

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 How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Hopkins Hollow Village

other names/site number Hopkins Hollow-Roaring Brook Historic District

2. Location

street & number Hopkins Hollow Road, Narrow Lane, Perry Hill Road not for publication

city or town Coventry and West Greenwich vicinity

state Rhode Island code RI county Kent code 003 zip code 02827

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 nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Edward Sanderson 12/9/2009
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

RI Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the 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
 See continuation sheet.
- removed from the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- other (explain)

Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

1.27.10

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.)

- buildings, district, site, structure, object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include any previously listed resources in the count.)

Table with 3 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing, and Resource Type (buildings, sites, structures, objects, total). Rows show counts for each category.

Name of related multiple property listings

(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, RELIGION: Church, FUNERARY: Cemetery, AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: Cranberry Processing, Storage, Agricultural Field, Animal Facility, Horticultural Facility, Agricultural Outbuilding, Irrigation Facility, INDUSTRY: Manufacturing Facility, Waterworks, LANDSCAPE: Garden, Forest, Natural Feature, Object

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling, VACANT/NOT IN USE, FUNERARY: Cemetery, AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: Cranberry Processing, Storage, Agricultural Field, Animal Facility, Horticultural Facility, Agricultural Outbuilding, Irrigation Facility, INDUSTRY: Waterworks, LANDSCAPE: Garden, Forest, Natural Feature, Object

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- COLONIAL, EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal, MID-19TH CENTURY: Greek Revival, LATE VICTORIAN, OTHER: Vernacular

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- foundation STONE, walls WOOD, STONE, roof ASPHALT, ASBESTOS, other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- SETTLEMENT
- COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
- AGRICULTURE
- ARCHITECTURE
- LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1728-1959

Significant Dates

- 1728: first land division
- 1923: formation of the Greene Company

Significant Person

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository
Private Collections

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10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Approximately 2,000

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1	9	2	7	2	5	2	8	4	6	1	8	6	2	6
	Zone		Easting					Northing							
2	1	9	0	2	7	3	0	7	4	6	1	8	0	3	0

3	1	9	2	7	3	3	4	7	4	6	1	7	6	1	9
	Zone		Easting					Northing							
4	1	9	2	7	3	5	1	4	4	6	1	7	6	9	8

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jenny Fields Scofield, Virginia H. Adams, Melissa Antonelli, and Mathew A. Kierstead

organization PAL date September 2009

street & number 210 Lonsdale Avenue telephone (401) 728-8780

city or town Pawtucket state RI zip code 02860

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Multiple- Refer to attached Excel table

street & number Multiple- Refer to attached Excel table telephone N/A

city or town Coventry and West Greenwich state RI zip code 02827

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 amend 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. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503

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DESCRIPTION

Summary

The Hopkins Hollow-Roaring Brook Historic District is an approximately 2,000-acre rural village in Coventry, Rhode Island, near the Connecticut border. Forested, agricultural, residential and industrial properties in the district form a cultural landscape associated with the Colonial settlement and subsequent nineteenth through mid-twentieth-century development of Hopkins Hollow. The district is within the Quinebaug Watershed and includes several ponds, swamps, and two named watercourses that flow into the Moosup River. The boundaries encompass the majority of the land formerly or presently owned by The Greene Company, a group that shares ownership of the land in Hopkins Hollow and is comprised of the descendants of families that settled the area. These boundaries follow property lot lines and extend north of Perry Hill Road, east of Whitford Pond, slightly south of the Coventry town line, and west of Hopkins Hollow Road. Approximately 187 acres of the district are within the limits of West Greenwich, Rhode Island. The district encompasses 43 property lots with 108 contributing and 23 non-contributing resources, including wood-frame houses, agricultural outbuildings, several cemeteries, a church, a sawmill, a gristmill and blacksmith shop, a granite quarry, a cranberry bog, several dams, stone bridges and walls, wells, and building foundations. The pastoral and natural features that comprise the setting of Hopkins Hollow significantly contribute to its value as a historic cultural landscape.

Setting and Landscape Features

The Hopkins Hollow-Roaring Brook Historic District retains a pre-industrialized rural aesthetic resultant from the lack of modern intrusions within the historic landscape. Undeveloped forest or wetlands comprise approximately 80 percent of the district and the remaining land consists of open fields or yards and cultivated land nestled on lots surrounded by dense vegetation. The natural, generally unaltered topography of the area is characterized by rolling, stony terrain with low peaks of approximately 500 feet and glacial outcroppings. The forest consists of softwood and hardwood species of mixed coniferous and deciduous trees. Small-scale waterways with a concentration of ponds in the center of the district traverse the land. The ponds are clustered around Great Cedar Swamp, which preexisted Colonial settlement, and include Great Grass, Little Grass, Whitford, and Arnold Ponds, and an approximately 90-acre cranberry bog located in a portion of Great Cedar Swamp. Buckshorn Brook extends through forested land in the north end of the district. Roaring Brook flows generally westward through the area, from the Great Cedar Swamp and cranberry bog, through Arnold Pond and under Hopkins Hollow Road toward an expanse of forested land south of Lewis Farm Road.

The retention of a Colonial circulation pattern, shaped by an informal network of long, narrow roads and trails, originally laid out to access stage coach/trade routes in the early eighteenth-century or to connect adjacent farmsteads, enhances the rural, pre-industrialized setting of Hopkins Hollow. The road network includes Hopkins Hollow Road and Narrow Lane, which run north-south in the west end of the district, and Perry Hill Road, which extends east-west through the north side. A short section of unnamed road connects Hopkins Hollow Road to Narrow Lane. Lewis Farm Road extends northwest

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from Hopkins Hollow Road, 500 ft northwest of the intersection of the unnamed road and Hopkins Hollow Road, known as Nixon Corner.

The majority of Perry Hill Road follows the path of the Eight Rod Highway, constructed in 1728. An abandoned section of the Eight Rod Highway between Narrow Lane and the Hopkins Hollow Cemetery on Hopkins Hollow Road is extant as a trail and includes stone walls and a stone gate, located in the woods. Hopkins Hollow Road between the Hopkins Hollow Cemetery and Greenhouse Road (to the west of the district) is also an extant section of the Eight Rod Highway, as relocated in 1750. South of this point, Hopkins Hollow Road continues north-south and was originally part of Sand Hill Road, which extended from the Eight Rod Highway to the Three Rod Highway (now Welch Hollow Road). Welch Hollow Road is a dirt pathway that retains its historic alignment from Greenhouse Road, southeast across Hopkins Hollow Road, and to the south of Arnold Pond and the cranberry bog. The roads in the area serve limited local traffic and are typically lined by stone walls and mature planted trees or forest.

Most of the land parcels in Hopkins Hollow consist of multiple acres and are buffered from other properties by vegetation. In the east half of the district, Perry Hill Road is flanked by former farm lots dating to the Colonial division of land. Irregularly-coursed, dry-laid stone walls front the road adjacent to properties with late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth century residences, and numerous stone walls of similar design extend perpendicularly from Perry Hill Road into the woods, likely along the historic property or agricultural field boundaries. A number of small family cemeteries and building foundation sites are also located in the woods off Perry Hill Road. The west side of the district is slightly denser and encompasses several of the primary properties in the area. Arnold Farm, a multi-generational agricultural property with designed-landscape entrance components, occupies more than 70 acres at the north end of Narrow Lane, across from its intersection with Perry Hill Road. The properties along Hopkins Hollow Road include the Hopkins Hollow church and cemetery, a former general store, and the two primary industrially developed properties in the district—Sawmill and Roaring Brook farms. The south end of the district is defined by the cranberry bog off Narrow Lane and adjacent ponds and water features.

The developed parcels in the district typically contain one- to two-story, vernacular wood-frame buildings with gable roofs and stone foundations, constructed between the late eighteenth and mid-twentieth century. The properties are bounded on the perimeter by stone walls or fences used to control livestock circulation. Informally placed shade trees and low plantings dot open yards and soften the buildings and driveways. Miscellaneous objects that were either used by occupants of individual properties or moved to individual properties for aesthetic purposes are ancillary features that contribute to the landscape. These objects include stone monoliths and gate structures, various wells, garden ornaments, and millstones. Viewsheds from developed properties in the district reveal the relationships between the natural environment, cultivated land, circulation patterns, and historic lifeways.

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Contributing Properties

The district contains 109 contributing properties including 57 buildings, 35 structures, 16 sites and 1 object. The descriptions of contributing properties below are generally arranged geographically, from east to west and north to south. Dams, bridges, stone walls and cemeteries are typically described as resource groups. The name of each property and each counted resource within it are underlined.

Roaring Brook Watershed System (throughout the district)

The Roaring Brook Watershed System (Map No. 1) is comprised of the brooks, small tributaries, ponds, and swamps located throughout the district. This network of water sources forms a defining feature of the landscape and supported subsistence settlement, followed by market agricultural and industrial development. It is counted as a contributing site to the historic district. The water system consists of intact natural features and the human manipulations of these water sources to control flow for industrial, agricultural, or drainage purposes. The Buckshorn Brook retains its original course flowing west through the north side of the district and feeds several adjacent small ponds, wetlands, and streams. The Roaring Brook winds generally west across the district. It originates from wetlands northeast of the Whitford trail and extends through Whitford Pond near Little Grass Pond, through Great Cedar Swamp and into the cranberry bogs. It exits the west end of the bogs and flows into the southeast side Arnold Pond, then continues from the northwest side of the pond, between Sawmill and Roaring Brook farms and under Hopkins Hollow Road, after which point it travels northwest toward its confluence at the Moosup River, outside the district. Roaring Brook historically flowed through Whitford Pond, Great Grass Pond/Cedar Swamp, and a natural cranberry bog to the west. Its path through the district is similar to its historic route, except that several dams along its course have created Whitford and Arnold ponds and managed its flow through the bogs and historic mill sites near Hopkins Hollow Road. The cranberry bogs and man-made components of the water management system, such as dams and stone-lined sluiceways, are contributing properties in the district that are discussed separately. Great Cedar Swamp retains a grove of Atlantic white cedars, a tree that was harvested for timber here in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Hidden Hollow Farm (700-710 Perry Hill Road)

Hidden Hollow Farm is an approximately 75-acre estate located on both sides of Perry Hill Road at the east end of the historic district. It contains a complex of late-eighteenth to early-twentieth-century residential and agricultural buildings on the north side of the road, and a collection of stone foundations to the south. The main portion of the property is organized around a south-facing, one-and-one-half-story Cape Cod House (Map No. 4), of which the central section is thought to have been constructed circa 1790. The house is constructed of a wood-frame on a granite foundation and has side gable roofs and wood shingle sheathing. The central section of the house is four bays wide. One-story ells are attached to the side elevations, and a one-story sun porch is located off the west ell. An interior and an exterior end chimney are located on the central section of the house. All of the windows extend to the eaves and most have flanking

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shutters. Aside from the historic additions, alterations to the house include window replacement and the installation of gable dormers and a bay window on the facade.

Eleven additional one- to one-and-one-half-story, vernacular wood-frame buildings are located east of the house and are organized along a paved driveway that extends north from the road. From north to south, these buildings include an English Barn (Map No. 5) (ca. 1820), a three-bay-wide Cape Cod farmer's Cottage (Map No. 6) with a central chimney (ca. 1930); a three-bay Shed (Map No.7) (ca. 1940); a modern, non-contributing Shed (Map No. 8); two one-bay, front gabled Sheds (Map Nos. 9 and 10) (mid- to late nineteenth-century); a side gabled Shed (Map No. 11) (ca. 1930); a one-bay-wide Outhouse (Map No. 12) (ca. 1950); a three-bay Garage (Map No. 13) (ca. 1955); and a front gabled Shop (Map No. 14) (ca. 1930). All of the buildings are sheathed with wood shingles and most have fieldstone foundations. The buildings are all actively used. The east side of the driveway is lined by an early-twentieth-century stone retaining wall with a nineteenth-century rubblestone wall extant on the hill above. The lower wall is constructed with curb stones acquired from Fox Point in Providence, Rhode Island. A historic horse trough constructed of a granite block is located near the cottage. The remainder of the property on the north side of the road consists of open fields with scattered pine trees surrounded by forest. A family cemetery, known as the Jeremiah Knight Cemetery (No. A43) (Map No. 15), is located in the forest near the north side of the property and is described in the cemetery section below. A swimming pool and small pond are located to the northwest.

The south side of the property, across the road, contains a series of eighteenth or nineteenth-century foundations. Both sides of the road at this location are lined with evergreen trees planted in the early-twentieth-century that partially block the foundations from view. A stream that winds northwest toward Buckshorn Brook extends through the west portion of this land, creates a small pond, and then continues under the road and into the woods on the other side. A drainage ditch, occasionally crossed by granite blocks extends along the side of the road near these foundation sites, and two granite monoliths mark an entrance to a mowed yard between the potential essence works and a larger stone wall to the east. An approximately six-foot high dry-laid stone wall is constructed into a hill across the road from the main house on the property. The wall is likely a remnant of a nineteenth century bank barn (and is in the location of a large outbuilding shown on an 1895 atlas map). A slab lintel on top of two large polygonal stones located in the middle of the wall may have been a crawl space under the barn. A wood well (Map No. 16) (mid-nineteenth century) is located atop the hill above the barn wall. Two rectangular depressions with bermed sides remain in the woods near the well and mark the locations of additional former outbuildings, likely associated with the house during the nineteenth century.

The site of a late-eighteenth to early-nineteenth century Essence Works (Map No. 17) is located approximately 50 feet south of the road and 100 feet west of the barn foundation. The Essence Works is an approximately one-acre industrial ruin. A stream enters the site from the south, and flows through it to the northwest. The upstream end of the site contains several quarried granite boulders. The stream splits into two shallow channels after entering the site, one leading west into a small stone-lined pool; and the other leading north through the essence works foundations and rejoining the stream to the west. This area also contains several other shallow north-south channels that may be man-made raceways or erosion features that post-date industrial operations. The works includes a split granite block foundation approximately 15

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ft wide east-west by approximately 30 ft long north-south. The north water channel appears to enter this foundation through a box culvert and exit it at its north end but there is no evidence of a water wheel pit. Immediately east of the foundation is an approximately 6 ft square flat granite slab embedded in the soil, partially covered and surrounded by a shallow layer of broken red brick. The soil around the slab contains visible surface fragments of thin sheet iron, metal strapping, wrought iron barrel hoops, and numerous pieces of thick stoneware vessels with a radius indicating that the whole jars may have been 18 or more inches in diameter. The downstream end of the site contains several large rectangular quarried granite blocks and slabs, larger than those available from the boulders at the site, and exhibiting closely-spaced, shallow, "feather and wedge" splitting tool marks. These may have been brought to the site for its construction and may be associated with a wood plank and wrought iron "stone boat" quarrying skid leaning against the adjacent barn foundation.

It is unclear what the specific product of the essence works was. The name, supplied from community memory, suggests that it was used for manufacturing birch oil (for wintergreen) or witch hazel, or some similar volatile aromatic plant component. The process involved in any case was one of simple distillation. An 1891 description of birch oil manufacturing describes a birch oil works as including one or more 6 ft square water-tight wood vats, elevated over a fire, and lined with sheet metal. Birch brush and water were placed in the vats, which were then tightly sealed. The brush was boiled and the steam containing the volatile birch oil was drawn off the top of the vat and run down through a coiled pipe in a tank of cold water, essentially the same apparatus as liquor still. According to the 1891 description, with this equipment, a supply of jars, and a steady supply of fresh cold water, a small birch oil (or, presumably, witch hazel) works could be set up (*American Druggist* 1891). Witch hazel, processed in the same way, naturally grows around Whitford Pond.

Perry Hill House (1018 Perry Hill Road)

The Perry Hill House (Map No. 29) is located west of Hidden Hollow Farm. The house is one-and-one-half-story, five-bay-wide, wood-frame, Cape Cod cottage set back from the road on a wooded lot. The house appears to have been constructed in the late-nineteenth-century. It has a side gable roof, clapboard siding, plank trim, and a granite block foundation. Alterations include window replacement, the installation of additional windows on the side elevations, and the construction of a shed dormer on the north (rear) elevation. Writing located behind the clapboards on the west wall of the house, exposed during renovations in 2003, indicated that the house was "Rebuilt & shimmed [on] Sept. 22 1880" by Harris O. Blernehor (approximate spelling), a contractor and builder.

