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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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

1 NAME

HISTORIC Smithville/North Scituate* (*preferred name)

AND/OR COMMON North Scituate Village Historic District

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER Danielson Pike, West Greenville Road,
Silk Lane, Institute Lane — NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN Scituate — VICINITY OF 2 (Rep. Edward Beard)
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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input 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 Ownership (see enclosed owners list)

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN — VICINITY OF STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Town Clerk's Office

STREET & NUMBER Danielson Pike

CITY, TOWN North Scituate STATE Rhode Island

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE Preliminary Survey of Cultural and
Historic Resources, Scituate, Rhode Island

DATE In process 1979 — FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS R.I. Historical Preservation Commission

CITY, TOWN Providence STATE Rhode Island

DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input 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 village of North Scituate is located at the junction of Danielson Pike (U.S. Route 6) and West Greenville Road (Rhode Island Route 116) in the northeastern corner of Scituate, Rhode Island. From Danielson Pike, the main street, the village spreads to the north. It is bounded on the north, west, and south by land owned by the City of Providence as part of the Scituate Reservoir watershed, much of which is planted in dense pine forest. The western village boundary is further defined by the Scituate Reservoir, a physical and visual barrier. The northern, eastern and southern boundaries primarily follow lot lines of the significant properties.

Approximately 110 well-maintained vernacular structures are situated along the tree-lined streets of the North Scituate Village Historic District. The majority of these one- to two-and-one-half-story structures date from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries with some eighteenth-century and mid-twentieth-century buildings dispersed among them. Included in the district are commercial, residential, ecclesiastical, and municipal buildings as well as two nineteenth-century cemeteries: the Glenford Cemetery (Rhode Island Historical Cemetery, Scituate #31) and the Smithville Cemetery (Rhode Island Historical Cemetery, Scituate #24).

The stretch of Danielson Pike from the Scituate Reservoir to and including the corner of West Greenville Road is a commercial area and the civic center of the village (see photos 1-7). Here the buildings are set fairly close together and close to the street, forming a united streetscape characterized by white picket fences outlining many of the individual properties. Although this is a commercial center, the land use is mixed, and residential buildings outnumber commercial structures two to one.

East of West Greenville Road, the buildings along Danielson Pike are more spread out and for the most part were built at a later date than those structures found in the center of town (see photo #8).* The district continues to the east until the area changes noticeably where mid-twentieth-century construction and commercial activity overwhelm the earlier buildings, and the atmosphere of a nineteenth-century village gives way to twentieth-century suburban development.

North of Danielson Pike, West Greenville Road is visually accented by the Congregational Church (map #6 and photo #14). Currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places, this church was designed

*Despite this, these buildings retain the quality of the older architecture by maintaining the same scale and exhibiting many similar details.

(See Continuation Sheet 1)

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by Clark Sayles and built in 1831 by the Smithville Society. The Free Will Baptist Church (map #70 and photo #10) as well as several prominent residential buildings including the home of former Lieutenant Governor Isaac Saunders (map #65 and photo #11) are located nearby. A small Greek Revival residence (map #1, photo #17), marks the edge of the district on the north, just south of the corner of West Greenville Road and Hartford Pike. Along Hartford Pike to the north and east of this building are several mid-twentieth-century structures none of which are architecturally significant. These, with the pine forests of the City of Providence north of Hartford Pike, create the district's northern boundary.

South of Danielson Pike, more pine woods combined with some twentieth-century development in the eastern section of North Scituate abruptly change the character of the area and create the southern boundary of the district.

Connecting West Greenville Road to Danielson Pike are two small lanes: Silk Lane which lies to the west of West Greenville Road and Institute Lane which lies to its east. The buildings on Silk Lane are residential and were built primarily in the Greek Revival and Victorian styles (see photo #13). The picket fences which created the cohesion of the main street are also present here repeating their visual continuity (see photos #12 and 13).

Institute Lane is the site of the present North Scituate School (map #98) and the Smithville Seminary, subsequently called Lapham Institute (map #101), for which the lane was named. The Smithville Seminary, entered on the National Register of Historic Places in March, 1978, was designed by Russell Warren and built in 1839. Partially burned in the early twentieth century and now in poor repair and obscured by overgrown evergreens, this Greek Revival structure was once an impressive visual landmark of North Scituate and played an important part in the village's historical and architectural development. South of the Smithville Seminary, Institute Lane becomes residential, lined with modest late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century residences which blend in well with those located along Danielson Pike.

(See Continuation Sheet 2)

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Buildings and sites contributing to the character of the district:

1. Daniel A. Harris House (ca. 1840): A 1½-story 5-bay gable-roofed shingled and clapboarded Greek Revival residence. This structure, owned by Harris during the 1840s, has a central recessed entrance accented with simple sidelights. See photo #17.
2. Scituate Animal Hospital (mid 20th c.): A 1-story end-gable-roofed clapboarded building used for both residential and commercial purposes.
3. Bowen House (late 18th c.): A large 2½-story 7-bay gable-roofed clapboarded structure with a pedimented entrance. This former residence was moved to its present site in the early twentieth century at the time of the construction of the Scituate Reservoir. Originally located on the western side of West Greenville Road, this building was the home of Elisha Bowen, Scituate's first tanner, who came to Scituate during the eighteenth century and ran a shop (no longer extant) on the banks of Moswansicut River. Mr. Bowen was a Quaker minister and an important figure in the Quaker Meeting (formerly located on Hartford Pike in North Scituate). His son, Stephen P. Bowen, an auctioneer who served as Town Councilman, also lived here.
4. House (mid 20th c.): A small 1½-story 3-bay gable-roofed shingled residence with attached garage.
5. North Scituate Academy, now North Scituate Community House (ca. 1826): A 1-story hip-roofed clapboarded former schoolhouse with paneled corner pilasters and a front corner entrance porch with paneled square columns. It has a 2-level hip-roofed belfry enclosed with pilasters and arched louvers. All renovations of and additions to this structure have been done with respect to the original character. A fine noteworthy interior detail of this building is a design in wood on the ceiling representing the planetary system. Built by "The Central Society for the Establishment of a School" on land donated for that purpose by Elisha Bowen, the building was used as a schoolhouse until the early twentieth century. See photo #16.

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- * Smithville Cemetery, Rhode Island Historical Cemetery, Scituate #24:
The Smithville Cemetery was laid out west of the Congregational Church and surveyed on April 20, 1847. The northern part, a donation of Daniel O. Bates, was added in 1862.
6. Congregational Church (1831): A 1-story 3-bay gable-roofed clapboarded Federal style structure with quoins, designed by Clark Sayles. The two front entrances of the building are each adorned with a fluted Doric pilaster order and a wooden fan above this. The fan motif is repeated above the triple-hung windows on the north, east, and south sides of the building. The three-level steeple has quoins, an open octagonal belfry, and an octagonal spire. The Congregational Church was built by the Smithville Society, Baptists and Congregationalists who shared the pulpit on alternating Sundays. After one year the congregation split; the Baptists left and started the Free Will Baptist Church. The church building was entered on the National Register of Historic Places in 1974. See photo #14.
- 6a. Owen Soldiers Monument (1913): This monument, sculpted of Westerly, Rhode Island granite by Edwin G. King, portrays a light artilleryman of the Civil War standing beside his gun and is dedicated to those men from Scituate who lost their lives during the Civil War. Contributed by Benjamin T. Owen, a stone cutter born in Scituate, the monument was placed on this lot of land contributed for the purpose by the Congregational Church Society on "Old Home Day," August 20, 1913. See photo #15.
7. James Kelley House (early 19th c.): A 1½-story gable-roofed clapboarded residence with a central entrance adorned with simple 4-paned sidelights. James Kelley, a laborer from Ireland, owned this structure in the 1860s.
8. Daniel O. Bates House (ca. 1833): A 2½-story 5-bay gable-roofed clapboarded Greek Revival residence with paneled corner pilasters. The central entrance is decorated with paneled pilasters and simple sidelights. Bates, a carpenter and builder, lived in this house in the 1860s.

