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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
"The Governor William Bradford House"
AND/OR COMMON
Mount Hope Farm

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER Metacom Avenue		NOT FOR PUBLICATION	
CITY, TOWN Bristol		CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 1 (St. Germain)	
STATE Rhode Island		VICINITY OF	COUNTY Bristol
		CODE 44	CODE 001

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input 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	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION	<input type="checkbox"/> 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
Rudolf F. Haffenreffer, III
STREET & NUMBER
Mount Hope Farm, Metacom Avenue
CITY, TOWN
Bristol
VICINITY OF
Rhode Island

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
Bristol Town Hall
STREET & NUMBER
Court Street
CITY, TOWN
Bristol
STATE
Rhode Island

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
Rhode Island Statewide Survey
DATE
July, 1975
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS
Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission
CITY, TOWN
Old State House, 150 Benefit Street Providence, R.I.

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

"Mount Hope Farm," on the east side of Metacom Avenue (originally called Back Road), today contains a handsome mansion built in three sections (c. 1745, c. 1840, c. 1890), a large Victorian barn (c. 1860), and several twentieth century buildings. These include a guest house, manager's house, play-house, toolshed, pool house, and cabin overlooking Seal Island in Church's Cove on the south shore of Mount Hope Bay. In 1684, the land containing "Mount Hope Farm" was set off to Nathaniel Byfield, one of the four original Bristol proprietors who purchased the Bristol lands from Plimoth Colony in 1680. The land included Mount Hope, ancestral headquarters of the Wampanoag Indians, from which the farm takes its name. Mount Hope, spelled Montaup, Monthaup, or Mountup, may be a corruption of the Indian work Uppaquontup meaning "the head," an accurate description of this natural promontory rising 200' above sea level to form the highest point on Mount Hope Bay.

In the early 1950's the present owner deeded Mount Hope and approximately 250 acres of the north part of the original farm to Brown University. That section of "Mount Hope Farm" is not included in this nomination (see sketch map).

Bristol, incorporated in 1680, remained part of Massachusetts until annexation by Rhode Island in 1746. The Land Records of Plymouth and Taunton, dated January 9, 1744, reveal that two years earlier a division of land between Thomas and Mary Palmer and Isaac and Elizabeth McIntosh Royall of Medford, Massachusetts, split the real estate owned at that time by the late Col. Henry MacKintosh of Bristol---"commonly known as Mount Hope Farm" and containing 746 acres. Isaac Royall and his wife Elizabeth received the southerly portion of 376 acres and began construction of the house known today as "Mount Hope Farm" or the "Governor William Bradford House."

The original Colonial two-and-one-half-story gambrel-roof section of the house (begun c. 1745) facing west to Metacom Avenue has a two-room ground plan, with a central hall and two end chimneys which project inward, providing fireplaces for the four main rooms. The end walls are brick covered with clapboard, more typical of Massachusetts than Rhode Island construction. Dormers are typical of the fully-developed mid-eighteenth century Georgian style found in Newport, with two triangular pedimented dormers flanking a central dormer of segmental pediment design. Careful exterior detailing of the five-bay facade includes large windows with heavy projecting plank frames with molded caps and 12-over-12 sash; smaller windows with 6-over-6 sash are located in the attic. Bold dentil cornices are carried across both the west and east facades and rusticated corner boards ornament the corners. Use of rustication creates a design correlation with Royall House in Medford, Massachusetts, built from 1732 to 1737, by Isaac Royall's father.

(see cont. sheet 1)

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built from 1732 to 1737, by Isaac Royall's father.

The main entrance of Mount Hope Farm is of the Ionic order with an oversized triangular pediment, and a typical mid-eighteenth century cornice with long, narrow modillions. Use of a cushion frieze instead of the new popular broken molding and turned-up backboard forecasts a style which became popular in later Rhode Island work. Quaint Ionic-type capitals, with hand-carved small flowers on each side of an open book, instead of the traditional scroll top fluted pilasters rising from low bases, make this entry an original and outstanding example of the finest mid-eighteenth century Rhode Island craftsmanship.

