

Station 8: Hopkinton Aqueduct

N 43o 11.570 W 071o 40.940

The Hopkinton Aqueduct Association, formed in 1840, supplied water to Hopkinton Village from hand dug wells and wooden pipes.

Station 9: Indian Raid

N 43o 11.696 W 071o 41.117

In 1753, Abraham Kimball and Samuel Putney were captured here by Indians. They later escaped from their captors in Boscawen.

Station 10: Site of Putney Garrison

N 43o 11.846 W 071o 41.311

Built in 1744 in the geographical center of Hopkinton, this was one of three garrison houses built to protect residents from Indian raids during the French and Indian War.

Station 11: Site of First Parsonage

N 43o 11.913 W 071o 41.304

This geographic center of town was expected to become the Town Center. The Town's first minister, Reverend James Scales, purchased this land in 1757 for a parsonage. After much debate the churches were all built in other parts of Town.

Station 12: Short Stone Wall

N 43o 11.759 W 071o 40.958

Short walls like this were made from rocks removed from crop land and were not intended to contain livestock.

Station 13: Derek's Brook

N 43o 11.899 W 071o 40.648

In 2013 this brook was named after Derek Owens, a local farmer, stone mason, and long-time Chair of the Hopkinton Conservation Commission.

Station 14: Sweatt Preserve

N 43o 12.133 W 071o 40.410

In 2003, the heirs of Geraldine and Robert Sweatt generously donated 73 acres of forest-land to Five Rivers Conservation Trust.

Station 15: Meadow Hearth Art Colony

N 43o 12.136 W 071o 40.259

This colonial home was a renowned artists' colony in the late 1940's and 1950's. A 300-seat theater was located behind the house.

Station 16: Graves Road

N 43o 12.071 W 071o 40.126

This was the original route to Beech Hill from before the lower end of Rollins Road was built.

Station 17: Hopkinton Village Dump

N 43o 11.895 W 071o 39.974

This site was used as the Hopkinton Village dump from the late 1800's to the mid 1900's.

Station 18: Rachael's Brook

N 43o 11.848 W 071o 39.871

Named in honor of Rachael Johnson whose donation allowed the Town to acquire her ancestral property, now called Hawthorne Forest.

Station 19: Ancient Pine Tree

N 43o 11.426 W 071o 39.695

In the 1930's, most of the white pines that grew in abandoned pastures were clear-cut by Rachel Johnson's father, but this white pine was left uncut due to its poor shape and quality.

Station 20: Grist Mill Site

N 43o 11.372 W 071o 39.958

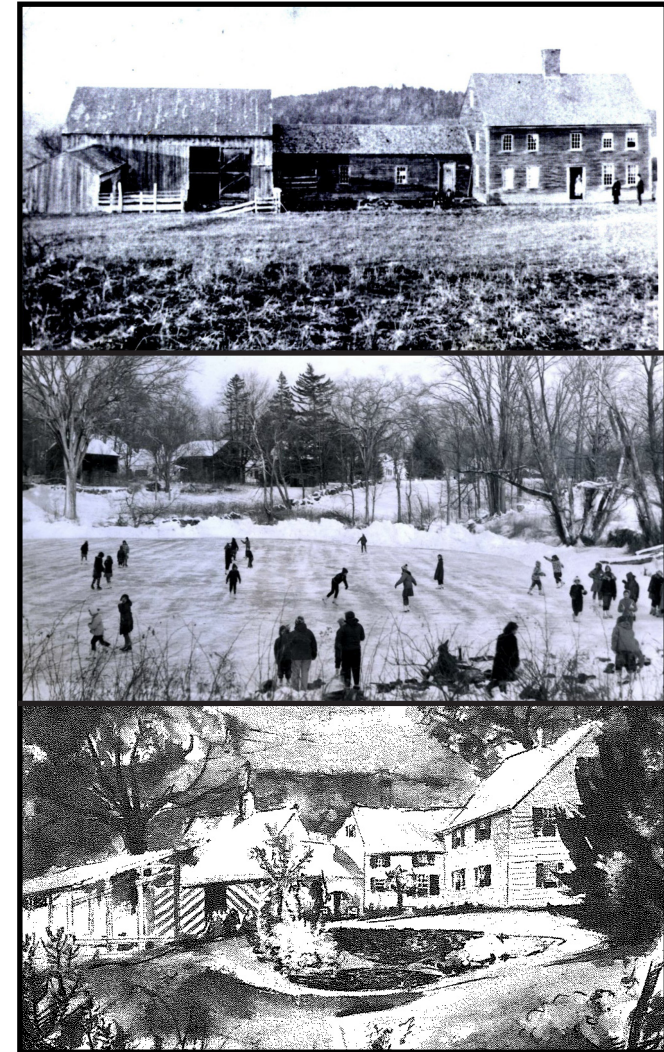
The Town's first corn grist mill was built at this site in 1765. Local water-powered mills helped colonial Hopkinton remain almost totally self-sufficient for its food and industrial needs.