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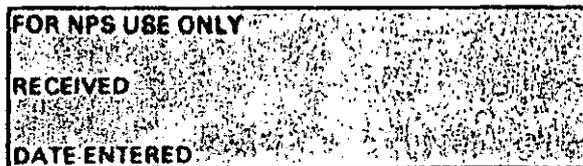
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9. Joab Wood House (mid 19th c.): A 1½-story cross-gable-roofed clapboarded structure with paneled corner pilasters. The two simple doorways are entered through a front porch with handsome Corinthian columns and turned balusters. This building, owned by Wood during the mid-nineteenth century, began as a small cottage but by the late-nineteenth century had become a two-family residence.
10. Brown House (ca. 1915): A 2-story 2-bay gable-roofed shingled residence sited end to the road. The front porch has turned supports and balusters and jigsaw brackets. It was built for Parmelia W. Brown.
11. Peckham House (ca. 1890): A 1½-story gable-roofed clapboarded residence, sited end to the road, built for Mrs. Susan E. Peckham. The two porches on the south side of the building (one of which is totally enclosed) were added in the early twentieth century.
12. House (early 19th c.): A 2-story gable-roofed clapboarded and shingled structure. It was moved to Silk Lane (site of Map #11) by George F. Hopkins, a mail carrier, in the mid-nineteenth century and used as a stable for his horses. In 1888 Mrs. Susan E. Peckham purchased the structure and within the next ten years moved it to its present site, just north of its previous position. Originally a barn, the building was remodeled into a dwelling in the early twentieth century.
13. Westcott Wilbur House (ca. 1845): A 1½-story cross-gable-roofed clapboarded residence with paneled corner pilasters. The entrance directly below the small center-front cross gable is emphasized by a broad pedimented portico with Doric columns on pedestals and simple balusters. Another porch, now enclosed, is on the street side of the southern wing of this building.
14. Jeremiah H. Harris House (early 19th c.): A small 2-story gable-roofed clapboarded residence with pedimented entrance porch and 1-story ell at south. This south wing was bought in Georgiaville by Harris, a shoemaker and the owner during the 1860s, and moved by him to its present site. House purchased from "Jerry" Harris by George Hopkins, mail carrier.

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15. Rhodes Hopkins House (ca. 1850): A 1½-story 5-bay gable-roofed shingled structure. Built by Hopkins, this building was used as a two-family residence for many years.
16. Store (early 20th c.): A 1-story hip-roofed shingled bungalow style store built on the site of an early-nineteenth century general store run by Warren S. Ballou. In 1895, the post office was located here. It was run by William A. Randall who also ran the store. Presently used as upholstery shop.
17. House (mid 19th c.): A 1½-story gable-roofed shingle structure, sited end to the road. This residence has a small pedimented entrance portico with a wooden fan motif above the door.
18. Warren S. Ballou House (ca. 1840): A large 2½-story 5-bay gable-roofed clapboarded Greek Revival residence. The cornerboards are paneled as are the window surrounds and the pilasters located on either side of the central recessed entrance. Ballou, who built this structure, ran the general store as well as a furniture shop, both formerly located to the east of this house.
19. Town Clerk's Office (ca. 1840): Originally two large 2½-story gable-roofed clapboarded Greek Revival houses, connected in the mid twentieth century. Both apparently built by Uriah R. Colwell, who, during the mid nineteenth century served as Town Clerk and as president of the Scituate National Bank, these buildings passed through the hands of Noyes Wade, a farmer, and Daniel A. Clarke, a merchant whose Main Street store was Daniel A. Clarke and Sons. In January 1923, the eastern structure was remodeled to contain the Town Clerk's Office, which is still located here along with the Tax Assessor's Office, which is still located here along with the Tax Assessor's Office and School Department Offices. The buildings were connected at a later date. See photo #1.
21. House (ca. 1820): A 1-story gable-roofed shingled Federal style residence. It has a recessed entrance with four delicate cononnettes and simple sidelights and was built either by Otis Potter or his father, Jonathan Potter.

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22. Engine house (ca. 1920): A 1-story gable-roofed clapboarded structure, sited end to the road. This building was originally used as an engine house by North Scituate Fire Department #1 and now contains a small machine shop.
23. House (ca. 1848): A 1½-story gable-roofed clapboarded structure. The central entrance has a bracketed hood above and a bay window on either side of it, and a small open side porch leads to another entrance into the east wing of the building. The building was used by George L. Hopkins, a blacksmith, as his shop and remodeled in the late-nineteenth century into a dwelling.
24. House (ca. 1797): A 1½-story 5-bay gable-roofed center-chimney clapboarded Federal style residence with paneled pilasters emphasizing its central entrance. Ernest Edwards moved the building to its present site from the northern side of Danielson Pike at the time of the construction of the Scituate Reservoir.
25. Andrew Angell House (ca. 1835): A 2-story gable-roofed clapboarded Greek Revival structure with an L-shaped plan, sited gable end to the street. The building has corner pilasters and a triangular window in the closed gable of the street facade. Andrew Angell, a prosperous farmer, built and lived in this house until his death when his son, William F. Angell, became the owner.
- * Glenford Cemetery, Rhode Island Historical Cemetery, Scituate #31:
The Glenford Cemetery was laid out by Andrew Angell and surveyed in 1872.
26. House (ca. 1900): A small 1-story frame structure. Originally an outbuilding, it was remodeled into a residence in the twentieth century.
27. Alfred K. Brayton House (ca. 1860): A 1½-story cross-gable-roofed clapboarded residence with an L-shaped plan. The 1-story porch which runs along the north and east sides of the building has Doric columns, turned balusters, and broad projecting pediments emphasizing its two entrances. The structure was built by Alfred K. Brayton.

