

loss would result in damage to the environment.

Upon completion of the survey, duplicate copies of all materials are submitted to the Historical Preservation Commission. After final approval, one set of the survey forms and map is placed on file at the Commission's office (150 Benefit Street, Providence) and another set is placed at the Newport Planning Department (City Hall, Newport). Map copies will also be on file at the Division of Statewide Planning (265 Melrose Street, Providence).

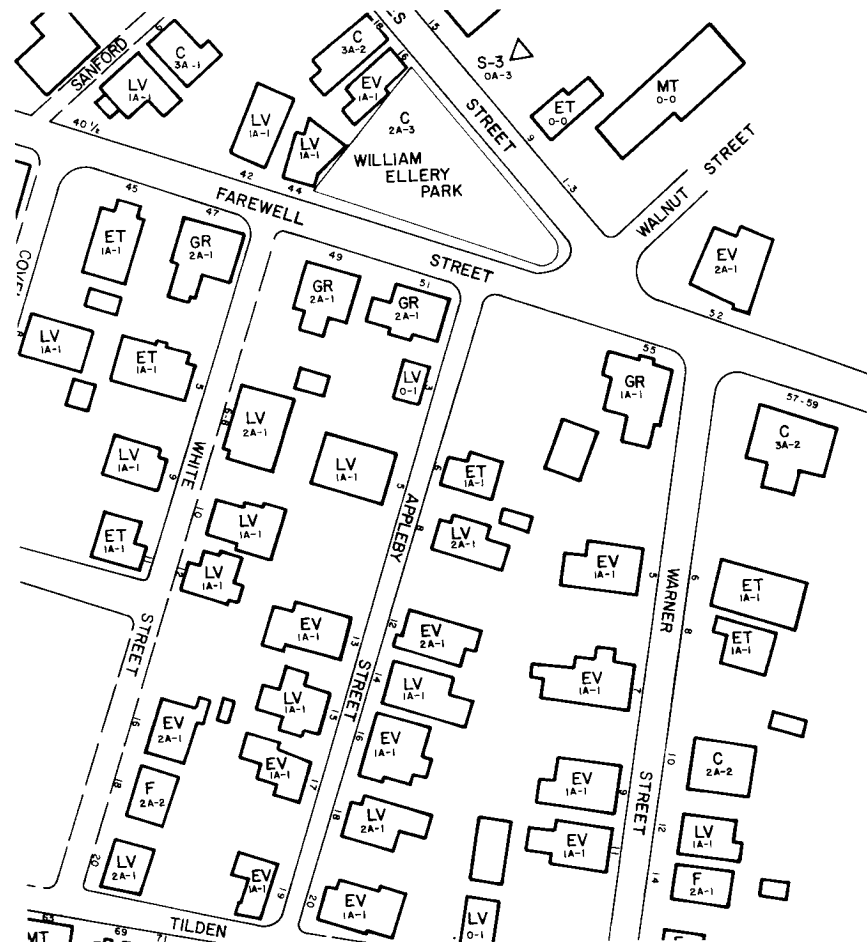


Figure 45: Sample detail of survey map.

## APPENDIX E: INVENTORY

The following structures and sites in the West Broadway Neighborhood are of architectural, environmental, historical or archeological importance. Each entry has significance either in itself, by association or, in the case of some buildings, as representative examples of a common architectural type.

Entries include a property's historic name, common name, date(s) of construction and major alterations and/or additions, physical description and historical background. Unless otherwise indicated, all buildings are of wood-frame construction. A property is also identified by one or more broad period time frames: early (1636-1715), Colonial (1700-1800), Federal (1775-1840), Greek Revival (1825-1865), Early Victorian (1840-1870), Late Victorian (1870-1910), early twentieth century (1900-1940), mid-twentieth century (1940-1975) and late twentieth century (1975-present). Entries are listed alphabetically by street and then in numerical order by street number. Parks and historical cemeteries are alphabetically listed by name.

