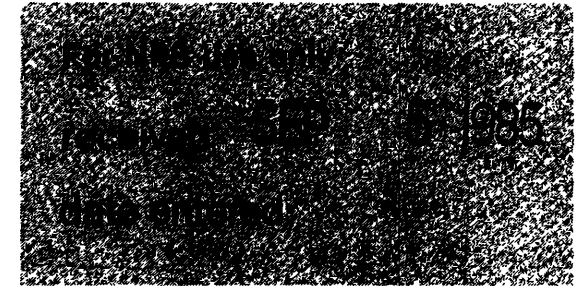


**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**



**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Manton-Hunt-Farnum Farm

and/or common Pardon Hunt Farm, Hunt-Farnum Farm

2. Location

street & number Putnam Pike

N.A. not for publication

city, town Glocester

N.A. vicinity of

state Rhode Island

code 44

county Providence

code 007

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Henry Garrity and Helen Garrity

street & number Putnam Pike

city, town Glocester

N.A. vicinity of

state Rhode Island

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Town Clerk, Town Hall

street & number Putnam Pike

city, town Glocester

state Rhode Island

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title See Continuation Sheet #1

has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date federal state county local

depository for survey records

city, town

state

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Manton-Hunt-Farnum Farm, a tract of just under twenty-one acres, centers on a typical 2½-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboarded timber-frame Federal dwelling with a five-bay facade, a central entrance, and a brick center chimney. The house stands on the north side of Putnam Pike facing south, set on a terraced lot with a stone retaining wall across the front. Behind the house are two shingled barns, a corn crib, a privy, and two hen houses. The grounds are delineated with stone walls that separate the property into functional areas and bound it from adjoining properties.

The house is a very well preserved and maintained example of late eighteenth-century domestic architecture. The white-painted exterior walls are sheathed with clapboards and trimmed with narrow boards at the corners and cornice line. The most prominent feature is the main entranceway, comprising fluted pilasters topped by a cushion-frieze entablature and a pediment with modillion cornices. The original door has been replaced with an early twentieth-century door containing a single large light of glass filling most of its top half. There is another entrance at the rear of the east side, probably added in the early twentieth century, since it has a door identical to the front entranceway. The windows have heavy mortised and pegged frames with narrow cap boards nailed across the top as a protection from the weather. Most of the double-hung sash have six-over-six lights, but there are some twelve-over-twelve sash on the rear elevation. The second-story windows are set close to the eaves so the cornice molding breaks out around their tops. At the rear is a two-story gabled ell with one-story, shed-roof additions on the north and west sides. The ell has an entrance in the east side.

On the interior, the house follows the standard center-chimney, five-room plan, slightly modified since the house was originally constructed. The small front entrance hall contains a tight triple-run, closed-string staircase with winders in the corners. The two runs perpendicular to the front wall consists of only a single step each, creating a narrow well about one foot across. The strings are heavily molded in a manner reminiscent of colonial workmanship, but the newels have small-scale acorn drops with attenuated proportions and relatively flat modeling which are more in keeping with aesthetic preferences of the Federal era. The back wall along the staircase is slightly bowed toward the center chimney.

The rooms to the left (west) and right (east) of the entrance hall, once used as a parlor and a dining room, respectively, are now used as a bedroom and a sitting room. Each room has a fireplace, now covered over, with a one-story Federal style mantel. The mantels are composed of shouldered-architrave fire box surrounds, broad-flat-board entablatures with pairs of fluted impost blocks, and mantel shelves. Each entablature band has thin moldings applied to it in a rectangular outline to create a

(See Continuation Sheet #2)

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates ca 1793 **Builder/Architect** N.A.

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Manton-Hunt-Farnum Farm is significant as a surviving farm complex in an area that is becoming increasingly subject to suburban development. Taken together, its farmhouse, outbuildings, fields, orchard, woodland, and stone walls are important as a reflection of historical patterns of use and growth. The farm is especially notable as a handsome and well-preserved example of late eighteenth-century domestic architecture embodying features of the Federal style. The house is remarkable both for the amount of original fabric that remains intact and for the slight changes that illustrate how it has been adapted through time. The house and its surroundings constitute an artifact of material culture which, with further study, could yield interesting information on everyday farm life and the changes it underwent from the eighteenth through the twentieth centuries.

