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.

1. Name of Property
   Historic name: Georgiaville Historic District (Additional Documentation)
   Other names/site number: 
   Name of related multiple property listing: 
   (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location
   Street & number: 64 and 66 Farnum Pike
   City or town: Smithfield State: RI County: Providence
   Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐

3. State/Federal Agency Certification
   As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
   I hereby certify that this ☑ 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 ☑ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I
   recommend that this property be considered significant at the following
   level(s) of significance:
     ☑ national   ☐ statewide   ☐ local
   Applicable National Register Criteria:
     ☑ A   ☐ B   ☑ C   ☐ D

[Signature]
Signature of certifying official/Title: 
Date: 7-1-2018

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

[Signature]
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.)

Private: ☐

Public – Local: ☒

Public – State: ☐

Public – Federal: ☐

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

Building(s): ☐

District: ☒

Site: ☐

Structure: ☐

Object: ☐
**Georgiaville Historic District (Amendment)**

**Providence, Rhode Island**

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

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<td>objects</td>
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</table>

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

6. **Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- GOVERNMENT: government office
- GOVERNMENT: fire station

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- GOVERNMENT: government office
- GOVERNMENT: fire station
Georgiaville Historic District (Amendment)  
Name of Property

7. **Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)  
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)  
Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK; WOOD

**Narrative Description**  
(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

**Summary Paragraph**

The Georgiaville Historic District was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1985. This Additional Documentation document changes the status of two buildings within the district’s boundaries from non-contributing to contributing. The Smithfield Town Hall (1939) and Smithfield Fire Department Station 2 (1942) on Farnum Pike are highly visible landmarks within the district and represent Georgiaville’s evolution from a textile mill village into the civic center for the Town of Smithfield, Rhode Island in the early 20\textsuperscript{th} century. Both buildings were considered non-contributing due to age at the time the original nomination was prepared. The Smithfield Town Hall and Smithfield Fire Department Station 2 are excellent examples of the Georgian Revival style executed for a municipal setting and retain integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

This Additional Documentation document also more explicitly defines the period of significance for the entire district as 1828 to 1942. The date 1828 references the earliest extant resource, the Georgiaville Mill/Industrial Machine Corporation Building (15 Higgins Road) around which the mill village developed. The end date of 1942 was selected to encompass the construction of the Smithfield Fire Department Station 2, the last major civic building completed in the district. The revised period of significance does not affect the contributing status of any previously listed resources other than the Smithfield Town Hall and Smithfield Fire Department Station 2.

In addition to the Smithfield Town Hall and Smithfield Fire Department Station 2, two other non-contributing buildings (an industrial building at 69 Farnum Pike and a house at 34 Stillwater Road) constructed before 1942 were reassessed and determined not to retain integrity; a non-contributing Sewage Pumping Station (c. 1877) inventoried under Homestead Avenue, although it faces Whipple Avenue (see Map #90 in original nomination), has been demolished and
replaced with a mid-to-late 20th century brick pumping station that post-dates the period of significance. Five other non-contributing properties were constructed after the period of significance.

The original nomination was prepared under the Architecture and Industry areas of significance. This Additional Documentation document adds the Community Planning and Development area of significance to represent the role the Town of Smithfield and the federal Public Works Administration played in the 20th century development of Georgiaville and the erection of the Smithfield Town Hall and Smithfield Fire Department Station 2 (see Section 8 for more information).

Narrative Description

FARNUM PIKE

Smithfield Town Hall (1939; Linwood A. Gardiner, architect): The Smithfield Town Hall is a 2-story, brick, municipal building consisting of a symmetrical 5-bay central block flanked by 1-1/2-story recessed wings. The building has a brick foundation, brick walls, and an asphalt-shingle hipped roof on each of its three sections.

