

Connecticut Commission on Culture & Tourism

Historic Preservation and Museum Division/State Historic Preservation Office

CONNECTICUT STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating individual properties and districts to the Connecticut State Register of Historic Places (C.G.S. Chapter 184b, Sec. 10-409(2)). See instructions in *How to Complete the Connecticut State Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets. Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name: Greene Gables

other names/site number: _____

2. Location

street & number: 8 Hewitt Roadcity or town: North Stonington ☐ vicinitycounty: New London zip code: 06359 ☐ not for publication

3. State Agency Certification

I hereby certify that this nomination ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the documentation standards and criteria for registering properties in the Connecticut Register of Historic Places. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

State Historic Preservation Officer_____
Date

4. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☐ private
☒ public-local
☐ public-state
☐ public-federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- ☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in count.)

Contributing	
<u>1</u>	buildings
<u> </u>	sites
<u>1</u>	structures
<u> </u>	objects
<u>2</u>	Total

Property Owner

name: Town of North Stonington
Attn: Board of Selectmenaddress: 40 Main Streetcity: North Stonington state code: CTzip code: 06359 phone: (860) 535-2877 x 10

Greene Gables

Name of Property

North Stonington

Municipality

5. Historic Preservation Council

Approval date

Comments

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling/studio

AGRICULTURE/Subsistence: Agricultural
outbuilding (corn crib)

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling/studio

AGRICULTURE/Subsistence: Agricultural outbuilding
(corn crib)

7. Description

Architectural/Archaeological Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Early 20th Century American Movements:
Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: random ashlar

walls WOOD: clapboard

roof ASPHALT

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

Greene Gables

Name of Property

North Stonington

Municipality

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable Connecticut Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for State Register listing.)

☒ **1** That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to our history and lives of persons significant in our past; or

☐ **2** That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

☐ **3** That have yielded, or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Levels of Significance (local, state)

State: Criterion 1

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ART: photography, painting, design

Significant Dates

c. 1860-70: House original construction

1910-23: Fred Stewart Greene home, studio, & art school

Significant Person

Greene, Fred Stewart (1876-1946)

Cultural Affiliation (Complete if Criterion 3 is marked)

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

Greene Gables

Name of Property

North Stonington

Municipality

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

10. Geographical Data

Acres of Property 57.35 (Hewitt Farm); 11 acres historically associated with Greene Gables

Municipal Map, Block and Lot Number and UTM Coordinate (If possible)

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	<u>101</u>	<u>2284</u>
	Map	Block
1	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Eastings
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
		Northings

3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Eastings	Northings
4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet		

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

The boundaries of the nominated property are the southern portion of the legal limits of Map 101, Lot 2284 of the Town of North Stonington Assessor's records. The property associated with Fred Stewart Greene consists of approximately 11 acres bounded by the southwest property line, by Hewitt Road on the west, and by the Shunock River on the north and east.

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

The boundaries encompass the extent of the publicly owned historic resources associated with the artist Fred Stewart Greene. The adjacent parcel to the southwest, Map 101, Lot 3231, 4 Hewitt Road, was formerly part of the Greene Gables property but subsequently was subdivided and sold as a 5.2-acre residential parcel, altered by construction of a house, and is not included in the nomination. The area within the boundary includes the significant landscape features critical to defining the historic character of Greene Gables.

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title: Charlotte Hitchcock, Researcher

Organization: Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation

Date: 8/08/2015

Street & number: 940 Whitney Avenue

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City or town: Hamden

State: CT

Zip code: 06517

Connecticut Commission on Culture & Tourism

Historic Preservation and Museum Division/State Historic Preservation Office

CONNECTICUT STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

REGISTRATION FORM – Continuation Form

Greene Gables

Name of Property

North Stonington

Municipality

Narrative Description

Greene Gables is a nineteenth-century resource associated with Fred Stewart Greene, an influential individual who was engaged in photography, art, and design in Connecticut and who altered the building in the early twentieth century to serve as his business and home. This nomination was prepared as part of the Creative Places – Arts and Letters Project.

The Greene Gables site includes a cottage with surrounding acreage of approximately 11 acres. Photographer and painter Fred Stewart Greene owned (from 1911-1923), remodeled, and used the cottage as his home and studio in the early twentieth century.