Camp (off trail from Perry Hill Road)

A partially cleared property developed as a Camp (Map No.34) in the 1920s is located in the woods approximately one-quarter mile south of Perry Hill Road. The camp is accessed by a network of trails that originate from Perry Hill Road and Narrow Lane. The focal point of the camp is a one-story fieldstone lodge, sited above a narrow stream that trickles out from a small spring. The lodge measures three bays by one bay and has a shallow gable roof and screened-in porch on the

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north (rear) elevation. The early-twentieth-century design features recessed fenestration with segmental arched fieldstone lintels, exposed rafter tails, and a massive stone chimney. The landscape around the lodge is generally unaltered forest and wetlands, traversed by numerous stone walls that may follow historic property lines or the perimeters of pastures. A notable collection of large glacial stones are located west of the lodge and a wild cranberry bog is located off the trail to the south. The ruins of a small rectangular foundation are visible in front (south) of the lodge and a row of granite fence posts and two capped concrete wells are located to the north of the lodge along the stream. The lodge is still used as a recreational property.

Little House (1261 Perry Hill Road)

The Little House property encompasses the earliest extant house in Hopkins Hollow and retains a Colonial aesthetic that demonstrates the historic character of Perry Hill Road. The property encompasses a rectangular 14-acre lot on the south side of the road and abuts densely forested land. A one-and-one-half-story, wood-frame, Cape Cod House (Map No. 35), constructed in 1789, is located approximately ten feet from the road in the east half of the lot. The house is four bays wide by three bays long and a one-story, side-gabled Shop (Map No. 36) (late-eighteenth to early-nineteenth century) extending from the south (rear) elevation connects the house to a front gabled Barn/Garage (Map No. 37) (late nineteenth century). The house has a side gable roof, clapboard and wood shingle sheathing, and a stone foundation. Two-over-two windows are encased in protruding window frames and flank a simple, near central entrance with a plank surround. A parged chimney is extant on the facade slope and an exterior brick chimney remains on the west (side) elevation. A one-story ell is attached to the rear of the west elevation. The shop is approximately seven bays long and has shingle cladding, a small brick chimney, two-over-two windows, and a recessed entrance. The construction of the shop appears to be contemporary to the house. The attached barn/garage has two bays with modern garage doors on the facade. The shop and barn/garage face east toward a paved drive that extends from the road along the west side of the house to fenced fields behind it. The drive continues as a trail leading to the camp described above. Stone monoliths mark the location of a former gate near the entrance to the driveway. The north side of the property is lined with stonewalls that follow Perry Hill Road. A stone Water Tower (Map No. 39) and adjacent wood Well (Map No. 38) are located in an open field to the east of the driveway. The property west of the house is a mowed field. A small shed is visible west of the barn/garage, and two contemporary Horse Barns (Map Nos. 40 and 41) are located at the south end of the field.

Fox Hill Farm (1312 Perry Hill Road)

Fox Hill Farm is an eight-acre estate located across Perry Hill Road from the Little House. An approximately four-foot wide dry-laid stone wall lines the south edge of the property along Perry Hill Road and includes stone and wood gates leading to the open portions of the estate. One of the stone walls terminates at an approximately six-ft diameter, open rubblestone Well (Map No. 46). The main building on the property is a Federal style Cape Cod House (Map No. 43) (early-nineteenth century) set back approximately 100 feet from the road. An elaborate Cheshire gate composed of

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boulders, granite posts, and a picket fence is aligned with the central entrance of the house.¹ The house is a one-and-one-half-story, five-bay by two-bay, wood-frame structure with a side gable roof, clapboard siding, and stone foundation. It has two interior end chimneys, and a central entrance with a pedimented entry porch, fan light, and side lights. A one-and-one-half-story historic ell is attached to the north (rear) elevation and pre-dates the house. Updates to the house include the installation of five gable and hip dormers on the facade and window replacement. Outbuildings include a one-story, two-bay brick Workshop (Map No. 44) and a Garage (Map No. 45), both constructed behind (north of) the house in the early twentieth-century. A paved driveway is located west of the house and is lined with vegetation that obstructs views of it. Fox Hill Farm historically encompasses 77 acres and has been recently subdivided.

Arnold Farm Overseer's House (380 Narrow Lane)

The Arnold Farm Overseer's House (Map No. 50) (mid-late nineteenth century) is situated at the corner of Perry Hill Road and Narrow Lane, across from Arnold Farm. The cleared portion of the lot forms a rectangular yard, which is partially enclosed by stone walls. The wall along Narrow Lane has a gate opposite one of the gates to Arnold Farm. The house faces Arnold Farm and is sited so that the front door opens to a walkway that continues across the farm toward the barn. The house is a one-and-one-half-story, three-bay by two-bay, wood-frame, Cape Cod building with a side gable roof and fieldstone foundation. It retains two interior brick chimneys, historic shed dormers, clapboard and shingle sheathing, a gabled entrance porch and a side ell. The original windows and doors have been replaced.

Two one-bay-wide, connected gable roof Stables or Sheds (Map Nos. 51 and 52) (late nineteenth century) are located southeast of the house. The stables are of wood-frame construction with fieldstone foundations and vertical plank sheathing. A diamond-shaped window ornaments the facade gables. Alterations to the stables include the addition of a one-story flat-roofed connector with a garage door between them. These connected buildings currently serve as a garage and are located at the end of a dirt driveway.

Arnold Farm (375 Narrow Lane)

The Arnold Farm is situated in the heart of the Hopkins Hollow-Roaring Brook Historic District and extends south from Unnamed Road to Arnold Pond. The property encompasses an expansive 90-acre complex of cleared, former pastures with massive stone walls, a cluster of late-nineteenth- to early-twentieth century outbuildings, garden terraces, and designed landscaping from the early twentieth-century. Arnold Farm contains multiple landscape features that were intentionally designed for specific aesthetic and functional purposes, overlaid on a vernacular nineteenth century farm.

The main portion of the property is focused on a Colonial Revival style house (late nineteenth century) that faces north toward a formal landscaped Olmsted Entrance (Map No. 54) designed by the Olmsted Brothers Company of Brookline, Massachusetts (John Charles Olmsted and Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr.) in 1920 (Olmsted Firm project number 06776)

¹ A Cheshire gate swings within a curved section of fence, allowing people to pass through, while excluding livestock.

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(Brockway 1988; NAOP 1987). The original entrance, located on Narrow Lane across from Perry Hill Road, consists of a wood gate attached to stone monoliths that opens to a paved drive leading west across the north end of the property in front of the house. North of this gate, an allée of ash trees flank the stone walls on either side of Narrow Lane and formalize the approach to the 1920 Olmsted-designed entrance to the property, located at a triangular intersection formed by Narrow Lane and the unnamed road. A driveway designed by the Olmsted Brothers extends south from this intersection and loops in front of the house to connect with the original driveway. The beginning of the Olmsted drive is marked by a quartz boulder set in the center of the intersection and a granite boulder set in front of an iron gate connected to dry-laid fieldstone walls. A similarly designed stone wall ornaments a bend in the driveway near the house. The driveway was designed with a stone drainage system on the east side and is lined by a variety of trees, including apple, oak, and pine trees.

Access through Arnold Farm continues along a north-south driveway that extends from the main drive, underneath a portion of the second story of the house to the cluster of outbuildings behind it. This secondary drive loops around a large barn, extends past a garage, and then continues as a dirt path through multiple pastures, separated by gated stone walls. A second east-west driveway extends from another gate on Narrow Lane to the end of the loop south of the barn.

Arnold Farm includes a total of nine buildings and several additional structures, including various networks of stone walls. The buildings are sited on a west-sloping hill and are surrounded by elaborate, early-twentieth-century stone walls that line the central driveway. The House (Map No. 57) (late-nineteenth century) is a two-story, L-shaped building with gable roofs and a fieldstone foundation. Each elevation is ornamented with multiple bays of inset gable and hip roofed dormers above first floor porches. The northwest corner of the house exhibits a granite block foundation and reportedly encompasses portions of the original Cape Cod house constructed on the property before 1838. A one-story, late-twentieth-century addition is concealed on the inner (south) side of the L-plan.

Aside from the farmhouse, the two-story, wood-frame English Barn (Map No.58) (1905) to the south of it is the most prominent building on the property. The barn has a fieldstone foundation and a gable roof topped with a square cupola. The foundation extends to cover the first story of the exterior. A massive round arched entrance with wood double doors and granite voussoirs is aligned with the central driveway. A wood silo set on the same foundation is attached to the south (rear) elevation of the barn and is adjacent to a livestock entrance. The stonework on the barn was constructed by Bill Howes.

A one-story, wood-frame, Turkey and Goat Shed (Map No. 59) (late nineteenth century) is located southeast of the barn. The rest of the outbuildings are generally arranged linearly to the south of the barn. These buildings include a one-and-one-half-story wood-frame Carriage House (Map No.60) (late nineteenth to early twentieth century) with a stone foundation; a one-story wood-frame Herb Drying House (Map No.61) (early twentieth century) with continuous bands of windows on each elevation; a one-story stone Greenhouse (Map No. 62) (early twentieth century); a two-story stone Garage (Map No. 63) (early twentieth century) with an attached one-story workshop (early twentieth century), and a one-

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and-one-half-story Pump House (Map No. 64) (early twentieth century). A one-story, stone outhouse or Septic System Access Building (Map No. 65) (early twentieth century) is located west of the greenhouse.

The small-scale structures and landscape features on the property are related to its use as a residence and farm during the nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries and its use as a commercial herb garden in the mid-twentieth-century. The landscape southeast of the house consists of a yard with apple and pear trees, a stone Well (Map No. 66) (early- mid-twentieth century), and a Fish Pond (Map No. 67) (early-twentieth century) dug into the ground and lined with stone. Stone pavers mark a footpath across the lawn that leads to the Arnold Farm overseer's house located across Narrow Lane. The yard to the southwest of the house includes stonewalled terraces that historically contained tennis courts and a swimming pool. An arbor and additional stonewalled terraces to the south and west were constructed as part of the Greene Herb Gardens in the mid-twentieth-century. The plants are not extant. A second stone Well (Map No. 68) (late nineteenth century) and metal Windmill (Map No. 69) (early twentieth century) are located adjacent to the pump house at the south end of the cluster of buildings.

The remainder of the property consists of mowed fields and pastureland, surrounded and divided by dry-laid fieldstone walls constructed in the nineteenth-century to control livestock. The wall that extends along the east side of the property and Narrow Lane includes two barrel vaulted arched passageways (mid- late nineteenth century) designed to allow passage of livestock under Narrow Lane to and from pastures on the opposite side of the road. The north passageway is located near the allée of ash trees and the south passageway is located southeast of the turkey/goat shed. This passageway opens into a walled run and sloping field. An east-west stonewall extends from this point across the property, enclosing the northern section of the estate that contains the buildings. The north half of the estate, adjacent to this wall contains another apple orchard and intermittent views of a pony pasture pond and Arnold Pond. Two additional pastures are located to the south of this wall. The middle pasture has a prominent shade tree at the edge of the field and is separated from the southernmost pasture by a massive, approximately ten-foot-wide stone wall.

American Cranberry Company (1065 Narrow Lane)

The American Cranberry Company Bogs (Map No. 75), now owned by The Greene Company, are located within a broad valley of glacial outwash abutting the Great Cedar Swamp, between Narrow Lane and Little Grass and Great Grass ponds. The property includes 89 acres of active bog divided by dirt access roads, a Processing Barn (Map No. 76) (1890, 1936) sited adjacent to the stone Narrow Lane Bridge (Map No. 77) (early twentieth century) over Roaring Brook, a contemporary water control system, and eight non-contributing outbuildings. The property has been continually used and improved for cranberry production since the mid-nineteenth century. The cranberry bog is accessible from Narrow Lane, which extends south through the west edge of the property over the stone arch bridge above Roaring Brook and continues as a trail through the woods. A gravel parking area and cluster of buildings are located west of Narrow Lane, and dirt access roads lead east around and through the bog. Roaring Brook flows west from Great Grass Pond, through the bogs, along the south side of the processing barn, and continues toward Arnold Pond.

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The processing barn is an L-shaped, balloon-frame structure built into the south-sloping bank of Roaring Brook in 1890. The facade (north elevation) is one-and-one-half stories and the south elevation along the brook is two-and-one-half stories tall. The barn has an asphalt-clad gable roof with a metal cupola, unpainted vertical board sheathing on the north and east elevations, and a stone foundation. The west (side) elevation is covered with tar paper and south (rear) elevation is covered by asphalt shingles. The building retains historic six-over-six and two-over-two wood sash windows, and sliding barn doors on the facade (north elevation) and rear (south) elevation. The processing barn is the only extant historic building on the property. It faces a one-story front gabled Garage (Map No. 79), one-story front gabled Garage/Office (Map No. 78), and one-story Ranch House (Map No. 80), all constructed in the late-twentieth century with contemporary materials. The other five non-contributing buildings are contemporary, one-story, one-bay-wide, wood-frame Pump Houses (Map Nos. 81-85). The pump houses are located at either side of the main pump hole on the north side of the bogs, on the south side of the bogs, between the bogs and Great Grass Pond, and between Great Grass and Whitford ponds. A Cape Cod house and barn on the property formerly on this property are no longer extant.

The Cranberry Bogs (Map No. 75) are divided into approximately six active sections and occupy approximately 89 acres of land. The oldest cultivated sections of the bog, actively used since the early twentieth century, are located in the center and east sides of the bogs, but were improved with the rest of the property during the late-twentieth century. A by-pass canal was constructed along the south side of the bogs in 1982 and connects back to Roaring Brook at the west end of the bogs. The bogs are separated from the primary buildings on the property by a patch of blueberry bushes. Natural growth Atlantic white cedar trees extant between Little Grass and Whitford ponds are also visible north of the cultivated bogs. The property also encompasses several sites of historic bogs and new upland bogs with a pump-up flooding system. Although the bogs have been altered and improved for continuous agricultural use, they form an integral component of the historic landscape. The property retains the natural features that enabled its development as a cranberry bog, including pure sand, a water source, and natural peat.

Ledge Quarry (Unnamed Road)

The Ledge Quarry (Map No. 92) is located north of the unnamed road, between Narrow Lane and the intersection of Lewis Farm and Hopkins Hollow roads. The quarry is an approximately one-quarter-mile long site on the steeply sloping south side of a hill that rises approximately 520 ft above sea level. The quarry consists of an intermittent series of closely-spaced excavations in the granite bedrock ledge ranging in height up to about a dozen feet. The granite on the south side of the hill was exposed and steepened by glacial erosion and plucking action, which exposed the natural horizontal fractures (sheeting) in the granite. The exposure of the sheeting facilitated the quarrying, allowing extraction of tabular blocks and sheets. Long vertical drill marks are visible in the ledge in several places where hand drilling was used to split larger blocks from the ledges. The remains of unused granite trimmings are also visible, and exhibit the shallower, more closely-spaced holes associated with "feather-and-wedge" (stonecutters' splitting tools) splitting.

Hopkins Hollow Church (Hopkins Hollow Road)

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The Hopkins Hollow Church (Map No. 94) (1862) is sited at the edge of an approximately two-and-one-half-acre property comprised of two lots that encompass the Hopkins Hollow Cemetery and an open field. The church faces south toward a dirt driveway that extends east from Hopkins Hollow Road toward the cemetery gates. The church is a one-story, rectangular, Greek Revival style building constructed of wood-frame on a granite foundation and finished with clapboard siding. Greek Revival features include a front gable roof with gable returns, wide frieze and corner boards, and protruding rectangular lintels. A pair of identical entrances with transoms and rectangular door hoods marks the facade, and the majority of the windows retain original wood shutters. A one-story, three-bay-wide, wood-frame Wagon Shed (Map No.95) (ca. 1900) with a stone foundation is located to the rear (north) of the church. The open field on the property is located northeast of the church, across the driveway from the cemetery and is surrounded by forest. The ruins of a rectangular, granite foundation from a former schoolhouse are extant in the field.

West Farm (818 Hopkins Hollow Road)

The West Farm property consists of approximately seven acres with a mid-nineteenth century house and English bank barn, small pond, two minor outbuildings and open fields. The House (Map No. 97) (mid-nineteenth century) is a three-bay by two-bay, one-and-one-half-story, Greek Revival style Cape Cod residence. It is constructed of wood-frame with a side gable roof, clapboard siding, and a granite block foundation. Typical Greek Revival trim consists of wide corner and cornice boards, and molded plank lintels. The facade of the house faces west toward the road and is characterized by three-sided bays on the first floor flanking a central entrance. A one-story, early-twentieth century ell is attached to the north (side) elevation. The corners of the ell are covered with fieldstone that continues as a wall along a patio entrance. Alterations to the house include the installation of hip dormers, fieldstone chimneys, window replacement, and removal of the original shutters.

