

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC/single dwelling/multiple dwelling/hotel
AGRICULTURE/agricultural outbuilding
COMMERCE/department store
INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility (site)

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC/single dwelling/multiple dwelling
RELIGION/religious structure
COMMERCE/department store

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

COLONIAL
MID-19TH CENTURY/Greek Revival
LATE VICTORIAN
NO STYLE

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE/BRICK
walls WOOD/weatherboard/shingle
roof ASBESTOS
other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Clayville Historic District is a small crossroads mill village set in a valley and surrounded by hills. The district includes about 45 houses and outbuildings, an eighteenth-century saw-and-grist-mill site, two important mid-nineteenth-century mill sites, a church and three cemeteries.

The village road pattern is radial; three roads--Plainfield Pike, Field Hill Road, and Victory Highway--snake down into the valley to meet in the center of Clayville at an intersection just southwest of the mill pond. From this intersection the district spreads north in Scituate for one-quarter mile on the west side of Clayville Mill Pond along tree-lined Plainfield Pike; east in Scituate for one-half mile along stone-walled Field Hill Road to the Clayville Post Office; and west in Foster for approximately one-half mile along both sides of Victory Highway to its intersection with Isthmus Road.

The village is divided by the Foster-Scituate town line, established in 1781, which runs from north to south. As a result of this division, the Old Clayville Schoolhouse (c. 1845), the former Clayville General Store (c. 1822), and the two mill sites are in Scituate; the Clayville Christian Church (1867-71) and its large cemetery are in Foster.

At the center of Clayville is the mill pond, created by damming the Westconnaug River; the river is fed by Bear Tree Brook at the north boundary of the district. The Westconnaug Reservoir forms the village's southern boundary. The village of Clayville overlooks the mill pond and several overgrown mill sites. The physical remains of the manufacturing here include: the pond, held in place by a stone dam (c. 1847), built to provide reliable power for the Clayville mills; stone foundations below the dam, part of the Upper Mill (c. 1822, 1857) and Lower Mill (1857); two sluiceways and foundations of the Yeaw Shingle and Grist Mill (18th century); and a series of concrete supports for a pipe, built in the early twentieth century to carry water to the turbines of a now-ruined Power House (1907), a structure

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built on the foundations of the earlier Yeaw Mill, located south of Clayville Arch Bridge (1932).

Clayville's residential buildings, typical of rural vernacular architecture, are built of wood. The majority of the village houses and other structures date from the mid-nineteenth century, when Clayville was a small manufacturing center. Few buildings have been constructed since 1925. Most retain their architectural integrity and are similar in size, form, and siting. Continued building of the basic 1½-story, gable-roof, 5-bay house with a center chimney, sited flank to the road or lane, has created a strong visual continuity. Most houses are modest in size and decoration, clad with clapboards or shingles. A few center-chimney farmhouses predating the advent of manufacturing are included in the district, such as the Barden/Greene House (c. 1760, c. 1820), on Victory Highway, and the Thomas E. Burgess House (c. 1780, c. 1840), on Field Hill Road.

Along the south side of Victory Highway are five small houses, all 1½-stories in height, built between c. 1823 and c. 1855, originally rented to tenants or owned by villagers employed in the mills. Their detailing is limited to simple Federal, Greek Revival or Victorian trim. These houses, set close to the road, have been moderately altered and four are aluminum-sided; yet their scale, siting, density, and common form contribute to the district's architectural and social heritage.

Three 1½-story, 5-bay mill houses with gable roofs and raised eaves, built between c. 1855 and c. 1880, still stand. Most intact is the Samuel Hoyt Mill House on Pleasant Lane with a typical central entrance and simple transom on its facade. The others are the James D. Webster Mill House on Field Hill Road, and the Lindsey Jordan Mill House on the corner of Cole Avenue and Victory Highway.

While most of Clayville's houses do not have great architectural sophistication, several unusually fine Greek Revival houses exist. Of outstanding quality are the Asahel Stone House (c. 1840), and the Henry Hill Farm (c. 1840), a picturesque complex which includes a barn with an unusual Greek Revival cupola; both are on Field Hill Road. Another fine Greek Revival farmhouse is found at the Henry Yeaw/Amasa Williams Farm (c. 1800 et seq.), on the north edge of the district.

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Clayville's commercial and institutional buildings are a major component of its nineteenth-century patrimony. One of the earliest and most imposing buildings in the village is the Old Clayville Store (c. 1822), a large Federal structure. Variouslly used as a boarding house, general store, and mill, it also functioned as the post office and was an important social and economic center for Clayville. Clayville's other large commercial and institutional building is the Phillips Hotel/Hamilton Hall (c. 1820). Two other extant institutional buildings, the Clayville Schoolhouse in Scituate and the Clayville Christian Church in Foster, are both clear and fairly formal expressions of the Greek Revival style, popular until late in the nineteenth century in rural Rhode Island.

INVENTORY OF STRUCTURES

Contributing structures include buildings, farmsteads, outbuildings, cemeteries and mill sites, constructed from the time of settlement in the eighteenth century through the early twentieth century. As a group, these buildings and structures document the nature of vernacular building in a western Rhode Island mill village over a period of one hundred years.

All buildings have flank-gable roofs and clapboard wall cover unless otherwise noted. Altered buildings have been defined as contributing structures if they retain sufficient historic character and materials to document their original form and detailing, because they might be restored to their original appearance. Non-contributing buildings exemplify development since 1925; they are considered minimal intrusions.

Structures in this inventory are located in Foster and Scituate and are organized for each town by road name in alphabetical order. Plat and lot numbers identify each entry. All entries have also been assigned a map number; an NC has been added to the map number of non-contributing elements. Properties are marked from north to south and west to east along each road right-of-way on the Clayville Historic District Map, Foster and Scituate, prepared for this nomination.

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COLE AVENUE (Foster)

- 1 NC John S. Whyte House (c. 1965): A 2-story, 5-bay,
19/41 raised-ranch house (A) facing east, with a low gable
roof and attached garage on the north end. A large deck
has been added at the second level on the south end. It
is sited at the top of a slope off a long curved drive,
screened from the road by evergreens.
- 2 Richard Colwell/James A. Hill House (c. 1750 et
19/40 seq.): This altered, 1½-story, 3-bay, house (A) with an
end-gable-roof is built into a hillside with a full
basement story of cut-stone and brick exposed on the
south facade. An added small ell with its own chimney
is offset from the main house on the northeast corner.
The house faces south and is sited approximately 150
west of Cole Avenue. A cut-stone Foundation (early
nineteenth century) incorporated into a medium-sized new
garage (B) is located 30 feet to the northeast, and a
small modern garage (C) about 150 feet to the south near
the road. The house may have been begun by Richard
Colwell (1705-1786), a maker of felt hats, who moved here
from Bristol, Rhode Island, and was made a Freeman of
Scituate in 1737. Colwell bought 250 acres in the area
in 1738 and 1747 from Job Randall, brother of his wife
Mary Randall Colwell; his name appears on the 1781 map in
what became Clayville. Richard died intestate and the
Foster Town Council ordered Richard Colwell, Jr. to take
possession of all his father's land. Richard, Jr. had
previously received 60 acres in 1775 on the south side of
Killingly Road where he built a house. After Richard,
Jr.'s, death, his nephew Richard Young inherited all the
real estate. Richard Young died in 1834; the division of
his estate between his widow Amey and seven children,
creating lots fronting on the south side of Killingly
Road, stimulated additional building in the village. In
1861, James A. Hill, who moved to Clayville about 1856,
purchased this property. Hill was a carpenter. By
1869, the property was owned by Thomas A. Jackson, and
in 1888, by Celia Hopkins, wife of Joseph M. Hopkins.
- 3 Foster Historical Cemetery #131 (1819): This small

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Cole Avenue (Foster) (cont.)

cemetery, 50-by-70 feet, is located 700 feet north of Victory Highway. It is bounded on the north by the Richard Colwell House land and on the south by the former Smith Homestead. The cemetery contains 53 graves, including 11 rough field stones that are no longer legible. The earliest burial is John Barden (d. 1819), who married Elizabeth Colwell and was a forge owner at Ponagansett. Headstones include a double stone for Sarah Hill, the wife of George Hill, and her daughter Anneliza B. (d. 1836). Other burials include members of the Colwell, Hill, Phillips and Saunders families.

- 4 Office, Joslin Manufacturing Co. (c. 1845; moved to
19/39 this site, c. 1920?): This small, south-facing, 1½-
story, 3-bay, end-gable-roof house (A) has been
enlarged by addition of a 1-bay ell on the east end.
Greek Revival details include a freize and trabeated
entrance with pilasters. It is sited close to the
intersection of Cole Avenue with Pleasant Lane.
Outbuildings include a privy (B) (c. 1900) with a simple
plank door, sited 20 feet west of the house, and a
woodshed (C) (c. 1900) with a plank door in the east
flank, sited directly north of the privy. The house was
moved here early in the twentieth century when the
Joslin mills were dismantled for the Scituate reservoir.
In 1897, Smith heirs sold the homestead which included
this lot to Franklin B. Hill, who in turn sold the 2-acre
parcel to Ezra Bennett in 1910. Bennett probably moved
the office building and remodeled it for residential use.
- 5 NC House (c. 1960): A small 1½-story, contemporary house,
52/50 facing west; it has a pedimented door and imitation
stone cladding.

VICTORY HIGHWAY

- 6 Phillips Hotel/Hamilton Hall/Lafayette Lodge
19/1 (c. 1820): This somewhat altered, 2½-story, 6-by-3- bay
frame building is now aluminum-sided. It occupies an
important site on the southwest corner of the fork

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Victory Highway (cont.)

formed by Victory Highway and Field Hill Road at Clayville Mill Pond. The Foster/Scituate town line (established in 1781) runs through the building. In 1833, David Phillips 3rd, a farmer who owned 50 acres on the south side of the Killingly Road and two sawmills elsewhere in Foster, owned this lot and operated a tavern stand. In 1859, his attorney Jonathan Whaley foreclosed on Phillip's mortgage, and sold the property "with a 2-story house" to Josiah Whitaker, owner of the Clayville Mills. The building served as a boarding house for Clayville millworkers, as the Phillips Hotel in the 1860s, as Hamilton Hall, a Masonic Lodge, and as the Lafayette Lodge IOOF after 1895. During the late 19th century, it was owned by Emery Jordan, as part of the mill estate, and was used as a public dance hall, bar, dentist's office and for a jewelry shop; in the early 20th century it briefly became a machine shop. In 1981, the structure was damaged by fire; subsequent renovations included addition of a pseudo-Colonial main entrance and modern multi-paned windows on the north end facing Victory Highway.

- 7
52/3 Arnold Colwell/John Harrington House/Hamilton Lodge (c. 1834): This vacant 1/3-acre lot was the site of a 2½-story, 5-bay, Federal style house with end interior chimneys and a handsome rusticated arched and recessed doorway. It was built by Arnold Colwell, who had married Delilah Young, one of the children of Richard Young, who received this lot in the division of her father's estate. John Harrington purchased the property in 1833. After his death, the Trustees for Hamilton Masonic Lodge bought in 1855. In the early 1940s, the handsome house was dismantled by the Providence Water Supply Board and moved to a new site.
- 8
19/1 Josiah Whitaker Rental Property (c. 1855): A moderately altered, Early Victorian, 1½-story, 5-bay cottage (A), now aluminum-sided. It faces north and has a 3-bay, 1-story ell offset on the east end. A bracketed hood with sawn scrolled supports trims the entrance. The house is sited about 10 feet south of the highway. A large non-contributing barn/garage/

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Victory Highway (cont.)

apartment (B) (late 19th-century) set at the rear of the lot has been converted to a four-car garage/apartments and is clad with imitation brick. In 1862, Harley Hopkins, a blacksmith rented this property, and, in 1863, Josiah Whitaker, mill-owner, sold it with outbuildings for \$3,500 to Lindsey Jordan, new owner of the Clayville Mills. It remained in Jordan family ownership until 1875 when it was sold to Julia P. Webster, wife of James D. Webster, an overseer in the weave room. By 1887, Harley Howard, a blacksmith from South Foster, rented this house. Ida M.B. Webster, the second wife of James D. Webster, acquired the property in 1912; in her will it passed to Charles A. Dexter and then to his son Charles H. Dexter in 1941.

