

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Spencer-Shippee-Lillibridge House

other names/site number Crossways Farm, Walnut Brook Farm

2. Location

street & number 12 Middle Road not for publication

city or town East Greenwich vicinity

state Rhode Island code RI county Kent code 003 zip code 02818

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national X statewide ___ local

[Signature]
Signature of certifying official

2/28/2011
Date

[Signature]
State Historic Preservation Officer
Title

RI Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register ___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register ___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
4	1	buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
4	1	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling
AGRICULTURAL/ agricultural outbuildings

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

COLONIAL/Georgian

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: STONE

walls: WOOD/Weatherboard, shingles

STONE

roof: ASPHALT

other: BRICK (chimney)

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Spencer-Shippee-Lillibridge House is a large, two-and-a-half-story, gable-roofed, timber-framed house, five bays wide and three bays deep with a large central brick chimney. It is vernacular Georgian in design with some modifications; its date of construction has been traditionally given as 1772, but some architectural characteristics appear earlier and may suggest a mid-eighteenth century origin. It is commonly known as "Crossways Farm" because of its location at the "crossways" of two important early roads - Middle Road, leading from the East Greenwich waterfront to the town's western farmlands, and Cedar Avenue, leading from Division Road approximately south and east to the Post Road. The house is sited prominently on a slight rise, set well back from and overlooking Middle Road to the northwest. A three-foot dry-laid stone wall borders the property along the front (northwest) and Cedar Avenue (northeast) sides; a similar wall encloses the front lawn on the west side. An opening on Cedar Avenue accommodates the driveway which runs through the house yard at the rear of the house. On the easterly side of the driveway there are three outbuildings of wood frame construction with natural shingle cover and barn-red painted trim; they include a mid-nineteenth century three-bay carriage or wagon shed with a raised stone foundation forming the first two to three feet of the walls and a two-story, end-gable, mid- to late-nineteenth-century horse barn. A single-story, cobblestone milk house and a small pump house stand on the westerly side of the driveway just southwest of the house. The house and outbuildings occupy a 1.3-acre lot that was once part of a 225-acre farm that extended southerly to South Pierce and Post Roads. The former farmlands were gradually sold off in the second half of the twentieth century and subdivided for suburban development. The driveway behind the house now curves up to connect with Middle Road; it formerly continued southwest to a large dairy barn on what is now a neighboring house lot.

Narrative Description

The house is clad with clapboard and plain cornerboards and it sits on a low stone foundation. The pattern of openings is generally symmetrical on the front and both gable ends (the northerly half of the house is slightly wider).¹ The pedimented front doorway with fluted pilasters, leaded-glass sidelights and an eight-paneled door is a Colonial Revival replacement installed in the 1930s to replace Victorian round-headed double-leaf doors in a simple flat-headed doorway. On the front elevation the windows have molded caps and sills and the second-story window caps are broken out of the cornice; both treatments are typical of the mid-eighteenth century. On the side and rear elevations, the windows have plain plank frames with simple caps. Most windows are filled with new sashes that replicate the earlier 6/6 sash; a few on the rear retain 12/12 sash.

The house has two plainly framed doorways in the rear elevation, one at the southerly end and the other near the northerly end; the northerly door opens into an enclosed single-run stairway to the second floor. There is also a small off-center 2-story ell added in the mid-nineteenth century to provide a separate rear entrance and stairs for use by the hired men who slept on the upper floor or in the attic. The gable roof of the main section of house appears to have been rebuilt at this time as well, with moderately deep eaves and slender cornice returns matching those on the ell. The paired 6/6 attic windows in the gable ends were probably installed about this time as well, presumably replacing earlier single windows.

On the interior the house follows the typical five-room plan (see floor plan). One of the most notable features is the unusually wide entry hall with its three-run staircase which has heavy newels with ball finials, an acorn pendant (which may be a replacement) and elongated turned balusters on square bases. The riser ends are ornamented with a delicate sawn bird motif, which may have been applied sometime in the nineteenth century.

¹ As the house faces northwest, for convenience sake, the gable ends are referred to as northerly and southerly, the front elevation is westerly and the rear easterly.

Behind the staircase is another feature which usually indicates early to mid-eighteenth-century construction: a walk-in smoke chamber with rods and hooks still in place. This is located in the heart of chimney stack, entered through a modern lavette immediately under the stairs.