A paved driveway loops through the front lawn, passing north of the house and west of the barn. The English bank Barn (Map No. 98) (mid-nineteenth-century) is a one-and-one-half-story, wood-frame structure with a side gable roof, wood shingled walls, and a stone foundation. A central barn door on the facade (west elevation) has been replaced with a modern garage door, but a transom remains above. Two open bays are extant at grade on the east (rear) elevation and a stonewall extends south from the southeast corner of the barn. The remainder of the property encompasses a small pond, non-contributing one-story Shed (Map No.101), a non-contributing one-story Greenhouse (Map No. 100), and a stone Well (Map No. 99) (Late 19th to Early 20th c.). Two additional non-contributing One-story Outbuildings (Map Nos. 102 and 103) are located in an open field to the north of the property.

Harris Store (880 Hopkins Hollow Road)

The Harris Store (Map No. 104) property is located on the east side of Hopkins Hollow Road, north of Roaring Brook Farm. The property consists of an approximately 1.7-acre rectangular lot with a one-and-one-half-story Greek Revival style store building located along the road. The Harris Store building was constructed as a dry goods store circa 1835 and has been converted into a residence. It consists of wood-frame construction with a side gable roof, granite block

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foundation, clapboard siding, and a side ell on the south elevation. Typical Greek Revival style features include overhanging eaves with gable returns, wide frieze boards and corner boards with recessed panels, and side lights flanking a rectangular entrance to the ell. The original main entrance to the building has been removed and covered over. Other alterations include window replacement, the removal of the original shutters and chimneys, and alterations or replacement of a shed-roofed awning on the ell facade. The original wood-frame barn on the property is not extant.

Dry Goods Barn (899 Hopkins Hollow Road)

A former Dry Goods Barn (Map No. 106) constructed for the Harris Store in 1877 is located across Hopkins Hollow Road to the southwest of the store. The barn was converted into a residence in the late-twentieth century, according to designs drawn by William D. Warner Architects and Planners of Exeter, Rhode Island. The barn is currently a two-and-one-half-story wood-frame building with a front gable roof, clapboard siding with plank trim, and a granite block foundation. Exterior alterations resultant from the conversion of the building into a residence include the installation of second floor windows, construction of an interior chimney, installation of modern garage doors in the formerly open bays on the south (side) elevation, and the construction of a shallow cantilevered bay on the south elevation. Despite these alterations, the building retains its historic siting, massing, and the majority of exterior materials. The barn door openings centered in each gable end are also extant, but have been infilled with glass and pedestrian doors. The east (front) door retains its original sliding doors. The property slopes to the south near the barn, so the building is supported by a granite retaining wall. The landscape around the barn encompasses fenced fields, a recently constructed Stable (Map No. 106), and the Rice Cemetery (No.97) (Map No. 105). The Harris Store is clearly visible from the open field north of the barn.

Roaring Brook Farm (900 Hopkins Hollow Road)

The Roaring Brook and Sawmill Farms are adjacent properties located between Hopkins Hollow Road and Arnold Pond, southwest of Arnold Farm. These properties encompass the site of the former Rice's mills—the earliest industrial development in the district that involved the construction of a sawmill, gristmill, and residence about 1750. A controlled portion of Roaring Brook flows northwest from Arnold Pond, along the south side of Roaring Brook Farm and north side of Saw Mill Farm, where it is dammed, then continues west under the stone bridge carrying Hopkins Hollow Road.

Roaring Brook Farm is a recently subdivided 9-acre property historically developed because of access to waterpower. The property currently contains mid-nineteenth to early-twentieth-century residential and agricultural buildings, mowed fields, and mid-nineteenth-century industrial buildings and foundations. The buildings are clustered across the center of the property, with agricultural and utilitarian outbuildings to the north, the industrial buildings to the south near the brook, and a residence in between. The buildings are set back several hundred feet from the road and are sheltered from view by pine trees. The south side of the property wraps behind the Sawmill Farm, which is closer to Hopkins Hollow Road. The property slopes down from east to west, and the land east of the buildings includes an open yard supported by retaining walls near the house. A winding, gravel and dirt driveway extends east from Hopkins Hollow Road, past the buildings

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through the east side of the property, and continues over a dam at Arnold Pond to another property behind Roaring Brook Farm.

A one-and-one-half-story, gambrel-roofed, wood-frame Cattle Barn (Map No. 109) (ca. 1940) is located on the north side of the driveway, adjacent to fenced, open land. The barn is clad in wood shingles and has a concrete foundation. An L-shaped Workshop (Map No. 110) (mid- late-nineteenth century) and Garage/Machine Shop (Map No. 111) (ca. 1930) are located across the driveway from the cattle barn. This area of the property was developed by Edwin Arnold in the early- to mid-twentieth century. The workshop is a one-and-one-half-story wood-frame building that is built into the slope of the land and has a granite foundation exposed on the west (rear) elevation. The south ell of the workshop historically served as a blacksmith shop and was moved from its original location adjacent to Roaring Brook in the late-nineteenth to early twentieth century. The workshop has gable roofs and retains most of its historic clapboard siding, plank trim, and wood sash windows. The rear wall of the building is deteriorating. The garage/machine shop is a one-story, rectangular concrete building faced with fieldstone that is built into the slope of the land with the facade exposed. It has a flat roof with a wood cornice. The facade is four bays long, with two wide garage doors at the south end. An early twentieth century Root Cellar (Map No. 112) is located near these outbuildings at the east end of the property. The root cellar has a vaulted roof and is constructed of concrete and dry-laid rubblestone with earth covering the exterior. The building faces west and includes a single wood door on the facade.

An L-shaped, one-and-one-half-story wood-frame House (Map No. 108) (ca. 1850) with a stone foundation is built into the slope of the land to the south of the garage/machine shop. The house appears to originally have been a Cape Cod cottage with multiple phases of additions. The south elevation currently serves as the facade and measures seven bays long. The southwest section of the building consists of a pair of two-bay-deep, intersecting Capes with side gable roofs. It is unclear whether the west-facing or south-facing Cape was constructed first. One three-bay-wide and one two-bay-wide ell are attached to the east elevation of these Capes, forming a long L-shaped plan. The house has a fieldstone foundation, clapboard siding, 11 gable dormers, and a long shed dormer. A one-story rectangular addition (ca. 1950) is located on the facade, but the ell on this elevation retains wood double doors. The majority of the house retains historic double-hung wood sash, but large picture windows have been installed on the first story of the facade and west elevation. The lawn to the east of the house is elevated and supported by a stone retaining wall. A one-story, one-bay playhouse with log siding is located behind (east of) the house and a former tennis court is located on the elevated section of lawn.

A Gristmill (Map No. 113) (1846) and attached Blacksmith Shop (Map No. 114) (early nineteenth century) are sited at the edge of Roaring Brook, southwest of the house. The brook wraps around the south side of the building and continues adjacent to its west (rear) elevation. Each section of the building is of wood-frame construction with side gable roofs, clapboard siding, plank trim, and a massive granite foundation exposed along the riverside elevations. The gristmill is a one-and-one-half story, approximately five-bay by two-bay building constructed in 1846. It has a wide barn door opening and pedestrian door on the facade (east elevation) and retains historic double-hung wood sash. The east wall of the gristmill is deteriorating from moisture damage. Elements of the historic water power transmission apparatus remain in place. The attached blacksmith's shop consists of two connected sections including a one-and-one-half-story, two-bay by

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two-bay structure; and a one-story, four-bay by one-bay structure to the north. The framework of the blacksmith shop existed when the 1846 gristmill was erected, and may have been part of the existing sawmill. It was converted into a blacksmith shop in the 1930s and intended to be reminiscent of the colonial blacksmith shop on the site. A stone foundation is located immediately north of the gristmill and is the site of a nineteenth century blacksmith shop. A network of stone-lined sluiceways and water control structures exists between Arnold Pond and the gristmill.

The landscape at Roaring Brook Farm incorporates a linear water power system that stretches approximately 1,000 ft across the property from east to west between Arnold Pond and Hopkins Hollow Road. This system includes intact and ruined dams, raceways, spillways, and two small mills.

The water power system begins at the Arnold Pond Dam (Map No. 86) (1939), an approximately 450 ft long, 14 ft wide, rock-lined, earth fill structure on the Burlingame House property that carries a dirt driveway leading to Roaring Brook Farm. At the center of the downstream side of the dam is the old spillway, an approximately 30 ft long, 15 ft high granite block wall. A three ft diameter cast iron pipe penetrates the bottom of the spillway. Above the pipe atop the dam is a gate valve house, a small, square-plan, concrete block wall, windowless gable roof building containing a valve for the spillway pipe, which allows the water level in the pond to be lowered. The spillway and pipe still pass a small volume of water, which keeps the original downstream section of Roaring Brook partially watered.

Several feet north of the gate valve house are two headrace gate valves consisting of ornate cast iron posts with manual valve control wheels for regulating the flow of water into the mid-nineteenth century Headrace (Map No. 115). The headrace is a sinuous, approximately 400 ft long manmade power canal hugging the north bank of Roaring Brook. The headrace gate valves still pass water into the headrace. It is separated from the brook channel by an earth berm that is partially stone lined at its upstream and downstream ends. Approximately 30 ft west of the Arnold Pond Dam a small wasteway with cast concrete flashboard grooves is located in the south bank of the headrace. Several small footbridges consisting of concrete culvert pipes and stone fill are located along the Headrace. It ends immediately east of the gristmill in a stone-walled channel with a vertical slide gate for the mill's turbine penstock. The penstock and some drive train components are visible in the wheel pit inside the south end of the mill.

The Arnold Pond Spillway and Sluice (Map No. 87) (1938, 1980s) is located south of the original Roaring Brook channel. The spillway is located at the south end of the Arnold Pond Dam (Map No. 86) and consists of an approximately 25 ft wide concrete-lined apron with curved banks that narrows into a semi-circular steep-walled sluice with alternating diagonal concrete riffles to moderate the flow velocity. The sluice joins the old Roaring Brook channel just east of the gristmill. South of the gristmill and the west end of the headrace, on the south bank of Roaring Brook, are the remains of the old gristmill dam, an approximately 15 ft long, 6 ft high earth and rubble filled structure with granite boulder walls. A rectangular notch in the Roaring Brook bed bedrock ledge opposite the dam appears to be man-made and may have been created to accommodate the bottom of a conventional waterwheel.

Sawmill Farm (950 Hopkins Hollow Road)

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South of the Roaring Brook Farm gristmill, the brook turns north and flows approximately 400 ft to a dam at Sawmill Farm. Sawmill Farm contains a mid-nineteenth century stone dam, sawmill, and Greek Revival style house, which are all visible from Hopkins Hollow Road. The Sawmill Farm Dam (Map No. 116) is an approximately 100 ft long earth fill structure with partial granite block walls and an approximately 30 ft long, 10 ft high stone spillway at its north end. The dam was constructed about 1846 on the site of an earlier dam and was rebuilt again in 1937. A mid-nineteenth-century Sawmill (Map No. 117) was moved from a site in Hopkinton, Massachusetts in the early-twentieth century and is built into the south end of the dam. A wood plank box flume runs along the north side of the mill, and descends to a small horizontal shaft cast iron turbine with a chain drive connected to a cam apparatus that drives the vertical saw blade above. Although the extant sawmill is not original to the site, it is on or near the site of a former eighteenth century blacksmith shop and across the brook from the site of a former eighteenth-century sawmill. The sawmill shelter (ca. 1935) around the up-and-down saw is a one-story, wood-frame, L-shaped structure, consisting of a six-bay by two-bay main section with a rectangular shed located along the edge of the brook. The shed has two open bays on the south elevation. Both sections of the sawmill have gable roofs and granite foundations. The shed is sheathed with vertical boards and the main section of the building has clapboard siding. Three modern garage doors have been installed on the west elevation of the building.

A Greek Revival House (Map No. 118) (mid-nineteenth century) is sited within an elevated yard south of the sawmill supported by stone retaining walls. The house is a one-and-one-half-story, three-bay-wide wood-frame structure with a front gable roof and granite foundation. It retains historic clapboard siding, and Greek Revival features such as gable returns, wide cornice boards, corner pilasters, boards, and a wide entrance with side lights and a protruding rectangular lintel. Alterations to the house include window replacement, the installation of a shed dormer, and the construction of multiple one-story additions attached to the east (rear) elevation. A paved driveway extends east from Hopkins Hollow Road to the sawmill garage, then curves around the south side of the house and terminates in a loop to the east of the house. A contemporary three-bay Garage (Map No. 120) is located south of the driveway. The property also retains a stone Well (Map No. 119) (mid-nineteenth century).

Burlingame House (Hopkins Hollow Road)

The Burlingame House (Map No. 120) (mid-nineteenth century) is located on the northwest shore of Arnold Pond behind (east of) Roaring Brook Farm. The building is a mid-nineteenth-century, wood-frame, Greek Revival double house that was moved from Roaring Brook Farm across the Arnold Pond dam to its current location in 1961. It has a side gable roof with gable returns, clapboard siding, corner pilasters that connect to a molded cornice, molded, rectangular wood lintels, and a concrete foundation. Alterations include the replacement of the foundation, replacement of the original interior chimneys with an exterior chimney, construction of shed dormers, and the construction of a one-story rear ell. The original main entrance, which contained two doors within a pilastered Greek Revival surround, has been converted into a single entrance.

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The Burlingame House is accessible from a dirt driveway that extends east from Hopkins Hollow Road, through Roaring Brook Farm and over an earthen dam at the north end of Arnold Pond. The house faces north toward the dam. The pond abuts the east side of the property and the south side is bounded by a concrete lined swale spillway that sends overflow from Arnold Pond toward the blacksmith shop and gristmill at Roaring Brook Farm. The remainder of the property consists of a yard surrounded by vegetation. A patio constructed of millwheels exists between the ell and Arnold Pond, and a metal bell from a former Massachusetts bleachery is hung in a wood shelter at the end of the driveway.

Ryder Farm (817 Lewis Farm Road)

The Ryder Farm is located on Lewis Farm Road in the northwest corner of the historic district, at the intersection of Lewis Farm and Hopkins Hollow Roads. This property is a compact residential estate that appears to have been developed in the late nineteenth century and continually updated through the twentieth-century. A one-and-one-half-story, wood-frame, modernized Cape Cod House (Map No. 123) (ca. 1948) is set back approximately 50 feet from the south side the road. The original, early-nineteenth century house on the property was destroyed by a boiler fire in 1947 or 1948. All that remains of the original house is a one-foot square tile inscribed November 12, 1825. A one-and-one-half-story English Barn (Map No. 124) (late nineteenth century) with vertical board sheathing and a rubblestone foundation is located north of the house near the road. A paved drive extends along the side of the barn and terminates before it reaches a clapboard-sheathed, single bay Outhouse (Map No. 127) (late nineteenth century), and a second wood-frame English Field Barn (Map No. 125) (late nineteenth century) with vertical board sheathing. An earth-covered, stone-lined Root Cellar (Map No. 126) is located west of the house. The cellar approach is formed by dry-laid granite slab retaining walls that curve up around the entrance, which contains a plank door. The interior of the cellar incorporates a barrel vaulted ceiling that supports two feet of earth above, and uncut mortared rubblestone. The land south and east behind the house slopes steeply, and a dry-laid rubblestone wall serves as a retaining wall for the front lawn. A stone Well (Map No. 128) (late nineteenth century) and one-story, wood-frame, gable-roofed Shed (Map No. 130) dating approximately to the 1940s are located near the rear (south side) of the house. A triangular section of the property, located on the opposite side of Lewis Farm Road encompasses a third Barn (Map No. 129) (late nineteenth century). This barn is a one-story, wood-frame, rectangular vernacular structure. It has a gable roof, wood shingle cladding, and a barn door on the west elevation. Lids from coffins historically manufactured on the property remain in one of the barns.

Approximately 200 acres of the Ryder Farm located in a forested area west of Hopkins Hollow Road are protected by an Audubon Society easement. This portion of the property contains the remains of a house foundation and a large mound of stones to the far west, as well as a Cabin (Map No. 132) (ca. 1950) and infrastructure for a small mill. The former mill landscape consists of a compact mill pond that was enlarged on the east side in the 1960s, a dam, the remains of a spillway and tailrace siphoned from a small tributary brook, which flows into Roaring Brook, and a turbine drive shaft. The cabin is a one-story, three-bay by two-bay, wood-frame ranch with a side-gable roof and cupola. It was erected in the mid-twentieth century adjacent to the former mill pond for recreational use. The Mill Pond Dam (Map No. 131) is a mid-to late-nineteenth century earth and rubblestone structure.

