

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name: Hope Village Historic District

other name/site number: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location

street & number: Roughly bounded by Pawtuxet River (North Branch), Hope Furnace Road, Hope Mill Pond, North Road, White Lane, Harrington & Potter Streets

not for publication: N/A

city/town: Scituate/Coventry vicinity: N/A

state: RI county: Providence code: 009 zip code: 02831

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: private; public-local

Category of Property: district

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>111</u>	<u>25</u>	buildings
<u>3</u>		sites
<u>4</u>		structures
<u>1</u>		objects
<u>119</u>	<u>25</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Property name Hope Village Historic District, Providence County, Scituate, RI

**4. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination      request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets      does not meet the National Register Criteria.

     See continuation sheet.

Frederick C. Williamson  
Signature of certifying official

19 June 1995  
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property      meets      does not meet the National Register criteria.

     See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

**5. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register      See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register      See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain):

Bobby Savage  
Signature of Keeper

8/8/95  
Date of Action

**6. Function or Use**

Historic:	<u>DOMESTIC</u>	Sub:	<u>multiple dwelling</u>
	<u>INDUSTRY</u>		<u>manufacturing facility</u>
	<u>EDUCATION</u>		<u>industry</u>
Current:	<u>DOMESTIC</u>	Sub:	<u>multiple dwelling</u>
	<u>INDUSTRY</u>		<u>manufacturing facility</u>
	<u>EDUCATION</u>		<u>industry</u>

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**7. Description**

Architectural Classification:

MID-19TH CENTURY

LATE VICTORIAN

Other Description: \_\_\_\_\_

Materials: foundation	<u>BRICK, STONE</u>	roof	<u>ASPHALT</u>
walls	<u>BRICK</u>	other	_____
	<u>WEATHERBOARD</u>		

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

X See continuation sheet.

**8. Statement of Significance**

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

Applicable National Register Criteria: A

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): N/A

Areas of Significance: INDUSTRY  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Period(s) of Significance: 1765-1944 \_\_\_\_\_

Significant Dates: 1765 1806 \_\_\_\_\_

Significant Person(s): N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Architect/Builder: \_\_\_\_\_ Unknown  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

X See continuation sheet.

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**9. Major Bibliographical References**

See continuation sheet.

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 # \_\_\_\_\_

Primary Location of Additional Data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other state agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other -- Specify Repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of Property: 114 acres

UTM References:	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	
A	<u>19</u>	<u>287260</u>	<u>4623350</u>	B	<u>19</u>	<u>286990</u>	<u>4622610</u>
C	<u>19</u>	<u>286340</u>	<u>4622680</u>	D	<u>19</u>	<u>286500</u>	<u>4623940</u>

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 & Heritage Commission Date: Feb., 1995

Street & Number: 150 Benefit Street Telephone: 401-2/77-2678

City or Town: Providence State: RI ZIP: 02903

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Description

The Hope Village Historic District is a large compact industrial village in Scituate's southeastern corner. It lies in the interior of the north-central part of Rhode Island; the town of Coventry forms its southern border and the Cranston border is two miles east. The development of Hope Village from 1765 to 1944 around a bend in the North Branch of the Pawtuxet River pioneered industrial use of the Pawtuxet River system's vast water power. As early as 1806, textile manufacturing began in Hope and continues today.

The district has as its focus a major textile mill (1844 et seq.), the third mill on this site. The Hope Mill is still in original use and still uses the water power of the Pawtuxet River. The village contains about 139 houses, including four distinct types of duplex mill houses and several institutions initiated and supported by the Hope Company. These include a hotel (now the post office), a church (now a day-care center), a school (now the police station), and several stores. Several sites in the district document a major pre-Revolutionary ironworks, known as Furnace Hope, which gave the village its name.

The Hope Furnace was initiated by Governor Stephen Hopkins, Israel Wilkinson, and the Browns of Providence, along with other partners in 1765. It was named in honor of Hope Brown, mother of the four brothers, Nicholas, Joseph, John and Moses, who owned a one-half interest in the new venture.

Surrounding Hope on the west, south, and east is the meandering North Branch of the Pawtuxet River. Originally formed by the confluence of the Moswansicut and Ponaganset rivers, today it flows southeasterly out of the Scituate Reservoir at Kent (or Gainer) Dam just north of Hope, reaching an elevation of 200 feet one mile northwest of the district. At the Hope Dam the river drops from 160 feet to an elevation of about 150 feet, then flows easterly to dams at Jackson and Fiskeville. Hope Pond, to the west of Hope Dam, is also fed by Colvin's Brook which flows into the river just northwest of the district.

The village's major road pattern is radial: two roads, Main Street and North Road (State Route #116), form a "Y" in the center of Hope. From this center, the historic district spreads north along North Road (the road to North Scituate or "Four Corners) for three-tenths of a mile; east along Main Street ("the highway leading from Hope Factory to Providence") for three-tenths of a mile to the junction of Hope Avenue and Jackson Flats

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Road; and south along Main Street to the Hope Mill for two-tenths of a mile; then across Hope Bridge to meet Hope Furnace Road. The district continues west for three-tenths of a mile on Hope Furnace Road with the Scituate-Coventry town line traversing the rear of all lots fronting Hope Furnace Road. These roads were all in use from about 1765 to bring ore, wood, charcoal, agricultural products, and trade goods to the hamlet developing around "Furnace Hope." The first reference to a bridge is contained in an 1806 deed.

Before settlement, the major section of Hope, north of the bridge, was part of the "Outlands" or "Providence Woods." This land was set off in 1660 in the first division by the Providence Proprietors of the original 1636 Providence Purchase. A north-south line was drawn seven miles west of Fox Point in Providence; Seven Mile Road, east of Hope, is part of this boundary. The smaller section, south of the bridge, was part of the 1662 Westconnaug Purchase of Zachariah Rhodes and Robert Westcott which covered one-half of present-day Scituate with the Pawtuxet River as its east boundary. Division by the Westconnaug Proprietors began in 1705; however, there is no record of settlement in the Hope Village area until 1731 when the town of Scituate was incorporated.

This heavily forested area, covered with oak, pine, walnut and chestnut trees, was cleared by homesteaders by the middle of the eighteenth century for fields and pasturage. It was part of a relatively isolated northwest hinterland. The rough, hilly terrain and infertile soil, coupled with poor roads and non-navigable rivers, used only for grist or saw mills, all hindered development. In addition, farmers made sales by a system of account book credits with no interest charged in sharp contrast to the formal credit transactions which had developed in towns such as Providence and Newport. With few exceptions, the focus of this "back country" society was to produce necessities required to sustain a simple existence. Any marketable surplus was used to pay taxes or to buy a few imported goods such as rum, tea, or chocolate.

The first settler in the Hope area was Joseph Remington, of Warwick, who purchased 21 acres of Scituate land in 1731. The deed states that his land was bounded "westerly and northwesterly and northeasterly by the River called Pawtuxet..." (Scituate Land Records Book 1, page 48). Remington was a farmer and possibly a miller. In August, 1765, after iron ore was discovered in nearby Cranston and the Hope Furnace partnership organized, Remington promised to provide "a good deed or Lease of about three archors of land...lyeing between my ryefield and the river...for there use for

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Ironworks with full Priveleges of the River and Millplace..." (Brown Papers, August 9, 1765; PH-6-Vol I.). On October 1, 1865, the actual deed for four acres was conveyed to the owners of Hope Furnace (Scituate Land Records Book 5, page 532). This site is on land occupied by the Samuel Allen House (1879) at 15 Main Street. The next day, Thomas Collens, of Scituate, another local landowner, sold "one acre and one half and seventeen poles" on the south side of the Pawtuxet River "which joineth, to the Dam of the Furnace now building by said Stephen Hopkins and Company" (Scituate Land Records, Book 5, page 530). This site is the narrow south edge of the river designated as the Pawtuxet River Fishing Area by the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management.

Today, there is little easily visible evidence of the existence of the furnace, although appropriate archaeological survey and excavation would be likely to provide additional information about this significant early iron works. A few reminders of the village's origins remain: the place name "Hope;" two street names, Hope Furnace Road and Ryefield Road; a cannon mounted on a granite-block memorial in front of the Hope Library; and slag and cannon balls, occasionally found in village yards and fields surrounding Hope. However, Scituate Land Records for building the furnace, its works, and mill property, document the foundation of Hope's first industry and Scituate's first textile mill. From 1765 to 1806, owners of the "Furnace Hope" continued to expand and bought land from Joseph Remington and his son Joseph, Jr., on the north side of the river, along both sides of Main Street, and from Jeremiah Hopkins on the south side of the river north of Hope Furnace Road. Of interest is the 1795 sale of thirteen acres and sixty rods of land "on the south side of the trench that carries the water from the furnace wheels and being the southeast corner of the Furnace old lot..." (Scituate Land Records Book 8, page 249). This deed mentions an earlier dam "formerly erected across said trench," which indicates that the Remingtons may have used the Pawtuxet River's water power for a grist or saw mill.

In August of 1806, the Hope Furnace estate, comprising about twenty acres in the village and "mill privelege," was sold for \$7,000 to Silvanus Hopkins, son of long-time furnace manager Rufus Hopkins. Hopkins and a group of Providence investors, including the firm of Bowen & Eddy, clearly intended to build a textile mill. Specifically, the sale was "to include the wrought Iron in an about the Premises...but not to include the Cranston Ore Beds" (Scituate Land Records Book 9, Page 664). Physical evidence from this initial phase of textile manufacturing can be seen in the stone foundation of the 1806 Pickers House standing at the west edge of the Hope

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Mill lot, just east of the bridge. Unfortunately, it was burned in 1990, but photographs exist that document this small, wood, 44-foot-by-27-foot building with a gable roof and full-width clerestory monitor and belfry--smaller in scale but similar to the 1794 Slater Mill in Pawtucket.

The costs of the Hope Factory and his father's debts forced Silvanus Hopkins to gradually sell off all his property and interest in the cotton factory. By May of 1821 a new partnership, led by William and Pardon Bowen, of Providence, sold the mill estate to Ephraim Talbot, also of Providence, for \$21,000. The sale included "all the lands, tenements, Factories, building, priveleges of water...also the Die House, Machine Shop, Weaving Room, Picking House, Grist Mill and other Buildings..." and twenty-nine acres of land (Scituate Land Records Book 11, page 486). Extant properties from this sale include two ca. 1806, small, Federal-style cottages at 35 and 37 Main Street, and three one-story, duplex, Greek Revival mill houses at 29-31, 33-35, and 32-39 Mill Street.

In July of 1844 members of the powerful Providence firm of Brown & Ives acquired the Hope Mill estate, and it became part of a major textile enterprise in Rhode Island. Owners included John Carter Brown (1/4), Moses B. Ives (1/4), Robert H. Ives (1/4), Charlotte R. Goddard (1/8), and William Kelly (1/8). Captain Kelly died in 1846 before the "Hope Company" was incorporated by the legislature of the state of Rhode Island in 1847. Samuel G. Allen was elected to become agent, responsible for supervision of day-to-day operations at Hope. His house at 15 Main Street, designed by Stone & Carpenter, architects, in 1879, is a village landmark.

The Hope Company built the 1844 mill, a handsome, 5-story, stone structure, which is the south section of the present mill complex, to replace the first cotton mill. At the same time they bought six acres from Stephen K. Fiske and Daniel Fiske to open Mill Street through to Main Street and provide land for more tenements. These actions resulted in substantial growth in Hope Village: major expansions and renovations of the mill and construction of mill housing, occurred in the mid-1870s, the mid-1890s, and years following World War I. By 1924, when the Hope Company and mill estate was sold to the Lonsdale Company, Hope was described as a "model mill village."

Nearly one-quarter of Hope's extant residences were company-owned mill housing. This remarkable architectural legacy includes two basic forms: the early one-and-a-half-story, 4-bay, flank-gable roof, center-chimney house, built for a single family; and the one-and-a-half-story, 6-bay to 8-



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bay tenement, built for two and four families. Repetition of flank gable or mansard roofs on these unpretentious houses, set close to the street line on similar size lots with small yards, has created a strong visual and historic continuity. Architectural detail is limited and reflects styles popular at the time of construction.

Most of the workers' housing, built from the early 1800s to the early 1920s, is located in the southern half of Hope Village on land originally owned by the Hope Furnace. Five distinct styles of company-built housing exist, the early ones built of wood and the later ones of red brick. Examples built in the Federal style are found along Main Street; in the Greek Revival and Second Empires styles on Mill Street; in the Italianate-Bracketed style on Ives Street; and in the Colonial Revival style along Brown Street and Goddard Streets.

In sharp contrast to the workers housing is the large Samuel G. Allen House at 15 Main Street, designed in 1879 by architects Stone & Carpenter, of Providence, for the Hope Company. Allen was not only a partner in the management, but also superintendent of both Hope Mill and nearby Phenix Mill. A village landmark, this splendid 2 1/2-story mansion with a complex hip-and-gable roof has Stick Style detailing; it contains ten bedrooms and stands near the site of the former Hope Furnace with a commanding view of Hope Mill to the east.

The Hope Company also commissioned Stone & Carpenter to design the Methodist Episcopal Church at 27 Main Street in 1874. Before this, villagers attended services at the Phenix Methodist Episcopal Church, and pastors would hold services in the Old Picker House at the mill. A stylish Victorian-Stick Style building, the church originally had a distinctive belfry with a flared steep hip roof. It was dedicated on May 13, 1875. The lower floor was used by the Hope Library until 1964; church services ended in 1970, and the building is now used by the Hope Nursery School, established in 1972.

The northern half of Hope has a fine group of Greek Revival one-and-one-half-story, flank-gable-roof, 5-bay, center-chimney, single-family cottages. These were built as Hope expanded after the 1844 sale of the mill estate. These include two on North Road, five on High Street and one on Bennett Street. The Nichols House (1848), and the Herlihy House (1846), both on North Road, with typical pilasters and sidelights on a trabeated entrances and corner pilasters, may be the work of the same carpenter. The William E. Angell house (ca. 1852) at 30 High Street, was

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sold to the Hope Company in 1869 and is a particularly fine example of this style which remained popular in rural Rhode Island well into the last quarter of the nineteenth century.

Hope Village's commercial and institutional buildings are a major component of its architectural and social heritage. The United States Post Office, located in Welcome Matteson's Hope House (ca. 1835 et seq.) is a large Greek Revival structure at the junction of Main Street and North Road. After the opening of Pawtuxet Valley stagecoach service in 1833, Matteson operated a hotel here; in 1873 the Hope Company purchased it for a store, and it was later used for a post office and a store. Today it is used as a post office and has several apartments and still functions as a social center for Hope. The Gould-Howland Store (ca. 1826) at 48 Main Street, now a private residence, is the most intact of Hope's early Greek Revival style stores. Farther to the east is the former Hope School (ca. 1848 et seq.), now in use as the Scituate Police Station. The front Greek Revival section originally had a square bell tower with acroteria. About 1895, village growth required an addition, a large, hip-roof, Victorian wing on the north side of the school.

Two institutional buildings, Hope School and Hope Library, both Colonial Revival in style, are the result of community efforts for improved public facilities. By 1902, overcrowding at Hope School led to agitation for a new school, led by the Hope Parent-Teachers Association and village officials. As a result, the new Hope School, a large, handsome, brick, eight-room building, designed by architects Monahan and Meikle, of Pawtucket, was erected on North Road. The town clock on the facade was paid for by private subscriptions. In 1944, when the Lonsdale Company sold the mill estate, the Hope Library Association was formed to run the library in the lower level of the Methodist Episcopal Church. By 1963 this location proved inadequate to place new books given to the library through the Federal Aid to Rural Libraries. Plans for a new library, a small, two-level, brick building, designed by architect Charles Seavor, of Oliver Fontaine Associates, were presented to the public. The original site was church land directly opposite the Post Office. However, Alice M. Howland, town librarian from 1896 to 1945, and the daughter of Richard G. Howland, superintendent of the Hope mill, donated the present hillside site, set off from acreage previously given for recreational uses. These two Colonial Revival style buildings, both later enlarged, document the strong community leadership that exists in Hope and its enduring perception of itself as a "colonial" village.

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Contributing structures are defined as those built during Hope's growth as an industrial village from 1765 through 1944. As a group, these buildings and structures document the nature of vernacular building and village planning in a northwestern Rhode Island mill village for over a period of one hundred seventy years. Few buildings have been constructed since 1940.

Most buildings in Hope are similar in size, form, materials and siting. Repetition of flank-gable or mansard roofs on duplex mill houses, set close to the street line on similar size lots, has created a strong visual sense of the overall historic mill village environment in spite of the loss of street trees and fences. Construction of company-built workers housing can be related to periods of expansion of the Hope Company. This industrial architectural legacy can be classified into five basic types, Types A through E, and are referred to as such in the inventory below.

Some structures, originally clad with wood clapboards, have been recovered with asbestos, asphalt, or vinyl siding. Others have undergone minor alterations, such as addition of aluminum awnings or wrought-iron railings. Such 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. Historic photographs exist that could be used as a basis for both building and landscape restoration. Non-contributing buildings exemplify development since 1944. With few exceptions, they are minimal intrusions and in time may be considered contributing structures. Unless otherwise indicated, all buildings, contributing or non-contributing, are of wood frame construction and have gable roofs set flank to the street.

Entries in this inventory are organized by road name in alphabetical order and by street number. Plat and lot numbers identify each entry; an NC identifies all non-contributing elements. Sites have been assigned the letter "S" and a number, whether they are contributing or non-contributing; for example, the site of historic Hope Furnace is coded "S-1." If a site is non-contributing, the code NC has been added; thus the Howland Recreational and Educational Area is coded "S-4 NC." Properties are marked from north to south and west to east along each road right-of-way on the Hope Village Historic District Map prepared for this nomination.

Descriptions of each property include readily available historical data, such as names from various nineteenth century maps. Names used are

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those of the earliest known owner and are assigned only when an attribution can be made with reasonable certainty through use of maps, deeds or family records. Construction dates have been determined through stylistic analysis, documentary research and interviews.

Type A: A small, 1-story, 4-bay, clapboarded, early 19th-century mill house, built on a handsome stone cellar. Photographs on page 122 in "The White Pine Series of Architectural Monographs" (1937) show the original appearance with small shed-roof dormers.

Type B: A 1-story, 8-bay, wood, Greek Revival style duplex with paired interior chimneys and a 2-unit shed-roof dormer. Twin entrances have simple lintels with 5-pane transoms.

Type C: A 1 1/2-story, wood, two-family mill house with an entrance at each end of the 6-bay facade, set close to the street. The mansard roof has four shed-roof dormers set into the front and two shed-roof dormers on each side.

Type D: A 1 1/2-story, wood, two-family, clapboarded, late-19th-century, vernacular mill house. Facades have twin entrances near the center of a 8-bay facade, set close to the street and originally had low-hip-roof hoods with large, curvilinear brackets. There are two interior brick chimneys.

Type E: A 1 1/2-story, brick, two-family, Colonial Revival house with an entrance at each end of the 6-bay facade and two interior brick chimneys. The cornice of the flank-gable roof is broken by a 4-bay, shed-roof dormer extending nearly the full width of the facade.

**BENNETT STREET**

25  
(4/79)

J. Ralph House (ca. 1860): A 1-story, 5-bay, Greek Revival, shingled cottage with a small center chimney. Greek detailing includes corner pilasters; a wide fascia and eaves returns; 6/6 double-hung sash, and five small attic windows set into the wide cornice band. A trabeated entrance with 4-pane sidelights is shielded by addition of a 20th-century latticed arbor; a second entrance with a gabled hood and lattice is at the northeast corner. The small front yard is set off by a picket fence on a 2-foot concrete retaining wall. A 1 1/2-story, end-gable-roof, late 19th-century barn

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with two sliding barn doors, molded window frames, and 6/6 sash stands about 50 feet north of the house. In 1870 this was the property of J. Ralph, and it remained in the Ralph family into the 1890s. A second Ralph cottage directly west was taken down in the 1920s for additional play area for the Hope Elementary School and the west part of Bennett Street closed.

BLOSSOM LANE

3  
(7/46)

Keenan Farmhouse (ca. 1880, ca. 1988): A 1 1/2-story, 5-bay, late 19th-century, vernacular house; on the site of a large apple orchard and dairy farm, it was remodeled in the 1980s to create a "Mount Vernon" appearance. A full-width, 2-story, Colonial Revival porch with four columns extends across the facade and the 1-story north wing has a small cupola. Windows include 8/8 units and a large picture window on the north wing. Cladding on the facade combines brick facing and vinyl siding. A driveway leads to a non-contributing, gable-roofed, 2-car garage, set southeast of the house. The copper beech tree in the front yard is a local landmark.

BROWN STREET

The owners of the Hope Furnace purchased the Brown Street land from Joseph Remington, Jr., in 1794 (Scituate Land Records Book 8, page 255). It was sold in 1806 and became part of the Hope mill estate. Construction of four brick, duplex, Colonial Revival houses, two on Brown Street and two on Goddard Street, was related to the expansion of the Hope Company in 1916-1917 during World War I. These duplexes are a major component of the architectural history of Hope Village. They demonstrate a high degree of sophistication in the handling of Colonial Revival forms and details by architects Jackson, Robertson & Adams, of Providence, who designed similar houses at the village of Lonsdale for the Brown & Ives Company.

1-3  
(5/51)

Mill House--Type E (1916-17): In excellent condition, this has projecting entrances with gable-roof porches and wooden built-in benches and latticework. Doors have elliptical

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arches and 4-pane sidelights. First floor windows have flat segmental arches and 6/6 double-hung sash; the second floor has paired windows and bullseye windows in the gable ends. Two non-contributing, hip-roof, 1-car garages are located on the southwest corner of the lot. In 1938 this property was sold by the Lonsdale Company to Edward and May W. Friar, of Scituate.

2-4  
(5/50)

Mill House--Type E (1916-17): Similar in form to 1-3 Brown Street. In fair condition, the house is set close to the road on a hillside site. Directly south is a end-gable-roof, 1-car garage and a large, hip-roof, 4-car garage; both are non-contributing. In 1938 this property was sold by the Lonsdale Company to Milton E and Doris L. Bowen, of Scituate.

9-NC  
(5/54, and  
5/24, 5/57)

Norman Remington House (1970 et seq.): A 1-story, 5-bay, 20th-century, raised-ranch house, enlarged by addition of three porches on brick posts. Both east and south porches are filled with glass panels and the north porch has screens. A modernized facade has brick facing and glass-block windows. The hillside site, enlarged to 3 1/2-acres, has attractive planting and a view of Hope Pond and the Hope Mill.