Designed by architect Linwood A. Gardiner in the Georgian Revival style, the building is symmetrical, orderly, and commanding. The northeast façade is dominated by a full-height pedimented entry porch with Tuscan columns and pilasters, and the principal entrance, which includes a single, paneled, wood door, is emphasized with a broken scroll pediment, fluted pilasters, and a transom window with five arched lights. A cupola with a rounded, flared hood provides additional emphasis to the central block. In the central block, 12/12, double-hung, wood sash windows are set within rectangular openings. The recessed wings feature large, round-arched window openings filled with 15/15, double-hung wood sash windows with transoms. Other features that contribute to the building’s Georgian Revival character include splayed brick lintels; stone keystones and sills; and a Palladian-style window arrangement on the north elevation. The original design of the west elevation is now largely obscured by a c. 1998 two-story, wood-frame addition that borrows Colonial Revival vocabulary, blends harmoniously with the original design, and is not visible from Farnum Pike.

The interior features Georgian Revival details such as transom windows above primary doorways, terrazzo flooring on staircases, and light fixtures with stylized classical embellishments. The Tax Collector's Office, the interior space most frequently accessed by the public, is ornamented with wainscoting, dentil molding, and simple, paneled pilasters. In the Town Council Chamber, a classical balustrade spans the front of the raised stage. Minor interior changes include the addition of laminate flooring in hallways and replacement of some interior office doors with modern, metal doors.
Smithfield Fire Department Station 2 (1942; Linwood A. Gardiner, architect): The Smithfield Fire Department Station 2 is a 1-story, brick, municipal building consisting of a 3-bay central block flanked by asymmetrical recessed wings. The building has a concrete foundation, brick walls, and an asphalt-shingled gable roof on each of its three sections.

Designed by architect Linwood A. Gardiner in the Georgian Revival style, the building is dominated by three arched garage bays with original glazed wood doors on the central block. A platform, originally designed as a cupola but never executed, is set into the station’s roofline and holds a fire horn. A narrower, one bay wing off the building’s north elevation includes a modern replacement, single-leaf, glazed aluminum door with original, glazed wood transom centered beneath an octagonal, porthole window. The building’s south wing is an addition from between c. 1952-1962 and includes a fourth garage bay with a glazed, wood door, rectangular keystone lintel, and a modern, single-leaf, glazed aluminum door with sidelights. Original wood-sash double-hung windows have been replaced with vinyl, though some wood-sash casement windows have been retained on the rear elevation.

The original Georgiaville Historic District National Register nomination incorrectly dates this building to 1965; an architect’s rendering and numerous period images and newspaper articles discussing its construction date it to 1942, and historical aerial photographs show the south wing is an addition constructed sometime between c. 1952-1962.1

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1 64 Farnum Pike, Smithfield, RI. October 1951-June 1952. ArcGIS Rhode Island Aerial Photographs. The University of Rhode Island Environmental Data Center.
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.)

☐ 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.)
Georgiaville Historic District (Amendment)

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance
1828-1942

Significant Dates

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder
Gardiner, Linwood A.

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)
As the most prominent public buildings in the Georgiaville Historic District, the Smithfield Town Hall and the Smithfield Fire Department Station 2 are eligible for inclusion as contributing properties in the Georgiaville Historic District at the local level under Criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development. The buildings are excellent examples of the Georgian Revival style in a municipal setting and are therefore also eligible at the local level under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. Built in 1939 and 1942 respectively, the buildings represent Georgiaville’s early 20th century municipal growth – partially funded by the national Public Works Administration – and the development of the village’s new identity as the municipal center of the Town of Smithfield in the first half of the 20th century. This amendment changes the status of the Smithfield Town Hall and Smithfield Fire Department Station 2 from non-contributing to contributing to the Georgiaville Historic District, as they have surpassed the 50 years of age requirement for listing on the National Register.

**Period of Significance justification:**
At the time the Georgiaville Historic District was listed on the National Register in 1985, the requirements for periods of significance were more broadly defined than they are today. The nomination form defined different periods by century, and “1800-1899” was selected for Georgiaville because the majority of the district’s resources date from the 19th century. However, additional references in the text defined the period of significance as the “mid-18th century to the early 20th century” and noted the importance of public and municipal buildings that date to the first half of the 20th century. The Smithfield Town Hall and the Smithfield Fire Department Station 2 are the most significant examples of public buildings in the district.

