

Landscape History

The Narragansett Bay shoreline, a Native American summer camp site for centuries before European settlement, was relatively free of heavy forest cover in 1651 when trader Richard Smith began to acquire large tracts of land that included today's Cocumscussoc from Roger Williams and Narragansett sachems. The Native American practice of slow spring burns to facilitate hunting had eliminated woodland undergrowth, and Richard Smith, with his pack-file knowledge with its rich soils as an ideal location for farming and pasturage to support his settlement and to provide agricultural products for trade.

In the centuries that followed, Cocumscussoc was inhabited by generations of owners who manipulated the landscape to suit changing agricultural needs, and large swaths of farmland were broken up into smaller parcels. The last working farm on this site before the property was acquired by the Cocumscussoc Association in 1948 was owned by the Fox family, whose herd of prize-winning Ayrshire cattle supplied the North Kingstown area with dairy products and their famous ice cream.

As you walk the trails, consider how changing climate will affect this landscape in the future. Certainly, sea level rise will alter the outlines and the very nature of the connections between the low-lying salt and freshwater resources that are integral to the greater Mill Cove coastal complex. What are some other possible changes? In confronting new challenges it is well to remember how valuable this site's interspersed coves, salt marshes, swamps and upland forests are as a local eco-system.



What's Growing at Cocumscussoc?

Native trees and plants compete for space at Cocumscussoc with several invasive species. Invasive species, the "bullies" of the plant world, are a problem because they overwhelm other plants in their vicinity to create their own monoculture. While walking the trails and paths at Cocumscussoc, keep an eye out for these plants and trees. Where are they growing?

Canopy

- Red Oak (*Quercus rubra*)
- Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*)
- Sassafras (*Sassafras albidum*)
- Eastern Red Cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*)
- *Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*)

Understory

- High-bush Blueberry (*Vaccinium corymbosum*)
- Winterberry (*Ilex verticillata*)
- Summersweet (*Clethra alnifolia*)
- Common Blackberry (*Rubus allegheniensis*)
- Black Raspberry (*Rubus occidentalis*)
- *Japanese Barberry (*Berberis thunbergii* and *B. vulgaris*)
- *Honeysuckle (*Lonicera morrowii*)
- *Multiflora Rose (*Rosa multiflora*)
- *Bittersweet (*Celastrus orbiculatus*)
- *Privet (*Ligustrum sp.*)
- *Burning Bush (*Euonymus alata*)
- *Poison Ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*)
Native, but highly invasive and toxic
- Virginia Creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*)
- Grape (*Vitis riparia*)
- Roundleaf Greenbriar (*Smilax rotundifolia*)

Wetland Areas

- *Phragmites (*Phragmites australis*)
- Skunk Cabbage (*Symplocarpus foetidus*)
- Jack-in-the-pulpit (*Arisaema triphyllum*)
- Jewelweed (*Impatiens pallida*)
- Fern species

* = Invasive species

COCUMSCUSSOC An Introduction

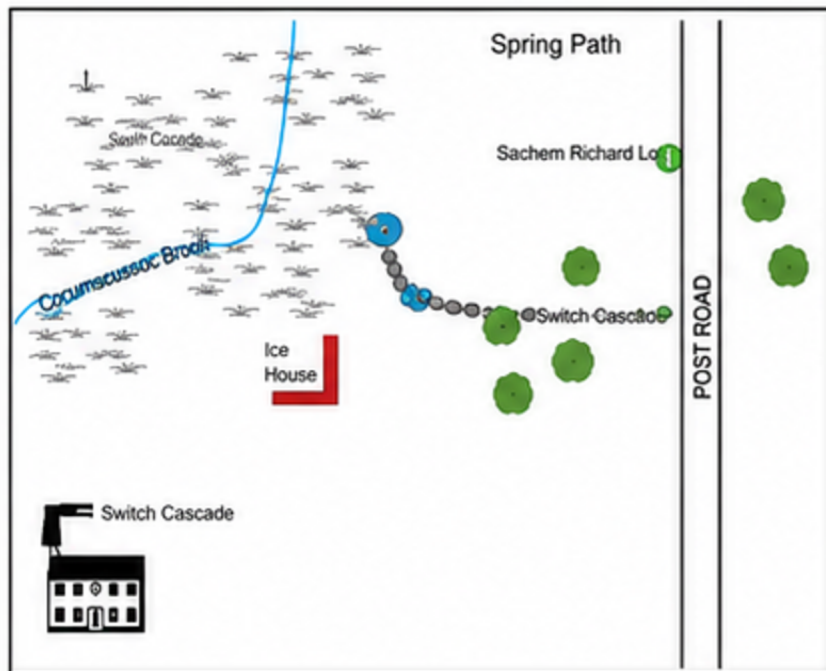
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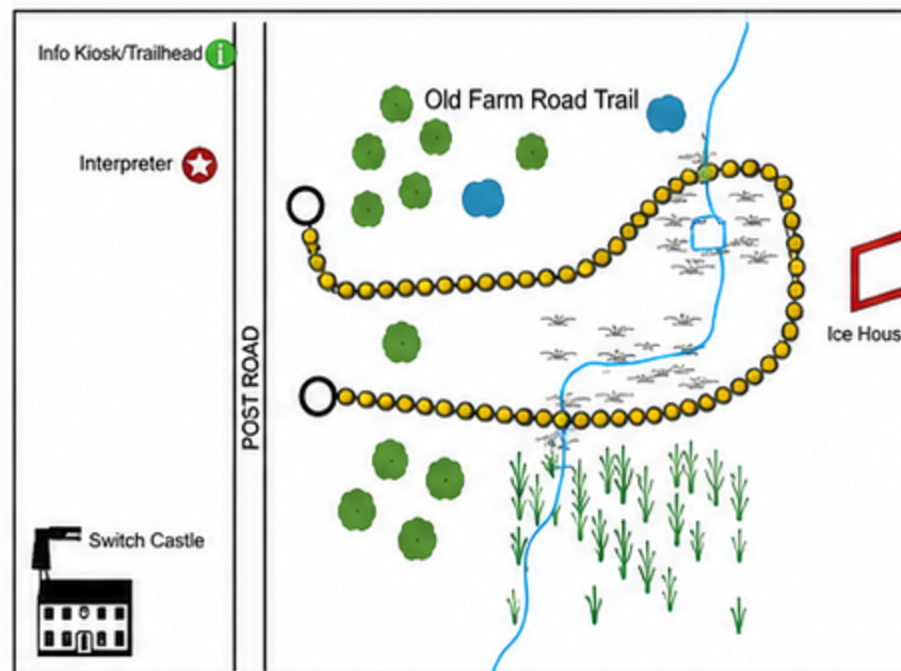
SPRING PATH