GODDARD STREET

7-9  
(5/45)

Mill House - Type E (1916-17): Similar in form to 1-3 Brown Street. In excellent condition, the house is set close to the road halfway up a steep hill. Projecting entrances have flat elliptical-roof porches with charming wood built-in benches and lattice work. Doors have segmental arches with solid wood panels containing a sunburst design. In 1944 the property was sold to Claude W. and Myrtle L. Hargraves.

11-13  
(5/46)

Mill House--Type E (1916-17): Similar in form to 1-3 Brown Street. In fair condition, the house is set close to the road at the end of a hillside road. Twin entrances repeat the elliptical roof porch design and door panels found at 7-9 Goddard Street. In 1994 the property was owned by Claude W. and Myrtle L. Hargraves.

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HARRINGTON AVENUE

- 7  
(4/51, 54,  
56, 57) C. W. Richards House (ca. 1865): A 1-story, 4-bay, end-gable-roof, late 19th-century, vernacular cottage with a 3-bay, full-width, hip-roof front porch and 6/1 sash. The roof has heavy eaves returns. Sited at the far north of the triangular site defined by Harrington Avenue, Richard and Potter streets, the lawn slopes south; a stone retaining wall lines the west bound. In 1870 it was owned by C. W. Richards.
- NC Garage (ca. 1920): A 1-story, 7-bay, shed-roof truck garage which covers the entire lot frontage; it is clad with novelty siding. The enclosed rear yard, with a gate onto Richard Street, is used for truck and antique car storage.
- 17  
(4/50) House (ca. 1920): A 2-story, 5-bay, hip-roof, early 20th-century "Four Square" house. A full-width, 3-bay porch has turned posts, small brackets and Colonial Revival style balusters. Windows include 2/2 and 1/1 double-hung sash. The original entrance has been replaced; a rear entrance has a small hip-roofed hood and square brackets. This house is on a small 7,000 square-foot lot, probably set off from 23 Harrington Avenue to the north; a low stone wall runs along Richard Street.
- 23  
(4/49, 48) E. Williams House (ca. 1865; ca. 1920 et seq.): This 2-story, 2-bay, end-gable-roof house with a 1-story ell on the north side has a small brick interior chimney. Internal evidence suggests that this was probably a 5-bay cottage facing Richard Street, substantially enlarged to its present form. A second floor has been added and the former garage on the north side remodeled into a family room. Windows include 6/1 double-hung sash and a 3-unit picture window in the ell. The small site was enlarged by purchase of a long strip to the north and lot 48 to the east with a large oak tree and access to Richard Street.
- 24-NC  
(4/65) House (1955): This 1-story, 3-bay, 20th-century, "Cape Cod" cottage, is built on a hillside site. Typical detailing includes a flathead entrance with dentilled frieze and



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fluted pilasters. Additions include a 1-story, shed-roof, enclosed porch on the south side, a large, 2-car, flat-roof carport on the north side, and vinyl clapboard.

30  
(4/66)

I. Carr House (ca. 1850 et seq.): Originally a 1 1/2-story, end-gable-roof, Greek Revival house. It has been enlarged by a late 19th-century gable-roof wing on the south side and a 20th-century, shed-roof addition on the southwest corner. A 1-story, hip-roof porch across the facade has been filled in to make a 5-bay facade. Greek Revival detailing includes a wide fascia and a corner pilaster on the northeast corner. Windows have been modified to 1/1, and compound 1/1, plus a 3-unit picture window inserted on the facade. A tall hedge separates the house from the street and the rear garden has handsome rubblestone walls. In 1870 this was the property of I. Carr and remained in that family in the 1890s.

33-NC  
(4/67)

House (ca. 1950): A 1-story, 4-bay, 20th-century ranch house with a small brick chimney. The facade has a 3-pane picture window and a flat metal hood over the front entrance. The site is nicely landscaped with a split-rail fence around the parking area.

36  
(4/70)

M. O. Taylor House (ca. 1895 et seq.): A 1 1/2-story, end-gable-roof, late 19th-century, vernacular house, now extensively enlarged. A small 1-by-2-bay ell with a shed roof has been added on the southwest corner plus a modern deck on the south side. The wrap-around porch has been filled in across the facade; on the south side an open section has original turned posts, cut-out brackets and a delicate upper screen. Windows have been modified to 2/2 and 1/1 types. The hillside site has four terraces with rubblestone granite walls, a well kept garden and lawn. In 1895, this was the property of M. O. Taylor and a small barn stood on the southeast corner of the lot.

37-NC  
(4/68)

House (ca. 1950): A 1-story, 4-bay, 20th-century ranch house with a small, 1-story, shed-roof entry wing offset on the southeast corner. The facade has a 4-unit picture window and a metal awning over the entrance. The site is well-maintained with trees and attractive planting.



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39  
(4/69)

Harrington-Simmons House (ca. 1865 et seq.): A 2-story, late 19th-century house with a gable-roofed main wing, enlarged by addition of a hip-roofed 2-story front wing. Two entrances with little detail exist: one on the north side and one at the juncture of the ell on the south side. Plank frame windows have simple molded lintels and 6/6 double-hung sash. Subdivision of this property has left the house within three feet of a stone wall along the south bound; a large pine tree stands on the southwest corner near the gate. In 1870 this was the property of T. Harrington and H. Simmons; the street, now extended to a new cul-de-sac on the north, is named for this family.

HIGH STREET

1  
(4/64)

Fiske-Lambert House (ca. 1845, ca. 1885): A 1-story, 5-bay, Greek Revival house with a full basement, built on a hillside corner lot. An early 1-story ell is attached on the northwest corner and a 3-bay ell with a bracketed entrance hood added to the west about 1885. Greek detailing includes a trabeated entrance, paneled corner pilasters, a wide fascia on all sides and 6/6 double-hung sash. Clapboards have been replaced by novelty shingles. In 1862 it was owned by Dr. Fiske; by 1870 it appears as an L-shaped building owned by H. Fiske. Hardin Fiske was a tailor and later became a successful Hope real estate speculator. In 1895 it was a two-family house occupied by Mrs. J. Rounds and Mrs. H. Fields. During the early twentieth century it became the home of the Noe George Lambert family; Lambert emigrated from Canada to work in the Hope Mill. It is now used for four apartments.

3  
(4/40)

R. Lovell House (ca. 1850): A 1-story, 3-bay, L-plan mid-19th-century house built in two sections. The eastern end-gable-roof section is set into the hillside with full use of the basement. Modernization includes insertion of a 3-unit, 8-pane bay window with a hipped roof, ca. 1980, in place of two windows on the west section. In 1862 to 1870 it was owned by R. Lovell and in 1895 by S. Fiske. Rowland Lovell was a carpenter and contractor. He built the trench for the

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Hope Company's Mill No. 2 in 1871. Lovell later served as highway superintendent for the town of Scituate.

7A-7B  
(4/91) Double House (ca. 1895): This 2-story, 5-bay, 19th-century duplex has only one interior brick chimney. The handsome double entrance has a hipped-roof hood with Late Victorian curvilinear brackets. Modernization includes insertion of a 3-unit picture window on the east section and asbestos shingle wall cover, resulting in loss of window detailing.

8  
(4/63) L. Richmond House (ca. 1850): A 1-story, 5-bay, clapboarded, Greek Revival house with a small 1-story offset wing on the east side. Greek detailing includes paneled corner pilasters and a well-proportioned trabeated entrance. The house is sited close to the street on a hillside site. In 1870 it was owned by J. J. Greene and in 1895 by L. Richmond.

12  
(4/61) House (ca. 1860): This simple, 1-story, 4-bay, vernacular cottage with a small interior chimney is built on a steep hillside site. Installation of vinyl siding and 2/2 double-hung sash has resulted in loss of exterior detailing. An original Greek Revival entrance with a wide projecting entablature exists on the Hill Street side. In 1895 it was owned by L. Richmond.

13-NC  
(4/92) House (ca. 1960): A small, 3-bay, clapboarded, mid-20th-century ranch house set on a high foundation. The facade has a 3-unit picture window on the east side. The front yard is set off from the street by a low stone wall.

15  
(4/77) L. Reed House (ca. 1850): A 1-story, 5-bay, shingled, Greek Revival cottage with a small 1-story Victorian ell offset on the west side. Greek Revival detailing includes a simple trabeated entrance with 4-pane sidelights and paneled corner pilasters. The house is on a steep hillside site and is screened from the road by a high hedge. In 1870 it was owned by A. C. Matteson.

16  
(4/18) Henry W. Emmons House (ca. 1850; ca. 1990): This 1-story, 2-bay, shingled, Greek Revival cottage with a small interior chimney has been modernized. A 3-unit picture window and

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two skylights have been inserted into the facade and roof. A wide fascia is intact. In 1870 it was the property of H. W. Emmons, a storekeeper who came to Hope from Fiskeville in 1848; the Emmons store was located at 68 Main Street. By 1895 L. Richmond owned this house along with 8 and 12 High Street.

22-NC  
(5/14)

House (ca. 1890; ca. 1990): Originally a 3-bay, end-gable-roof barn, set on the street line, with simple late 19th-century detailing; it has been substantially enlarged and modernized for 2-family use. A central 1-story section with brick facing and vinyl cladding has an overhanging flank-gable roof; it connects to a new, 1-story, end-gable-roof section with a large multi-paned bay window. Various windows include 2/2 and 1/1 units and two patio doors on the east side of the original building. In 1895, a barn belonging to L. Richmond stood on this lot.

23  
(4/75)

Wilbur-Young House (ca. 1850; ca. 1990): This 1-story, 5-bay, clapboarded, Greek Revival cottage with 6/6 double-hung sash has recently been restored. Greek Revival detailing includes a recessed entrance with wide entablature, paneled pilasters, transom and 4-pane sidelights. A second entry at the east end has a Victorian hood with solid brackets that match 27 High Street. Recent work includes a picket fence and a non-contributing, gable-roof, 2-car garage set about 40 feet from the house on the east of the lot. From 1862 to 1870 this was the property of Mrs. N. Wilbur and by 1895 it became part of the R. S. Young estate. Young was a storekeeper.

27  
(4/89)

Double House (ca. 1890): This 2-story, 6-bay, 19th-century duplex has been moderately altered. The original double entrance with a wide hood and handsome solid brackets and pendants is intact. Facade alterations include addition of a 3-unit picture window on the west side, 1/1 units, and construction of a cinder-block chimney and exterior staircase at the west end. A second fire escape leading to a sliding glass door is at the east end. In 1895 this property was part of the R. S. Young estate.

30 William E. Angell House (ca. 1852): This 5-bay, Greek

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(4/23)

Revival cottage is in excellent condition. Classic Greek Revival detailing includes the entrance with its wide entablature, paneled pilasters and 4-pane sidelights; windows have 6/6 double-hung sash. Twentieth-century additions include a shed-roof screened porch on the west side and decorative window boxes; a non-contributing end-gable-roof garage has been added on the Ives Street frontage. A handsome picket fence and low stone wall enclose the corner lot with additional frontage on North Road. Angell acquired the lot from William R. Taylor, first bookkeeper of the Hope Company, "with a Barn and other improvements thereon" in 1852; this deed mentions Welcome Matteson as an abutter to the south and Hadin Fiske's land to the east (Scituate Land Records, Book 21, page 283). Angell, who had acquired sole control of the stagecoach service to Providence and Apponaug, came to Hope with the opening of the Hartford, Providence & Fishkill Railroad in 1853. Stages ran from Hope to the depot at Riverpoint on a regular basis. By 1862, Angell died and the "house and other improvements" was sold to Thomas J. Ross for \$786 (Scituate Land Records, Book 25, page 117). Ross sold it to the Hope Company for \$1200.00 in 1869, and in 1924 it was part of the Hope Company's sale to the Lonsdale Company. Now privately owned, this cottage is one of the finest Greek Revival buildings in the village.

33  
(4/81)

H. Young House (ca. 1870): A 1 1/2-story, 3-bay, end-gable-roof, clapboarded, mid-19th-century house, built into a hillside site. It originally fronted on North Road with a side porch and steps leading up to an entrance off a side porch. Alterations include insertion of two picture windows on the south side and a simple entrance on each level fronting Hill Street. A low stone retaining wall sets off the property from busy North Road. In 1895 it was part of the R. S. Young estate.

HOPE DAM (see Main Street)

HOPE AVENUE

1-NC Noel's Service Station/Hope Garage (1965, 1976, 1983):

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(2/44)

Historically, this has been the site of a gas station since the early 1920s. The first station was a small, 2-bay, hip-roof, Tydol Gasoline station with three pumps; it was replaced by a 1-story, 4-bay, shingled, hip-roof station near the intersection of Hope Road and Jackson Flat Road. In 1976, it was demolished, and a 1-story, 5-bay, gable-roof Texaco Station was built at the rear of the lot. This building was expanded in 1983 to its present 8-bay appearance by addition of a 5-bay truck entrance fronting Hope Avenue on the north side of the station; gas pumps were removed, and the building is used for repair service.

2-NC  
(4/8)

House (ca. 1950 et seq.): A 1 1/2-story, 3-bay house with a full-width shed dormer set into the front roof face and a brick end chimney on the east end. Additions include a small 2-story ell on the east end, a large 1-story wing, offset on the northeast corner, converted from a garage, and a raised deck at the northwest corner, reached by a patio door. Windows include 3-unit picture windows on the first and second floor levels, 6/1, a triple pane unit in the east side, and 2/1 in the northeast wing. The heavily shaded lot includes a stone-walled stream (Cranberry Brook), which forms the east bound, and a rubblestone bridge to Hope Road.

HOPE FURNACE

S-1  
(5/55, 56  
and 69)

Site of Hope Furnace (1765-1806): Two parcels of land, lying on the north and south sides of the North Branch of the Pawtuxet River, bought by Stephen Hopkins and his associates for building the Hope Furnace in 1765. The first is an irregular parcel of approximately four acres lying immediately east of Hope Dam. In the Hope Furnace papers at the John Carter Brown Library, a hand-drawn plat exists; a copy of this polygonal plat, containing "4 acres 18 poles," in the Scituate Public Library's Heritage Room incorrectly reverses north and south. It is possible to trace the plat with the deed description and approximately match the boundaries of present-day Plat 5, lots 55, 56 and 69. The actual deed of October 1, 1765, from Joseph Remington, "yeoman," conveyed about four acres to the eight partners headed by Stephen Hopkins for five hundred pounds (Scituate

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Land Records, Book 5, page 532). The second parcel was purchased the next day; the partners paid Thomas Collens two pounds eight shillings for a one-acre parcel on the south side of the river "which said land hereby granted joineth to the Dam of the Furnace now building by Said Stephen Hopkins and Company" (Scituate Land Records Book 5, page 530). Ownership of both lots was divided according to the same proportions of the original compact with Israel Wilkinson for any iron ore to be procured from Jerimiah Burlingame in Cranston.

Although no visible evidence exists today of the furnace, it is likely that the furnace conformed to the description Don D'Amato's "Furnace was a Costly Venture" (Pawtuxet Valley Daily Times, September 12, 1980): "...the 21-foot high furnace was built into the side of a small hill; it was fed from the top by men carting iron, charcoal and limestone in wheelbarrows and baskets. After crossing a ramp, the material was poured into the furnace hole, with an ever-present danger of the workers falling. A fall into the river was almost certain death, as the huge water wheel could not be stopped quickly enough to avoid crushing the victim...Everyone worked seven days a week and 12-hour shifts." Today the Samuel G. Allen House (1874) is located on the high ground at the northeast corner of the historic Hope Furnace Site on lot 55; the rest of the hillside, lying west of the house is wooded and overgrown. On the lower level, a dirt road leading from Main Street ran along the north side of the canal to the watergate at the east end of Hope Dam. The canal system is in excellent condition and is in use today; see Main Street. Extant properties related to the development of "Furnace Hope" include 14-16 Main Street, the possible Hope Furnace Store; 28 Main Street, the Job Manchester House; and 34 Main Street, the Rufus Hopkins House.

S-2  
(5/1)

Site of Hope Furnace Proofing Field/The Flats: A flat area lying between the trench and the west bank of the Pawtuxet River, northeast of the Hope Mill. Cannons were carried from the furnace to this site to be bored and tested before shipment by ox teams to Providence and other markets. A building, called the "Old Long House," used for this process

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was located near the site of the depot, both now demolished. Cannon balls were fired eastward into the hill across the Pawtuxet River; for many years cannon balls of various sizes have been found in this area and in the fields of the Josiah Colvin Farm.

This practice led to a dispute, detailed in a series of letters from Colvin to Nicholas Brown. On September 24, 1778, Nicholas Brown wrote "we are sure there can be no manner of Danger of Hirting man or beast if done under the Direction of Capt. Hopkins." Colvin promptly responded: "There is several reasons to be rendered I think ought to concern the Furnace Owners...the balls often come over the hill and fall into the field and meadow and my workmen are obliged to quit their work or be in Danger and sum times the Balls and Bits of bals will fall just by the House..."

HOPE FURNACE ROAD

Hope Furnace Road was laid out about 1765 to bring wood, charcoal and supplies to the Hope Furnace. In a 1772 deed of three acres on the south side of the river from Jeramiah Hopkins to Stephen Hopkins, et al, it is called "the highway leading from the furnace to the westward." Hope Furnace Road led to the abandoned charcoal pits which provided fuel for the furnace and are now part of the Glen Eagle plat, about one mile west of Hope Village; it continues westerly along the Scituate and Coventry boundary for about five miles to the intersection of Matteson Road, near Coventry Center.

NC  
(5/78)

Bettez Country General Store and Shopping Mall (1982): A contemporary mini-mall composed of four units: 1) a 1 1/2-story, clapboarded, central section with an end-gambrel roof and shed dormers; 2) a 1-story, 4-bay, clapboarded ell, attached on the north, with a end-gable roof and a 2-bay porch with small brackets fronting Hope Furnace Road; 3) a 1-story wing, attached on the east side, with a long shed roof, raised parapet and small shed roof forming a front porch for three stores; and 4) a small 1-story ell, attached on the west side, with a gable roof, wrap-around porch and



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deck, recently used for the "Country Yum-Yum Store." Units have common materials and color schemes; the lot is well-maintained and landscaped. Owners Rudy and Barbara Bettez opened the store 1982. The Scituate-Coventry town line traverses the south side of this lot.

S-3  
(5/60 and  
61)

Site of Hope Furnace Cottages (ca. 1800, demolished ca. 1980): Three small, 1-story, 4-bay, workers cottages with end interior chimneys formerly stood on the north side of the road near Hope Dam. The location appears on the 1870 and 1895 maps. Illustration of this cottage type appears in a drawing on page 119 in the "White Pine Series of Architectural Monographs" (1935).

16  
(Scituate  
5/63 and  
Coventry  
101/1)

N. Chase House (ca. 1845): A simple, 1-story, 4-bay, Greek Revival cottage with an L-plan, which faces east toward the Country General Store. An added rear (west) ell has a higher roof line and a full-width shed-roofed dormer extends across the facade. Windows include double-hung 6/6 and compound 6/1 units in the rear ell. A simple flat-head entrance has 4-pane sidelights. The site is well landscaped with hemlocks planted along a split rail fence by the road. In 1862 it was the property of N. Chase, and by 1895 it was owned by the Hope Manufacturing Company.

30  
(Scituate  
5/64 and  
Coventry  
101/12)

P. R. West House (ca. 1845; ca. 1885): This large, 5-bay, 2 1/2-story, shingled house with a gable-breaking-gable roof is set at an angle to Chase Road, now abandoned. It was built in two sections. The main ca. 1885 Gothic Revival section was added onto a 1 1/2-story, gable-roof, ca. 1845 Greek Revival farm house, built at a higher elevation of the hillside site; connection of the rooflines has resulted in a half-gambrel roofline from the side of the house. The facade has a central flat entrance hood with handsome heavy curvilinear brackets and pendrils; the door retains etched Victorian glass panels. Windows in the 3-story central bay are compound 1/1 with decorative gabled hoods; other windows have been modified to 1/1 sash. The corner of the lot is defined by large granite blocks with steps leading to the house, which has a clear view northeast of Hope Mill. Outbuildings include: (A) a 1-story, small, shingled, mid-19th-century barn with a gable roof, set about 30 feet west



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of the house near the rear entrance; and (B) a 1-story, 2-bay, end-gable-roof, 19th-century shed or workshop, set near the road. In 1855 this was the property of P.R. West, a storekeeper; by 1895 it was owned by Mrs. Parker, et al.

32  
(Coventry  
101/16.1)

Riley Cottage (1910): A small, 2-bay cottage with a center brick chimney, set on a terraced hillside. A simple flat-head entrance is on the lower level at the northwest corner; windows are double hung 2/1 units. The Coventry-Scituate town line bisects the lot, which has 40 Hope Furnace Road built on the front part of the lot.

40  
(5/65)

W. Ralph House (ca. 1890, ca. 1910): A 1 1/2-story, 19th-century house with a small interior brick chimney, set into a hillside. A two-story, flat-roofed, screened porch has been added across the facade. Windows are double hung 2/2 units. The lot is well-kept with ornamental shrubs and hedges. In 1895 it was the property of W. Ralph and in the twentieth century became the home of Earl H. Riley, a local poultry farmer.

43  
(Scituate  
5/70 and  
Coventry  
101/15)

Hope Manufacturing Company House or Shop? (ca. 1870): This 1 1/2-story, 4-bay, end-gable-roof, shingled, 19th-century, vernacular house with a small interior brick chimney is sited about 15 feet south of the road. A 1-story, gable-roof ell has been added on the south side with a screened porch. Windows are double-hung 2/2 units with simple wood frames and molded lintels. A low hedge separates the building on the west side from 44 Hope Furnace Road. In 1895 it was part of the Hope Mill estate, along with three small mill cottages, which formerly stood on the north side of the road.

44-NC  
(5/71)

House (ca. 1970): A small, 1-story, 3-bay, shingled, contemporary, raised ranch house with brick facing on the lower level; a gable-roof wing on the east side has a Colonial Revival entrance with 3-pane sidelights. Windows on the lower level are compound 3-unit casements and the upper story has triple units with 1/1 sash. A full-width graveled parking lot fills the front of the lot.

48

H. Colvin House (ca. 1885): A 1 1/2-story, 19th-century

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(Scituate  
5/72 and  
Coventry  
101/13)

vernacular house, which is moderately altered. The entrance hood on the west side has large-scale Victorian brackets. A 1-story, 2-bay, flat-roof wing has been added to the east with a 2-bay, full-width porch with square posts. In 1895 it was the property of H. Colvin.