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28. Albert W. Harris House (ca. 1860): A 1½-story cross-gable-roofed shingled building with an L-shaped plan. The structure was poorly remodeled with a 1-story addition on its street facade. It was owned during the 1860s and 1870s by Harris, the proprietor of the Elmdale Mill which was formerly located northwest of North Scituate village.
30. Harris Store/Masonic Temple (ca. 1855): A 2-story gabled-roofed clapboarded structure sited end to the street. A composite arched window in the gable peak and cornice brackets recall the Italianate style in vogue at mid century. Built by Albert W. Harris, it was used as a store until 1924 when the building was remodeled for use as a Masonic Temple which it remains today. See photo #3.
31. Charles Chandler House (ca. 1830): a 2-story 5-bay hip-roofed clapboarded residence with Doric corner pilasters and dentils at the cornice line. An Italianate style tower, added to the southwest corner of the structure, is thought to have been used as a water tower. Built by Charles Chandler, this residence has passed through the hands of many prestigious members of the North Scituate community: Uriah Colwell, Town Clerk; Jonah Titus, lawyer; Reverend Thomas L. Ellis; Benedict Lapham; and Nehemiah Randall, partner in Daniel A. Clarke and Sons. See photo #4.
- 31a. Store (mid 19th c.): A 1-story end-gable clapboarded and shingled structure with a false parapet and flat-roofed porch. Originally an outbuilding, it was remodeled in the early twentieth century and is used today as a small store.
32. Advent Church/Faith Church (ca. 1845): A 1-story end-gabled clapboarded structure which was remodeled in 1927 with the addition of a tower at the northeast corner. A small hip-roofed ell has also been added at the southeast corner. Originally a small tin worker's shop, probably built by Wilmarth N. Aldrich, the building was purchased in 1867 and, apparently, moved to a lot donated to the Second Adventists by Benedict Lapham at that time. The bell in the church belfry was taken from a mission in New Mexico during the Mexican War. It was originally installed in the belfry of the "New Mill," North Scituate, but was moved to the Advent Church when the "New Mill" was demolished. The building remained

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in the hands of the Adventists until the 1960s when they moved to a new, larger building outside of the village. It is now Faith Church. See photo #5.

33. House (early 19th c.): A small 1½-story 3-bay gable-roofed clapboarded structure with a one-story set-back ell at the west and an L-shaped plan. It was probably built by Charles L. Hawkins. See photo #5.
34. House (ca. 1840): A 1½-story gable-roofed shingled Greek Revival structure with a set-back one-story ell and open Victorian porch at the east. During the second half of the nineteenth century a Victorian entrance hood with heavy sawn pendant brackets was added to the front entrance. The building was owned by John P. Smith during the mid-nineteenth century. See photo #5.
35. House (ca. 1845): A 1½-story 7-bay gable-roofed clapboarded Greek Revival structure with paneled corner pilasters and a recessed entrance articulated by paneled pilasters and multi-paned side-lights.
36. Daniel C. Tourtellot House (ca. 1835): A 2-story-plus-attic 3-bay gable-roofed clapboarded Greek Revival residence, set gable end to the road. A triple window adorns the closed gable on the front facade. The large but simple two story porch on the east side of the rear wing of this structure adds to its architectural interest. The house was owned by Daniel C. Tourtellot, a merchant, during the 1860s and 1870.
37. George A. Atwood House (ca. 1890): A 2½-story cross-gable-roofed clapboarded and shingled, vernacular Queen Anne style residence. The clapboards, decorative shingles in the closed gables, modillions along the eaves, and two one-story porches with turned supports and balusters give this building its textural quality and irregular massing, hallmarks of the Queen Anne style. It was built by Atwood, a broker and one-time president of the Scituate National Bank. See photo #6.
38. St. Joseph's Church (1938-40): A 2-story gable-roofed red brick structure with a cross-shaped plan and a cupola centered over the crossing. Built after St. Alphonsus, Scituate's first

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Catholic church, was demolished at the time of the Scituate Reservoir's construction, St. Joseph's is today Scituate's only Catholic church. The rectory at the rear of the church was built in 1972 to replace one that was destroyed in 1963.

40. Store (ca. 1920): A 1-story flat-roofed frame store building with a brick facade.
41. House (ca. 1915): A 2½-story gable-roofed shingled "double-decker" with a two-story front porch, sited end to the road. It is a two-family residence.
42. Shippee House (ca. 1924): A 2½-story 3-bay gable-roofed clapboarded structure with a front entrance porch with paired Doric columns. It was built for Miss Mabel Shippee.
43. House (early 20th c.): A 1-story 3-bay cross-gable frame structure with a small fanlight on its western facade. This building occupies the site of Dr. Charles H. Fisher's office during the second half of the nineteenth century. Shortly after the turn of the twentieth century, the North Scituate library was located here.
44. Jonah Titus House (ca. 1840): A large 2½-story gable-roofed frame Greek Revival structure with a 2½-story ell, set back at west, paired interior chimneys, and fluted Greek columns supporting a projecting entrance porch. Although this structure has been covered with aluminum siding, it retains much of its original integrity. It was built by Jonah Titus, Scituate's first resident lawyer, and then it passed to the hands of Dr. Charles H. Fisher, one-time president of the Medical Association of Rhode Island, a member of the state legislature, and a president of the Scituate National Bank.
45. House (mid-19th c.): A 1½-story 3-bay gable-roofed frame structure with heavy gable-roofed dormers. This residence was probably moved to its present site during the early twentieth century.
46. House (ca. 1860): A 1½-story 5-bay cross-gable-roofed frame structure. Its simple central entrance has a pedimented hood.

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47. House (late 18th c.): A 2½-story gable-roofed clapboarded Federal style structure 5 bays wide and 2 deep with a 1-story ell at the rear. Paneled cornerboards, a central entrance defined by five-paned sidelights and a paneled surround, and a cornice molding which breaks out around the second floor window caps subtly articulating them, are the building's prime ornaments. This house was owned during the second half of the nineteenth century by Russell Smith, a prosperous farmer.
48. House (ca. 1865): A 2-story-plus-attic 3-bay gable-roofed shingled structure with paired windows symmetrically placed on its gable-end street facade. Modillions decorate the eaves, and the central entrance has a bracketed hood.
49. Robert Thornton House (ca. 1845): A 2½-story 5-bay gable-roofed clapboarded Greek Revival structure with a triple window in the closed gable of the street facade. A two-story entrance porch was added in the early twentieth century when the house became a two family residence. It was built by Robert Thornton, a blacksmith, who lived there during the mid nineteenth century.
50. House (ca. 1880): A 2-story-plus-attic cross-gable-roofed shingled residence with an L-shaped plan. A one-story porch with Doric columns and turned balusters winds around the south and west sides of the building, and a one-story bay window adorns its east side. As early as 1838 a dwelling appeared on this lot, but the present structure has the appearance of a later date. Albert Hubbard, who worked as a clerk for the Scituate Manufacturing Company as a cashier at the Scituate National Bank, and later as Town Clerk and President of the bank, lived here.
51. House (early 19th c.): A 2-story-plus-attic cross-gable-roofed clapboarded structure with quoins, and modillions decorating the eaves. A two-story projecting pedimented portico with colossal fluted columns on brick bases further emphasizes the central entrance which is itself surrounded by four fluted pilasters and four-paned sidelights. Inappropriate multi-paned bay windows have been added on the front. It was probably built by Russell Smith, a prosperous farmer.