The **Spring** was first described in a deed from 1659, and this source of dependable fresh water was likely one reason that Cocumscussoc was considered a desirable location for settlement.

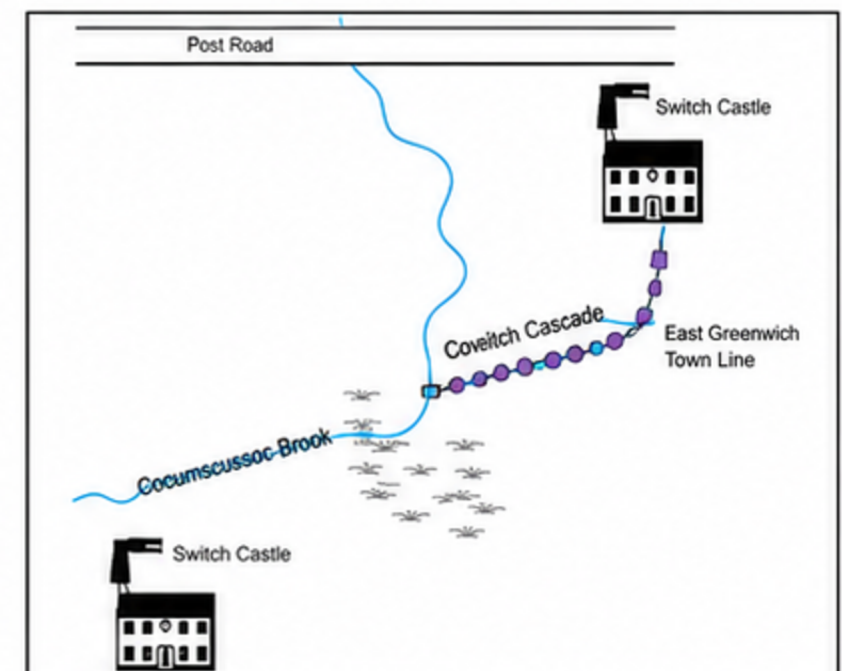
The **Stone Foundation** is something of a mystery. It is known that an icehouse was built somewhere in this vicinity in 1791, but there are vague references to a barn as well. It has been noted that the foundation seems large for an ice house, and there are questions about the possible source for ice. Was Cocumscussoc Brook dammed? So far, available sources haven't provided a definitive answer. What do you think?

OLD FARM ROAD TRAIL



The Old Farm Road Trail follows the track of the farm roads that connected the Fox family's Cocumscussoc Dairy barn complex with the main entry to the property. Along the trail can be seen remnants of what may have been a wall enclosing a large orchard (1802). A seasonal water feature and freshwater wetlands are the result of alterations in drainage patterns caused by the reconfiguration of Post Road and by the construction of the farm road and culverts that bridged Meadow Brook. Remnants of some of the dairy barn foundations can still be seen and, further along, a former salt marsh now clogged by invasive *Phragmites australis*.

SEA VIEW TRAIL



The Sea View Trail was originally brought vacationers to scenic East Greenwich Bay. In 1908, and Wakefield in 1912, the trail changed the course of the brook as the topography and neighborhood roadside. The brook's bed was altered, and the headwaters of the stream were piped undercut the carriage road, and groundwater recharge. After this construction the wetlands of the landscape declined and freshwater wetlands that fed Mill Cove vanished.