9
19/38 Smith/Nichols House (c. 1770): A typical, 5-bay, Colonial house (A), facing south, with a rebuilt small center chimney. The door casing and window caps are framed into the cornice, a popular eighteenth century practice. Outbuildings include a small store (B) (late 19th-century) with an end-gable roof, in poor condition and located west of the house on the edge of the highway; a large barn (C) (late 19th-century) in fair condition at the rear of the house; and a workshop (D) (early twentieth century), 3-by-2-bays, located just at the northeast corner of the barn. These outbuildings are now used for truck repair. In addition, a small woodshed (E) (18th century) with vertical plank walls and the ruins of a privy (F) (19th century) are located at the northeast corner of the house. A large cut-stone foundation (G) for a former tavern is visible about 50 feet west of the house. The farmhouse, sited very close to the northwest corner of Victory Highway and Cole Avenue, is one of the oldest buildings in the village. Its land (now reduced) originally stretched north and west of Cole Avenue. Dr. C.E. Nichols, a physician, rented this house in 1862 from the Smith family, who retained ownership until the late 1890s.

10
19/2 Esek Phillips Cottage (c. 1833): A 1½-story, 3-bay cottage (A), facing north, with a long shed dormer inserted into the north roof face; the house has been

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Victory Highway (cont.)

enlarged by a gable-roof wing at the rear, and is now aluminum-sided. It is part of a row of cottages, used as tenant mill housing, which are sited very close to the highway on small lots. In 1833, Esek Phillips sold the property to Field Burgess, and by 1855, Alfred Jones, a bobbinmaker, sold it with a "Blacksmith Shop" (no longer extant) to Harley Howard, one of the sons of Reverend Gardner Howard, who moved here in 1855. Harley Howard sold this house, barn, and blacksmith shop, along with his smith's tools, coal, iron and stock to George Bennett, when he moved into the George H. Burgess House, a little east. In 1881, Laura Harrington sold the property to Alfred Wells.

- 11
19/3 Richard Young House (c. 1775?): This remodeled, 1½-story, 5-bay cottage (A), facing north, lost its center chimney in 1965. The uneven spacing of window openings and moulded cornice on the facade suggest an eighteenth century construction date. It is sited on a very small lot approximately 15 feet south of the highway; a small barn (B) is located about 80 feet southwest of the house. In 1823, Richard Young and his wife, Amey, sold the house to Nathaniel Phillips, 2nd. Between 1823 and 1868, the property (which then included two houses) changed owners seven times. By 1862, it was occupied by George Cahoone, a carpenter, and in 1868, it was purchased by Casey B. Tyler, Clayville store-keeper, who immediately sold it to Edward G. Tayer, a carder. In 1885, the Tayer heirs sold the property to Hiram Sayles, of Scituate. William H. Phillips purchased it in 1924; his heir, Juliette E. Phillips, along with her daughter Erdine and son-in-law Henry Tourtellot became tenants in common in 1924.
- 12
19/4 Caroline Hopkins Cottage (c. 1848): The small, 1½-story, 5-bay, end-gable-roof cottage (A), facing east, has been moderately altered. A small, 1-story, hip-roof ell has been added on the north end near the highway. The east end has pilasters and return mouldings. The house is sited about 25 feet south of the highway on a slight hill with a terrace contained by a rubblestone wall; a small, non-contributing, end-

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Victory Highway (cont.)

gable-roof, one-car garage (B) is located at the rear of the lot. In 1848, the land was sold to Caroline Hopkins, wife of Timothy Hopkins, a combmaker. Her heirs sold it in 1873 to Benjamin Pierce, of Scituate; Pierce sold to Susan R. Andrews, wife of Charles Andrews, of Coventry, in 1886. By 1896, Susan, a widow sold to Herbert Taylor. In a double transaction, Taylor sold to Oscar and Mildred Heltzer in 1926, and Taylor then repurchased this property, along with three other lots in 1927, after closing of the Clayville mills.

- 13 David Phillips 3rd House (c. 1834?): A moderately-
19/5 altered, 1½-story, 5-bay house, facing north, with a small rebuilt chimney; the house is now aluminum sided. It was built by David Phillips 3rd, a farmer, after division of the Richard Young estate in 1834 and is sited on a terrace behind a flat-topped stone wall close to the road; mature trees and shrubs shield the house from the highway. Outbuildings include a well-house (B) (mid-nineteenth century), located about 20 feet southwest of the house and a non-contributing, two-car garage (C) (twentieth century) about 40 feet south and west of the house. In 1851, Phillips sold the house to Lucinda and Joe Hill, who sold it four years later to Abner Winslow. By 1886, William H. and Phebe S. Brown sold the house to Susan R. Taylor, wife of William H. Taylor. Susan was the sister of Lindsey Jordan, owner of the Clayville Mills. The Taylors, active in Clayville social life, retained ownership until the late 1890s.
- 14 Elder Nelson Luther House (c. 1878): This 1½-story,
19/37 Late Victorian, 5-bay house (A) has a modified salt-box roof and small center chimney. It faces south and has a 1-story ell at the northeast corner. A flat hood with scrolled brackets trims the entrance. The house is sited on a slight terrace about 100 feet north of the highway with a long dirt road on the east side running down a slope to a gravel-crushing business located at the rear of the site. A new, non-contributing, flank-gable-roof, three-car garage (B) (1987) is located about 20 feet northeast of the house and a large non-contributing, truck garage (C) (20th century) covered with wood board-

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Victory Highway (cont.)

and-batten and a small shed-roof weighing station (D) (20th century) are set at the bottom of the hill. The land was purchased by Elder Nelson Luther and his wife Vesta in 1878. Luther was an itinerant parson who entered the ministry in 1856. Well-known in rural Rhode Island, he preached first in the nearby village of Rockland then became the first pastor of the Clayville Church, and held services one Sunday a month at nearby Hopkins Mills. Elder Luther served on the town council of both Scituate (1875-1877) and Foster (1879-1881) and died in Clayville in 1906. In 1926, his grand-daughter, Eliza Gallup, acquired the house and sold it to William Rounds.

15
19/36 Clayville Variety Store (c. 1920): An early twentieth-century, 1-story, shingled commercial structure (A) with a complex gable and hip roof. It faces south and is sited about 15 feet north of the highway. This roadside establishment, typical of the 1920s, operated until the early 1970s; it is undergoing restoration for a residence. At the north corner of the lot is a small extended-end-gable-roof garage/woodshed (B) (20th century).

16
19/6 Clayville Christian Union Church (1867-71, restored 1979): This simple, 1-story, 3-bay, Greek Revival church sits on a high stone foundation with an end-gable-roof and typical square hip-roof paneled belltower. Paired doors with projecting flat-head cornices flank a large double-hung, 6/6, central window on the facade. It has been moderately altered and is aluminum-sided; a large 1-story, 3-by-3-bay, hip-roof addition was built on the west side in the 1960s and massive concrete steps added across the full width of the front. The church is about 20 feet south of the highway and has a dirt lane on the east side which provides access to Clayville Community cemetery.

A meetinghouse existed in Clayville before 1833, but it is not known where this building stood. In the late 1840s, Otis Wright, a schoolteacher, described Clayville as "a village that had everything except a church." In

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Victory Highway (cont.)

1859, the Clayville Christian Society was incorporated by the Rhode Island General Assembly. Phebe A. Williams, of Scituate, sold this lot to the church for \$1.00, and A.D. Whipple was awarded the building contract. The church cost \$3,000, raised mostly by subscription over four years. The Clayville Church joined the Christian Conference in 1878. In 1926, an arrangement was made to share a preacher with two other Christian churches-- Moosup Valley, Foster, and Rice City, Coventry. In 1930, the Christian Church merged with the Congregational Church; and in 1947, the Old Clayville Christian Society Union was renamed the Clayville Community Church. This church became fully independent in 1961; then affiliated with the International Council of Christian Churches in 1974. The following year a Christian school for grades 1-9 was started in the church.

17 Foster Historical Cemetery, #68 (1864): This large 3-
19/6 acre community cemetery is located at the rear of Clayville Church on a hillside site sloping southerly to woods. It is divided into several sections or yards and is partly enclosed with granite posts, connected by 2 and 3 rows of iron pipe railing. A small yard containing the graves of millowner Lindsey Jordan (d. 1864), his son Charles W. Jordan (d. 1912) and their wives is enclosed by a handsome Victorian curvilinear cast-iron fence. Other yards are set off for the Burgess family, the King family, and the Warner family. Burials in the other sections include members of the Greene, Hill, Howard, Peirce, Pirce, Phillips, Stone, Wells and Williams families, dating from 1864 to 1927. Several stones are signed by B.T. Owen, carver.

18 John Barden/Waterman Greene Farm (c. 1760?, c. 1820):
19/3 A 13-acre farm centered on a moderately-altered, 1½-story, 5-bay house (A), facing south, with a small rebuilt chimney and cut-stone foundation. It has been enlarged by addition of a 1-story, gable-roof wing, fronted by a full-width screened porch on the east side and a 1-story wing on the north side. The house may date to the early 18th century. Outbuildings include a privy (B) (early 19th century) and a non-contributing

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Victory Highway (cont.)

garage (C) (early 20th century), located about 20 feet west of the house. The farmhouse is sited about 25 feet north of the road and has a semi-circular driveway; the land includes a sand and gravel pit located to the northeast of the house, now leased to L.A. Hopkins & Son, of Scituate. In 1837, Othniel and Nancy Saunders, sold this house to Joshua Smith, of Scituate, a Rockland millowner; the deed mentions that the land belonged to the estate of Elizabeth Colwell Barden, wife of John Barden (d.1819). Between 1848 and 1858, Waterman Greene, a farmer, bought the property. His daughter, Mary Greene Phillips, wife of Orrin Phillips, inherited the farm in 1893; her daughter Cora Phillips Bennett sold it to Hattie M. Andrews, a cousin, in 1951, and it remains in family ownership.

- 19
19/7 R. E. Angell House (c. 1920): A 1½-story, L-shaped, house (A), facing east, and extensively enlarged by the addition of wings on the south and west sides. Several outbuildings, located south of the house, include a small woodshed/garage (B) (19th century), a non-contributing contemporary carport (C), and a small, non-contributing, guesthouse (D) (mid-20th century).
- 20
19/8 Israel Phillips House and Store (c. 1870): This moderately-altered, 1½-story, 3-by-5-bay, L-shaped house (A) with a stone-walled first floor has also been used as a store and a restaurant. It faces east onto a drive and is sited directly south of the highway. Outbuildings include an ice-cream shop (B) (early 20th century), a small, 1-story, end-gable-roof structure, approximately 20 feet east of the store, and a small barn (C) (late 19th century) set directly south of the store. Israel Phillips was a farmer, trader, and owner of several parcels of land in the area. In the early 1940s, his heirs sold the property to Albert F. Manchester, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, who ran a store on the ground level of the house; two gasoline service tanks were part of this operation. In 1949, Clarence Tarbox, of Hanson, Massachusetts, purchased the property, ran the store and opened a restaurant; the buildings are no longer in commercial use.