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54. Store (ca. 1785; ca. 1840): A 1-story gable-roofed clapboarded and shingled former dwelling and a 1½-story end-gable clapboarded store building. These two structures were connected about ten years ago and the dwelling was remodeled with store front windows. The dwelling was probably first owned by Robert Potter and in the mid nineteenth century was owned by Russell Smith who built the store building. See photo #2.
56. Store (early 20th c.): A 1-story gable-roofed frame store building with a triple window in its street-facing gable end.
57. Ernest M. Spencer House (ca. 1900): A large 2½-story cross-gable-roofed clapboarded two-family residence with an L-shaped plan. Along its west side there is a one-story porch with turned supports and balusters. The building was built by Ernest M. Spencer.
58. House (ca. 1835): A 1½-story 5-bay gable-roofed clapboarded Greek Revival structure with paneled window and door moldings and simple corner pilasters. It was probably built by Otis Potter and was owned successively during the nineteenth century by William B. Kimball and Mrs. William R. Brown.
59. House (19th c.): A 2-story 3-bay cross-gambrel-roofed clapboarded and shingled residence which was moved to this site at the time of the Scituate Reservoir's construction.
60. House (19th c.): A 2-story gable-roofed clapboarded and shingled structure. This building was originally a barn and was converted to a two-family residence in the early twentieth century.
61. McLallen House (ca. 1920): A 1½-story gabled-roofed clapboarded residence sited gable end to the road, built for Mrs. Mabel W. S. McLallen.
62. John P. Smith House (ca. 1834): A 2½-story 5-bay gable-roof clapboarded Greek Revival structure. The building has simple corner pilasters, bracketed eaves, and a simple central entrance with four-paned sidelights. A fine picket fence edges the road in front. It was owned by Smith during the mid-nineteenth century. See photo #13.

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63. George H. Plympton House (ca. 1928): A 1½-story 3-bay jerkin-headed-gable-roofed shingled bungalow. It was built by George H. Plympton, a wholesale beef dealer. See photo #12.
64. North Scituate Public Library (1924): A 1-story 3-bay hip-roofed brick Colonial Revival structure. The projecting pedimented entrance has free-standing Doric columns, and the windows have stone sills and lintels, each with a keystone. It was built to replace the temporary library building which had been converted from Dr. Fisher's office in 1906-07 to house North Scituate's collection of books.
65. Isaac Saunders House (ca. 1825): A 2½-story gable-roofed clapboarded structure with paneled corner pilasters and a set-back ell at the south. The recessed central entrance has paneled pilasters and a multi-paned transom and sidelights. Picket fence and shrubbery screen the front along road. During the nineteenth century it was the home of former Lieutenant Governor Isaac Saunders. Mr. Saunders, who operated the Saundersville Mills with his uncle, Thomas Harkness, held several prominent positions in North Scituate. He served as president of the Scituate National Bank, Justice of the Peace, and president of the Town Council. See photo #11.
66. House (ca. 1920): A 2-story hip-roofed, clapboarded and shingled structure with a two-story porch on its south facade. Located to the west of the Henry Smith House, this structure is not visible from the street.
67. Henry Smith House (ca. 1840): A 1½-story gable-roofed clapboarded Greek Revival cottage with paneled corner pilasters. The front porch which was added at a later date has Doric columns and simple balusters. This structure was probably built by Henry Smith. See photo #9.
68. Harry W. Smith House (ca. 1910): A 2-story-plus-attic 3-bay hip-roofed clapboarded Colonial Revival residence with two large entrance porches and a bay window. A stained-glass window decorates the north side of the house, and the roof is topped with a balustrade. It was built by Harry W. Smith. See photo #9.

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- 69. Brush Greenhouses (ca. 1950): A 1-story gable-roofed wood and glass structure with a cross-shaped plan. This small commercial greenhouse has a central projecting gabled entrance. See photo #10.
- 70. Free Will Baptist Church (1866): A 1-story clapboarded church building sited gable end to the road, with two large 2-story gable-roofed rear additions dating from the twentieth century. It has a closed belfry and simple stained-glass windows, important original elements which have been retained. The street facade of the building was remodeled in the early twentieth century with quoins and a palladian window. The Free Will Baptists, who organized as a branch of the Smithfield Free Will Baptist Church after their split from the Congregational Church in the early 1830s, built this structure to replace their 1830s church building which burned in 1865. See photo #10.
- 71. House (ca. 1918): A 2½-story clapboarded two-family residence sited gable end to the road, with a two-story bay window and a one-story entrance porch. It was built for Susan S. Aldrich.
- 72. Albert E. Wood House (ca. 1905): A 1½-story 2-bay clapboarded Queen Anne structure sited gable end to the road. The side and front entrance porches are pedimented and use turned wooden elements as supports and balusters. It was built by Albert E. Wood.
- 73. William G. Smith House (ca. 1825): A 2½-story 5-bay gable-roofed clapboarded structure with a large two-story porch on its west side. The building's central entrance has multi-paned sidelights and a paneled surround, and its cornerboards are also paneled. William G. Smith, who resided here through the second half of the nineteenth century, was the grandson of Stephen Smith, North Scituate's founder. See photo #7.
- 74. House and Store (19th c.): A 2-story gable-roofed clapboarded structure with 2-story cross-gable structure at east end and a full basement on its south side. It was partially remodeled in the mid-twentieth century to accommodate a dairy store. See photo #7.

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76. House (ca. 1915): A 1-story 3-bay gable-roofed shingled bungalow. Its small, pedimented gable-end entrance porch has been enclosed.
78. House (ca. 1925): A 1½-story 3-bay gable-roofed frame bungalow. It has been re-sided but retains the character and style of the original building.
79. House (ca. 1920): A 2-story-plus-attic 3-bay gambrel-roofed shingled and clapboarded residence with a pedimented projecting entrance.
80. Free Baptist Parsonage (ca. 1910): A 2-story cross-gambrel-roofed clapboarded and shingled building. Two front porches emphasize the two entrances of this residence which is owned by the Free Will Baptist Church.
81. House (ca. 1930): A large 2-story gable-roofed shingled Colonial Revival residence. A lunette decorates the front facade, and the central entrance is defined by sidelights and pilasters.
84. House (ca. 1900): A 1½-story cross-gambrel-roofed shingled two-family residence with a front porch with jigsaw brackets.
85. House (ca. 1920): A 1½-story hip-roofed shingled bungalow with an enclosed entrance porch.
86. House (ca. 1900): A 1½-story end-gable-roofed frame structure. The dwelling has a front porch with turned supports, simple balusters, and jigsaw brackets.
87. House (ca. 1900): A 1½-story end-gable-roofed clapboarded residence. This structure was built from the same plan as #86.
88. House (ca. 1870): A 1½-story cross-gable-roofed clapboarded dwelling. The porch with its turned supports and jigsaw brackets runs across the front of the original building as well as its west-side addition. See photo #8.
89. Perry House (ca. 1920): A 1½-story 3-bay gable-roofed shingled bungalow. The foundation and porch column supports are constructed of large stones which with the shingled walls create an interesting

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contrast of materials. This residence, built by Alfred Perry, is the best example of the bungalow style of architecture in North Scituate village.