The building is located within the Hewitt Farm Preserve, a 104-acre park and recreation area purchased by the Town of North Stonington in 2008. The Hewitt Farm property consists of two parcels (No. 101-9641 and 101-2284) on the northeast side of the Norwich-Worcester Turnpike (Connecticut Route 2) north and west of the Village of North Stonington. The site includes forests, fields, wetlands and streams, hiking trails, a stretch of the Shunock River, the 3.5-acre Hewitt Pond and dam; and the Old Plains Cemetery (an interior parcel owned by the North Stonington Congregational Church). Also located in the Preserve are two residential buildings. The c. 1750 John Dean Gallup House (listed on the State Register of Historic Places) at 14 Hewitt Road sits to the north of the dam on the east side of the road and has an associated outbuilding. The house, associated barn, and surrounding farmland were purchased by Fred and Flora Hewitt in the 1920s. Also located in the Preserve, on the northwest side of the road, 3 Hewitt Road is a c. 1800 residential building. These buildings and sites, including the dam and lake are outside the boundaries of this nomination.

The Hewitt Pond dam was damaged during a 2010 flood and recently rebuilt. Unpaved Hewitt Road runs north from Route 2, crosses the dam, and extends north through the farm, ending at Wyassup Road in the village center. A third parcel belonging to the Town, a narrow one-acre strip along the northeast side of Route 2 west of Hewitt Road, was also acquired in 2008. It historically was the site of a local diner, the Dew Drop Inn, situated along the right-of-way of the Norwich-Westerly Trolley line. This parcel is outside the boundaries of this nomination. The diner was demolished and replaced by new construction (Hanckel 2011). A separately owned parcel, known as 4 Hewitt Road, was part of the Greene Gables property at the time of Greene's ownership, but was subsequently sold and is outside the boundaries of this nomination.

The subject of this nomination is the cottage known as "Greene Gables" located on a lane extending southeast from Hewitt Road south of the Shunock River. A corn crib is to the east of the cottage, and to the southeast an open field is currently used as community garden plots. The land bounded by the Shunock River along the north and east was associated with Greene Gables and is now mostly woodland.

In the town of North Stonington, other historic resources include the North Stonington Village National Register Historic District, located a half mile to the southeast along Main Street and Wyassup Road. The John Randall House and Luther Palmer House are individually listed properties on the National Register of Historic Places.

Data Table (C – contributing, NC – non-contributing):

Greene Gables Cottage	Late 19 th , c. 1920	C
Corn crib	19 th -early 20 th c.	C

Greene Gables Cottage:

The central block of the cottage is a 1 ½-story gable-roofed wood-framed building dating from the late 1800s. The roof is oriented east-west and the south side is the primary facade. A one-story ell extends north and another one-story wing perpendicular to the first extends toward the west. These basic forms appear in the earliest extant photos of the house, which also show a shed-roofed porch extending the full width of the south side, where at that time the main entry door was located.

The visible portions of the foundation appear to be concrete block masonry parged with a cement coating. The roof is asphalt shingles. Siding is primarily horizontal wood clapboards with narrow corner board trim.

In the early 1900s renovations transformed a plain vernacular building into a Craftsman-style cottage. A raised roof- with diamond-paned awning windows along the north and south eave-sides provided a usable second floor. The south front porch received a shingled half-wall enclosure and stick-work screens in the gable-ends. Subsequent additions included extension bays at the east and west ends with new entrances, another lateral one-story gable-roofed wing across the northeast side, and a similar gable-roofed addition to the east gable-end of the main block. Aerial views show that the house had grown to its present footprint by 1934, approximately 40 x 60 feet over all.

Notable features include: an exterior fieldstone chimney on the west gable-end of the main block, flanked by eight-pane awning windows; a gable-roofed projecting bay in the west end of the north wing with a band of six-over-six double hung windows; a second massive fieldstone chimney in the north side of the north wing; and a projection of the north ell with a rectangular bay of double-hung windows.

Several later and somewhat awkward alterations include enclosure of the front porch under a flat roof, and cantilevered entry porch roofs over doors at the east and west entries.

Entry doors face south and open onto concrete stoops with steps descending into a garden, currently untended, which surrounds the west and south sides of the building. An unpaved drive approaches the house from the northwest along the north side to a loop at the east with space to park a few cars near the modern community garden plots.

