SPECIAL REPORT

HOPKINTON

Preliminary Report

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HISTORICAL PRESERVATION COMMISSION

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STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

PRELIMINARY SURVEY REPORT

TOWN OF HOPKINTON

OCTOBER 1976

This document is a copy of the original survey published in 1976.
It has not been corrected or updated.

Since the original publication:
>additional properties have been entered on the National Register;
>some financial incentives referred to in these pages are no longer available;
>some new financial incentives are available.

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The Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission is your state agency for historical preservation. The Commission identifies and protects historic buildings, districts, landscapes, structures, and archaeological sites throughout the State of Rhode Island.

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL PRESERVATION COMMISSION

150 BENEFIT STREET, PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND 02903

Preface

The Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission, established by the General Assembly in 1968, is charged with the responsibility of safeguarding Rhode Island's cultural heritage. In order to provide an overview of the physical record of this heritage, the Commission has initiated a "broadbrush" or preliminary planning survey of the rural and suburban towns of the state. The purpose of this initial inventory is to identify and record properties of historic and architectural significance in each town. Presently, archeological resources are treated through a separate survey effort being conducted by the Commission. The preliminary surveys provide a catalogue of nonrenewable cultural resources which is needed for a variety of planning purposes at the local, state and national levels. They identify sites, districts and structures eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and they become the basis for establishing historical preservation priorities based on problems and potentials discovered as part of the survey process.

The preliminary survey is accomplished by driving all public rights-of-way in a given town and noting on large-scale United States Geological Survey maps (or other maps that may be more appropriate) each building or site of particular architectural, visual, cultural or historic significance. The map notations include use, condition and architectural style or period if known. Each property is photographed and recorded on a standard data sheet which includes a physical description and historical

information. The significance of each property is determined in a preliminary fashion and properties are designated as being in one of three categories: properties already in or approved for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places; properties recommended at the staff level for nomination to the Register; and other significant properties, some of which, with further study and review, may be determined to be eligible for the Register. Properties of unimportant cultural significance are not included. Archeological sites are covered in separate but coordinated preliminary surveys and are mentioned only incidentally in these studies.

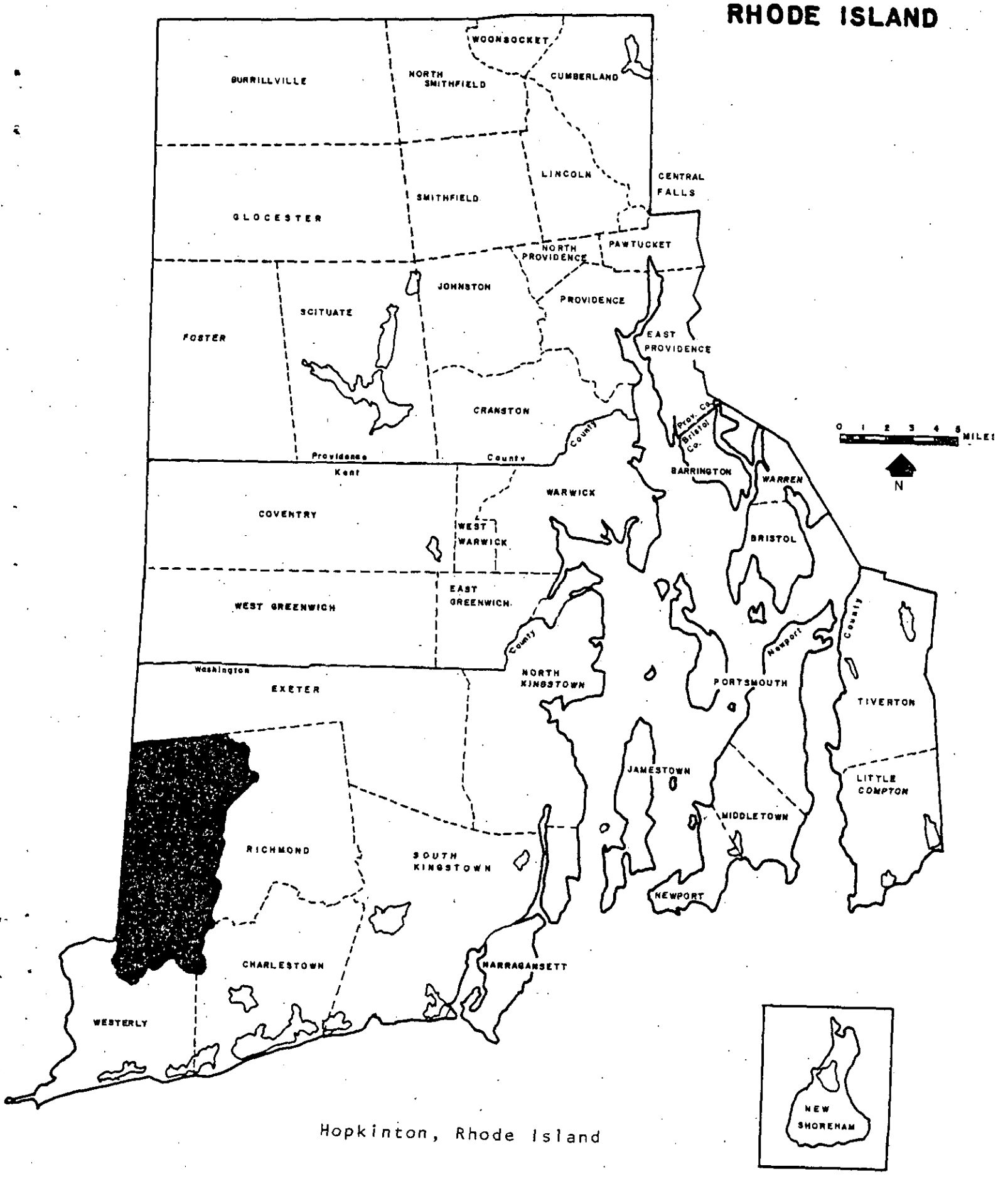
Previous studies are reviewed, and town histories, reports and other readily available information are researched to ensure that all appropriate historic sites and structures are included in the study. Local planners and historians are consulted wherever possible.

Upon completion of the survey, finished maps are developed and a brief report written. The result is a preliminary document--useful in the interim before a full-scale intensive cultural resource survey of the community has been completed. The Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission intends to conduct such surveys as soon as funds and staffing are available.

The following study covers the historical and architectural resources of Hopkinton. It provides the basic information needed so that cultural resources can begin to be properly considered in making future planning decisions at all levels. The report

includes a brief account of Hopkinton's developmental history together with a preliminary inventory of properties of historical and architectural importance in the town. The inventory numbers are keyed to a small-scale locational map bound with the publication. For more precise information on the location of properties, reference should be made to the large, preliminary-broadbrush, cultural-resource survey map prepared by the state Historical Preservation Commission and drawn at a scale of one inch to one thousand feet.

The Commission would like to thank all the Hopkinton officials and residents who assisted in the conduct of the preliminary survey and in the publication of this report.