56  
(Coventry  
101/18  
and Scituate  
5/73)

Mrs. Howard's House (ca. 1875): A 2 1/2-story, 3-bay, end-gable-roof, clapboarded, 19th-century, vernacular house with a small interior brick chimney. A full-width half-hipped roofporch has been added across the facade. Windows are double-hung 2/2 with simple molded frames. A small 1 1/2-story barn is set into the hillside site to the north of the house and there is a deteriorated shed at the rear (south) of the forested lot. A large oak tree is set near the edge of the road. In 1895 this was the property of Mrs. Howard.

IVES STREET

Ives Street was laid out after 1872 when the Hope Company purchased the estate of Welcome Matteson, owner of the hotel at the intersection of Main Street and North Road (Scituate Land Records, Book 28, page 697). About 1885, during a time of expansion at the Hope Mill, four identical 19th-century duplex mill houses were built on both sides of Ives Street, which curves downhill southerly from High Street to meet North Road. Another mill house in this group stands at 76-78 Main Street. In 1938 these properties were sold to private owners by the Lonsdale Company.

2-4  
(5/20)

Mill House-Type D (ca. 1885): A typical, 19th-century, shingled, vernacular mill duplex. Facade alterations include removal of original hoods and installation of aluminum shed-roof awnings; modification of 6/6 double-hung sash to 1/1; and addition of a large brick exterior chimney on the east end. This house is on a small 8,630 square-foot lot near the intersection with North Road. Sold in 1938 to Frank T. Gill, of East Greenwich.

6-8  
(5/21)

Mill House-Type D (ca. 1885): Identical in form to 2-4 Ives Street. Small windows are set into the wide cornice band at

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the second level. Facade alterations include replacement of hoods with aluminum shed-roof awnings and modification of 6/6 double-hung sash to 1/1 on the first floor and 3/3 on the second level. Contemporary iron stair railings have been added. Sold in 1938 to Edith B. Wylie, of Scituate.

10-12  
(5/22)

Mill House-Type D (ca. 1885): Identical in form to 2-4 Ives Street. In excellent condition, the facade retains original projecting hoods with heavy curvilinear brackets; windows have 6/6 double-hung sash on the first floor and 3/3 on the second level. The house is close to the curb on a triangular lot. Sold in 1938 to Allen B. and Bertha M. Gross, of Scituate.

17-19  
(5/15)

Mill House-Type D (ca. 1885): Identical in form to 2-4 Ives Street. In excellent condition, the clapboarded facade retains original projecting hoods with heavy curvilinear brackets; windows are 6/6 double-hung sash on the first floor and 3/3 on the second level. This house is the only house on the east side of the street; it has a large, nicely-landscaped, 20,500 square-foot hillside lot. Sold in 1938 to John G. & Gladys M. Riley.

**MAIN STREET**

Hope Bridge (Bridge #256), R.I. Route 116; A.I. Savin, Hartford, Connecticut, contractor, (1929-1930): This single arch reinforced-concrete span of modified open spandrel design crosses the North Branch of the Pawtuxet River at a 45-degree angle. The arch is composed of three separate ribs; the bridge measures 220 feet in length, 58-feet wide in width, and supports a 40-foot wide paved highway between curbs. The superstructure includes a sidewalk and concrete classical-design balustrade carried on concrete brackets anchored to the external arch and ends of the abutments, firmly founded in bed rock on each river bank. An earlier steel bridge crossed the river at a more severe angle about thirty feet upstream (west) of the present bridge.

(between  
Plat 5/69

Hope Dam (1765 et seq.): The first dam here was constructed in 1765 by Stephen Hopkins and his associates for the Hope Furnace. The deed from Thomas Collens for a narrow strip of

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and 5/58)

land along the "southwesterly side of the northerly branch of the Pawtuxet River and containing one acre and one half and seventeen poles" specifically states that it "joineth to the Dam of the Furnace now building by the said Hopkins and Company" (Scituate Land Records, Book 5, page 530). This dam is mentioned in the 1806 sale of Hope Furnace and other land parcels to Silvanus Hopkins and his partners by Jabez Bowen, Nicholas Brown, Thomas P. Ives and Hope Ives, Elizabeth Brown, Obadiah Brown, Richard Ward and Eliza Ward (all heirs of Joseph Brown), Nicholas Power, and Rufus Hopkins (Scituate Land Records, Book 9, page 664). Hopkins and his partners used the water privilege to develop the first cotton mill in Scituate and the first on the Pawtuxet River, built on the thirteen acres bought in 1794, which joined the southeast corner of the "old Furnace lot." By 1821 the Hope Manufacturing Company was sold to Ephraim Talbot, who took in John Whipple as a partner in 1823.

Concern with flowage and damage to the dam throughout the nineteenth century is documented in records at the Rhode Island Historical Society and in Scituate land records. In 1827 Talbot and Whipple raised "the dam belonging to the mill four feet two inches so that the water flows and injures about eleven acres belonging to Ebenezer Burlingame, of Scituate." They agreed to pay \$70.00 per annum for damages to Burlingame. After the sale of the mill to John Carter Brown in 1844 and the incorporation of the Hope Company by the state legislature in 1847, there are many entries of payment for damages to abutting owners. In 1868 the Hope Company purchased the right "to forever flow the lands of Eleazar Ralph, Warren Ralph, Alan B. Ralph, Peleg B. Wilbur, Betsey S. Wilbur, Mary M. Ralph, Caroline A. Ralph, Solomon Franklin and Cynthia W. Franklin" (Scituate Land Records Book 23, page 629). And in 1871, three deeds exist to "forever flow" lands of Ezekiel Ralph, Tanner Kent, and Horace Ralph (Scituate Land Records, pages 214, 274, 286). Another entry in the Hope Company's Annual Statement of 1886 reveals that \$8,013.06 was paid for "repairing damages and lenthening Hope Dam," due to a flood on February 13, 1886.

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By the early twentieth century, additional power was needed for the expanding mill. The present concrete Coffey Dam, measuring 147 feet, was built over the original dam. The top of the coffer is at an elevation of 202 feet between 12 1/2-foot wide stone piers, built up to 207 feet; water drops from a crest of 200 feet to 188 feet at the apron for a 12-foot fall of water. At the west end of the dam a dike, constructed of rubblestone and earth, was built at grade to project 150 feet from the south bank of the Pawtuxet River. A 1928 plan for a concrete dam shows the footprint of an "Old Ice House" and a "New Ice House" on the pond, located just north of the dike about 30 feet from the present parking area; these structures no longer stand. The Hope dam and dike are today in excellent condition and are used to control the flow of the Pawtuxet River.

(5/69) Hope Dam Watergate (1765 to present): A small, gable-roof, clapboarded, 19th-century gatehouse, which housed machinery to control the water flow from the pond, existed until the early 1990s. Built on top of the watergate, it measured about 26 by 11 feet with one window facing down the canal and a door on the south end. Today, the machinery for opening the watergate is housed on the east side of the canal.

(5/69, 5/1) Hope Furnace and Mill Canals and Trenches (1765 et seq.): The canal system probably took on its present configuration around 1871-1872 when Mill No. 2 was built. The west canal section, extending 290 feet from the former gatehouse at Hope Dam, is the oldest part. Built of large granite blocks and varying from 20 to 25 feet in width, it dates from 1765 and is specifically mentioned in Joseph Remington's deed of four acres to the original partners in the Hope Furnace. Remington granted the "Liberty of making useing and keeping open a Raceway or Trench to convey the water that comes from the Furnic Wheel into the River again..." (Scituate Land Records Book 5, page 532). In 1794 Joseph Remington, Jr., sold an abutting thirteen acres to the current owners of Furnace Hope. The east section of the trench is mentioned six times in the deed.

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Excerpts show that the boundary begins at the "southeast corner of the Furnace Old lot", then ran south to the river, then east and northerly on the bank of the river "until it comes to the north side of the trench...where the river turns and runs eastward; it then continued north to the "south side of the Highway (Main Street) that goes by the Furnace," then southerly along the highway for about 365 feet to meet and cross the Trench and then westerly "on the southerly side of said Trench to the first mentioned heap of stones (Scituate Land Records, Book 8, page 249). This trench was used for the first cotton mill built in 1806 on this site. By 1844 a spillway leading around Mill No. 1 existed, which appears on the 1851 map. Improvements of this east section were made in 1873 with construction of Mill No. 2; the spillway was discontinued and the Tail Race or Canal, lined with 10-foot granite blocks, was realigned to flow under Mill No. 2. Today, the system continues under the mill yard to the east, and water exits through a 1871 stone bridge into the old stone-lined trench. The condition of this canal system is excellent.

1  
(5/1, 114)

Hope Mill (1806-1807, 1825; 1844 et seq.): The Hope Mill complex, built on the North Branch of the Pawtuxet River over more than a century, consists of three large interconnected stone and brick buildings and several individual buildings of various age. This mill complex is of architectural and historical interest because it exhibits several stages in the technological development of textile manufacturing. It is significant as the oldest continuously operated textile mill in Rhode Island, the first textile mill in Scituate, and the only one to still utilize water power.

Textile manufacturing began in Hope in 1806 when the owners of the former Hope Furnace sold the mill site and its privileges to Silvanus Hopkins, son of Rufus Hopkins, longtime manager of Hope Furnace, and a group of Providence investors for a cotton factory (Scituate Land Records, Book 9, page 664). From this period, the stone foundation of a 44-foot-by-22-foot picker house exists at the far west of the mill site. A 1 1/2-story wood-frame building, it had a gable roof and full-width clerestory monitor, similar in

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form to Slater Mill; unfortunately it was vandalized in 1992 and taken down. Part of the original spillway which abutted the north end and originally continued in a southerly arc around the 1844 mill to rejoin the canal on the north is intact.

In 1821 the Hope Factory was sold for \$21,000 (with about twenty-nine acres) to Ephraim Talbot or Talbot, of Providence (Scituate Land Records Book 11, page 486). The sale included a "Factory, Die House, Machine Shops, Weaving Room, Picking House, Grist Mill and other buildings" (Scituate Land Records, Book 11, page 486). Talbot, a former ship's captain for the Browns, and his partner John Whipple, a prominent Providence lawyer, built a new mill which burned in 1844. That same year the mill estate was sold to John Carter Brown, Moses B. Ives, Robert H. Ives and Charlotte R. Goddard, and Captain Wilbur Kelly (Scituate Land Records, Book 14, pages 610-612), also partners in the firm of Brown & Ives.

The Brown & Ives Company was organized in 1796 by Nicholas Brown and his son-in-law Thomas Poynton Ives to manage a world-wide mercantile trade. Diminished profits from shipping, the impact of the Embargo of 1807, and the War of 1812 led the Browns to refocus on development of textile manufacturing at home. By 1808 Brown & Ives had organized the Blackstone Manufacturing Company in Lincoln, second in importance only to the Almy, Brown & Slater mills in Smithfield, and by 1825 they organized the Lonsdale Water Power Company which became the Lonsdale Company with its large mills along the Blackstone River. Purchase of the Hope Mill was one more step in the development of a large, well-integrated system in which all cloth from various mills was brought to Lonsdale for bleaching and dyeing.

For nearly one hundred years this firm operated and enlarged the Hope Mill, incorporating it as the Hope Company in 1847. Management was exercised through the Goddard Brothers, organized in 1850 by William and Thomas Poynton Ives Goddard. Samuel G. Allen was appointed to oversee the daily operations at Hope; however, decision-making remained with the corporation's partners. In 1860 the Hope Company



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acquired a half interest in the nearby Phenix mill and then purchased the remaining half from Benjamin C. Harris in 1863. Allen became the supervisor for both mills.

Mill No. 1 (1844 et seq.): This handsome, 5-story, Nipmuc stone, 182-foot-by-55-foot building was constructed in 1844; stone was considered a fire-proof material, permitting the rebuilding of the interior if a fire occurred. The original shallow gable roof and square belltower were replaced by a flat graveled roof in 1891. David Whitman, an early consulting engineer who had designed the 1837 Phenix Mill for the company, and Thomas Sharpe supervised the original construction. Windows with 16/12 double-hung sash and granite sills and lintels are intact on all sides of the lower four floors; 16/16 sash are on the fifth floor and 6/4 in the tower. In the front (west) yard are two small subsidiary mid-19th-century buildings: a 1-story, end-gable-roof, 27-foot-by-43-foot wagon shed and a small, 1-story, end-gable-roof, 26-foot-by-18-foot shed, which has simple Greek Revival detailing.

Mill No. 2 (1871 et seq.): In 1871 the second major expansion of the mill and Massachusetts Railroad occurred. A 2-story, 18-bay, 150-foot-by-94-foot mill with 3-foot-thick stone walls was added to the north end of Mill No. 1 at a cost of \$302,860.96. Windows include 16/16 double-hung sash on the first floor and modern 3-unit vertical sash on the second floor. The original canal from Hope Dam which flowed through an arch on the south end of Mill No. 1 was diverted to flow under Mill No. 2 near the center of its facade; a new wheel pit was constructed for \$30,676.40, and \$4,362.16 spent for a new wheel. The tail race flows under a parking lot to the east and empties through a 1871 bridge, then continues northeasterly to rejoin the Pawtuxet River at the east end of Hope Village. In 1871, a 2-story, stone, 84-foot-by-50-foot store house was also built, which stands a short distance east of Mill No. 2. As a result of this capital investment, production at Hope increased and the 1873 Annual Statement shows that Hope contained 394 looms.

In 1891 a larger, 3-story, stone, 64-foot-by-31-foot picker house was added to the northeast corner of No. 2



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Mill. An open bridge over the tail race formerly connected this picker house and the 1871 store house. Use of water power was improved in 1894 with the purchase of two large horizontal Hercules turbines with Lombard governors, built by the Holyoke Machine Company of Worcester, Massachusetts. These turbines and a 100-year-old generator have been restored and are in use today.

The third major expansion of Hope Mill occurred from 1916 to 1917; this work reflected technological improvements including use of brick and introduction of sawtooth rooflines. The Weave Shed (1916): A large, 1-story, brick, 264-foot-by-175-foot building was added to the south end of Mill No. 2. Its distinctive sawtooth roof with ten sections has operable skylights which effectively control both ventilation and light. The 1916 annual statement shows that the J.W. Bishop Company was paid \$107,636.99 for construction and C.R. Makepiece & Company, architects and engineers, received \$4,860.86 for their services. The H. & R. American Machine Company was paid \$43,560 for 55 spinning frames with 240 spindles each and the Diaper Company \$23,645.06 for 142 40" Northrop Patent Looms. In 1917 Hope had 738 looms. The mill office building, a small, square, 1-story, brick building with a hip roof and large chimney at the west side of the weave shed and the power station, a tall, 3-story, flat-roof structure, at the far east of the yard, also date from 1916. Other construction included a 4-story, hip-roof, brick tower and a 3-story, brick, 50-foot-by-50-foot storehouse added to the east end of the 1871 storehouse. The fenestration of the 1916 storehouse has been altered with 8-pane and 4-pane awning sash, framed by rough granite sills and lintels. Nearby is the ruin of a 1-story brick waste house, built in this period.

All assets of the Hope Company were quitclaimed to the Lonsdale Company in 1924. In addition to the Hope Mill complex, this lengthy transaction included meadowland, farmland, woodland, flowage privileges, and water rights (Scituate Land Records, book 51, pages 285-290). With the advent of the Great Depression in the 1930s and the collapse of Rhode Island's textile industry, the Lonsdale Company began selling all its mill housing and company-owned

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buildings in the village in 1938. In 1944 the remaining mill estate was sold to F. Jacobson & Sons, Inc., of New York (Scituate Land Records, Book 59, pages 376-379). This sale was the basis for the present mill estate; it included 24.48 acres on the north side of the river and 7.98 acres on the south side, including 2.98 acres of land in Coventry. From 1979 to 1984, Gilbert R. Bodell, Jr., of Warwick, operated the Valley Lace Corporation in the mill; and in 1984, L.& L. Associates, who operate Just-A-Stretch Corporation, purchased the major part of the mill complex.

Today, the Hope Mill is not only a textile manufacturing center, but also an incubator for several small industries and businesses. Occupants include Just-A-Stretch Corporation, which manufactures elastic tape in the 1916 Weave Shed and maintains the 1894 turbines and generator in the lower level of Mill No. 2; Mill No. 1 is used for the manufacture of leather accessories, machine tool molds, jewelry boxes, and the assembly of head phones; Mill No. 2 houses a processor of lace; and Mill No 4 houses an automotive concern.

14-16  
(5/56)

Hope Furnace Store?/Hope Company Office (ca. 1770?): A 1 1/2-story, 10-bay building with two interior brick chimneys, built upon a full stone foundation with an entrance from Main Street. Access to the upper floor is from an exterior stair and twin doors on the west side upper level open to a rear garden. Clapboards have been replaced with asbestos shingles. Clues to a ca. 1770 date are mid-18th-century-type shed-roof dormers; 12/12 double-hung sash on the lower level; 8/8 sash and splayed wood lintels at the attic level; and the shallow boxed cornice across the facade. A letter from Job Hopkins, a son of Governor Stephen Hopkins, to Nicholas Brown, dated August 27, 1766, in the Hope Furnace papers at the John Carter Brown Library, Brown University, reported "that the carpenters will build the store house ... as near as can be with safety and wall opposite to the furnace so high as may be done and leave room for two stories above (Brown Papers, PH-6, Vol. I). This building is sited close to, and at an angle with, Main Street. Before the 1847 Hope School was built, public school classes

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were held here. In 1895 it was the office of the Hope Manufacturing Company, and today is used for apartments.

15  
(5 /55)

Samuel Greene Allen/Richard G. Howland House (1878 et seq.): This 2 1/2-story, clapboarded, Victorian Gothic-Stick Style mansion, with a complex cross-gable and hip roof and three corbelled brick chimneys, was designed by Stone and Carpenter, architects, of Providence. Elaborate exterior detailing includes sawtooth-pattern brackets and applied stickwork under projecting eaves and bargeboard on the gable ends. A wraparound porch on the southwest corner has a shed roof on the south side; turned posts and spandrels support its chamfered roof truss. A small second-floor balcony rises in the center which repeats the design of the lower balustrade. Another 1-story porch is on the north side, off the kitchen entrance. Windows are 2/2 with small shed dormers trimmed with solid brackets with a delicate incised design. The front lawn has large trees and flowering shrubs, set off from Main Street by an iron fence; two terrace levels exist on the west side. Built for the superintendent of the Hope and Phenix mills, this imposing structure with nine bedrooms is a village landmark. Subsequent residents included Richard G. Howland, who married Belle Allen, daughter of S. G. Allen, and became the second superintendent of the Hope Mill; their daughter Alice G. Howland became Hope's librarian and benefactor. In 1946 the house was the property of the John Martin family. It is important architecturally as an example of the early residential work of Stone and Carpenter (1873-1883), and as an example of the High Victorian Gothic style. In 1873 the firm of Stone and Carpenter was formed, when Charles Carpenter (1845-1923) entered the office of Alfred Stone. Stone had opened his office in 1864 and his first commission was a house for Zachariah Allen, prominent Providence mill owner. The firm Stone and Carpenter designed the Providence County Courthouse (1875-77) and Slater Hall (1879) on the Brown campus. In 1882 Edmund R. Willson joined the firm; this partnership, Stone, Carpenter & Willson, became pre-eminent in Rhode Island for their designs in the Colonial Revival and American Renaissance styles.

28

Manchester House (ca. 1766 et seq.): This small 1-story,

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- (5/53) 18th-century, center-chimney, shingled, Colonial cottage with a low granite foundation originally had a 4-bay facade facing Main Street. A 1-story ell on the west side was added; and in 1974 it was renovated and the entrance moved to the south side and 6/6 double-hung sash replaced with paired units. In 1765 Job Remington sold this lot to Mathew and Job Manchester of Cranston, first store managers for the Hope Furnace (Scituate Land Records, Book, 6, page 36). In 1806 it was sold to the owners of the first Hope cotton factory and remained part of the mill estate until 1924 when it was sold to the Lonsdale Company.
- 29-31  
(5/39) Hope Company Double House (ca. 1865): A 1 1/2-story, two-family, mid-19th-century, vernacular mill house with two entrances located near the center of the 7-bay facade. Full-width raised dormers have been inserted across the front and rear; small gable-roofed porticoes have replaced Victorian entrances, and clapboards have been replaced with asbestos shingle. It is set into a hillside site. In the 1870s this was the property of the Hope Manufacturing Company.
- 34  
(5/52) Rufus and Silvanus Hopkins House/Hope Boarding House (ca. 1770 et seq.): This large, 5-bay, 2 1/2-story, end-gable roof, Colonial house with a stone foundation faces south. Set into a hillside, access to the first or cellar floor is through an entrance on the east end. A 1 1/2-story wing with a porch on the west side has been filled in and clad with imitation brick; 12/12 double-hung sash are now 6/6; and a pedimented entrance has been replaced with a metal awning. In 1766 Job Remington sold this land to Rufus Hopkins for 3 pounds, 15 shillings (Scituate Land Records Book 5, page 667); one year later he sold it to the owners of the Furnace Hope for forty-one pounds, five shillings, with a house on the lot (Scituate Land Records, Book 6, page 4). Hopkin's contract called for supplying board to workers at the furnace and to sell goods that were supplied for this purpose by the partners. In 1787 Rufus sold half of his interest in Furnace Hope to his son Silvanus. On July 16, 1791, a new agreement to run the furnace between the furnace owners and Messrs. Hopkins & Son stated Rufus Hopkins & Son were to continue to supply boarding at six shillings &

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sixpence per week and were to pay twenty-four pounds for House & Store Room. Use of this property as a boarding house continued into the 1930s when it was called the Hope Boarding House. A ca. 1930 photograph shows three large elm trees and a gable-roofed well house in the front yard; no evidence of this exists today.

35  
(5/40)

Mill House - Type A (ca. 1806): This mill house has been enlarged by addition of a gable-roofed ell on the rear (east) side. Facade alterations include removal of a shed-roof dormer with two panes, a center chimney, and installation of vinyl siding; windows have been modified from 12/12 double-hung to 1/1. Part of a row of mill houses built for the Hope Company, it was sold to the Lonsdale Company in 1924, then sold in 1938 for \$900.00 to John A. Robinson, a stone mason, who worked on Hope Dam and at the Royal Mill in West Warwick.

37  
(5/41)

Mill House - Type A (ca. 1806; altered 20th-century): Identical in original form to 35 Main Street. Built on a hillside site over a beautiful stone cellar, it originally had a 4-bay facade. Facade alterations include removal of a shed-roof dormer, central chimney, and installation of vinyl siding; windows have been modified from 12/12 double-hung sash to 1/1. Built for the Hope Company, it was sold to the Lonsdale Company in 1924.