Interior:

The interior consists of a number of small rooms and alcoves surrounding the central block. A living room at the west end features the main fieldstone fireplace with extant Craftsman-style hammered iron pendant light fixtures. A small parlor inside the northwest entry has a similar but smaller-scaled fireplace flanked by square windows with 12 small panes surrounding a central light. The building was most recently used as a pre-school but has been vacant since the mid-1990s. There are areas of roof leakage, partially due to the configuration of additions to the building which have created valleys with poor drainage. The building has potential to be restored as a good example of its type, a Craftsman -style cottage, though at present alterations and deterioration obscure some of its characteristic features.

Corn crib:

The corn crib is located east of the drive. The corn crib sits on four granite posts which elevate it above grade, a configuration typical of the type. The frame is circular-sawn timbers with the outward-canted frame and gable roof typical of traditional corn cribs. A late-nineteenth-century date is likely based on the circular-sawn timbers and use of stone for foundations. The ventilated sides are composed of spaced boards with a distinctive centered ventilation slot sawn or routed lengthwise in each board.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Criterion 1:

This property derives its primary significance for its association with the work of Fred Stewart Greene (1876-1946) who was a regionally prominent photographer and painter, and who remodeled the building to serve as studio, classroom space, shop, and home.

Fred Stewart Greene was a native of North Stonington and descendant of the local Maine family. He studied art in Providence and New York and worked in Westerly, Rhode Island as well as North Stonington. His photographic work and oil paintings provide valuable documentation of the environment of southeastern Connecticut and coastal Rhode Island during the period of 1900 to 1945. As a commercial artist and teacher, Greene participated in multiple arts and crafts: fine art, photography, and other craft activities.

Fred Stewart Greene was born in North Stonington in 1876. His maternal grandparents lived in North Stonington Village and Greene's mother, Harriet Maine was a professional painter and taught art. During Greene's childhood, his family moved to Westerly, Rhode Island, where they lived at 11 High Street and Greene attended school in Westerly (Goodman 2014, 14).

In a later autobiographical piece, Greene stated, "By hanging around the Schofield, Stiles, and Thurber studios and asking many questions we acquired the general principals of the (photographic) art. Then Edwin Babcock of Chestnut Street demonstrated the development of glass plates and making albumen paper prints and we were ready to 'take pictures'" (Goodman 2014, 14).

Greene graduated from Westerly High School. He had submitted his work to the 1893 Columbian Exhibition in Chicago. As a result, he won a scholarship to the Rhode Island School of Design in Providence. He graduated in 1898, and went to New York City where he studied at the Knauff Studios in 1898 and 1899. Greene also attended classes at the Art Students League and completed a course at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Following that course he returned to Westerly (Goodman 2014, 14). With his mother, Harriet, he opened the first "Hollie Studio" and after several successful months of operation they built their own building at High Street and Narragansett Avenue. In Greene's words, "Here we advertised to produce 'anything that can be drawn, painted or photographed,' taught painting and photo, and exhibited at World's Fair and other exhibitions" (Goodman 2014, 14-15). The Hollie Studio measured a diminutive 18 x 24 feet and was designed to be picturesque and filled with antiques, art, and photography. This building was well documented by Greene himself, in extant glass plate negatives (Photos 16-19).

In 1911 Fred Stewart Greene purchased the house in North Stonington, which he called Greene Gables and in which he worked for over a decade. By the mid-1920s, Greene had returned to Westerly and with his mother established the third Hollie Studio at 58 Beach Street in Westerly.

Greene was a commercial artist and photographer, and pursued a broad range of other activities. He taught at the New England School of Design in New London, Connecticut and was a member of the Noank [Connecticut] Sketching Club, as well as the Westerly Art Club. Greene exhibited art work at the Mystic Art Association and at country fairs (Goodman 2014, 16). In his paintings he often depicted rural New England scenery. In 1922, around the time he sold Greene Gables, Greene purchased a home in Florida, and in 1937 he purchased his grandfather's property in North Stonington. In his later years he wintered in Florida and spent summers in North Stonington. He restored the family home, the Stephen Maine Homestead at 1 Wyassup Road, as a museum with period furnishings and an art gallery open to the public (Goodman 2014, 18). Greene became a locally and regionally known painter, continuing to work in an Impressionist style into the mid-twentieth century, and exhibiting at World's Fair exhibitions of 1909, 1933 and 1939.