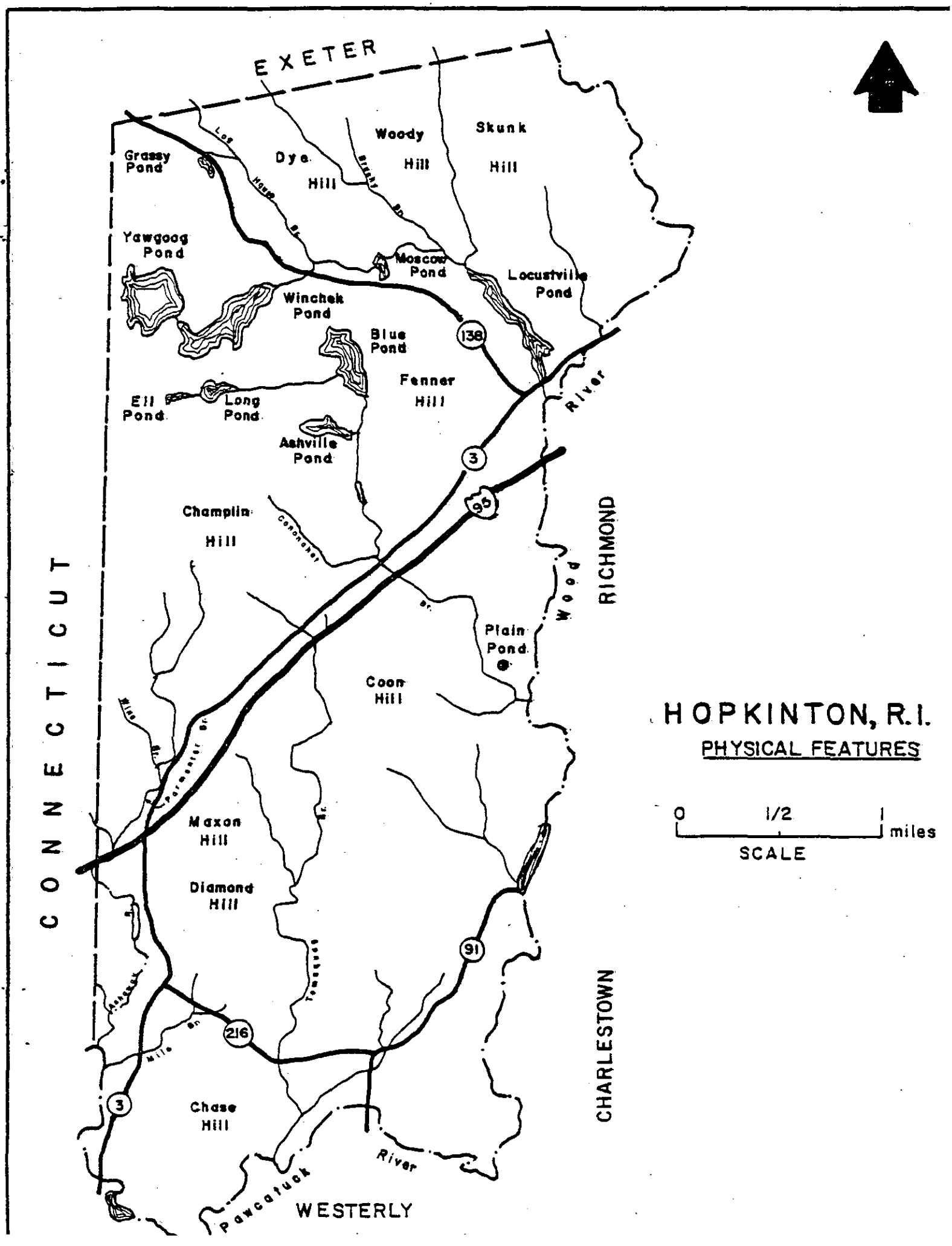


Hopkinton, Rhode Island

the town is in private ownership, with many large tracts remaining undivided, and the wooded countryside is traversed by a largely eighteenth-century highway system. The later major roads, all through routes, are the New London Turnpike, a privately built and relatively straight stagecoach highway dating from 1815; State Route 3 (largely incorporating the New London Turnpike) which was developed for automobile and truck traffic in 1907 and again in 1922; and Interstate Route 95, completed about 1970. A shift in local development oriented to Route 95 has yet to accur, but will come in time.

The nineteenth-century hamlets of Rockville, Centerville, Moscow and Canonchet developed at mill sites on small waterways in the town's interior. Other mill villages, such as Barberville, Wyoming, Locustville, Hope Valley, Woodville, Alton, Burdickville, Potter Hill and Ashaway, straddle the Wood and Pawcatuck rivers and are part of the adjacent towns as well as being in Hopkinton. Alone among local settlements, Hopkinton City evolved as a highway-oriented commercial and civic center on the New London Turnpike.

Despite a 29 per cent increase in population for the decade 1960-70, Hopkinton ranks thirteenth in total state population. Its low density of 125 persons per square mile is unevenly distributed, with most people living in Hope Valley and Ashaway, which are along Nooseneck Hill Road (State Highway 3) and Interstate Highway 95, the major transportation arteries of the town. The remainder of the population is in the remaining villages and scattered throughout the outlying districts.


EXETER
Grassy Pond
Dye Hill
Woody Hill
Skunk Hill
Yawgoog Pond
Moscow Pond
Locustville Pond
Winchek Pond
Blue Pond
Fenner Hill
Ell Pond
Long Pond
Ashville Pond
Champlin Hill
Plain Pond
Coon Hill
Maxon Hill
Diamond Hill
Chase Hill
CONNECTICUT
RICHMOND
CHARLESTOWN
WESTERLY
Wood River
Pawcatuck River
138
3
95
91
216
HOPKINTON, R.I.
PHYSICAL FEATURES
0
1/2
1
miles
SCALE

HOPKINTON

Hopkinton is a rural township, approximately six miles long, north to south, and averages about three miles in width. It is located in the extremely western portion of Washington County, thirty-four miles southwest of Providence, and is bordered on the north by the town of Exeter, on the east by Richmond and Charlestown, on the south by Westerly and on the west by the state of Connecticut. Hopkinton is drained by a series of minor watercourses, including Brushy Brook, Canonchet Brook, the Ashaway River and Tomaquag Brook, all of which flow into either the Wood River, which forms most of the town's eastern boundary, or the Pawcatuck River, which forms its southern boundary.

The town is hilly, varying in elevation from more than four hundred feet above sea level in the northwest to less than fifty feet along the Pawcatuck River. The southern part of town, with a gentle gradient, has an abundance of open space. The higher, more rugged, forested, northern part of town contains several major hills -- Dye, Woody, Skunk, Fenner and Champlin -- and several large ponds, including Yawgoog, Winchek, Blue, Grassy and Locustville. Most of the ponds are man-made, created to provide power for early mills.

The Arcadia Reservation, a state recreation area, occupies 785 acres in the northeast corner of Hopkinton. The rest of

CLARKE HOUSE, late 18th century; Colonial; Webster Avenue. (Map # 55.)

HOUSE, Late Victorian, Queen Anne; Broad Street. (Map # 4.)

While the manufacture of iron reportedly took place as early as 1666 in Woodville, and Daniel Lewis had constructed a house in what is today Ashaway by 1704, the first major settlement of the town occurred in the fertile Tomaquag Valley in south-central Hopkinton after the 1709 land sale. With its fertile valleys and uplands, Hopkinton remained essentially agricultural into the mid-nineteenth century when farming declined and textile mill villages began to dominate the local economy.

Hopkinton City (1), the oldest permanent settlement, dates to the 1750s; and by 1776 had a nearby gristmill and sawmill, a tannery, a blacksmith shop, a distillery and a tavern. Hopkinton City experienced its greatest period of prosperity and growth during the first quarter of the nineteenth century, with the location of a post office there in 1811, a hotel in 1812 and, in 1815, the construction of the New London-Providence Turnpike. This well preserved district has been entered on the National Register of Historic Places.