Generous parlors of almost equal size open on either side of the hall. In both rooms beaded cased cornerposts, plates, girts, and summer beam are all exposed. In the northerly parlor, now used as a dining room, both plates are ornamented with a heavy crown molding which breaks out above door and window openings, and in one place over solid wall, probably indicating the location of an earlier opening now enclosed. In an unusual treatment, the cased summer beam has similar broken-out moldings on both sides, aligned with the break-outs on the plates.ⁱⁱ The fireplace features a single-story mantel with a single horizontal panel and an added mantel shelf. To the left of the fireplace a 6-paneled door opens to reveal a cupboard with floor to ceiling shelving. Throughout the house there are wide-board pine floors, several other six-panel doors with hand-wrought H hinges and latches, a two-panel door with hand-wrought strap hinges, and some mid-19th century four-panel doors with butt hinges. The northeast corner of this parlor was partitioned off in the mid-20th century and has been incorporated into the modern kitchen in the rear.

In the southerly parlor the finish is similar, with some variations. There are no broken-out moldings on the plates or the summer beam; there is a bed molding course on the plates and girts; the mantel piece is two story with a large panel above a narrow panel, separated by an added mantel shelf, and bolection molding around the firebox. The room also features a vertical-board wainscoting and narrow chair-rail that were installed in the 1940s. In the southeast corner of the room a niche has been cut in the cornice molding to accommodate a tall case clock; and a doorway in the northeast corner of the room, which led into the original kitchen, has been closed in.

The rear tier of three rooms is mostly intact, but all the rooms have seen some changes. The southeast room is now used as a library and the partition between it and the center room (original kitchen, now used as a family room) has been restructured to accommodate bookshelves on the library side and a cupboard on the kitchen side. The old kitchen's principal feature is the wide brick cooking fireplace and adjoining bake oven, which have a plain beaded surround with an added mantel shelf. In the mid-20th century, the original plaster walls were sheathed with bevel-edged boards made from old attic floorboards and old barn beams were added to the ceiling. A corner cupboard now covers the former doorway into the southerly parlor. The northeast corner room, formerly the pantry, is now a modern kitchen. There is an enclosed single-run staircase to the second floor located between the northeast and center rooms; it is reached through an exterior doorway and a door off the center room. The date of this staircase is uncertain; it may have been installed by Wanton Shippee c.1895 when he took up residence on the second floor and rented the lower floor and the farm to Henry Rathbun.ⁱⁱⁱ

On the second floor the five-room plan remains essentially intact with the exception of the partitioning of part of the southeast corner bedroom into a bathroom, with pass-through at the rear; the introduction of a corner closet in the northwest chamber; and the addition of a closet in the rear center chamber. There are three fireplaces on the second floor; those in the front chambers have single-story mantels similar to that in the dining room; the mantel in the back central chamber resembles that in the southwest parlor with its two-story configuration of a narrow horizontal panel below a large rectangular panel, cornice molding above and bolection molding around the firebox.

ⁱⁱ The broken-out moldings on both the front and rear plates in this room may indicate that this was originally a single-pile house. With regard to the summer beam moldings, this treatment is the only example in Rhode Island identified to date. The eccentric location of this summer beam suggests that it may have been shifted approximately one foot, though this is unlikely if not impossible in a mortise-and-tenon-framed structure. Further research may indicate whether these moldings are original or perhaps reused here as the result of a modification of the summer beam.

ⁱⁱⁱ Violette Kettelle, "Reminiscences of Francis Bailey, (1899-1974)." *East Greenwich Packet*, Vol. 9, No. 4. (East Greenwich, RI: East Greenwich Preservation Society) August, 1985). P. 12.

The attic, which was historically unfinished, was recently finished with drywall, leaving the pegged rafters and collar ties exposed. The cellar, which contains the twelve-foot-square central stone chimney base, is unfinished and little altered.

Outbuildings

Wagon Shed: A mid-nineteenth century three-bay wagon or carriage shed stands on the southerly side of the driveway a short distance west of the stone wall bordering Cedar Avenue. It is wood-shingled on three sides with a stone foundation that rises up to form the first few feet of the walls. The westerly side, which is framed in with board and batten, has three elliptical-arched openings with modern overhead doors, and one regular doorway with a cross-buck door. The symmetrical flank-gable roof projects over the front, supported by a pair of struts. There are six-over-six double-hung sash in the gable peaks and four six-pane single sash windows in the east elevation.