The names associated with many buildings (such as 8 Appleby Street, the Joshua A. Williams House) are either current names or the names of the earliest-known owner(s) or occupant, taken for the most part from city directories or deed research; and the majority of building dates are based upon stylistic analysis, map histories, newspaper accounts and city directories. More extensive research could change some of these designations.

In reviewing this inventory, it should be recognized that these listings represent only those properties most essential to the proper conveyance of the West Broadway Neighborhood's historic identity. Surrounding and supporting these are a wealth of less known properties which, as a group, do much to enhance the area's overall historic and social character and contribute to an understanding of its growth. The final survey map, available at the Historical Preservation Commission and Newport City Hall, should facilitate an understanding of the relationship of these structures to their environment.

**KEY**

- \* Within a National Historic Landmark District (listed in the National Register of Historic Places).
- \*\* Within a recommended National Register Historic District Extension.
- † Within the Newport Historic District.
- NRF** Newport Restoration Foundation Property.
- NHS** Newport Historical Society Property.
- PSNC** Preservation Society of Newport County Property.

**APPLEBY STREET**

- 8\* **Joshua A. Williams House** (c. 1876): A well preserved, 1½-story, gable-roofed, Late Victorian cottage with decorative wooden trim around the porch and cornice and an arched 2-over-2 window in the front gable.

**BRIDGE STREET**

- 6\*† **House** (c. 1750): A rebuilt, 2½-story, Colonial cottage, with a broad gambrel roof and a central chimney. In 1974, it was moved to its present site from Dartmouth, Massachusetts, by the Newport Restoration Foundation. (NRF)

**BROADWAY**

- 1-5\*† **Pardon Clarke House** (before 1783): Pardon Clarke bought this property from John and Martha James, who had inherited it in 1751 from Dr. William Arnold. This 2½-story, Colonial house with a gambrel roof was built before 1783 when Clarke sold the house and lot to Parker Hall of Middletown. Andrew Winslow, a blacksmith, bought the corner half of it in 1809 and set up his hay scales; his heirs released it to Sarah Sherman in 1845. The house has been extensively altered on the first floor and is in poor condition.
- 2-6\*† **Governor Peleg Sanford House** (before 1700, altered c. 1845 and 1976): This 2½-story, gable-roofed building with a full-length, gabled monitor contains a 17th-century house, built on property owned by Governor Peleg Sanford,

which was enlarged in the Greek Revival period. Recently renovated to show its 17th-century overhang, the Greek Revival trim has recently been replaced by 18th-century detailing. Sanford's daughter, Bridget, married Job Almy. The earliest deed found is one dated 1723 when Jeremiah Wilcox sold the house formerly belonging to Thomas Mallet to Job Almy. It remained in the Almy family until 1827.

- 9-11\*† **William T. Libby Block** (1893): A small, 3-story, flat-roofed, Late Victorian commercial building designed by Colonel James Fludder and constructed by A. H. Bishop. There is a store on the first floor and apartments are above. A pedimented balcony is on the second floor flanked by oriels. The cornice design on the third floor bears the building's construction date within a central arch.

- 12-18\*† **William H. Stanhope House** (c. 1815, alterations c. 1840 and c. 1890): Although altered for commercial activity on the first floor, the upper floors of this fine 3-story, hip-roofed, Federal house are well preserved with noteworthy Greek Revival trim on the second floor.