90. House (ca. 1900): A 1½-story 2-bay end-gable-roofed clapboarded structure with a front porch with Doric columns.
91. Store (ca. 1910): A 2-story gable-roofed frame structure, sited end to the road. Much remodeled on its southern side, this small building has a wall cover of composition shingles and aluminum siding. The front facade of the building, however, retains the character of the original store/residence combination.
92. George J. Eddy House (ca. 1880): A 1½-story cross-gable-roofed shingled Victorian dwelling which has a small entrance porch and several one story additions. It was built by Eddy, and is sited end to the road.
94. House (ca. 1925): A 1½-story gable-roofed shingled bungalow with clustered columns supporting the front porch roof. An oriel window adds a pleasant element to its south side.
95. House (ca. 1900): A 1½-story cross-gable-roofed clapboarded residence. It has a front porch with Doric columns and a bay window on its south side.
96. House (ca. 1925): A 1½-story gable-roofed shingled structure, sited end to the road. Its front entrance porch has been enclosed to create an additional interior room.
97. House (ca. 1910): A 2-story hip-roofed clapboarded building with a small enclosed entrance porch.
98. North Scituate School (1966): A large 1-story wooden and masonry structure which consists of three distinct sections, one with a flat roof and two with gable roofs. The entrance is located beneath the pediment of the central portion of this building designed by Cunningham Associates. The structure uses elements of the Greek Revival and Colonial styles to help it blend with its surrounding environment.

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99. House (ca. 1955): A 1-story gable-roofed shingled residence which is situated in the center portion of the block to the east of building #69.

101. Smithville Seminary (1839): A 3-story 3-bay gable-roofed Greek Revival structure with paneled corner pilasters. On the building's east facade, the gable projects creating a front porch. Colossal Ionic columns support this projection, and a small Ionic capital decorated a small window centered in the projecting pediment. The building once consisted of three temple-like sections with connecting components, but the two large flanking wings were destroyed by fire in the twentieth century. Russell Warren designed this school building for the Free Will Baptists of Rhode Island who felt that there was the need for an institute of learning between a common school and a college. In debt from its start because of high construction costs, the school passed into the hands of Hosea Quimby after ten years. He continued to operate it until 1854 when the property was purchased by Samuel P. Coburn and William Colegrove. Purchased by Benedict Lapham in 1863, it was returned to the direction of the Baptists and renamed the Lapham Institute. The school closed in 1875, and for the next 25 years was used only occasionally.

The Pentecostal Collegiate Institute was the next school to be located here, from 1901 to 1919. William Holland then bought the building and opened the Watchman Industrial School and Camp. Although the structure is still in the hands of the Holland family, and Watchman Industrial School and Camp, the school has been closed since the early 1970s. The building is currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

102. Clifford Hopkins House (ca. 1915): A small 1-story end-gable-roofed shingled residence with a heavy bracketed entrance hood. The building was owned by Clifford Hopkins, a woodchopper.

103. House (ca. 1855): A 2-story gable-roofed clapboarded house, with an early twentieth-century entrance porch on its gable-end street facade. This building was formerly a two-family residence.

104. House (ca. 1910): A 1½-story gable-roofed clapboarded structure sited gable-end to the road. The simple front porch has square columns and decorative paneling. Nels A. Tyring, a farmer, lived here during the early twentieth century.

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- 106. House (ca. 1900): A 1½-story gable-roofed clapboarded structure sited gable-end to the road. This house has a porch with turned supports which winds around its east and south sides and is decorated with jigsaw brackets. Some decorative shingles are present along the eaves of the structure.
- 107. House (ca. 1900): A 1½-story gable-roofed clapboarded residence with a front porch with turned supports and balusters and jigsaw brackets.
- 108. House (early 19th c.): A simple 1½-story gable-roofed center-chimney clapboarded residence. The front entrance is accentuated by five-paned sidelights. The structure was occupied by Richard M. Grayson, a blacksmith, during the mid-nineteenth century.
- 109. Elder Reuben Allen House (ca. 1840): A 1½-story gable-roofed clapboarded Greek Revival structure. The central entrance is recessed and the doorway is highlighted by four-paned sidelights and a paneled surround. The window moldings are also paneled. This residence was owned by Elder Reuben Allen, a pastor of the Free Will Baptist Church, during the mid-nineteenth century.
- 110. House (ca. 1920): A 1-story gable-roofed shingled bungalow. Its roof has a wide overhang which is supported by stick-like brackets. This building marks the eastern boundary of the historic district.

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Nonconforming intrusions detracting from the integrity of the district

20. North Scituate Fire Department (1951): A 2-story flat-roofed brick building which is located at the western boundary of the Historic District.
29. House (mid 20th c.): A 1-story end-gable-roofed shingled residence. It is located to the south of building #28 and is not visible from the street.
39. Q & M Scituate Service Center (mid 20th c.): A 1-story flat-roofed metal and concrete structure. This is the location of Stephen Smith's 18th century tavern.
52. Office (mid 20th c.): A 1-story cross-gable-roofed concrete block structure with an L-shaped plan. This office building is located in the interior of the block and is not visible from the street.
53. Post Office (mid-20th c.): A 1-story flat-roofed concrete block structure. It is occupied by the United States Post Office and also by a pharmacy.
55. New England Telephone Building (mid 20th c.): A 1-story flat-roofed masonry structure.
75. Industrial National Bank Building (mid 20th c.): A small, squarish 1-story hipped-roofed brick and concrete block structure.
77. House (mid 20th c.): A 2-story gable-roofed shingled residence with a slight overhang between the first and second stories.
82. &
83. Houses (1950s): Two 1-story gable-roofed shingled residences with decorative cut stone on some exterior wall areas. Built by Leroy Remington, formerly the Scituate Town Clerk, the houses are reached by a narrow private road built for this purpose.
93. Shed (mid 20th c.): A 1-story hip-roofed masonry structure. This storage shed is set back from the road.
100. Building (ca. 1969): A 1-story hip-roofed shingled structure.

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105. Store (mid 20th c.): A 1-story end-gable-roofed wooden and masonry store building.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

North Scituate Village Historic District is significant within Rhode Island for its fine range of rural vernacular architecture and its intact village ambience; its individually noteworthy buildings--North Scituate Academy (1826), the Congregational Church (1831), and the Smithville Seminary (1839), the last two by acknowledged Rhode Island masters Clark Sayles and Russell Warren; and for its role as a local center for commercial, educational, and religious activities in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Although there are several eighteenth-century structures extant and a good representation of bungalows and other simple early twentieth-century house forms, the greatest concentration of buildings dates from the nineteenth century. This concentration includes, notably, many fine two-and-a-half-story Greek Revival residences. These, and other residences in simple Federal and Victorian styles, the small-scale commercial establishments, and the ubiquitous wood picket fences and substantial trees gives the village its imageability and strong sense of place and time. The nineteenth-century ambience effectively dominates both newer mid-twentieth century residential and commercial buildings and the twentieth century appearance and use of Danielson Pike (Route 6).

North Scituate, also known as "Smithville" until the turn of the twentieth century, began to develop as a village about the middle of the eighteenth century when Stephen Smith built a tavern at the corner of the roads presently known as Danielson Pike and West Greenville Road.* Small-scale, saw and grist mills were in operation nearby from the first decades of the eighteenth century, but the building of the tavern in the 1760s indicated and reinforced the importance of North Scituate "Four Corners" as a logical stopping place for farmers, drovers, peddlers, and other east-west travellers journeying between the rich farmlands of Connecticut and the port of Providence on the Rhode Island coast. The tavern at the "Four Corners" also attracted a more local trade, fed by

*On the site of present map #39 and #40, and no longer extant.