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Victory Highway (cont.)

- 21 Abigail Jenks House (c. 1830): This moderately
19/34 altered, 1½-story, 5-bay house (A), facing south, is a
typical Federal-style farmhouse with a 1-story gable-
roof ell attached at the east end. It is located about
60 feet north of the highway in a wooded setting.
Nineteenth-century outbuildings include a 3-bay garage
and workshop (B), a machine shop (C), 5-by-2-bays, and a
shed (D) with vertical cladding, all in dilapidated
condition and located about 50 feet northeast of the
house. In 1852, William and Hannah Jenks, heirs of
Abigail Jenks, passed the property to Sarah Jenks. By
1864, it was sold to Betsey M. Tyler, wife of Casey B.
Tyler, owner of the Clayville Store, to be used as
rental property. By 1922, Manfield or "Matt" Bennett, a
well-known mechanic, bought the property.

COLE AVENUE (Scituate)

- 22 Henry Yeaw/Amasa Williams Farm (c. 1800 et seq.): This
52/40 is a 37-acre farm with 15 acres in Scituate and 22 acres
in Foster lying on the north side of Cole Avenue and west
of the Plainfield Pike. The house (A) (c. 1800) is a
well-maintained, 5-bay, center-chimney structure, facing
south, with a Greek Revival doorway and paneled corner
pilasters. It has been enlarged (c. 1884) by the
addition of two ells: a 1½-story north ell, converted
from a kitchen to a bedroom in the 1950s, and a lower, 1-
story, west wing now used for a kitchen. The interior
has large cased corner posts and four fireplaces,
including an 8-foot hearth with original mantel and 18th-
century bakeoven with a two-panel door, found in the
southeast parlor, probably the original kitchen.
Outbuildings include a horse barn (B) (mid-19th-century),
built into the hillside and rebuilt after it lost its
roof in the 1938 hurricane, located approximately 75 feet
northeast of the house; a tool shed (C) (late 19th-
century) with Victorian, double-hung, 6/6 windows,
located 20 feet north of the house; a small privy (D)
(19th century) clad with clapboards, 10 feet north of the
tool shed, a wellhouse (E) (mid-19th century), 20 feet
east of the house, and the foundation of a hen house (F)

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Cole Avenue (Scituate) (cont.)

(nineteenth century), built of dry-laid rubblestone, about 40 feet northwest of the farmhouse. The house is sited on a spacious hillside lot, described in a 1884 newspaper as "one of the finest in the village." Dry-laid rubblestone walls (G) (nineteenth century) define the fields. Henry Yeaw (1789-1845) acquired this farm in the early 1820s and made several additional purchases from 1823 to 1826 which mention the "western privilege" on the river where the Yeaw Mills stood. The foundations of the mill complex stood directly east of the house across Rockland Road (#50-D). In 1844, after Henry Yeaw's death, this property--80 acres, 2 houses, a barn, and a shingle and grist mill--was sold to Josiah Whitaker, owner of the Clayville Mills. Whitaker leased out the farm to Amasa Williams (1799-1865) and eventually sold it as part of the mill estate to Lindsey Jordan in 1863. After 1882, Alfred Luther, who married Caroline Williams, Amasa Williams' daughter, purchased the farm. Their son, John Luther (c. 1922) continued to work the farm. The small family-owned Yeaw cemetery, bisected by a rubblestone wall, is located deep in the fields at the west end of the farm near the Foster-Scituate town line (#52).

23 Zenas Simmons House (c. 1835): A small, remodeled,
52/42 1½-story, 4-bay house (A), facing north, set close to the street. In 1856, Josiah Whitaker sold this lot to Zenas Simmons, a laborer. By 1870, it was owned by Mrs. M.A. Wells. Outbuildings include a wood-framed barn (B) (19th century), with a square cupola, located about 30 feet south of the house, and a small non-contributing garage (C) (20th century) located about 30 feet east of the house.

24 T. Seamans House (c. 1880): This modest, 1½-story, 4-
52/41 bay, end-gable-roof house (A), facing north, is a good example of a Late Victorian workman's cottage. Outbuildings include a small barn (B) (late 19th century), sited approximately 25 feet south of the house, and a wellhouse (C) (late 19th century), a small gable-roof structure located about 15 feet south of the house.

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Cole Avenue (Scituate) (cont.)

- 44 NC Prior Truck Garage (c. 1987): A non-contributing 1-
52/59 story, 2-bay, low-gable-roof structure of cinder block,
located about 150 feet east of the road off a horseshoe-
shaped drive.

FIELD HILL ROAD (Scituate)

- 25 NC Clayville Bridge, Alston R. Spencer, designer and
builder (1954): This small arched bridge of concrete,
faced in cut stone, carries Field Hill Road across the
stream connecting the Westconnaug Reservoir to the south
and Clayville Pond to the north.
- 26 Asahel Stone House (c. 1840): This 1½-story, 5-bay,
52/28 Greek Revival house (A) has excellent detailing and a
typical recessed entry. The prominent northwest gable
end is treated as a pediment with completed return
molding. It stands about 40 feet north of the road on a
prominent site, a cleared field overlooking Clayville
Mill Pond to the southwest. Outbuildings include a
privy (B) (mid-19th century), a wellhouse (C) (mid-19th
century), and a small shed (D) (mid-19th century). In
1862, it was owned by Asahel Stone, listed in the 1850
census as a carpenter, and remained in the Stone family
through the end of the 19th century.
- 27 James D. Webster Millhouse (c. 1855): This 1½-story,
52/27 long, well-maintained, Early Victorian house (A),
facing southwest, has an added enclosed front entry and
small 1-story rear ell at the northeast corner. It is
sited about 10 feet north of the road and has an apple
orchard northwest of the house. Outbuildings include a
shingled barn (B) (mid-19th century) with one door,
located about 60 feet east of the house at the end of a
drive, a small, 1-story, woodshed (C) (late 19th
century) with vertical plank walls, a privy (D) (19th
century) located six feet east of the barn, and a small,
non-contributing, 1½-story studio (E) with a 2-bay shed-
roof extension on the north end, located at the rear of
the lot near a small, non-contributing workshop (F) (20th

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Field Hill Road (Scituate) (cont.)

century) set close to a vegetable garden. The property is one of the few millhouses remaining in Clayville and is similar to a wellhouse on Pleasant Lane. James D. Webster was an overseer in the weave room of the Clayville mills.

- 28
52/26 Ethan A. Burgess House (c. 1850): A 1½-story, 3-bay, end-gable-roof, Greek Revival house (A), built in two sections. Detailing includes a wide entablature and corner pilasters. It has been enlarged by the addition of 6-bay shed dormers let into both north and south roof slopes, and a long 1-story rear wing which may predate the main section at the east end. The house stands approximately 40 feet north of the road and has beautiful rubblestone walls (E) (mid-19th century) plus extensive twentieth-century landscaping. Outbuildings include a 2-level cow-barn (B) (mid-19th century) with a cut-granite east end, and a cannery (C) (probably late 19th century), measuring 3 bays by 3 bays, both located about 150 feet east of the house; a Bates wellhouse (D) (1857), is near the northeast corner of the house. In 1862, it was owned by Ethan A. Burgess, a farmer, and remained in the Burgess family for over fifty years.
- 29
52/25 Henry Hill Farm (c. 1840): This picturesque, mid-19th-century farm complex facing southwest, set amid cleared fields behind dry-laid stone walls (F), is one of the most architecturally interesting complexes in Clayville. It includes a 1½-story, wide, 4-bay, Greek Revival house (A) with paneled corner pilasters, sited gable end to the road. A modern, hip-roof, 1-story wing has been added on the west side. The farm includes a barn (B) (c. 1840 and c. 1855), a medium-size, 1½-story, timber-framed structure with a 4-foot cut-stone foundation sited just north of the house. Built in two sections, the larger east end has an unusual Greek Revival cupola ventilator, now in dilapidated condition; it was moved here from the Reservoir site, c. 1920. A privy is incorporated into this barn at the juncture of the two sections. Other structures include a cannery (C) (19th century), approximately 20 feet east of the barn and a family guest house (D) (mid-19th and 20th century), a modern,

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Field Hill Road (Scituate) (cont.)

1-story, gable-roof, building built in two sections on a cut-stone foundation, located approximately 30 feet to the northeast of the house. A non-contributing, 2-car garage (E) (early 20th century) with a hip-roof, now used for horses, goats, and chickens, is located about 200 feet northeast of the house. Henry Hill, a carpenter, was killed by lightning in 1872 in the southeast chamber of the house.

- 30
51/2 House (c. 1870): This 1½-story, shingled house, facing east, has been somewhat remodeled. Additions include a modern flathead entrance, hip-roof central front porch, and a garage attached on the west end. It is sited approximately 20 feet southwest of the road. Outbuildings include a tackroom (B) (early 20th century), a simple timber-framed, shingled structure with a 2-bay facade and vertical plank door, located about 50 feet south of the house, a non-contributing poolhouse (C) (20th century), about 140 feet south of the house, and a small, non-contributing, 2-stall barn (D) (20th century), located about 230 feet southeast of the house, deep in a field.
- 31
52/56
52/23 Christopher Potter?/ Thomas E. Burgess House (c. 1780, c. 1840): This moderately altered, 2½-story, 4-bay house (A), facing southwest, was built in two stages. It is one of the largest and earliest extant houses in Clayville and was possibly built by Christopher Potter whose name appears on the 1781 map in this location. A 1½-story ell, c. 1840, with gable-roof dormer has been added to the east, fronted by a small recessed entry porch. The interior of the west part of the main house has large cased corner posts, 4-panel doors with strap hinges, and simple mantels which reflect late 18th-century patterns; the east part of the main house has reduced corner posts and a Greek Revival mantel, c. 1840. The center chimney has been rebuilt on the original massive stone base, and clapboards have been covered by aluminum siding. Town records show that Thomas E. Burgess, a grandson of Susan Potter Burgess, sold this property to neighbor Henry Hill in 1860. Within a year, Hill sold it to Horace Martin and Silas

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Field Hill Road (Scituate) (cont.)

Steer, listed as manufacturers of bobbins and spools in the 1862 Clayville and Rockland Business directory. Multiple-family use probably dates from this period; it is now being restored to single-family use. This house is sited on the top of a long slope leading northerly to the Clayville Mill Pond. Outbuildings include a privy (B) (19th century), a gable-roof shingled structure located 15 feet northeast of the house and north of a woodshed (C) (mid-19th century) a hand-hewn and pegged timber-framed structure, converted for use as a garage, approximately 20 feet east of the house. A foundation (D) for a shop or large barn (mid-19th century), built of 4-foot-high dry-laid rubblestone is visible at the south corner of the lot facing west to Field Hill Road.

- 32
51/4 Old Carriage Shed (c. 1850, converted to a residence c. 1885): This 1½-story carriage shed, now remodeled into a house, has a 1½-story west ell with a front porch featuring Queen Anne-style turned posts. The entrance has an attractive hip-roof hood with scrolled brackets. The house faces east and is sited about 25 feet west of the road. A small, non-contributing, 1-story tool shed (20th century) with a salt box roof is located about 35 feet southwest of the house.
- 33
52/22 Clayville Schoolhouse/Clayville Community House/
Clayville Post Office (c. 1845): A 1½-story Greek Revival schoolhouse, facing southwest. It is set gable end to the road at the crest of a long slope leading north into Clayville. Architecturally, the building is of interest as a clear and fairly formal display of the Greek Revival. The wide 3-bay gable end is treated as a pediment by continuation of the corner frieze across it to create a full entablature. The small gable-roof enclosed portico on the facade, which replaced original twin entrances, and two small enclosed entries flanking the rear corners are later additions. In 1933, construction of the new Clayville School, about one-quarter mile south, resulted in remodeling of this building first for a Community House and in 1987 for the Clayville Post Office.