- 17\*† **Wanton-Lyman-Hazard House** (before 1700, altered c. 1765) (Figure 6): Originally built by Stephen Mumford, the core of this 2½-story, early Colonial house with a gable roof is Newport's best preserved and least altered example of late medieval, domestic architectural construction. As originally built, the house had one room on either side of its large, central chimney and there probably was a kitchen ell at the rear. The typical 17th-century, steeply pitched, gable roof is kicked out in front to take a huge plaster, coved cornice, indicating an attempt on the part of the original builder to break away from the simple, 17th-century treatment. Owned by Richard Ward, a colonial governor, and later by the Tory Martin Howard, Jr., a Loyalist pamphleteer, the house was

the scene of the local Stamp Act riot in August, 1765. John Wanton purchased the property at public auction a month later, at which time the house underwent extensive repairs and remodeling which may have included installation of the pedimented front door. Most of its existing elaboration of structural detail and ornamentation reflects the Georgian ideas that had firmly taken root in the colonies by the mid-18th century. In 1781, John Wanton's daughter, Polly, married Daniel Lyman, a major in General Heath's army, and her father gave them the house. Their daughter, Harriet, married Benjamin Hazard, and the house remained in the Hazard family until it was purchased by the Newport Historical Society in 1927. In that year, Norman M. Isham guided the restoration of the building in such a way as to save as many interesting architectural features as possible. (Open to the public.) (NHS)

- 19-23\* **Weaver Block** (1892): J. D. Johnston, a prominent local builder-architect, constructed this large red brick, 3-story, flat-roofed, Late Victorian commercial block with a bracketed, wood cornice for George A. Weaver, a merchant who operated a store on the first floor specializing in "agricultural implements, wooden ware, seeds, etc."

- 20-24\*† **Nicholas Easton and John Manchester House** (before 1783): A 2-story, gable-roofed, Colonial house with a wide, overhanging cornice. In 1783, Nicholas Easton and John Manchester bought this lot with two dwelling houses on it from William and Mary Davis. It was the property John Davis owned in 1729. Isaac Manchester sold it, still with two dwelling houses, to James Perry in 1797. Alexander McGregor, a locally prominent builder-architect, bought it in 1859; and Cyrus H. Peckham, a carpenter and builder, bought it in 1874.

- 26-30½\*† **Edward Stanhope House** (1792, altered 1893): According to a chimney plate

recorded by G. H. Richardson, this 2-story, Colonial house with a gambrel roof was built by Edward Stanhope, a baker, in 1792. Stanhope bought the lot with buildings from James Davis in 1790. Remodeled in 1893, the lower floor is used for shops.

- 41\* **Newport City Hall** (1898-1900, altered 1927) (Figure 36): Designed by the prominent Newport builder-architect J.D. Johnston, this large, 4-story, cut-granite Late Victorian civic structure originally had an elaborate mansard roof with iron cresting and a glass-enclosed, domed tower over the central pavilion. Remodeled in 1927 following a fire, the resulting alterations to the upper floors compromise the exuberance of the former Second Empire design.
- 42\* **John D. Dennis House** (c. 1815): A 2-story, Federal building with a hip roof. Built on a triangular corner lot at the intersection of Broadway and Marlborough Street, it is a prominent landmark along Broadway's streetscape. The first floor of this house, extensively remodeled for commercial use, has been a pharmacy since the late 19th century.
- 43\* **Townsend Industrial School (School Administration Building)** (1893): Built on a high stone foundation, this 2½-story, Late Victorian, red brick schoolhouse with a slate-covered hip roof and gabled dormers was designed by Colonel James Fludder.
- 45\* **Rogers High School (Thompson Junior High School)** (1905): A plain, 3-story, early 20th-century, red brick schoolhouse with a flat roof, characterized by a rusticated, arched, central, recessed entrance and Georgian Revival lintels, stringcourses and quoins. Herbert Warren Lull, the Superintendent of Rogers High School in 1905, studied New England school architecture extensively and greatly influenced the design of this building.
- 57\* **St. Joseph's Catholic Church** (1911): Designed by the Providence architectural

firm of Murphy, Hindle and Wright, this early 20th-century, Renaissance-inspired church is constructed of beige brick on a cruciform plan with side aisles, clerestory and an intersecting gable roof. Of special note are the circular and arched stained-glass windows and the decorative patterned brick in the wall fabric. A 2½-story, early 20th-century, beige brick rectory with a hip roof, gabled dormers and a rear ell, is located on the eastern corner of the property facing Mann Avenue. The congregation traces its origins back to Newport's first Catholic parish, consisting primarily of Irish Catholic laborers who had come from Boston to work on the construction of Fort Adams.