Interior fireplace mantels of the main section are simple in character and of excellent proportions. The south parlor fireplace is slightly more elaborate with a dentil course under the mantel and fluted pilasters. The north parlor fireplace wall has raised panels and 5' high wainscotting. Both these mantels date from about 1800 and may have been added by Governor William Bradford. The present owner has created a handsome library in the north parlor by the introduction of shelving on north and south interior walls. Upstairs, in the two bed-chambers, simple two-panel floor-to-ceiling chimney breasts have a bolection moulding around the firebox.

Other original interior features include the main stairs, set against the north wall of the central hall, consisting of two runs, with turned balusters and an open string course. Of note is the curving hand-carved handrail encircling a cluster of balusters at the staircase base. Dentil cornices approximately 8" deep are found in both first-floor main rooms.

The middle two-story section, probably added c. 1840 by Samuel W. Church, has a hipped gable roof set into and lower than the original gambrel roof. Another two-story east ell has a lower gable roof. Both sections are altered for modern living. An old photograph (c.1914) shows a simple Greek Revival style north entrance in the middle section. Today, this entrance has been altered by the addition of a projecting portico with

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filled-in sides. A rather severe heavy-proportioned Greek Revival style door frame with sidelights and panelled pilasters has been retained on the garden side facing south. Windows in this section contain 12-over-12 sash, and have plain plank frames. Inside, the original kitchen is now a spacious dining room. Changes include rebuilding the large fireplace, moving a cupboard door to create more wall space, moving an interior wall in the hall, and adding closets and a new staircase. The smaller late nineteenth-century ell on the east end is now a modern kitchen. Careful attention to use of appropriate eighteenth-century door types, hardware, and colors has preserved the simplicity and scale of the original structures.

Of note among the twentieth-century outbuildings is the playhouse built in the 1930's by carpenters at Herreshoff Manufacturing Company, owned during this period by the Haffenreffer family. This one-room playhouse repeats the gambrel roof and pedimented dormers of the "Governor Bradford House." Another small building of interest is the board-and-batten Victorian tool shed, with its delightful cupola and weathervane.

Memorabilia of the early owners of Mount Hope Farm include two photographs of the portraits of Isaac Royall and his wife by John Singleton Copley now in the Boston Museum and Richmond Museum of Art, a silhouette of Elizabeth Bradford by William M. S. Doyle of Boston in its original gilded frame, Governor Bradford's slant-top desk and an inlaid Sheraton card table. In the south parlor three country Chippendale chairs which were owned by Simeon Potter, colleague of William Bradford and hero of the "Gaspee Affair," are among the present owners' prized possessions.

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input checked="" 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 checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES c.1745, c.1840, c.1890 BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The importance of "Mount Hope Farm" and its land must be considered both in terms of the architectural quality of the house and of the distinguished leaders -- political, military, social, and industrial who have been associated with this historic property. The development of Mount Hope in microcosm parallels the development of Rhode Island from Indian times to our modern era.

Famous persons connected with Mount Hope include in the seventeenth century--King Philip, sachem of the Wampanoag nation, Benjamin Church, Indian fighter and early settler, and Nathaniel Byfield, founder of Bristol; in the eighteenth century--Colonel Isaac Royall, Jr., Loyalist and founder of Harvard Law School, William Bradford, doctor, lawyer, and politician, and George Washington, President of the United States; in the nineteenth century--James DeWolf, sea-captain, industrialist, and Senator; and in the twentieth century--R. F. Haffenreffer, industrialist and collector, and R. F. Haffenreffer, III, modern industrialist and philanthropist.