Horse Barn: The two-story, end-gable, mid - to late-nineteenth-century horse barn is a short distance southwest of the house on the southerly side of the driveway. Covered with natural weathered wood shingle with red-painted trim, it has an off-center, chevron-patterned, sliding barn door on the east end, single six-over-six double-hung sash windows in the gable peak and a central louvered wood frame ventilator with a pyramidal roof crowned by a lightning rod. The south elevation has a sliding door for livestock near the west end and a sliding door for people near the east end. There are three sets of paired six-pane fixed sash windows, two immediately flanking the smaller east door, and the other between this unit and the livestock door to the west. These doors open onto a small yard enclosed by a modern picket fence. On the west end where the grade falls away there is a small single-story shed roofed extension at the lower grade.

Milk House: The single-story, end-gable-roofed, 1930s milk house stands southwest of the house and across the driveway from the horse barn. It has cobblestone walls, except in the gable peaks which are wood-shingled frame construction, and there is an exterior cobblestone chimney on the north flank. There are single central doorways in either end and sets of paired six-pane fixed sash windows in the north and west elevations. There is a new small, wood frame gable-roofed addition on the east end.

Pump House: This is a small, hip-roofed, frame structure just north of the milk house. Built by 1950, it has a concrete foundation, match board siding and a single door also of matchboard.

Screen House: Between the pump house and the house there is a small frame screen house of recent construction.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

AGRICULTURE

Period of Significance

1716-1956

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance encompasses the history of the property through its initial development and active occupation as a farm.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary) N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria)

The Spencer-Shippee-Lillibridge House is significant at the local level under Criterion C as a distinctive rural example of the Georgian style and under Criterion A as an important early farm house that still retains the outbuildings and immediate setting that characterized the agricultural way of life that defined much of East Greenwich's development from the days of the earliest settlement well into the twentieth century.

Narrative Statement of Significance (provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance)

The Spencer-Shippee-Lillibridge House is an important example of the Georgian style as interpreted by rural builders in Rhode Island in the decades before the American Revolution. The house displays a measure of architectural pretention for its rural setting, but without the sophistication of the stylish merchant mansions of Newport merchants that epitomized the style in Rhode Island. The large proportions of the house, the wide entry hall, and the large windows openings with heavily molded caps and sills, together with the house's prominent siting on high ground overlooking a crossroads, give the house an imposing presence. On the interior, the front tier of rooms features the cased framing members, moderately heavy cornice moldings, paneled chimney breasts and bolection firebox molding of the period. The front stair is nicely finished with turned balusters and an open string, in the three-run configuration that was largely abandoned in finer Newport houses by the 1770s.

For approximately 200 years, the house served as the primary residence for a sizeable and prosperous farm and it retains the character and immediate setting of its agricultural past. The house occupies a piece of high ground at what was the northern apex of historic farm; the tilled fields and pastures were on the lower ground to the south. Unlike the house's facade, which gives little indication of the working landscape that was to the south, the rear features a two-story ell built to accommodate the farm's hired hands and a yard bounded by agricultural outbuildings and bisected by the former farm lane. The three-bay wagon shed and moderately sized horse barn from the second half of the nineteenth century, and the cobble-stone walled milk house and frame pump house from the first half of the twentieth century continue to provide strong reminders of the property's rural character in an otherwise suburbanized landscape.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

The history of Crossways Farm began in the first decades of European settlement in East Greenwich. The town was created in 1677 when the colony of Rhode Island granted a five-thousand-acre tract of former Indian land to a group of forty-eight men in recognition of their services in King Philip's War. The proprietors of the grant, who were mostly from Aquidneck Island, first laid out large farm lots of approximately one hundred acres on the gently-rolling fertile lands that spread west from the highway that became Post Road. One of the original proprietors was John Spencer, a resident of Newport, who took up residence in East Greenwich and became one of the town's leading citizens, serving as town clerk for six years. Spencer established his homestead farm toward the eastern end of town on a parcel just northeast of the intersection of Cedar and Middle Roads. This farm remained a locus of Spencer family settlement after it was divided up among his sons upon the first John Spencer's death in 1684. By 1716, one son, John Spencer², acquired a 73-acre parcel immediately to the south of the original homestead. Bounded by four early roads — Middle Road, Cedar Avenue, the Post Road and an unnamed road that was eventually abandoned — this land formed the core of a farm that would be maintained by succeeding generations of Spencers, Shippees and Lillibridges for the next two hundred and fifty years.^{iv} The early sequence of ownership that can be inferred from the land and probate records indicates that after John² died in 1743, his son John³ inherited the property. Upon John³'s death in 1774, he left "my homestead farm where I dwell... with house and buildings.." to his son Rufus.^v The house's mid-18th century characteristics

^{iv} See William Hall Plat of 1716 in R.I. Historical Preservation Commission, *East Greenwich, Rhode Island*. Providence:, 1974, p. 6.