Other villages were settled shortly after Hopkinton City, taking advantage of water power sites. In 1775 George Potter purchased a sawmill, gristmill and fulling mill south of present-day Ashaway, in an area to be known as Potter Hill.

In 1776, a blacksmith shop was established at the present site of Ashaway (4). About 1790-1795 Daniel Babcock set up a second blacksmith shop here. Isaac Cundall operated a sawmill

Little is known of Hopkinton's Indian history, but in the Tomaquag Valley a series of granite outcroppings, forming shelters and crevices, yielded artifacts indicating that the site was probably used as a temporary camp during the late Archaic period. The Tomaquag rock shelters (3)* have been approved for nomination to the National Register.

Hopkinton was named for Stephen Hopkins, Governor of the colony when the town was set off from Westerly in 1757. This part of the colony was claimed under the Rhode Island Patent of 1643, but boundary disputes with Connecticut and the Plymouth Colony delayed sale of lands and settlement until the early eighteenth century. What is now Hopkinton was included in a large tract known as the "Vacant Lands" which was sold by the Rhode Island General Assembly in June, 1709.

At the extremely southern end of town, at Meetinghouse Bridge (23), stood the first meetinghouse established in southern Rhode Island. For nearly two centuries this site was a center of religious and social activity for both Westerly and Hopkinton. In time, however, other sites became more important and in 1852 the meetinghouse was moved to nearby Ashaway, where it may still be seen. The old bridge was torn down in 1924 and replaced by the present concrete span.

*The numbers in parentheses refer to the Inventory and to the location map which are at the end of the report.

and joined forces with J. D. Babcock in the Temperance Movement of the early nineteenth century, with the result that the area became known as "Temperance Valley." Ashaway, or "Cundall's Mills" as it was known at the time, received its greatest economic boost during the mid-nineteenth century when Lester Crandall began the manufacture of fishing lines, first in the open air along the river (1825), and later (1835) in a frame shed. A 480-foot line or rope walk was constructed along the riverbank in 1854; in 1883, this operation incorporated as the Ashaway Line and Twine Manufacturing Company. In 1903 a new building, 725 feet in length, was built and today the company continues to produce fishing line.

Ashaway was given its name in 1850, and shortly began to grow considerably. The First Seventh Day Baptist Church was moved here in 1852 from the Meetinghouse Bridge area, south of the village, and a number of new enterprises were added, including the Ashaway Line Company's building (1854), two banks (1855 and 1871), the Hopkinton Academy (established in 1858, now the parish house for the Baptist Church) and the Ashaway Library and Reading Room (1871). In addition to the line works, several woolen mills operated in the Ashaway area during the nineteenth century.

Hope Valley (5) began as Carpenter's Mills when Hezekiah Carpenter settled here in 1770, dammed the Wood River and built a number of small mills. A tannery was constructed about 1818.

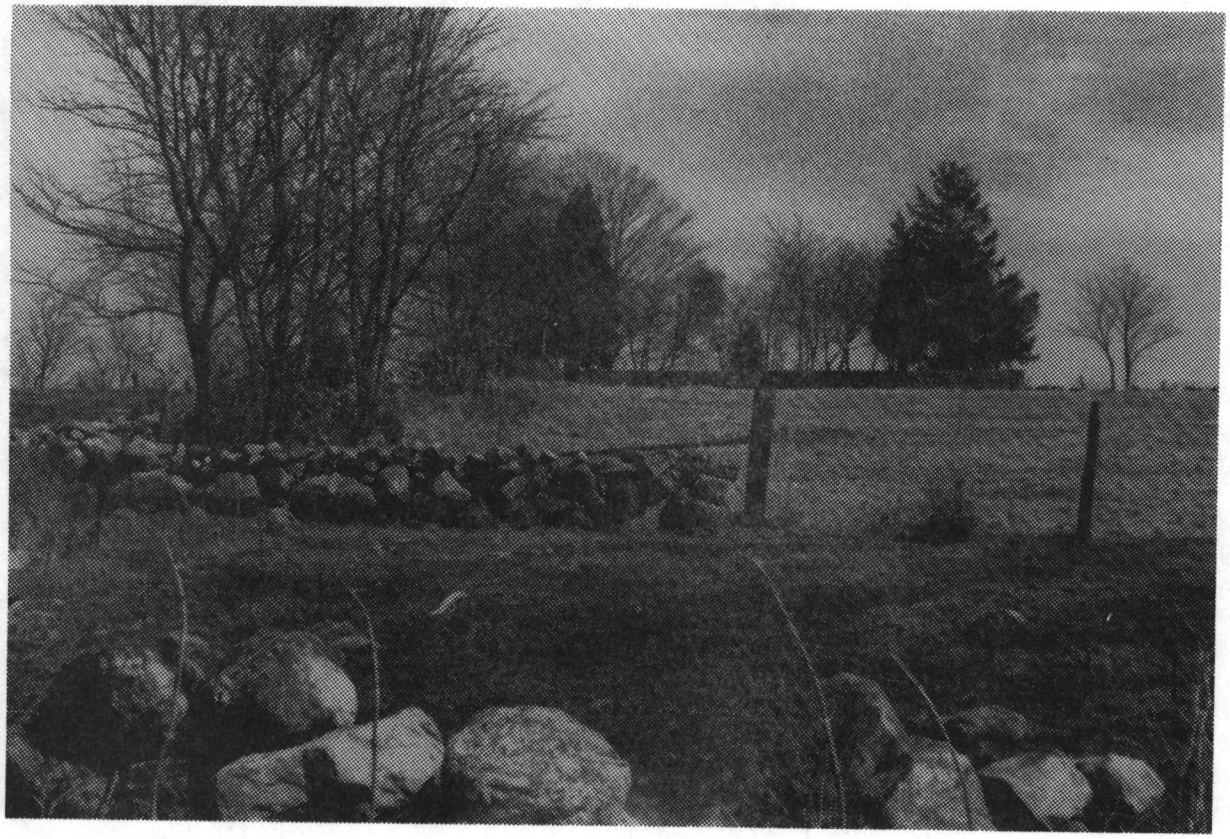
In 1824, Gardner Nichols and Russell Thayer bought the existing mills and began carding wool, fulling, coloring and finishing cloth and manufacturing textile machinery tools. In 1835 the Nichols and Langworthy Company was formed. The middle of the nineteenth century saw the addition to the village of the Second Baptist Church of Hopkinton (1845), the Waverly House (a hotel built by Gordon Arnold in 1851) and a post office (1864). Also at this time, the First National Bank of Hopkinton was organized (1865) and, in 1851, the Methodist Episcopal Church was moved to Hope Valley from Rockville. The last third of the nineteenth century brought the Hopkinton Savings Bank (1870), the Wood River Branch Railroad (1874) and a library (1887). Hope Valley today includes a small village located along Brushy Brook and known in the nineteenth century as Locustville.