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Structures

Bridges

The district encompasses two single-span, stone arched bridges over Roaring Brook. The Hopkins Hollow Road Bridge (Map No. 121) (mid- to late-19th c.; 1909) carries the road over a stone-lined section of Roaring Brook near Saw Mill Farm. This bridge is constructed of irregularly coursed rubblestone and has granite voussoirs in the arch. The upper three feet of the bridge walls, which are visible from the road, were constructed with rounded fieldstone. The top of the walls are coated with parging and the date 1909 is painted on. The lower portions of the bridge appear to date from the mid- to late-nineteenth century. The Narrow Lane Bridge (Map No. 77) is located at the cranberry bog, where Narrow Lane continues as a trail in the woods. This bridge appears to date to the early-twentieth century and is constructed of uncut, irregularly coursed fieldstone. The upper portion of the bridge walls are curved at the ends. Granite rubblestone retaining walls support the land between the bridge and the processing barn to the west.

Dams

Twelve known dams throughout the Hopkins Hollow-Roaring Brook Historic District are integral components of the water control system. These dams range in scale, but are typically stone-lined earthen structures, built between the early nineteenth through early twentieth centuries. Horseshoe Dams 1 and 2 and the Little Whitford Pond Dam (Map Nos. 20-22) are located on Roaring Brook northeast of Whitford Pond. Water flowing out of the opposite end of the pond is controlled by the Whitford Pond Dam (Map No. 26). A dirt access road extends over the top of the Whitford Pond Dam, which incorporates contemporary culverts. The Little Grass Pond Dam (Map No. 42) is situated at the east side of Little Grass Pond near the cranberry bogs. The Great Grass Pond Dam (Map No. 27) separates the Great Grass Pond and Cedar Swamp from the east end of the cranberry bogs. The West Greenwich Dam (Map No. 91) is a small-scale, two ft high rubblestone and earth structure that controls water drainage in a wetland south of Arnold Pond. The Arnold Pond South Dam (Map No. 89) is situated at the extreme south end of this 73-acre reservoir. The Old Arnold Pond Dam (Map No. 88) is a nineteenth century structure located across the narrowest portion of the center of the pond and is currently submerged. The Arnold Pond Dam (Map No. 86) constructed in 1939, is a more massive earth and stone structure located at the northwest edge of the pond that controls overflow toward Roaring Brook and Sawmill Farms. The dam is included in the descriptions of the Roaring Brook and Sawmill Farm properties, as is the Sawmill Farm Dam (Map No. 116). The Sawmill Farm Dam, constructed of quarried granite in 1846, facilitates falls descending from the Sawmill mill pond to the stone-lined channel of Roaring Brook below. The Mill Pond Dam (Map No. 131) is an approximately eight ft high rubblestone and earth structure located at the west end of a small pond within the Audubon Society easement off the west side of Hopkins Hollow Road. All of the dams within the district are in their original locations and retain their original materials. The dams range in condition from fair to good. Dams in fair condition, specifically the Sawmill Farm Dam, suffer from stone shifting.

Stone Walls

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Dry-laid, granite rubblestone walls are a prominent feature of the rural Hopkins Hollow-Roaring Brook Historic District landscape and are associated with the historic settlement and development of the area. Stone walls define the edges of roads, separate property lots, and enclose pastures and cemeteries. The district encompasses six stone wall systems that vary in age, scale, coursing, and function. Each wall system is counted as a contributing structure to the district. The Perry Hill Road Stone Walls (Map No. 2) likely date between the mid-eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries and flank the edges of this historic thoroughfare. The walls measure approximately three feet high by four feet wide and are constructed with large stones arranged in irregular courses. Small, approximately six-inch wide stones fill the center of the walls. Gate openings in the walls mark entrances to residences and open fields along the road. The walls typically curve into granite monoliths flanking the gate openings. Gate types vary, but typically consist of granite monoliths on either side. The Fox Hill Farm walls retain a Cheshire gate with granite posts, and terminate at an approximately six ft diameter rubblestone well. A notable section of the Perry Hill Road wall system is located along the abandoned section of the road, between Arnold Farm and the Hopkins Hollow Cemetery. This wall measures approximately six feet high and retains a well-preserved curved gate opening.

A network of eighteenth and nineteenth century Ancillary Stone Walls (Map No. 3) divide former farm lots or pastures, and enclose yards or cemeteries throughout the district. These walls are smaller in scale than the Perry Hill Road walls and typically measure approximately two-feet wide by three to four-feet high. Most of the walls in this system are constructed of uncoursed, moderately sized rubblestone. Long sections of these ancillary walls extend perpendicularly from Perry Hill Road, between eighteenth century farm lots. Similar walls surround the Hopkins Hollow and Nicholas Whitford cemeteries, and exist on portions of the unnamed road, Hidden Hollow Farm, Arnold Farm, and the overseer's house property.

The Nineteenth-Century Narrow Lane and Arnold Farm Stone Walls (Map No. 53), designed to control livestock circulation, are constructed at a large scale with irregularly coursed quarried stones measuring approximately one to three feet across. The walls along Narrow Lane reach approximately six feet high and include two barrel vaulted cattle underpasses beneath Narrow Lane that provide passage between pastures. This wall system also encompasses the wall extending along the south entrance to Arnold Farm from Narrow Lane. Multiple openings in the Narrow Lane walls lead to Arnold Farm and the overseer's house and incorporate natural stone monoliths or dressed granite posts. Some of the entrances also retain wood picket gates.

The Arnold Farm South Pasture Wall (Map No. 56), which extends between open fields at the south end of the property, is constructed similarly to the Perry Hill Road walls, but remains distinct because of its massive size. The wall ranges from two to four feet high, but measures approximately ten feet wide. Round and uncut flat boulders form the sides of the wall and the center is comprised of large rubblestone infill. Granite monoliths mark a gate entrance.

Arnold Farm also encompasses a network of Twentieth-century Stone Walls (Map No. 55) constructed of small, rounded fieldstone laid with recessed mortar. These walls line portions of the central driveway through the property and define an

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intricate pedestrian pathway through integration with the sloping landscape and barn/silo foundation. Steps in the wall on either side of the barn open into a cattle close. The walls measure approximately two feet wide and vary in height. The top three courses of the wall taper to form an ornamental point. These walls are similar to those included in the 1920 Olmsted Entrance (Map No. 54) to Arnold Farm, but were constructed by local masons Silas Gorton and Bill Howes and do not appear to be part of the same project. The Olmsted entrance incorporates curving fieldstone walls located at either end of the driveway that are marked by quartz and granite boulders.

Wells

Thirteen wells are extant within uninhabited forested areas, open fields, or developed properties in Hopkins Hollow and are counted as contributing structures to the district. The wells identify locations of historic settlement and functioned as the main source of water for domestic properties prior to the invention of the electric water pump in the early-twentieth century. As mentioned above, Hidden Hollow Farm, Fox Hill Farm, the Little House property, Arnold Farm, West Farm, Sawmill Farm, and Ryder Farm each retain historic wells (Map Nos. 16, 46, 38, 66, 68, 118, and 127). Two stone wells are located in the woods north of Whitford Pond (Map Nos. 32 and 33), one is adjacent to the Perry Hill Road Cemetery (No.132) (Map No. 31), one occupies an open field at the intersection of Perry Hill Road and Narrow Lane (Map No. 47), and one well is located at Nixon Corner, the intersection of Lewis Farm and Hopkins Hollow roads (Map No. 93). The majority of the wells in the district are stone structures.

Sites

Cemeteries

The majority of the family members historically associated with the settlement and development of the Hopkins Hollow-Roaring Brook Historic District are buried in the cemeteries within the district. The largest and most accessible cemetery is the Hopkins Hollow Cemetery (No.12), which was created in 1840. Ten other known cemeteries within the district consist of small, family burial grounds located in forested portions of former farm lots. The Hopkins Hollow and family cemeteries illustrate a transition in rural burial practices from informally placing burials on the family property, to creating burial plots in an organized, central location. All of the cemeteries within the district are located on private property. All but one cemetery have been inventoried by the Towns of Coventry and West Greenwich as Historical Cemeteries and their town numbers are indicated parenthetically immediately after the cemetery name. The number of burials present in each cemetery was taken from Dr. Bill Eddleman's and John Sterling's *Coventry, Rhode Island Cemeteries* (Eddleman and Sterling 1998).

The Hopkins Hollow Cemetery (No.12) (Map No. 96) is located east of the Hopkins Hollow Church on a secluded property. The cemetery has a rectangular plan that widens at the east end and is set within an east-west sloping landscape. The cemetery is enclosed by a dry-laid rubblestone wall and is surrounded by forest on three sides. Regularly spaced

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boulders are placed atop the east (rear) wall, which contains a built-in step-over at the east end. An abandoned section of the Eight Rod Highway is located in the woods east of the cemetery and a stone wall near the former road terminates at the cemetery wall. Three iron picket gates on the north side of the cemetery provide access to it from the dirt driveway between the cemetery and the church.

The Hopkins Hollow Cemetery, contains 398 burials and 278 inscribed stones. Most of the stones face west and are arranged in informal rows or within rectangular family plots, marked by granite curbing or granite fence posts. The south side of the cemetery includes several terraced family plots. Burial markers are primarily limestone or granite stones dating between the mid-nineteenth through early-twentieth century, with scattered examples of late-nineteenth to early-twentieth-century zinc headstones and a few late-twentieth-century granite headstones added to the family plots. Funerary art throughout the cemetery is modest and many of the stones are inscribed only with text, but most family plots are marked by more ornate obelisks or monuments. The headstones are in fair condition. Some are cracked and many are coated with carbon deposits.

The ten known family cemeteries in the district typically contain eight to sixteen graves, of which most are marked with uninscribed fieldstones, and a few are marked with inscribed headstones. The majority of these cemeteries are located deep in the woods and some are accessible from trails. The cemeteries date from approximately the late eighteenth-century to mid-nineteenth-century and include burials of family members that settled large farmstead lots. The ten known cemeteries in the district are generally described below from east to west.

The majority of the family cemeteries in the district are located off of trails extending into the woods from Perry Hill Road. The Nicholas Whitford Cemetery (No.90) (Map No. 23) is accessible from the Nicholas Whitford trail in the east end of the district. The cemetery is northeast of Whitford Pond and near a barn foundation and dam. This cemetery is surrounded by a stone wall and includes 16 burials marked by seven inscribed stones from 1819-1924 and eight fieldstones. The Caleb Whitman Cemetery (No.A40) (Map No. 24) is located a few hundred feet southeast of the Whitford Cemetery and is also adjacent to a homestead foundation. The Whitford Cemetery contains eight burials with two inscribed markers and six fieldstones. A third cemetery near this location, identified as the Cemetery on Whitford Pond (No.133) (Map No. 25) is situated off of the Nicholas Whitford trail, southwest of the Whitford Cemetery. This cemetery overlooks the ponds and includes 11 burials marked by eight fieldstones. Further south is the Letson-Gall Cemetery (No.WG074) (Map No. 28) in West Greenwich, which is accessible from the access road around the cranberry bog. This cemetery reportedly contains 16 burials marked by four inscribed stones from 1853 to 1854 and several fieldstones.

Four of the family cemeteries are located north of Perry Hill Road and Narrow Lane. These cemeteries include the Jeremiah Knight Cemetery (No.A43) (Map No. 15) on Hidden Hollow Farm and the Perry Hill Road Cemetery (No.132) (Map No. 30), which is located close to the road west of the Perry Hill House property. It contains eight burials marked by fieldstones and is near a stonewall that runs perpendicular to the road. Cemetery No.91 (Map No. 48) and Cemetery No.92 (Map No. 49) are located off a trail across a field on Narrow Lane, northeast of Arnold Farm. Cemetery No.91 contains

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eight burials marked with fieldstones and is near a small foundation, dam, and former ice pond. Cemetery No.92 reportedly contains eight burials and two fieldstones, but is no longer visible through the brush.

The Rice Cemetery (No.97) (Map No. 105) is located on the north side of the Dry Goods Barn lot on the west side of Hopkins Hollow Road and is maintained by the owners of that property. It contains approximately 40 fieldstones and two inscribed headstones dated 1776 and 1837. One fieldstone in the west end of the cemetery has a Revolutionary War veteran's marker. The 1776 stone is inscribed with the letters "EM" and DM." The stones face west and are arranged in informal rows.

The final cemetery in the district is the Major Nichols Cemetery (no number) (Map No. 90), located off Welch Hollow Road, south of Arnold Pond, near the West Greenwich town line.

There are possibly other burials within the district that remain in remote locations where stones have been removed or covered by vegetation. The graves originally located in the former Cemetery No.178 on Arnold Farm were removed and reinterred at the Hopkins Hollow Cemetery. A plain stone marker remains in an open field on Arnold Farm that may indicate the location of a burial or a former boundary. The conditions of the extant family cemeteries vary. Some of the stones, especially the larger inscribed stones, are tilted and a few are cracked. However, most of the cemeteries are maintained through the clearing of overgrowth and clearing of paths that provide access to them.

Foundations and Miscellaneous Sites and Structures

Foundations and cellar hole sites, in addition to the aforementioned family cemeteries, wells, and stone walls, provide physical evidence of the eighteenth and nineteenth century layout and land use of the Hopkins Hollow-Roaring Brook Historic District. Foundations and cellar hole sites are considered as features and are not counted as individual sites for the purposes of this National Register nomination, with the exception of the Essence Works site (Map No. 17). The foundations range in size, but are typically rectangular and constructed of granite. Foundations located south of Perry Hill Road include the essence works and barn sites on the Hidden Hollow Farm property, the barn foundation near Whitford Cemetery, multiple foundations near the Whitman Cemetery, and the ruins of the former Nichols sawmill, sited on the east side of Great Cedar Swamp. Some of the foundations, such as the Whitford barn site, retain relatively intact stone walls, while others such as the Nichols sawmill site retain deconstructed piles of stone. Additional foundations in the south half of the district are located north of Whitford Pond (west of the barn site), at the Camp, and south of Arnold Pond near the Major Nichols Cemetery in an area historically known as South Farm. Foundations to the north include the site of an outbuilding near Cemetery No. 91 off Narrow Lane and foundations within an Audubon Society conservation easement south of Lewis Farm Road, off Hopkins Hollow Road. Other notable features within the district include a small pond located off Narrow Lane that was historically used to harvest ice, and distinct glacial rocks recognizable to multiple generations of local residents as visual landmarks.

Collections

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Members of The Greene Company and the Roaring Brook Watershed Association (RBWA) possess extensive collections of books, manuscripts, genealogical information, maps, photographs, and artifacts associated with the historical development of Hopkins Hollow (The Greene Company 1800-2000). These collections provide valuable information regarding historic local lifestyles and industries, changes to specific properties over time, families and individual residents, that contribute to an understanding of the area's history and its significance.

Non-Contributing Properties

The district encompasses a total of 23 non-contributing resources, which are all buildings. Seven of the buildings are located on four residential properties with contemporary houses. These properties are located at 825 and 861 Perry Hill Road near Hidden Hollow Farm, and 399 and 655 Narrow Lane, south of Arnold Farm (Map Nos. 18, 19, and 70-74). Non-contributing houses are set back far from the street and are screened by dense vegetation so they do not interrupt the historic rural landscape. An additional 16 vernacular outbuildings located on developed properties within the district were constructed in the late twentieth-century, and are therefore non-contributing resources to the district (Map Nos. 8, 40-41, 78-85, 100-103, 107, and 119). Small sheds are not counted as individual resources.