This amendment more clearly defines the period of significance for the entire district as 1828-1942, beginning with the construction of the earliest extant resource in the district - the Georgiaville Mill/Industrial Machine Corporation Building (15 Higgins Road) around which Georgiaville developed as a mill village - and ending with the construction of Smithfield Fire Department Station 2. The construction of the Smithfield Town Hall and Smithfield Fire Department Station 2, which represents the final phase of major development in Georgiaville.

**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

At the time the Georgiaville Historic District was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1985, it was identified as a “cohesive and well-preserved rural Rhode Island mill village…built by Zachariah Allen…[with] a virtually complete span of corporate workers’ housing.” The mill village developed around the Georgia Cotton Manufacturing Company, founded in 1813 and expanded by innovative industrialist Zachariah Allen in the 1850s. Development increased between the 1850s and 1880s, spurred by Allen’s construction of a new mill building, renovations to the existing mill, and improvements of a dam upstream. Allen’s

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2 Although the original nomination form for the Georgiaville Historic District is dated 1979 – likely the date of the federal determination of eligibility - the district was formally listed in the National Register of Historic Places on October 3, 1985.
vision for an architecturally and environmentally conscious mill village included the design and construction of rubblestone dormitories (10 and 12 Whipple Avenue, extant), creation of a “retreat and picnic grove” for workers, and unrealized plans of a picturesque designed landscape for the mill complex.³

The mill continued to operate under new owners after Allen’s retirement in 1871, and the village’s growth peaked in the 1880s. Tracts of workers’ housing constructed along Hill Street (c. 1880, extant), the Georgiaville Universalist Church (c. 1880, partially extant) on Farnum Pike, and scattered residential buildings represent the last wave of 19th century construction before the village was almost completely developed. From the 1890s to the 1910s, only seven houses – and the Stillwater Road Bridge (c. 1900, not extant) – were built.

Beginning in the mid-1880s, Smithfield’s town government business was conducted in a room at the Toll Gate Tavern in Greenville. Residents of Georgiaville, chagrined at the four-mile journey between the villages, campaigned to relocate town business; one proposal from “the early days of the town” suggested alternating the location of town meetings between taverns in Greenville and Georgiaville.⁴ In 1918, residents of Georgiaville advocated for the conversion of the then vacant Georgiaville Universalist Church for town government use. Countering, residents in Greenville purchased a tract of land in their village for the purpose of constructing a new town hall. After more than five years of controversy and public hearings, a town-wide vote in 1923 led to the adoption of the former Georgiaville Universalist Church as Smithfield’s new town hall.⁵

In the same year that Town Hall was relocated to the former Georgiaville Universalist Church on Farnum Pike, the Irving S. Cook School (1923, extant) was built on the adjacent parcel. The close proximity of the new seat of town government and the school was the beginning of the new municipal center of town that would develop from the 1920s through the early 1940s. Further development was slowed, however, because of the effects of the Great Depression in the 1930s. The village’s mill, operating as the Manville-Jenks Company since 1907, closed in 1935.

Shortly after taking office amidst this national crisis, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt signed the National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA) into law in 1933.⁶ The purpose of NIRA, part of Roosevelt’s New Deal agenda, was to regulate industry in the spirit of economic recovery and to reduce unemployment. Title II of the law established the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, which provided funding for projects as varied as the construction of public highways, conservation of natural resources, development of low-cost housing complexes, and

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⁵ Ibid.
completion of naval vessels. The Public Works Administration (PWA), as it was commonly known, funded federal projects completed by federally-employed architects and engineers as well as state and local projects designed by architects of the property owners’ choice. In 1933, Rhode Island Governor Theodore Francis Green briefed the General Assembly about this new program and the incentive for the state “not to save but spend money” on the “building of worthwhile public works.”

By 1936, Rhode Island had received over $6,000,000 from the PWA for a slate of statewide projects that included construction of the Jamestown Bridge; a water filtration plant, fire alarm system, and paving in Pawtucket; waterworks in Westerly and North Smithfield; and multiple building projects in Johnston. A survey of PWA projects from 1933-1937 noted that $20,428,868 had been spent in Rhode Island to date, with $13,098,868 of that amount contributed as matching funds by “local sponsors.”