Wyoming Village (2), listed in the National Register of Historic Places, is situated along both sides of the Wood River, with part of the settlement in Richmond. Brand's Iron Works was established on the Hopkinton side of the river c. 1800, but most of the village developed in Richmond, including the Brothers Cotton Mill (1814), a tavern to serve the turnpike (1815) and two textile mills (c. 1830 and 1845) both of which were destroyed by fire and not rebuilt. The State Department of Natural Resources maintains a park site in Wyoming (Hopkinton Section) which includes a dam and waterfalls, mill pond and the ruins of a mill. Also on the Hopkinton side is

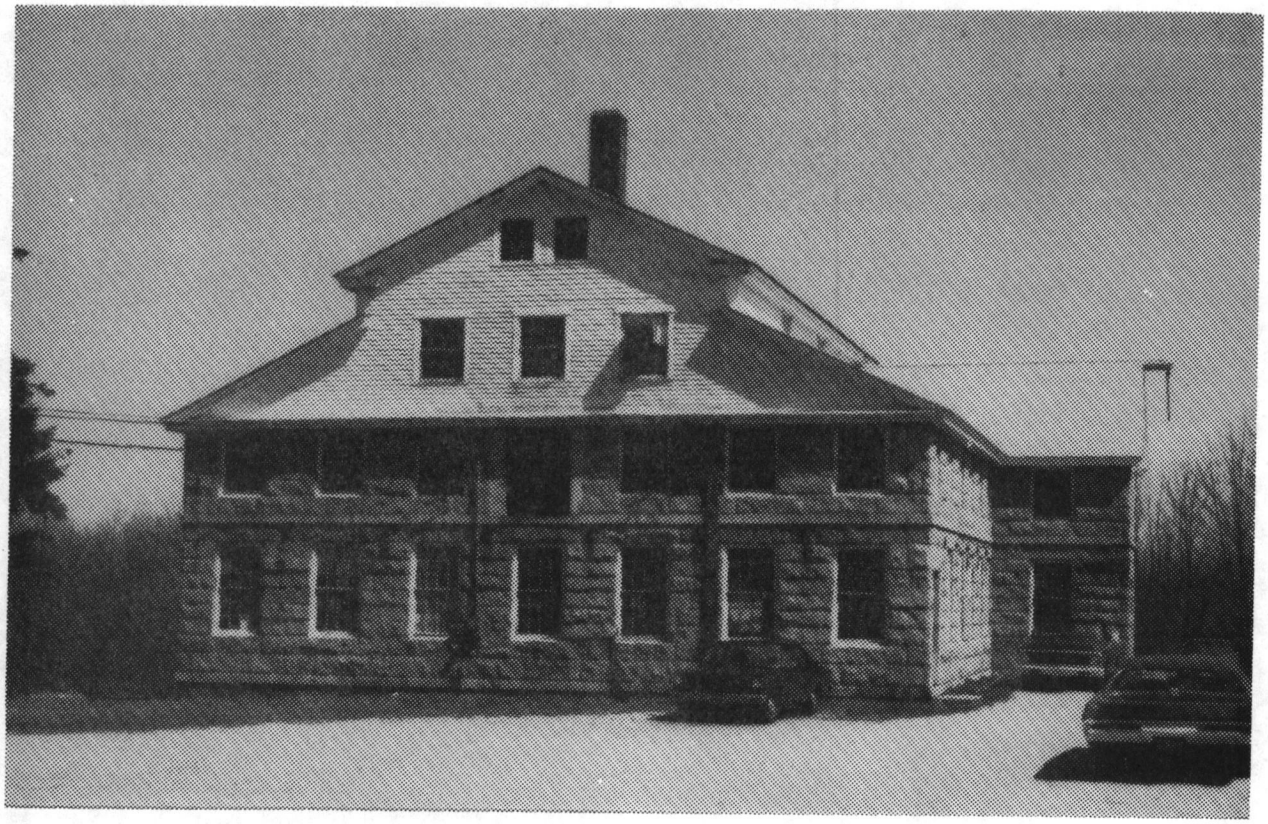
Prospect Street, a well preserved, mid-nineteenth-century residential district (developed in conjunction with the mills) which includes many Greek Revival houses built between 1846 and 1850.

Rockville (6) is a small mill village on Wincheck Pond, where two sawmills, a gristmill, oil mill, shingle mill, and a carding and fulling mill were once in operation. The "Upper Stone Factory," now the Rockville Manufacturing Company, was constructed in 1844. Soon after, the Seventh Day Baptist Church (1846/47) and a cotton mill and line walk (1851) were built in the village. Today, Rockville is a quiet residential community of significance as a mid-nineteenth-century mill village and is recommended for nomination to the National Register.

Other villages of historical interest include Woodville (12) along the Wood River (partially in Richmond), where the manufacture of iron started in 1666 and where cotton and wool were manufactured in the nineteenth century; Canonchet Village (9), north of Nooseneck Hill Road in the center of town, originally known as Ashville and the site of the Ashville Mill (1848), Francis Tanner House (1762) and the Canonchet Church (1889); and Burdickville (25), also along the Wood River, the site of a textile manufacturing community begun by Stephen Burdick in the 1830s. Two other small villages, Moscow and Centerville, in the north-central part of town, also developed



RURAL LANDSCAPE, Tomaquag Road. (Map # 11.)



ROCKVILLE MILL, 1844; Rockville - Canonchet Road. (Map # 6.)

as manufacturing communities. The mills (43,44) upon which these communities focused are extant, but greatly altered.

While the villages were developing into industrial and urban centers in the nineteenth century most of the town remained forest and farmland. The Old Rockville Road Natural Area (10) exemplifies the wild, natural character of the rugged northern part of the town, while the Tomaquag Road Rural Landscape Area (11) shows the work of man on the more fertile and level southern part of town. Two surviving town pounds, one on Chace Hill Road (26) and one on Skunk Hill Road (47), are interesting relics of earlier agricultural lifeways.

The history of the town is also reflected in several fine individual houses. A one-and-a-half-story, late eighteenth-century, center-chimney cottage (7) on Lawton Foster Road (identified as "C. & H. R. Brown" in the 1870 Beer's Atlas) and the Isaac Collins House (8), (C. W. Collins on Beers') an early eighteenth-century, one-and-a-half-story, gambrel-roofed farmhouse with important outbuildings on the Alton Rockville Road are important individual buildings and are recommended for nomination to the National Register. Several fine Greek Revival houses, two on Dye Hill Road (33, 34) and two near Moscow (59), reflect changing tastes and styles of the nineteenth century.

Taken together, the properties recorded in this initial survey reflect Hopkinton's eighteenth- and nineteenth-century history as a rather remote rural community, economically dependent on family farms and small manufacturing enterprises dotting the town's numerous streams. The survey also reflects the decline of both activities in the twentieth century and the lack of new local economic generators which would spur development. Hopkinton retains much of its early character precisely because it has been spared large-scale, twentieth-century development.

The following inventory and accompanying map identify properties in Hopkinton considered to be important elements of the town's cultural heritage. All are worthy of preservation and enhancement, and future planning decisions affecting these properties should take into consideration their cultural significance.

HOPKINTON: PRELIMINARY INVENTORY OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

This list is an annotated key to the preliminary survey map of Hopkinton. The numbers refer to the accompanying map* at the back of the report (e.g., 1--Hopkinton City Historic District). Material in the inventory is presented in three categories: roperties which are or have been approved for the National Register, properties recommended for National Register consideration and other properties of cultural significance. In these three categories, historic districts and areas are listed first, then streets are presented in alphabetical order. Dates and names which appear in parenthesis refer to their identification on the D. G. Beers Rhode Island Atlas of 1870.

