**Old Congregational Church**

### Location

- **Street and Number:** West side of Greenville Road, approximately 1/3 mile north of the Danielson Pike
- **City or Town:** North Scituate
- **State:** Rhode Island, 02857

### Classification

- **Category:** Building
- **Ownership:** Public
- **Status:** Unoccupied
- **Accessible to the Public:** Yes: Restricted

### Owner of Property

- **Owner's Name:** Town of Scituate
- **Street and Number:** Main Street
- **City or Town:** Scituate
- **State:** Rhode Island, 02857

### Location of Legal Description

- **Courthouse, Registry of Deeds, etc.:** Scituate Town Clerk
- **Street and Number:** Main Street
- **City or Town:** Scituate
- **State:** Rhode Island, 02857

### Representation in Existing Surveys

- **Title of Survey:**
- **Date of Survey:**
- **Depository for Survey Records:**
- **Street and Number:**
- **City or Town:**
The Old Congregational Church of North Scituate, completed in 1831 from designs by Clark Sayles, is on a slightly raised grassy site in the centre of town and has beside it the Greek Revival building of the former local academy and behind it a large cemetery bordered by a picket fence. It is a timber-framed rectangular structure of one high storey upon a low basement of dressed stone and measures about 38 feet by 52 feet. Its roof is a gabled one, end-to-the-street, and is covered by shingles; other exterior surfaces are covered by clapboarding with corner quoins, all painted off-white. At the east end a square tower rises above the gable, and set upon this is an octagonal belfry, smaller in latitudinal dimensions, with four round-headed openings between pilasters. A slightly smaller octagonal base on top of the belfry supports a tapering four-sided spire capped by a gilded finial with two balls and a weathervane. The front (east) elevation has a central window flanked by two doors; sides each have three window openings more widely spaced; the rear has one central window and a new fire-exit door at one corner. All window openings are tall ones, and round-headed in design; they contain triple-hung, 15-pane sash; however, the uppermost, rounded portions are blind and filled by louvred fans. Flanking the central frontal window are two flat-headed doorways whose heavy entablatures are broken-out over paired consoles supported by fluted Tuscan pilasters. At some distance over each doorway is a blind, louvred lunette, and a glazed lunette occurs in each gable.

Entrance to the church auditorium is gained through two corner vestibules within these doors, and each vestibule contains a stair leading to the choir gallery at the east end of the building. Between these vestibules are the former pastor's study and a storeroom. The three-aisled church proper, or preaching-hall, is a fully-open rectangular space with a high, coved plaster ceiling above a bold cornice of crisp wooden mouldings. Below this cornice, painted cream-colour like all the woodwork in the church, plaster walls are of oyster-grey above a wainscot of wide horizontal boarding. The tall windows are framed by sharp symmetrical mouldings with circle-in-square upper corner-blocks and are equipped with louvred folding shutters painted a deep sage-green. Excepting some corner seating just inside the vestibules, all pews face east towards the entrances and have ends with simple recessed panels, topped by S-curved, mahogany-stained armrests. The frontals of the first-row and corner pews are capped by a stained rail and are concavely scooped at their corners. The pews originally had doors, which are no longer present and will not be replaced; they are now furnished with cushions of a green not far from the colour of the interior shutters. In this room, acoustics are fortunately—if by chance—excellent, and provision for vision and attention to devotions was carefully arranged, when building, as the basement framing gives the floor an intentional, gentle slope from west to east.

In front of the low-inner east wall which screens the vestibules etc., a platform two steps high accommodates to-day a simple and removable lectern. Across the top of this (See Continuation Sheet 1.)
7. Description.

screen-wall runs the panelled frontal parapet of the choir gallery, which supports two symmetrically-placed Tuscan columns, each with its own square bit of full entablature. These rise to the ceiling but appear to exist only for decorative effect, and it is interesting to note that they are reeded rather than fluted—a treatment frequently favoured by Elias Carter, with whom Clark Sayles, the architect, had trained. From a carved rosette in the centre of the ceiling (replacing a disintegrated plaster rosette), hangs a brass chandelier, a reproduction substituting for the original and now-lost one, and there are brass wall sconces.

To a remarkable degree, this building remains unchanged from its state when dedicated on July 4, 1831: enlargements or decorative alterations did not occur. The steeple once was blown down in a storm and pierced the roof, but it was either resurrected or exactly reproduced, according to record, and the finial and vane are its original ones. One row of pews was removed at the rear of the auditorium a long time ago and will not be replaced, so that there can be better passage to a new, rear fire-exit door. Whatever other small changes had taken place were so obvious that their correction has been easy.

Refurbished quite recently through community efforts, this church building (though no longer housing a congregation) presents externally a handsome and picturesque appearance upon its lawn, and internally—through careful work both in 1831 and now, and great restraint in trim and colour—it shows an elegance which sometimes only simplicity can achieve. It is worth noting the contrast between exterior form and adornment, stylistic hold-overs from the Georgian and Federal periods, and the interior, which in proportion and detail is essentially of the Greek Revival era and certainly belongs to the 1830's.

8. Significance.

ration continued to preserve the building, to open it occasionally for special services and to decorate it with many lights each Christmas-time (for which last it received a certain amount of fame). By 1960 surviving members of the society had dwindled to only seven, and financial resources were greatly reduced. In order to avoid future decay or razing of the church and a then-immediate threat of having its components bought, moved and rebuilt elsewhere, the church corporation on May 27 of that year deeds the structure and its land to the Town of Scituate "to be used for religious and historical meetings and purposes. The town was also enjoined to maintain and preserve the grounds for park purposes."