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PLEASANT LANE (Scituate)

- 34 NC Mrs. Clarence Murdock House (1949; converted to
52/48 residence 1957): This 1-story, 4-bay, contemporary house facing north was converted to a residence from a utilitarian structure, built in 1949 to house the post office and a garage by the owners of the Clayville Store. It is sited approximately 12 feet south of the lane.
- 35 Lyman B. Stone House (c. 1850): This 1½-story, 3-bay,
52/46 Early Victorian house (A), facing south, has an end-gable-roof trimmed with simple bargeboards. Exterior detailing includes a trabeated entrance with sidelights and angled shed cornice brackets on the windows. Outbuildings include a small non-contributing workshed (B) (20th century) approximately 30 feet west of the house and a non-contributing pool shed (C) (20th century) in the rear garden. This house is sited approximately 25 feet north of the lane. The builder, Lyman B. Stone is listed in the 1850 census as a carpenter. By 1870, the house was occupied by James.D. Webster, overseer in the weave room.
- 36 Samuel Hoyt Mill House (c. 1850): This long, 1½-story,
52/49 5-bay, north-facing house (A) has a central entrance with a transom, a modern central chimney, and raised eaves. Paired doors are set in the south elevation. One of several mid-19th-century mill houses surviving in the village, it is sited on a corner lot approximately 10 feet from the street line and has been extensively remodeled. Outbuildings include a small shed (B) (mid-19th century), with an end-gable roof set at the rear of the lot, and a privy (C) (mid-19th century) with an end-gable roof and two plank doors, set on the east side of the driveway. A similar millhouse, typical of company housing built in Clayville, is located on Field Hill Road.
- 37 Kelley-Pierce House (c. 1770): A 1½-story, 5-bay,
52/45 central chimney house (A) facing south, with a 1-story ell at the rear. This building is typical of early to mid-eighteenth-century houses built in Foster. Facade elements include a central door framed by a simple

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Pleasant Lane (Scituate) (cont.)

entablature, sidelights, and moulded window caps framed into the cornice. Outbuildings include a privy (B) (eighteenth century), located 50 feet north of the house, a small wood shed (C) (nineteenth century), located about 25 feet northeast of the house, a wellhouse (D) (mid-nineteenth century), about 20 feet northeast of the house, and a non-contributing, two-car garage (E) (twentieth century) at the end of a drive about 30 feet northwest of the house. At the rear of the lot are rubblestone foundations (F) (eighteenth century) of a large barn set into the hillside with access to Cole Avenue and a 4-bay-by-2-bay, workshop (G) with a double plank door on the west end, set approximately 120 feet east of the road at the end of a gentle slope. The house is sited on the northeast corner of Pleasant Lane and Cole Avenue in the center of the village.

PLAINFIELD PIKE

VICTORY-HIGHWAY, ROUTE #102 (Scituate)

- 38 Clayville Arch Bridge (1932): This handsome
52/31 reinforced concrete bridge with a single, tall, round arch is entirely faced in random ashlar. It carries Victory Highway from Clayville across Bear Tree Brook, flowing north and east from Clayville Pond and the Westconnaug Reservoir. The bridge was built by the Rhode Island Board of Public Roads. A dry footing, 6½-feet tall and 15-feet wide, for an earlier stone arched bridge remains just northwest of this span.
- 39 Lindsey Jordan Mill House (c. 1855): A 1½-story,
52/43 end-gable-roof house (A), facing east, with two interior brick chimneys and an added wrap-around Victorian porch. Two eyebrow windows are set in the wide cornice frieze. Outbuildings include a small end-gable-roof, 1½-story shingled workshop (B) set about 20 feet west of the house. The house is sited close to the road at the corner of Cole Avenue. In 1870, the house was part of the estate of Lindsey Jordan, who leased the Clayville mills from General Josiah Whitaker, to make printed cloth. Jordan bought the mill estate, including this

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Plain Field Pike
~~Victory~~-Highway (Scituate) (cont.)

house, just before his death in 1865.

- 40 House (c. 1860): A moderately altered, 1½-story house
52/30 (A) facing west, with a later end-gable-roof ell added on the north to form an L-shape. Addition of aluminum clapboards has not obscured original Victorian detailing. It is set close to the highway and has a modern shed-roof garage attached on the south end. The 1870 village map shows the cotton mill, owned by the Lindsey Jordan estate, directly east of this house on the bank of the river.
- 41 NC Barn/Aquarium/House (c. 1960, remodeled, c. 1972): A
52/44 1-story contemporary structure (A), facing east, with a wide gable roof encompassing a carport, vertical wood siding, and varied windows; it is set gable end to the road. Built as a barn, it was used as an aquarium in the 1960s.
- 42 House (c. 1890, 1977): An extensively remodeled, 1½-
52/29 story, Late Victorian house (A) with both saltbox and cross-gable roofs, set gable end to the highway. The wrap-around porch on the west and south has square posts. It faces west, and is about 10 feet east of the highway with a small shed/garage (B) (20th century) about 30 feet north of the house. In 1895, the property was owned by the Clayville Manufacturing Co.; by 1977, it was extensively remodeled and enlarged.
- 43 G. Mathewson(?) House (c. 1850): This 1½-story, east-
52/55 facing house has a heavy-scaled Greek Revival entablature and sidelights; a modern ell has been added to the rear, which includes a garage. It is sited on a slight hill approximately 20 feet west of the highway, screened by evergreens. Outbuildings include a small garden shed (B) about 100 feet north of the house near the rubblestone walls along the highway. The 1862 map indicates that G. Madison owned or rented this house as well as the houses on each side. In 1870 it was occupied by G. Mathewson, suggesting that the earlier name is misspelled.

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Plain Field
~~Victory Highway~~ (Scituate) (cont.)

- 45
52/57 Old Clayville Store (c. 1822): This large, 2½-story, gable-roofed Federal structure (A) with two brick, interior chimneys has a distinctive original shed dormer let into the east roof face. A later full-width Colonial Revival style porch has now been removed to reveal a rather naive but elaborate Federal entrance with corner frets, stylized reeding, and sidelights surrounding the recessed door. A small gable-roof well house (B) (late 19th century) with horizontal boarding and square posts is located about 15 feet west of the store. This store was reputedly built as part of Edward L. Smith's small cotton factory. In 1826, it was purchased by General Josiah Whitaker who used it for a general store and for housing. From 1855 to 1869, Casey B. Tyler, who was also the storekeeper at Moosup Valley, ran the store. In 1870 the estate of Lindsay Jordan owned the property. Later owners include John A. Rounds who operated the store until his death in 1926; Rounds sold clothing, harness, groceries and meat, grains and feeds, patent medicines, horse liniments, housewares, and farm supplies. The store also functioned as the Post Office and was thus an important social and economic center for the Clayville community. The store closed in 1935. The building was then remodeled in 1938 into a one-family residence by the Clarence T. Murdock family. Original ceilings, shutter marks, meat hooks and evidence of the building's use as a store remains.
- 46
52/53 House, former Clayville Post Office (c. 1900): This remodeled, 1½-story, house, now clad with vinyl clapboard, has a gable roof with prominent shed dormers on the front. It faces southeast and is sited approximately 35 feet west of the highway. During the mid-twentieth century, the Post Office was located here.
- 47
52/52 Samuel Hoyt House (c. 1855): This is a well-maintained cross-gabled cottage (A) with a symmetrical, 5-bay facade, central double door with bracketed hood, and round-arched window with leaded glass in the gable peak. Outbuildings include a small barn (B) (mid-19th century) with an attached shed and chimney at the rear and a Bates wellhouse (C) (1857), identical to one at Clayville

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Plainfield Pike
~~Victory Highway~~ (Scituate) (cont.)

Store, The house faces south and is located about sixty feet north of the prominent curve formed by the fork of Victory Highway and Field Hill Road in the center of Clayville, overlooking Clayville Pond. Old trees enhance the picturesque setting of this property. In 1862 Samuel Hoyt, a farmer, lived here.

- 48
52/51 Samuel H. Hopkins House (c. 1840): This 1½-story, 5-bay house (A), facing south, has excellent Greek Revival detailing. The facade displays a pedimented doorway with paneled pilasters and sidelights, a wide frieze, and cornerboards. A later full-width porch with Queen Anne turned wooden posts was removed c. 1980. Outbuildings include a small barn/garage (B) (late 19th century) located about 20 feet north of the house with a driveway onto Cole Avenue, a wellhouse (C) (mid-19th century), located about 10 feet north of the house, and a small wood-framed shed (D) (nineteenth century), now used for a pool house. The house is sited about 60 feet north of the highway at the northeast corner of Cole Avenue and Victory Highway; the yard is defined by a picket fence. In 1862, the house was owned by Samuel H. Hopkins, a farmer.
- #49
52/31 Old Rockland Road Bridge (19th century): A dry-laid rubblestone footing, 6½-feet tall and 15-feet wide, is located about 20 feet north of the 1932 Clayville Arch Bridge (#38).
- #50
51/3 Clayville Mill Complex (18th century-c. 1924): An industrial archaeological complex along the west bank of the north-flowing Westconnaug River, located from Clayville Pond north to the Clayville Arch Bridge (#90). Extant resources include the 1847 Dam and 1907 Power House, numerous foundations, waterways and dams, associated with three historic mill sites (A to E). The Clayville Dam (1847)(A) is a massive stone structure, measuring 275 feet long, 15 feet high and from 15 to 20 feet wide on top which replaced an earlier dam and wooden sluiceway, built c. 1822 for the Smith Cotton Mill, and sold in 1826 for the Whitaker Comb Factory.

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Plainfield Pike
~~Victory Highway~~ (Scituate) (cont.)

Foundations of the Upper Mill (c. 1822, 1857, dismantled c. 1924) (B) are just below the dam, approximately 150 feet east of Plainfield Pike. This 1½-story stuccoed stone mill with a gable roof had a continuous clerestory monitor to provide ample light in the upper story; the basement held mill machinery and a 1-story wheel house stood on the east end. A distinctive stairtower with a Greek Revival-style octagonal belfry projected from the south facade. The mill was built in 1822 for Edward Lyndon Smith who purchased the 9-acre site from Pardon Phillips in January, 1822. By 1826, Smith sold his cotton spinning mill and water privilege to Brayton Gardner, who promptly sold it to Welcome Rood, local storekeeper. Rood then sold the mill estate consisting of "a cotton factory, 2 houses, 1 store and a barn," (C) to Josiah Whitaker and Moses Richardson, of Providence. Whitaker became sole owner in 1827; he manufactured cattle horn combs until 1847, rubber shoes from 1847 to 1852 and cotton textiles from 1853 to 1857. After a disastrous fire in 1857, Whitaker promptly rebuilt the mill along its original lines and expanded operations with construction of a new mill.

Foundations of the Lower Mill (1857, dismantled c. 1924) (C) are about 350 feet north of the Upper Mill. This large, vernacular, 2½-story, 12-bay-by-5-bay, stone mill with a gable roof continuous clerestory monitor was similar in type to the Upper Mill. Large loading doors were located in the south gable end on all three floor levels. The 1862 map of Clayville & Rockland by H.F. Walling shows a since-abandoned road which led from the highway east between both mills across a dam and then south on the east side of Clayville Pond to Field Hill Road. From 1900 to 1920, a Providence street railway spur also ran east and north from the Rockland Road to service both the Upper and Lower mills.