Smithfield secured PWA funding for a new, purpose-built town hall and at least one fire station by 1938. Recalling the villages’ battle for a new town hall in the 1920s, representatives of both Greenville and Georgiaville sought funding for a new fire station: Greenville’s station required the replacement of an antiquated fire pump, and Georgiaville’s station had suffered from a fire that caused extensive physical damage. Town Architect Linwood A. Gardiner prepared plans for two new fire stations and the proposed town hall in 1938, though a local budget shortfall threatened the availability of funding for two stations. In late 1938, the Town Council requested additional funds in the form of taxpayer bonds to supplement the PWA funding for a Town Hall and a new Greenville fire station. Bids were accepted in December, with construction expected to begin before the end of 1938.

A Georgian Revival fire station in Greenville, outside the district, was completed in 1939. The building was constructed on the lot purchased in 1923 as a prospective town hall site. The new Town Hall was completed in Georgiaville in November 1939, at a total cost of $77,400 with $34,930 PWA funds utilized. The Georgian Revival building was built by the Joseph Flynn Construction Company. The building was officially dedicated on December 3, 1939 in a short ceremony that acknowledged the investment of the PWA before an audience of 300.

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Representatives of the PWA remarked, “Experience has proven in many parts of the country that the creation of such facilities are soon looked upon not as a luxury but as something from which the community gains far more than the amount expended in construction.”"¹⁷ Smithfield Town Council President William H. Lister, Jr. was paraphrased by *The Providence Journal* as saying the new Town Hall was “one of the most outstanding town municipal buildings in the State and in New England.”"¹⁸

It was not until 1940 that plans for a new fire station in Georgiaville were revisited. Though Georgiaville expected to receive PWA funds for a new station like at Greenville, PWA monies were depleted before construction could begin. In March 1940, the Smithfield Town Council voted unanimously to recommend municipal funds for a new fire station via a taxpayer bond issue, a strategy supported by the town Budget Committee and members of the Greenville Fire Company. The land adjacent to the new Town Hall on Farnum Pike, always intended to be the site of a new fire station, was officially designated in 1938.¹⁹ The Georgian Revival fire station, as designed by Linwood A. Gardiner in 1938, was completed in 1942 and is now known as the Smithfield Fire Department Station 2.

The Smithfield Town Hall and Smithfield Fire Department Station 2 are highly intact examples of the Georgian Revival style and of PWA-era municipal buildings in Rhode Island. In addition to their architectural integrity, they represent the modern development of the Town of Smithfield and its shift from a constellation of mill villages to an incorporated town with purpose-built, architect-designed municipal facilities. The PWA also funded the construction of city halls in Pawtucket, RI (1936, extant), Cranston, RI (1937, extant) and Johnston, RI (1939, extant).²⁰

**Linwood A. Gardiner**

Linwood Allen Gardiner, Jr. (c. 1904 – 1971) was born in Providence, Rhode Island and trained as an architectural draftsman at the firm of Howe & Church. Gardiner served as the Town Architect for Smithfield, RI in the 1930s and 1940s, designing and overseeing construction of the new Town Hall and fire stations in Georgiaville and Greenville. Gardiner later practiced on his own, keeping an office in Providence until 1962 when he relocated to Warwick. Significant examples of his work outside Smithfield include the Arlington Memorial Health Lodge at Camp Yawgoog in Hopkinton (1941, with W. Douglas Gardiner) and the 1953 renovations to Ranger Hall at The University of Rhode Island, originally designed in 1912 by Clarke, Howe & Homer. Several of Gardiner’s designs were municipal buildings in the Colonial Revival style, including commissions for fire houses in Warren (1938) and Narragansett (1936).

¹⁸ Ibid.
¹⁹ “Fire Station Site to be Discussed.” *The Providence Journal*, March 10, 1940: 20.
9. Major Bibliographical References

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


Newspaper Articles (listed chronologically)


“Town Hall Bids are Due Dec. 13.” The Providence Journal, December 1, 1938.


