1. Name

historic Davol Rubber Company

and/or common Davol, Inc.

2. Location

street & number Point and Eddy Street

city, town Providence

state Rhode Island code 44 county Providence code 007

3. Classification

Category district building(s) structure site object
Ownership public private both Public Acquisition

Status occupied unoccupied work in progress

Accessible in process being considered

Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment

museum park private residence religious

scientific transportation other:

4. Owner of Property

name DLD Associates

street & number 711 Branch Avenue

city, town Providence

state Rhode Island

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. City Hall

street & number 25 Dorrance Street

city, town Providence

state Rhode Island

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Historic American Engineering Record

has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1978. page 185

depository for survey records Library of Congress

city, town Washington

state D.C.
7. Description

Condition
---
excellent
x good
fair

Check one
---
deteriorated
ruins
unaltered
altered

Check one
---
original site
moved
date

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Location

Davol, Inc., as it is known today, is located south of Providence's central business district, bounded by South Street, Eddy Street, Richmond Street, Point Street and the Providence River. It is part of an industrial area of mid-to late-nineteenth-and early-twentieth-century jewelry, base metals and power generating plants (Photo 1).

Description

Davol is a four-acre complex, of interconnected, brick mill structures built mainly between 1880 and 1913, for rubber manufacturing.

In 1880 the Simmons Building, the first substantial building of the complex, was completed. This building, located at 419 Eddy Street and named after its builder Eban Simmons, is a long, rectangular, four-story, flat-roofed, brick building with granite belt courses above rectangular windows and, at ground level, cast-iron storefronts that face on Point Street and Eddy Street (Photo 2,3).

The Simmons Building housed all of Davol's operations until 1884 when the first structure of the main complex, north of Point Street, was constructed to provide room for expansion. The Simmons Building stands alone but is connected to the main complex by an overhead metal-clad conveyor (Photo 4) which traverses the intersection of Point and Eddy Streets on the diagonal.

The main complex of buildings was built in several stages (see site plan). From the exterior the complex appears as several large rectangular structures surrounding interior alleyways and courtyards. The flat-roofed, brick structures generally are three and four stories in height.

The original three-story, brick structure, at 15 Point Street, built in 1884, has heavy-timber framing, segmental-arch windows, and a five-bay storefront with large round-arch windows and a central, arched doorway. In the late 1890's a one-story (later a second story was added) office was added to the west side and a large three-story addition was added to the east of the original structure (Photo 5). The Point Street elevation appears as one continuous building because of similar detailing in the earlier and later facades.

Between 1895 and 1908, more brick, heavy-timber frame buildings were added on the South Street side of the property. The complex continued to grow in the early 20th century with the 1913 addition of a long, rectangular, flat-roofed, steel-frame, brick structure (a glass and steel fourth story was added in 1960), and a three-story addition of similar detailing was built in 1918.

Between 1918 and 1926 the complex as we see it today was finished. The original boat slip was filled, a one-story structure with windows and framing identical to the 1913 addition was added and the small isolated office building at the southeast corner of the property was built (Photo 6). In addition to the 1960 fourth story glass and steel addition, there are several metal-wall sheds attached to the eastern end of the complex.
Exterior features

The Simmons Building features a cast-iron storefront with windows that admit light to the basement, hand-finished face brick set with narrow mortar joints, granite belt courses and original twelve-over twelve double-hung windows. The major alteration to this building is a stair/elevator tower attached to the Eddy Street side.

The windows of the steel-frame buildings built in 1913, 1918 and 1926 are, in some cases, double-paned. The major decorative element of the building complex is the gable at the main entrance (Photo 5) and the water tank atop a brick tower attached to an interior building. There were once rooftop glass structures, now demolished, that were used to dry rubber sheet goods.

Interior features

Much of the original, simple interior detailing of the building remains in the upper floors and in areas isolated from where additions intersected. However, the actual spatial relationships have been heavily altered by additions between buildings and in interior courtyards. This is the result of the complex being continually modified to satisfy manufacturers' needs. The original office interiors still exist on the second floor of the 1884 building.
8. Significance

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Specific dates: 1878, 1880, 1903, 1913

Builder/Architect: Eban Simmons, Joseph Davol

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

In 1874 Joseph Davol and Emery Perkins founded the Perkins Manufacturing Company. This small experimental rubber company was located on the site of the Eban Simmons Planing and Saw Mill, not far from the present facility, owned by Davol's grandfather-in-law, Eban Simmons. In 1878 Davol was sole proprietor and two years later the Davol Manufacturing Company moved into the Simmons Building (Photo 1). In 1884 the first building of the main complex was completed. The late 1890's and the early 1900's were periods of rapid expansion for Davol. The name of the company changed again to the Davol Rubber Company and became a "pioneer in a field hitherto exclusively controlled by foreign manufacturers".

Among the innovations of the company, Joseph Davol engineered the vanishing seam on rubber tubes used to carry plasma. They produced over 23,000 different products for druggists, surgeons, dentists and stationers. The company continued to grow and in 1913 a three-story brick and steel frame structure was erected on the corner of Point and Eddy Streets. The complex was essentially complete.

In the 1930's as the textile industry was declining in Providence, Davol employed 700 men and women. The company name changed again to Davol, Inc., as it expanded beyond the rubber industry. In the 1960's, working in association with Tufts and Harvard universities, Davol researched and provided capital for the first heart pump machine. In 1969 a new facility was built in the suburbs and in 1977 the last operations in Providence moved to North Carolina.