I. Currently on or approved for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.**

1. Hopkinton City Historic District. A quiet crossroads community in the south-central part of town consisting of about twenty buildings (six date from the 18th century), including a post office, town hall, church, theater (formerly a church), war memorial and miscellaneous buildings, surrounded by sparsely developed, mostly wooded land. The oldest extant village in town, by 1776 it contained a gristmill, sawmill, tannery, blacksmith shop, distillery and tavern. Its greatest period of prosperity, however, was associated with construction of the New London Turnpike in 1815. The Spicer family was prominent at this time, and Spicer's Tavern served the highway business. The family eventually operated a livery stable, harness shop and carriage repair shop. Hopkinton City was an important carriage manufacturing center througout the nineteenth century. Noteworthy buildings in the district today are:

*A more detailed map, at a scale of 1":1000', which locates places and outlines districts more precisely, is on file at the Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission.

**Places on the National Register are summarized here. For a more complete account of these places see the National Register file at Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission office.

A. Thomas Wells House, c. 1789. A 2½-story, center-chimney dwelling with a carriage house.

B. Thurston-Wells House, 1848. The most imposing house in the village, it was altered and enlarged in the mid-nineteenth century; the hip roof, porch, bracketed trim and over-sized belvedere date from this period. There is a matching carriage house. The house was the former residence of Lt. Governor Banjamin Thurston and, later, of Augustus Wells, a carriage manufacturer.

C. Former First Baptist Church, 1836. Now a community theater, this Greek Revival structure has a pedimented gable and a simple pilastered entrance; there are large side windows with lattice fans in round-head upper sash.

D. Second Seventh Day Baptist Church of Hopkinton. The oldest section of the church dates from 1789. Built as the Union Meetinghouse for the use of all Christian sects, it was moved to its present site in 1826/27 with the help of the town government and was used for both religious services and town meetings until 1861. Architecturally, the structure is an unpretentious, 1-story, frame meetinghouse with a small Italianate belfry. (HABS.)

2. Wyoming Village Historic District. The village straddles the Wood River, with part of it in Hopkinton and the remainder in Richmond. Today, the Hopkinton section contains the remains of the early mills and mill houses. Brand's Iron Works on the Hopkinton side of the river was established before 1787, when John Brown sold to Samuel Brand one half of the lot and one half of the iron works, forge, etc. In 1814, the Brothers Cotton Mill was established on the Richmond side. Like Hopkinton City, the New London Turnpike, built in 1815, brought prosperity to the village and, by 1870, Wyoming was the commercial center for the surrounding area. Important sites and structures are:

A. Dam, waterfalls, mill pond, mill ruins. A pleasant site maintained by the State Department of Natural Resources.

B. Houses along Prospect Street. This semi-circular drive contains 18 residences, of which 13 were built between 1830-1860 in the Greek Revival style. Of note is the George Niles House, built 1845/46. This 1½-story residence, with an ell, is a typical house of the period.

3. Tomaquag Valley Rock Shelters (off Diamond Hill Road). A series of granite outcroppings forming shelters and crevices along the western edge of the Tomaquag Valley, a relatively broad, open valley in the south-central

part of town. The area was probably used as a temporary campsite in the late Archaic period. Artifacts found here include projectile points, knives, scrapers, drills, axes, mortars and pestles. Much of the site is well preserved and should be protected.

II. Recommended for Nomination to the National Register.

4. Ashaway Village Historic District (including Bethel and Laureldale). The second largest village in town, with several industries, commercial establishments, a church, schools, a library, and many dwellings dating from about 1800 to the present. The Ashaway River, which flows through the village, spurred early industrial growth. The district extends about 1½ miles north-south, is a half mile wide and lies in the extremely western part of town, along the Connecticut border.

The initial land purchase was made in 1701 and the earliest known house in this area was erected by Daniel Lewis in 1704. In 1776, a small blacksmith shop was established, with a second one built in 1800. In the early 19th century, Ashaway was known as Cundall's Mills; and, in 1816, textile manufacturing began with construction of a woolen mill; a sawmill and gristmill were already in operation. Lester Crandall began fish-line manufacturing in 1825, and, by 1883, the industry had become the nationally known Ashaway Line and Twine Manufacturing Company. The village was known as Ashaway by the mid-19th century, with a store, church, large rope walk, bank and academy established there. Today, the village has an air of relative prosperity, and is well preserved and maintained, with few modern distractions.

Manufacturing began in Bethel, at the northern end of the district, in 1816, when William Arnold began the manufacture of scythes, using water power to run his triphammer. Later the mill manufactured wagons, carding machines, yarn and woolen goods.

HIGH STREET

A. Bethel Factory (Thames River Tube Company), c. 1850. A 2-story, frame mill along the Ashaway River, with later additions. There are the remains of an early industrial site dating from 1816. Scythes and wagons were manufactured here, as well as, at a later time, yarn and woolen goods. (1870-Woolen Mill)

B. Cundall House, c. 1799. A 1½-story, gable-roofed house with a brick center chimney and a wing at the rear. (1870 - Mrs. Crandall.)

C. Ashaway Woolen Mills, c. 1846. A 3-story, frame building between Laurel Street and the Ashaway River. Manufacturing started at this site in 1816 when the mill was built, by Ira Reynolds and the heirs of Sheffield Wells, to manufacture woolen goods. The present building replaces the 1816 original. (1870 - J. D. B. Est.; Woolen Mill.)

D. Jacob D. Babcock House, 1778. A 2½-story, center-chimney house near the Ashaway River, with a large wing at the rear. It is the former residence of Jacob D. Babcock, who owned the Ashaway Mill and ran a grist mill until 1831. Babcock was active in the temperance and antislavery movements in Rhode Island, and the underground railroad supposedly utilized his house. In 1856, he was chairman of the state's Republican delegation to the national convention. A section of the building was used as a store. (1870 - J. D. B. Est.; Drug Store.)

KNIGHT STREET

E. Mill Houses. A row of three, 2-story, Late Victorian, double mill houses.

LAUREL STREET

F. Ashaway Line and Twine Company Ropewalk, 1903. In what was formerly the Laureldale section of Ashaway, the building is a 725 foot long, 2-story, wood-frame structure used for the manufacturing of fishing line. Lester Crandall began the line industry along the banks of the Ashaway River here in 1825 and the first shed was constructed in 1835. In 1855, a 480-foot ropewalk was constructed along the east bank of the river. (The present rope-walk is on the east shore.) (1870-Prosser & Co., Rope Works; in old location.)

BROAD STREET

G. House. A 2-story, Late Victorian, Queen Anne, cross-gambrel building, characterized by an irregular plan and great attention to detail, including the finials above the porch and on top of the tower, a bull's-eye window, bay windows, and a modillion cornice. The property contains a Late Victorian carriage shed with a bellcast, gambrel, front facade on the large well landscaped lot.

HILLSIDE AVENUE

H. Ashaway School, c. 1904. A large, 2-story, wood-frame schoolhouse with a tall, square, central cupola.

CHURCH STREET

I. First Seventh Day Baptist Church of Hopkinton, 1835. A 2-story, wood-frame, Greek Revival meetinghouse with a large square belfry and spire and a large fanlight in the front pediment. The church originally stood near Meetinghouse Bridge on the Pawcatuck River and was moved to this site in 1852 and enlarged to its present size in 1882. (1870 - Seventh Day Baptist Church.)

J. Hopkinton Academy, 1858. A 2½-story, frame structure. This was the first academy in Hopkinton. After serving as an academy for eleven years, the building was used as a graded school (from 1873 to 1904). In 1907, it became the parish house for the adjacent Seventh Day Baptist Church. An inscribed plaque next to the building marks the site of the 1704 dwelling of Daniel Lewis, the first settler of Hopkinton. (1870 - Hopkinton Academy.)

