, gable-roof, wood-frame outhouse is located north of the barn on top of a fieldstone wall. The outhouse has an asphalt shingle roof, clapboard siding, a window opening on the south side, and an entrance on the west side; the original door is stored on site. Inside, the walls are plastered, and there is a wood bench with three holes, two of which are fitted with hinged wood lids.

The landscaping of the property varies from front to back. The house is situated on a lawn with small trees, bushes, and beds of ornamental plants. A gravel driveway is located to the south of the house, approaching the barn. The grassy backyard includes young trees, bushes, ornamental beds, and vegetable beds. A series of boulders and a fieldstone wall run along the north boundary. East of the backyard, the grade drops about three feet, and the back edge of the lot is wooded.

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SIGNIFICANCE

The Ira B. Sweet House (built ca. 1884-1895, architect/builder unknown) is significant under Criterion C at the local level as a fine late example of the Second Empire style in Smithfield. With a higher level of architectural refinement than most of the buildings in Esmond and the other Smithfield mill villages, the Sweet House exemplifies how the house's architecture served to assert its owner's important status as the village shopkeeper and postmaster.

Smithfield's Mill Villages

The construction of the Ira B. Sweet House is closely linked with the development and maturation of Smithfield's mill villages, specifically Esmond. In the nineteenth century, the United States became a major industrialized nation and Rhode Island became the most heavily industrialized state, with the textile industry setting the pace. The process of industrialization had important social and economic consequences, but it also modified the visual character of towns like Smithfield; the town's landscape was transformed from a rural area, dotted by farming homesteads and minor mills, to a series of discrete manufacturing villages.

During the early nineteenth century all of Smithfield's hamlets and villages were formed, and the town's basic settlement pattern was established. Cotton textile factories and turnpikes were the catalysts for Smithfield's transformation from a predominantly agricultural to an industrial town. The new industrial growth was devoted to the manufacture of cotton goods, whose raw materials were purchased and finished products marketed outside of the town. Like the earlier industries, the new factories were located along rivers at waterfalls which provided the power necessary to operate them. By the mid-nineteenth century, all of Smithfield's water power sites had been developed, and nine new textile factories had been constructed. Each served as the nucleus for a settlement occupied by the mill workers and their families, as well as skilled artisans and tradesmen.

Independent entrepreneurs, sometimes local property owners with limited financial resources, sometimes wealthy capitalists from outside Smithfield, built mills along the town's waterways. From 1807 through the War of 1812, Americans were unable to import British textiles, and the number of mills in Rhode Island grew rapidly; in 1813, Philip Allen's mill on the Woonasquatucket River was one of two cotton factories erected in Smithfield.

From Allenville to Enfield

The Woonasquatucket River in Smithfield was first harnessed to run textile factories in 1812-13, when Providence investors developed two neighboring mill sites along the Farnum Turnpike in the southeast corner

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of town. The northern site became the village of Georgiaville; the southern site was initially known as Allenville, after its owner and developer, Philip Allen, a Providence merchant, political leader, and older brother of Zachariah Allen (who later became a leading textile manufacturer and who built mills upstream in Georgiaville and downstream in Allendale). Philip Allen erected a stone cotton mill and several subsidiary buildings, including a rubblestone storehouse on the south bank of the river.² In the typical manner of the early Rhode Island textile industry, he also built a number of houses for his workers. Most of these were sited on a primary street running from the Farnum Pike near the factory, south to County Road. In addition to this main street, which eventually became known as Esmond Street, there was a short side lane with worker housing, now known as Maple Avenue³. In 1849, a schoolhouse was added and in 1851, Allen built a church, both on Esmond Street.

Although the mill changed hands several times, the village remained relatively unchanged during the second half of the nineteenth century. In 1857, following Philip Allen's bankruptcy, the mill property was acquired by Earl P. Mason, Henry Lippitt, and others. The majority of the village population remained the mill workers who were concentrated in the company-owned houses along Esmond Street and Maple Avenue near the mill. Outside the company's land holdings there were only a few houses on the southerly portion of Esmond Street. As depicted on H.F. Walling's 1862 *Map of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations* there were just two buildings on the southeast side of Esmond Street south of the school, one belonging to A. Niles and one used by H. Cowee⁴ as a vinegar works. Some additional houses were added on that side of Esmond Street by 1870 as shown in the Beers *Atlas*. The Providence and Springfield Railroad began servicing the village in 1873.