Fred Stewart Greene was also particularly notable as a photographer because of his use of glass dry-plate field cameras (Photo 29), invented and marketed by the Eastman Kodak Company and other manufacturers, for candid photography showing active scenes of daily life. His work provides valuable documentation of the built and natural environment of southeastern Connecticut and coastal Rhode Island during the first decades of the twentieth century (Photos 25-28). Greene also participated in a growing middle-class phenomenon, a national community of hobbyists and collectors who communicated through magazines such as *Philatelic West* which incorporated a variety of hobby activities including stamp and coin collecting and photography. The Harriet and Fred Stewart Greene Hollie Studio in Westerly, RI was featured in a 1904 issue of *Philatelic West* with a cover illustration of the studio drawn by Greene (Goodman 2014, 34). Greene sold cameras through a camera exchange as well. He also appears to have worked in a craft technique known as pyrography which involved burning designs into wood with a gas or electric heated "pencil" – examples are in the North Stonington Historical Society collection (Eppinger email communication). As a commercial artist and teacher, Greene participated in multiple media across the boundaries of fine art, photography, and popular craft activities. His contribution as a skilled and prolific photographer, in documenting his local area, is among his significant accomplishments.

Greene Gables Cottage played a significant part in Fred Stewart Greene's career, and not only as the venue for his studio and home. The cottage is a vernacular example of Craftsman-style design in the early twentieth century. Although currently in need of restoration or rehabilitation, the building supported Greene's career as a commercial artist. He remodeled a simple structure, transforming it into a signature building that functioned as an advertisement of his creative services in a highly visible location adjacent to a new inter-urban trolley line.

Farmland along the Shunock River, now the town-owned Hewitt Farm property, was the site of J. D. Gallup's homestead, a mill pond and woolen mill at the time of the 1868 Beers Ellis and Soule *Atlas of New London County*. To the north along the road was a small cluster of homes, and downstream along the river North Stonington Village, also known as Milltown, held

another woolen mill and village center (now the North Stonington Historic District). The house that became Greene Gables is thought to have been built in the nineteenth century, but does not appear in the atlas, so it may date from the 1870s.

Just after the turn of the century, in 1907, inter-urban trolley service, the Norwich and Westerly Railway, was established connecting Norwich, Connecticut and Westerly, Rhode Island (Trolley Press, 1916). It stopped at North Stonington (Photo 24), and carried freight as well as passengers, altering the relationship of the village with its surroundings through greater accessibility. The trolley line operated until 1921 and was succeeded by the designation of the road as State Route 2. The Dew Drop Inn, a long-time local diner, was located along Route 2 northwest of Hewitt Road and was also on the current Hewitt Farm land. It likely owed its location and clientele to the trolley line, and later to the road.

Fred Stewart Greene purchased the house and 24 acres of farmland in 1911 (Land Records Volume 16, Pages 13-14). The exact boundaries of Greene's land have not been determined, as the 1911 deed describes an area which appears to represent about 15 acres.

Greene documented the house in his photographs (Goodman 2014; 33, 62, 63, 157). It appears in early photos as a simple 1 ½-story Cape Cod Cottage with a north ell (Photos 20, 21). In later portraits the house has two-tone shingle and clapboard siding, a raised roof with diamond-paned windows, and a Craftsman-style porch ((Photos 22, 23). Greene lived and worked in the house from about 1911 to 1921 (Goodman 2014, 16), approximately the same period as the active trolley service. As with his studio in Westerly, the Hollie House (built and run with his mother, artist Harriet Greene), Fred Stewart Greene created a picturesque setting for the operation of his gallery, studio, and art school businesses. Here he used Craftsman-style massing and details to convey a welcoming and hospitable environment for clients, simultaneously advertising his up-to-date sense of style. Greene sold the property in 1923, approximately the time he purchased a home in Belleview, Florida.

The house was later acquired by Fred and Flora Hewitt, who had taken over the Gallup House (14 Hewitt Road) along with at least 100 acres of farmland and woodlands. At Flora Hewitt's death in 1967 the property was bequeathed to the Mystic Seaport Museum. Ruth Penfield operated the Little Red Horse Montessori Nursery School in the cottage from the 1950s into the 1990s. After 1994 the cottage sat vacant. It was acquired by the Town of North Stonington along with the rest of Hewitt Farm in 2008 (Hewitt Farm Trail Map, 2).

Fred Stewart Greene was a commercial artist, teacher, and photographer who made his living through various art media and instructional classes. He re-designed the studio building, Greene Gables, into the Craftsman style, exemplifying his entrepreneurial approach to commercial art in making the building emblematic of the artistic activities within and welcoming to his clientele. Greene's use of his studio building as a visual symbol of his contemporary style, effectively a sign board for the business, gave the building a heightened local significance.