Integrity

The contributing properties within the Hopkins Hollow-Roaring Brook Historic District retain a high degree of historic architectural integrity. The buildings and structures in the area generally retain their historic massing, stylistic elements, and materials, as well as their carpentry and masonry workmanship and rural setting, and embody a strong quality of feeling and association with the past. Some individual resources have been altered through the installation of new or replacement of windows, and minor exterior additions, but the historic rural setting of the historic district has been well preserved through the sustained low density of development, lack of contemporary infill or intrusions, retention of natural resources and landscape features, and location of built resources on their original sites. The historic relationships between the buildings, landscape features, natural environment and the community that shaped the development of Hopkins Hollow remain visible. The descendants of the historic families in the area who are interested in sustained stewardship of Hopkins Hollow and the collections of information and artifacts they maintain also provide valuable information regarding the historic associations of the extant resources in the district with development patterns and lifeways.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary

The Hopkins Hollow-Roaring Brook Historic District is a bucolic cultural landscape that is significant at the local level under National Register of Historic Places Criteria A and C. Under Criterion A, the district possesses important historical associations with the colonial settlement and subsequent nineteenth- through mid-twentieth-century development of a rural hamlet in Coventry, Rhode Island, supported by the area's abundant natural resources. The natural forest, soils, water bodies, and wetlands in Hopkins Hollow sustained the development of eighteenth and nineteenth-century subsistence farms and mills, a 160-year old cranberry bog, and a twentieth-century herb farm. The district meets Criterion C for its intact collection of eighteenth through mid-twentieth-century buildings, structures, cemeteries and both vernacular and designed landscapes that exemplify a historic, vernacular, rural New England village. Two properties within the district also meet Criteria Consideration B, as relocated buildings that retain historic and architectural significance. Multiple generations of the Arnold, Rice, and Hopkins families have continuously owned and maintained the property within the district for nearly 300 years and it retains an exceptionally high degree of integrity in the categories of location, design, workmanship, materials, setting, association and feeling as a historic agricultural village. The majority of the land within the district and associated collections are currently owned by The Greene Company, comprised of the descendants of Edward E. Arnold, who amassed the majority of the land included in the Colonial subdivision of Hopkins Hollow and combined it into one estate in the early twentieth century. The period of significance for the Hopkins Hollow-Roaring Brook Historic District begins in 1728, the date of the first division of land in the area, and ends in 1959, the National Register cutoff date for eligibility. The relationship of the buildings and circulation pattern within the rolling landscape is unaltered, and there are few modern intrusions within the district boundaries.

Colonial Settlement

Hopkins Hollow occupies the remote, former outskirts of Warwick that developed gradually as part of an agricultural trade route. The land within the district was included in the Shawomet Purchase of 1643 (Warwick, West Warwick, and Coventry), by Samuel Gorton and his followers, Randall Holden, John Greene, John Greene Jr., Nicholas Hart, Ezekiel Holliman, Robert Potter, John Smith, Henry Townsend, John Warner, Richard Waterman, Stanley Westcott, Francis Weston, and John Wickes (Western R.I. Civic Historical Society 1958). The area remained unsettled by Euro-Americans until the early eighteenth century. In 1728, proprietors from Warwick divided land located in the southwest corner of what is now the town of Coventry near Great Grass Pond into 17 rectangular, approximately 350-acre lots along the Eight Rod Highway (Figure 2). The highway followed the route of Perry Hill Road, through the current site of Hopkins Hollow Cemetery to Hopkins Hollow Road (Arnold 1947:1, Lasky 1978:4). The Eight Rod Highway connected earlier settlements in east Warwick to Connecticut. A section of the Eight Rod Highway as relocated in 1750 included a portion of Hopkins Hollow and Sand Hill Roads and connected to Three Rod Highway along the present Welch Hollow Road, which served as a stage coach route between East Greenwich and Hartford, Connecticut (Lasky 1978:4). The land surrounding Great

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Grass Pond was simultaneously divided into 17 lots, which each afforded access to the cedar trees and wild cranberries located there.

The initial recipients of land along Eight Rod Road and at Great Grass Pond included Rufus Barton, Richard Carder, Samuel Gorton, John Greene, John Greene Jr., Randall Holden, Ezekiel Holliman, Robert Potter, Henry Townsend, and John Warner (Western R.I. Civic Historical Society 1958). These property owners appear to have only used their land for access to natural resources or to sell for investment. Most of the land was sold for settlement in the mid-eighteenth century. New residents in the west half of the Shawomet Purchase (including Coventry and West Warwick) petitioned for separation from the Town of Warwick because of the distance between their properties and the town center. Coventry, which then included West Warwick, incorporated as a township in 1741 and reached a population of 792 people by 1748 (Barbour 1966).

Development of Hopkins Hollow began in 1741 when Captain Richard Rice (1704-1789) purchased Lot 14 from Elisha Greene of Warwick. Greene was a descendant of the original land holder of Lot 14, John Greene, Jr. Born in Warwick in 1704, Rice found opportunity in the natural resources prevalent in Hopkins Hollow and constructed a house, sawmill, and gristmill there by 1741, which may have been the first dwelling in the area (Arnold 1947:2). Rice's house and mills are not extant, but the site of these buildings is encompassed on the Roaring Brook Farm property, which is a portion of Rice's original 366-acre estate. In 1792, Rice's second cousin, Jeremiah Hopkins, Jr. (b. 1740), and his son Elisha Hopkins (b. 1769) acquired one acre of land "south" of Rice's sawmill, which is currently encompassed in the Sawmill Farm property. Jeremiah and Elisha Hopkins subsequently constructed a blacksmith's shop and new sawmill on the site (Arnold 1947:3; Lasky 1978:26). The Hopkins family owned the property through the mid-nineteenth century. Jeremiah Hopkins' nephew and Elisha's cousin, Ambrose Hopkins built an additional sawmill (not extant) "downstream" in the 1820s (Arnold 1947:3; Lockwood 2009).

The formation of Hopkins Hollow continued gradually during the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, as other lots in the area were developed and further subdivided. The stone walls along Perry Hill Road and the walls extending perpendicular to the road define the boundaries of some of the eighteenth and nineteenth century homesteads in the area (Figure 6). Most of the residents acquiring land in Hopkins Hollow during this period were descendants of the Rice family (see attached family tree, Figure 5). Captain Richard Rice's brother, Randall, owned land east of Great Grass Pond. Captain Richard Rice's son Ebenezer Rice (1735-1805) married Mary Collins and possessed a farm estate that included a portion of the 1728 lot 13 and two narrower lots south of the mills, referred to as the Long Hollow lot and the Waterman land/Richard Nichols lot (Bates ca. 1920:16). Ebenezer and Mary Rice's estate was divided among their nine children in 1802. Their daughter Sarah Rice (b. 1773) received a lot that encompassed the Little House (Kent County Registry 1802). She married Caleb Whitman (1754-1846), and in April 1804, Whitman sold all of the land his wife inherited from Ebenezer Rice to Jeremiah Hopkins Jr. (Bates ca.1920:29). Caleb Whitman is buried in the Caleb Whitman Cemetery (No.A40), near his former homestead east of Great Cedar Swamp, where he likely lived after he remarried.²

² Caleb Whitman was married four times and Sarah Rice was his second wife (Ancestry.com)

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Another one of Ebenezer Rice's daughters, Eleanor Rice (1765-1821) married Nathaniel Arnold. Nathaniel Arnold (1759-1832) acquired multiple parcels of land located on a portion of the 1728 lot 13, from various members of the Rice family and began to amass the property that became Arnold Farm. The 1802 deed describing the division of the Ebenezer Rice property included a description of the Rice homestead as having a house, barn, corn crib, and cider mill with a press (Bates ca.1920:24). Nathaniel Arnold also purchased a 112-acre portion of the original lot 12 on the south side of Perry Hill Road in 1779 and a 50-acre portion of the original lot 7 on the north side of Perry Hill Road in 1789, where the Perry Hill House is now located (Kent County Registry 1728).

The Fox Hill Farm property was originally adjacent to Ebenezer Rice's estate. Yeoman John Fox settled the homestead, which included 100 acres north of Perry Hill Road and "about 30 acres [south of the road] of land being part meadow, part pasture, part orchard, part woodland, and part ariable with a dwelling house and corn crib thereon standing," in 1775. John Fox's estate was divided among his eight children in December 1775, and his eldest son John received two shares (Bates ca.1920: 13-14).

The original settlers of the Hidden Hollow Farm property are unknown. The property encompasses a portion of the 1728 Lot 8 owned by Robert Potter and the 1728 Lot 11, owned by Samuel Gorton. The main section of the house may have been constructed around 1790 and it is associated with the Knight family in the nineteenth century. The land originally included in the 1728 Lot 11 contains the former Colonial estate of Nicholas Whitford, which currently consists of a barn foundation, dam, and the Nicholas Whitford Cemetery (No.90), located off a trail formerly called the Nicholas Whitford Road. Nicholas Whitford (1746-1819) is buried in the cemetery, along with his wives, Ruth and Elizabeth, children John and Olive, and likely grandchild Nicholas S. Whitford. Other known Colonial residents of Hopkins Hollow include Richard Nichols, and Thomas Letson (Bates ca.1920). Richard Nichols is listed as a resident of Coventry in the military census of 1777 and town census of 1790. The Nichols family owned South Farm, located south of Arnold Pond in Coventry and West Greenwich. The farm historically contained a homestead and sawmill, but only a foundation is extant near the Major Nichols Cemetery. Jonathan Nichols served in the Revolutionary War and the cemetery is named after him. His eighteenth-century house burned during a forest fire in 1942 (D'Amato 1991). The same fire also destroyed the Nicholas Whitford House and Barn; the Joseph Hopkins House, formerly located across from West Farm on Hopkins Hollow Road; and the Thomas Letson house, formerly located on Welch Hollow Road in West Greenwich, on the south side of the cranberry bog property. Thomas Letson is likely buried in the Letson-Gaul Cemetery (WG074) located near the town boundary, north of the house site.

In addition to harnessing water power and harvesting natural cranberries and timber, residents of the area during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries quarried a significant amount of granite for building materials. Granite quarrying within the bounds of the Hopkins Hollow-Roaring Brook Historic District likely first consisted of splitting boulders with fire, and later, with drills and feather-and-wedge tools, which came into use about 1800. Evidence of this type of quarrying is visible on glacial boulders throughout the district. Some minor ledge quarrying of loose blocks may have taken place up to that time as well. The size, extent and quarry marks at the Ledge Quarry off the unnamed road indicates that it was a major source of larger, rectangular granite blocks, used for building foundations, sills, stone walls, gate posts and other applications calling for long, narrow pieces of stone that would split at right angles.

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Nineteenth Century Land Use Patterns

The pristine, natural and historic agricultural landscape of Hopkins Hollow remained intact through the nineteenth century due to its cohesive family ownership, continued agricultural and residential use, and remote location. The prevalence of large industrial concerns in Warwick, West Warwick, and the east side of Coventry, and the construction of the Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill Railroad in the mid-nineteenth century helped secure the rural character of Hopkins Hollow by attracting development in other areas, outside of the Hopkins Hollow village. The railroad connected Providence, Rhode Island to Hartford and Waterbury, Connecticut and was extended across Coventry (parallel to State Route 117) in 1856 (Karr 1995: 83-85; Lasky 1978:10). The Greene railroad station was subsequently erected approximately one mile north of Hopkins Hollow at the present-day intersection of Hopkins Hollow Road and Railroad Avenue. While the hamlet of Hopkins Hollow benefited from the ability to ship milk, farm produce, lumber, and acid (extracted from wood) to Providence markets, the establishment of the new railroad village of Greene made Hopkins Hollow less of a destination and therefore protected it from outside development. The Greene railroad station included a milk platform and also served as a fueling depot (Harpin 1973:144-145; Lasky 1978:25). In the early 1880s, the railroad station was reconstructed on the north side of tracks with a freight house and acid house, which stored barrels of acid. The acid house was removed in early 1930s, when local production of acetic acid from wood ceased (Wood 1936:9).

Hopkins Hollow continued to develop gradually through the nineteenth century with new residences or other improvements constructed on further divisions of family land. Peleg Andrews married Nathaniel and Eleanor Rice Arnold's daughter Roxalana in 1802 and therefore became connected with the Rice and Arnold families. Peleg Andrews purchased the Roaring Brook Farm property from Captain Richard Rice's great grandson, John R. Rice in 1845 or 1846 for 1,000 dollars. Captain Richard Rice had sold 163 acres to his son John Rice in 1782, who later deeded 70(+) acres including the gristmill to his son Richard. Richard Rice deeded this land to his son John R. Rice in 1843 (Anon. n.d.; Lockwood 2009). In 1846, Andrews spent 4,000 dollars improving the property by rebuilding the dam and constructing a new gristmill northwest of the former mill site (Anderson 1966; Arnold 1947:2; Wood 1936:33-34). The dam and gristmill are extant, as well as a mid-nineteenth-century house likely associated with Peleg and Roxalana's occupancy. A depression in the rock in Roaring Brook and stone wall across from (south of) the extant gristmill marks the location of a previous gristmill and dam near the site. William Pierce purchased 75 acres, including the extant gristmill, house, and other outbuildings from Peleg Andrews in 1869. The Pierce family owned the farm between 1873 and 1900.

The Hopkins family continued to develop the land along Hopkins Hollow Road in the nineteenth century. Elisha Hopkins married one of Captain Richard Rice's granddaughters, Martha Rice (b. 1768), and had six children. Their son, George P. Hopkins (1806-1870) donated the land to establish the Hopkins Hollow Cemetery at the corner of Hopkins Hollow Road and the former section of Perry Hill Road in 1840 (Figure 9) (Lasky 1978:26; Wood 1936:66-67). The establishment of the cemetery formed a small community center on the property. A schoolhouse (not extant) was subsequently constructed across from the cemetery around 1850 and functioned as a space for religious meetings until the construction of the Hopkins Hollow Church in 1860 (Wood 1936:21).

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Elisha Hopkins sold the Sawmill Farm to his son George P. Hopkins in 1824. George P. Hopkins also owned the land north of the mill encompassing the current bound of the Harris Store and West Farm properties. When George Hopkins died in 1870, his widow, Phoebe Tillinghast Hopkins sold the Sawmill Farm including the blacksmith shop to Wanton Matteson. Wanton's daughter Hannah married John Brown, who ran the blacksmith shop after moving to Hopkins Hollow. The blacksmith shop (ca. 1800) was moved from its original location on the east bank of Roaring Brook east of the sawmill and was attached to the workshop/garage before 1930. George P. and Phoebe Hopkins had nine children and built the Harris Store for their son, George Randall in 1835. After their son died in 1855, the Hopkins sold the store property to John Harris (Arnold 1947:6; Lasky 1978:26). Harris sold dry goods, groceries, hats, caps, boots, shoes, and hardware at the store among other items. His son, James H. Harris became his business partner in the 1870s and continued to operate the store during the early twentieth century (Wood 1936:18). George P. Hopkins' daughter Sarah T. Hopkins (1838-1908) worked as a housekeeper for James Harris. After Sarah died in 1908, her brothers Jeremiah D. Hopkins (1840-1941) and Joseph Tillinghast Hopkins (1824-1912) inherited the estate. Following service in the Civil War, Jeremiah Hopkins married Nathaniel Arnold Sr.'s granddaughter, Eunice Ann Arnold and resided at West Farm, next to his mother and sister Sarah. The house and barn at West Farm are extant. Joseph Hopkins resided across Hopkins Hollow Road from the church on property currently protected by an Audubon Society easement. A small pond, stone dam, spillway overflow channel, tailrace, and turbine drive shaft remain on the property. Foundations of a house and barn destroyed by fire in 1942 also remain on the property. Joseph Hopkins served on a town road council and was charged with keeping Hopkins Hollow Road in good condition (Wood 1936:20).

Other property improvements during the period included changes along Lewis Farm and Perry Hill roads. By the late nineteenth-century, George W. Ryder constructed the Ryder Farm east of Nixon corner. A house and one barn appear on an 1870 map and all three barns appear with the house on an 1895 map of the area. The original Ryder Farm house burned during a fire in 1942 and was rebuilt. Members of the Capwell family owned Fox Hill Farm, the Little House, and the Perry Hill House during the period (Beers 1870; Everts and Richards 1895).

The Hidden Hollow Farm property located further east on Perry Hill Road was developed by the Knight family. An 1862 map of the area shows an A. Knight and blacksmith shop near this location (Walling 1862). J.O. Knight owned the property between at least 1870 and 1895, which included a house, barn, and two sheds on the north side of the road, along with two barns on the south side (Beers 1870; Everts and Richards 1895).

The development of the cranberry bog at Great Cedar Swamp and establishment of Arnold Farm began in the nineteenth century and significantly contributed to the local economy of the Hopkins Hollow-Roaring Brook Historic District. The history and significance of these properties is discussed separately below.