^v East Greenwich Land Evidence Records, Book 3, p. 168.

indicate that it may in part be a product of John³'s residency on the property. There is also a local tradition that Rufus's son Christopher built the house c. 1772, but the town records provide no evidence that Christopher, who died in 1790, owned the property.^{vi} Rufus devised to his son William Greene Spencer "the homestead farm heretofore belonging to my honored father," including the house, barn, corn crib and about 80 acres of land in 1790.^{vii}

Little is known about the early appearance of the Spencer farm but it is likely the Spencers were engaged in the type of farming that generally characterized 18th and early 19th century Rhode Island agriculture. This consisted of a mixture of crop cultivation and animal husbandry. The usual crops included Indian corn, rye, beans, and squash, with apple and other fruit orchards introduced quite early. Cattle and sheep as well as pigs, horses and poultry were the mainstays of their herds and flocks. This farming had a commercial character from an early date, as the farmers provided meat, cheese and other farm products to merchants trading from East Greenwich to Newport or other Narragansett Bay ports.

William G. Spencer occupied the farm and expanded it to about 150 acres by the time of his death in 1841. William died without issue and his administrator (and nephew), Gorton Spencer, sold the property at auction to Lodowick U. Shippee. Shippee, whose wife Mary was a Spencer, was a member of another prominent East Greenwich family. The Shippees maintained the same pattern as the Spencers, keeping the property in the family by passing it on to the succeeding generation. After Lodowick's death in 1861, his son, Wanton Shippee (1827-1909), returned from Peace Dale, Rhode Island with his own family to run the farm and reside in the house with his mother.^{viii} Wanton Shippee eventually bought out the interests of his fellow siblings and assumed ownership of the property.

By the mid-19th century, the growth of manufacturing and nearby urban populations in Providence and the industrialized Pawtuxet River Valley prompted East Greenwich farmers to shift their production to supply local markets with fruit, vegetables and other products. Dairy farming became an important part of the agricultural economy as faster access to market, due in part to the growing railroad network (which reached East Greenwich in 1837), stimulated the demand for fresh milk. For a time, local farmers also raised sheep to provide wool for the local textile industry.

Wanton continued to farm into his 70s, but after his wife Zilpha died in 1895, he lived on the second floor of the house and rented the lower floor and the farm to a local farmer, Henry Rathbun.^{ix} Wanton died in 1909 and his only child Zilpha inherited the farm with her husband, Seth Edwin Lillibridge. Their oldest son, Jesse Wanton Shippee Lillibridge (1876-1964), immediately assumed the operation of the farm, which had grown to 225 acres, and took ownership after his parents' deaths.

Dairying and production for urban markets continued to characterize local farming on into the 20th century. At Crossways Farm, Jesse W. S. Lillibridge went into dairy farming and became known for his herd of prize-winning Guernseys. However, in the decades following the Second World War, the economic viability of smaller farms suffered with falling dairy prices and increased competition from larger farms that invested in improved and increasingly mechanized equipment. Moreover, farm land in East Greenwich and other towns was rapidly increasing in value due to the burgeoning growth of suburban development. In 1956, facing his increasing age and escalating land values, Jesse Lillibridge shifted from farming his land to selling it off for

^{vi} For the attribution to Christopher Spencer, see Martha McPartland, *The History of East Greenwich. Rhode Island 1677-1960, With Related Genealogy*. East Greenwich: East Greenwich Free Library Assoc., 1960. Pp. 100-101.

^{vii} *Ibid*, Book 4, p. 195.

^{viii} 1870 US Census Manuscript Returns, Series M593, Roll 1471, P. 180. Accessed via Heritage Proquest <http://0-persi.heritagequestonline.com>. 1/14/2011.