- 58\* **Charles Spooner House** (before 1850, altered 1893): Although remodeled in 1893 for commercial use on the first floor and closed off on the second floor, this 2½-story, Early Victorian building with a gable roof retains most of its original wall fabric, including period window detailing. Spooner operated a meat market in this structure in the 1870s.
- 112-114\* **Bonanza Bus Station** (1966): A mid-twentieth century, 1½-story, red brick bus station with shed roofs, designed by Sasaki, Dawson and DeMay in joint venture with Kent, Cruise and Partners.
- 116-118\* **Heath-Peckham House** (before 1758): A 2-story, Colonial house with a gable roof, extensively remodeled for commercial use. John Heath, a cordwainer who probably worked nearby at the leather tanneries, lived there. In 1763, the lot was sold with a house on it to Benoni Peckham, barber and peruke (wig) maker.
- 130\*\* **Tisdall Block** (c. 1900) (Figure 35): A 3-story, Late Victorian, brick-ended commercial block with a symmetrical facade and 1st-floor store fronts. A central recessed balcony is on the second floor flanked by oriels. There are slate-roofed, gabled dormers on the third floor.

- 144\*\* **Thomas T. Franklin Block** (c. 1876): This 2½-story, Late Victorian, gable-roofed structure with noteworthy window hoods and a bracketed cornice was raised to accommodate the addition of a modern store front. Franklin, a baker, lived and worked in this building.

- 150\*\* **Franklin House** (c. 1820): A noteworthy, 2-story, gable-roofed, Federal house with Greek Revival pilasters above the 1st-floor shops.

- 156-160\*\* **William F. Wilbor House** (c. 1865): A well proportioned, 2½-story, Early Victorian house with a gable roof, remodeled on the first floor for a shop. It retains the window caps and bracketed cornice which were probably crafted by Wilbor, the carpenter who originally lived there.

- 167\* **First Presbyterian Church** (1892) (Figure 37): Designed by the builder-architect J. D. Johnston, this Late Victorian church with a steeply pitched, hip roof is a good example of Richardsonian Romanesque architecture, characterized by random ashlar masonry, arched windows and doors and rounded turrets. This building is a prominent landmark along Broadway's streetscape. The Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument in front of the church was erected by Charles E. Lawton and the Citizens of Newport in 1890 "In memory of the brave men who fought for their flag, that the nation might live." The bronze statue, set on a large Westerly granite base, consists of a pair of soldiers, one kneeling and the other standing. A cannon pointing west has also been placed at the western apex of the green. A smaller bronze statue of two horses set on a circular granite fountain, flanked by large ship anchors, was erected nearby on the northeast side of Calvert Street "To the memory of Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt who perished on the S. S. Lusitania in the thirty-eighth year of his age - May 7, 1915." Both memorials are enclosed by simple, cast-iron fences.

- 172-184\*\* **Israel F. Lake House** (c. 1815) (see cover): Holding an important place along

Broadway's streetscape, "Lake's Korner," the site of a neighborhood grocery in the 19th century, is a 2½-story, hip-roofed Federal house which has been altered for commercial use.

#### **BURNSIDE AVENUE**

**15\*** **James Egan House** (c. 1900): A 2½-story, gable-roofed, Late Victorian house with clapboard siding on the first floor and ornamental cut shingling on the second and third floors. Originally owned by a saloon keeper, this house is more decoratively elaborate than most in the survey area.

**75\*** **James Walsh House** (1866): This very simple, Early Victorian, 1½-story, laborer's cottage with a gable roof was built by William E. Tripp. It is a representative housing type in the West Broadway residential area.