American Cranberry Company Bogs

The American Cranberry Company Bogs are adjacent to the land within the Great Grass Pond estates, platted in 1728. The descendants of the original 17 landowners retained rights to harvest the cedar and cranberries on their respective lots, and shipped them to New York on a packet boat (Hall 1948). The Town of Coventry acquired ownership of the pond, then

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known as the Greene Bog, in the mid-nineteenth-century after numerous disputes arose over property boundaries and ownership rights to the berries (D'Amato 1991). Prior to the development of the property as a commercial bog, Coventry taxpayers were permitted to pick berries there for personal use and the town used the bog as a source of funding. The Town of Coventry sold the Greene Bog, to Abiel T. Sampson, who established the American Cranberry Company there in 1862 (Kent County Registry 1854; Lasky 1978:28; Wood 1936:76-77). A portion of the land that Abiel Sampson purchased was known as South Farm and contained pastures, a barn, shed, corn crib, smoke house, and garden with potatoes (Wood 1936:76-77, 93). Sampson served as a captain in the military from 1820 to 1827 and was living in Providence, Rhode Island in the 1830s (Hurd 1884:311, 314; Mott 1916:368). He moved to the Middleboro/Lakeville area of Massachusetts between 1847 and 1858, but continued to own property in the Fruit Hill neighborhood of Providence, Rhode Island from at least 1850 until his death in 1880 (Census 1850, 1860, 1870; Mott 1916:368). Historical records indicate that Abiel Sampson resided in both Providence and Middleboro throughout his life. By 1860, Abiel was married and had three children, and had amassed real estate valued at \$40,000, which was 20 times more than the property owned by his Providence neighbors (Census 1860). Prior to buying the bog Sampson worked as a carpenter and farmer. Sampson commercialized the bog by replacing the wild cranberry swamp with crops of cultivated berries in beds controlled by a network of drainage ditches (D'Amato 1991). Sampson's bog reportedly became the largest in Rhode Island and employed pickers from a number of local communities, including Greene and Rice City to the north, and West Greenwich to the south (Hall 1948; Wood 1936:59). At its peak of development, the American Cranberry Company employed 200 pickers and produced 2,500 barrels of cranberries per season, typically from late August through September. Sampson constructed a house in the 1860s (not extant) and a cranberry drying building in 1867 (not extant) (Underwood 2009; Wood 1936:59-60).

After Abiel T. Sampson died in the late nineteenth century, several successive owners operated agricultural businesses there. J.B. McCrillis took over the property following a mortgage foreclosure, and his son Elisha transformed the bog into a grass farm that quickly proved unprofitable. The bog subsequently remained underutilized, and Edward E. Arnold purchased the rights to hunt, fish, and trap on the property in 1890 (Underwood 2009). The two-story Processing Barn on the property was erected in 1890, and expanded in 1939. The Rhode Island Cranberry Company acquired the bog in 1900 following a brief period of ownership by the Lovejoy and Lynch Cranberry Company (Everts and Richards 1895; Wood 1936:60). The Rhode Island Cranberry Company hired John M. Burke as manager and revamped the bog through the construction of new dams and ditches, and planting of new vines. By 1914, the property contained over 90 acres of bog with several dikes and cart paths; a screen house, barn, garage, well house, camp, and cottage clustered to the west of the bog; and land in West Greenwich containing the Letson-Gaul Cemetery and Letson house (Bailey and Keith 1914). Thomas Gaul, who served as the bog overseer for 35 years, occupied the house (not extant) (D'Amato 1991).

William H. Wyeth, John Leanoyd, and Edward McConnely of Massachusetts formed the Summit Cranberry Company³ and purchased the Rhode Island Cranberry Company bog in 1936. The Summit Cranberry Company reestablished the bog as a leading local cranberry establishment in Rhode Island. Under the management of William H. Wyeth, the company produced over 3,000 barrels of cranberries per season, which were shipped to buyers from the Greene railroad station

³ The name Summit is not associated with the nearby village of Summit.

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(Hall 1948). Unfortunately, the Summit Cranberry Company also dealt with numerous natural disasters. The 1938 hurricane destroyed many of the trees on the property, but resulted in the clearing of an additional 50 acres that could be used for a bog expansion (Hall 1948). The following year, a forest fire threatened the bog, but the cranberries, screen house, foreman's house, and cottage, were saved from the fire (Hall 1948). The effects of a second forest fire in 1942 were more devastating. The company flooded the bogs and saved the cranberry vines, but several buildings burned, including a chemical storage shed, chicken coop, the Letson house and the nearby Jonathan Nichols house (D'Amato 1991).

The cranberry bog became more integrated with the regional and national cranberry market in the mid-twentieth-century. The Colonial Cranberry Company, which operated a bog on Cape Cod in Harwich, Massachusetts, purchased the Summit Cranberry Company bog in 1948 (Anon. 1951a). Foreman Ralph Theroux oversaw 73 acres of bog planted with Black and Howes cranberries, divided into 61-foot bays (Anon. 1951b). The Colonial Cranberry Company harvested their first crop in 1950, and implemented the use of picking machines for the first time on the property. Their crop of 3,000 barrels the following year constituted 0.3 percent of the national cranberry yield (of 915,000 barrels) and 0.5 percent of the regional yield (of 580,000 barrels) (Anon. 1951a; 1951b). The crop was packaged at and distributed from the J.J. Beaton firm on Cape Cod (Anon. 1951b). The company further streamlined operations with the installation of an irrigation system in 1963.

The Colonial Cranberry Company's mechanization and regionalization of the local bog helped secure its future viability. In 1966, The Greene Company and R. Winchester Leonard co-purchased the bog under the name of the Coventry Cranberry Company and began cultivation of cranberries for shipment to Ocean Spray Cranberries Incorporated (Kent County Registry 1966). Ocean Spray formed in 1930 with a mission to expand the cranberry market and developed cranberry juice cocktail for that purpose. The Coventry Cranberry Company began selling berries to Ocean Spray a few years after Ocean Spray launched a marketing campaign to sell their new juice blend products, such as cran-apple juice (Harvest 1987; Ocean Spray 2009). Ocean Spray further diversified their products and introduced craisins to a national market in 1993 (Ocean Spray 2009). The Coventry Cranberry Company renewed their contract with the Ocean Spray cooperative in 1973.

R. Winchester Leonard managed the Coventry Cranberry Company until the Greene Company purchased his share of the company in 1974. The Greene Company continues to operate the bog under the name of the Coventry Cranberry Company. In 1980, The Greene Company hired Russell Lawton of R.M. Lawton Cranberries in Middleboro, Massachusetts as a consultant to help bring the bog back to maximum production after many years of low yield crops. After the company restored the bogs, they completed additional improvements and expansion projects. This work included the digging of a by-pass canal on the south side of the bog in 1982, which was followed by the creation of an additional 10 acres of bog at the west end in 1984, and the renovation of the sprinkler system in 1987 (Harvest 1987; Lockwood 1990). The bog was subsequently expanded through the 1990s to its current size of 89 acres.

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Edward E. Arnold and the Consolidation of Hopkins Hollow by Arnold Farm

Captain Richard Rice's great grandson, Nathaniel Arnold (1809-1872), acquired the Arnold Farm property from his parents Nathaniel and Eleanor Rice Arnold and constructed a Cape Cod house there about 1838 after the eighteenth-century house on the property burned (Bates ca. 1920; Lasky 1978:27). The younger Nathaniel Arnold married Lydia Vaughn and had six children—Mary Ellen, George Harris, Henry Nathaniel, Eunice Ann, Harriet Meriah, and Edward Everett Arnold (1853-1925). George and Henry Arnold died during military service in the Civil War, leaving Nathaniel Arnold's youngest child, Edward as the sole male heir to his estate. Nathaniel Arnold willed a portion of his estate to Edward in 1872 and Edward received the remainder of his parents' property after his mother died in 1877. Edward Arnold grew up on his family farmstead. He attended services at Hopkins Hollow Church and went to school in the one-room schoolhouse formerly located there. He later attended East Greenwich Academy and finished his studies with a course at Eastman's Business College in Poughkeepsie, New York (Bicknell 1920).

Edward E. Arnold made a profitable living as a Providence businessman, which enabled him to acquire the majority of land in Hopkins Hollow and pursue activities to preserve its historic and rural character (Figure 3). Edward Arnold was engaged in the wholesale drug and chemical industry (Anon. Obituary 1925; 1972). He began his career as a clerk for the Mason, Chapin, and Co. wholesale drug and chemical company and became a partner of the firm by 1883. He then co-founded and served as president of the Arnold, Hoffman, and Company (incorporated 1900), as well as holding positions in other industrial concerns. He served as president of the Mathieson Alkali Works, which he founded in 1892, at Saltville, Virginia; president of the Castner Electrolytic Alkali Company of Niagara Falls, New York; president of the Nitrogen Products Company; and director of the Ponemah Mills, as well as other concerns noted below. Edward E. Arnold resided at his Providence home on 42 Waterman Street during the winter but spent most of his free time at his ancestral home at Arnold Farm (Anon. obituary 1944). Shortly after inheriting the estate from his parents, Edward Arnold began buying the lots around the farm, essentially protecting them from future development. He expanded the original 300 acre farm into a 1,800 acre estate by the early twentieth century (Anon. ca. 1905; Waterman Engineering Co. 1935). One of his last land acquisitions was the Roaring Brook Farm, which he purchased from George G. Phillips in 1921 (Figure 4).

Edward Arnold's improvements to his property involved modernization projects, but also demonstrated an interest in history or concern for family artifacts. Although he constructed a new house on Arnold Farm, it was reported at the time that he encompassed his grandfather's Cape Cod house within it, raising the older house up, and then adding a second story and additional two-story wings (Anon. ca. 1905). At the time of this construction, the 1838 house on the property was only 50 years old, but Edward Arnold's efforts to retain portions of the older house show that he valued it. Similarly, he incorporated the hand hewn beams from the original 1780 barn on Arnold Farm into a new barn, which was constructed with a stone cattle close (Anon. ca. 1905). He continued to update the Arnold Farm with modern conveniences such as new wells, a septic system, and electric lights in the house and barn. Edward Arnold also constructed two greenhouses and a garage/workshop to repair tools and farm equipment (Anon. ca. 1905). In the early-twentieth century, Edward Arnold commissioned Professor Frank Bates to write a history of Arnold Farm and hired the Olmsted Brothers Company of Brookline, Massachusetts to construct a formal entrance to the property north of the house (Bates ca. 1920; Brockway 1988; NAOP 1987).

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Edward Arnold also promoted community interests in Hopkins Hollow and Rhode Island. He served as a state senator and president of the Coventry town council, and was an active member in numerous organizations, including the Rhode Island Historical Society (Anon. Obituary 1925). Edward Arnold additionally served as the President of the Oneonta Light and Power Company, President of the Pawtuxet Valley Water Company, and as a director of the Industrial Trust Company. He applied these experiences to projects in Hopkins Hollow, such as establishing telephone service from the Coventry Telephone Company and improving portions of Hopkins Hollow Road, Perry Hill Road and Narrow Lane with macadam (smooth stone or tar) surfacing. The Arnold Farm also functioned as a fire department until the Town of Coventry built a fire station in the vicinity. In 1922, Edward Arnold headed the formation of the Hopkins Hollow Cemetery Corporation to address cemetery maintenance and expansion issues (Wood 1936:66-69).

Edward married Mittie May Hodges (1859-1944) and they had six children—Mittie, Edward Nathaniel (died at age 2), Dorothy, Edwin Hodges, Henry Nathaniel, and Elizabeth Arnold. Most of his children inherited Edward E. Arnold's passion for Hopkins Hollow and continued to improve and maintain his 1,800 acre estate during the twentieth century. After Edward Arnold died in 1925, his widow sold their Providence residence and resided at Arnold Farm year-round with their oldest daughter Mittie, who established the Greene Herb Gardens at Arnold Farm in 1942. (Anon. obituary 1944).

Greene Herb Gardens

Mittie Arnold (1889-1972) split her childhood between Providence and Hopkins Hollow. She moved to Arnold Farm permanently after her father died and reinforced the agricultural origins of the historic family homestead for another generation. Mittie acquired an appreciation for gardening during her childhood summers spent at the farm and maintained an herb garden there for personal use. She turned her hobby into a business at the age of 43, when she opened the Greene Herb Gardens with partner Margaret Thomas (1905-1998) in 1942 (Figure 7). Thomas, who was working for the Girl Scouts of Providence at the time, expressed her shared interest for naturally grown foods during a visit to Arnold Farm. Mittie Arnold and Margaret Thomas subsequently established the Greene Herb Gardens as a wholesale organic herb farm, and cultivated over 100 different types of plants there without the use of pesticides, chemical fertilizers, or artificial preservatives (Flaherty 1965). Besides the Greene Herb Gardens, the major industries in Hopkins Hollow and the nearby village of Greene during the mid-twentieth century included the American Cranberry Company bog (Colonial Cranberry Company at the time), as well as "full-time farmers with large dairy herds or great flocks of chickens, and several part-time farmers" (Forres 1950).

The Greene Herb Gardens opened during an opportune period of increased demand. The onset of World War Two limited foreign imports and created new markets for products made or grown in the United States. At the same time, herbs were gaining popularity as cooking ingredients rather than medicinal remedies, and by the 1960s the natural food movement had begun in the United States (Flaherty 1965). Mittie Arnold and Margaret Thomas operated the Greene Herb Gardens as a local family business, but their products reached a national consumer base (Dunbar 1960). After buyers for the Pepperidge Farm company in Norwalk, Connecticut could not get sage from Europe, they began purchasing blended

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poultry seasoning and other products from the Greene Herb Gardens (Campbell 1987:151). Sales to Pepperidge Farm and Celestial Teas constituted one-quarter of the Greene Herb Gardens' business. Mail orders from the Greene Herb Gardens catalogue comprised another one-quarter of the company's sales (Underwood 1998). The remainder of the Greene Herb Gardens' business was from public visitors to the farm, who purchased cooking spices, gardening books and stationery, seeds, plants, tea, honey, and vinegar (Campbell 1987). The herb farm also became popular with particular ethnic groups from Providence, such as Greek or Italian residents, who cooked with herbs that had not achieved mainstream popularity (Campbell 1987:151).

Mittie Arnold added a formal English garden, a potting shed, and grape arbors to the Arnold Farm and employed around 10 residents of the Hopkins Hollow and Greene area. John R. Perkins, originally from Leicestershire, England, worked as a horticulturalist at the Greene Herb Gardens and lived on the farm (Providence Evening Bulletin 1959). Mittie Arnold and Margaret Thomas were members or officers of many natural food organizations, such as the Beekeepers' Association, Natural Food Associates, and the Herb Society of America, whom they invited to the farm for meetings (Cross 1977). Mittie Arnold also assisted with the reproduction of historic gardens at Old Sturbridge Village and Slater Mill (Underwood 1998). Arnold and Thomas achieved additional publicity for the Greene Herb Gardens by exhibiting at the Boston Flower show, which they attended every year until they began hosting an annual May Fair in 1960. Their first May Fair attracted over 500 visitors to the farm and included vendors selling flowers, and booths or involvement from various garden clubs, the local Girl Scouts, the natural food committee, New England Herb Society, Greene Library, and Sturbridge Village (Dunbar 1960). The Greene Herb Gardens operated until Mittie Arnold died in 1972. Arnold Farm has been occupied as a residence since 1972. The greenhouses and garden terraces remain, but the plants are not extant.

The Greene Company and Twentieth Century Stewardship of Hopkins Hollow

Edward E. Arnold formed The Greene Company in 1923 as part of his estate planning. This action effectively kept family members in the area to care for his estate and deterred the risk of development. In the mid-twentieth century, the Greene Company actively maintained and beautified the landscapes in Hopkins Hollow, repaired and restored buildings, and pursued agricultural use of the land that secured its future viability.

Edward E. Arnold's children settled in various houses within Hopkins Hollow. Elizabeth Arnold summered at Sawmill Farm, Mittie transformed the original Arnold Farm into the Greene Herb Gardens, Edwin resided at Roaring Brook Farm, Henry occupied Fox Hill Farm, and Dorothy lived nearby at the Little House. Besides Mittie, who maintained the family farmstead and pursued agricultural interests, Edwin and Henry Arnold became two of Hopkins Hollow's best advocates.