^{ix} 1900 US Census Manuscript Returns, Series T623, Roll 1504, P. 82. Accessed via Heritage Proquest <http://0-persi.heritagequestonline.com>. 1/14/2011.

development. Jesse's son Phillips joined his father's real estate firm, making it J.W.S. Lillibridge & Son and in 1963 took over residency at Crossways Farm. The long tenancy of the Shippee-Lillibridge family ended with his sale of the house in 2001, but in his final subdivision of the remaining land he laid out the present lot for the house so that it would keep the long-established character of the house yard and its nearby outbuildings intact.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
 previously listed in the National Register
 previously determined eligible by the National Register
 designated a National Historic Landmark
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form)

Primary Sources

East Greenwich, Town of

Tax Assessor. Plat Maps. 1973, revised 2002.
———. Tax Records, 1828-1984.
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Census. 1774, 1865, 1875, 1895.

United States. Bureau of the Census.

Manuscript Returns, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1900, 1920.
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Secondary Sources

Adamson, Thaire. *A History of East Greenwich, R.I. As Published in The East Greenwich Packet* [newsletter of the East Greenwich Preservation Society]. East Greenwich: East Greenwich Preservation Society, 1996.

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Bicknell, Thomas. *History of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations*, Vol. 5. New York: American Historical Society, 1920.

Cole, J.R., ed. *History of Washington and Kent Counties, Rhode Island*. New York: W.W. Preston, 1889.

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Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission. *East Greenwich, Rhode Island*, by James H. Gibbs. Statewide Preservation Report K-EG-1. Providence, 1974.

Greene, Daniel H., M.D. *A History of the Town of East Greenwich and Adjacent Territory From 1677-1877*. Providence: J.A. and R.A. Reid, 1877.

Greenwood, Richard. National Register Nomination: Fry's Hamlet Historic District, East Greenwich, Kent County. R.I. 1985. Unpublished typescript on file at the R. I. Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission.

Kettelle, Violet. "Reminiscences of Francis Bailey, (1899-1974)." *East Greenwich Packet*, Vol. 9, No. 4. East Greenwich: East Greenwich Preservation Society. August, 1985. p. 12.

Lynch, Ancelin. Draft National Register Nomination for the Spencer-Shippee-Lillibridge Farm 1980. Unpublished typescript on file at R.I. Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission.

McPartland, Martha R. *The History of East Greenwich. Rhode Island 1677-1960, With Related Genealogy.* East Greenwich: East Greenwich Free Library Association, 1960.

Personal Communications

Phillips Lillibridge to Ancelin Lynch, 1980

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.3
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The historic boundaries of the property are coterminous with bounds of East Greenwich Tax Assessor’s parcel Map 74, Plat 8, Lot 1.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

These boundaries include the historic house with its associated outbuildings and historic setting and excludes the portions of the former farm that have been redeveloped.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	<u>Richard Greenwood, Deputy Director</u>		
organization	<u>R. I. Historical Preservation and Heritage Commission</u>	date	<u>01/20/2011</u>
address	<u>150 Benefit Street</u>	telephon	<u>401-222-2678</u>
		e	<u></u>
city or town	<u>Providence</u>	state	<u>RI</u> zip code <u>02903</u>
e-mail	<u>rick.greenwood@preservation.ri.gov</u>		

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Spencer-Shippee-Lillibridge House

Town: East Greenwich

County: Kent **State:** Rhode Island

Photographer: Richard Greenwood

Date Photographed: September 17, 2009

Description of Photographs and number:

- 1 of 15. View southeast of the front elevation from Middle Road
2. View south of the north end and front elevation
3. View northwest of the rear elevation
4. Detail view southeast of the front windows
5. Interior View, front staircase
6. Interior view, mantelpiece, northerly parlor
7. Interior view, cornice moldings, northerly parlor
8. Interior view, mantelpiece, southerly parlor
9. Interior view, kitchen fireplace
10. View westerly down driveway from Cedar Avenue
11. View east of the wagon shed
12. View westerly of the barn and milkhouse
13. View west of the barn's south and east elevations
14. View southeast of the pump house (foreground) and milkhouse (background)

Property Owner (complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO)