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the road to Danielson and by the north-south road connecting North Scituate with other small rural villages in Scituate and in neighboring towns. Other social gathering places, including Phillip's or Miners' Tavern (formerly located on the site of present map #38), and scattered private residences were built near Smith's Tavern as the century progressed.

Not until the early nineteenth century, however, did the village blossom. The development of the Rhode Island and Connecticut Turnpike, also known as the Hartford Turnpike since it was laid out to link Providence and Hartford, following incorporation of the Turnpike Society in 1803, and the development, following 1813, of the Foster and Scituate Turnpike, running from the Hartford Turnpike near the south end of Moswansicut Pond through Scituate and Foster to Danielson, Connecticut, had a major impact on the village. The Hartford Pike ran immediately north of the village and the Foster and Scituate Pike, soon and still called the Danielson Pike, ran directly through the village following the existing road at that point.

The development of cotton mills in the area also contributed to the substantial growth in the village. One of the first textile operations was the small stone cotton spinning mill, Pond Factory, built by Benjamin Aborn in 1810 near Moswansicut Pond just north of the village. In the 1820s, when weaving as well as spinning was mechanized, small spinning mills like Pond Factory could not easily be adapted to accommodate the new looms and the number of workers needed to run them. In 1826, Benjamin Aborn, with Thomas Brown, Richard Jackson, and John L. Hughes, built a second mill to manufacture print cloth. Located approximately three-quarters of a mile south of the Pond Factory on Moswansicut River, it became known as the New Pond Factory of the "New Mill." The enterprise was incorporated in January, 1834, as the Scituate Manufacturing Company. A western part of North Scituate--no longer extant--developed around the Scituate Manufacturing Company and its activities. The success of the company and the large labor force needed to run it created a demand for housing nearby and a number of small frame dwellings were built along the road leading from the turnpike to the mill. These structures, along with the mill itself, were demolished when the Scituate Reservoir was built in the second and third decades of the twentieth century.

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A less successful nineteenth-century textile venture was begun in October, 1836, when George W. Tyler received a charter from the Rhode Island General Assembly to incorporate the Scituate Silk Company. Tyler build an access road to the company's property north of Danielson Pike, and along it he planted mulberry trees to be used in the production of silk. Unfortunately the Scituate Silk Company failed before it had actually produced any silk and the property was sold. Today, all that remains of this abortive venture is Silk Lane, a permanent part of the village street pattern.

As a result of turnpikes and textiles, as well as of general population growth throughout Rhode Island, North Scituate's taverns and scattered houses, by the middle of the nineteenth century had knitted themselves together into a solid community, with much commercial and civic activity interspersed. The Warren S. Ballou Store (site of present map #16), the Albert W. Harris Store (map #30), and the Russell Smith Store (map #54) were all in operation as was the Citizens Union Bank, later called the Scituate National Bank (site of present map #38), incorporated in 1832.

Other civic institutions were also in place by mid-century. Educational facilities included the North Scituate Academy (map #5) built in 1826 by the Central Society for the Establishment of a School (incorporated in October, 1825) and Smithville Seminary (map #101) built in 1839 for the Free Will Baptists of Rhode Island. The Academy was used as a school until the 1920s. Smithville Seminary, known after 1863 as Lapham Institute, closed in 1875 primarily due to lack of funds and inaccessibility.

Among the churches built during the prosperous and expansive decades of the first half of the nineteenth century was the Congregational Church of 1831 (map #6), designed and built by Clark Sayles for the non-sectarian "Smithville Society" composed of Baptists and Congregationalists and gathered in April 1830. A split between the two segments of the congregation occurred after a year and the Free Will Baptist Church formed and erected its own edifice in 1833. This burned in 1865 and was replaced in 1866 with a new church, still in use, on West Greenville Road (map #70). In the 1860s, the Millerites or Second Adventists were given a building on Danielson Pike, formerly used as a tin worker's shop, to use as their place of worship (map #32).

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By the post-Civil War years, urbanization and industrialization of such cities as Providence and Pawtucket coupled with the decline of the turnpikes, largely as a result of the rise of the railroad, had substantially slowed the development of North Scituate and turned it into something of a rural backwater, a relatively unimportant if picturesque stopping point and postal station on the stage coach route to Connecticut. The establishment of the Providence and Danielson Electric Railroad in the opening years of the twentieth century improved the accessibility of North Scituate. Better transportation encouraged some residential out-migration from urban areas. The numerous early twentieth-century small-scale bungalows and vaguely Colonial Revival residences, most concentrated east of the Four Corners along Danielson reflect the arrival of these new residents. Smithville Seminary/Lapham Institute was revived in 1901 as the Pentecostal Collegiate Institute and so functioned until 1919. Thereafter and until 1970, the property was used by the Watchman Industrial School and Camp, a school and training program dedicated to the needs of black children, many of them from urban areas.

Another event with major impact on the village was the decision by the City of Providence in 1915 to locate their new reservoir in Scituate. Fifteen thousand acres of land in Scituate were condemned and many small villages were razed, forcing families and businesses to relocate. The western section of North Scituate Village was included in the condemned area. The Scituate Manufacturing Company mill complex and tenement houses as well as other private residences were abandoned and razed. Although almost half the village was thus demolished and the Providence and Danielson Railroad line was permanently torn up, the eastern part of the village, where Stephen Smith had founded his tavern and where the commercial and civic center had always been located, remained intact and was, indeed, strengthened. In 1922, the office of the Scituate Town Clerk was moved from condemned property in the doomed village of Richmond, to property in North Scituate owned by Daniel A. Clarke, Jr. (map #19) which had been bought for that purpose. This officially located the town seat in North Scituate where it remains today.

Construction of the Scituate Reservoir occasioned a need for additional housing, both for the people who had been forced to relocate and also for those who came to work on the Reservoir. This caused another spurt of growth in North Scituate. Several condemned buildings were salvaged and moved to back yards or empty lots in the unendangered part of the village (map #24 and #4). Some new construction also occurred, strengthening the presence of early twentieth century architecture in the village fabric.

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Also constructed in the village at this time were new civic buildings, which reinforced North Scituate's new prominence in the town as a whole. A four-room brick school house, North Scituate Elementary School, was built on West Greenville Road near the corner of Institute Lane; it served the community until destroyed by fire in 1965. Across West Greenville Road, another brick structure, the North Scituate Public Library (map #64) was built in 1924; it remains a viable part of the village today. In 1938-1940 St. Joseph's Church was built on the site of the former Phillip's Tavern (map #38). The church was built for the Catholic population of Scituate, many of whose antecedents had come to the area during the nineteenth century to work in the mills. St. Joseph's filled the void left when St. Alphonsus, Scituate's first Catholic church established in Rockland in 1905, was destroyed during construction of the Reservoir.

After completion of the Reservoir in 1927 and the termination of most jobs related to it, many residents of North Scituate were left to find jobs elsewhere. The development of the automobile and the State of Rhode Island's road paving program helped to increase accessibility to urban areas like Providence, and many residents took jobs in these other communities. As a result, North Scituate's self-sufficiency slowly diminished; by the middle of the twentieth century, the village had become, for the most part, a home for commuters. This trend was intensified with highway building programs and suburbanization of the 1950s and 1960s.