At nearby Cold Spring on the south slope of Mount Hope, King Philip was surprised and killed by Captain Benjamin Church and Alderman, an Indian friendly to the colonists, on August 12, 1676. Philip's death ended bloody King Philip's War which had ravaged the English colonies since June of 1675. Immediately these ancestral Wampanoag lands, exempt from the Pokanoket Purchase of 1653, were claimed by four colonies -- Massachusetts Bay, Plimoth, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. Plimoth won the dispute and in 1680 sold the land to four Boston merchants, including Nathaniel Byfield, who acquired Mount Hope as part of his share.

Isaac Royall, Jr., builder of "Mount Hope Farm," was the son of a wealthy merchant from Antigua, West Indies, builder of historic Royall House (1732-1737) in Medford, Massachusetts. The younger Royall served for twenty-three years on the Governor's

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Council until 1774, and was chairman of Selectmen in both Charlestown and Medford. A member of the Artillery Company of Boston, he was made its first Brigadier in 1761. In March of 1774, Royall appointed Joseph Thompson, also of Medford, his attorney with power to lease the farm "now in occupation of Captain Bennett Munroe." Royall, who was a leading Royalist, fled to Halifax three days before the Battle of Lexington and died seven years later in England of smallpox. In his will he stipulated that the proceeds of the sale of a large tract of land near Worcester be used to establish the first Law Professorship at Harvard.

Six portraits of the Royall family by leading American artists are still in existence: Isaac Royall, Jr. and Family, painted in 1741 by Robert Feke, hangs at the Harvard Law School; a double portrait of Mary and Elizabeth Royall by John Singleton Copley, painted in 1758, hangs in the Boston Art Museum; Isaac Royall, painted in 1770 by Copley, is in the Karolik Collections at the Boston Museum; and Elizabeth MacIntosh Royall, painted the same year by Copley, hangs in the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts in Richmond. Copley painted Sir William Pepperell and Family in England in 1778 (William Pepperell married Elizabeth Royall, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth Royall) and later in 1785 a double portrait of William and Elizabeth Pepperell is attributed to Mather Brown, an American working in London. "No other family in America had as many fine likenesses in the eighteenth century" to quote the "Royall House Reporter" of April, 1967.

During the Revolution, the "Mount Hope Farm" lands were confiscated by the State of Rhode Island and proceeds used to discharge the balance of pay due officers and soldiers of the Continental battalions of Colonel Christopher Greene and Colonel Henry Sherburne. In 1783, the lands were sold to Nathan Miller of Warren, who in turn sold the farm to William Bradford, Deputy Governor and later United States Senator from Rhode Island. Bradford retained Caleb Harris to measure the property which precisely contained 368 acres and 40 rods. This beautiful hand-drawn Harris survey is displayed by the present owner R. F. Haffenreffer, III, who owns approximately 200 acres of the original farm.

(See continuation sheet # 4)

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William Bradford, who acquired Mount Hope in 1783, typifies the energy, adaptability, and courage which was characteristic of Americans living in the vital formative years of our nation. Bradford, fifth in descent from the Governor of Plymouth, trained to be a physician with Dr. Ezekiel Hersey of Hingham, Massachusetts. Bradford moved first to Warren, Rhode Island, then around 1758 to Bristol. By 1764, we find Bradford practicing law and serving as a delegate to the Rhode Island General Assembly. By the outbreak of the Revolution, Bradford was a member of the Committee of Safety, a leading member of the Committee of Correspondence, a member of the General Assembly and last Deputy Governor under Colonial Governor, Joseph Wanton of Newport. When Wanton was deposed in October, 1775, for Tory sympathies, Nicholas Cooke of Barrington became first Governor of the independent state of Rhode Island and William Bradford First Deputy Governor, serving until May of 1778.

Elected by Rhode Island as a delegate to the Continental Congress, Bradford remained in Rhode Island to command the defense of Bristol. During the bombardment of Bristol in October of 1775, Bradford boarded the command ship Rose with Simeon Potter, hero of the "Gaspee Affair," and negotiated for cessation of the bombing. Later in May of 1778, the British burned his original Bristol home which stood on the northeast corner of State and Hope Streets.