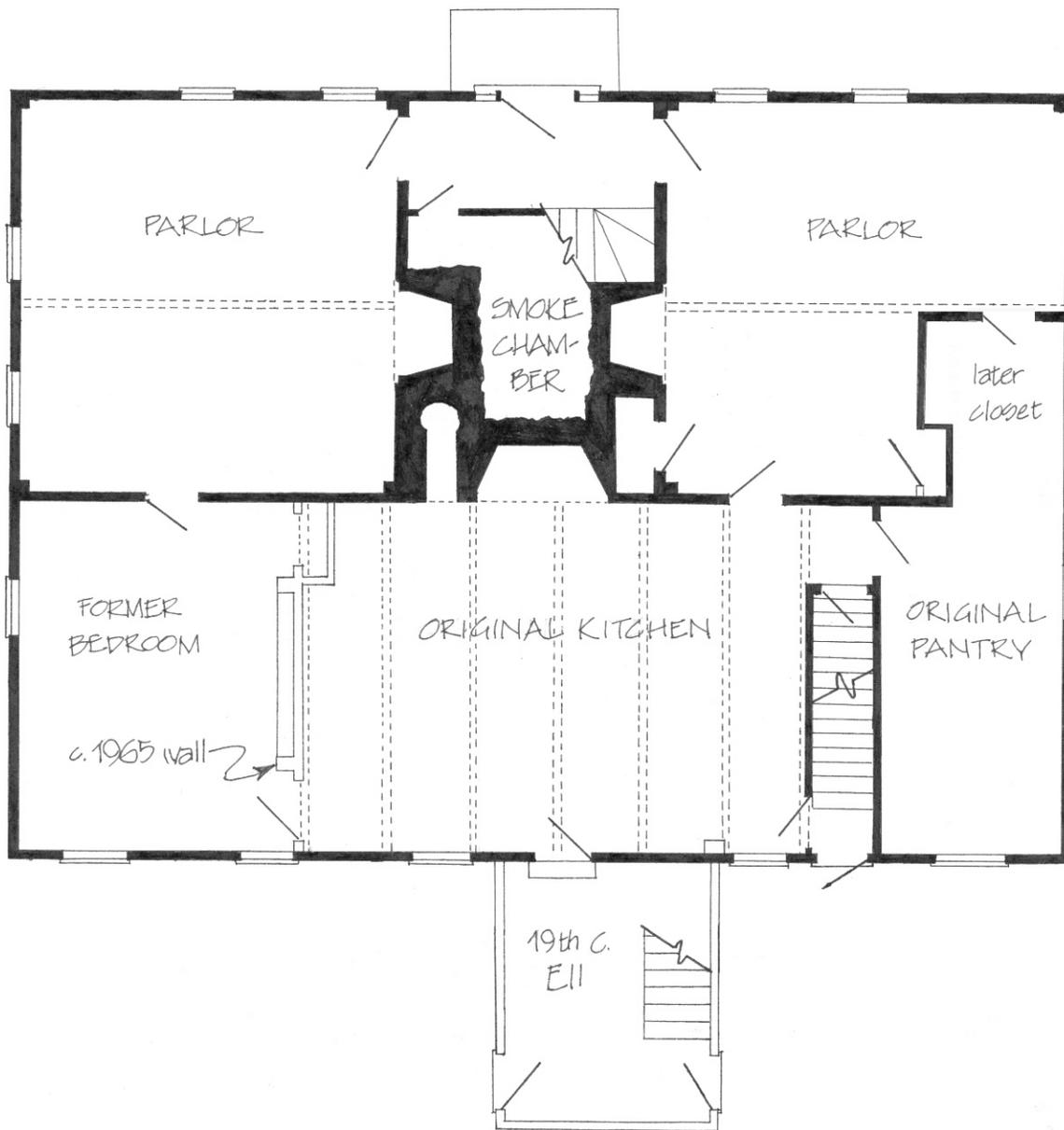
name _____
address _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