Foundations of the Yeaw Shingle Mill and Grist Mill (18th century) (D) are located about 300 feet downstream from the Lower Mill and include a rubblestone lined earth-filled dam and raceway. These mills were purchased by

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Plainfield Pike
~~Victory Highway~~ (Scituate) (cont.)

Josiah Whitaker in 1844 and sold to William B. Mathewson in 1853. Whitaker also leased both the Upper Mill and Lower Mill to Lindsey Jourdan in the 1850s and 1860s; Jourdan then purchased the mill estate just before his death in 1865. His brother Charles Jourdan operated the mills until 1875; at this time they contained 108 looms, employed 75 hands and had 120 H.P. During the 1880s and 1890s, S.R. Weeden & Son, of Providence, operated the Clayville Mills. In 1906, they were acquired by the Joslin Manufacturing Co., the largest producers of corset and shoe laces in America, who also owned the mills at Rockland and Ponagansett. Improvements were made in the power system at Clayville under the leadership of William E. Joslin, president of the company, and later his son, Senator William H. Joslin. A Power House (1907) (E), built by William A. Chatman Company, of Providence, on the cut-stone foundation of the earlier Yeaw Mill (D) added one more link to a power system cited in a 1909 Board of Trade Journal as "unique in manufacturing circles." This 2-story building, 33 feet by 26 feet, has re-inforced concrete walls, roof and floor on the upper story; one level is below ground. It formerly held a 15-foot horizontal bronze Hercules wheel turbine with a speed of 600 revolutions per minute and a General Electric A.C. generator and transformer. A pipe line or penstock, 36" in diameter, constructed by the Wholey Boiler Works, of Providence, and mounted on concrete piers (still extant) was built to connect the mill pond at the Upper Mill to this power house, located 898 feet downstream. This provided a 61-foot fall at the tail-water and allowed development of 250 H.P. under a full gate. The water flow continued north to Rockland Pond and was used again, under an 86-foot fall to develop 359 H.P. Use of another privilege below this with a 26-foot fall, capable of 106 H.P., allowed the Joslin Company to maximize the water power of the Westconnaug. Excess electric power from this system allowed the company to furnish lighting service for Foster, Scituate, Glocester and Burrillville. In 1915, a Metropolitan Water Supply Board was created by the Rhode Island General Assembly, with the power of eminent domain, to construct the Scituate Reservoir and develop

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Plainfield Pike
~~Victory Highway~~ (Scituate) (cont.)

its Watershed. Condemnation contracts were awarded in 1916 for all the Joslin Company's mills and property at Clayville, Rockland and Ponagansett. Interrupted by World War I, during which time the Joslin Mills produced millions of shoe laces for the armed services, dismantling of the Clayville Mills and clearance at Rockland occurred from 1921 to 1924. The small office of Joslin Manufacturing Co. (c. 1845)(#4) which stood about 50 feet north of the northwest corner of the Upper Mill was moved to Cole Avenue at this time.

- 51 Foundations of Clayville Mill Houses (c. 1860, dismantled c. 1924): Foundations of two, 1½-story, 5-bay, center-chimney, Victorian mill houses, facing east, and of the large 2½-story, 8-bay, south-facing house with paired entrances at the corner of Pleasant Lane and Plainfield Pike are remnants of the Clayville Manufacturing Company property on the west side of the highway. These buildings, which stood on a common lot, were leased to Lindsey Jourdan in the 1850s and 1860s, and by 1906, were sold to the Joslin Manufacturing Company. A 1910 postcard depicts the orderly appearance of these clapboarded dark-shuttered houses, set off by picket fences and a row of towering elms.
- 52 Scituate Historical Cemetery #120 (1836-1885): This ¹⁰² small cemetery, 40-by-40 feet, is located deep in the fields on a slight knoll about 400 feet north of Cole Avenue and 600 feet west of the Henry Yeaw Farm (c. 1800 et seq.)(#22). It is just east of the Foster-Scituate town line and is bound on both east and west by rubblestone walls. Simple 4-foot granite posts with three iron railings enclose this family-owned plot which contains seven graves. The earliest burials are William Yeaw (1793-1836) and Henry Yeaw (1789-1845), co-owners of the Yeaw Shingle and Grist Mills, the foundations of which are located across Plainfield Pike on the west bank of the Westconnaug River (#50-D). Other burials include Almey Yeaw (1830-1861), the wife of Henry Yeaw, and Mary A. Yeaw (1830-1877), the wife of Sergeant Robert Yeaw who served in Company B, 2nd Rhode Island Infantry during the Civil War.
- 52/40

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View of Waterfall, Clayville, Rhode Island, Clayville Historic District; Foster and Scituate, R.I.; postcard, Fall, c. 1904; Frank Spencer collection and RIHPC files. Old view looking west at the waterfall rushing over the 1847 dam. On the left is the Colonel George Williams Harness Shed (demolished, c. 1920) and the former Phillips Hotel/Hamilton Hall (c. 1800 et seq.) (#6); next door is the Arnold Colwell-John Harrington House/Hamilton Lodge #15 (c. 1845, moved c. 1919) (#7), Clayville's finest Federal-style house. In the center is the Samuel Hoyt (c. 1855) (#47) and Barn (c. 1860) (#47-B), and on the far right is a corner of the former Joslin Manufacturing Company's Mill Store and east end of the beautiful stone Greek Revival Upper Mill (c. 1822, 1857, demolished c. 1924) (#50-B).

Photo #1

View across Clayville Pond, Clayville Historic District; Foster and Scituate, R.I.; photograph, c. 1900; Frank Spencer collection and RIHPC files. Old view looking west across Clayville Pond from Scituate to the village center in Foster. On the left is the Colonel George Williams Harness Shed (demolished, c. 1920) and the former Phillips Hotel/Hamilton Hall (c. 1800 et seq.) (#6) which is divided from north to south by the Foster/Scituate town line of 1781. In the center is the north end of the Samuel H. Hopkins House (c. 1840) (#48) and the Elder Nelson Luther House (c. 1878) (#14) on the hill. On the right is part of the Upper Mill (1847, demolished, c. 1924) (#50-B), one of two Greek Revival stone mills built with a full-width clerestory to allow ample light into the attic floor. The bell tower of the mill with an ogee-curved roof and finial appears at the far right.

Photo #2

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Old Clayville Store (c. 1822 et seq.), Clayville Historic District; Foster and Scituate, R.I.; postcard, c. 1900; Frank Spencer collection and RIHPC files. Old view looking west at the Clayville Store and Post Office (#45), a large, 2½-story, Federal structure with a full-width front porch, now removed. This building, used for mill housing, a general store and post office, closed in 1935 and was remodeled for a residence. In the left foreground is a Providence & Danielson Street Railroad trolley car, which carried passengers and freight from Providence, R.I. through western Rhode Island to Danielson, Connecticut from 1901 to 1920.

Photo #3

Old Clayville Store (c. 1822 et seq.), Clayville Historic District; Foster and Scituate, R.I.; photographer, Ancelin V. Lynch, September, 1976; RIHPC files. View to the west of the 2½-story, Federal, six bay by four bay store (#45), with paired interior chimneys and distinctive shed dormer on the east roof slope. In 1935, the porch was removed, revealing the original handsome entrance with reeded plasters and four-pane sidelights.

Photo #4

View of Field Hill Road, Clayville Historic District; Foster and Scituate, R.I.; photograph, Elizabeth S. Warren, April, 1987; RIHPC files. View to the east up Field Hill Road (old Killingly Road laid out in 1734) from the bridge across Clayville Pond. To the left is the Asahel Stone House (c. 1840)(#26), a 1½-story, 5-bay Greek Revival house with its prominent northwest gable end treated as a pediment. In the center is the James D. Webster Mill House (c. 1855)(#27) with its outbuildings and stone walls, and at the far right is the Christopher Potter (?)/Thomas E. Burgess House (c. 1790, c. 1840)(#31), one of the earliest farm houses in the Clayville district.

Photo #5

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Samuel H. Hopkins House (c. 1840) (#48), Clayville Historic District; Foster and Scituate R.I.; photographer, Elizabeth S. Warren, April, 1988; RIHPC files. View to the north of the 1½-story, 5-bay, flank-gable roof house, typical of village housing, built between c. 1830 and c. 1880. The town line between Foster and Scituate passes through this property.

Photo #6

Samuel Hoyt Mill House (c. 1850) (#35), Clayville Historic District; Foster and Scituate, R.I.; photograph, July 21, 1906; Frank Spencer collection and RIHPC files. Old view to the south of a long, 1½-story, 5-bay two-family house with a simple 4-pane transom over the entrance. This relatively unaltered house, typical of mid-nineteenth century mill housing built in Clayville, stands on Pleasant Lane--"the lane leading to the factory."

Photo #7

Office, Joslin Manufacturing Company (c. 1865) (#4), Clayville Historic District, Foster and Scituate, R.I.; photographer, Elizabeth S. Warren, April, 1988; RIHPC files. View to the north of the small, 1½-story, 3-bay, former office of the Joslin Manufacturing Company, moved to this site from the west side of Clayville Pond, enlarged and remodeled into a residence, c. 1920. On the far left is a typical small frame Privy (#4-B) and a shingled Wood Shed (#4-A), both located approximately 20 feet west of the house.

Photo #8

Clayville Christian Union Church (1867-71, restored 1979) (#16), Clayville Historic District, Foster and Scituate, R.I.; photographer, Elizabeth S. Warren, August, 1988; RIHPC files. View to southwest of this simple Greek Revival church with its typical, square, hip-roof, paneled bell tower. Remodeling in the 1960s included the addition of full-width front steps. The Clayville cemetery #68 is located directly south on a hillside site.

Photo #9

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Clayville Post Office (c. 1845) (#33), Clayville Historic District, Foster and Scituate, R.I., photographer, Elizabeth S. Warren, July, 1988; RIHPC files. View to southeast of the 1½-story Greek Revival structure built as the Clayville Schoolhouse. A small gable-roof portico has replaced original twin entrances. In 1933, the school closed; it has been reused first for a Community House and currently as the Clayville, Scituate, Post Office.

Photo #10

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT
INDUSTRY
AGRICULTURE
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance
c. 1720-c. 1925

Significant Dates

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Person
N/A

Architect/Builder
Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Clayville Historic District is significant for its association with historical aspects of the area's early settlement and its transformation from an eighteenth-century agricultural hamlet into a nineteenth-century mill village. Clayville documents the development of transportation routes, industry, commerce, architecture, and institutional development, spurred by industrial growth of the Clayville mills. Several early roads and farmsteads exist to document the early settlement of this area and its economic role as an agricultural hinterland. A stagecoach and trolley stop survive to recall the village's role as a stop along a major nineteenth-century east-to-west route. Although no longer in commercial use, four stores remain to document Clayville's importance as a center for local barter, trade, and sales. The Old Clayville Store, now a residence, remains a key landmark in the village. Three institutional buildings, including a school, a hotel/masonic hall, and a church remain--evidence of Clayville's historic function as a civic and social center. Clayville's architecture includes a significant group of vernacular Greek Revival houses and institutional buildings that comprise the fabric of the village; they typify the rural vernacular buildings of western Rhode Island. In addition to roads, stores, public buildings, farms, stonewalls, dams, and bridges from its period of significance, Clayville contains physical evidence of demolished mills and abandoned water systems, important to an understanding of the mid-nineteenth- to early twentieth-century industrial economy of the village.