Development of this property began in 1793, when Daniel Manton gave his son Olney Manton five acres which were part of a twenty-acre lot on the northerly side of Putnam Pike. The farmhouse was constructed before 1798, when Daniel gave his son the remaining portion of the twenty-acre lot "...where the now dwelling house of Olney Manton now stands..." and an additional 156 acres on the southerly side of the road.

After changing hands a few times, the Manton farm came into the possession of Nancy Hunt and her husband Pardon in 1815. The Hunts sold the property to Cyrus Farnum in 1847. Cyrus Farnum (1809-1893) was a farmer and a major property owner in this part of Gloucester and was active in politics, serving as a representative and a senator in the state legislature. (He previously owned the nearby property known as the Cutler Farm, which has also been singled out for nomination to the National Register.) Cyrus Farnum began the practice of calling this the Pardon Hunt Farm. He added more land and subsequently divided the farm among a few of his sons in the 1850s. A sixty-six-acre parcel north of the road, including the Manton farmhouse on a twenty-one-acre lot, was conveyed to Cyrus's sons Harris S. and Charles W. Farnum. At various times, title to the property was held jointly by both brothers and by each individually. Harris S. Farnum (1833-1911) lived here for a number of years. Charles W. Farnum (1837-1904) spent much of his youth away from Gloucester before settling down as a farmer in his home town. He served as Town Clerk from 1875 to 1901, and resided in the town center, Chepachet. It is unclear when, if ever, Charles lived in the former Manton farmhouse.

See Continuation Sheet #4)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Walter Nebiker, Historical and Architectural Resources of Gloucester, Rhode Island--A Preliminary Report (Providence: 1980), p. 42.

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of nominated property 20.86 acres

Quadrangle name Georgiaville

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A

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

B

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

C

1	9	2	8	2	6	2	0	4	6	4	1	2	8	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

1	9	2	8	2	4	2	0	4	6	4	1	9	2	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

E

Zone		Easting				Northing								

F

Zone		Easting				Northing								

G

Zone		Easting				Northing								

H

Zone		Easting				Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification

The nominated property is coextensive with lot 15 in Assessor's Plat 17, as defined in the tax assessor's records of the town of Gloucester.
(See Continuation Sheet #5)

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Robert O. Jones, Senior Historic Preservation Planner

organization R.I. Historical Preservation Comm. date June, 1985

street & number 150 Benefit Street telephone 401-277-2678

city or town Providence state Rhode Island 02903

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

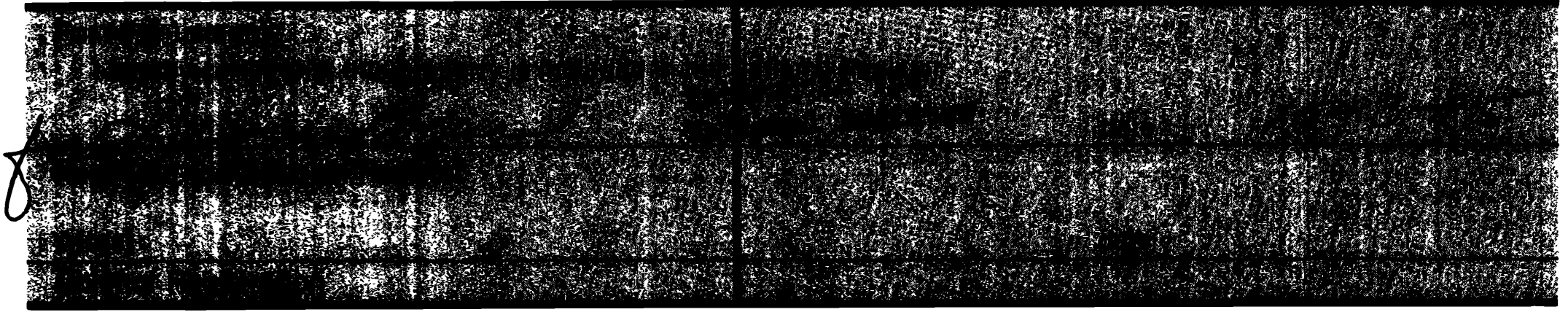
State Historic Preservation Officer signature

Frank R. Williams

title

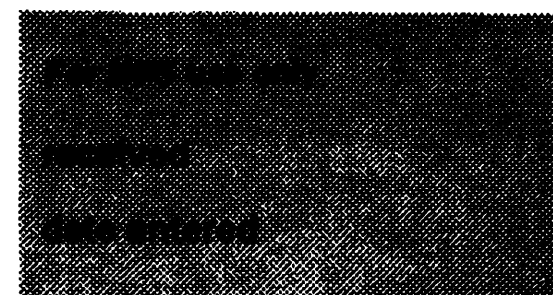
date

7-29-85 (Continuation 4)



**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet 1

Item number 6

Page 2

A Report on Historical and Cultural Resources Within the Proposed
Highway Study Corridor for the Reconstruction of U.S. Route 44...from
Route I-295 to Chepachet.