After 1778 William Bradford continued to serve Bristol as a member of the Rhode Island General Assembly and was elected to the United States Senate in 1792. By 1796, he resigned and returned to the quiet life centered around Mount Hope. During this time, General George Washington spent a week at "Mount Hope Farm." A family legend describes how the two distinguished looking men, clad in the fashion of the day in black velvet, with ruffles around their wrists and at their bosoms, and with powdered hair, promenaded the piazza and talked together hour after hour. William Bradford served Bristol and Rhode Island with distinction for a total of thirty-five years in the General Assembly and as Speaker of the House of Representatives for eighteen years. His public service also included acting as a trustee of Brown University from 1785 until his death in July, 1808.

(See continuation sheet #5)

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On William Bradford's death the property passed to his daughter Ann, wife of James DeWolf, youngest son of Mark Anthony DeWolf, the founder of the DeWolf dynasty. Captain DeWolf was one of Bristol's most enterprising sea-captains, involved in whaling, the Far East trade, and privateering, including sponsorship of the famous Yankee, most successful privateer of the War of 1812. He extended his interests to include banking and textiles and established the Arkwright Mills in Coventry in 1814. Like his father-in-law, James DeWolf was influential in politics and served as United States Senator from Rhode Island from 1821-1825. James DeWolf and his wife lived at their own house, "The Mount," which stood nearby off Metacom Avenue -- and the "Governor Bradford House" passed to John Bradford, oldest son of Governor Bradford.

After John Bradford's death, an interesting Auction Sale notice in the Gazette and Companion, dated February 13, 1836, gives a contemporary description of Mount Farm (or Mount Hope Farm) "containing upwards of 300 acres of first rate land..with a large and commodious Mansion House, two capacious barns, and all other necessary buildings. There is also a large and productive orchard of apple and a variety of other fruit trees..."By March, 1837, Samuel W. Church, wealthy Taunton and Bristol merchant, purchased Mount Hope. The Church family then held the property until 1912.

In 1917, R. F. Haffenreffer, father of the present owner, purchased the property, which had fallen into a neglected state, and began its restoration. The Haffenreffer family have a long career of successful industrial interests in Rhode Island including ownership of the Herreshoff Manufacturing Company from 1924-1942, the Mount Hope Bridge Corporation from 1932 to 1953, and the Narragansett Brewing Company from 1933 to 1965. In the fifties, the Haffenreffer family deeded approximately 500 acres of the original farm including Mount Hope, historic seat of the Wampanoag tribe, the creamery, and other additions which contained their father's Indian relics and early American memorabilia, known as King Philip Museum, to Brown University. This extensive private collection is now open to the public as the Haffenreffer Museum of Anthropology.

(See continuation sheet #6)

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Today, this handsome estate with its historic mansion and beautiful gardens, is an island of tranquility in an increasingly urban landscape. Recent plans of the State of Rhode Island to construct an interstate highway may cut off the "Mount Hope Farm" and its historic Indian lands from the neighboring community of Bristol, with whom its ties are so well-and long-established. "Mount Hope Farm," with its architectural and social heritage and list of influential owners who have affected the political, social, economic development of Rhode Island and our nation, merits the national recognition and protection offered by nomination to the National Register of Historic Sites and Places. It is a fitting candidate for nomination during the celebration of our American Bicentennial.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

1. Downing, Antoinette Forrester, Early Homes of Rhode Island, Garrett and Massie, Inc., Richmond, Virginia, 1937.
2. Haley, John Williams, "Mount Hope," a radio address, station WJAR, Providence, Wednesday, May 29, 1946, published with the compliments of the Haffenreffer Family of Mount Hope, Bristol, Rhode Island. (see cont. sheet 7)

