

Tour Nine Historic Properties

Brownell Farm **West Main Road**

This classic federal-style farmhouse has remained in the Brownell family since its construction in the early 1800s. As the life-long home of local historian and preservationist Carlton Brownell, the Brownell farmhouse benefited from Carlton's restoration efforts. The historic house offers visitors a museum-quality experience while the 2015 addition provides the current homeowners 21st-century comfort and efficiency.

The Church House **Main St., Adamsville**

Completed in 1816 by Betsy Church the widow of Samuel Church, this is one of the few Little Compton homes designed as a merchant's house rather than a farmhouse or summer home. It has two main facades, one facing Adamsville's Main Street and the other facing the Churches' store. Claudia Church Hathaway added the home's well tower, known as the Spite Tower, around 1905.

The Kempton House **Grinnell Road**

One of Little Compton's few Victorian houses, this home has remained in the Bailey-Grinnell-Kempton-Clark family since its construction in 1871 and sits on land owned by the family since the late 1600s. Originally a farmhouse, it sheltered multiple generations of the family as well as their laborers. Later a summer home and then a year-round residence, the home's cupola provides 360° views of Warren's Point and the surrounding ocean.

Manton Archaeological Site **Mullin Hill Road**

This well-preserved cellar hole is the site of the lost Manton homestead and is now protected by The Nature Conservancy. The Mantons were one of Little Compton's few Afro-Indigenous families in the late-nineteenth century. Their descendants lived here throughout the twentieth century. During your visit talk with the archaeologists responsible for studying the site and help with a new test pit.

The Mill **West Main Road**

This one-of-a-kind Arts & Crafts summer home incorporates a three-story, 1812 windmill moved from the Wilbor House farm. Little Compton artist Sydney Burleigh and Providence architect Edmund Willson joined forces in 1886 to create this surprising house and the decorative features found throughout. A beloved summer home for the Slicer-Taylor family for generations, The Mill's new owners have just completed a major and historically sensitive restoration.

Quaker Meeting House **West Main Road**

First constructed around 1704, the meeting house was severely damaged by the Great Gale of 1815. Rebuilt with emergency funds loaned by Westport Quaker Paul Cuffe, the building features two separate entrances, one for men and one for women. Essentially abandoned after the death of Little Compton's "last Quaker" in 1904, the building was repaired by summer residents in the late 1920s. The Historical Society acquired the meeting house in 1948 and removed its c. 1870 features to restore it to its 1815 appearance. Quaker historian Elizabeth Cazden will be on hand to answer your questions.

Sea Bourne Mary **South of Commons**

This gambrel-roofed home was built around 1733 in Londonderry, New Hampshire, and was moved to Little Compton in 1937 by preservationist Carleton Richmond as a guest house and museum for his antiques. Carleton called the house "Sea Born Mary" in reference to Ocean Born Mary who was born at sea and named at the request of a pirate, though research has shown Mary never actually lived in Sea Bourne Mary.

Wilbor House Museum **West Main Road**

One of the oldest surviving buildings in Little Compton, the earliest rooms of the Wilbor House date to c. 1691. Additions followed in 1748 and 1860. The Wilbor House has been home to almost 100 people including indentured servants, schoolteachers, Portuguese immigrants, and twentieth-century tenants. *The Stories Houses Tell* exhibition will be on display.

Wunnegin **West Main Road**

Originally built by a Wilbor House descendant around 1779, Wunnegin was once a simple New England farmhouse. Moved and greatly expanded around 1920 by summer residents, and expanded once again by the Brayton family in the mid-twentieth century, the home's eighteenth-century features can still be seen throughout its northern portion. Recently preserved and restored to its 1920 lines, Wunnegin is once again a year-round home.