5. Hope Valley Village Historic District (including former Locustville). The largest village in Hopkinton today, and the leading commercial center, Hope Valley contains various industrial and business establishments. There are a post office, a school, a bank, churches and a number of residences along the main street and side streets which date from the middle-to-late nineteenth century, including examples of the Greek Revival and the Early and Late Victorian styles. The village, once recognized as two individual communities (Locustville and Hope Valley), was originally Carpenter's Mill, or Middle Iron Works. In 1770, Hezakiah Carpenter settled here and built Carpenter's Mill and dam; he had a sawmill, gristmill, fulling mill and carding mill. In 1824, Gardner Nichols and Russell Thayer bought from Henry Greene the mills which had developed in the area. Nichols began the manufacture of textile machinery; Thayer's business was carding wool and fulling, coloring and finishing cloth. In 1835, Thayer sold his share of the property to Joseph and Josiah Langworthy, and the Nichols and Langworthy Machine Company was founded. In the mid-19th century the village expanded, adding two churches, a hotel, a post office and banks, and later a library and railroad. Hope Valley was originally the area running along the Wood River, while Locustville developed along Brushy Brook where a dam and mill were built in 1820. This mill later enlarged, was assimiliated by the Nichols and Langworthy Company in the late 19th century, and

eventually Locustville became part of what is now Hope Valley. Important buildings are:

MAIN STREET

A. Barber's Hall (Washington Trust Company), 1864. A 2½-story, brick, commercial building. (1870 - Barbers Hall; Store, First National Bank, Drug Store.)

B. Prudence Crandall Marker. A memorial granite marker in honor of Prudence Crandall, born in Hope Valley in 1803. She was educated at Friends School, in Providence, eventually moved to Connecticut and opened a school for girls in 1833, which later took in Blacks.

C. First Baptist Church, 1845. A 1-story frame, Greek Revival meetinghouse with a projecting, enclosed gabled entry and a square belfry on the front facade.

D. Odd Fellow's Hall (H. C. Woodmansee & Son), 1874. A 2½-story, wood-frame building with a full basement. The building has been used as a store, post office, library and a printing office.

E. Hiscox House, 1825/26. A 1½-story, center-chimney house with a wing. (1870 - R. Wilcox.)

F. E. L. Crandall House. A 2-story, frame, Late Victorian house with an irregular plan. One of the outbuildings is a former windmill, one of several erected in the Hope Valley area in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

G. Carpenter House, 1770. A 2½-story, frame, center-chimney house built by Hezekiah Carpenter; later it was owned by Isaiah Ray, a retired sea captain. (1870 - Captain Ray.)

MECHANIC STREET

H. Joseph Langworthy House, 1841. A 1½-story, Greek Revival house. (1870 - J. Langworthy.)

I. Nichols and Langworthy Machine Company (Pharm House), 1868. A long, 1-story, brick, factory building along Wood River. Site of early iron industry in Hope Valley. (1870 - Nichols & Langworthy; Foundry and Machine Shop.)

HIGH STREET

J. Aldrich House, 1859/60. A 2-story Early Victorian, bracketed house, the former residence of a prominent local mill owner. It now serves as an apartment house. (1870 - D. L. Aldrich.)

K. The Red House, c. 1825. A 1½-story, frame house with a wing. (1870 - J. Langworthy.)

L. Maple Street. Shortly after 1870 a group of several fine, vernacular dwellings were erected along this recently constructed street. Today, Maple Street is lined with large sugar maples, its neat lots are

of ample size and its houses are good examples of the Late Victorian period.

SIDE HILL ROAD

M. Mill Housing. A row of four, Late Victorian, double, mill houses, set off at the side of a hill, not far from the mill below.

NICHOLS LANE

N. Nichols House. A 3-story, Late Victorian, mansard-roofed mansion built by Amos Nichols. It has a complex plan and details, including a cupola with finials, modillion cornices and heavily bracketed windows. The most elaborate and pretentious house in the village, it is now an apartment house. There is a bracketed carriage shed at the rear.

6. Rockville Village Historic District. A quiet residential community of several dozen houses (most dating from the middle-to-late 19th century), a church, post office and mill structures. The village began in the early 19th century when two large dams were constructed and used to power several early mills, including two sawmills, a gristmill, an oil mill, a shingle mill, and a carding and fulling mill. In 1844 the "upper stone factory" was erected and the growth of the village began in earnest. The village, in west-central Hopkinton, today retains much of its early integrity and charm associated with its 19th-century development; there are few modern intrusions. Significant sites and structures include:

A. House. A 1½-story, frame, center-chimney building with a wing at the rear. It was built by Alpheus Burdick in 1792. (1870 - Rockville Manufacturing Co.)
B. House. A Late Victorian, clapboarded, carriage house, set behind an 1851 Greek Revival house. It was built by Alpheus Burdick, Jr., on a large open lot.
C. Seventh Day Baptist Church, 1846/47. A 1-story, frame, Greek Revival meetinghouse to which a large, square, central belfry was added to the front facade in 1887. (1870 - 7th Day Baptist Church.)
D. Mill and Line Walk, 1851. A 2-story masonry structure with a long, 1-story, frame section at the rear. Now vacant, it was formerly used as a rope or line walk. (1870 - Cotton Mill.)
E. Rockville Mill, 1844 (?). A 3½-story, former cotton mill with a clerestory monitor roof. The first two stories are of granite with wood clapboard above; there is an interesting, 2-story, granite-block, Greek Revival structure located to the rear. (1870 - Cotton Mill, Rockville Mfg. Co.)

LAWTON FOSTER ROAD

7. House. A 1½-story, 18th-century, stone, center-chimney

structure with an ell. (1870 - C. & H. R. Brown.)

ROCKVILLE-ALTON ROAD

8. Isaac Collins House (Plain Pond Farm). An early 18th-century, 1½-story, gambrel-roof farmhouse, with a recent wing, located in the center of a large tract of land along the west side of the Wood River. The farm includes two barns, a corn crib and other outbuildings, a small brook, a pond, stone walls, a cemetery and a rich variety of trees in a well landscaped area around the house. (1870 - C. W. Collins.)

III. Other Districts, Buildings, and Sites of Architectural/ Historic Significance.

DISTRICTS

9. Canonchet Village Historic District. A small community, centered for the most part along a one-mile stretch of Canonchet Road north of Nooseneck Hill Road in the central part of town. The village consists of several 18th-century houses, a larger number of houses, dating from the middle-to-late 19th century and a church, mill and mill ruins, along with several mill ponds. Known earlier as Ashville, important sites and structures today include:

   A. Francis Tanner House, 1762. A 1½-story, center-chimney cottage with a small wing at the rear. (1870 - L. Godfrey.)
   B. Ashville Mill (Greene Plastics), 1848. A 3-story masonry mill with a 2-story office building in front. The mill is now largely obscured by modern additions. (1870 - Cotton Mill.)
   C. House. A 2½-story, Greek Revival building with a small center chimney. (1870 - J. C. Edwards.)
   D. John Tanner House, 1758. A 1½- and 2½-story house with a center-chimney plan. The building overlooks a pond at the rear; and the stone ruins of an old mill and a dam are just below the house. The interior is well restored. The property includes a good barn corn cribs and shed, with stone walls,apple trees, a pond and a stream. (1870 - T. Edwards.)
   E. Canonchet Church, 1889. A 1-story, Late Victorian meetinghouse with a square belfry and a spire. As Canonchet Chapel it was an unorganized, or union, church. It was also used as a community house. In 1939, it was dedicated as St. Elizabeth's Church (Episcopal). A large addition was built in 1972.
   F. Hoxie House. A 1½-story, 18th-century, center-chimnew cottage with a long wing to the rear; there is a wood-shingled barn across the road. It is located on an open lot. (1870 - E. Hoxsie.)