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 211

UTM REFERENCES

19	211950	520	no	730	740
A	19 311800	4615490	B	19 313610	4615765
	ZONE EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE EASTING	NORTHING
C	19 3113580	46114850	D	19 3118180	46114990
	ZONE EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE EASTING	NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

700 920 312530 15000

no 680 ←

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 _____

ORGANIZATION _____ DATE _____

STREET & NUMBER _____ TELEPHONE _____

CITY OR TOWN _____ STATE _____

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.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

Frederick Williams

TITLE State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE March 2, 1976

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I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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3. Harris, Caleb, Original Survey, "For the Hon'ble Wm. Bradford, Esq. a plan of his Farm lying in Bristol at a place called Mount Hope containing 368 acres and 11 rods surveyed March 26, 1784."
4. Monro, Wilfred Harold, Some Legends of "Mount Hope", printed for private circulation, George D. Flynn, R. F. Haffenreffer, Jr. Book No. 580, Second edition, 1915.
5. "Royall House Reporter," Vol. VII, No. 1, April 1967.
6. Scrapbook "Governor William Bradford," excerpts from various books at the Rhode Island Historical Society concerning Governor William Bradford, by R. F. Haffenreffer, III.
7. Simister, Florence P., "Streets of the City," WEAN radio broadcast, March 13, 1969.
8. Walling, Henry F., Map of Bristol County, Rhode Island, C. C. Brown, Providence, Rhode Island, 1851.

7/9/90 -

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Governor William Bradford House
Mount Hope Farm
Bristol, Rhode Island

Photograph by Elizabeth S. Warren August, 1975'
Negative: Rhode Island Historical Preservation
Commission

View looking east to the house (begun c. 1745)
and the barn (c. 1860).

Photo # 1



Governor William Bradford House
Mount Hope Farm
Bristol, Rhode Island

Photograph by Elizabeth S. Warren August, 1975
Negative: Rhode Island Historical Preservation
Commission

West elevation of original section of house
built by Isaac Royall c. 1745.



Governor William Bradford House
Mount Hope Farm
Bristol, Rhode Island

Photograph by Elizabeth S. Warren August, 1975
Negative: Rhode Island Historical Preservation
Commission

Main entrance on the west facade.

Photo # 3



Governor William Bradford House
Mount Hope Farm
Bristol, Rhode Island

Photograph by Elizabeth S. Warren August, 1975
Negative: Rhode Island Historical Preservation
Commission

North elevation, showing three sections: main house with gambrel roof (c. 1745), middle section with hipped gable roof (c. 1840), and ell with gable roof (c. 1890).



Governor William Bradford House
Mount Hope Farm
Bristol, Rhode Island

Photograph by Elizabeth S. Warren August, 1975
Negative: Rhode Island Historical Preservation
Commission

Staircase in the main hall of the original
section (c. 1745).

Photo # 5



Governor William Bradford House
Mount Hope Farm
Bristol, Rhode Island

Photograph by Elizabeth S. Warren August, 1975
Negative: Rhode Island Historical Preservation
Commission

Fireplace in south bedchamber in main section
of house, c. 1745.