38  
(5/49)

Hope Company House (ca. 1806; altered 20th century): This 2 1/2-story, 5-bay, Federal house, with a center chimney has been enlarged by addition of a 2-story, flat-roof, shingled addition on the south side. The upper story of the facade has been modernized from five windows to three as a result of damage from the 1938 hurricane. Clapboards have been replaced with shingles; the trabeated entrance removed and 12/12 double-hung sash altered to 2/1. Part of a row of mill houses on the west side of Main Street, a photograph on page 112 of "The White Pine Series of Architectural Monographs" (1937) shows the original appearance. It is now used for apartments.

40  
(5/48)

Hope Company House (ca. 1806): This 2 1/2-story, Federal house has been altered from a 5-bay facade to a 3-bay

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facade. It has been enlarged by addition of a flat-roofed, 3-bay wing on the south side, which has a staircase from street level to the second floor. Alterations include removal of the center chimney, trabeated entrance and modification 12/12 double-hung sash to 1/1. The original appearance is shown in a photograph, titled "Lonsdale Mill Cottages," on page 122 in the "White Pine Series of Architectural Monographs" (1937).

41-43  
(5/42)

Hope Company Double House (ca. 1865): Similar in form to #29-31 Main Street. Full-width raised dormers have been inserted across the front and a small, 2-bay, shed-roof dormer inserted across the rear. Facade alterations include insertion of a picture window in the south section (#41), addition of twin gabled hoods and replacement of clapboards with vinyl siding. In 1870 and in 1895 this was the property of the Hope Manufacturing Company.

44  
(5/47)

Hope Company House (ca. 1806; altered 20th century): A 2 1/2-story, 3-bay, center-chimney, Federal house, which has been altered from a 5-bay facade to a 3-bay facade. A full-width, 1-story, hip-roof addition extends forward from the facade and a large, 2-bay, shed-roof dormer has been set into the roof. The entrance is now on the south side. A photograph on page 122 in "The White Pine Series of Architectural Monographs" (1937) shows the original appearance. It remained part of the Hope Company mill estate until sold into private ownership by the Lonsdale Company after 1938.

48  
(5/44)

Gould-Howland Store (ca. 1826): A 1-story, 3-bay, end-gable-roof, clapboarded, Greek Revival building, set into a hillside site, with access to the stone-walled first floor. The facade of the lower level has a brick storefront with 12-pane windows. In excellent condition, original Greek Revival detailing includes paneled pilasters, a wide fascia on all sides, windows with molded lintels and 6/6 double-hung sash and 12/12 sash on the lower level. A 16-pane window is set into the south stone wall. Daniel Gould became the first storekeeper for the Hope Manufacturing Company after the sale of the Hope Mill to Ephraim Talbot in 1821. Subsequent storekeepers included Hall & Ramsey,

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Burrell Madison, Joseph Tisdale, George Babson, Henry Burlingame, and Henry Babson. In December, 1870, Daniel Howland, a storekeeper and the brother of S. G. Allen, mill superintendent, acquired the property. It is now a private residence. A modern deck and stair on the north side face a terraced yard, and a small, end-gable-roof, shingled, 20th-century, one-car garage is on the southwest corner.

(5/43)

Methodist Episcopal Church/Hope Day Care Center (1874-1875; 1972): A 2-story, 3-bay, Stick Style church, by Stone & Carpenter, architects, of Providence, it is built into a steep hillside. Specifications for "Carpenter Work for Hall for Hope Company," dated July 17, 1874, exist in the records of the Hope Mill at the Rhode Island Historical Society; the stonework, including the basement walls and the front and outside steps, was done by the Hope Company, and the carpentry and joinery by J. and C. Hall of River Point. This clapboarded church has a steep hipped-end-gable roof with flared sides; projecting eaves are supported on stickwork brackets. It originally had a large louvered belfry with a steep flared hip roof; its square base with applied stickwork, topped by a low hip-roof, is intact. Original windows have 6/6 double-hung sash, gable-roofed bracketed hoods and delicate foliate bargeboard. The lower level has large 6/6 windows with stone sills and lintels. Prime mover for building the Hope Church was Superintendent Samuel G. Allen, a devout Methodist. Before its construction, early religious services by ministers of various denominations, including George Champlain, a black preacher and elder of the Warwick and East Greenwich Free Will Baptist Church, were held in the Old Picker House at the mill complex. By 1870 the Phenix Methodist Episcopal Church began to send a minister to Hope on a regular basis. In 1873 the Methodist Church Conference encouraged merger of Hope Village and the South Scituate mission.

This building, dedicated on May 13, 1875, was intended to be used for religious, social, and literary purposes. From the outset, the Hope Mill maintained the village library on the lower level. From an initial 425 books, the library expanded and published its first catalogue of 611 volumes in 1883. Richard G. Howland, successor to S. G. Allen, took an



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active interest in the library and appointed his daughter Alice as librarian in 1896. Alice Howland served in this role for 50 years, increasing the number of books to 4,376 and becoming the first president of the Hope Library Association in 1946. Hope Church was supported by the Hope Company, as did its successor, the Lonsdale Company. In 1944 it was sold for \$10.00 to the Hope Methodist Church, subject to conditions that the Hope Library Association continue to use its room in the building, that the use of the auditorium and vestry be available to other groups and organizations, subject to the approval of the church's board; and that if either the church or the Hope Library Association failed to use the building, that it would become town property. In 1966 a new and larger library opened on North Road, and in 1970 the church merged with the Shepherd of the Valley Methodist Church. The building became the Hope Day Nursery School, established in 1972. Play areas at a lower level on the north side are set off from Main Street by a steel balustrade and stone wall.

56  
(5/28)

Daniel Fisk/Hope House (ca. 1746 et seq.): This 1-story, 6-bay, end-gable-roof, clapboarded, Colonial farmhouse with a large central brick chimney is a village landmark. It was built in three sections: the original ca. 1750 central section, built for the second settler in this area, faces south and has three small, shed-roof dormers. About 1810, a 1 1/2-story, 3-bay, gabled ell was added on the east end at a lower level; and in the 20th century, a 1 1/2-story, gabled ell with a shed-roof dormer was added to the northwest corner. Known as "Hope House," it nestles into a hillside and has low stone retaining walls. In 1870 and in the 1890s, it was the property of A.W. Fisk. During the early 1900s, the east ell was used as a 1-room school to accommodate a growing school population. Alice M. Howland, the grand-daughter of Samuel G. Allen and daughter of R.G. Howland, both mill supervisors, purchased the house in 1909 and was responsible for the extensive landscaping. Howland became Hope's librarian and a major town benefactor; in 1933 she gave a barn and a 3-acre tract of land, lying north of the homestead, to the Hope Associates to provide a social, educational, and recreational center through activities run by Hope Community Services.



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58-60  
(5/19)

Welcome Matteson's Hotel/Hope Company Store/United States Post Office (1835 et seq.): This 2-story, 8-bay, Greek Revival commercial block with three interior brick chimneys occupies the major intersection of the village. An end-gable-roof, 3-bay facade fronts North Road and a flank-gable roof, 6-bay facade fronts Main Street. Alterations for use as the post office include addition of brick facing and two large multipaned 6/3 picture windows on the Main Street facade. Clapboards have been replaced with vinyl siding on other sides; parts of original pilasters can be seen on the northeast corner. Concurrent with the opening of stagecoach service for the Pawtuxet Valley, initiated by Andrew Arnold in 1833, Welcome Matteson ran a hotel here; one year before his death, he sold it to the Hope Company in 1872, which used it for a company store and postoffice. Postmasters included Welcome Matteson, Henry Emmons, George Babson, Henry Emmons, Arnold Knight and Daniel Howland. Howland was postmaster for twenty years and the proprietor of the Hope Company's store from 1872 until his death in 1891. Howland expanded operations to sell hay, grain, wood and coal. A small sugar house and stable formerly stood on Main Street, adjacent to the store. Today the building is used for the post office and apartments.

66-68  
(5/116)

Hope Company Overseers' House (ca. 1917): A handsome 2-story, 4-bay, brick Colonial Revival duplex with two interior chimneys. The design is similar to mill housing designed by Jackson, Adams and Robertson, architects, in other mill villages controlled by the Brown & Ives textile empire. The facade is broken by twin end-gable-roof projecting entrances; recessed porches on the first level have flat elliptical arches and wooden lattice work seen also on Brown Street. Windows are set into flat elliptical brick arches on the first floor with 6/6 compound units; 6/6 double-hung sash are on the second floor. The house sits on a slight hill with a 3-foot stone wall at the street; wide concrete steps lead up from busy Main Street.

73-75  
(5/10)

Mill House - Type C (1872): This 1 1/2-story, wood, two-family mill house with an entrance at each end of the 6-bay facade, and two interior brick chimneys, was built at the same time as the Mill Street duplexes. In excellent

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condition, original door frames, lintels and 4-pane transoms and window frames are intact; 6/6 double-hung sash has been replaced with 1/1 with the exception of one window on the east side. Built on a corner lot, it is very close to Main Street; a graveled parking area lies to the east.

76-72  
(5/17)

Mill House - Type D (ca. 1885): A 1 1/2-story, two-family, clapboarded, late 19th-century, vernacular mill house, which originally was identical to numbers 2-4, 6-8, 10-12, and 17-19 Ives Street. A low hipped-roof, glassed-in porch in the middle of the facade now obscures twin entrances. Windows have simple wood frames and 6/6 double-hung sash; small square facade windows give light to the second floor. In 1870 this land belonged to Welcome Matteson and by 1895 it was part of the Hope Company mill estate.

76  
(5/16)

S. & E. Fisk House/Gilbert Pierce House (ca. 1835): A large, 2 1/2-story, 5-bay, house which combines Federal and Greek Revival stylistic elements. Two small flat-roofed wings on the west and east sides with secondary entrances have been added. Greek Revival detailing includes a handsome entrance with a wide entablature, paneled pilasters, 5-pane sidelights, and a wide fascia on all sides of the house. It is sited on a slight hill with granite slabs defining the lot on the street frontage. In 1870 this house was the property of S. and E. Fisk; S. Fisk is listed in the business directory as a "retired farmer." Stephen Fiske was also active in politics, serving as President of the Town Council and as a representative to the General Assembly. By 1944 the house was owned by the Lonsdale Company and sold into private ownership.

80  
(5/12)

Emmonds-Needham Store and Post office (1848 et seq.): A large, 2-story, 6-bay, shingled, Greek Revival building, altered for apartment use. The facade has three entrances, two with simple, modern, gable-roofed hoods; a 2-unit, gable-roofed, 20th-century dormer set into the west side, a 4-unit, shed-roofed, late 19th-century-type dormer into the east side. A small, 6-unit, shed-roofed dormer is set into the rear (north) side. Greek Revival paneled corner pilasters survive. A deep rear yard with two stone retaining walls extend halfway up the hill. This building

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resulted from expansion of the Hope Company in 1844. H. W. Emmonds, who operated a store in nearby Fiskeville from 1833, moved to Hope in 1847 to open a store. By 1870 Emmonds was listed in the Business Directory as a "retired merchant." Bayles's History of Providence County lists successive storekeepers: Tisdale & Johnson, Mr. Bayley, Emmons & Ralph, Allen B. Ralph (1858-1861), Comfort W. Searle, Thomas Needham, Fred Simmons (1871-1874) Edwin P. Emmons (1874-78), William Myrick and Thomas Needham (1881-?), described as "present owner." From 1912 to 1944, the store was operated by Bertha M. Brayton, who was also Hope's postmistress.

88  
(4/60)

Johnson House (ca. 1865): A large, 2 1/2-story, 5-bay, Italianate-Bracketed house with a rebuilt center chimney and a 2-story gabled wing, offset to the east. A small 2-bay porch has simple sawn brackets. Alteration for two-family use include relocation of the entrance to the east ell and addition of a 2-story, half-hipped-roof rear ell. Windows are double-hung 2/2, and a contemporary bow window has been inserted on the ell. A non-contributing, gambrel-roofed, 2-car, 20th-century garage is located about 40 feet away at the northwest corner of the lot with access from Hill Street. In 1862 it was owned by A. Johnson and remained in family ownership in the 1890s. A. Lowell Johnson served as bookkeeper for the Hope Company for over thirty years, becoming assistant superintendent in 1905.

92  
(4/37)

Hope School/Scituate Police Station (1847; ca. 1889; 1933): A 1-story, 1-bay, Greek Revival school, doubled in size by a rear addition, and remodeled for the Scituate Police Station in 1933. The original end-gable-roof building, fronting Main Street, formerly had a square belltower trimmed with acroteria, twin entrances, and double-hung 6/6 windows. Early schools in Hope included a "Select School" conducted by Miss Hopkins in her house at 34 Main Street (later used as a boarding house), and a public school held in the Hope Company Office at 14-16 Main Street. In 1847 the Hope School was constructed as part of a statewide effort, led by educator Henry Barnard, to improve elementary schools; overcrowding made it necessary to double its size in 1890; a large, hip-roof, Colonial Revival-style addition with banks

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of 3-unit windows was added onto the northwest corner of the old school. An 1889 aerial by S. O. Bailey and 1913 postcards document its original and altered forms. Construction of the Scituate Reservoir in 1926 covered the villages of Ashland, Kent, South Scituate, and Richmond, and affected Rockland, Clayville, Elmdale, Harrisdale and Glenrock. Many families moved to the Hope area, causing a strain on the school system. Temporary relief resulted from construction of a 2-room school (now the Hope-Jackson Fire Department), and use of one room at Hope House, 30 Main Street. As a result of persistent efforts of the Hope Parent-Teachers Association, the new Hope School on North Road opened in 1929. This building served temporarily as a community center before its re-use as the Scituate Police Station. The large front room in the old 1847 section was subdivided for an office for Town Clerk Daniel H. Remington and an office for Chief of Police John H. Riley.

94-NC  
(4/38)

Old Blacksmith Shop/Apartments (ca. 1880, ca. 1990): Originally a 2-story, 5-bay blacksmith shop with two interior chimneys and open first floor work area. It has been totally remodeled for apartment use with the addition of a projecting, central, 2-story bay and removal of the chimneys. Windows are modern single pane and 1/1 units.

96  
(4/58)

Ralph-Coyle House (ca. 1840; ca. 1990): A classic, 1-1/2-story, 5-bay, Greek Revival cottage with an offset west ell. Recent addition of a modern half-mansard roof and ramp on this ell have altered the facade. A 2-unit, gabled, 20th-century dormer has been set into the west side of the main roof. Excellent intact Greek Revival detailing includes the corner pilasters, window frames, and fascia on all sides. The house is on a slight hill with a low stone wall defining the corner lot. A deteriorated end-gable-roof barn is located about 40 feet north of the house with access from Harrington Avenue. In 1862 it was owned by E. Ralph and in 1870 by J. Coyle. The Coyle family were local farmers and gave their name to Coyle Lane, located about one mile east of the compact historic village.

100  
(4/29)

Potter Store/Le Moi Market (ca. 1885 et seq.): A 2 1/2-story, 5-bay, late 19th-century, bracketed building, with

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- and 30) two interior chimneys. It is built into a hillside site with access to the first floor for commercial use and has been enlarged by addition of a 1-story ell on the west. A handsome, large-scale Victorian hood with a curvilinear side brackets and finials is intact. Windows have been modified to 6/1 double-hung sash, 6/1 on the first floor and 2/2 above. A stone retaining wall on the west side of the lot and hedge separate the property from Main Street; access to the house's main entry is by a staircase in the wall and path from the corner. In 1870 a blacksmith shop was located on this lot. In the 1890s it was the property of B. Potter.
- 103  
(4/24) Everett I. Leach/Joseph Donley House (ca. 1890): A 2-story, 5-bay, clapboarded, late 19th-century, "Four Square" house with a hip roof. It has a 1-story wing offset on the west side with a hip roof. The entrance has a small flat-roof porch with sawn brackets and turned posts. Windows are double-hung with 2/1 sash and 6/6 sash in the new wing. The lot has nice trees and shrubs and extends to the Pawtuxet River at the rear (south). In 1895 it was the property of E. I. Leach, who owned three properties on the south side of Main Street. Everett Leach operated a stable and was active in the organization and fund-raising for the Hope-Jackson Volunteer Fire Department. Joseph Donley, long-time stationmaster, lived here in the 1930s and 1940s.
- 104  
(4/31) M. Coyle House/Shears of Hope (ca. 1875): A 2-story, 5-bay Italianate-Bracketed house with a full-width, 2-story, 3-bay, bracketed porch and paired brackets under all roof cornices. It is built into a hillside site with access to the first floor for commercial use. The first floor has a brick facade with brick segmental-arched door and arched 4-unit windows; second floor windows have heavy wood frames with 2/2 double-hung sash. A handsome granite wall sets off the property from Main Street with an inset stone staircase providing access to the upper level. In 1895 this was the property of M. Coyle.
- 106-NC  
(4/31) House (ca. 1970?): A small, 1-story, 5-bay, end-gable-roof house with an extended shed roof on the east side. It has little detail and is set at the rear of a deep lot.

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107-109  
(4/23)

E. I. Leach Double House and Stable (ca. 1880): This 2 1/2-story, 4-bay, end-gable-roof double house is built on a small hillside with access on the south side to the lower (basement) level. The handsome double entrance has a wide hood with curvilinear brackets. Facade alterations include installation of vinyl siding and addition of 1/1 sash. Set close to the highway, a low stone wall sets off the side yard. The lower level is used by the Hope Oil Company. A large, 4-bay, shed-roof barn is set at the rear of the lot; it has massive beams and was used as a stagecoach stable in the mid-19th century. An interior wall has remnants of "Wild Bill Hickcock" posters displayed to advertise traveling Wild West shows. In 1895 this was part of E. I. Leach's estate; Leach conducted a grocery delivery business.

110  
(4/35)

R. Brandt House (ca. 1875): A small, 1-story, 3-bay, clapboarded vernacular house, which has been enlarged from a typical 5-bay facade. Two flat-roof, 2-bay, symmetrical wings now project from the facade. A 3-bay center porch has simple sawn balusters. Windows have been replaced with 2/2 double-hung sash. Set back about 35 feet from the road, it has mature planting. In 1895 it was the property of R. Brandt.

117  
(4/19)

Hope Primary School/Hope-Jackson Fire Company (ca. 1920, renovated 1930): This long, 1-story, 7-bay building has a 2-bay ell with truck doors on the east end to form an L-shaped plan. Cladding is a mixture of imitation stone and vertical siding; the west section retains fixed 6-pane windows and some 3-pane units. Built to accommodate grades 1 and 2, it is now used for Rescue 2 and Engine 41 and Engine 42. The Hope-Jackson Fire Company was formed in 1925. At the first meeting, held at Hope Church, Otis Luther was elected chairman and Joseph Conley and Everett Leach appointed to solicit taxpayers for funds to buy equipment. A hose reel was purchased from the Fruit Hill Fire Company in Providence and the first Maxim engine purchased with town funds in July, 1931. In 1929 the school was vacated, and in 1930 the company paid the town \$500.00 for the building. By December, 1930, renovations were

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completed. Otis Luther served as chief from 1925 to 1958, followed by the election of Arthur Smith.

124  
(4/39)

Gardiner House (ca. 1885): A 1-story, 4-bay, mid-19th-century, vernacular house with a 1-story, 3-bay ell and porch on the east side. The facade has a later Colonial Revival-style entrance with a shallow entablature, modillioned cornice, and fluted pilasters. The ell has a second entrance off a small flat-roof porch with modern wrought iron posts and another entrance from the lower level on the east side. It is set on a slight hill, separated from Main Street by a low stone wall, and has mature planting. In 1895 this was the property of J. Gardiner and in the twentieth century the home of George Gardiner, a state senator.

125-127  
(4/13)

Ralph House (ca. 1885 et seq.): This large, 2 1/2-story, 2-bay, Late Victorian-Bracketed house has a cross-gable roof trimmed with brackets. The wrap-around, hip-roof porch, with handsome geometric-patterned railing, spindles, brackets and turned posts is a ca. 1905 addition; its installation caused removal of a hip-roof entrance hood with solid wood brackets and pendants. Windows include 2-story bay windows on the facade and on the east side. Clapboards and trim, originally painted in a contrasting color scheme, have been replaced with asbestos shingle. At the southeast corner of the property is a carriage house, converted to a residence (see 107 Main Street). This property was owned by the Ralph family in 1862; the Ralphs had a store at the intersection of Hope Avenue and Jackson Flats Road. In two-family use, James Ralph and T. Smith owned it in 1895, and in 1964 it was purchased from Otis Luther, Hope's Fire Chief.

129  
(4/15)

James Ralph Carriage House (ca. 1885; ca. 1964): A 1-story, 4-bay, Late Victorian barn, remodeled into a house. It is built into a hillside, allowing access on the east to the lower stone-walled basement. A small 3-bay entrance ell has been added to the west; clapboards have been replaced with vinyl siding and original sash replaced with 1/1 sash. Originally the structure had a square cupola, weathervane,



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and a large paneled barn door on the facade; it was painted to match the main house at 97-99 Main Street.

130  
(4/11)

Hope Company House (ca. 1895): A 1 1/2-story, 3-bay, end-gable-roof, shingled, late 19th-century vernacular house with a 1-story wing offset to the east. The entry retains a handsome hood with heavy curvilinear brackets. A second entrance is off the porch on the side ell; large bushes block the original door. Windows have been modified to 2/2 double-hung sash on the first floor and 1/1 on the second floor. The lot has large trees and mature shrubs. In 1895 it was the property of the Hope Manufacturing Company.

140  
(4/13  
and 15)

Ralph-Smith House/Arthur Steer Brayton House (ca. 1889 et seq.): A 1 1/2-story, 2-bay vernacular house with a typical 3-sided bay window projecting from the facade. Brackets trim the window and the cornice of a filled-in porch on the west side. Clapboards have been replaced with vinyl siding; windows contain 2/2 double-hung sash. Contributing outbuildings include: (A) a 1-story, 2-bay, gable-roof shed with vertical boarding and a simple double-hung 6/6 window, set directly behind (south) the house with access to a common driveway or former barnyard; (B) a 1-story, shed-roof, stone-walled and shingled barn, built into the hillside, south of the main house. This utilitarian structure has heavy Victorian frames with 2/2 double-hung sash; and (C) stone foundations of another outbuilding is directly south. The large site extends south to the Pawtuxet River and has many trees and a garden. This property appears on the 1889 aerial and in 1895 was owned by Jas. Ralph and T. Smith; in 1924 it was sold to Arthur Brayton, a local poultry farmer.