Clayville, originally part of Scituate, was divided in 1781 when the west half of Scituate was incorporated as the Town of Foster. Prior to this division, this land was known as "the outlands," or "the Providence Woods." Early settlers in the Clayville area included Thomas Field, Jr., who acquired land in

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the area (Field Hill Road bears his name) and William Randall, a miller and yeoman, who purchased land in the Clayville area in 1722. By 1737, Job Randall and his brother-in-law, Richard Colwell, occupied land on each side of the Ponagansett River near present-day Clayville. Both the Phillips family and Christopher Potter established farms near the future village along the old Killingly Road, as shown on the 1781 map of Foster and Scituate. Access to the Plainfield Pike or "South Road", an old Indian trail, which linked western Rhode Island with eastern Connecticut and Narragansett Bay, was critical to the growth of eighteenth-century Clayville. This cart route, which ran from Providence west to meet a road from Plainfield, Connecticut, was completed through Scituate in 1714. It passed approximately two miles east of Clayville. In the 1730s Field Hill Road was laid out in response to the petition of Job Randall and other farmers in the Clayville area for a highway, as "none to market or mill or elsewhere" existed. The road ran west over Field Hill to Clayville then west on to the Connecticut border. Plainfield Pike was constructed in 1795 by the Providence-Norwich Turnpike Society, the first turnpike corporation in Rhode Island and second in the nation. In spite of the hilly terrain (part of the Field Hill Road still remains unpaved), these paths linked the tiny agricultural hamlet at Clayville to a growing network of roads and to markets on Narragansett Bay. Early nineteenth-century roads in Clayville include the Old Rockland Road (c.1800), a section of today's Plainfield Pike running north from Clayville to the former village of Rockland and Cole Avenue and Pleasant Lane, residential lanes opened in the early 1820's as Clayville expanded into a minor industrial center. No change has occurred in this street pattern since the early 1830s.

In the early twentieth century Clayville was a stop on the Providence & Danielson Street Railway Company line, chartered in 1898. After the Civil War, the advent of large scale industrialism elsewhere in Rhode Island and New England and the opening of agricultural lands in the north and west had reduced Foster's population to two-fifths of its 1820 mark. The streetcar line, designed in part to revitalize this declining rural area, ran west from Providence, and linked the villages of Richmond, Rockland, Ponagansett, and Clayville. On July 1, 1901, the first car ran from Providence to Clayville, and for two decades the village had a trolley connection to larger population centers. By 1920, however, service had been abandoned and Clayville was once again dependent on highways.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) 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 # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

R.I. Historical Preservation Comm.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property c. 81 acres

UTM References

A

1	9
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2	7	7	7	6	0
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4	6	2	8	7	8	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting Northing

C

1	9
---	---

2	7	7	8	6	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	6	2	7	8	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

B

1	9
---	---

2	7	7	9	6	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	6	2	8	2	6	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting Northing

D

1	9
---	---

2	7	6	8	8	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	6	2	8	1	6	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Elizabeth S. Warren, Principal Historic Preservation Specialist
 organization R.I. Historical Preservation Comm. date May 15, 1988
 street & number 150 Benefit Street telephone 401-277-2678
 city or town Providence state Rhode Island zip code 02903
 Research: Margery I. Matthews

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Clayville is significant for its role in the industrial history of the Pawtuxet River Valley. The Westconnaug River at Clayville and nearby Ponagansett and Moswansicut Rivers meet near the center of Scituate to form the North Branch of the Pawtuxet River. By the middle of the nineteenth century, this valley was one of the most heavily industrialized areas of Rhode Island and the nation. The waterpower of the area was first used in the early eighteenth century for small grist and saw mills; a cornmill operated at nearby Ponagansett, and a saw and grist mill probably existed on the Westconnaug River. In 1822, Edward L. Smith built a small water-powered cotton mill at Clayville Pond. In 1826, General Josiah Whitaker and Moses Richardson, of Providence, purchased the factory, and used it to manufacture imitation tortoise shell combs made from cowhide. Whitaker (1788-1871), a Warwick native, was apprenticed in 1803 to Providence silversmith Nehemiah Dodge; he was the first to make a success of manufacturing at Clayville. Whitaker bought 350 acres in the vicinity of the factory between 1822 and 1824, and constructed a number of houses for workers. Clayville or "Combville," as it was then known, grew rapidly, and in 1847, when fashions changed, the mill was converted for manufacture of rubber footwear.

Clayville prospered in part because Whitaker and other mill operators at the Remington and Rockland Mills downstream formed the Westconnaug Reservoir Company in 1845. The Reservoir (1846-47) provided a reliable source of power; the stone-walled dam at the Clayville Pond dates from this period. In 1853, the factory was converted to a cotton mill. After an 1855 fire, Whitaker mortgaged the estate, described as "90 acres, 2 cotton factories, 8 houses, and other buildings," and rebuilt in 1857. In 1858, Lindsay Jordan, a manufacturer of printed cloth, leased the mills, and in 1863 purchased them. Jordan died in 1865, but the mills continued to operate under Charles W. Jordan, who acted as superintendent and agent, and purchased the mills in 1870. By the late nineteenth century, however, the Clayville mills had become a marginal operation. In a series of transactions from 1878 to 1882, the mills were sold to Stephen R. Weeden & Son, who manufactured cotton yarn, but newspaper accounts of the day note that the time the mills were stopped for lack of water had doubled since the installation of turbines for steam machinery.

The Clayville Mills were sold in 1906 to the Joslin Manufacturing Company and became a component of a large-scale

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textile operation. The Joslin family, originally from Thompson, Connecticut, owned and operated several large mills in northern and western Rhode Island, including the Richmond Mill, Scituate; Merino Mill, Providence; Ponagansett Mill and Rockland Mill, both in Scituate; Dyerville Mill, Providence, and the Clayville Mills, Scituate. William Joslin manufactured corset string and laces. The Joslin Manufacturing Company spun its own yarn, utilizing 3,400 braiding machines, producing 15 to 16 tons of finished laces a week, employing 1,000 people on three shifts.

In 1916 all of the Joslin mills at Clayville, Rockland, and Ponagansett were condemned by the Providence Water Supply Board, which was beginning work on the creation of the Scituate Reservoir, designed to provide water to the metropolitan Providence region. World War I interrupted work on the reservoir; clearance and construction were completed between 1921 to 1924, when the Clayville Mills and the nearby Rockland Mills and village of Rockland were demolished. Clayville became the site of the new Rockland Cemetery (Historical Cemetery #50) when 1,080 graves removed from the reservoir area were relocated.

The commercial history of Clayville was influenced by its location at the junction of two important roads and its function as a shopping center for both the mill village and neighboring farms. Even before 1822 when the first textile mill was built, the Phillips family operated the Phillips Hotel or "Line House." The first floor of the Phillips Hotel was used by several commercial enterprises; after 1867, the Masonic Hamilton Lodge #15 used the second floor for meetings; in 1895 the Lafayette International Order of Odd Fellows took over the space.

The 1822 Old Clayville Store functioned in both economic and social terms as the village center for over one hundred years until it closed in 1935. This large Federal structure was built by Clayville's first mill owner and in 1826 was sold to Josiah Whitaker, who used it as a general store, as housing, and as part of the comb factory. The building was Clayville's principal store throughout the nineteenth century. From 1901 to 1910, the store was a signal stop on the street railway and served as Clayville's Post Office. Passengers and freight thronged the wide Colonial Revival porch, now removed.

Two other stores stand on the western edge of the village. The Israel Phillips Store began as a trading center and later

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became a restaurant and included a small ice-cream shop on the site. The Clayville Variety Store was built in the early 1920s.

Clayville's first institution was its c. 1845 Clayville Schoolhouse, Field Hill Road, Scituate. The school was built on a lot donated by Josiah Whitaker, and is one of two nineteenth-century schoolhouses surviving in Scituate. The school is now used as the Clayville, Scituate, Post Office.

The Hamilton Masonic Lodge #5 was the principal social organization of nineteenth-century Clayville. The Masons met from 1855 to 1867 in the Arnold Colwell - John Harrington House, next door to the Phillips Hotel; in the late 1860s they moved to the second floor of the Phillips Hotel, known then as Hamilton Hall.

Early records of organized religious activity in Clayville suggest that institutional arrangements for religious life were minimal. A church was not constructed until 1867. An 1833 report to the R.I. Baptist Convention mentioned an "old and neglected meeting house," near Clayville--but this house was probably a reference to a Baptist church in nearby Richmond--and two Sabbath schools, one with 70 pupils and another with 55 pupils at Clayville. A single itinerant minister of the Christian Church, Elder James Burlingame, served a 100-square-mile region on the Rhode Island-Connecticut border, including Clayville. From 1810 to 1840 several Christian Churches or fellowships were organized in Foster villages and in nearby Coventry and Scituate. The sect, which saw the true church as one which included all with only the bible as its foundation, allowed for complete freedom in Biblical interpretation, was an important component of western Rhode Island religious life in the nineteenth century.

The Clayville Christian Church was constructed 1867-1871. Under the leadership of the first minister, Elder Nelson Luther, the church joined the Christian Conference in 1878. This country church, an important landmark in Clayville, and a discrete chapter in the complex history of overlapping religious memberships in this area, is still in original use.

Clayville contains a significant collection of vernacular houses, public buildings, farmhouses and outbuildings, built over a number of decades. Together they document the quality and

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character of vernacular building in western Rhode Island and especially the prevalence and persistence of the Greek Revival style in the region. Most of the village buildings were constructed between 1830 and 1880, and many evince Greek Revival forms and details, usually in reduced forms--broad flat friezes with partial or occasionally full return mouldings on the gable ends, corner pilasters, and heavy flat entablatures over doors and windows. Nineteenth-century builders for the most part used plans and orientations made popular in the previous century, so that Clayville is dominated by center-chimney, 1½-story, gable-roof, 5-bay houses. Most are sited flank to and close to the road with outbuildings axially related in a north to south or east to west direction at the rear of the house.

Typical examples include the Henry Yeaw/Amasa Williams House (c. 1800, c. 1840), a 5-bay, center-chimney house with beautifully detailed pilasters; the Asahel Stone House (c.1840), with its handsome facade and unusual pedimented northwest gable end fronting Clayville Pond; and the Samuel H. Hopkins House (c.1840) in the heart of the village, a pristine, 5-bay, center-chimney house with a pedimented doorway, paneled pilasters, sidelights, a wide frieze and cornerboards.

Both the Clayville Schoolhouse (c.1845) and the Clayville Christian Union Church (1867-71) are more formal expressions of the Greek Revival. Both are 3-bay structures, set gable end to the road. The facade of the school has a corner frieze carried across the gable end to create a full entablature. The church has more typical heavy return mouldings and paired doors flanking a large double-hung, 6/6 central window, and a square paneled bell tower, very similar in form to the North Baptist Church (1848), the Moosup Valley Christian Church (1864), the Line Baptist Church (1867) and the Hopkins Mills Union Church (1871) in Foster.

Some variations on classic Greek Revival forms are also found in Clayville. The Henry Hill Farm House (c. 1840) on Field Hill Road is an atypical 4-bay Greek Revival house with paneled corner pilasters, sited end to the road.

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The period of significance is defined as beginning in the early 18th century when settlement and building began in the Clayville area, through the nineteenth century when Clayville

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became a mill village, to c. 1925, when construction of the Scituate Reservoir and watershed was completed, and the Clayville Mills were demolished.