**Spencer-Shippee-Lillibridge House
Crossways Farm
East Greenwich, Rhode Island
Sketch Map, Not to Scale**



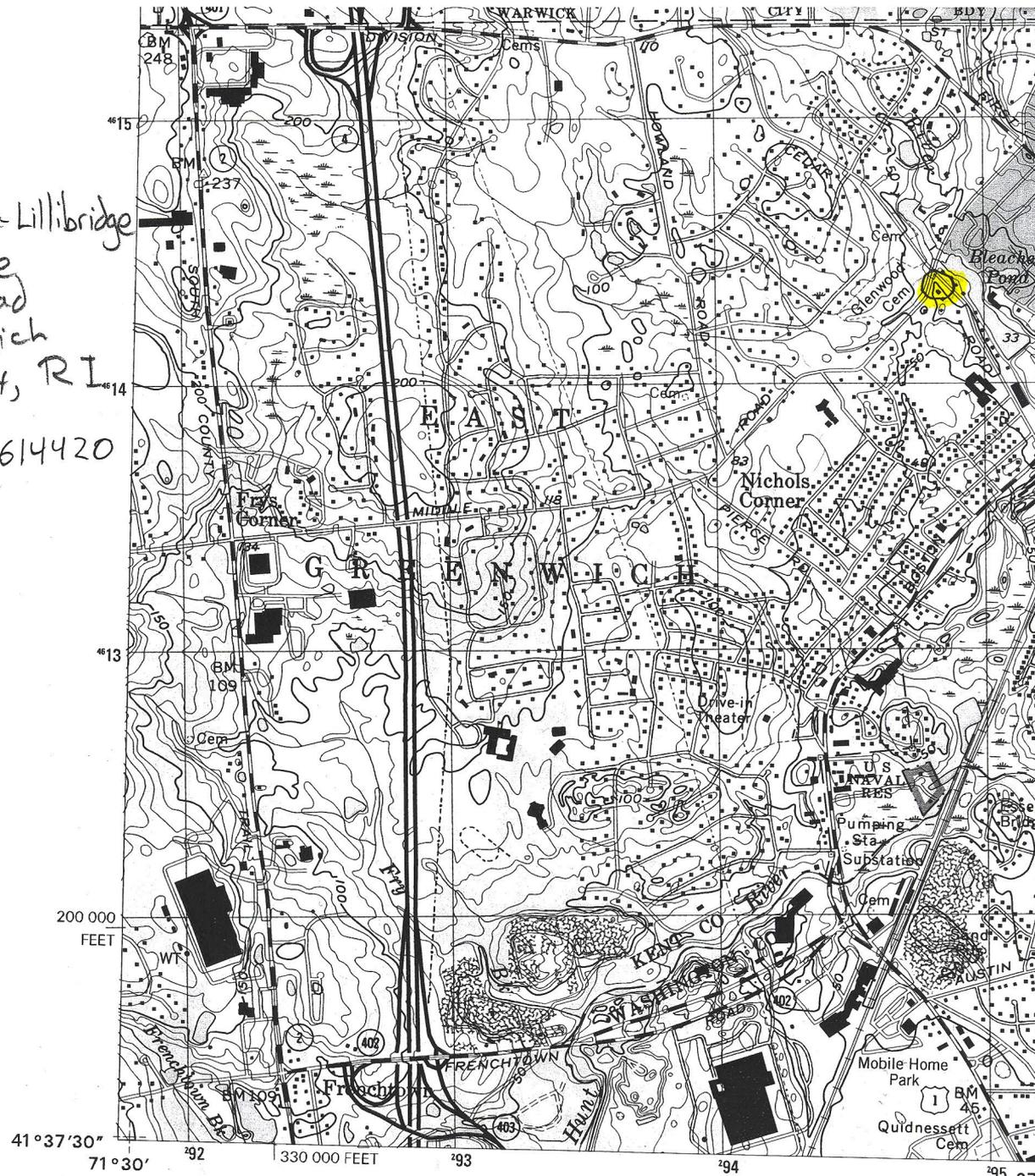


Spencer-Shippee-Lillibridge House
 East Greenwich, Rhode Island
 First Floor Plan

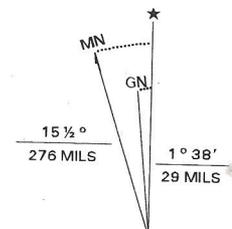


Spencer-Shippee-Lillibridge
House
12 Middle Road
East Greenwich
Kent County, RI

19.29430.4614420



Produced by the United States Geological Survey
 Topography by planetable surveys 1942. Planimetry derived from
 imagery taken 1996 and other sources. Control current as of 1957
 Hydrography compiled from NOS chart 278 (1954)
 North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Projection and
 1 000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 19
 10 000-foot ticks: Rhode Island Coordinate System of 1983
 North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27) is shown by dashed
 corner ticks. The value of the shift between NAD 83 and
 NAD 27 for 7.5 minute intersections are obtainable from
 National Geodetic Survey NADCON software
 Landmark buildings verified 1957
 There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the
 National and State reservations shown on this map



UTM GRID AND 2000 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



1772



1772



















LOT FOR SALE
1000
1000