In 1879, entrepreneur William Henry Pope purchased the mill and associated housing, renamed the village Enfield after his birthplace in Massachusetts, and established the Enfield Mills Company.⁵ For several decades thereafter the village remained static, experiencing little change. At the end of the century, Enfield was a one of the smaller factory villages in the region; it had, in addition to its mills and houses, a railroad station, a church, a school, and a store. Its 1895 population was 270, only a few more than the 243 residents enumerated in 1865. One of the only noticeable changes in the village shown in the 1895 Everts and Richards atlas was the appearance of I.B. Sweet's house (without a barn) near the southern end of Esmond Street. The atlas also shows I.B. Sweet's name associated with the village store and several outbuildings at the north end of Esmond Street near Farnum Pike.

² The Allenville Company storehouse which still stands at 5 Esmond Street, was listed on the National Register in 1972.

³ This main street was subsequently referred to as Enfield Village Road, Esmond Main Street and, finally, Esmond Street.

⁴ Also Cowre.

⁵ The American Historical Society, Inc., *History of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations: Biographical* (New York: The American Historical Society, Inc., 1920), 258-59.

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The Ira B. Sweet House

Born and raised in Smithfield, Ira B. Sweet (1848-by 1900) was the eldest of four sons.⁶ By the age of 22, he and his wife Almira were residents of the nearby village of Centerdale, North Providence, and he worked as a clerk in a variety store. In 1880, Sweet and his family of four (now including daughter Clara⁷ and son Carlton) lived in Smithfield, where he was working as a store keeper. According to Richard M. Bayles's *History of Providence County, Rhode Island*, Ira B. Sweet took over the Enfield Mills Company store from the mill owners in 1879 and began to operate the village post office in 1882.⁸

In 1884, Sweet purchased from Henry E. Smith "a certain tract or parcel of land situate on the southerly side of the Enfield Village Road" (Esmond Street) The house he had built on this lot by 1895 was in the Second Empire style and notable in the village by virtue of its architectural elaboration. In 1896, Sweet took out a \$1000 mortgage on his ½-acre lot, which included "buildings and improvements."

By 1900, Sweet had died and the manuscript returns for the federal census of that year indicate that his family had left the Sweet House. The census records widow Almira Sweet living alone in a house in Smithfield but not near her former neighbors, the Niles and Staples families. Instead, day-laborer Charles H. West and family lived next door to the Niles family on Esmond Street. Three years later, West purchased the property from the Sweet family.

In 1905 a new owner, the Esmond Mill Company acquired the Enfield mill property with the backing of New York capital. Much of the old mill was torn down, a number of old houses were removed, and construction began on a new facility for the production of woolen blankets. By April of 1907, the new mill designed by noted mill engineer Frank P. Sheldon was almost completed and a new street full of mill cottages was in construction (probably Elm Street). On January 1, 1909, the village was renamed Esmond. This was to be the last significant development in the village for the rest of the century.

In 1910, the federal census taker found blanket mill machinist Charles H. West, his wife, Adah, and their two children living at the end of Esmond Street with boarder Archibald Hughes. Five years later, the Rhode Island state census recorded that the four members of the West family resided at the house; both father Charles and son George worked as clerks in the cotton mill. In 1920, the census taker recorded that the West family shared the

⁶ Richard M. Bayles, ed., *History of Providence County, Rhode Island* (New York: W.W. Preston & Co., 1891), vol. II, 224b.

⁷ Also Clarra.

⁸ Bayles, *History of Providence County*, vol. II, 224b.

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house with the Thurbers—lumber company treasurer George E., his wife Anna B., their daughter, and George's parents.