G. Hoxsie House. A 1½-story, Greek Revival house with a small center chimney. It is located on Nooseneck Hill Road. (1870 - E. Hoxsie.)

10. Old Rockville Road Natural Area. This portion of Old Rockville Road is a winding roadway, part dirt and part surfaced, passing thorugh an exceptional natural area of woods, which are dominated by evergreen bushes and trees -- laurel, rhododendron and hemlock -- that are especially conspicuous in winter. At the northern end of the road is Wincheck Pond. Some stone walls remain in the southern section.

11. Tomaquag Road Rural Landscape. A large open area atop a hillock overlooking the Tomaquag Valley. It has good examples of stone walls common to Hopkinton. The surface is open, irregular in topography and boulder strewn. An old, long-standing farmhouse was recently removed, but its outbuildings remain. There is an old burying ground on top of the hill. (1870 - A. Crandall & H. Lanphere.)

12. Woodville Historic District. A small settlement along both sides of Wood River, extending into the town of Richmond. There remains today in Hopkinton a group of five residences dating from the middle-to-late nineteenth century. One has been maintained; the other four are deteriorating. To the west are several other dwellings associated with the community, and an undistinguished mill is located along the nearby river. About 1666, when the area was part of Westerly, James Babcock began the manufacture of iron and continued until his death in 1698; the business subsequently continued in operation as the "Lower Iron Works." In the 19th century the textile industry was introduced to Woodville. (1870 - Woodville, Woolen Mill, and several buildings.)

13. Yawgoog Scout Camp. A Boy Scout camp founded in 1916 in the northwest part of town on the site of the old Palmer farm. The original camp was destroyed by fire in 1931 and immediately rebuilt. The Bucklin Memorial Building, of 1931, a wood-shingled and stone-sided structure, is the focal point for a large, well landscaped tract which includes a house, log-and-board cabins, amphitheater, barn, pond, playing fields, etc. It is very well maintained.

SITES AND STRUCTURES

ARCADIA ROAD

14. House. A 1½-story, frame, Late Victorian cottage. (1870- .)

15. Houses. Two, 1½-story, frame, Greek Revival, center-chimney houses. (1870 - H. C. Richmond and N. L. or R. C. Richmond.)

ASHAWAY-ALTON ROAD

19. Boss House, 1776. A 1½-story, center-chimney house. (1870 - E. W. Collins.)

ASHAWAY BRADFORD ROAD

16. Lidia Maria Davis House. A 2½-story, early 19th-century frame house. (1870 - R. Dave.)

BEACH POND ROAD (Long Woods Road)

17. House. A 1½-story, Greek Revival house with a center chimney. (1870 - P. L. Hopkins.)

18. Cottrell-Crandall House, c. 1798. A 1½-story, center-chimney, wood-shingled house. (1870 - Rockville Manufacturing Company.)

BRADFORD ALTON ROAD

20. Arthur Collins House. A 1½-story, 18th-century or early 19th-century, center-chimney house. (1870 - W. Hoxsie Estate.)

21. John W. Burdick House. A 2½-story, early 19th-century, center-chimney house. (1870-G. Burdick.)

BROAD STREET

22. Meetinghouse Marker. A granite marker along the east bank of the Pawcatuck River, designating the site of the first meetinghouse (1680) built in southern Rhode Island. The meetinghouse served Westerly for nearly two hundred years and was the center of all religious and social activity of the area. The last meetinghouse, built in 1835, was moved to Ashaway in 1852.

23. Site of Meeting Street Bridge. Just north of the concrete bridge built in 1924 are the stone foundations of the old Meetinghouse Bridge which spanned the Pawcatuck River. Nearby was the "baptizing place," used from 1680 to 1855 and said to have witnessed more baptisms than any other place in Rhode Island.

BURDICKVILLE ROAD

24. Thurston House. A 1½-story, center-chimney, late 18th-century house on a working farm. (1870-H. Thurston.)

25. Site of Burdickville. Today the Pawcatuck River flows quietly through the former small mill community of Burdickville, which once supported several mills and associated dwellings. Mill ruins are still visible in the riverbed as reminders of former industrial activities. (1870-O. Langworthy, Woolen Mill.)

CHASE HILL ROAD

26. Town Pound, 1865. A rectangular enclosure surrounded by six feet high fieldstone walls. It is well preserved.

27. Hill House. A 1½-story, center-chimney, early 19th-century house, with farmland behind now reverting to forest. (1870-J. Barber.)

28. Historical Cemetery #22. Located at the southern end of town, this large burying ground is sited on slightly rolling terrain. The focal point of the cemetery is a large twenty-five feet tall monument of Westerly granite, around which is a circle of graves of early pastors of the meetinghouse which stood nearby. (1870-Cem.)

CLARK'S FALLS ROAD

29. House. A 1½-story, center-chimney, 18th-or early 19th-century house. (1870-D. Wilbur.)

DIAMOND HILL ROAD

30. Nathaniel Lewis House. A 1- and 1½-story, 18th-or early 19th-century, center-chimney house. (1870-N.D. Wheeler.)

31. Kenyon House. A 2½-story, Greek Revival house, with 1-story wings, on a large open lot. It was used as an Indian museum in the 1960's. (1870-G. S. Kenyon.)

32. Jonathan Well-Ethnathan Babcock House, pre-1763. A 2½-story house with a center chimney. A Late Victorian, wood-shingled barn is nearby. Originally the house was part of the Jonathan Wells estate. (1870-C. Bradley.)

DYE HILL ROAD

33. House. A 1½-story, Greek Revival house with a center chimney. (1870-G. Burdick.)

34. House. A 1½-story, Greek Revival house with a wing; there are open fields behind. (1870-J. R. Kenyon.)

EGYPT STREET

35. House. A 1½-story, late 18th-or early 19th-century house, surrounded by open fields and stone walls. (1870-A. Kenyon.)

HIGH STREET

36. Burdick Kenyon House, 1831. A 1½-story house with an addition at the rear. (1870-J. G. Boss.)

KEUHN ROAD

37. House. A 1½-story, center-chimney, late 18th-century building. (1870-Mrs. L. Brown.)

38. Quaker Burying Ground (Historical Cemetery # 16). A large burying ground in the western part of town, near Hopkinton City, bordered by stone walls. It is near the site of the Meetinghouse of the Society of Friends (now demolished).

LAWTON FOSTER ROAD

39. House. A 2½-story, shingled, late 18th-or early 19th-century house, with a wing. (1870-J. W. Brown.)

MAXSON HILL ROAD

40. Thomas M. Clarke House. A 2½-story, center-chimney, early 19th-century house, with a wing. (1870-T. M. Clarke.)

MAXON STREET

40A. Babcock Presbyterian Church, c. 1810. A 1-story, frame structure with a square belfry and a spire at the gable end. Originally built to serve Hopkinton and Westerly, it later became a graded school, a function it fulfilled until the school became the Babcock Memorial Chapel, a nondenominational church. Part of the original 1810 structure remains, but the building has undergone many expansions and alterations. (1870-S. H. No. 2.)