Edwin Hodges Arnold (1899-1971) shared his father's business and political successes and his interest in historic buildings and artifacts. He began his career at the Belle Alkali Chemical Company in 1922, eventually becoming president and treasurer. He served as the president of three private water companies between 1927 and 1946, including the Pawtuxet Valley Water Company, Warwick and Coventry Water Company, East and Greenwich Water Company; and helped found the Kent County Water Company in 1946. He additionally served as a state representative from 1930 to 1934, and treasurer for the State Republican Committee from 1935 to 1938. In 1956, he moved to Washington D.C. to

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work as deputy director of the International Cooperation Administration (ICA), a federal foreign aid agency. (Anon. obituary 1971)

Despite his demanding business career, Edwin Arnold made significant contributions to the Roaring Brook and Sawmill farms, and sold meat, apples, and apple cider from his property. He was actively involved with the Old Sturbridge Village museum in Massachusetts and brought the curatorial staff from the museum to Hopkins Hollow to evaluate the historic gristmill on Roaring Brook Farm (Arnold 1966). In 1935, Edwin Arnold had purchased a mid-nineteenth century up-and-down sawmill from Hopkinton, Massachusetts, and moved it to the site of the original Hopkins blacksmith shop on Sawmill Farm, near the old sawmill site. He removed ruins of the earlier buildings that had collapsed, and constructed a shelter around the sawmill using historic building methods and timber from the property. Edwin Arnold subsequently constructed the reproduction nineteenth-century blacksmith shop on Roaring Brook Farm, based on one that he saw during his visit to Hopkinton (Figure 8) (Arnold 1966). Edwin Arnold also acquired a collection of antique tools and over 40 millstones from various mills in the region, which he kept at Roaring Brook Farm (Anon 1950).

Following the hurricane of 1938, Edwin Arnold oversaw the construction of a new dam at Arnold Pond to ensure the retention of over 100 million gallons of water in the pond (Figure 8). His father had intended to improve the dam and enlarge Arnold Pond, but did not own enough land in the floodplain (Anon. n.d.). The new dam, completed in 1939, is owned by The Greene Company to guarantee access and maintenance. In 1961, the family moved the Burlingame House (now referred to as Siener Cabin) across the dam to the shore of Arnold Pond for seasonal recreational use. Edwin Arnold also purchased the Hopkins Hollow Church building from the Rice City Church during this time, likely to preserve the building and protect the cemetery property. Henry and Edwin Arnold became president and vice-president of the Hopkins Hollow Cemetery Corporation shortly after their father founded it in 1922. The cemetery association expanded the cemetery after 1922 by moving the north wall out 30 feet (Wood 1936: 66-69).

Henry Nathaniel Arnold (1901-1992) primarily focused his preservation efforts in Hopkins Hollow on natural resources. Henry Arnold served as the Chairman of the Rhode Island Tree Farm Committee and promoted the reestablishment of pines on Rhode Island's sandy soil (*American Tree Farmer Magazine* 1955; *Tree Farm News* 2003). In 1951, the Arnold family, or "Arnold Farms of Greene" were honored with tree farmer title, awarded to woodland owners "following sound practices" for forestry management (Warner 1951). The Arnold family reportedly planted approximately 5,000,000 pine trees between 1900 and 1925, but the forest fire of 1942 destroyed most of the woodland in the area. Under Henry Arnold's supervision the family replanted their land in Hopkins Hollow and The Greene Company became certified as a Tree Farmer in 1950 (Warner 1951).

The Greene Company currently continues to manage the majority of the land in Hopkins Hollow. The company operates the cranberry bog as part of the Ocean Spray cooperative and follows a Forest Management Plan that prescribes conservation and timber stand improvement measures. They received the R.I. Tree Farmer of the Year award in 2003 for their efforts to protect tree species and wildlife habitats (*Tree Farmer News* 2003). The owner of the Ryder Farm transferred a conservation easement of approximately 200 acres in the west side of the district to the Audubon Society in the 1990s. Recently, concerned citizens of the area formed the non-profit Roaring Brook Watershed Association

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(RBWA), with a mission to promote the sound stewardship of the natural and cultural resources of the Roaring Brook Watershed in Coventry and West Greenwich, Rhode Island. The Greene Company and the RBWA are also currently developing goals to inventory and preserve their collections of historic artifacts and manuscripts, restore and repair historic buildings on their properties, and establish additional protection measures for the cultural landscape and historic properties within the Hopkins Hollow-Roaring Brook Historic District.

Architectural and Landscape Significance

The landscapes and built resources in the Hopkins Hollow-Roaring Brook Historic District constitute an intact, historic agricultural and domestic village developed between the early eighteenth through mid-twentieth-century. The retention of this substantial collection of rural historic resources preserved on their original sites within an uninterrupted natural and agricultural landscape is rare. The district encompasses several examples of popular architectural styles and vernacular building types and exhibits a range of wood framing construction methods. The oldest extant building in the district, the Little House (1789), is a Colonial Cape Cod Cottage with connected agricultural outbuildings sited on a farmstead lot surrounded by stone walls. This property represents the Colonial settlement construction patterns typical in Hopkins Hollow and other rural regions of New England, and provides a visual record of the structures that likely existed at the foundation sites throughout the district. The Little House was constructed with readily available materials on the local trade route through Hopkins Hollow and was designed as a compact residence that could be expanded as necessary. It retains a brick end chimney and may have originally been constructed as a half house, later expanded into a three-quarter Cape.

The house at Fox Hill Farm exhibits the Federal style popular during the late-eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries through its symmetrical, five-by-two bay massing, side gable roof with interior end chimneys, central entrance with elliptical fan light and side lights. Numerous examples of the Greek Revival style, typical during the early to mid-nineteenth century, are represented in the Hopkins Hollow Church, Harris Store, Burlingame House, Sawmill Farm house and West Farm house. These buildings express the Greek Revival style through their simple gable front or side gabled forms, overhanging eaves with gable returns, wide cornice bands and corner boards or pilasters, square molded lintels and window casing, and entrances enframed by wide rectangular surrounds with side lights, transoms and simple entablatures.

Many of the houses in the district demonstrate the Cape Cod building type and are sited on properties with modest, vernacular English or New England style barns, agricultural sheds, wells, and networks of stonewalls. The Cape Cod building type is a vernacular American building form resultant from the modification of the half-timbered medieval English house into an economic dwelling suited to the harsh climate of New England. The Colonial Cape Cod cottage was a one-and-one-half-story, three- to five-bay-wide, wood-framed residence with a side gable roof, wood shingle cladding, and a massive central chimney. The size of the cottage was designed to grow as the occupants required more space, resulting in three manifestations of the form, known as the half cape, three-quarter cape, and full cape or double house. The building form functioned well as a connected farmhouse during the nineteenth century and evolved into a nationally popular suburban and rural house design in the twentieth century.

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The historic agricultural outbuildings in the district are primarily mixed-use barns or utilitarian sheds and workshops dating from the nineteenth to mid-twentieth centuries, although there are some examples of specialized buildings. The English barn type is represented by the West Farm Barn, and the more ornate Arnold Farm Barn. English barns are side-gabled buildings with a barn door on the long side that opens to a central threshing floor, flanked by a stable on one side and haymow on the other. Both buildings are also side hill (bank) barns, constructed into a slope to with open bays at grade on the rear elevation to allow space for frost-free storage (Visser 1997:70). The New England or gable-front barn type is exemplified by the Harris Store Dry Goods Barn. Gable-front barns have the barn door in the center of the short elevation and a central aisle (typically the main threshing floor) that runs lengthwise through the building. Specialized buildings and structures include the silo for feed storage, greenhouse, and turkey/goat shed at Arnold Farm and the American Cranberry Company processing barn or screen house, where cranberries were sorted and packed for shipping.

The district encompasses two types of cemeteries, with funerary art, plans, and siting that reflect common burial practices of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The Hopkins Hollow Cemetery (No.12) exemplifies an organized, central cemetery established in the mid-nineteenth century. Typical mid-nineteenth through early-twentieth century design elements present in the cemetery include the organization of the cemetery into a rough grid of rows and family plots with a central walking aisle; the use of limestone, granite and zinc headstones; and the presence of obelisks or monuments topped with urns which mark family plots. Imagery on the headstones includes the upward pointing hand, the weeping willow tree, and simple engraved moldings or floral motifs, but the majority of the stones are engraved only with text. The ten family cemeteries in the district exemplify the early Rhode Island practice of burial in informally placed private cemeteries on the family farm rather than burial in church yards. Graves in these cemeteries are typically marked with unengraved fieldstones.

Besides domestic and agricultural architecture, the district retains resources that exemplify the architecture and engineering associated with Hopkins Hollow's local industries. The Roaring Brook Watershed System, and Roaring Brook and Sawmill Farms exhibit the historic damming and channeling of water resources for use in an extant gristmill, sawmill, and blacksmith shop. The current buildings, while not the original structures, incorporate historic forms, materials, and construction methods and have become an integral part of the Hopkins Hollow landscape over time. Evidence of additional water control systems is extant at the essence works site on Hidden Hollow Farm, the American Cranberry Company Bog, and the ponds that surround it. The property also retains its late-nineteenth century processing barn and cranberry bogs that have been continually cultivated since the 1850s. The bogs retain their rectangular shape and earthen levees. The intact late-nineteenth-century to mid-twentieth century Arnold Farm complex represents a more elaborate dairy and horticultural farm complex than the extant settlement homesteads in the area. The property retains stone walls used to control cattle circulation, a Shingle style house, large-scale outbuildings with elaborate stonework, and greenhouses sited adjacent to former herb garden beds.

The Arnold Farm property, improved as a gentleman's estate by Edward E. Arnold and transformed into an herb farm by Mittie Arnold, is a designed twentieth-century landscape overlaid on a vernacular nineteenth century farm. The property retains a formal entrance completed by the nationally renowned Olmsted Brothers Company of Brookline, Massachusetts in 1920, in addition to the circulation network and complex of buildings used by each generation of Arnolds. After

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Frederick Law Olmsted Sr.(1822-1903) retired in 1897, his sons John Charles Olmsted (1852-1920) and Frederick Law Olmsted Jr. (1870-1957) became partners in the firm, under the new name of the Olmsted Brothers Company. John Charles Olmsted died in 1920 but his brother continued the business under the same name with a staff that peaked at around 60 people in the 1930s. By 1920, Frederick Law Olmsted Jr. had helped establish the National Park Service, helped found and served as president of the American Society of Landscape Architects, contributed to large scale regional planning projects, and designed numerous residential communities. In Rhode Island, the Olmsted Brothers Company primarily received commissions to landscape private estates in Providence or resort communities in Newport and South County. The company completed over 80 projects in Rhode Island between 1897 and 1935 (NAOP 1987:128-130). The Arnold Farm entrance demonstrates the company's goals to design for compatibility with natural scenery and topography, provide for storm water drainage, retain functionality, and blend landscape elements with the setting to maximize views.

The bucolic and natural landscape of the Hopkins Hollow-Roaring Brook Historic District is a character-defining feature of its setting and contributes to its historic and rural feeling. The extant road network, orchards, plantings, pastures, stone walls, cemeteries, and clusters of houses, barns, wells, and other outbuildings collectively form domestic and agricultural landscapes that illustrate local historic lifeways. The dense natural forest, rolling topography, abundant glacial rock, brooks, swamps, ponds, and high environmental quality of Hopkins Hollow shaped its historic development and contribute to its scenic and unaltered character.

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Continuation of UTM References

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- K. 19.0272256E.4615130N
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- W. 19.0270892E.4617482N
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- Y. 19.0271789E.4618688N

Boundary Description

The district boundaries encompass approximately 2,000 acres in Coventry and West Greenwich, Rhode Island, comprised of the following property lots (Figure 1):

- Coventry Plat 302, Lots 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, and 17
- Coventry Plat 303, Lots 1 and 2
- Coventry Plat 308, Lots 2, 3, 4, 23, 34.001, 34.002, 35, 35.001, 35.002, 36, 37.001, 37.002, 37.003, 38, 44, 35, 46, 47, 48.001, 48.002, 49.001, 40.002, 49.003, 50
- Coventry Plat 309, Lots 1, 2, 12, 13, 13.001, 14, 15, and 16
- West Greenwich Plat 31, Lot 1
- West Greenwich Plat 34, Lot 5

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Boundary Justification

The boundaries include the full extent of all historic properties and associated landscape features that contribute to the setting and appearance of the Hopkins Hollow-Roaring Brook Historic District in the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth centuries. The boundaries follow legally recorded property lines, town boundaries, roads and watercourses and include most of the land formerly or presently owned by the Greene Company. The majority of the land in the district lies in the town of Coventry however a small piece on the southern edge extends into the town of West Greenwich.

The boundaries exclude the properties associated with railroad village of Greene to the north of Hopkins Hollow and properties separated from the proposed district by contemporary infill.

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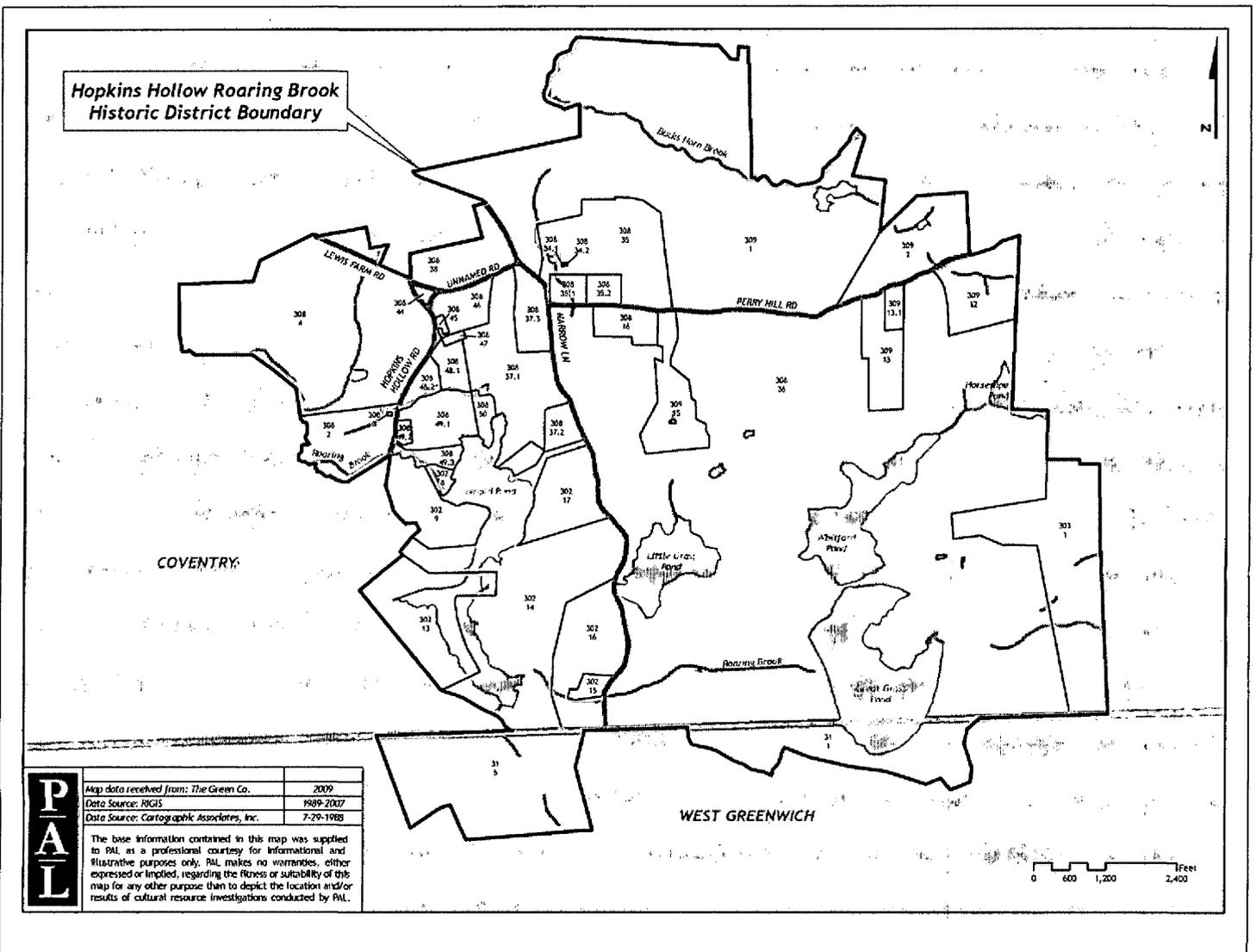
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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Figure 1. Assessor's Map, Coventry Plats 302, 303, 308, 309, 314, and 315; West Greenwich Plats 31 and 34.