Bibliographic References

Connecticut Trust Resource Database. 2015. Records: Site No. 38. Artist No. 40 (Fred Stewart Greene).

Photographs and field notes 5/19/2015 by Charlotte Hitchcock. Photography 3/07/2013 by Greg Farmer.

Interview with Frank Eppinger, North Stonington Historical Society, 5/19/2015, at the site; email communications with Frank Eppinger and Tobias Goodman, August 2015. Deed research provided by Frank Eppinger. North Stonington Land Records Volume 16, pp. 13-14 and Volume 19 p. 238.

Interview with Dr. Gregory Roth, PhD (Spokane Falls Community College, Spokane WA) on the history of dry plate photography, 7/22/2015.

Map resources:

Town of North Stonington Assessor's Records. http://www.northstoningtonis.com/ags_map/default.htm?MBL=101-2284 . Parcel ID: 101-2284. Note: Adjacent parcel 101-9641 is also part of the town-owned Hewitt Farm Preserve.

Aerial views from: <http://maps.google.com/> and <http://www.bing.com/maps/> accessed 7/09/2015.

Historical aerial photography and maps accessed at UConn MAGIC:

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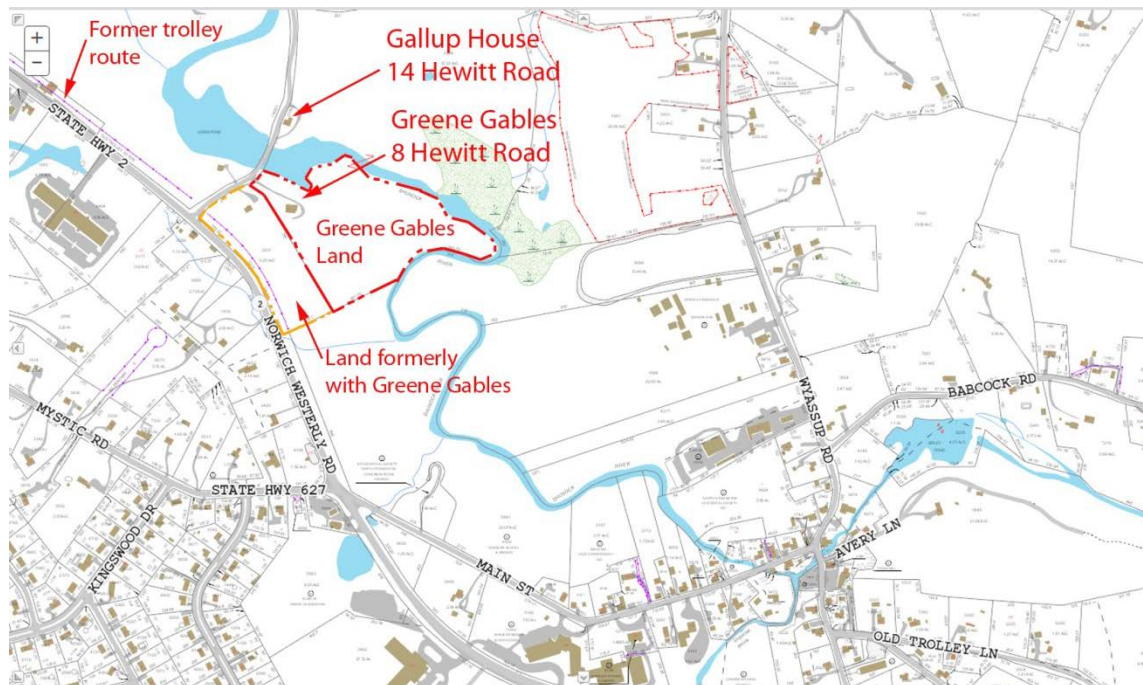
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Geographic Data

Following are the approximate boundaries (latitude and longitude) of the portion of Map 101/Lot 2284 that were owned by Fred Stewart Greene:

Southwest corner at Hewitt Road:	446522, -71.892017
North along Hewitt Road to bank of Shunock River:	41.446781, -71.891657
East following the south bank of Shunock River:	41.44703, -71.89037
Southeast following the bank of Shunock River:	41.445502, -71.887119
Southwest following the bank of Shunock River:	41.445211, -71.88908
West-southwest 401.75' to stone wall:	41.444704, -71.890458
West-northwest 785' following stone wall:	41.446417, -71.89181
To place of beginning at Hewitt Road.	