**78\*** **Bridget Sullivan House** (c. 1884): This 2½-story, Late Victorian house with a gable roof retains its original, sawn, decorative trim in the gable despite recent asbestos siding. Bridget Sullivan, a widow, owned a number of properties in the 1880s and probably rented out this house. It is a common housing type in the West Broadway residential area.

**80\*** **House** (c. 1715): Moved to this site between 1859 and 1876, the early history of this 2-story, gable-roofed Colonial house has not been successfully traced. The wide overhanging cornice and narrow 12-over-12 sash indicate that it was built during the first quarter of the 18th century.

#### **CALEB EARLE STREET**

**3-17\*\*** **Manuel F. Carrellas Block** (c. 1915): A large, 3-story, early 20th-century, Colonial Revival, commercial and residential block with a flat roof. It exhibits a complex, symmetrical, 4-bay facade of 1st-floor store fronts surmounted by a central pair of 2nd- and 3rd-floor, bay windows, flanked by oriels, and decorative 3rd-floor recessed balconies with

turned railings. A simple bracketed cornice extends across the roofline. The building's original owner was a Broadway boot-and-shoe dealer who lived on Callender Avenue.

#### **CALLENDER AVENUE**

**12\*** **J. Stevenson House** (c. 1865): A typical, 2½-story, gable-roofed, Early Victorian, working-class residence with a front porch framed by decorative turned posts and brackets.

**22\*** **T. Sullivan House** (before 1830): This altered 2½-story, Federal house with a gable roof was moved to this location by 1859.

**64\*** **J. Langley House** (c. 1865): A typical, 1½-story, Early Victorian cottage with a gable roof, sited gable end to the street. It has an enclosed 1st-floor porch.

#### **CHARLES STREET**

**19\*†** **John Taylor House (Lieutenant Etienne Decatur House)** (c. 1714): This small, 2½-story, Colonial half house with a gambrel roof was, in the mid-18th century, the home of Lieutenant Etienne Decatur, French naval officer and grandfather of Commodore Stephen Decatur (1779-1820), hero of the War of 1812. It originally stood at the head of Washington Square to the right of the Colony House. In 1714, John Taylor owned the lot, and the house was probably built during the first quarter of the century. Taylor still owned it in 1763. In 1783, Robert Brayton bought it. In 1823, Sarah Gardiner gave it to her sister, the wife of Levi Gale. In 1833, the Gales moved it to Charles Feké's garden lot on Charles Street to make room for their new Greek Revival house, which, itself, was moved to 85 Touro Street in 1925.

**40\*†** **William C. Irish House** (c. 1840) (Figure 21): A fine, 2½-story, Greek Revival house with a gable roof and noteworthy period entranceway, window caps, pilasters, frieze and cornice. Originally the home of Irish, a master mariner, the

house was sold in 1847 to Thomas J. Cuywith, and, in 1871, Alice Hillibridge bought it. She bequeathed it to Mary Wood, wife of Andrew T. Wood, a West Broadway carriage manufacturer. It is the neighborhood's best example of Greek Revival domestic architecture.

**\* JOHN CLARKE BURIALGROUND** (est. 17th century, altered mid-19th century): Located near the northeast corner of West Broadway and Callender Avenue, this small, walled, family burial ground was established by the Reverend John Clarke. Clarke voluntarily abandoned the Colony of Massachusetts for the principal reason of seeking liberty of conscience. He settled in Newport, where, in 1644, he founded a Baptist Church. Clarke was sent to England and represented the Colony of Rhode Island as chief agent in the procurement of the King Charles II Charter of 1663. The burial ground was completely restored in the mid-19th century. A white marble gravestone now stands over Clarke's grave.

**\*† CODDINGTON BURIAL GROUND** (est. 17th century): Located on the southwest corner of Farewell and North Baptist streets, and enclosed by a low granite wall, this small, ancient burial ground was part of colonial Governor William Coddington's original land grant in Newport. Coddington was one of the signers of the Portsmouth Compact, an agreement to ensure civil and religious liberty. He was chief officer or "judge" of the Colony of Rhode Island from March 7, 1638, to March 12, 1640, and held its first governorship from March 12, 1640, to May 19, 1647. In addition to William Coddington, five other colonial governors are interred there. They are William Coddington, Jr., Nicholas Easton, John Easton, Henry Bull and John Wanton.