Photo # 6

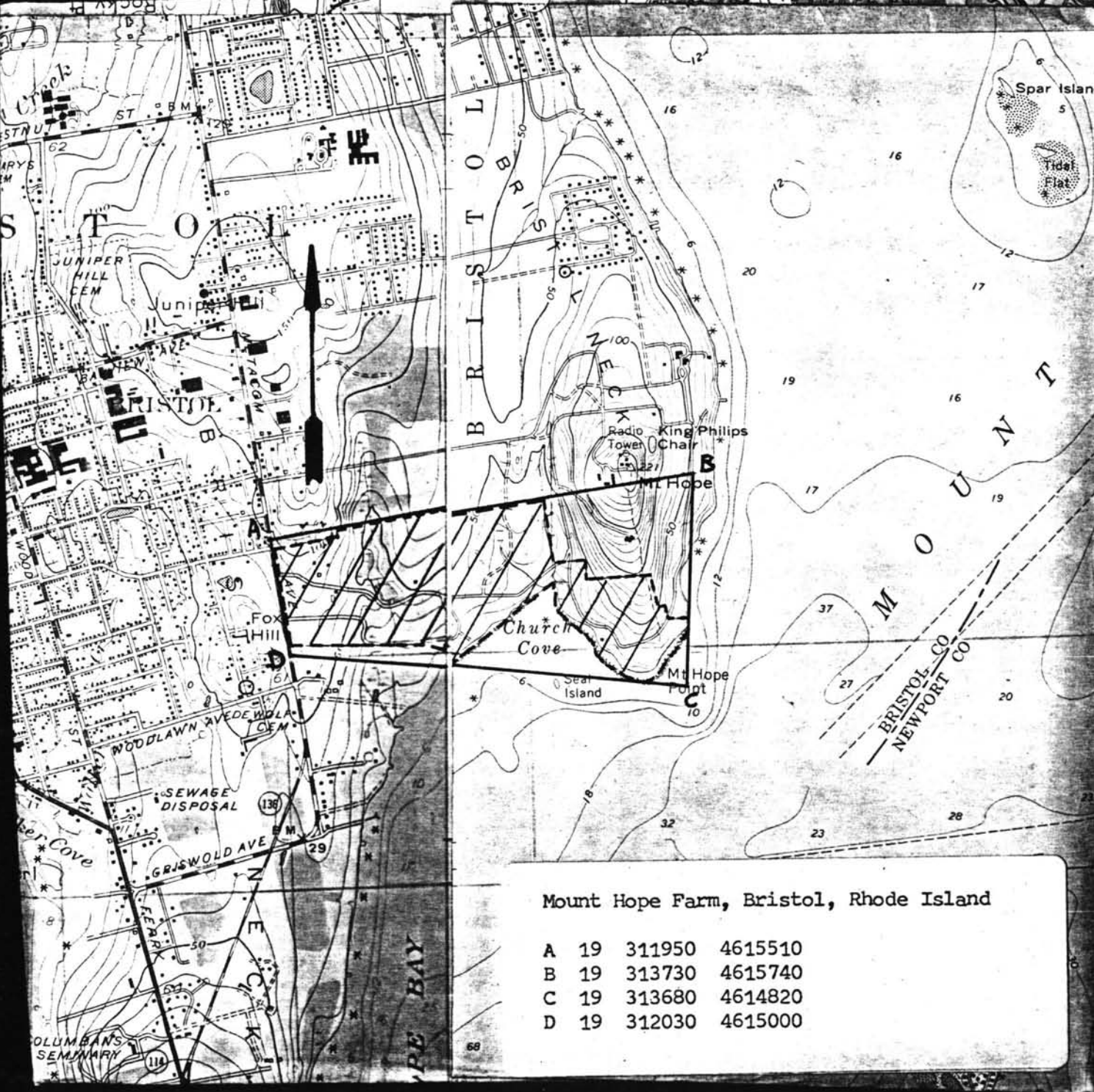


Governor William Bradford House
Mount Hope Farm
Bristol, Rhode Island

Photograph by Elizabeth S. Warren August, 1975
Negative: Rhode Island Historical Preservation
Commission