1. Location map of 8 Hewitt Road, North Stonington, CT – base image from http://www.northstoningtonis.com/ags_map. Accessed 7/09/2015.



2. Aerial map of 8 Hewitt Road, North Stonington, CT – image from http://www.northstoningtonis.com/ags_map. Accessed 7/09/2015. This photograph shows the Greene Gables building and the drive extending eastward from Hewitt Road to the north of the building.



3. Aerial view from 1934 Fairchild aerial photography – Hewitt Road, North Stonington, CT – from http://magic.lib.uconn.edu/historical_maps_connecticut_towns.html accessed 7/13/2015. Note the open fields visible in 1934 and the orchard to the east (right) of Greene Gables. Greene sold the property in 1923.



4. View of Greene Gables from the driveway, camera facing east.



5. View north along Hewitt Road with Hewitt Pond dam and Gallup-Hewitt House at rear, camera facing north. The drive at right leads to Greene Gables.



6. Northwest view of Greene Gables from the driveway, camera facing southeast.



7. Southwest view from the garden. Note the exterior fieldstone chimney at the west wall of the principal living room. At left rear is one of the additions which has Craftsman-style detailing at the interior (see Figs. 11-13). Photographed in 2013 by Greg Farmer.



8. South view, camera facing north, showing the enclosed front porch (non-original remodeling), diamond-paned upper floor windows, and stone walls of the south garden. Photographed in 2013.



9. East view, camera facing west. Photographed in 2013. The porch enclosure at left and projecting hood over the door appear to be alterations after Greene sold the property.



10. Northeast view, camera facing southwest. Photographed in 2013.



11. Interior view of northwest addition, showing entry details and bay window at right; camera facing southwest. Photographed in 2013.



12. Interior view of northwest addition, showing bay window; camera facing west. Photographed in 2013.



13. Interior view of northwest addition, fireplace wall; camera facing north. Photographed in 2013.



14. Interior view of stair details; camera facing south. Photographed in 2013.



15. Interior view of upper floor, showing window details; camera facing southwest. Photographed in 2013.



16. View of Fred Stewart Greene's childhood home in Westerly, Rhode Island, with the Hollie Studio constructed c. 1900 on the family property. Photograph by Greene, courtesy of North Stonington Historical Society (Goodman 2014, 30).



17. View of the Hollie Studio in Westerly, Rhode Island. Photograph by Greene, courtesy of North Stonington Historical Society (Goodman 2014, 31).



18. Cover illustration by Greene for the magazine *Philatelic West*, published October 30, 1904; (Goodman 2014, 34).



19. Photograph by Fred Stewart Greene showing the interior of the Hollie Studio in Westerly, Rhode Island. Photograph by Greene, courtesy of North Stonington Historical Society (Goodman 2014, 32).



20. Northeast view of the house, undated. Photograph by Greene, courtesy of North Stonington Historical Society (Goodman 2014, 62). This shows the house before Greene began his remodeling.



21. Northeast view of Greene Gables, undated. Photograph by Greene, courtesy of North Stonington Historical Society (Goodman 2014, 157).



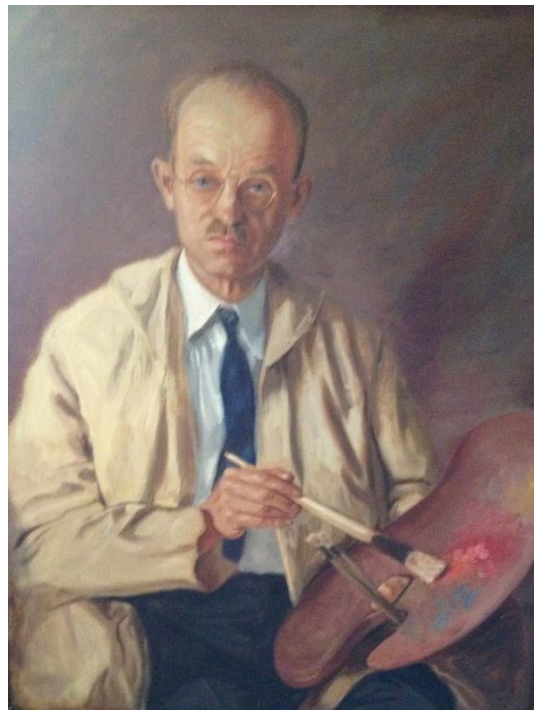
22. South view of Greene Gables, undated. Photograph by Greene, courtesy of North Stonington Historical Society (Goodman 2014, 63).