MILL STREET

S-4  
(5/7)

Site of Hope Depot (1874 et seq.): The Hope Depot was a 1-story, utilitarian structure with board and batten cladding; the gable roof extended to form a full width shed roof over the loading platform that paralleled the tracks. This station was sited on a large 2-acre site, east of Mill Street and south of the railroad bridge, built near the

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junction of the Hope Mill Canal and the Pawtuxet River. In 1874 a branch line between Hope and Riverpoint opened through a lease arrangement with the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad. By 1879 this line was absorbed by the New England Railroad, who refused to renew the lease. Governor Henry Howard then led the effort to extend the Pawtuxet Valley Railroad to Pontiac and Auburn, where it joined with the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad, linking the valley towns with major cities. Passenger service from Hope to Providence opened on New Year's Eve, 1880. From 1880 to 1892 the lucrative Pawtuxet Valley branch was leased to the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad until it was absorbed in 1892 in a merger with the New Haven Railroad. Competition to rail service developed in 1894 with organization of the Pawtuxet Valley Electric Street Railway, which connected Hope with Crompton. From 1916 to 1925, a spur from Hope ran east at Cranberry Brook and north through the Keenan Farm for construction of the Gainer Dam at Kent. By 1926 business was off, due to the increased use of private automobiles and trucks; the railroad was used chiefly to transport cotton and coal to the mills. Railroad use continued to decline, and by 1951 the New Haven Railroad petitioned to abandon service between Hope and Arkwright. Demolition of the station and removal of the bridge and tracks followed.

**MILL STREET**

Owners of the Hope Mill estate purchased this area in 1844 from Stephen K. and Daniel Fiske (Scituate Land Records Book 17, page 30). From 1871 to 1872, thirteen identical Second Empire duplex mill houses were built on both sides of Mill Street. L. & C. Walker was the contractor and Daniel Burlingame, of Gloucester, the stone mason. A contract to "stone fourteen or fifteen cellers at the village of Hope...twelve or thirteen of these to be dry wall four feet high and two feet thick on this a mortar wall two ft. high and 18 inches thick to finish seven ft. high..." is part of the Brown & Ives collection at the Rhode Island Historical Society. In 1924 the Hope Company was sold to the Lonsdale Company, who sold these houses to private owners in 1938.

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- 2-4  
(5/9) Mill House - Type C (1872): A classic Second Empire mill duplex, clapboards have been replaced with vinyl siding, resulting in loss of facade detailing, and windows have been altered to 1/1 sash. A non-contributing gable-roof garage/shed is located about 50 feet to the rear.
- 5-7  
(5/30) Mill House - Type C (1872): Identical in form to 2-4 Mill Street. Clapboards have been replaced with novelty-type shingles, and windows have been altered to 1/1 sash. Original door lintels survive, although transoms are filled in.
- 6-8  
(5/8) Mill House - Type C (1872): Identical in form to 2-4 Mill Street. In excellent condition, original door frames and lintels are intact, although transoms are blocked with solid wood panels. Original window frames are intact and windows have been altered to 1/1 sash. The narrow front yard has mature planting; a parking area is set off at the side of the lot. A non-contributing, small, board-and-batten, end-gable roof shed is located at the rear.
- 9-11  
(5/31) Mill House - Type C (1872): Identical in form to 2-4 Mill Street. Clapboards have been replaced with vinyl siding, windows have been modified by 1/1 double-hung sash, and doors have been replaced. Concrete steps and foundation planting are new.
- 10-12  
(5/6) Mill House - Type C (1872): Identical in form to 2-4 Mill Street, with a shed-roof addition on the rear (east). The facade has clapboards and sides are shingled. Windows are modified to compound 1/1 units; other windows are 2/1. Twin entrances have new half-hip-roofed hoods with wood struts and new doors. A split-rail fence sets the house off from the street and a 6-foot stockade fence is at the rear.
- 13-15  
(5/32) Mill House - Type C (1872): Identical in form to 2-4 Mill Street. Clapboards are covered with vinyl siding, windows have been modified to 2/2 sash and doorways replaced. A low picket fence enclosed the narrow front yard.
- 14-16  
(5/5) Mill House - Type C (1872): Identical in form to 2-4 Mill Street. Now shingled, windows have been modified to 2/1

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units and a 16-pane picture window inserted on the south facade (#16), plus 16-pane units in a small shed-roofed addition on the south side.

17-19  
(5/33)

Mill House - Type C (1872): Identical in form to 2-4 Mill Street with addition of a full-width hip-roof porch across the rear (west) side. Dormers contain original 6/6 double-hung sash; vinyl siding has replaced clapboards with loss of facade detailing. The rear boundary ends near the beautiful stone foundation wall of the Methodist Episcopal Church on Main Street.

18-20  
(5/4)

Mill House - Type C (1872): Identical in form to 2-4 Mill Street. In excellent condition, the facade is clapboarded; original door and window frames are intact; the sides are shingled. First floor windows have 1/1 sash and dormers contain original 6/6 double-hung sash. The lot slopes east to a recreation area adjacent to the river.

21/23  
(5/34)

Mill House - Type C (1872): Identical in form to 2-4 Mill Street, enlarged by a shed-roof addition in the center of the rear (west) side. Vinyl siding has covered original clapboards and windows are modified to 1/1 sash.

22-24  
(5/3)

Mill House - Type C (1872): Identical in form to 2-4 Mill Street. Asbestos shingle has replaced clapboards and vertical boarding exist between twin doors. Original door frames with 4-pane transoms and 6/6 double-hung windows are extant. A shingled, end-gable-roof, 2-car garage is at the rear southeast corner of the lot.

25-27  
(5/35)

Mill House - Type C (1872): Identical in form to 2-4 Mill Street. Vinyl siding has covered clapboards and windows are modified to 1/1 double-hung sash. Twin entrances now have modern shed-roof hoods with metal posts.

29-31  
(5/36)

Mill House - Type B (ca. 1821): The 1851 map shows Mill Street running east from Main Street, then turning north for only 300 feet. Three duplex Greek Revival style mill houses line the west side of the street and were probably built for Ephraim Talbot who bought the Hope Mill estate in 1821.

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Number 29-31 is a Classic Greek Revival mill duplex, original clapboards have been replaced with vinyl siding and windows modified to 1/1 sash. Concrete block chimneys are at both ends. Built on a slight rise, low stone wall and hedge set the house off from the street.

30-NC  
(5/2)

Moan Brothers' Garage/Mill Street Auto Repair (ca. 1950): A 1-story, cinderblock commercial building with a simple raised parapet and two truck entrances on the facade. Large industrial 10-unit windows are on the north and south sides. The large 31,214 square-foot lot is used for outdoor storage of car and trucks. In 1895 the site was part of the Hope Station Company; an access road to the Hope Depot (see S-4) circled the garage on the south side.

33-35  
(5/37)

Mill House - Type B (ca. 1821): Identical in form to 29-31 Mill Street. Original clapboards have been replaced with vinyl siding and new 6/6 double-hung sash installed. In excellent condition, the house is built into a small hill with a rubblestone wall, ca. 1920, setting it off from the street.

37-39  
(5/38)

Mill House - Type B (ca. 1821): Identical in form to 29-31 Mill Street. A hip-roof porch has been added across three-quarters of the facade and twin entrances retain simple transoms with 4 lights. Windows have been modified to 2/2 sash on the first floor with original 6/6 double-hung sash intact above. In excellent condition, the house is built into a small hill set off from the street corner by a stone wall. A small, end-gable-roof, shingled, 2-car garage is set at the rear (west) end of the lot.

**NORTH ROAD**

316  
(7/40)

Gadoury House (ca. 1950): A 1-story, 3-bay, 20th-century Cape Cod cottage with 2 gable-roof dormers. It has a full-width shed dormer at the rear (west) side, 8/8 double-hung sash, plus a compound 1/1 unit on the northwest kitchen corner and vinyl cladding. In excellent condition, the house is set back from the street with a long gravel drive, defined by a low rubblestone wall on the north side.

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Landscaping includes two descending terraces to a rock garden, trees, and two small outbuildings in the rear garden.

- 322  
(7/22) Hanan Colvins's Gas Station and Store/House (1928; remodeled 1979): Built as a gas station and variety story with living quarters at the rear, this building was enlarged in 1979. An original front porch and half-hipped dormer in the center of the facade are clues to the original appearance and size. A large modern addition is on the southwest corner. Windows include modern casements and 1/1 sash on the facade. The site is well-landscaped with shrubs and evergreens and two large trees in the rear yard. In addition to the gas station, Colvin worked at the Hope Mill as a painter.
- 323-NC  
(7/45) House (ca. 1950): A 1-story, 4-bay ranch house, built on a hillside site with a small central chimney. It has been enlarged on the south end and a 1-car garage made an integral part of the building. The facade has two large 4-unit casement picture windows.
- 330  
(7/21) House (ca. 1910): A 2-story, 3-bay, hip-roof, "Four Square" house with a central chimney. A large 3-unit picture window is on the south part of the facade. A non-contributing, 2-car, end-gable-roof garage is located at the rear of the site.
- 338  
(7/20) House (ca. 1900): A 1 1/2 story, 3-bay, vernacular house with a 1-story, 4-bay addition on the north side. A small 1-car, hip-roof garage is located at the rear of the site.
- 339  
(7/41) House (ca. 1780): A 1-story, 3-bay, simple Colonial farmhouse. Alterations of an original 5-bay facade include installation of two 3-unit picture windows, a skylight on the roof and vinyl siding. A modern patio door on the southwest corner leads to a lattice-walled deck. A gambrel-roof, non-contributing barn is sited about 60 feet east of the house. A split-rail fence sets the property off from busy North Road.
- 341  
(7/27) House (ca. 1890): A 1-1/2 story, 3-bay, vernacular house with one small interior brick chimney. Additions include a

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1-story ell on the north end with an exterior brick chimney and a 1-story shed-roof addition on the southeast corner. Facade alterations include insertion of one double-awning unit, one casement, and a 5-unit picture window. A shed-roof, non-contributing metal and fiber-glass work shed is located 50 feet at the far east of the lot near the driveway entrance from White Lane.

344  
(7/17)

Charles R. Briggs House (ca. 1895): This well-proportioned, 1 1/2-story, 5-bay, clapboarded, Victorian house with one interior chimney is in excellent condition. The facade retains original window frames with 6/1 double-hung sash; modern flower boxes have been added. An original entrance hood has been removed for a modern shed-roof aluminum awning. A non-contributing, small, end-gable-roof, 1-car garage is located about 15 feet northwest of the house. The site is well landscaped; there is a non-contributing screened garden house about 30 feet west of the house. The house was sold in 1941 to the Paul Baum family.

350  
(7/16)

House (ca. 1895; ca. 1980): A well-proportioned, 1 1/2-story, 5-bay, shingled Victorian house with a 1-story, brick-faced contemporary wing added on the north side. The original entrance has been replaced by addition of a Colonial Revival pedimented frame. Windows include 6/6 double-hung sash on all sides and a large 4-section bay window on the contemporary north wing. A non-contributing 2-car, end-gable-roof garage stands about 20 feet from the house on the northwest corner of the lot. The property is set off from busy North Road by a split-rail fence, and a large maple tree stands at the corner with Riley Lane.

355  
(7/31)

Whipple-Brayton Farmhouse (ca. 1865; ca. 1930 et seq.): This 3-bay Victorian farmhouse has been enlarged by addition of a 1-story, 3-bay, gable-roof ell on the south end. The original facade (probably a 5-bay design) was altered in the 1930s with insertion of a Georgian Revival entrance with a solid wood elliptical fanlight and large double-hung 8/8 windows. Original 6/6 window units and Victorian shutters are stored in the carriage house. This handsome, well-preserved, flank-gable-roof carriage house stands about 60 feet southeast of the house; the interior is used for



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storage of antique carriages and a workshop. Ruins of other outbuildings are located in the fields to the east of the house. Landscaping includes a tall evergreen screen across the North Road frontage and a beautiful rare fringe tree, native to Texas and Louisiana, planted about 20 feet east of the house.

360  
(7/13) House (ca. 1920): A 1-story, 3-bay, hip-roof bungalow with a central, 2-unit, hip-roof dormer and a small brick interior chimney. The design includes a full-width 3-bay porch with simple square columns and molded capitals. The house is built into a hillside site with an attached garage accessed from Riley Lane on the north side of the property. In excellent condition, it reflects the popularity of the "California Bungalow" which swept America in the 1920s and 1930s.

366  
(7/43) House (ca. 1940): A 1-story, 3-bay, Cape Cod cottage with a small breezeway and attached 1-car garage on the south side; it is clad with vinyl. A full-width shed-roof dormer extends across the rear. Windows are of various types, including 8/1 and 6/1 sash and casements in the kitchen. In excellent condition, accommodation of the design to the steep hillside allows living space on three levels; a second 1-car garage on the lower level is reached from Reservation Road. Beautiful stone walls define the rear garden. A common house type, it shows the continuing popularity of the Colonial Revival during the 1940s and 1950s.

367  
(4/84) House (ca. 1885): A 1 1/2-story, end-gable roof, Late Victorian house with an interior brick chimney. It has been enlarged by a 1-story, shed-roof addition on the south side leading to a contemporary angled deck, and a lattice-walled garden room on the southeast corner. The entrance retains a handsome hood with heavy curvilinear brackets. This house is set back about 50 feet from busy North Road and has two large maple trees and mature shrubs. A end-gable-roof, late 19th-century barn, now converted to a 2-car garage with an open shed-roof shed added across the south side, is sited about 40 feet east of the house.

371-NC Bruneau House (ca. 1950 et seq.): A 1-story, 4-bay, hip-

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(4/87) roof house, which has been substantially enlarged. A 2-bay, 1-story, gable-roof wing is attached on the north side, which is attached to a 2-car, end-gable-roof garage; the southwest corner has an enclosed glass porch with awning-type windows, and a shed-roof ell has been extended across the rear (west) side. Varied window types include 1/1 double-hung units, 4-panel bay windows, compound windows and casements. A low stone wall sets the landscaped lot off from the busy road; a modern gazebo is located about 20 feet northwest of the house.

373 Knight-Brayton House (ca. 1890): A 1 1/2-story, 3-bay, end-gable-roof vernacular house. It is clad with vinyl and has simple detailing, consisting of a gable-roof entrance hood with square wood braces and moderate size gable end returns. In 1948 Ellis Knight sold the property to Bernice L. Brayton. A gable-roof, 2-car garage is attached by a breezeway to the north side of the house; access to this property is from a long narrow drive west to North Road.

374 Hope Furnace Cannon (ca. 1778): A rare, 4 1/2-foot, cast-iron, 18th-century cannon with a 8 1/2" diameter. It is mounted on a two-stage granite pedestal set on a rubblestone and slate base in the middle of a 16-foot-by-25-foot slate and cobblestone terrace in front of the original section of the Hope Library. The distinctive "HF" insignia used to identify all products of Furnace Hope is visible at the top of the cannon. An inscription on the south side of the base states

"THIS CANNON WAS FORGED IN THE HOPE FURNACE FOUNDRY, NOT FAR FROM THIS SITE, DURING OUR WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE. ON MAY 4, 1776, RHODE ISLAND DECLARED HER INDEPENDENCE FROM GREAT BRITAIN, TWO MONTHS BEFORE THE OTHER TWELVE COLONIES. IT IS THEREFORE APPROPRIATE THAT WE HERE TODAY, MAY 4, 1974, 198 YEARS LATER, RE-DEDICATE THE CANNON TO THE CAUSES OF INDEPENDENCE AND FREEDOM, FOR WHICH IT WAS ORIGINALLY FORGED."

A second inscription on the north side of the base states

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"DEDICATED TO THE MEN AND WOMEN OF THE VILLAGE OF HOPE, RHODE ISLAND, WHO HAVE SERVED THEIR COUNTRY IN TIME OF CONFLICT."

NC Hope Library (1966, 1989-90): This village landmark was built in two stages. The original 1-story, brick, 2-bay, Colonial Revival style north section was designed by Charles Seavor, of Oliver Fontaine Associates, of Pawtucket. Facade detailing includes a wide flat-head entrance (now filled in) with a double row of sidelights and a large 3-unit picture window with 18/30/18 panes of glass. Built into a hillside site, a rear entrance gives access to the lower level multi-purpose room. The north end has a 5-unit ribbon window on the first floor and two smaller ribbon-type windows on the lower level. In 1989 the south section, designed by David Prout Associates, architects, doubled the library's size. A new central entrance wing with a lower flank-gable roof topped with an octagonal cupola and curved onion dome connects the two units. It has a concrete-walled entry with double doors with 9 lights each and small 3-pane recessed sidelights. The south end has two identical 3-unit windows with 10/30/10 panes, trimmed with flat brick lintels and sills. This building is the result of the efforts of the Hope Library AA0,000ssociation, organized in 1944, to improve library facilities in Hope. In May, 1964, in anticipation of federal funds, a building fund was initiated to construct a library on a site next to the Methodist Episcopal Church, to be donated by the church to the Library Association. By 1965, Alice M. Howland released a stipulation on the present site, originally stipulated as a gift for "public park and recreation" uses, and the town gave the deed to the library association on condition that the building be completed within two years. In January, 1966, Governor John Chafee presented \$10,000 to the Hope Library Association to start a drive for matching funds, with the understanding that the state was to pay another \$10,000 after 50% of the funds were raised. On September 18, 1966, the library was dedicated. Vernon Gardner was chairman of the Building Committee, composed of Mrs. Norman H. Hopkins, Rosario J. Langlais, Norman C. Hartman, George P. Jorgensen, and Wesley H. Patnode. Landscaping was given in memory of Harold S. Colvin, former president of the

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Scituate Town Council and a plaque dedicated in honor of Miss Alice M. Howland, librarian, benefactor, and first president of the Hope Library Association.

379  
(4/83)

Knight House (ca. 1880): A 1 1/2-story, 5-bay house facing south with a large, 2-story, flat-roof ell added to the southeast corner. Facade detailing includes a flathead entrance with dentilled cornice, 2/2 double-hung sash on the main section, and 8/1 sash on the ell. A small Victorian porch is located at the junction of the main house and ell. The house is set off from the long access road by a dense evergreen hedge; a side yard slopes approximately 200 feet westerly to North Road and is filled with mature trees.

384-NC  
(7/7)

Luther House (ca. 1960 et seq.): A 1-story, 6-bay house with a flank-gable roof and hip-roof wings; a 2-car garage has been attached on the north end. The center section has a large brick exterior chimney, which is integral with the brick wall. Window types include two large single-pane picture windows in the center section and 1/1 in other sections. In excellent condition, the house is set back about thirty feet from the busy road with a paved semi-circular driveway. The hillside site makes the property a full two stories at the rear; landscaping includes mature trees and shrubs.

388-390-NC  
(7/6)

Luther-Doyle House (ca. 1950; ca. 1978): This 1-story, 7-bay ranch house was built in two sections. Number 390 on the south end was built as a end-gable-roof garage by the Luther family; it was sold to the Doyle family in 1978, and is now a rental residential unit. Number 388, the main section, has a complex gable roof, and a U-shaped plan. Various windows include the 3-unit picture window, casements, and 8/8 double-hung sash in the south section. A circular drive with attractive landscaping enters and exits off North Road.

391  
(4/82)

Hope School (1929, 1972, 1990): A large Colonial Revival brick school, designed by Meickle & Monohan, architects, of Pawtucket; it has two contemporary additions. The design of the 2-story, 11-bay, brick, main section centers on a Williamsburg-type cupola, composed of an octagonal base with

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twelve louvered panels, topped by an ogee-curved copper-sheathed roof and copper weathervane. The end walls contain delicate Federal-style semi-circular fanlights. The facade has a slightly projecting, 2-story, pedimented central bay; its end-gable roof encloses a circular clock, trimmed with garlands, and a pair of urns. Windows have 1/1 sash, used singly and as compound units. Flat-roof modern additions on the east side date from 1972 and 1990 and are a of slightly different brick; the 1972 addition included six rooms and an all-purpose room. Windows in these classrooms are factory-type metal sash, used in single stacks or in groups of five. The large hillside site has a paved playground for community use on the south side at a slightly lower ground level. Construction of Hope School was the result of a long struggle to improve elementary education facilities in Hope. Prior to its building, students used three buildings: the 1847 Hopeville School on Main Street; a 2-room school building, now used as the Jackson-Hope Fire Department building on Main Street; and one room in the Hope House at 30 Main Street.

396  
(7/5)

House (ca. 1870): A 1-story, 5-bay house with one brick end chimney on the north end, and a 1-story wing and 1-car garage on the south end. Facade alterations include insertion of a Colonial-inspired entrance with shallow pediment and 4-pane sidelights and addition of vinyl siding and narrow shutters.

400  
(7/4)

House (ca. 1880): A 2-story, 5-bay house with a small interior brick chimney; original sash has been replaced with double-hung 1/1 units. On the facade are two small windows on the second level. Facade alterations include insertion of double-hung 1/1 sash, a half-hip-roofed portico, a small modern wood porch, and staggered asbestos shingles in place of clapboards. The house is set close to busy North Road with mature rhododendrons. A small shingled shed is located about 30 feet at the southwest corner of the lot.

404  
(7/3)

H. Nichols House (1848; ca. 1940): A fine 1-story, 5-bay, Greek Revival cottage with one interior brick chimney and an exterior brick chimney added on the north end. Excellent Greek detailing includes the entrance with a wide

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entablature, paneled pilasters, and sidelights. Original window frames have double-hung 6/6 sash. The house has been enlarged with the addition of a 1-story wing on the south side attached to a 1-car garage on a lower level. Two handsome shade trees shield the property from the road. In 1870 it was owned by H. Nichols and remained in that family ownership in the 1890s. This house and the adjacent property at 408 North Road were built shortly after the sale of the Hope Company mill complex to the Brown & Ives firm, which resulted in a period of village growth.

408  
(7/2)

Henry Herlihy House (1846?): A classic, 1-story, Greek Revival cottage with a rebuilt interior central chimney and an exterior brick chimney on the north side. In excellent condition, Greek Revival facade detailing includes the entrance with a wide entablature, paneled pilasters, and 4-pane sidelights; original double-hung 6/6 windows are intact. A later Gothic Revival style barn with a sliding door, covered with clapboards on the facade and Gothic-style board and batten cladding on the sides is about 40 feet from the house in the southwest corner of the lot. In 1870 the property was owned by H. Herlihy and remained in the Herlihy estate in the 1890s; today this house and 410 North Road are jointly owned. Herlihy was in charge of the spinning room at the Hope Manufacturing Company.

412-NC  
(5/25)

House (ca. 1950): This typical, 1-story, 3-bay ranch house has an attached breezeway and an attached 1-car garage on the north end. The facade has a 3-unit picture window and 6/1 double-hung sash. Renovation of the breezeway has included addition of a small projecting bay window and new side door. In excellent condition, the site is set off by a low stone wall which matches the walls of the Searle-Potter house to the south. In 1870 the land was part of the A. W. Fisk property.