The 1924 Sanborn map records several changes to the Sweet House. The one-and-two-story south addition had been erected on the south. The current owners of the house believe that this addition dates to ca. 1919, because they discovered a hardware store receipt dated September 9, 1919 in southeast wall of the kitchen during construction of the 2006 addition. The ca. 1919 date is consistent with its Arts and Crafts-style interior decor. Also present on the 1924 map are the one-and-one-half-story barn (built ca. 1900, according to an inscription inside the barn) and the one-story outhouse.

After Charles West died in 1924, George Thurber acted as the lawyer for his estate. Widow Adah West remained in the house along with the Thurbers at least through 1935 when the Rhode Island state census taker visited. In 1966, the 19,416 square feet parcel was subdivided, with the house on a 14,774 square-foot lot passing from Anna Thurber to the Pimenta family and then to Charles and M. Joanne Day. The size of the lot remained the same in successive transfers to Claire and Donald Hamel in 1972 and to Charlotte Taylor and Patrick Hutchinson in 1999. The Taylor/Hutchinson family built the small rear addition to expand the kitchen and mudroom in 2006. Patrick Hutchinson purchased a parcel adjacent to the back of the Sweet House lot in 1999; that property is not included in this nomination.

Smithfield and the Second Empire Style

The Second Empire style was a free adaptation of contemporary French revivals of French Renaissance and Baroque vocabularies. It was primarily distinguished by its mansard roof with a double slope hip configuration and use of lush ornamentation, often borrowed from the Italianate style (earlier) or Eastlake style (later). The mansard roof allowed greater use of the upper story of the one-and-one-half- to two-and-one-half-story dwellings. The lower slope—which could be convex, straight, concave, or flared—was always pierced by dormers. Mansard roofs were typically clad in shingles, often with elaborate shapes and varied colors. Scrolled brackets were typically used as a detail in the principal and secondary cornices and on door and window hoods.

In Rhode Island, the Second Empire style had its height of popularity from the mid-1860s through the 1870s, but lingered on in rural communities. The most elaborate Second Empire-style houses are generally limited to Providence and Newport, but modest expressions of the style are fairly common. In Smithfield, examples of Second Empire-style domestic architecture include the O.A. Tobey House (ca. 1885) at 563 Putnam Pike in Greenville and the mill superintendent's house (ca. 1867) in Stillwater.

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During the second half of the nineteenth century, Smithfield's development was largely concentrated in its mill villages. The majority of the domestic architecture in these villages was workers housing, much of it built by the mill owners. These were plain structures in several uniform types including multiple unit dwellings, and they were simply finished with modest amounts of vernacular Federal or Greek Revival trim. More elaborate houses were far fewer in number and built for the mill's supervisors and, occasionally, its owner, and for the independent tradesmen, skilled mechanics and professionals attracted by the economic and commercial activities of the mill villages. These houses were frequently built in a more sophisticated style and introduced new architectural fashions to the villages. The Ira B. Sweet House, built for the village storekeeper and postmaster, represents this aspect of mill village architecture; it is Esmond's most notable example of a popular style—the Second Empire. However, Sweet chose this style after it had passed the height of fashion in the city in a manner that was typical of the conservative architectural tastes of rural Rhode Islanders.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Boundary description

The boundary of the nominated property is Lot 68A on Assessor's Plat #25, located in the Smithfield Land Evidence Records.

Boundary justification

The nominated lot is the land now associated with the Sweet House. The lot was once somewhat larger, but some portions have been sold. The lot encompasses the house, barn, outbuilding, and landscape.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Photographs

For all photos:

Photographers: Sarah Zurier and Charlotte Taylor

Smithfield, RI

Date: May 2007

NB: The Sweet House faces roughly northwest; the primary elevation is described in this nomination as "west."
All other locations are likewise oriented.

Photo #1: Exterior, west elevation

Photo #2: West elevation, additions on south side, barn

Photo #3: Southwest corner, primary elevation and additions

Photo #4: Stair hall, facing north

Photo #5: South parlor, looking into stair hall, facing north

Photo #6: South parlor, facing west; front bay to the left, stair hall to the right

Photo #7: Northeast corner of sunroom

Photo #8: Barn, west elevation

Photo #9: Outhouse, northeast corner; north side of barn in background

















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