March 1978 State

Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission
Providence, Rhode Island

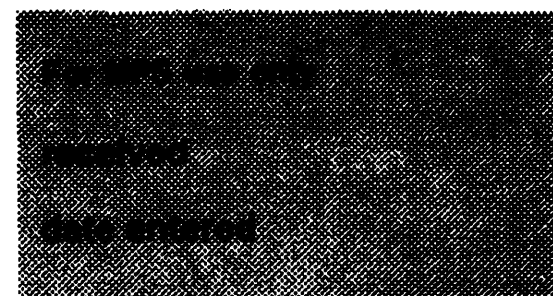
Historical and Architectural Resources of Glocester, Rhode
Island--A Preliminary Report

July 1980 State

Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission
Providence, Rhode Island

**United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation sheet 2

Item number 7

Page 2

single "panel." The mantel in the dining room/sitting room is slightly more elaborate; its mantel shelf breaks forward over the imposts, while the mantel shelf in the parlor/bedroom has a straight front. The north wall of the former dining room contains a recessed china closet, which is a later addition that protrudes into the room behind. The present interior wall on the south side of this room was added to screen the original wall, which became crooked when the house's planking began to buckle.

The center rear room was originally and is still used as a kitchen. It contains a large cooking fireplace with an oven and a wood box to the right side, behind a paneled door. The firebox itself is now covered by a panel. The narrow mantel shelf, with a wide molding underneath, is unusually high, about six feet above floor level. A late nineteenth-century, cast-iron, wood-fired range remains in place, installed in front of the fireplace.

The northwest corner room is now divided into a bathroom and a pantry, and the northeast corner room is divided into a bedroom and a hallway connecting to the side entrance.

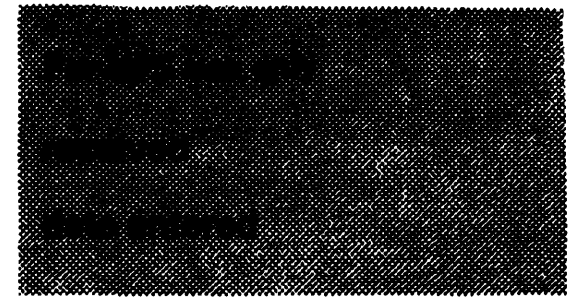
In the back (north) wall of the kitchen, a door with heart cutouts in the top panels opens into the rear ell. The two-story section immediately adjacent to the house contains a back entrance hall, a back staircase with a stair to the cellar under it, and the entrance to a storage room in the one-story addition on the west side of the ell. The one-story addition on the north side contains the farmhouse's well. Although water is now pumped through plumbing, a bucket hoist that operates with a counterweighted drum mechanism is still in place over the well.

The second floor of the house follows the same five-room plan as the first floor. It was apparently originally a separate flat, for there is a cooking fireplace, with an oven and wood box on the right side, in the back center room over the first-floor kitchen. The second-floor kitchen also has a cast-iron wood-burning range, indicating continuous use of the second floor as a separate apartment. The southwest and southeast chambers each have fireplaces (now closed up) with one-story Federal mantels. They are nearly identical to those on the first floor, with shouldered-architrave firebox surrounds, broad flat-board entablatures, and fluted impost blocks. They differ in having double instead of single "panels" in the entablature section. There is also a cupboard over the fireplace in the southwest room. The present residents now occupy only the first floor, and the entire second story is used for storage.

(See Continuation Sheet #3)

**United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation sheet 3

Item number 7

Page 3

Interior finish throughout the house is simple and has been changed very little since the early twentieth century. The cased posts of the timber framing are visible in several rooms. Walls are plastered and covered with wallpaper. Door and window openings are surrounded by simple flat-board architrave trim with moldings applied at the outer edges. The four-panel doors have a variety of hardware. Some have their original H- or H-L hinges and wrought-iron thumb latches; others are rehung on butt hinges and have box latches or plain doorknobs without latches. The floor boards are original except in the first-floor kitchen, where they have been replaced due to excessive wear. Electric ceiling fixtures date from the early twentieth century and are apparently the ones put in when the house was first wired.