422  
(5/26)

Searles-Potter House (ca. 1880; 20th century): This 5-bay vernacular house has paired interior brick chimneys, and an L-shaped plan. Heavy gable ends and a 3-unit shed roof dormer across the front roof face on this house could indicate the original appearance of properties at 406 and 396 North Road which are similar in form and scale. A

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small, 1-story, 3-bay, flat-roof wing with a full-width porch has been added to the south side. Since 1974 windows have been modified with 2/2 double-hung units and vinyl siding installed. The house is set off from the road by a handsome fieldstone wall with a driveway leading west to the large attached barn at the rear of the house. A spacious yard has trees, shrubs, and a hedge along the south bound. In 1895 this house was the property of M. E. Searles and L. Potter and had a small barn on the site.

423-NC  
(5/18)

Carr's Sporting Goods (late 20th century): A 1-story, shallow end-gable-roof, vertical-boarded commercial building, built over a cast concrete foundation. A small gable-roof entrance projects from the northwest corner; a rear entrance opens to Ives Street; windows include a large picture window and single awning sash. The long narrow hillside lot, cut out of the original Welcome Matteson property, allows access to the lower level from a common driveway on the south side.

425 A-B  
(5/19)

House (ca. 1930): A 1-story, 5-bay, shingled, Colonial Revival cottage, now rehabilitated for multiple family use. A 1-story, shed-roof enclosed porch has been added to the south side, and a full-width dormer plus a 2-story exterior staircase built across the rear (east). The facade has a Colonial Revival simple flat-head entrance with a modillioned cornice and fluted pilasters; windows have 6/1 and 8/1 sash. An 1852 deed to the adjacent property at 30 High Street and both the 1870 and 1895 maps indicate that this was the land of Welcome Matteson, hotel owner, and that no house was on the lot. In 1873 Matteson sold his estate to the Hope Company.

POTTER STREET

12-NC  
(4/55)

House (late 20th century): This 2-story, 2-bay house, set on the street line, has been enlarged from a 1-story structure. A 1-story shed-roof ell extends across the rear. Windows include a 3-sided projecting picture window on the facade, 6/6 double-hung sash on the sides, and a compound 1/1 unit in the new ell. A non-contributing, end-gable-



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roof, shingled shed is set back about 20 feet from the house at the rear of the small lot.

14  
(4/90)

House (ca. 1920? et seq.): A small, 1-story, 3-bay, end-saltbox-roof house with a shed-roof ell on the west side and a 2-story, gable-roof ell on the northwest corner. Windows have 6/6 sash and a modern, 3-sided bay window has been inserted on the end facing the street. The entry has simple Colonial Revival detailing.

RICHARD STREET

8  
(4/47)

House (ca. 1900): A 2-story, 4-bay, hip-roof "Four Square" house with a small gable-roof ell with an exterior cinderblock chimney on the north end. Wall cover includes clapboard on the first floor and imitation brick on the second level. An original corner porch has been filled in to make a new entry. Windows have 2/2 double-hung sash with plain wood frames. The house is now vacant.

13-NC  
(4/52)

Garage (late 20th century): A small, 1-story, shed-roof, 3-bay, automobile garage, clad with vertical boarding, it is set on the corner of a triangular block.

RILEY LANE

8  
(7/12)

House (ca. 1920): A fine, 3-bay, hip-roof bungalow with a lower projecting hip-roof entrance bay, set on a hillside site. Access to the lower level is from the west side. Windows include narrow 2/1 double-hung sash in the entrance, a 3-unit bay window on the facade, and larger 2/1 sash on the sides. Landscaping includes mature shrubs around the house and a garden on the sloping lot to the west; a low stone wall sets off the lot.

11  
(7/15)

House (ca. 1895 et seq.): A small, 1-story, 3-bay, shingled vernacular cottage, fronting on a dirt road. The facade has been altered by filling in a porch to create a new facade; windows include a 3-unit casement window on the west and a

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jalousie window on the east side of door. The large play area has a swimming pool.

RYEFIELD ROAD

NC  
(7/35)

Alice M. Howland Barn/Hope Community Services Barn (1945, 1950 et seq.): A large, 2 1/2-story, 5-bay, stone-and-shingle barn with an exterior brick chimney, set at the end of a curving drive. An aluminum ventilator has a weathervane; doors include two flat-head entrances and a single garage door on the northeast corner, which open onto the paved parking area. At the south end, another entrance to the lower stone-walled first floor is located in a small metal-shed-roofed wing; at the north end a small metal-shed-roofed porch has an entrance into the second level. Two small outbuildings are north of the barn: 1) a 1-story, 2-bay, shed-roof, shingled shed with a simple flat-head door and a 1/6 window, and 2) a 1-story, 3-bay, gable-roof, shingled storehouse with vertical boarded entrances on each end and a central triple unit window with 6/6 panes. Hope Community Services was organized in 1945 to "promote the welfare of the community, and to develop and supervise a program of health, social and recreational activities" in the town of Scituate. The Hope Pond Camp was initiated in 1946.

37-NC  
(7/37)

Albertine Langlais House (ca. 1940?): A long, 1 1/2-story, end-gable-roof, L-plan, 20th-century house, facing south over a community recreation area and Hope Pond. Two shed-roof dormers with 3-pane window units are set into the roof slope. A half-hipped-roof porch extends nearly the full width of the south side with a staircase on the east end. An ell on the north has 8-unit windows and connects to a 1-car garage.

WHITE LANE

10  
(7/28)

Bowen House and Blacksmith Shop (ca. 1890 et seq.): This 1 1/2-story, 3-bay, vernacular house has a tall interior brick chimney. A 1-story ell on the east end originally had an open porch. Window types include 8/8, 6/6 double-hung sash,

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single panes, and a 3-unit picture window in the ell. The entrance retains a half-hip-roof Victorian hood with heavy curvilinear brackets; clapboards have been replaced with vinyl siding. In excellent condition, the house is set off by a stone wall on the west bound and has a small garden and patio on the east side. The 1-story, 3-bay, gable-roof Bowen Blacksmith Shop, converted into a garage, is about 80 feet east of the house. To the east is a large vegetable garden.

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Photographs

3. Photographer: Unknown; postcard #97, collection of Francis W. Searle
4. Date: June 17, 1913
5. Location of negative: Unknown
6. View: View to the west to "P.O. Square, Hope R. I." from Main Street to the intersection with North Road in the center of the village. On the far left is a Rhode Island Electric Railroad streetcar, which opened service to Hope in 1893; in the center is the Daniel Fisk House or "Hope House" (directly to the right is the United States Post Office, with a small storehouse/sugar house to the right); and in the immediate foreground is the low stone wall and fence of the Hope Company Overseers' Double House at 66-68 Main Street.
7. Photo #1

3. Photographer: Elizabeth S. Warren
4. Date: April, 1994
5. Negative: R.I. Historical Preservation and Heritage Commission
6. View to the west along Main Street to the center of the village. Like the 1913 postcard, from the far left, this view shows the Daniel Fisk House--"Hope House," which was built in three sections and is the oldest house in the village; in the center is the Welcome Matteson Hotel/Hope Company Store/United States Post Office (1835 et seq.); and a small, 1-story, gable-end-roof storehouse; to the right (east) is a handsome, brick, 2-story, Colonial Revival Overseers Duplex, designed by Jackson, Adams and Robertson, architects, for the Hope Company. /
7. Photo #2

3. Photographer: Unknown - Postcard #98, collection of Francis W. Searle.
4. Date: October 1, 1913
5. Negative: Unknown.
6. View south along Mill Street showing the remarkable double row of Second Empire millhouses, built for the Hope Company between 1871-1872. Identified as Type "C", there are thirteen identical, 1 1/2-story, 6-bay, clapboarded, duplexes with simple Greek Revival trim; the Hope Company built these in anticipation of the opening of railroad service from Providence to Hope in 1874.
7. Photo #3

3. Photographer: William H. Gerold

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4. Date: April, 1970  
5. Negative: R.I. Historical Preservation and Heritage Commission  
6. View south along the west side of Mill Street, showing eight of the Second Empire millhouses, built for the Hope Company between 1871-1872. The landscape has been modified with loss of fences and trees, but the streetscape, with its close-set duplexes, creates an unbroken rhythm along the narrow street leading to the mill, and retains both its integrity and sense of "village life."  
7. Photo #4
3. Photographer: Elizabeth S. Warren  
4. Date: November, 1994  
5. Negative: R.I. Historical Preservation and Heritage Commission  
6. View to the northeast of Mill No. 1, a handsome, 5-story, 182-foot-by-55-foot stone mill, built for members of the Brown and Ives families, who incorporated the Hope Company in 1847. On the left is Mill No. 2, a 150-foot-by-94-foot stone mill added to the north end in 1871. In the foreground is the canal from Hope Dam, which was realigned at the same time to flow under Mill No. 2 and is in use today.  
7. Photo #5
3. Photographer: Elizabeth S. Warren  
4. Date: November, 1994  
5. Negative: R.I. Historical Preservation and Heritage Commission  
6. View east of 1 Main Street, a square, 1-story, hip roof, brick office, built in 1916-1917. On the left is the southwest corner of the 1844 Mill No. 1., with intact 16/12 and 16/16 window sash; on the right is a section of the 164-foot-by-175-foot Weave Shed, part of the 1916-1917 expansion of the Hope Company. This large structure, with its distinctive 10-section saw-tooth roof, reflecting the most advanced early 20th-century building technology, is used for manufacture of elastic banding today.  
7. Photo #6
3. Photographer: Unknown; postcard, collection of John A. Robinson, Jr.  
4. Date: ca. 1930  
5. Negative: Unknown  
6. View to the northwest of the Captain Rufus Hopkins House/Hope Boarding House, 34 Main Street, built for Captain Rufus Hopkins, eldest son of Stephen Hopkins, who came to manage the Hope Furnace in 1766 and sold this house to the company in 1767. The pedimented entrance, topped by a double-hung 9/9 window, document the house's original 18th-century

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appearance. Hopkins contract required that he supply "board" for the workers and sell goods, supplied by the company and used in lieu of wages.

7. Photo #7

3. Photographer: Elizabeth S. Warren

4. Date: April, 1994

5. Negative: R.I. Historical Preservation and Heritage Commission

6. View to the northwest of 34 Main Street, the large, 5-bay, 2 1/2-story, Colonial house, built originally for Captain Stephen Hopkins, manager of the Hope Furnace for nearly forty years. Sold in 1806 to the Hope Manufacturing Company, it became a boarding house for the Lonsdale Company, which acquired the Hope Mill estate in 1924, and was modified for apartments after 1944.

7. Photo #8

3. Photographer: Elizabeth S. Warren

4. Date: April, 1994

5. Negative: R.I. Historical Preservation and Heritage Commission

6. View to the southeast of 35 Main Street, a typical, 1-story, 4-bay, flank-gable-roof, workers' cottage (Type A), built on a hillside over a stone cellar. Early 19th-century windows have been modified from 12/12 to 1/1 and a large center chimney removed. This is part of a row of cottages, constructed for the first textile mill in Hope, which were sold by the Hope Company to the Lonsdale Company in 1924 and into private ownership in 1938.

7. Photo #9

3. Photographer: Elizabeth S. Warren

4. Date: April, 1994

5. Negative: R.I. Historical Preservation and Heritage Commission

6. View to the northwest of a 2 1/2-story, 5-bay, flank-gable-roof, Federal style house with a center chimney, which was part of the first textile mill estate in Hope. Modifications include removal of a pedimented entrance and two windows on the upper level of the facade.

7. Photo #10

3. Photographer: Elizabeth S. Warren

4. Date: May, 1994

5. Negative: R.I. Historical Preservation and Heritage Commission

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6. View to the northwest of 33-35 Mill Street, a 1-story; 8-bay, flank-gable-roof, clapboarded, Greek Revival, two-family house (Type B), with paired interior chimneys and a 2-unit, shed-roof dormer. Twin entrances have simple lintels and 5-pane transoms. One of three identical duplexes was probably built for Ephraim Talbot, who purchased the mill in 1821.
7. Photo #11
3. Photographer: Elizabeth S. Warren
4. Date: May, 1994
5. Negative: R.I. Historical Preservation and Heritage Commission
6. View to the southeast of 18-20 Mill Street (Type C), a 1 1/2-story, 6-bay, mansard roof, clapboarded, Second Empire, two-family house, with an entrance at each end of the facade. Original door frames and transoms are intact; some windows are modified from 6/6 double-hung units to 1/1 sash. This duplex is identical in form to twelve other duplexes built along Mill Street in 1872 by the Hope Company.
7. Photo #12
3. Photographer: Elizabeth S. Warren
4. Date: June, 1944
5. Negative: R.I. Historical Preservation and Heritage Commission
6. View to the northwest of 10-12 Ives Street (Type D), one of four identical 2-story, two-family, clapboarded, gable-roof millhouses built on the hillside lot, acquired by the Hope Company from Welcome Matteson in 1873. Identical entrances in the 8-bay facade have projecting Victorian hoods with heavy curvilinear brackets.
7. Photo #13
3. Photographer: Elizabeth S. Warren
4. Date: March, 1994
5. Negative: R.I. Historical Preservation and Heritage Commission
6. View to the northeast of 7-9 Goddard Street (Type E), one of two identical, 1 1/2-story, brick, Colonial Revival, two-family houses, designed by Adams and Robertson, architects, during the expansion of the Hope Company in World War II. The cornice of the flank-gable roof is broken by a 4-bay shed roof; twin projecting entrances have elliptical-roofed porches and charming built-in benches with lattice work, creating an "English cottage" appearance. It was sold into private ownership in 1944.
7. Photo #14



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3. Photographer: Elizabeth S. Warren
  4. Date: April, 1994
  5. Negative: R.I. Historical Preservation and Heritage Commission
  6. View to the north of 66-68 Main Street, a stylish, 2-story, 4-bay, brick, Colonial Revival style, two-family house, designed by Adams and Robertson, architects, for the Brown & Ives textile. Details include flat elliptical arches on the facade and twin projecting, end-gable-roof entrances with wooden lattice work. Acquired by the Lonsdale Company in 1924, it was sold into private ownership in 1938.
  7. Photo #15
- 
3. Photographer: Elizabeth S. Warren
  4. Date: August, 1994
  5. Negative: R.I. Historical Preservation and Heritage Commission
  6. View to the northwest of Samuel Greene Allen/Richard G. Howland House, 15 Main Street, a large, 2 1/2-story, clapboarded, Victorian Gothic Revival-Stick Style mansion with a complex cross gable and hip roof, designed by Stone and Carpenter, a leading Providence architectural firm. Elaborate exterior detailing includes sawtooth-pattern brackets, applied stickwork under projecting eaves, and bargeboard. The first and second level porches have elaborate turned posts and chamfered roof trusses. Occupants include the first and second superintendents of both the Hope and Phenix mills. This village landmark stands on the site of the historic Hope Furnace.
  7. Photo #16
- 
3. Photographer: Unknown; collection of Adele Hart
  4. Date: ca. 1880
  5. Negative: Unknown
  6. View to the northwest of the original appearance of Wilbur-Young House, 23 High Street, a 1-story, 5-bay, flank-gable-roof, Greek Revival cottage. It is typical of the eight cottages which were built along High Street for merchants and professionals who moved to Hope from the early 1840s to the early 1860s.
  7. Photo #17
- 
3. Photographer: Elizabeth S. Warren
  4. Date: June, 1994
  5. Negative: R.I. Historical Preservation and Heritage Commission
  6. View to the southeast of the William E. Angell House, 30 High Street, a classic, 1-story, 5-bay, Greek Revival cottage. It was built for the owner of the stagecoach service from Hope to Providence and

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Apponaug, who settled in Hope concurrent with the opening of the Hartford, Providence & Fishkill Railroad in 1853.

7. Photo #18

3. Photographer: Elizabeth S. Warren

4. Date: June, 1994

5. Negative: R.I. Historical Preservation and Heritage Commission

6. View to the west of the Kernan-Briggs House, 344 North Road, a 1 1/2-story, 5-bay, flank-gable-roof, late 19th-century vernacular house. This small building typifies the continuation of small-scale single-family residential building in the village of Hope.

7. Photo #19

3. Photographer: Elizabeth S. Warren

4. Date: March, 1994

5. Negative: R.I. Historical Preservation and Heritage Commission

6. View to the northwest of the Gould-Howland Store, 48 Main Street, a 1 1/2-story, 3-bay, end-gable-roof, Greek Revival building, set into a hillside site. Daniel Gould was the first storekeeper for the Hope Manufacturing Company, acquired by Ephraim Talbot in 1821; in 1870 Daniel Howland, who also served as the Hope postmaster, acquired the property.

7. Photo #20

3. Photographer: Elizabeth S. Warren

4. Date: June, 1994

5. Negative: R.I. Historical Preservation and Heritage Commission

6. View to the northeast of the Welcome Matteson's Hotel/Hope Company Store/United States Post Office, 58-60 Main Street, a 2-story, 8-bay, gable-roof, Greek Revival commercial building which occupies the major intersection of Main Street and North Road in the center of the village. Matteson opened his hotel (on the site of a former boarding house) after the beginning of stagecoach service by Andrew Arnold in 1833; in 1872 the Hope Company acquired the building. Daniel Howland ran the store and served as postmaster until his death in 1891. Twentieth-century modifications include addition of brick facing and vinyl cladding.

7. Photo #21

3. Photographer: Elizabeth S. Warren

4. Date: June, 1994

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5. Negative: R.I. Historical Preservation and Heritage Commission
6. View to the north of the Everett I. Leach Stable/Hope Oil Company, 107-109 Main Street, a large, 4-bay, shed-roof stable, set at the rear of the Leach Double House fronting Main Street. Built of massive beams, it was used as a stagecoach stable in the mid-nineteenth century; by 1895 it was owned by Everett I. Leach, a leader of the Hope-Jackson Fire Company.
7. Photo #22
3. Photographer: Unknown; collection of Adele Hart
4. Date: December 16, 1928
5. Negative: Unknown
6. View to the northeast of the original appearance of the Hope School, 391 North Road, a large, brick, Colonial Revival school with its octagonal, ogee-roofed cupola and weathervane, designed by Meickle & Monohan, architects, of Pawtucket. The slightly projecting, 2-story, pedimented, central bay has a clock, trimmed with garlands and urns, which was paid for by the residents of Hope Village.
7. Photo #23
3. Photographer: Unknown; collection of Fred Faria
4. Date: Unknown
5. Negative: Unknown
6. View to the northeast of this 1-story, 6-bay, Colonial house. A village landmark, it was built in three sections. On the left is the original south-facing section with a small, central, shed-roof dormer; on the right is the 1 1/2-story, 3-bay, gabled ell added about 1840. In 1909 Alice M. Howland, grand-daughter of mill supervisor Samuel G. Allen, bought the house and added a north ell; during her ownership the east ell was used as a school to accommodate a growing school population.
7. Photo #24

Maps

Map A: Detail of Hope, R I, from the Map of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Henry Walling, Color lithograph on varnished paper, courtesy of The Rhode Island Historical Society; 1862. This map shows the linear development of the southern half of Hope village on factory-owned land north along Main Street to its juncture with North Road. From this major intersection, the village spread easterly along Main Street and

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northerly up High Street in a random organic fashion, as owners opened services and stores in this expanding nineteenth-century village.

Map B: Hope, Town of Scituate, from the Atlas Surveys of Providence County, Rhode Island, Everts and Richards, Color lithograph, courtesy of the Rhode Island Historical Society; 1895. This map shows how the Hope Manufacturing Company dominated the southern half of the village by the late 1890s. Over twenty-five percent of Hope's building was controlled or owned by the Brown & Ives textile firm. Opening of the Pawtuxet Valley Branch railroad in 1871 stimulated the laying out of Mill Street and provided easy affordable transport of people and goods to outside markets.

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Significance

The Hope Village Historic District is significant as an early and long-lived industrial village, illustrating in its physical form the attributes of pattern of development which was innovative in 18th-century Rhode Island and common in 19th- and 20th-century Rhode Island. Hope is one of the best preserved of the Pawtuxet River's many mill villages and is famed as the site of the pre-Revolutionary Hope Furnace, an early iron industry developed by a group of Rhode Island's leading merchants, investors, and politicians. This partnership, led by Stephen Hopkins and the Brown brothers, helped shape the destiny of Rhode Island. Their pioneer ironworks, its estate and privileges, became the basis for Scituate's first cotton mill, which subsequently became part of the Brown & Ives Company, a major regional textile empire. The physical form of Hope Village today clearly documents the organization and planning of such villages.

**EARLY HISTORY (1636-1731)**

The history of Hope begins with Roger Williams' original 1638 deed from Canonicus and Miantonomi which described land reaching to the Pawtuxet River; however, it took years to settle conflicting claims about the headwaters of the two branches of this river. In 1660, after three confirmation deeds were presented by surveyor William Harris, the original Providence Purchase was divided into Pawtuxet and Providence lands and the first division of Providence took place. A line seven miles west of Fox Point between the Pawtucket River on the north and the Pawtuxet River on the south was run; Seven Mile Road is part of this line which today forms the east bound of Scituate. The northern land area of the village of Hope is just west of the 7-mile line and was part of the "Outlands" or "Providence Woods." The southern area of Hope, partly in Scituate and partly in Coventry, was part of the 1662 Westconnaug Purchase by Zachariah Rhodes and Robert Westcott, which covered one half of modern Scituate with the Pawtuxet River its eastern bound. Not until 1703 were the boundaries of present-day Scituate established.

Early settlers in Scituate included the Wilkinson and Hopkins families. About 1703 Joseph Wilkinson, a surveyor, settled in the northwest part of town. His sister Ruth married William Hopkins, who emigrated from Providence. Of their eight children, two sons, Eseck and Stephen, rose to prominence during the American Revolution. Eseck left Scituate in 1738 to become a ship's captain for the Browns of Providence,

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later becoming the first commodore of the infant American navy. In 1731 Stephen Hopkins was chosen first town moderator and served as Scituate town clerk for ten years. In 1744 Stephen moved to Providence where he developed a brilliant career in commerce and public service, serving as Chief Justice, Governor, and as one of the two signers of the Declaration of Independence for Rhode Island. Documents show that Hopkin's reputation and family connections overcame local resistance to Providence merchants and opened the door for development of Hope.

The first settler in the Hope Village area was Joseph Remington, of Warwick, a farmer who purchased 21 acres of land in 1731. The deed states that it was bounded "westerly and northwesterly and northeasterly by the River called Pawtuxet River then northeasterly and easterly by the land of Othnial Gorton and so to the before mentioned Seven Mile line...it being laid out upon the original right of Benjamin Herendun" (Scituate Land Records Book 1, page 48.)