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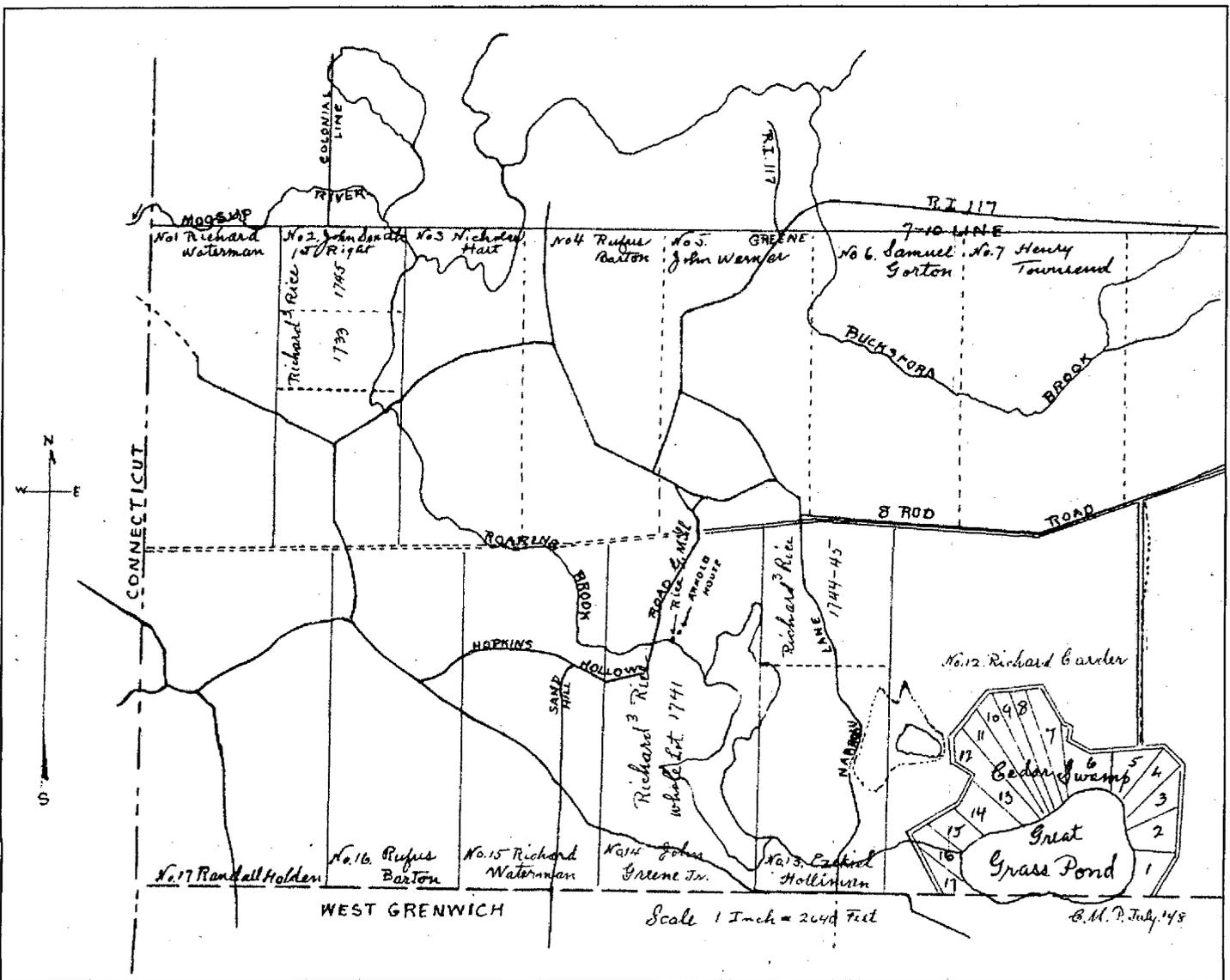
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Figure 2. 1948 Map of 1728 Plat (Source: The Greene Company).



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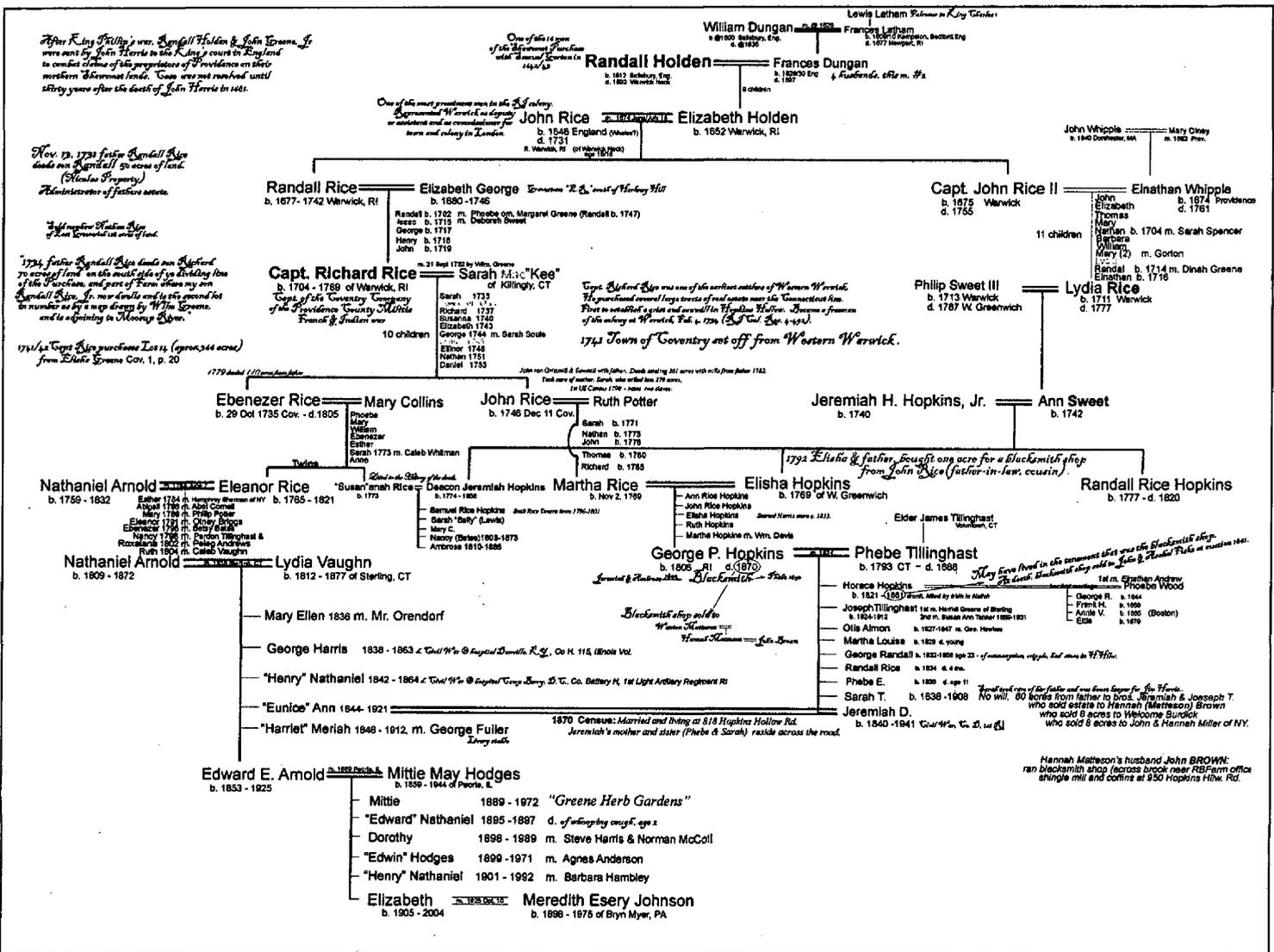
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Figure 5. Rice-Arnold Family Tree (Source: The Greene Company).



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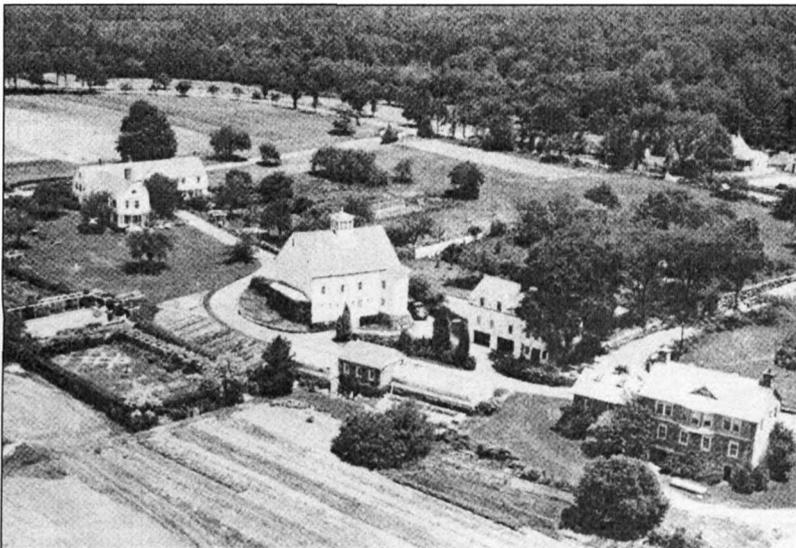
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Figure 6. Perry Hill Road looking west near Fox Hill Farm, photo taken around 1913-1915 (Source: The Greene Company).



Figure 7. Aerial Photo of Greene Herb Gardens, Mid-Twentieth Century (Source: The Greene Company).



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Figure 8. Aerial Photo of Roaring Brook and Sawmill Farms, circa 1936 (Source: The Greene Company).

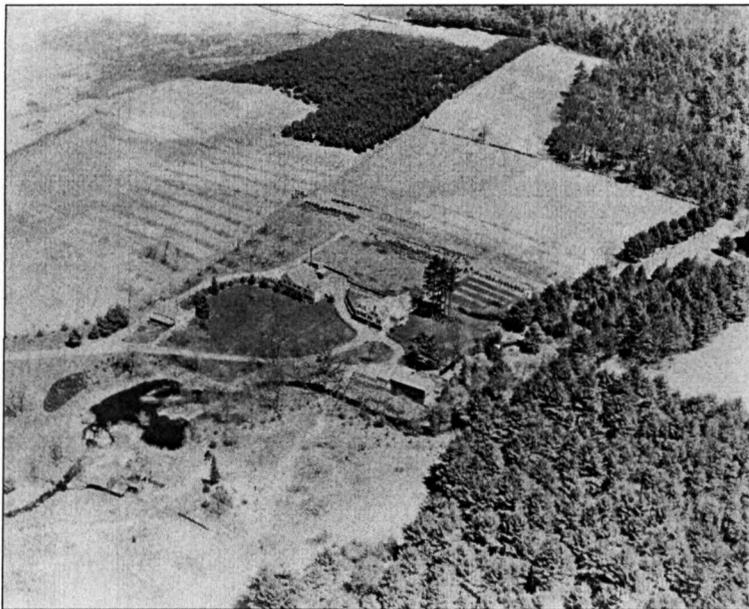


Figure 9. View of West Farm from Hopkins Hollow Cemetery in the 1890s (Source: The Greene Company).



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PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographer: Melissa Antonelli and Jenny Fields Scofield
Date: January to April, 2009
Address: PAL, 210 Lonsdale Avenue, Pawtucket, RI 02860

Hopkins Hollow-Roaring Brook Historic District, Coventry and West Greenwich, RI:

1. Perry Hill Road, looking west
2. Little House, looking southwest
3. Arnold Farm, looking east
4. Olmsted Entrance to Arnold Farm, looking south
5. Stone wall at south Narrow Lane entrance to Arnold Farm, looking east
6. American Cranberry Company Bog, looking northwest
7. Hopkins Hollow Church, looking northwest
8. Hopkins Hollow Cemetery, looking east
9. View of Harris Store, looking east from Dry Goods Barn property
10. View of cattle barn on Roaring Brook Farm, looking northwest toward Harris Store
11. Gristmill and blacksmith shop at Roaring Brook Farm, looking south
12. Sawmill Farm house, looking east
13. Sawmill Farm dam and sawmill, looking east
14. Hopkins Hollow Road Bridge, looking west from Sawmill Farm
15. Nicholas Whitford Cemetery (No.90) (photo taken by Ralph Pratt)

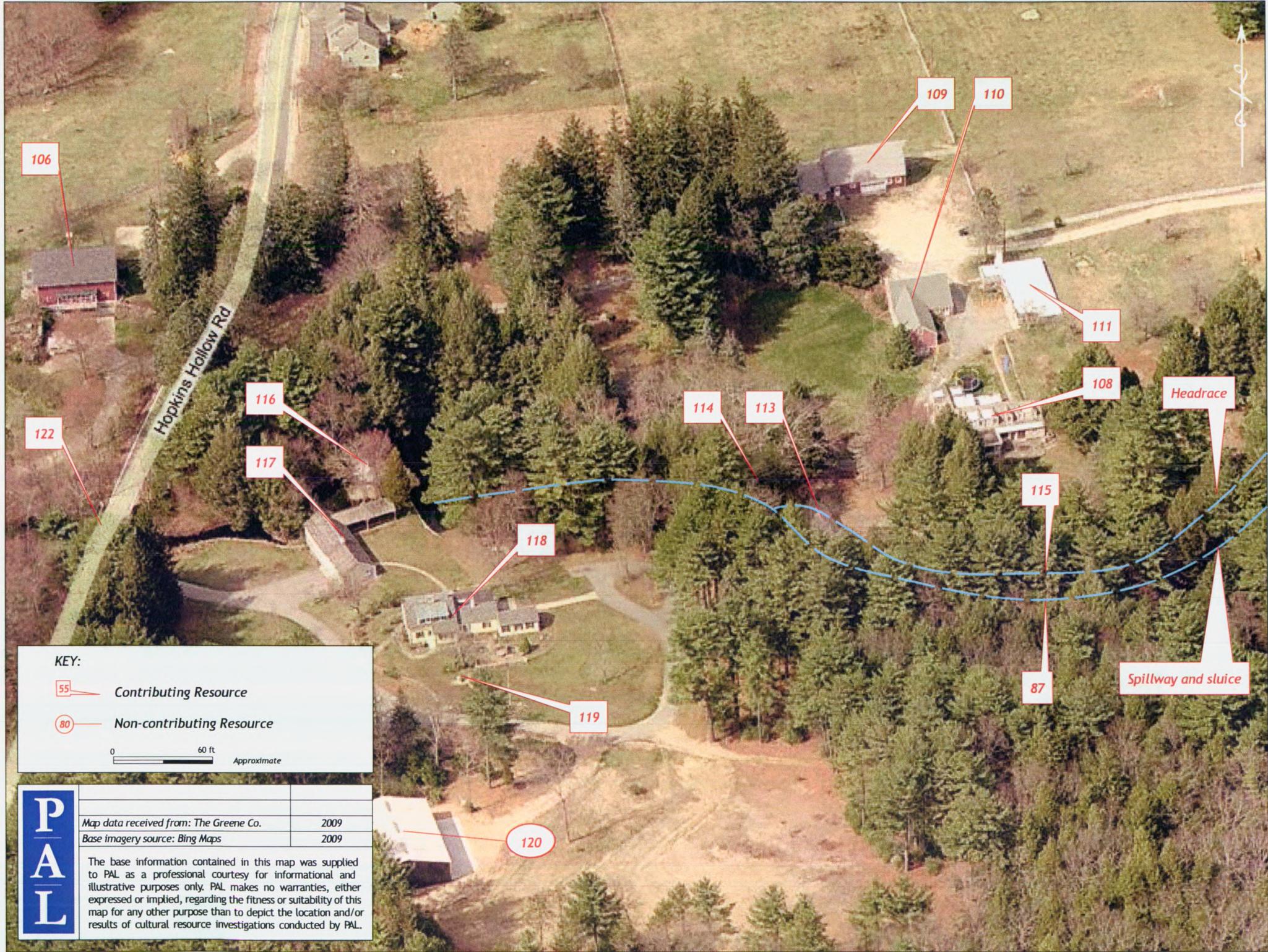


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Map data received from: The Greene Co.	2009
Data Source: Bing Maps	2009

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Hopkins Hollow-Roaring Brook Historic District Detail Map A - Arnold Farm



106

109

110

111

108

Headrace

116

114

113

115

Spillway and sluice

117

118

87

119

120

122

KEY:

55 — Contributing Resource

80 — Non-contributing Resource

0 — 60 ft — Approximate

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Map data received from: The Greene Co.	2009
Base imagery source: Bing Maps	2009

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Hopkins Hollow-Roaring Brook Historic District Detail Map B - Roaring Brook and Sawmill Farms