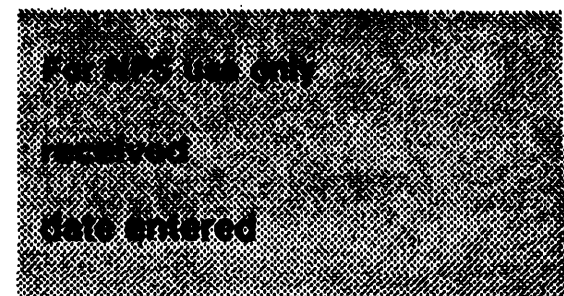
Outside, a large shingled barn stands behind the house, behind a circular driveway. It comprises two gable-roofed, perpendicular wings attached corner to corner, with lower shed-roof additions on the outer end of each wing. Now used to store hay, this barn was once also used for horses and cows, and there is a stone-walled pen on its west side.

East and slightly south of the large barn is a smaller gable-roofed, shingle-clad barn with shed-roof additions on the north and east. Part of the structure was originally used as a slaughter house, and the remainder as a blacksmith shop. The barn is now used as a garage and storage area.

A vertical-board, gable-roof corn crib is sited northwest of the house. It is now in dilapidated condition. A gable-roof privy stands north of the corn crib. West of the crib and privy is an apple orchard bounded by stone walls. Two shed-roof hen houses are located in the orchard. North of the orchard and the large barn is a field surrounded by a stone wall, with wooded land beyond extending to the limit of the property.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
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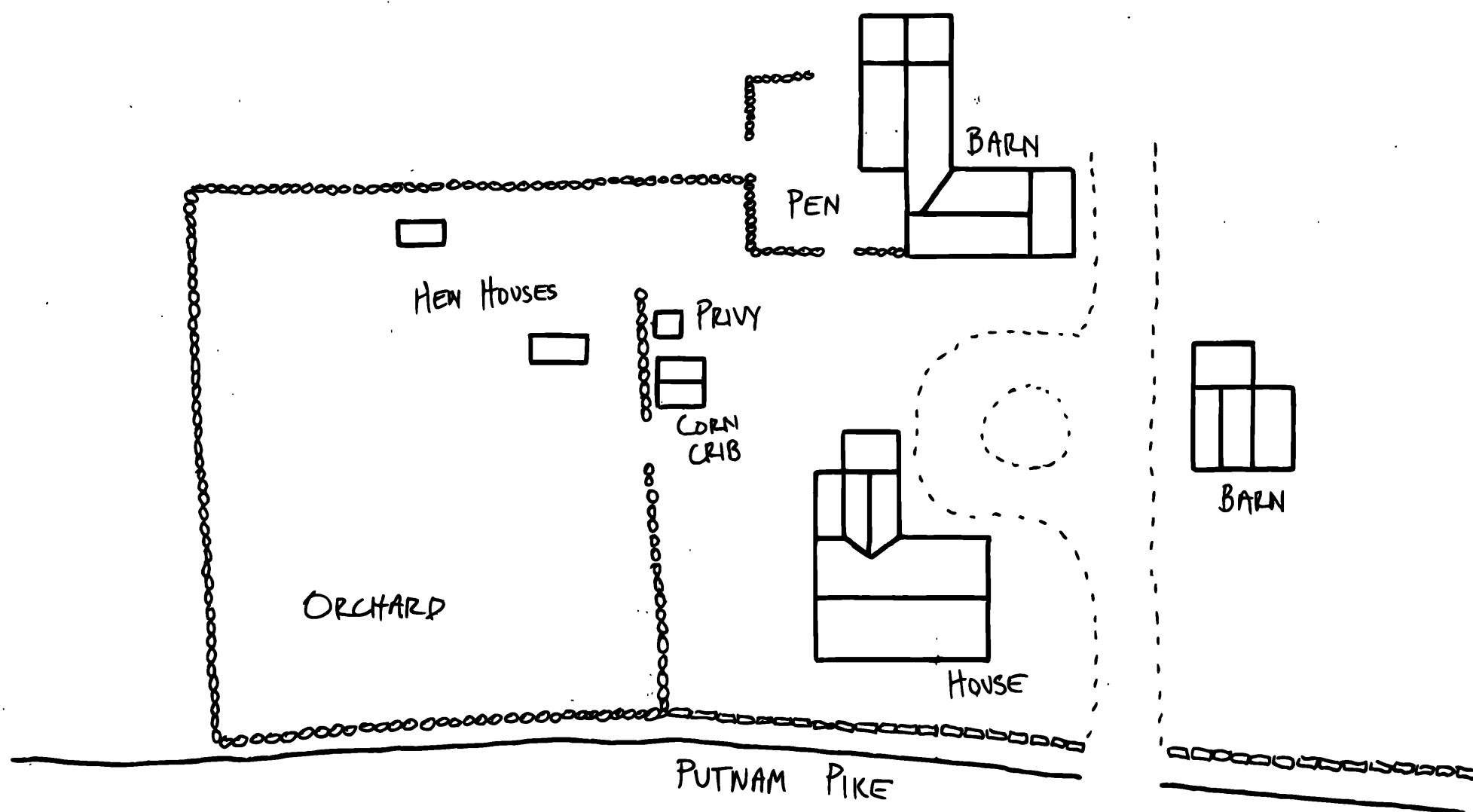
Continuation sheet 4