**THE HOPE FURNACE (1765-1815)**

The founding of the Hope Furnace in 1765 was preceded by the development of the Brown family fortune, based on commerce with the Caribbean, slave voyages to the Guinea coast, and the manufacture of spermaceti candles. The four Brown brothers, Nicholas, Joseph, John and Moses, operated as merchants, shipowners, importers and exporters, distillers and manufacturers. By the early 1760s, the Browns were prepared to use capital derived from these ventures to invest in the iron business. The Browns were aware of the huge profits made by iron manufacturers in the French and Indian War (1754-1763), the impact of the Stamp Act on the colonies, and a local depression that made cost of material and labor low. In The Browns of Providence Plantations, The Colonial Years (1968), historian James B. Hedges details the origins of the Hope Furnace, based on the Hope Furnace papers at the John Carter Brown Library. Hedges states that "For few if any eighteenth-century business undertakings is there a more complete record than for building of Hope Furnace and the development of a market for its products." This extraordinary collection, dating from 1765 to 1814, documents market research, construction, operation, costs and problems incurred in the development of this strategic industry. Of particular significance are references to over 1,000 cannon produced during the American Revolution. Clients included the Colony of Rhode Island, the Continental Army, the Navy Board, and numerous privateers. Two cannon were cast each day, a major achievement for this period.

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The building of Hope Furnace began after discovery of iron ore in nearby Cranston. The Browns, with Stephen Hopkins, turned to Israel Wilkinson, the "ingenious mechanic" and an associate in the spermaceti business, to start the process of building a furnace. In May, 1765, Wilkinson made an agreement for 3 pounds with Jerimiah Burlingame for "all the Iron ore that then or might at any time thereafter be found or discovered in a certain parcel of land ... in Cranston." Wilkinson agreed to pay sixpence per ton for ore and had three years to dig; failure would nullify the agreement.

On July 9, 1765, eight men bound themselves to be "copartners in the Business of making Pig Mettle commonly called Pig Iron or any Form of cast iron and settling such measures of vending and selling the same." These partners included Stephen Hopkins, Israel Wilkinson, Nicholas, Joseph, John and Moses Brown, Job Hawkins, and Caleb Arnold. Wilkinson signed over 7/8 of all the ore procured in his covenant with Burlingame, conveying 1/4 to Hopkins, 1/8 to each of the four Brown brothers, 1/16 to Hawkins and 1/16 to Arnold, keeping 1/8 for himself; the Browns controlled one half of this venture.

In August the partners secured a promise from Joseph Remington, the major landowner in the Hope Village area, for "a good deed or Lease of about three archors of land ...lyeing between my ryefield and the river...for there use for Iron Works with full Priveledge of the River and Millplace..." On October 1, 1765, Remington was paid five hundred pounds for four acres on the north bank of the river (Scituate Land Records, Book 5, page 532); this transaction was followed the next day by the purchase from Thomas Collens for two pounds eight shillings for 1 1/2 acres on the south bank of the Pawtuxet River (Scituate Land Records, Book 5, page 530). Ownership of both lots was divided according to the proportions of the original partnership agreement. In order to build the Hope Furnace Dam and secure a steady flow of water, the Browns had already exercised their political power to gain an exception to a 1735 act of the General Assembly that required all dams to have "fishways" that permitted fish to annually run upstream to breed.

The Hope Furnace papers reveal how a new venture was organized. The first manager, Job Manchester, was replaced after a one-year trial. In November, 1766, the owners engaged Rufus Hopkins (1727-1812), eldest son of Stephen Hopkins and a ship's captain, to live at the furnace for one year. Hopkins agreed to board the workmen "not to exceed twenty in number, to wash for such as is the usual custom at Furnaces, and to lodge as many as



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four Beds will accommodate, or procure full boarding." For this Hopkins received use of a "Dwelling House...except the Great Chamber which the Owners reserve for a Lodging Room, and the use of the Great Room when they shall want access to it with all the stables and stores not used by the Owners, the pasturing of two cows and a House in summer, Firewood Standing, and the use of the Furnace and works and the sole and exclusive Right and Privelege of Retailing whatsoever shall be sold at the Furnace during said term." As an inducement to his son, Governor Stephen Hopkins divided his one fourth share, selling one twelfth to Rufus, including "the use thereof ...of all the houses, stores, and buildings whatsoever...and also one twelfth part of all the iron ore...with one twelfth part of every other thing, appurtances priveleges or commodities to the saide Furnace belonging..." (Scituate Land Records Book 5/pages 667-668).

By 1778 Hopkins managed a small factory town, which included the dam and furnace, a blacksmith shop, store house, two coal and moulding houses, a boring mill, and four dwelling houses in addition to his own house (which still stands). A 1779 inventory reveals that the Hope Furnace company also owned over 1200 acres of woodland in Scituate and Coventry. Hopkins remained at Hope for nearly forty years, reporting almost weekly to Nicholas Brown & Company. It is significant that this was the first venture to introduce an industrial life style into the rural Pawtuxet River region. In addition to about twenty firemen and molders who lived at the village, the furnace employed woodchoppers, charcoal burners, miners and carters from nearby towns.

Early development of Furnace Hope was led by John Brown. In his efforts to lure a founder to Rhode Island, Brown wrote in June, 1767, to a Mr. Hicks in Prince Town:

"the company which I am concerned has now got a complete Furnace (perhaps the Largest in America)...the piggs make the Best of Barr Iron, we are now building a Forge to have 3 or 4 Fires which may be thought most convenient, If it would suit you to go to sd Furnace & Forge in case we could agree I should be very glad to see you."

John Brown's travels took him to New Jersey and to Pennsylvania where he induced Jacob Shower, a founder, to leave Elizabeth Furnace in Lancaster for Furnace Hope. Shower, despite his reputation, failed to please both Hopkins and the workmen at the furnace. By August, Hopkins reports "the Iron continues as bad as has been at any time for Holloware the molders are

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all a packing up to go off together as they seem to be fully convinced that it out of the Power of Mr. Shower to make the Iron fite..." As a result the first founder, James Sturdefant, was rehired in April, 1768. Products at this time included pig iron, closed castings, and iron run into open castings.

After 1768, the poor quality of the holloware cast at Hope Furnace led to concentration on production of pig iron. To expand trade Nicholas Brown wrote Pieter Oliver, a noted ironmaster at Middleborough in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, in August, 1768, "I should be glad you would take some of our Pigs and if on trial you should find the will answer your purpose we shall willingly supply you with any quantity you may want, on easier terms than they can be had anywhere else." Oliver slit the iron into rods for nails and placed an order in January, 1769, for 30 tons of pigs "of not a worse quality that what you sent us, we will give you 21 dollars per ton at the saide Ware Bridge & let you have Nail Rods in Pay a five dollars per hundred altho we sell none under six Dollars...." Oliver recognized the market for nails in this period of nonimportation from England. Another letter from Nicholas Brown to Oliver states: "The Iron Hoops we had of you proved very good, we have use of the greatest part of them for quine hh (hogheads?)...we will encourage use of them in the waling business which this town has begun.... we are surprised they have never been Introduced at Nantucket as we find by Experience that the wooden Hoops on the Blubber bb (barrels?) will not stand a lang voyage & very often caus as much leekage."

Hope pigs were regularly mixed with other pigs to improve the quality of the bar iron. Jamiel Obiel of New York swapped Hibernia pigs for Hope pigs and an agreement exist to deliver fifty tones of Hope Pigs to Moses Ogden, at the Vesuvius Furnace in New Jersey in exchange for ten tons of Hibernia pigs plus payment in money for the remaining forty tons. Just before the Revolution, Aaron Elliot of Killingsworth, Connecticut, was attempting to make "good English steel" out of Hope pigs mixed equally with Hibernia pigs. By the opening of the Revolution, these various experiments resulted in the production of pig iron, nail rods, iron hoops, anchors, and fences from Hope which found markets in England, New York, Boston and Newport.

Preparation for making cannon at Furnace Hope began before the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776. In November, 1775, Nicholas Brown wrote Stephen Hopkins and Samuel Ward, delegates to the Continental Congress in Philadelphia, asking about the cost of making cannon and about

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skilled workmen. By January, 1776, Brown wrote his long-time associate Peter Curtenius, owner of a large New York ironworks, of the urgent need for skilled workmen "as we have contracted with the Colony to make sixty cannons 12 & 18 pounders." This order for cannon was followed by another for 60 12-pounders from the Marine Committee of Congress to arm two frigates under construction in Providence. Correspondence also exists with General Nathanael Greene about fitting out the Washington, "a very fast sailor in and about your bay." This was one of the first of many privateers to be armed by the Browns.

Wartime demands led to the expansion of Furnace Hope. On July 26, 1776, thirteen cannon from Furnace Hope were fired at the Great Bridge in Providence to celebrate the Declaration of Independence, and the Rhode Island General Assembly ordered that 27 cannons from Hope be installed at strategic areas along Narragansett Bay; 18-pounders were placed in South Kingston and at Warwick Neck. Furnace Hope continued to cast cannon for the Navy Board and for General Gates and the Continental Army.

To improve production, an "Aire Furnace" was developed in the summer of 1778, in which vertical molds were used to cast a solid cannon with a "deadhead" at the muzzle. After cooling, this head was removed and the tube then bored to the desired caliber. Jabez Bowen, acting on behalf of the owners of the furnace, hired Thomas Pratt to cut off the heads of the guns.

The majority of the furnace's cannons were sold to privateers, operating from Portsmouth, New Hampshire, to Suffolk, Virginia. Orders reflect the Browns keen appreciation of profits to be made, leading to charges of "war profiteering." In September, 1779, an agreement was signed between Captain Isaac Freeborn and Colonel John Cooks of Salem and Furnace Hope for twenty-four 4-pounders at 510 pounds a pair. Six weeks later, an agreement was made with Lewis Jenkins (on behalf of Capt. Samuel Newhall of Newburyport) for "ten six pound cannon at fifteen hundred pounds per pair and four pounds cannon at one thousand and fifty pounds for a pair...", a jump in price of 200%. A steady wartime buyer was William Creed of Salem who purchased both six-pounders and four-pounders, remarking that "Salem and Beverly will take all the guns you can spare."

In addition to cannon, solid iron cannon balls in varying sizes were produced. The weight of the shot ranged from 1/2 pound to 32 pounds. Early experiments with clustering various sizes of grape shot also took place. Before the cannon left Hope they were proofed. The Brown papers

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contain several reference to the cost of powder used in this process. As powder was scarce, the cost was usually born by the purchaser. The flats, just north of today's mill, were used to proof cannon by firing east across the river into the high hill owned by Josiah Colvin. Today the Colvin farmland, just across the river, has yielded many different sizes of cannon balls.

With the end of hostilities, production at Furnace Hope shifted to domestic products. Rufus Hopkins made a new agreement with the owners in April, 1784, to manage the furnace. For this, Hopkins continued to receive free housing, fuel and pasturage, plus "seven one half percent on all the goods may sell as well the produce of the Furnace...(Pigg Iron excepted). Nicholas Brown continued to contract for the company, making an agreement with Daniel & Seth Keith to "prepare molds and cast any sort of Castings as may be order's amongst which the following is to be done viz. Potash kettles 2 & 3 lb. size at fifteen shillins ...try pots fifty gallos, and ....Sugar Boylers" with the pay to be one half money the other in goods at retail.

In this period Brown family members retained steady control, although organizational patterns changed. The original Nicholas Brown and Company, which lost John in 1771 and Moses in 1773, was dissolved in 1774. However, Nicholas, Joseph and John retained shares in the furnace. Nicholas founded Brown & Benson (1783-1791), a partnership created to train his young son in the family business, and Joseph founded Brown, Rogers & Brown (1784-ca. 1786) with his son Obadiah. By 1786 owners included Rufus Hopkins, Brown & Benson, Brown, Rogers & Brown, John Brown, Jabez Bowen and Nicholas Power, brother-in-law of the Brown brothers.

Cannon production was briefly resumed between 1794 and 1798. Furnace Hope received its largest order ever for 128 cannon in late August, 1794, for the government, preparing for a possible war with France. In response to subsequent charges that the guns were defective, the owners responded that "we can truly say they are the best cannon ever cast in America. Our principle workmen had been instructed by a French officer in the late war who left France in the year 1777." The undeclared naval war with France led to more orders for frigates under construction in Baltimore, Newburyport, and Portsmouth; and in 1799 contracts for additional cannons were made by Hope Furnace with the U.S. War Department.

Despite these bursts of activity, Furnace Hope did not prosper. By March, 1803, debt and lack of an English market for "Hope piggs" led to a

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company resolution "that a sufficiency of the lands with House belonging to the company be sold for the payments of the debts." On July 12, 1806, an agreement between Silvanus Hopkins and Jabez Bowen "for Self and Furnace Hope Company" was signed to sell the Furnace Hope lands and mills.

Disposal of the cannons and equipment became a problem. In April, 1808, Jabez Bowen bought "All the Iron cannon & a cylinder for a Steam Engine belonging to the late Furnace Hope Company." Six years later, in spite of wartime demand in 1812, the last item in the Brown Papers for Furnace Hope is a letter from Bowen to the Brown & Ives company, dated April 11, 1814, in which he stated "I am very anxious to get the Old Furnace Accounts settled, if we can get the remainder of the guns sold, I think they can be closed soon." Although Hope Furnace no longer existed, it had been significant as the area's first large-scale manufacturing operation and a pioneer in the organization of material, human resources, markets, and transportation.

THE FIRST COTTON MILLS (1806-1821)

The building of the Hope Manufacturing Company mill in 1806 by Sylvanus Hopkins and a group of Providence investors set the pattern for an outburst of activity and the creation of other mill villages along the Pawtuxet River. In 1809 two nearby cotton spinning mills opened, one at Lippitt and one at Phenix; in 1810 the Arkwright Mill opened and in 1813 the Harris Mills began production.

The Hope Mills were described in a 1905 article in the Pawtuxet Valley Gleaner: "the structure was of wood and was five stories in height... several houses were built, one of them being the old boarding house that stood in the mill yard, also the dwelling houses that used to stand on the banks of the trench...." After a prosperous beginning, the aftermath of the War of 1812 led to a depression and costs of the mill caused financial problems for the Hopkins family. Rufus Hopkins died in 1812; and by 1818, Silvanus Hopkins had sold both his own house and his father's to pay debts to the Hope Cotton Manufacturing Company (Scituate Land Records, Book 10, pages 404 and 515). By 1821 the Hopkins group were no longer part of Hope Factory, and it had been sold to Ephraim Talbot, of Providence, for \$21,000. The sale, on May 7, 1821, included "all the lands, tenements... Factories, building, priveleges of water...also all the machinery, Looms, tools or apparatus attached to the Factory, Die House, Machine Shop, Weaving Room, Picking House, Grist Mill and the other Buildings hereby

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conveyed.... and about 29 acres" (Scituate Land Records Book 11, page 486). John Whipple, a Providence attorney, was Talbot's partner until 1833, when Talbot assumed total control. Talbot lived to be 99 years old and was a colorful member of the Hope community. Near the end of his life, business losses occurred, the mill was idle for a few years and burned in 1843.

During the period from 1821 to 1844, the transformation of Hope from a minor settlement to company-owned village accelerated and led to social and economic changes. Initially the mills were used for spinning and dyeing of cotton; cleaning and handweaving into cloth were performed mostly by women in homes. The introduction of power looms about 1820 led to the employment of a large number of women and children in the mills. By 1832, 1500 persons or one-quarter of the town residents of Scituate and Coventry over the age of 9 worked in the mills. Of this number, 28% were women and 31% teenagers. New jobs for storekeepers and a new class of seasonal laborers who lived in boarding houses developed. A large number of stores developed in the larger villages such as Hope, Arkwright, and North Scituate. Under the "Rhode Island System," mill-owners paid workers in credit for use at company-owned stores, a method not only to control access to food and clothing but also to be an inducement for employment. By 1844 at least four stores were operating at Hope.

**THE HOPE AND LONSDALE COMPANIES (1844-1944)**

The sale of the Hope Cotton Manufacturing Company in 1844 by Talbot to members of the powerful Brown family, of Providence, opened a new century for Hope Village. Acting through his brother Charles N. Talbot, of New York, Talbot sold the mill estate in the following proportions: John Carter Brown, Moses B. Ives, and Robert H. Ives each took two undivided eight parts or three-quarters of the stock; and Charlotte R. Goddard and William Kelly each took one undivided eight part.

This purchase by these Browns, all descendants of Nicholas Brown, renewed the family's long-standing interest in Hope. For nearly fifty years this family had owned a part of Hope Furnace; now through the firm of Brown & Ives they would operate Hope's mills and the village for the next hundred years. The firm already controlled the successful Blackstone Company (1809) in North Smithfield; the Lonsdale Water Power Company (1824) and the giant Lonsdale Mills (1831 et seq.) in Lincoln, both in the Blackstone River Valley. Purchase of the Hope Mill expanded the firm's holdings into the growing Pawtuxet River region. By the opening of the



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Civil War, Brown & Ives developed a highly sophisticated system of integrated purchase and sales and brought all cloth produced at any of their mills to Lonsdale for finishing. The first step in 1844 at Hope was to build the large Mill No. 1 to replace the old wood mill which had burned. This handsome, 5-story, 182-foot-by-53-foot building is the key landmark of Hope Village. Still in use, it was substantially enlarged in 1872 and 1916.

The Brown & Ives manufacturing records at the Rhode Island Historical Society contain ninety-three volumes. Incorporated as the Hope Company in 1847, by an act of the state legislature, the company operated the mills from 1844 to 1944. Included in the records are administration records, contracts, deeds, and flowage papers. Thirteen volumes of day books from 1844 to 1918, and annual statements from 1848 to 1920, reveal the details of village life and company operations. For example, in 1850, rent received for the houses totalled \$1,623.06, and 390,346 pounds of cloth was manufactured; this cloth was given to agents in Boston, Hartford, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. In 1860 a stone gas house, 35x45 feet, with a brick tank, 29 feet in diameter, was built; 199 lights were installed in the mill and gas light introduced into the agent's house.

Management of the Brown & Ives empire was carried out through the Goddard Brothers, a firm organized in 1850 by William and Thomas P.I. Goddard, of Providence. Samuel G. Allen was appointed to oversee daily operations at Hope, but all decision-making remained with the partners and shares were closely held by the family. In 1860 a half-interest in the nearby Phenix Mill Estate was purchased from the Lonsdale Company and the second half purchased from Benjamin C. Harris in 1863. Allen became the supervisor for both mills, earning the reputation as a most successful mill agent. This system of using a resident supervisor with control still in the corporation persisted for decades.

**EXPANSION OF THE HOPE COMPANY (1865-1914)**

In the post-Civil War era, Hope Village prospered. The Panic of 1873 saw the collapse of the A. and W. Sprague Company, chief competitor of the Brown-Ives-Goddard interests; and in 1874 the opening of the Pawtuxet Valley Railroad connected Hope to Riverpoint, a station on the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill railroad. By 1879, through the influence of Governor Henry Howard, the line (now part of the New England Railroad) was extended to Pontiac Village in Warwick where it connected with the New



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York, Providence and Boston railroad. Stations were established at Hope, Jackson, Awkright, Harris and Clyde. Eight passenger trains of three cars and one freight train serviced Hope daily; development of this service was critical to the growth of the village.

In 1871 Brown & Ives, anticipating the impact of the railroad, began its second major expansion of the Hope Mills to include additional mill space, mill housing, a chapel, and a new superintendent's house. Mill No. 2, a large 151-foot-by-95-foot stone building, was added to the north end of Mill No. 1; the canal which flowed through the south end of Mill No. 1 was reconstructed to enter Mill No. 2; a new wheel pit and wheel were constructed; and additional looms and mules were installed. As a result, the 1873 annual statement recorded that Hope Mill contained 394 looms. Population at Hope totalled 578 persons.

Like other textile manufacturers of this era, Brown & Ives provided company housing for its workers. Construction and operation of these were used to attract workers to Hope from cities and nearby farms and to maintain a degree of social control as the company set rents and created a hierarchial system of living space. At Hope, there are three distinct groups of the Hope Company's mill houses, dating from 1871-1872; ca. 1885-1886; and ca. 1916-1917. The first group includes thirteen Second Empire, 2-story, mansard-roofed duplexes, built from 1871-1872, on both sides of Mill Street. The second group contains five Victorian-Bracketed, 1 1/2-story, 8-bay, flank-gable-roof duplexes, built ca. 1885-1886, uphill along Ives Street. Larger in scale, these attractive overseers' houses were designed with elaborate bracketed hoods; four front on Ives Street, and one stands at 70-72 Main Street. The third type includes four substantial 1 1/2-story, Colonial Revival, brick duplexes, built from ca. 1916-1917; two are uphill on Brown Street, and two on Goddard Street, along the crest of the hill. Designed by Jackson, Robertson and Adams, architects of Providence, they display a high degree of sophistication in the use of Colonial Revival forms. They also document the popularity of brick for construction of larger homes for the company's management. Taken together, the nineteenth- and early twentieth-century mill houses along Mill Street, Ives Street, Brown Street, and Goddard Street demonstrate the growth and affluence of Hope and are a major component of village's architectural and social legacy.

The company also chose Stone & Carpenter, Providence's leading architectural firm, to design two village landmarks: the 1874 Hope Chapel and the 1878 Samuel G. Allen House, both on Main Street. The chapel, a

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handsome Stick Style building built over two years, was designed as a multipurpose house of worship, library, and social hall at a cost of about \$15,000. Dedicated on May 13, 1875, Methodist services continued for nearly 100 years until the church merged with the Shepherd of the Valley United Methodist Church in 1970. In the mid-1980s the original flared hip-roof bell tower was removed; however, decorative stickwork brackets and decoration survive. The Samuel G. Allen House, 15 Main Street, was built from 1879 to 1881 for the superintendent of both Hope and Phenix mills. A large Queen Anne house, it has a complex cross-gable roof decorated with bargeboard on the gable ends, multiple dormers, three chimneys of patterned brick, and a wrap-around porch. John K. Harris was paid \$9,215 for the construction, and Abraham Crowell \$306 for the iron fence. Built on the site of the historic Hope Furnace, it overlooks Hope Mill and is currently under restoration.

The Hope Company continued to expand. In 1873, just before his death, Welcome Matteson sold his hotel and triangular lot with about 3 and 1/2 acres, fronting on Main Street, North Road and High Street, to the company (Scituate Land Records Book 28/699). The hotel became a company store and within ten years five identical Victorian style duplexes with elaborate Bracketed entrances were built on the site; four front on Ives Street and one, heavily altered, is at 70-72 Main Street. All appear on the 1895 map.

By the 1890s, growth of Hope Village stabilized. Opening of the Pawtuxet Valley Electric Street Railroad, acquired by the Rhode Island Suburban Railroad Company in 1893, made it cheap and easy for workers to travel from Hope to other places to enjoy recreation or seek outside employment. In 1893 the Hope Mill had 430 looms.