Criteria Considerations:

1. The religious property identified in the inventory as contributing derives its primary significance from its architectural character which represents vernacular building in rural Rhode Island and its historical importance in the development of the district.
2. A number of historical cemeteries are identified as contributing resources. These cemeteries derive their significance from their association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of Foster's history, in this case the creation and use of small burying grounds on family farms, reflecting a common pattern in Rhode Island, which had no established church. Such cemeteries document mortuary practices in rural areas where churchyard burials were the exception.
3. A number of industrial sites have been included as they have yielded, and are likely to yield, information important in the industrial history of Foster and Scituate from the early nineteenth century through the first decades of the twentieth century when the construction of the Scituate Reservoir and watershed required demolition of the district's mills. Although no program of field testing has been undertaken to evaluate these resources, it is clear that the district has considerable potential for yielding significant information. The early mill sites represent an important sequence in the evolution and development of the mid-to-late nineteenth century mill village, especially the control and use of the water power of the Westconnaug River and Reservoir.
4. A few foundations (principally of agricultural buildings) are identified as contributing resources. Farming practices throughout the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth centuries have made agricultural outbuildings one of the scarcest and most fragile of historic resources; as agricultural change and decline took place, such outbuildings were either destroyed or allowed to deteriorate. The foundations of those outbuildings which have

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disappeared have significance of their own, apart from the fact that the sheds, barns, privies, etc., which once stood on the foundations no longer exist. Their significance lies in their ability to document the number, kind, and (especially) location of the elements of an historic farm and to document the use and character of such an agricultural complex.

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MAPS:

1734 Map of the Westconnaug Purchase. Section showing southern Foster and Scituate, redrawing of the original. Rhode Island Historical Society.

1781 Map of Foster and Scituate. Rhode Island Historical Society.

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VBD:

The district is bounded as follows: beginning at the northern bound of the district in Scituate at a point in the east bound of Plat 52, lot 40, then continuing in a straight line southeast along the north bound of lot 40 for 416 feet to meet the west side of Plainfield Pike, then in a straight line drawn from this point across the road to meet a point in the east side of Plainfield Pike, then continuing northeast along the east side of Plainfield Pike for approximately 50 feet, then in a straight line drawn from this point northwest across the road to a point in the north side of Plainfield Pike, then continuing in a straight line drawn northwest from this point across Plat 52, lot 31, for approximately 100 feet to a corner, then in a straight line from this point northeast for approximately 70 feet to a corner, then in a straight line from this point southeast for approximately 70 feet to a point in the north side of Plainfield Pike, then in a straight line drawn from this point across the road to meet a point in the south side of Plainfield Pike, then continuing in a straight line drawn southerly from this point across Plat 52, lot 31, for approximately 1440 feet to a point in the northwest bound of Plat 52, lot 26. Thence following in a straight line east across lot 26 for approximately 480 feet to a point in the east bound of lot 26, then in a direct line southwest along the east bound of Plat 52, lot 26 and lot 25 for 670 feet to the southeast corner of lot 25, then following in a straight line west to the south bound of lot 25 for 273.17 feet to the west corner of Plat 51, lot 21, then in a straight line south along the east bound of Plat 52, lot 25 and lot 56 for 178 feet to a corner, then continuing east along the north bound of lot 56 for 100 feet to the east corner of lot 56, then southwest for 37 feet to the northeast corner of Plat 52, lot 23, then continuing southwest along the east bound of lot 23 for approximately 40 feet to the northwest corner of Plat 52, lot 22, then in a straight line easterly along the north bound of lot 22 for approximately 192 feet to the east corner of lot 22, then in a straight line south for 100 feet to meet the north side of Field Hill Road. Thence in a line drawn from this point northwest along the road for approximately 50 feet to a point in the north side of Field Hill Road, then in a straight line drawn from this point across the road to meet the northeast corner of Plat 51, lot 95, then in a straight line southwest along the east bound of lot 95 for 299.5 feet to the south corner of lot 95, then northwest along the south bound of lot 95 for 290.96 feet to

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the southwest corner of lot 95, then in a straight line northerly along the west bound of lot 95 for 293.5 feet and continuing northeast for 91.76 feet to meet the south side of Field Hill Road, then in a straight line drawn from this point across the road to meet a point in the north side of Field Hill Road, then continuing northwest along the south bound of Plat 52, lots 23 and 56, fronting Field Hill Road to the west corner of lot 56, then in a straight line drawn from this point southwest across the road to meet the east corner of Plat 51, lot 2, then in a straight line southwest along the east bound of lot 2 for 272 feet to the southeast corner of lot 2, then northwest along the south bound of lot 2 for 283 feet to the southwest corner of lot 2, then northeast along the west bound of lot 2 for 415 feet to meet the south side of Field Hill Road. Thence in a straight line drawn from this point across the road to meet a point in the south bound of Plat 52, lot 25, then continuing northwest along the south bound of Plat 52, lot 25, 26, 27, and 28, fronting on Field Hill Road to the southwest corner of Plat 52, lot 28, then west along the north side of Field Hill Road for approximately 170 feet, then in a straight line drawn from this point across the road to meet a point in the south side of Field Hill Road, then continuing northwest along the south side of Field Hill Road to meet the northeast corner of Plat 51, lot 1, then in a straight line drawn from this point southwest for 174 feet to the southeast corner of lot 1, then northwest for 28 feet to the southwest corner of lot 1, which is also a point in the Foster-Scituate town line. The southern bound of the district continues in Foster from this point in a straight line drawn northwest across Foster Plat 19 for approximately 80 feet to meet the southwest corner of Plat 19, lot 1, then west in a straight line along the south bound of lot 1 for 100 feet to meet a point in the east bound of Plat 19, lot 2, then in a straight line southwesterly along the east bound of lot 2 for 105.7 feet to the southeast corner of lot 2, then northwesterly along the south bound of Plat 19, lots 2, 3, and 5 for approximately 348.7 feet to meet the east corner of Plat 19, lot 6, then southwesterly along the southeast bound of lot 6 for 105.7 feet to a point in the east bound of lot 6, then southeast for 16 feet to a corner, then southwest for approximately 41 feet to a corner, then northwest for 17 feet to a corner in the southeast bound of lot 6, then southwest for 36 feet to a corner, then northwest for 18 feet to a corner in the east bound of lot 6, then southwest along the east bound of lot 6 for 76 feet, then northwest along the southwest bound of lot 6 for 56 feet to the east bound of Plat

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19, lot 7, then in a straight line southwest along the east bound of lot 7, for 355 feet to the south corner of lot 7, then continuing in a straight line northwest along the south bound of Plat 19, lot 7 and lot 8 for a total of 307.3 feet to the southwest corner of lot 8, then in a straight line northerly along the west bound of lot 8 for 313 feet to meet a point in the south side of Plainfield Pike. Thence in a line drawn north from this point across the road to a point in the south bound of Plat 19, lot 35, then west along the north side of Plainfield Pike to meet the south corner of Plat 19, lot 34, then continuing along the south bound of lot 34 fronting Plainfield Pike for 220 feet to the southwest corner of lot 34, then northeast in a straight line along the west bound of lot 34 for 230 feet to the northwest corner of lot 34, then in a straight line east along the north bound of lot 34 for 200 feet to the northeast corner of lot 34, then in a straight line drawn from this point easterly across Plat 19, lot 35, to the northwest corner of Plat 19, lot 36, then in a straight line north along the west bound of Plat 19, lot 37, for 45 feet to a corner, then in a straight line northeast for 82 feet to a point in the west bound of lot 37, then in a straight line north for 82 feet to a corner, then in a straight line west for 82 feet to a corner, then in a straight line north along the west bound of lot 37 for 247 feet to the northeast corner of Plat 19, lot 35, then in a straight line drawn from this point north across Plat 19, lot 37 for approximately 510 feet to meet a point in the north bound of lot 37, then in a straight line east along the north bound of lot 37 for approximately 150 feet to meet the northwest corner of Plat 19, lot 41, then in a straight line east along the north bound of lot 41 for approximately 45 feet to meet the southwest corner of Plat 19, lot 42, then north along the west bound of lot 42 for approximately 290 feet to the northwest corner of lot 42, then east along the north bound of lot 42 for approximately 240 feet to meet the northeast corner of lot 42, which is also a point in the Foster-Scituate town line, then continuing in a line drawn from this point easterly across Scituate Plat 52, lot 40 for approximately 550 feet to the point of beginning.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:

The boundaries of the Clayville Historic District follow recorded property lines of those lots which front on both sides of roads within the historic boundaries of the village, including

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Cole Avenue, Plainfield Pike and Victory Highway in both Foster and Scituate, and Field Hill Road and Pleasant Lane in Scituate. The geographical limits of the village are based on the "Clayville & Rockland, Scituate" detail appearing on the 1862 Henry F. Walling map and on the Clayville inset appearing on the 1870 D.G. Beers map of Foster and Scituate. The north bound of the historic district was drawn to exclude the new Rockland Cemetery (Historical Cemetery #50) and the few houses still standing along the Plainfield Pike just north of Clayville Arch Bridge #90, which are isolated from Clayville by woods and new construction. The east bound of the village was projected from Clayville Arch Bridge #90 across the bed of the Westconnaug River to include the sites of Clayville's Upper and Lower Mills, now heavily forested. The east bound then follows lot lines of the historic Burgess and Hill farms, fronting Field Hill Road, laid out by 1731 as part of the old Killingly Road. These agricultural fields, laced by a network of rubblestone walls, remain unchanged since the early 1800s, and contribute to our understanding of Clayville's origins. The Clayville Schoolhouse/Clayville Post Office (c.1845), located at a bend in Field Hill Road, forms a natural east end because of change in density and use for the historic district. The south bound was drawn to include properties that front on Field Hill Road in Scituate, and to exclude wooded areas and marshes bordering on the banks of the Westconnaug Reservoir, now owned by the Providence Water Supply Board. The west end of the district coincides with the end of the dense development along narrow lots fronting Victory Highway, which is related in scale, form, materials and use, establishing Clayville's village character. The west bound then follows recorded rear lot lines of village properties that face Victory Highway and Cole Avenue.



Waterfall, Clayville, Rhode Island.

CLAYVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

FOSTER & SCITUATE. R.I

PHOTO #1

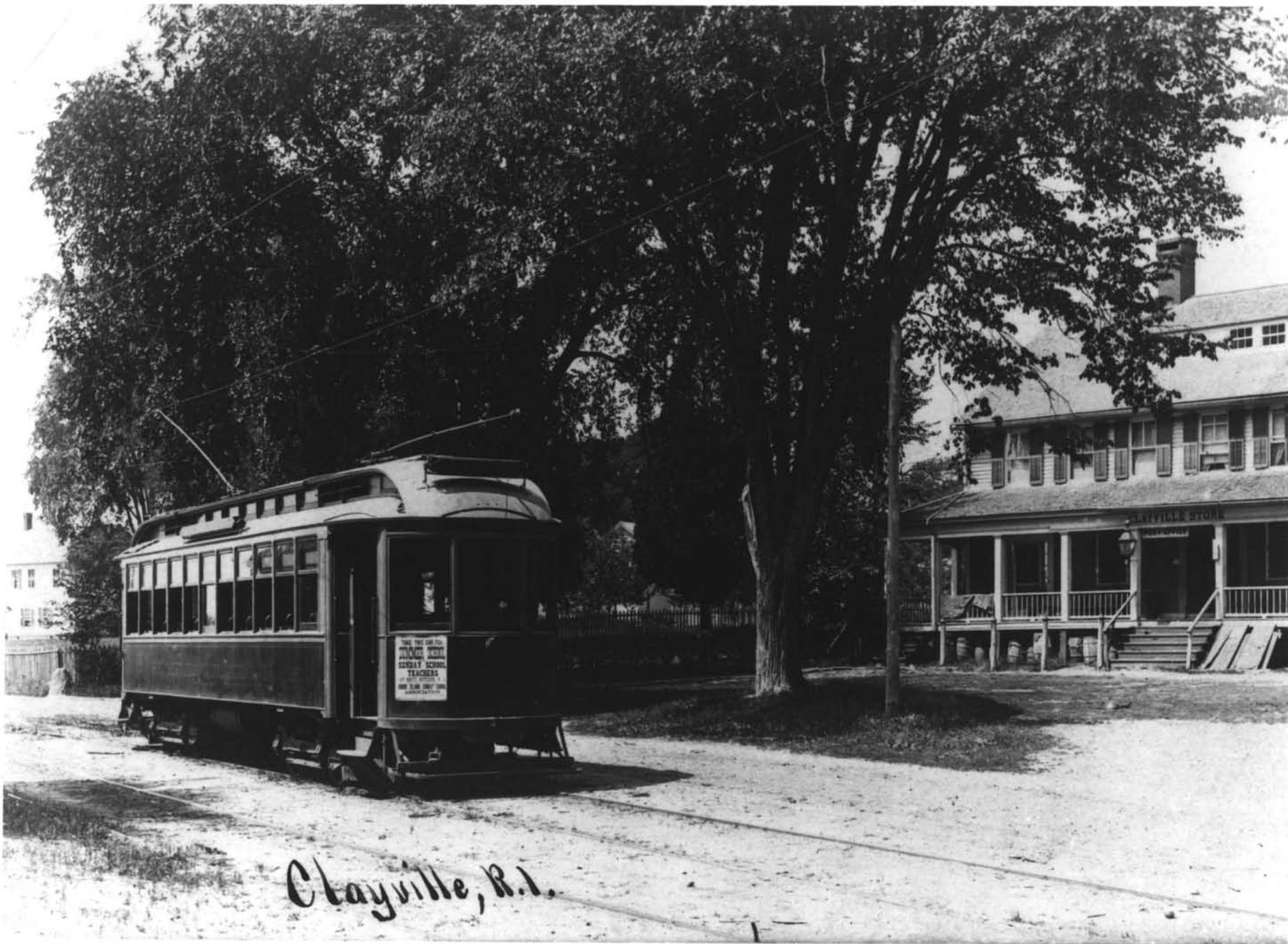


CLAYVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

FOSTER & SCITUATE, RI

PHOTO # 2

#2



Clayville, R.I.

CLAYVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
FOSTER & SCITUATE, RI
PHOTO #3

#3



CLAYVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

FOSTER & SCITUATE, RI

PHOTO #4



CLAYVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
FOSTER & SCITUATE, RI
PHOTO # 5.

#5



CLAYVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
FOSTER & SCITUATE, RI
PHOTO # 6

#6



CIVILE HISTORIC DISTRICT
FOSTER & SCITUATE, R.I.

PHOTO # 7



CLAYVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
FOSTER & SCITUATE, RI
PHOTO # 8

#8



CLAYVILLE CHURCH

CLAYVILLE CHURCH
SUNDAY
10:00 AM
11:00 AM
7:00 PM
WEDNESDAY
7:00 PM

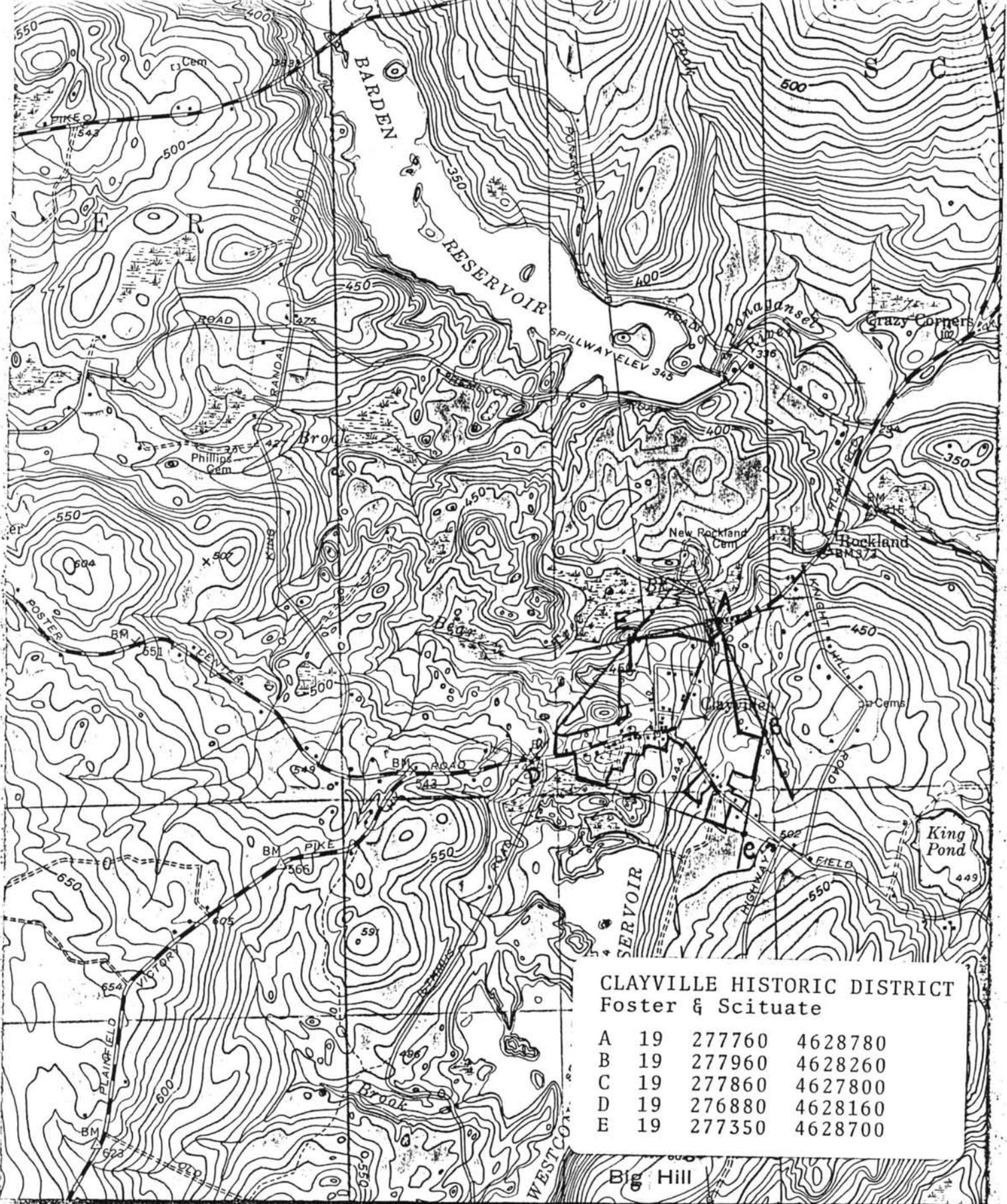
CLAYVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

FOSTER # SITUATE, RI

PHOTO # 9



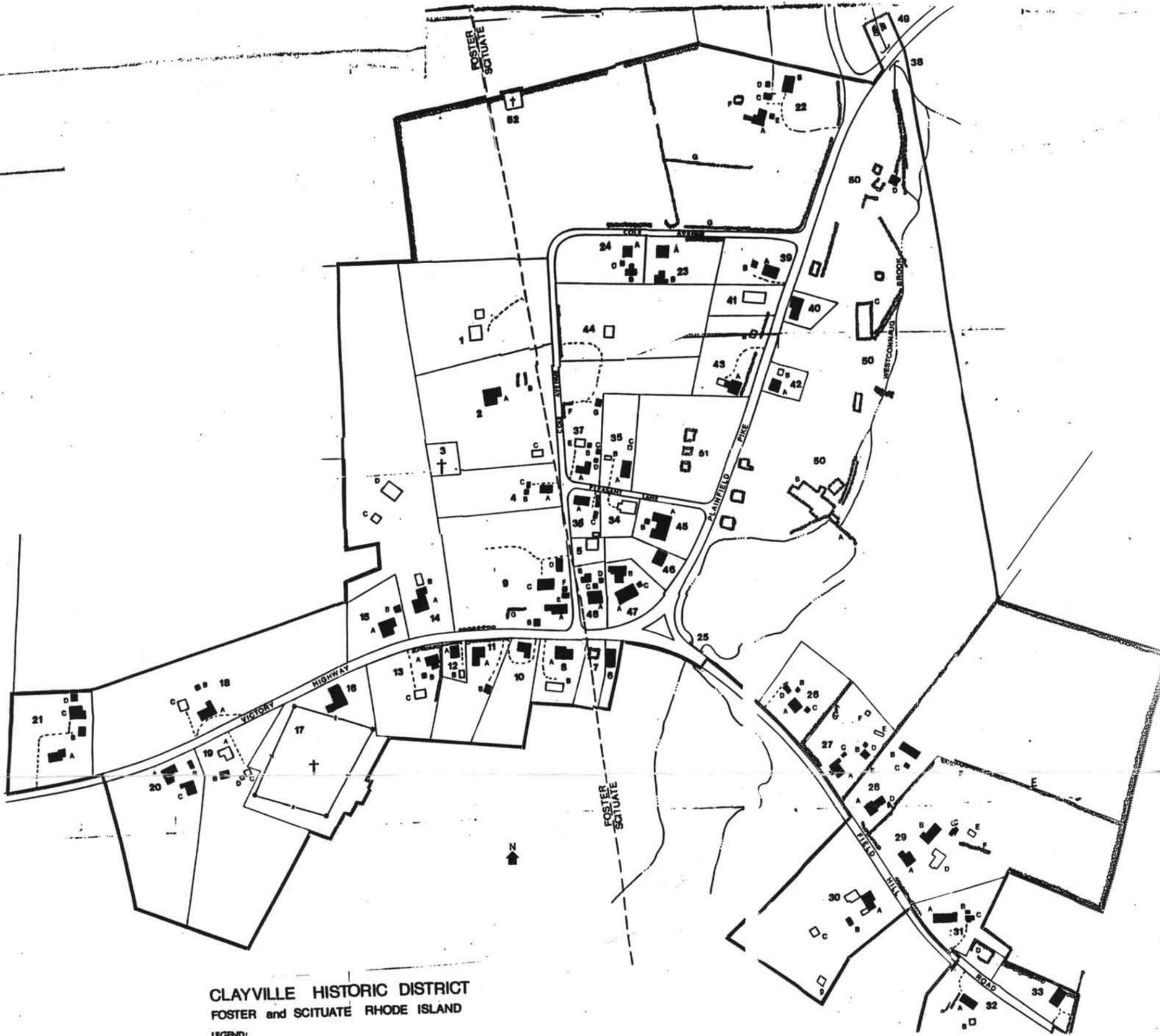
CLAYVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
FOSTER & SUTWATE, RI
PHOTO # 10



CLAYVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Foster & Scituate

A	19	277760	4628780
B	19	277960	4628260
C	19	277860	4627800
D	19	276880	4628160
E	19	277350	4628700

Big Hill



**CLAYVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
FOSTER and SCITUATE RHODE ISLAND**

- LEGEND:
- Contributing structure
 - Contributing foundation
 - Non-contributing structure
 - ⊕ Historic cemetery
 - District boundary
 - 13 Numbers refer to National Register Inventory

Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission, Nov. 1988