In 1977, when Davol, Inc., stopped manufacturing at its Providence facility, it marked the end of one of the city's oldest industrial complexes maintained for its original function. It contains the earliest remaining structures built by Providence's once important rubber industry which included, aside from Davol, the Providence Rubber Company, the Joseph Bannigan Rubber Company and the United States Rubber Company (Uniroyal).

Though the complex is not architecturally unique and parts of it have been altered to meet the needs of the Davol Company, this large, 250,000-square-foot complex does represent the development of a company of national and international reknown.

As this complex and neighboring industrial buildings were built, it was in what was originally a residential neighborhood. The result was a

transition, due to market and economic pressures, to an industrial neighborhood. Today, new market pressures are creating a different demand. As industries are moving out of these large building complexes, new uses are being found to occupy the buildings. Vacant since 1977 and unattractive to industrial users, the Davol complex is about to be transformed into a mixed-use, residential-commercial-retail development.


Greene, Welcome Arnold, The Providence Plantations for Two Hundred and Fifty Years (Providence, 1886), p. 282.

Hall, Joseph D., editor, Biographical History of the Manufacturers and Business Men of Rhode Island at the Opening of the Twentieth Century (Providence, 1901), p. 48.

Hopkins, G.M., City Atlas of Providence, Rhode Island, 5th, 6th, 8th & 9th Wards (Philadelphia, 1875).


McKinney, Jas., Industrial Advantages of Providence, Rhode Island (Providence, 1889), pp. 79-80.


Phenix National Bank of Providence, Romance of Rhode Island Industries, radio presentations (Providence, July 16, 1945).


"Davol Rubber Company", Providence Board of Trade Journal, volume 25, no. 6 (Providence, June, 1911), pp. 305-06.


article, Providence Journal Bulletin (Providence, July 14, 1932).

article, Providence Journal Bulletin (Providence, June 29, 1949).


Providence Telegram, Providence of To-day, its Commerce, Trade and Industries, Providence Telegram Publishing Company (Providence, 1893), p. 42.


10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property: 4 acres

Quadrangle name: Providence

Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

UMT References

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Verbal boundary description and justification:

Property described on city plat map 21, lot 310, bounded by Point, Eddy & South Street, comprising 150,775 square feet and lot 313, bounded by Point, Eddy & Richmond Streets & comprising 18,100 square feet.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries:

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Jeffrey Blydenburgh, Architect

organization: Beckman Blydenburgh & Associates

date: March 1980

street & number: 116 Chestnut Street

telephone: 401-274-3690

city or town: Providence

state: Rhode Island

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national: 
state: X
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 Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature: [Signature]

date: May 14, 1980

For HCRS use only:

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

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: [Signature]

date: [Date]

Chief of Registration
Davol Rubber Company
Providence, Rhode Island

Photographer: Jeffrey Blydenburgh  October 1979
Negative at: Beckman, Blydenburgh & Associates
116 Chestnut Street, Providence

Aerial view: Davol Company and its industrial neighbors. Route 95 is to the right in the photograph and Route 195 is along the bottom. The narrow channel of water is the Providence River. Downtown Providence is out of the picture to the lower left.

Photo #1
Davol Rubber Company
Providence, Rhode Island

Photographer: Jeffrey Blydenburgh March 1980
Negative at: Beckman, Blydenburgh & Associates
116 Chestnut Street, Providence

View from the southwest corner of property. Shown from left to right are the Simmons Building, the 1889 addition, the 1926 addition, and the metal storage sheds. Narragansett Electric South Street generating station is in the background.

Photo # 3
The south elevation of the complex fronts on Point Street. The west elevation fronts on Eddy Street. The overhead connector is conveyor between the main complex and the Simmons Building. Photo was taken from Eddy Street looking north.
West elevation of 1913 addition. This building fronts on Eddy Street, South Street, and Point Street. This is the first steel frame structure built in the complex and features double-glazed wood-framed windows.
Point Street elevation of original building complex. The left portion of the building (five bays at the street level) was built by Joseph Davol in 1884. The remainder was built in 1889.
East elevation of 1889 addition. The modern glass structure to the right of the photo is the control room for the heating plant.
Davol Rubber Company
Providence, Rhode Island

Photographer: Jeffrey Blydenburgh March 1980
Negative at: Beckman, Blydenburgh & Associates
116 Chestnut Street, Providence

South elevation of the 1926 addition. This building has a steel frame structure, similar to the 1913 building.

Photo #8
South elevation of metal-clad storage sheds. Their exact date of construction is unknown, but they are the newest structures in the complex.
Davol Rubber Company
Providence, Rhode Island

Photographer: Jeffrey Blydenburgh March 1980
Negative at: Beckman, Blydenburgh & Associates
116 Chestnut Street, Providence

North elevation of building facing South Street.
Dates of construction range from 1892 to 1926. Providence River is at end of South Street.

Photo #10
Simmons Building, north elevation. Built in 1880 by Eban Simmons, the building has cast iron store fronts and granite belt courses over the windows.
East elevation of Simmons Building fronts on Eddy Street. Stair tower, elevator shaft, and entry were added at a later date.

Photo #12
Typical interior of Simmons Building, showing existing condition. Wood timbers carry joists on 12" centers with floor decking and finish floors. Ceiling is covered with tongue and groove wood boards.

Photo #13