**THE TWENTIETH CENTURY (1900-1944)**

By the early 1900s Rhode Island's textile industry began to weaken in spite of the expansion of worsted spinning, development of the silk industry and initiation of lace-making. Overproduction, obsolescence of equipment and increased competition from southern mills, combined with labor and financial problems, created instability. World War I offered a brief stimulus for expansion of the mills. In 1916 the Hope Company undertook a third and final expansion, reflecting two new technological trends--the use of brick, and introduction of saw-tooth roofs, which permitted maximum introduction and diffusion of light. A large, 1-story, brick weave shed, with a dramatic saw-tooth roofline, was added to the

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south end of the 1844 mill; a new office and an electric power plant were constructed, and a large 3- and 4-story addition was made to the Picker House. Fifty-five spinning frames with 240 spindles each were purchased for \$43,560 from the H & R American Machine Company; 142 40" Northrup Looms were purchased for \$23,645 from the Diaper Company; an additional 108 Northrup looms were added by February, 1917, to make a total of 738 looms.

In the post-war years, New England's textile industry was close to collapse. Major causes included the reawakening of the European textile industry, labor problems, and poor management. To consolidate its holdings, the Hope Company and the Berkeley Company were transferred by their owners to the Lonsdale Company in 1924; but the giant Lonsdale Company did not survive the worldwide depression of 1929-1939. No. 4 Mill at Lonsdale closed in 1930, the giant Ann and Hope Mill in Lincoln in 1934, and by 1938, the only mills left of the Goddard Brothers empire were Ashton and Hope. Beginning in 1938, all the workers housing at Hope was sold to private owners, often to company employees. In a letter to their workers, the company described Hope as "the last print cloth mill to survive in Rhode Island." In the last fifty years, the Lonsdale Company sold the Hope Mill estate to F. J. Jacobson & Son of New York in 1944, who then sold the assets to the Windell Realty Corporation, a subsidiary of the Textron Corporation.

In a brief period of prosperity, from 1979 to 1984, the Hope Mill was operated by the Valley Lace Corporation, owned by the Bodell family. Valley Lace was the largest Leavers-lace manufacturer in the Pawtuxet Valley, employing 300 persons and operating 50 looms. With the introduction of knitted lace and its replacement of woven lace, costs were cut dramatically; Valley Lace switched to this production method and left Hope for newer, more efficient space. In 1984 L. & L. Associates purchased the Hope Mill for "Just-A-Stretch," manufacturers of knitted fabrics for a worldwide market. Owner Robert LaFerriere promotes use of the entire complex for a variety of light industries that do not alter the basic historic structures. It is significant that the historic Hope Mill is the oldest mill in Rhode Island still in textile production that utilizes the water power of the Pawtuxet River. Equally important, use of this mill demonstrates how adaptation to innovative changes of the twentieth century can result in preservation of the past.

COMMUNITY PLANNING

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Community planning and the use of land at Hope, controlled by the Browns and their agents, was a radical departure from the agricultural landscape of the 18th and 19th centuries. In Town Planning in Frontier America, John W. Reys writes that "Planning of towns and development of land in the beginning of a community enterprise fell into the hands of individuals and corporations whose almost sole aim was private profit." This was initiated at Hope in 1766 with the laying out of small lots, measuring 5 poles by 5 poles, or approximately 80x80 feet; the lots were laid out on the 21-acre Remington Farm along the "road to Hope Furnace" (Main Street). This platting introduced an urban lot size which has existed as a minimum for over one hundred years. Throughout the nineteenth century the Browns and Goddards developed housing on lots averaging 70x80 feet to 80x100 feet for duplex houses in mill villages at Hope, Lonsdale, Phenix, Ashton, and Berkeley. No formal town plans existed for these new towns; streets were simply laid out, as needed, in response to the topography and often followed lanes or paths between mills and houses. No town greens, no church squares, or market places were provided.

At Hope a strict hierarchy of land use developed: Mill Street, beginning as a lane off Main Street, was extended to run parallel to Main Street in 1871, and served as the locus for Hope's largest concentration of ordinary workers' houses, closest to the mill. In sharp contrast, the company built a large supervisor's house at 15 Main Street on a 32,500 square-foot lot in 1878. In the 1880s, medium-sized overseers' duplexes were built along Ives Street, arching south downhill from High Street to North Road. Still more substantial brick houses on larger 14,000 to 18,000 square-foot lots for management were built in 1916, uphill from Main Street on two new streets named Goddard and Brown Street for the owners. This development simply responded to mill expansion and typifies the pragmatism and standardization that characterized Rhode Island's late 19th-century mill villages.

Town growth was coupled with the exercise of paternalism by owners who provided housing, libraries, churches, and schools, in addition to stores, for their family-oriented work force. Company records list regular annual contributions to various churches, libraries, and social organizations. Recipients included the Methodist and Baptist churches at Phenix, the Hope Free Library and the Pawtuxet Valley Free Library, the Pawtuxet Valley Nurses Association, the Red Cross Society, and the Valley Girls Club. No Catholic church was ever built in Hope, although by the end of the nineteenth century a large number of Catholic families had immigrated from Canada to work in the Hope Mill. The nearest Catholic church was at

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Phenix, four miles away. However, in October, 1891, the company did contribute \$300 to a Catholic church in Phenix."

The actions of the Brown family through their agents, Samuel G. Allen and Richard G. Howland, established a pattern of patronage and social responsibility which spread throughout the Pawtuxet River Valley from the early nineteenth century to the middle of the twentieth century. In the 1950s, Alice M. Howland, granddaughter of Samuel G. Allen and daughter of Richard G. Howland, continued this tradition and became Hope's major benefactor. After serving as town librarian from 1896 to 1946, Howland donated part of her estate, off Ryefield Road, to the town of Scituate for educational and recreational use; today the Hope Associates, a private non-profit corporation, continues to direct educational and recreational programs at the Hope Community Service Center here. Howland also donated the land for the present Hope Library and served as chairwoman of its building committee.

To a remarkable degree the village of Hope is intact. In the words of author Don D'Amato, local historian, "This small hamlet, touching on the borders of Scituate, Coventry and Cranston, continues to be an excellent example of how the necessity and changes of the 20th century can blend with and preserve the heritage of the past." Extant are numerous domestic, commercial, and institutional buildings, built on the periphery of the mill complex, to house artisans, weavers, farmers, shopkeepers, and professionals, who serviced the needs of Hope. Survival of Hope's buildings and sites, coupled with continued use of Hope Mill as a textile factory with its original water power, is a rare example of stewardship and a fascinating chapter in the history of Rhode Island.

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Verbal Boundary Description and Justification

The boundary of the Hope Village District has been drawn to include the Hope Mill, all surviving elements of the water-power system, and all buildings, structures, and sites which have some historical or cultural relationship to the growth of Hope as an industrial community from 1765 to 1944. As drawn, the district includes extant company housing, built for Hope Furnace and later for the Hope Manufacturing company and its successor The Hope Company. It does not include many post World War II buildings, which have been constructed on side streets, extending from North Road or Main Street. A small section on Hope Furnace Road along the Scituate-Coventry line has been included as it historically operated and has been perceived as part of Hope.

The district is bounded as follows: beginning at the northern bound of the district in Scituate at a point in the west bound of Plat 7, lot 46, then in a straight line northeast along the north bound of lot 46 for 160.12 feet to a corner, then in a straight line southeast along the east bound of lot 46 for 142.23 feet to the north corner of Plat 7, lot 45, then in a straight line southeast along the northeast bound of lot 45 for 96.96 feet to a point in the northwest bound of Plat 7, lot 41, then in a straight line northeast along the northwest bound of lot 41 for 267.84 feet to a corner, then in a straight line southeast along the northeast bound of lot 41 for 221.73 feet to a stone wall, then continuing southeast along the stonewall to a corner, then continuing southwest along the stone wall for approximately 561.59 feet to a point in the east bound of lot 41, then continuing south along the east bound of lot 41 for 67.72 feet to the northwest corner of Plat 7, lot 27, then in a straight line easterly along the north bound of lot 27 for 50 feet to a corner, then in a straight line south along the east bound of lot 27 for 99.12 feet to the northwest corner of Plat 7, lot 28, then continuing easterly along the north bound of lot 28 for 114.73 feet to meet a stone wall, then continuing easterly along the stone wall for approximately 166.88 feet and then continuing for an additional 45.25 feet to the corner, then continuing south along the east bound of lot 28 for 87.33 feet to meet a point in the north side of White Lane.

Thence following in a straight line west along the north side of White lane for approximately 110.00 feet to a point in the north side of White Lane, then in a straight line drawn from this point south across the road to a point on the south side of the road, which is also the northeast corner of Plat 7, lot 29, then continuing south along the east bound of lot

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29 for 100 feet to meet a point in the north bound of Plat 7, lot 31, then continuing east along the north bound of lot 31 for 100 feet and continuing east to the northeast corner of lot 31, then continuing in a straight line south along the east bound of lot 31 for 209 feet to the northeast corner of Plat 4, lot 84, then continuing in a straight line south along the east bound of lot 84 for 90 feet to the northeast corner of Plat 4, lot 83, then continuing south in a straight line along the east bound of lot 83 to a point in the north bound of Plat 7, lot 82 then in a straight line from this point east to meet a point in the west bound of Plat 7, lot 70, then continuing in a straight line northwest to the northwest corner of lot 70, then continuing east along the north bound of lot 70 to meet a point in the west side of Harrington Avenue, then in a straight line drawn from this point across the road to meet a point in the east side of Harrington Avenue, which is also in the west bound of Plat 4, Lot 68, then in a straight line northwesterly along the east side of Harrington Avenue to the southwest corner of Plat 4, lot 93, then continuing northwest along the west bound of lot 93 to a corner, then continuing east along the north bound of lot 93 to a corner, then continuing southeasterly for 70 feet to a point in the northeast bound of Plat 4, lot 68, then continuing in a straight line northeast along the northeast bound of Plat 4, lot 68, to a corner, then continuing in a straight line southeast along the northeasterly bound of lot 68 for 144 feet to the north corner of Plat 4, lot 41, then continuing westerly for 140.03 feet to the northeast corner of Plat 4, Lot 67, then in a straight line southwesterly along the east bound of lot 67 for 199.97 feet to the northeast corner of plat 4, lot 49, then continuing southeast along the east bound of lot 49 for 25 feet to a point in the north bound of Plat 4, lot 47, then in a straight line east along the northbound of lot 47 for 12.00 feet to a corner, then south along the east bound of lot 47 for 108.97 feet to a point in the north side of Richard Street, then continuing southeast along the north side of Richard Street for approximately 40.10 ft. and continuing east along the north side of the street for 20 feet to a point in the north side of Richard Street which is also the south bound of Plat 4, Lot 41, then in a straight line drawn from this point across the road to meet a point in the south side of Potter Street, which is also the northwest corner of Plat 4, lot 36, then continuing in a straight line from this point northeast for approximately 310.00 feet along the north bounds of Plat 4, lots 36, 37, 38, 39, and 11, to the northeast corner of Plat 4, lot 11, then southeast in a straight line along a stone wall which is also the east bound of lot 11 for 41.10 feet to the northwest corner of Plat 4, lot 8, then northeast along the northeast bound of Plat 4, lot 8, for 150.25 feet to a corner then southeast in a straight line along the east bound of Plat 4, lot 8, for

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114.85 feet to a point in the north side of Hope Avenue, then in a straight line drawn from this point southeast across the road to meet a point in the south side of Hope Avenue, which is also the northeast bound of Plat 2, lot 44, then southeast along the east bound of lot 44 for 110 feet to a corner then southwest along the east bound of lot 44 for 102.0 feet to a point in the north side of Jackson Flat Road, which is also the south corner of lot 44.

Thence in a straight line drawn southeast from this point across the road to meet a point in the south side of Jackson Flat Road, which is also the east corner of Plat 2, lot 49, then continuing roughly in a curving line southeast along the east bounds of Lot 49, which is also the west bank of Cranberry Brook to meet a point in the north bank of the Pawtuxet River; then continuing roughly southwest in a straight line drawn across the Pawtuxet River to a point in the south bank of the Pawtuxet River, then continuing roughly westerly in a curving line westerly and southerly along the south bank of the North Branch of the Pawtuxet River to the foundations of the former Pawtuxet Valley Railroad Bridge, and continuing in a curving direction southerly and westerly along the east bank of the North Branch of the Pawtuxet River to cross the Scituate - Coventry town line and continuing in a curving direction along the south bank of the North Branch of the Pawtuxet River, which flows through Coventry Plat 101, Lot 5, to cross the Coventry - Scituate town line and meet the southeast corner of the abutment for the Hope Bridge. Thence continuing northwest across the bridge to the southwest abutment, which is also the northeast corner of Plat 5, lot 58, then continuing southwest from the point to the southeast corner of Plat 5, lot 58, which is also a point in the north side of Hope Furnace Road, then in a straight line from this point across the road to meet a point in the south side of Hope Furnace Road, which is also the northeast corner of Plat 5, lot 78; then continuing south for 42.02 feet to meet a point in the Scituate-Coventry town boundary, then west along the town boundary which bisects the south sections of Plat 5, lots 78 and 63, to meet a point in the east side of Chase Road, and continuing west across Chase Road, and continuing west across Chase Road, and continuing west across Chase Road along the town boundary to meet a point in the west bound of Chase Road which is also the Southeast corner of Plat 5, Lot 64, then continuing south across the Scituate - Coventry town line along the east bound of Coventry Plat 101, Lot 12, to the southeast corner of Lot 12, then continuing southwest in a straight line along the south bound of lot 12 to meet a point in the east bound of Coventry Plat 101, lot 16.1, then continuing south to the southeast corner of lot 16.1, then continuing in a straight

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line southwest along the south bound of lot 16.1 for 100 feet to the southwest corner of lot 16.1, then in a straight line northwest along the west bound of lot 16.1 to the southeast corner of Coventry Plat 101, lot 15, then continuing in a straight line southwest along the south bound of Coventry Plat 101, Lots 15, 14, and 13 to the southwest corner of lot 13, which is also a point in the east line of a "Right-of-Way," then in a straight line drawn from this point northwest across the "Right-of-Way" to meet the southeast corner of Plat 101, lot 18, then continuing in a straight line northwesterly along the south bound of lot 18 for 272 feet to a corner, then continuing in a straight line north along the west bound of lot 18 to meet a point in the Coventry - Scituate town boundary, then continuing north across the Coventry - Scituate town line along the west bound of Scituate Plat 5, lot 73, to meet a point in the south side of Hope Furnace Road, which is also the northwest corner of lot 73, then continuing easterly along the north bound of lot 73 to the northeast corner of lot 73, which is also a point on the west side of a "Right of Way", then in a straight line drawn from this point east across the "Right of Way," to meet the northwest corner of Plat 5, lot 72, which is also a point in the south side of Hope Furnace Road, then continuing in a straight line from this point drawn across the road to meet a point in the north side of Hope Furnace Road, which is also a point in the south bound of Plat 5, lot 74, then continuing easterly along the north side of Hope Furnace Road for approximately 50 feet to the southwest corner of Plat 5, lot 59, then continuing in a straight line north along the west side of lot 59 for approximately 480 feet to a corner, then continuing in a straight line northeast along the north bounds of lot 59 and Plat 5, lot 58, for 320 feet to the northeast corner of lot 58, which is also a point in the west bank of the Hope Mill Pond of the Pawtuxet River, then continuing northerly in a curving fashion along the west bank of Hope Mill Pond approximately 360 feet to the north corner of Plat 5, lot 29, which is also a point in the west bank of the Hope Mill Pond, then continuing northeast in a straight line drawn from this point northeast across Hope Mill Pond to the east bank of Hope Mill Pond, which is also the northeast corner of Plat 5, lot 57, then continuing northerly in a curving fashion along the east bank of Hope Mill Pond for approximately 900 feet to the northwest corner of Plat 5, lot 76, and continuing northerly in a curving fashion along the east bank of the Pawtuxet River and the west bound of Plat 7, lot 35, to meet a "Crop Road", then continuing northwest across the road to meet the southwest corner of Plat 7, lot 1, and then continuing northwesterly along the east bank of the Pawtuxet River and the west bound of Plat 7, lot 1, to a corner, and then continuing in a straight line northeast along the northwest bound of lot 1 for 125 feet to a corner, then continuing in a

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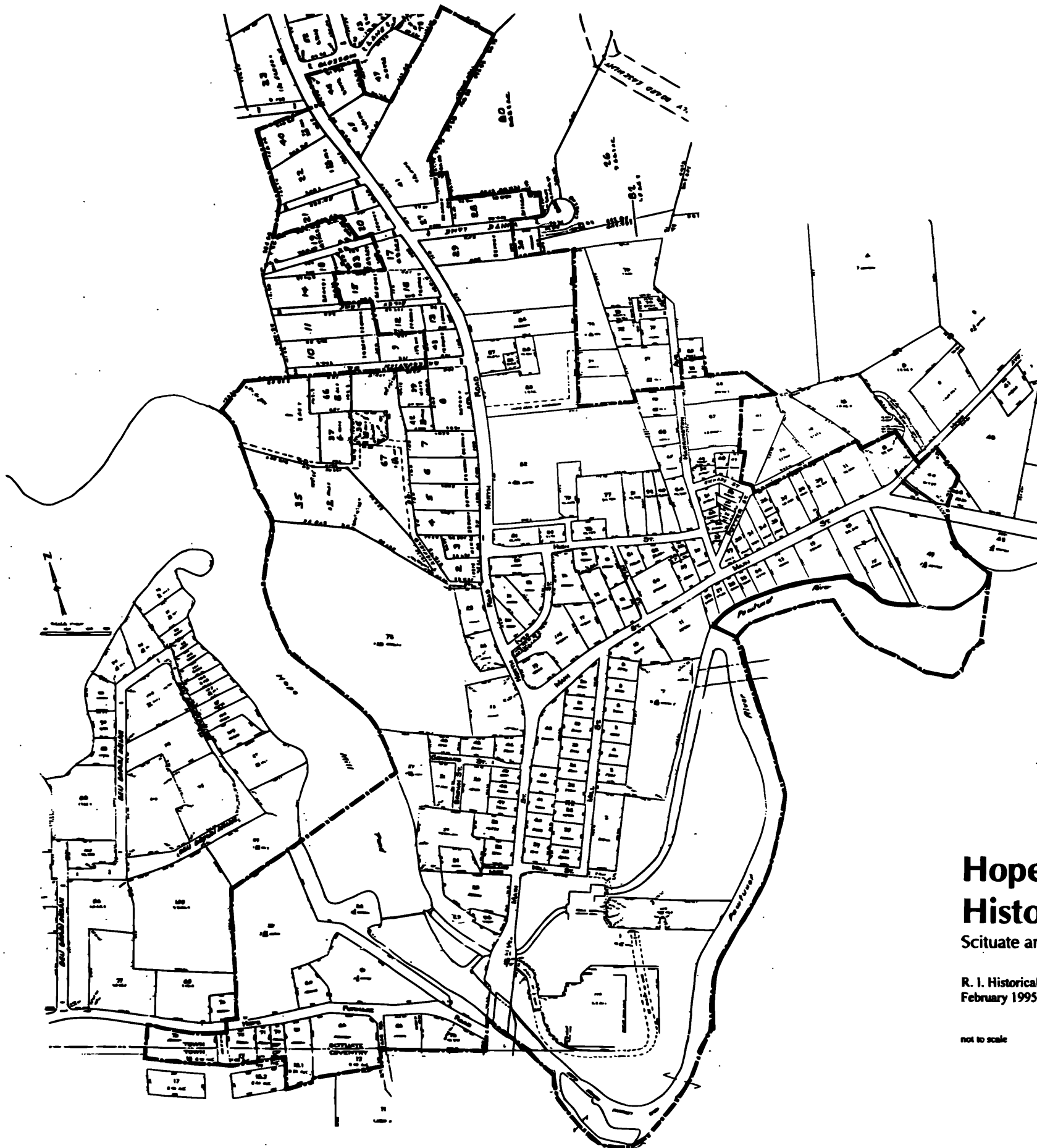
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straight line east along the north bound of lot 1 for 171.48 feet to a point at the west end of Reservation Drive, then continuing in a straight line along the south side of Reservation Drive for approximately 502.28 feet along the north bounds of Plat 7, lots 66, 67, and 39 to the northwest corner of Plat 7, lot 8, then in a straight line drawn from this point across the road to the southwest corner of Plat 7, lot 43, then continuing in a straight line north along the west bound of lot 43 for 100 feet to a point in the south bound of Plat 7, lot 12, then continuing west along the south bound of lot 12 for approximately 200 feet to a corner, then continuing northwest in a straight line for 100 feet to a point in the south side of Riley Lane, which is also the northwest corner of lot 12, then in a straight line drawn from this point across the road to a point in the north side of Riley Lane, which is also a point in the south bound of Plat 7, lot 15, then continuing west in a straight line along the south bound of lot 15 for approximately 110 feet to a corner, then continuing northwest in a straight line along the west bound of lot 15 for 115.32 feet to a corner, then continuing east in a straight line along the north bound of lot 15 for about 190 feet to the southwest corner of Plat 7, lot 17, then continuing northwest in a straight line along the northwest bound of lot 17 to a point in a 30 foot wide unpaved road, which is also the northwest corner of lot 17, then in a straight line drawn from this point across the road to a point in the north side of the road, which is also a point in the south bound of Plat 7, lot 20, then continuing southwest along the south bound of lot 20 for approximately 60 feet to a corner, then continuing in a straight line northwest along the west bound of lot 20 for 100 feet to a corner, which is also a point in Plat 7, lot 21, then continuing southwest along the south bound of lot 21 for 262.48 feet to a corner, then continuing northeast along the west bound of lot 21 to a point in a 30 foot wide unpaved road then in a straight line drawn from this point across the road to a point in the north side of the road, which is also the southwest corner of Plat 7, lot 22, then continuing northwest in a straight line along the west bound of lot 22 for 139.70 feet and continuing along the west bound of Plat 7, lot 40, for 158.52 feet to a corner, then continuing northeast in a straight line along the north bound of lot 40 for 208.65 feet to meet a point in the west side of North Road, which is also the northeast corner of lot 40, then in a straight line drawn from this point across the road to a point in the east side of North Road, which is a point in the west bound of Plat 7, lot 46, then continuing northwest along the east side of North Road, which is also the northwest bound of lot 46 for approximately 100 feet to the point of beginning.



## Hope Village Historic District

Scituate and Coventry, Rhode Island

R. I. Historical Preservation and Heritage Commission  
February 1995

not to scale