At present North Scituate is a quiet, well maintained community. Although the village has become primarily residential in character, a few small shops still occupy those buildings which were traditionally used as stores. Such civic institutions as the post office (map #53) and the fire department (map #20), which have been located in the village since the mid nineteenth century are still present, albeit in twentieth-century housing. Likewise many educational and religious functions are still centered here. Danielson Pike remains a busy road, but mostly for local traffic; Hartford Pike, just north of the village, has been upgraded and takes the burden of east-west through traffic, which used to come through the village. If the proposed Interstate Route 84 is built, it may serve to reinforce the residential uses of the village but, perhaps, at the expense of local business. Today North Scituate Village Historic District remains a relatively quiet community center and retains almost all of the elements which, in combination, create its rural nineteenth century village ambience and its prime preservation value.

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(See Continuation Sheet 25)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET 25

ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 3

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(See Continuation Sheet 24)

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY about 113 acres

UTM REFERENCES

A	1,9	2,8,5	1,2,0	4,6	3,4	7,8,0	B	1,9	2,8,5	6,1,0	4,6	3,4	6,5,0
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING					ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING			
C	1,9	2,8,6	0,5,0	4,6	3,3	9,8,0	D	1,9	2,8,4	5,7,0	4,6	3,3	9,7,0
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING					ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

E 19 284610 4634290

Beginning at Horseshoe Dam just west of North Scituate on Route 6, the boundary of the Historic District runs north following the natural contours of the eastern edge of the Scituate Reservoir to the point where Hartford Pike (R.I. Route 101) intersects the Reservoir. Here, the boundary line turns east and follows Route 101 to the junction of West Greenville Road (R.I. Route 116), thence (See Cont. Sheet 26)

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

Pamela Aldrich, Student Intern, Ancelin V. Lynch, National Register Coordinator

ORGANIZATION

Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission

DATE

April 1979

STREET & NUMBER

150 Benefit Street

TELEPHONE

401-277-2678

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

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

Pamela Aldrich

TITLE

State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

May 10, 1979

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

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CONTINUATION SHEET

26

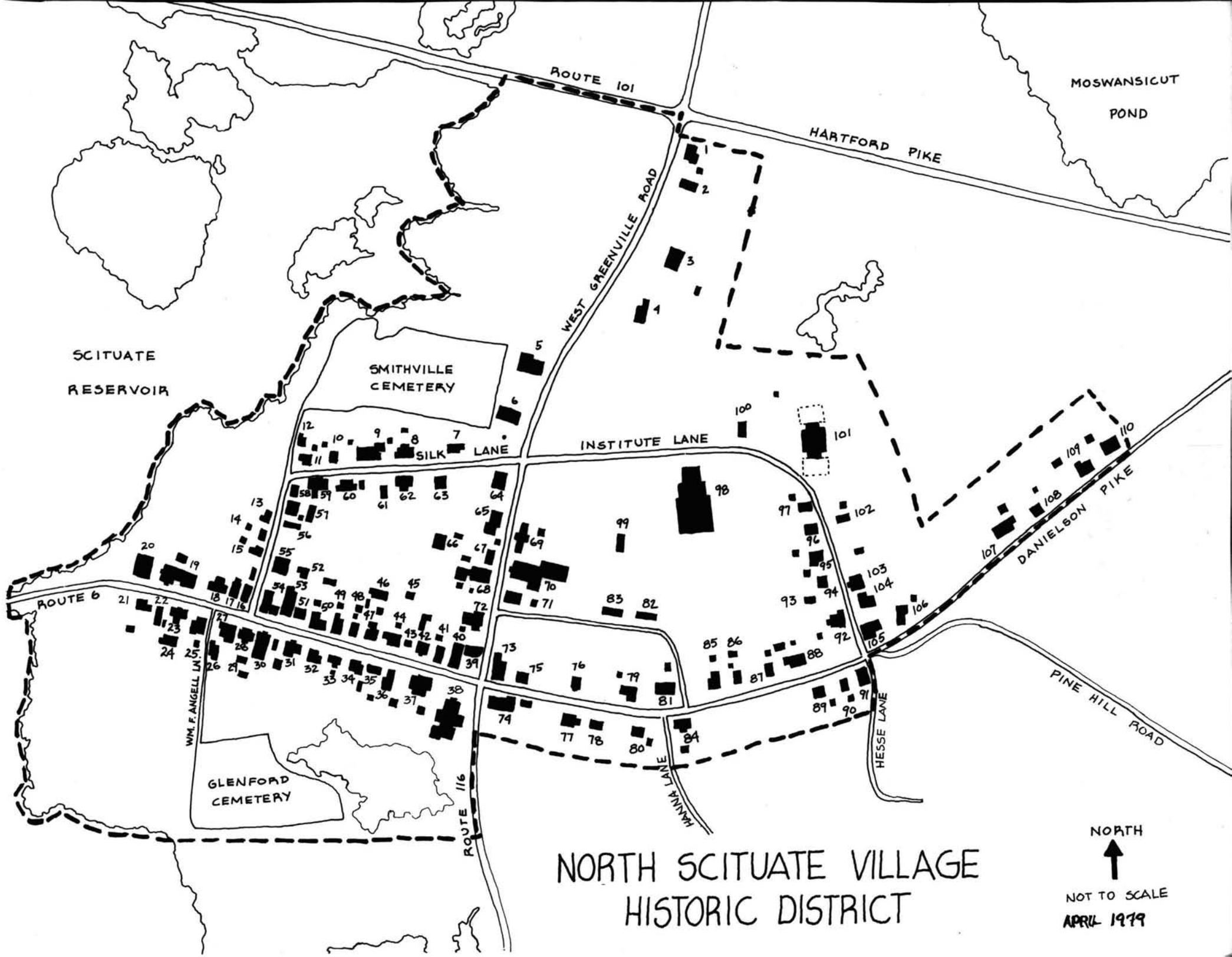
ITEM NUMBER 10

PAGE 2

across to the east side of West Greenville Road, thence south along the edge of the road to the northwest corner of Plat 16, Lot 10. The line follows easterly the north bound of Lot 10, following in the same direction the south bounds of Plat 16, Lot 72

and Plat 16, Lot 9, a distance of 196±; thence in the same line approximately 33 feet to meet the east bound of Plat 16, Lot 11; thence south along that bound to the southeastern corner of Lot 11. At that corner the boundary line turns east and then south, following the northern and eastern property lines of Plat 16, Lot 34, and then runs south along the eastern bounds of Plat 16, Lots 62, 35, and 36 to the northwest corner of Plat 16, Lot 7. From this point the district boundary runs east along the northern lot lines of Plat 16, Lots 7, 76, 77, and 6 to the northeast corner of Lot 6, thence north to the northwest corner of Plat 16, Lot 5. The boundary line follows the northern and eastern property lines of Lot 5 to Danielson Pike (U.S. Route 6) and then runs west along Danielson Pike to the junction of Hesse Lane.