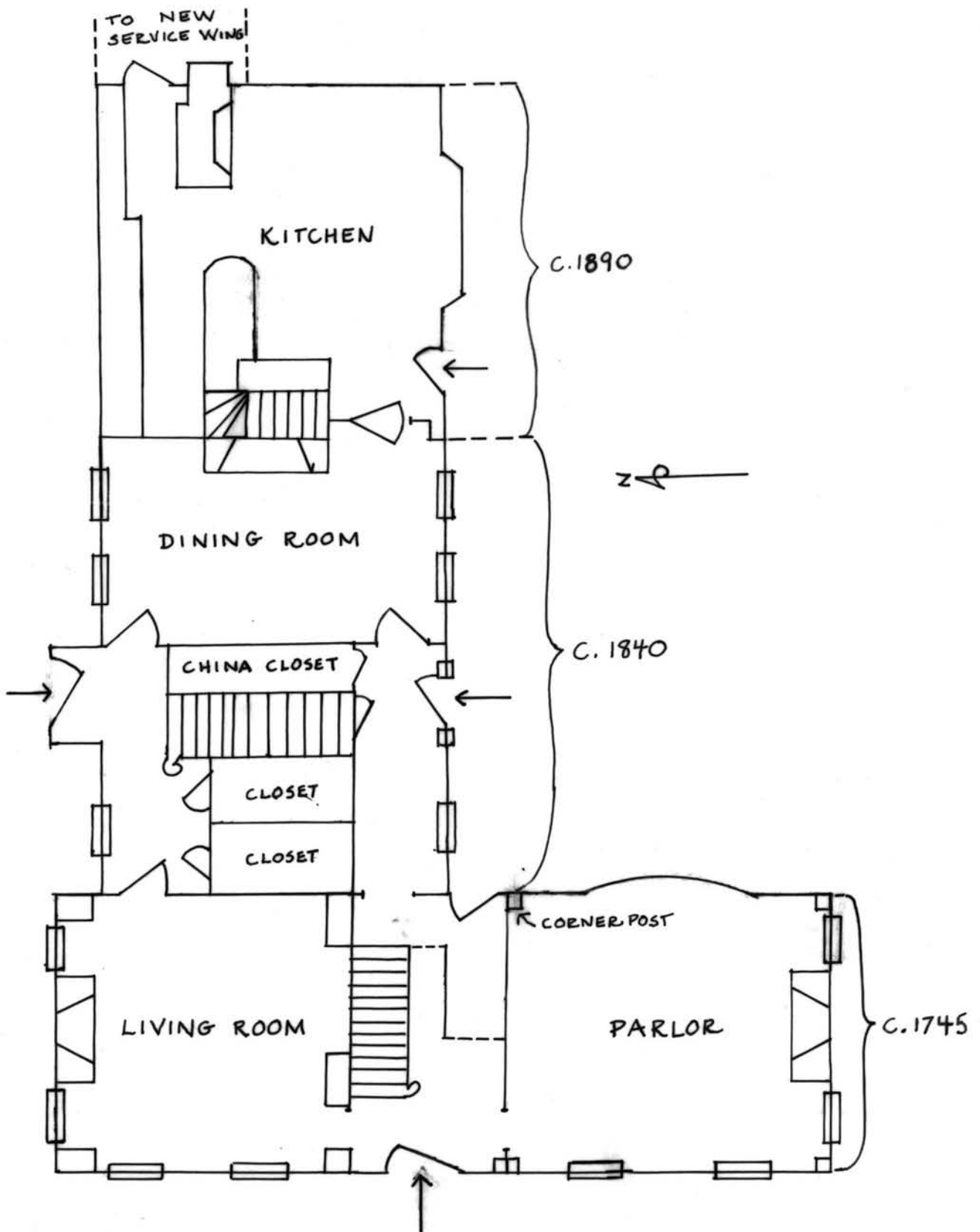
View of c. 1860 barn (with modern garage to its
left) from the southeast.