“Boston Bankers’ Bid is Accepted.” The Providence Journal, January 8, 1939.


“Fire Station Site to Be Discussed.” The Providence Journal, March 10, 1940.


“Fire Station Bids Will Be Opened.” The Providence Journal, June 22, 1941.


“Project Status to be Discussed.” The Providence Journal, January [1?], 1942.

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 #_____
☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #_____

Section 9 – end page 14
Georgiaville Historic District (Amendment)  
Name of Property

**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):**  

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property:**  

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**  
Datum if other than WGS84:  
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

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Or  

**UTM References**  
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

1. Zone: _____ Easting: _____ Northing: _____
2. Zone: _____ Easting: _____ Northing: _____
3. Zone: _____ Easting: _____ Northing: _____
4. Zone: _____ Easting: _____ Northing: _____

Section 9 – end page 15
Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The resources referenced in this Additional Documentation document are located on Smithfield Plat 33, Lot 031 within the original boundaries of the Georgiaville Historic District.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries of the Georgiaville Historic District will not change as a result of this Additional Documentation document.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Elizabeth D. Warburton, Senior Architectural Historian
organization: Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission
street & number: 150 Benefit Street
city or town: Providence state: Rhode Island zip code: 02903
e-mail: elizabeth.warburton@preservation.ri.gov
telephone: 401-222-4132
date: June 28, 2018

Additional Documentation
Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs
Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn’t need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log
Name of Property: Smithfield Town Hall and Smithfield Fire Department Station 2
City or Vicinity: Smithfield
County: Providence State: Rhode Island
Photographer: Elizabeth D. Warburton
Date Photographed: April 24, 2018
Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:
1 of ___.

Photo #1 RI_ProvidenceCounty_SmithfieldTownHall_0001. Smithfield Town Hall, 64 Farnum Pike, northeast façade, photographer facing southwest.

Photo #2 RI_ProvidenceCounty_SmithfieldTownHall_0002. Smithfield Town Hall, 64 Farnum Pike, three-quarter view of northeast façade and northwest elevation, photographer facing south.

Photo #3 RI_ProvidenceCounty_SmithfieldTownHall_0003. Smithfield Town Hall, 64 Farnum Pike, southwest elevation showing addition, photographer facing northeast.

Photo #4 RI_ProvidenceCounty_SmithfieldTownHall_0004. Smithfield Town Hall, 64 Farnum Pike, partial three-quarter view of southwest and southeast elevations, photographer facing north.

Photo #5 RI_ProvidenceCounty_SmithfieldTownHall_0005. Smithfield Town Hall, 64 Farnum Pike, Town Council chambers.

Photo #6 RI_ProvidenceCounty_SmithfieldTownHall_0006. Smithfield Town Hall, 64 Farnum Pike, interior staircase showing terrazzo stair treads.

Photo #7 RI_ProvidenceCounty_SmithfieldTownHall_0007. Smithfield Town Hall, 64 Farnum Pike, interior doorway showing transom window and Colonial Revival light fixture.

Photo #8 RI_ProvidenceCounty_SmithfieldFireDepartmentStation2_0001. Smithfield Fire Department Station 2, 66 Farnum Pike, northeast façade, photographer facing southwest.

Photo #9 RI_ProvidenceCounty_SmithfieldFireDepartmentStation2_0002. Smithfield Fire Department Station 2, 66 Farnum Pike, three-quarter view showing northeast façade and southeast elevation, photographer facing northwest.

Photo #10 RI_ProvidenceCounty_SmithfieldFireDepartmentStation2_0003. Smithfield Fire Department Station 2, 66 Farnum Pike, garage interior.

Photo #11 RI_ProvidenceCounty_SmithfieldFireDepartmentStation2_0004. Smithfield Fire Department Station 2, 66 Farnum Pike, office interior showing transom window.
Photo #12 RI_ProvidenceCounty_GeorgiavilleStreetView_0001. Smithfield Fire Department Station 2, 64 Farnum Pike (foreground) and Smithfield Town Hall (background) 66 Farnum Pike, northeast facades, photographer facing southwest.