23. Southeast view of Greene Gables; photograph by Fred Stewart Greene, courtesy of North Stonington Historical Society (Goodman 2014, 33). This shows the building as a Craftsman-style cottage.



24. Photographic view of the Norwich & Westerly Railway trolley in North Stonington, Licensed under Public Domain via Wikimedia Commons, https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:N%26W_trolley_at_North_Stonington.png, accessed 7/14/2015.



25. Self-portrait by Fred Stewart Greene, undated, oil; courtesy of North Stonington Historical Society.



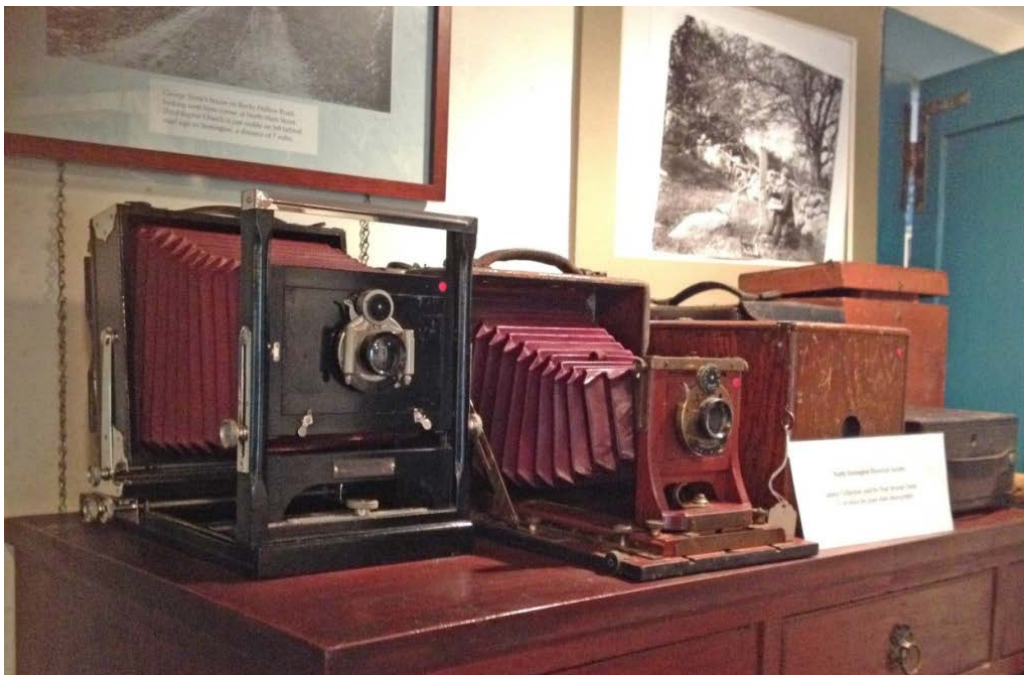
26. Photographic view of the bridge in North Stonington Village; the Maine House (North Stonington Historical Society) is visible in the distance. Photograph by Fred Stewart Greene, courtesy of North Stonington Historical Society (Goodman 2014, 40). This type of shot was used by Greene as preparation for a painting (see Fig. 27).



27. View of the bridge in North Stonington Village; the Maine House (North Stonington Historical Society) is visible in the distance. Oil painting by Fred Stewart Greene, courtesy of North Stonington Historical Society (Goodman 2014, 41).



28. View of haying, photograph by Fred Stewart Greene, courtesy of North Stonington Historical Society (Goodman 2014, 68). This illustrates Greene's ability, using the portable 5 x 7 view camera of the time, to capture candid scenes with subjects in motion.



29. Cameras from the collection of Fred Stewart Greene, courtesy of North Stonington Historical Society. Greene owned a number of view cameras using dry plate technology. These were sufficiently portable to be used in the field, not limited only to indoor studio use. The glass dry plates could be brought back to the studio lab for development and printing, and produced excellent quality images on the 5 x 7-inch plates. At left is a Korona Criterion model from the Gundlach Manhattan Optical Company of Rochester, NY (Goodman 2014, 15). To its right is a Grand model from the Century Camera Company which was taken over by the Eastman Kodak Company in 1903 (Roth interview 2015).