NOOSENECK HILL ROAD

41. House. A 1½-story, center-chimney, late 18th-or early 19th-century house. (1870-C. Noyes.)

42. House. A 2½-story, center-chimney, early 19th-century house, with a wing, in a rural setting. (1870-D. Greene.)

ROCKVILLE ROAD

43. Moscow Mill. A mid-19th-century, 1-story, granite-block, flat-roofed structure with a cinder-block addition at the right side. Formerly a 2-story, gambrel-roof cotton mill with a tower. It has been extensively altered. (1870-Cotton Mill.)

44. Centerville Mill, 1865. A 2-story, flat-roofed brick structure with a flat-roofed, projecting, central tower. Formerly a 3-story gable-roof cotton mill; it has been extensively altered. The first mill on this site was erected in 1846. (1870-Cotton Mill.)

ROCKVILLE-ALTON ROAD

44A. Nathan Collins House (Laurel Edge), 1810. A 1½-story, center-chimney cottage with several farm outbuildings on a large tract of land. (1870-Kefft & Co.)

45. Arthur Collins House, 1776. A 1½-story, wood-shingle house with a small center chimney. (1870-N. W. Kenyon.)

SKUNK HILL ROAD

46. House, 1789. A 2½-story, stone center-chimney house. (1870-B. Barber.)

47. Town Pound. A square enclosure in the northern part of town, whith three-to-four-feet high fieldstone walls.

48. House. A 1½-story, Greek Revival residence with a center chimney. It is located on a working farm. (1870 - B. Barber.)

TOMAQUAG ROAD

49. Panther Orchard Farm. A 1½-story, center-chimney, shingled, late 18th-or early 19th-century house with a wing. (1870-C. H. Langworthy.)

50. House. A 2½-story, early 19th-century dwelling with a wing. (1870-E. W. Collins.)

51. Witter-Wilbur House. A 2½-story, center-chimney house with a wing; there are fine stone walls nearby. (1870-N. G. Wilber.)

52. Pardon Lewis House, 1837. A 1½-story, center-chimney house with a large additon and several barns. Located on a slight rise with a view of Tomaquag Valley, it is surrounded by an open area with stone walls. There is also a cemetery nearby. (1870-P. Lewis.)

53. Reverend Henry Clark House. A 1½-story, center-chimney, late 18th-century house with two large shed dormers that were added later. There are a large barn with a silo and

other farm outbuildings nearby. The complex is surrounded by open fields and stone walls.(1870-B. Clarke.)

54. Former Granite Quarry (Kenyon Quarry). A relatively large excavated area now filled with water; the site of one of approximately six granite quarries that were worked in the southern part of town in the late 19th or early 20th centuries.

WEBSTER AVENUE

55. Clarke House. A 2½-story, center-chimney, late 18th- or early 19th-century house with several wings. Located on a fine site, it is surrounded by large trees, stone walls and open space. (1870-C. Clarke.)

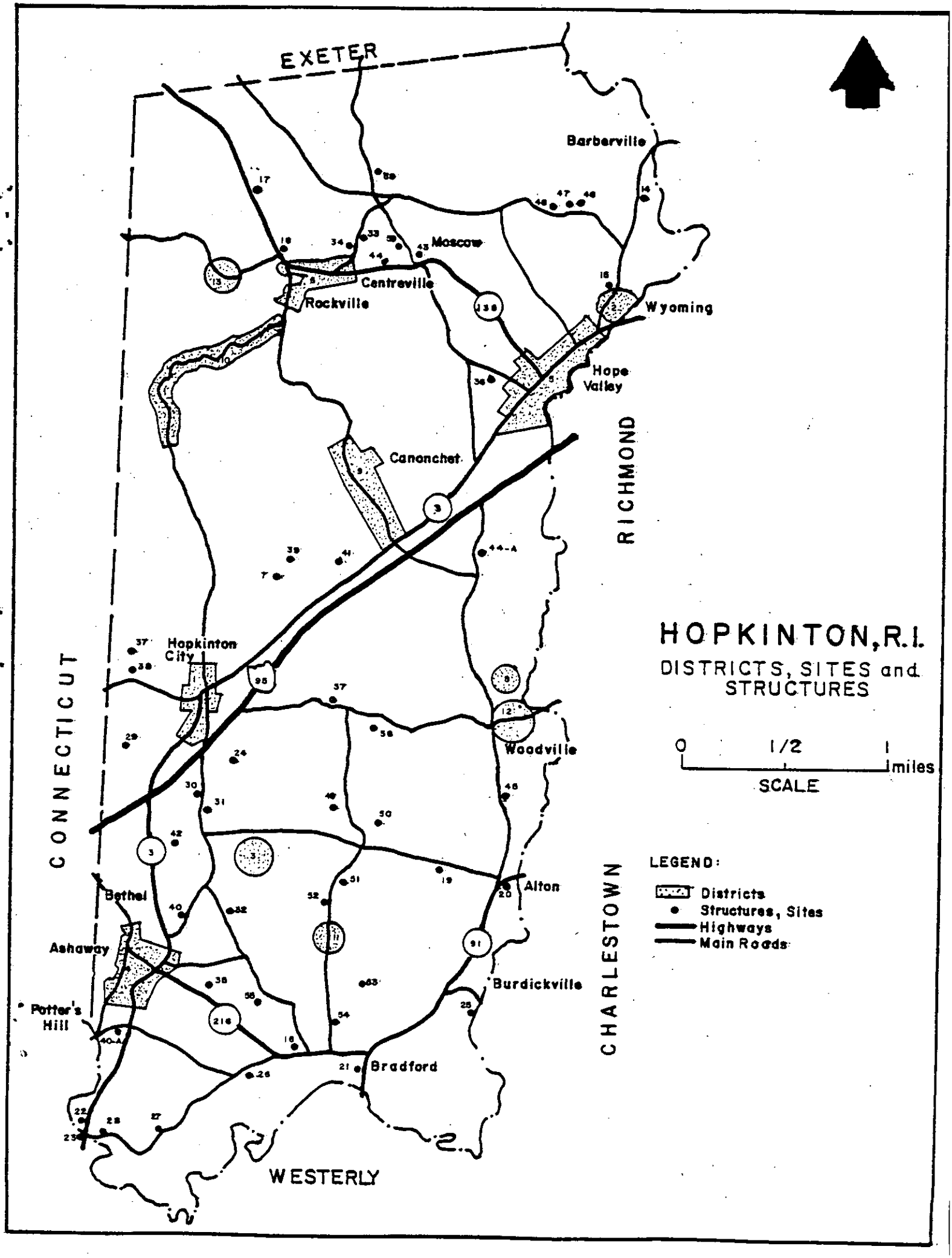
WOODVILLE ROAD

56. J. A. Collins House, 1776. A 2½-story, center-chimney house, with several wings and outbuildings, including a barn and corn crib across the road. (1870-G. Y. Collins.)

57. Larkin House. A 1½-story, early 19th-century cottage. (1870-J. Morre.)

WOODY HILL ROAD

58. Enoch Dye House. A 1½-story, Greek Revival house with two small interior brick chimneys and a recessed entry. (1870- T. P. Dye.)


EXETER
Barberville
Moscow
Centreville
Rockville
Wyoming
Hope Valley
Canonchet
RICHMOND
HOPKINTON, R.I.
DISTRICTS, SITES and STRUCTURES
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SCALE
Hopkinton City
CONNECTICUT
Woodville
Alton
Bethel
Ashaway
Potter's Hill
Burdickville
CHARLESTOWN
Bradford
WESTERLY
LEGEND:
Districts
Structures, Sites
Highways
Main Roads

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