Item number 7

Page 4



FIELD
surrounded by stone wall



MANTON-HUNT-FARNUM FARM
Glocester, Rhode Island

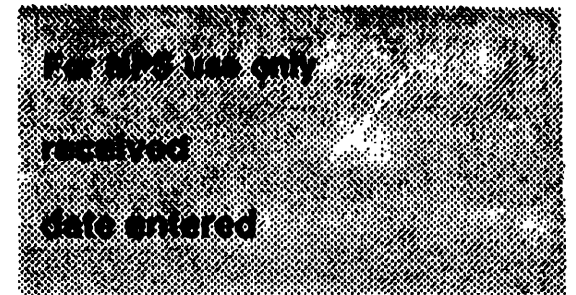
Site Plan
Sketch -- Not drawn to scale

Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission

1985

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

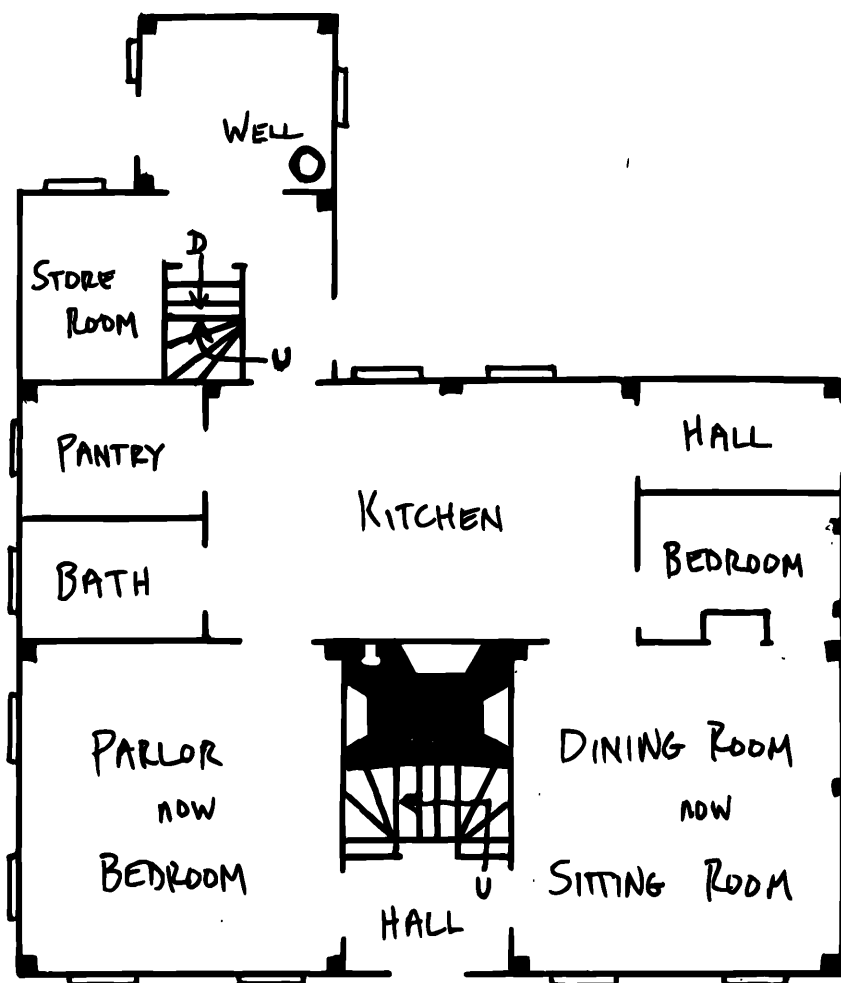
National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet 5