Photo # 7

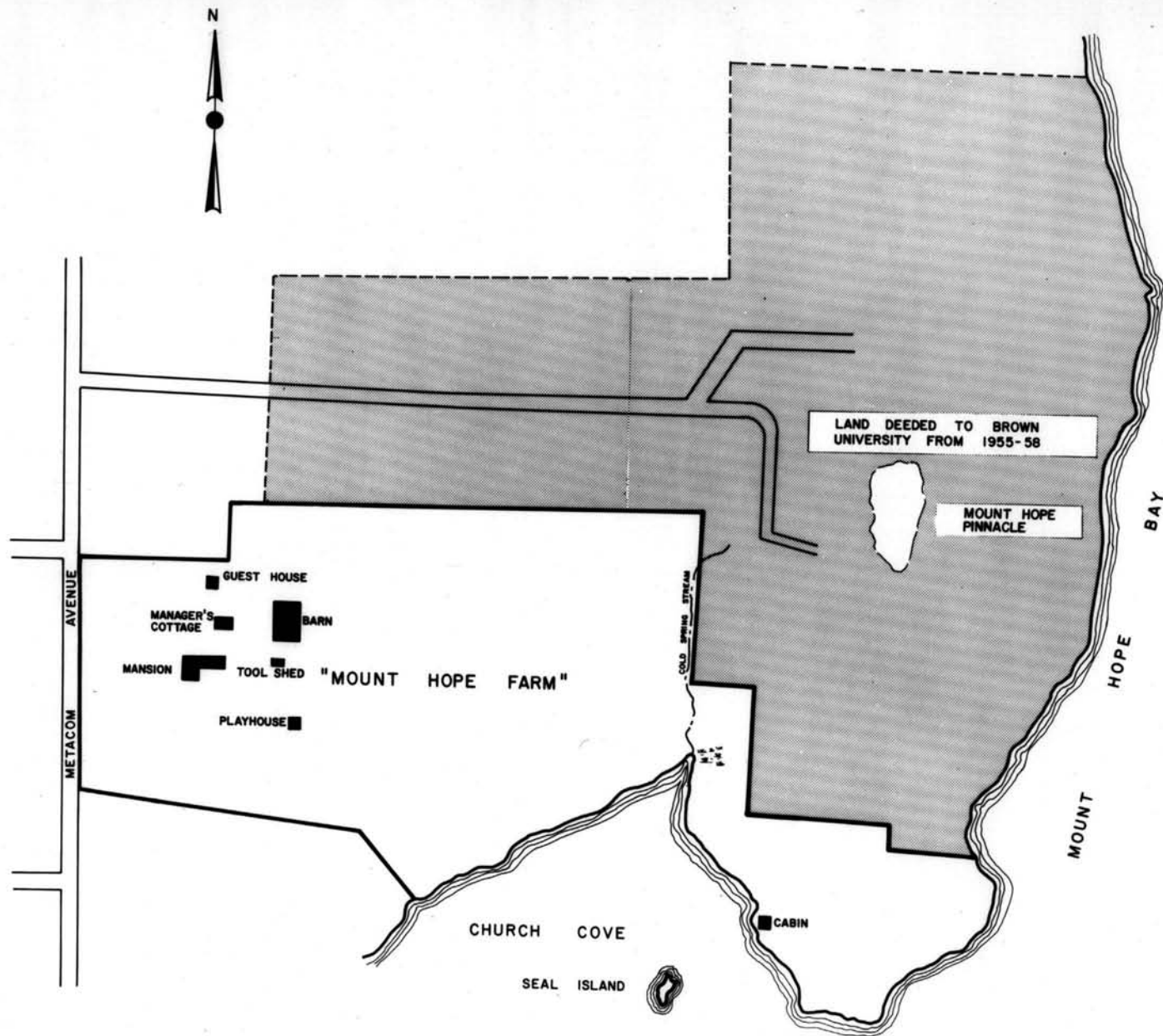


Mount Hope Farm, Bristol, Rhode Island

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C	19	313680	4614820
D	19	312030	4615000



"GOVERNOR BRADFORD HOUSE", BRISTOL, R.I.
 1ST FLOOR PLAN
 APPROXIMATE SCALE
 BEGUN C.1745, ENLARGED C.1840, AND C.1890.



— MOUNT HOPE FARM BOUNDARIES, 1976
 — BRISTOL, RHODE ISLAND
 ■ APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF BUILDINGS
 NOT TO SCALE