For more info, visit:

www.hopkintonconservationland.org



Hopkinton Village Greenway 250th Anniversary Historic Walking Guide



*A Project Of:
The Hopkinton Conservation
Commission and Hopkinton
Open Space Committee*

Photos courtesy of the Hopkinton Historical Society

250th Historic Greenway Walking Tour Guide

WGS84 GPS Coordinates in italics

Station 1: Kimball Lake & Cabins

N 43° 11.307 W 071° 40.052

In the 1930's Harold Kimball hired unemployed workers to deepen an old mill pond, rebuild the dam, and build cabins to create a tourist destination.

Station 2: Sand Pit & I-89 Access Road

N 43° 11.118 W 071° 40.079

Sand and gravel from this now forested sand pit was trucked out to build I-89 in the late 1950's.

Station 3: Beaver Swamp

N 43° 11.127 W 071° 40.174

Early fur traders completely trapped out the beaver before the settlers moved into the area. Beavers did not fully return to Hopkinton until the mid 1900's.

Station 4: Tall Stone Wall

N 43° 11.136 W 071° 40.272

Stone walls were used to both mark boundaries and to fence in or out livestock-these walls had to be tall and well maintained.

Station 5: New Road

N 43° 11.127 W 071° 40.174

New Road was once a town-maintained road to Dunbarton. Only one house was ever built on the road, which once served as a parsonage for the Congregational Church.

Station 6: Frog Pond

N 43° 11.395 W 071° 40.490

The Frog Pond is a glacial "kettle hole" created when a large chunk of glacial ice was covered in sand and gravel outwash. When the ice melted, it created a depression with no outlet.

Station 7: Town Pound

N 43° 11.571 W 071° 40.788

Built in 1805, the Town Pound kept wandering livestock until owners paid a fine to recover their animals.



Hopkinton Village Greenway

- The Greenway connects existing trails and conservation lands at Kimball Lake, Ransmeier Woods, the Sweatt Preserve and Hawthorne Forest. The 4.5-mile route is marked with yellow blazes, arrows and signs.
- The Trail is Designed for foot traffic and non-motorized recreation use.
- Trailhead parking is available at Kimball Lake, Ransmeier Woods, and Hawthorne Forest; there is limited parking at the Sweatt Preserve trailhead.
- Please respect private property; carry out all trash and clean up after your pets.
- The Greenway is a cooperative project of the Hopkinton Conservation Commission and the Hopkinton Open Space Committee and is made possible by the generosity of private landowners and community volunteers.

Legend

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------|
| Site Features | Interstate |
| Greenway | State & Local |
| Existing Trails | Not Maintained |
| 40 ft contour interval | |
| Conservation Lands | |
| Parking | |

Map created by Central NH Regional Planning Commission, April 2015. Data sources: NH GRANIT, NHDOT, & CNHRPC.