Item number 7

Page 5



MANTON-HUNT-FARNUM FARM
Glocester, Rhode Island

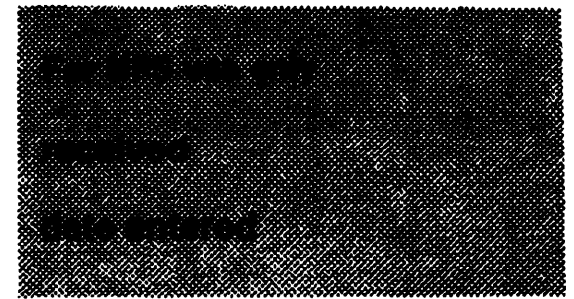
First Floor Plan of Farmhouse
Sketch -- Not drawn to scale

Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission

1985

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet 6

Item number 8

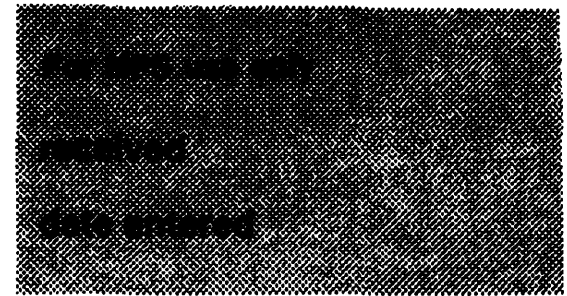
Page 2

In 1868 Charles W. Farnum sold the Manton-Hunt-Farnum Farm to John A. Farnum, whose relationship to the grantor's family is unknown. John Farnum mortgaged the property several times to Charles's wife Mary S. Farnum, and finally conveyed title to her in 1894. In 1905 Mary Farnum sold the farmhouse and twenty acres to Swan F. Garrity, father of the present owners.

The Manton-Hunt-Farnum Farm, still in limited agricultural use for growing hay, is illustrative of a way of life that has become increasingly rare in Rhode Island. Among the farms that do survive, this property is noteworthy for its lack of extensive modernization. The house still is not equipped with central heating, and though plumbing and electricity have been installed, these improvements have been made in a manner that increases the historical interest of the property. Most changes to the house have been additive, leaving earlier features in place. For example, plumbing and electricity have been put in, but the well and its bucket hoist remain and so do the original earlier twentieth-century electric fixtures. The side entrance hall and bathroom on the first floor have been inserted within the layout of the original floor plan. The installation of a modern gas range in the kitchen has been made without destroying the cooking fireplace or removing the cast-iron wood stove. These factors make the Manton-Hunt-Farnum Farm an important cultural resource with much to tell about rural agricultural life in Rhode Island.

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National Park Service**

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Continuation sheet 7

Item number 10

Page 2

The area designated in the nomination encompasses the chief surviving architectural and landscape features of the Manton-Hunt-Farnum farm complex. Its boundary reflects current ownership patterns, but there is also historical evidence that this parcel constitutes the core around which the farm grew. From a twenty- to twenty-one-acre parcel on the north side of Putnam Pike, the Manton-Hunt-Farnum Farm expanded to encompass land on both sides of the road. The Hunt family burying ground on the south side of the highway remains today as an indication of the link between the two tracts. The land south of the road was set off as a separate farmstead in the 1850s, with its own Greek Revival-style dwelling and a barn.

Though both farms were at first owned by the same family, the Farnums, they developed independently. The southern farm has not retained its historic integrity. The property has been divided, the barn has been demolished within the past seven years, and the house is in dilapidated condition. For these reasons, land south of Putnam Pike that was once part of the Manton-Hunt-Farnum Farm is excluded from this nomination.

The parcel nominated, which is probably coextensive with the original farmhouse lot of the 1790s, includes all surviving buildings that obviously relate to the operation of the farm, together with surrounding acreage whose differentiation as yard, orchard, field, and woodland provides an environmental context that illustrates the historic usage of this agricultural property.