Certain events in 1967 and 1968 came together to start a full and energetic restoration of this landmark. First, in 1967, an anonymous

(See Continuation Sheet 2.)
North Scituate's Old Congregational Church--placed on its simply-landscaped but conspicuous site, with a Civil War memorial on the south and World War memorials to the north--remains an important adornment of its small community. It is very fortunate that it does remain there, for at one time there was a real danger that the structure would be dismantled and re-erected elsewhere in Rhode Island. This building is a fine, intact example of the small-town New England church of the early XIX Century, conceived and erected simply and economically, but with conscious taste, reflecting proudly if naively a relationship with earlier or grander products of classical and academic architecture and displaying plainly the careful thought and excellent workmanship of local designers and artisans.

The designer-builder in this case was Clark Sayles (b. 1799), member of a family numerous and prominent in northern Rhode Island. At an early age he went to work for Elias Carter, a builder-architect of nearby Massachusetts who first worked in the Federal style but later became a noted exponent of the Greek Revival style. In 1820 Sayles returned to Rhode Island and designed a house for his brother in the town of Foster. He established himself in Pawtucket in 1822, and among his designs were the First Congregational Church there, the Greenville Meeting House and the Old Congregational Church in North Scituate, here under review. He made several extended trips to the South--perhaps continuing to work for or with Carter, who executed many commissions there--and had a part in erecting the Burke County Courthouse in Georgia.

On March 21, 1830, fourteen residents in and around North Scituate formed the North Smithville Society and raised $3,000 to build the area's third church. The present site was then chosen and was acquired in May, after the Society had been granted a charter by the Rhode Island General Assembly. Sayles was soon engaged as designer-contractor and agreed to produce a building for $2,360. For unknown reasons (perhaps the gallery and its columns) costs exceeded this estimate by more than $900, but the church was ready for dedication and use on July 4, 1831.

The congregation flourished until the latter part of the XIX Century; attendance then began to decline, and regular services were suspended about 1897 or 1898. However, the church society or corpo-

(See Conclusion Sheet 1.)
8. Significance.

benefactor (identified after his death as Rathbun Willard, a local resident) provided $1,000 for restoration use. Then, in 1968, several artists living in the town decided that there was enough local talent to initiate an outdoor art show, for which the church grounds were used. As a gesture of appreciation, proceeds from this autumn show were turned over for benefit of the church building and its site. (This art exhibition and sale has, incidentally, now become the town's biggest annual event.)

Also, on March 11, 1968, the town council had appointed a citizens' committee to study the feasibility of restoring the church building under the terms of the original conveyance. The study committee quickly determined that the church was ideal for restoration inasmuch as it had been little-changed from the time of its erection. The town council accepted the recommendation that work be commenced and reappointed the study group as the restoration committee; it also accepted the committee's contention that the council itself was bound by terms of the conveyance to "maintain and preserve" the building—at least, its exterior. However, the restoration committee would assume responsibility for restoration of the interior and for returning the building to a condition for public use. The division of labour continues to this day, with the citizens' restoration committee overseeing the entire project but itself undertaking only the interior work, and the raising of funds therefore by numerous means.

When work is completed, the church will be available under the same policy as the town's other community houses (one being the nearby old academy), and under the terms of the conveyance, to any local resident, institution or organization making application; and it will provide the largest public gathering-place in the town. Its restoration has sparked interest in the formation of a Scituate Historical Society, with the possibility that the town could lease the structure to such a society in return for maintenance, preservation and regulation of public use. This plan would give the new organization permanent and appropriate housing, while it would relieve the town of the financial burden of caring for the building; yet the church building would still be available for community uses.
MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES


GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

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Less than one acre

STATE: Rhode Island, 02906

FORM PREPARED BY

Richard B. Harrington, Consultant

Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission

John Brown House, 52 Power Street

Providence

STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

State

Richard B. Harrington

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Keeper of The National Register

Date: 5/7/73
1. NAME:
   COMMON: Old Congregational Church  
   AND/OR HISTORIC CODE: NPS

2. LOCATION:
   STATE: Rhode Island  
   COUNTY: Providence  
   TOWN: North Scituate  
   STREET AND NUMBER: West side of Greenville Road, approximately 1/3 mile north of the Danielson Pike

3. PHOTO REFERENCE:
   PHOTO CREDIT: Eric Hertfelder  
   DATE: February, 1973  
   NEGATIVE FILED AT: Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission, John Brown House, 52 Power Street, Providence, Rhode Island, 02906

4. IDENTIFICATION:
   DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.: Exterior from the south-east.

FORM 10-301 A
**1. NAME**

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**2. LOCATION**

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**STREET AND NUMBER**

West side of Greenville Road, approximately 1/3 mile north of the Danielson Pike

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**4. IDENTIFICATION**

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Church auditorium, looking north-east.
1. **NAME**

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4. **IDENTIFICATION**

   Detail of one of the two frontal vestibules and staircases.
Old Congregational Church

Geographical Coordinates

Latitude: 41° 50' 3.29" N
Longitude: 71° 35' 14.93" W
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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**  
**PROPERTY MAP FORM**  

*Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map*

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   - COMMON: Old Congregational Church
   - AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. **LOCATION**
   - STREET AND NUMBER: West side of Greenville Road, approximately 1/3 mile north of the Danielson Pike
   - CITY OR TOWN: North Scituate
   - STATE: Rhode Island
   - CODE: 44
   - COUNTY: Providence
     - CODE: 007

3. **MAP REFERENCE**
   - SOURCE: U. S. Geological Survey
   - SCALE: 1: 24,000
   - DATE: 1955

4. **REQUIREMENTS**
   - TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS
     1. Property boundaries when required.
     2. North arrow.
     3. Latitude and longitude reference.