At this junction, the district boundary turns south and then west along the eastern and southern bounds of Plat 39, Lot 10 and continues west along the southern edge of Plat 39, Lot 11. The boundary line follows the contours of Lot 11 which runs south 150', west 157', and then north 120' to a point in the southern boundary of Plat 39, Lot 12. Here, the district line turns and runs west and then north along the southern and western edges of Lot 12 to a point 20' south of Danielson Pike and continues west from this point along a line 20' south and parallel to the Pike to the northeast corner of Plat 39, Lot 20. Following the eastern and southern bounds of Lot 20, the boundary line runs south and then west to the southwest corner of Plat 39, Lot 21 on the west side of Hanna Lane. It proceeds west along the southern bounds of Plat 39, Lots 21 and 25 to West Greenville Road and then turns south running along the road to a point parallel to the southeastern corner of Glenford Cemetery. Running west from here, the district boundary runs in a straight line to the southeastern corner of Glenford Cemetery, along its southern boundary, and then continues west to the Scituate Reservoir. Turning north at the Reservoir's edge, the boundary line follows the natural contours of the water's edge to the Horseshoe Dam on Route 6.



ROUTE 101

MOSWANSICUT
POND

HARTFORD PIKE

WEST GREENVILLE ROAD

SCITUATE
RESERVOIR

SMITHVILLE
CEMETERY

INSTITUTE LANE

SILK LANE

DANIELSON PIKE

ROUTE 6

WM. F. ANGELL LN

GLENFORD
CEMETERY

ROUTE 116

HANNA LANE

HESSE LANE

PINE HILL ROAD

NORTH SCITUATE VILLAGE
HISTORIC DISTRICT

NORTH



NOT TO SCALE
APRIL 1979



419
Present Town Clerk's Office (map #19)
Danielson Pike
North Scituate Village Historic District
Scituate, Rhode Island

Photographer: Pamela Aldrich June 1978
Negative: Rhode Island Historical Preserva-
tion Commission

View looking northwest, showing south
facade.

Photo #1



Store (c. 1840) and house (c. 1780) (map #54)
Danielson Pike at Silk Lane
North Scituate Village Historic District
Scituate, Rhode Island

Photographer: Pamela Aldrich June 1978
Negative: Rhode Island Historical Preservation
Commission

View looking northeast, showing west and south
facades.

Photo #2



Albert W. Harris Store / Present Masonic
Temple (map # 30)
Danielson Pike
North Scituate Village Historic District
Scituate, Rhode Island

Photographer: Pamela Aldrich June 1978
Negative: Rhode Island Historical Preservation
Commission

View looking southwest.

Photo #3



Charles Chandler House (c. 1830, map #31)
Danielson Pike
North Scituate Village Historic District
Scituate, Rhode Island

Photographer: Pamela Aldrich June 1978
Negative: Rhode Island Historical Preservation
Commission

View looking southeast, showing Federal
and Italianate sections of the house.

Photo #4



General view southeast along Danielson Pike
North Scituate Village Historic District
Scituate, Rhode Island

Photographer: Pamela Aldrich September 1978
Negative: Rhode Island Historical Preservation
Commission

View showing, left to right, House (c. 1840,
map #34), house (early nineteenth century, map
33), and Advent Church (c. 1840, remodeled
1927, map #32).

Photo #5



George A. Atwood House (c. 1890, map #37)
Danielson Pike
North Scituate Village Historic District
Scituate, Rhode Island

Photographer: Pamela Aldrich June 1978
Negative: Rhode Island Historical Preservation
Commission

View looking southeast.

Photo #6



View south at the "Four Corners" from West
Greenville Road
North Scituate Village Historic District
Scituate, Rhode Island

Photographer: Pamela Aldrich June 1978
Negative: Rhode Island Historical Preservation
Commission

View showing the flank of William G. Smith
House (c. 1825, map #73) and map #74 beyond.

Photo #7



House (c. 1870, map # 88)
Danielson Pike
North Scituate Village Historic District
Scituate, Rhode Island

Photographer: Pamela Aldrich June 1978
Negative: Rhode Island Historical Preservation
Commission

View looking northeast, showing typical
porch and awnings.

Photo #8



West side of West Greenville Road
North Scituate Village Historic District
Scituate, Rhode Island

Photographer: Pamela Aldrich September 1978
Negative: Rhode Island Historical Preservation
Commission

View looking north northwest, showing Harry W.
Smith House and carriage house (c. 1910, map #
68) in foreground, Henry Smith House (c. 1840,
map #67) in background.

Photo #9



#10-40-7

East side of West Greenville Road
North Scituate Village Historic District
Scituate, Rhode Island

Photographer: Pamela Aldrich September 1978
Negative: Rhode Island Historical Preservation
Commission

View looking south southeast showing Brush Green-
houses in foreground (map #69) and Free Will Bap-
tist Church (map #70) beyond it.

Photo #10



465
Isaac Saunders House (c. 1825, map #65)
West Greenville Road
North Scituate Village Historic District
Scituate, Rhode Island

Photographer: Pamela Aldrich June 1978
Negative: Rhode Island Historical Preservation
Commission

Looking west, showing east facade and typical
picket fence.

Photo #11



George H. Plympton House (c. 1928, map #63)
Silk Lane
North Scituate Village Historic District
Scituate, Rhode Island

Photographer: Pamela Aldrich June 1978
Negative: Rhode Island Historical Preservation
Commission

View looking southwest, showing north facade
and east flank of typical bungalow.

Photo #12



John P. Smith House (c. 1834, map # 62)
Silk Lane
North Scituate Village Historic District
Scituate, Rhode Island

Photographer: Pamela Aldrich June 1978
Negative: Rhode Island Historical Preservation
Commission

View looking southwest, showing north facade
and east flank.

Photo #13



5/4
Congregational Church (1831, map #6)
West Greenville Road
North Scituate Village Historic District
Scituate, Rhode Island

Photographer: Pamela Aldrich June 1978
Negative: Rhode Island Historical Preservation
Commission

View looking southwest, showing north and
east facades.

Photo #14



O - removed 7/9/97
for SOS booklet

Owen Soldiers Monument (1913, map #6A)
West Greenville Road and Silk Lane
North Scituate Village Historic District
Scituate, Rhode Island

Photographer: Pamela Aldrich July 1978
Negative: Rhode Island Historical Preservation
Commission

Looking west, showing east side of the
monument.

Photo #15



North Scituate Academy / North Scituate Community
House (c. 1826, map #5)
West Greenville Road
North Scituate Village Historic District
Scituate, Rhode Island

Photographer: Pamela Aldrich July 1978
Negative: Rhode Island Historical Preservation
Commission

View from the east southeast showing corner
entry porch and belfry, edge of Smithville
Cemetery in background.

Photo #16



Daniel A. Harris House (c. 1840, map #1)
West Greenville Road
North Scituate Village Historic District
Scituate, Rhode Island

Photographer: Pamela Aldrich June 1978
Negative: Rhode Island Historical Preservation
Commission

View looking southeast, showing north and west
facades.

Photo #17

North Scituate Village Historic District
Scituate, Rhode Island

A	19	285120	4634780
B	19	285610	4634650
C	19	286050	4633980
D	19	284570	4633970
E	19	284610	4634290