#### **CODDINGTON STREET**

**2\*† The Reverend Daniel Wightman House**

(c. 1694): This much altered, 2-story, central-chimney, Colonial residence was built by Daniel Wightman, a carpenter-minister, who came to Newport from Kingstown in the early 1690s to become the second pastor of the Six Principles Baptist Church (est. 1656). The original structure is hidden by a very plain, Late Victorian shell with a truncated-gable roof. Inside, flared gunstock corner posts support chamfered ceiling beams. The summer beams are large and exposed in all four of the original rooms, and the small stair entry opens in front of a large brick chimney set on a foundation of stone.

**6\*† William Hookey House** (c. 1721): William Hookey, the grandson of Daniel Wightman and a goldsmith by trade, owned and lived in this 17th-century Rhode Island type, 1½-story house. The house was probably built soon after the Reverend Daniel Wightman bought the land from Francis Brinley in 1721, since the timber frame is probably too light for a 17th-century date.

#### **COLLINS STREET**

**10\* George A. Simmons House** (c. 1800, altered c. 1895): An altered, 2-story, hip-roofed, Federal house with original wall fabric and 6-over-6 windows. A 1st-floor, commercial store front facing Collins Street was added to the building during the Late Victorian period.

**\* COMMON BURYING-GROUND** (est. 1640): Given to the Newport settlement by the Reverend John Clarke, a founder of Aquidneck Island and organizer of the First Baptist Church, the Common Burying Ground at the northern end of Farewell Street has been in continuous use since the mid-17th century. The earliest extant markers are from the 1660s. The cemetery contains approximately three thousand memorial monuments; of these, eight hundred date before 1800. The Burying-Ground is divided into two sec-

tions: one for freemen and the other for slaves. Two roads curve across the cemetery; the northern road serves as a boundary between the two areas. The freemen section to the south contains the greatest number of stones (many of them grouped in family plots) as well as the oldest stones in the Burying-Ground. In the northern slave section there are fewer stones with more space surrounding each. The Common Burying-Ground contains the graves of William Ellery, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and Henry Marchant, who first introduced the concept of separation of church and state at the Continental Congress. In addition, four colonial governors are buried there: Richard and Samuel Ward, and Samuel and John Cranston. The Common Burying-Ground is also distinguished for the excellence of its gravestone sculpture, including colonial stonework by William Mumford, John Stevens I, II and III and John Bull.

#### **COVELL STREET**

**9\* Benjamin F. Downing House** (c. 1865): A large, 3-story, mansard-roofed, Early Victorian house with an ornate wooden front porch, shingled wall fabric and ridge-roofed dormers. The relatively elaborate architectural detailing is probably the work of its early carpenter-owner, Benjamin F. Downing.

#### **EDWARD STREET**

**27\* Jonathan Fitzgerald House** (c. 1875): This typical 1½-story, gable-roofed laborer's cottage is in original, although neglected, condition and has a distinctive front door containing a pair of arched glass panes.

**31\* Ellen Peters House** (c. 1880): A well maintained, gable-roofed, 1½-story, Late Victorian house with a decorative sawn railing on its front porch.

**37\* Michael J. Marks House** (c. 1880): This Late Victorian, 2½-story, laborer's house with a gable roof has a simple hip-roofed

front porch. The decorative trim includes delicately turned porch railings and posts, shingle patterning and applied, sawn, wooden fleurs-de-lys.

**\*† EISENHOWER PARK** (1800, alterations through 1960) (Figures 17 and 23): Located in Washington Square and originally known as Newport's "Great Common" on which the local schoolhouse and water pump stood and near which Long Wharf, the Colony House and Brick Market were built, this area has always been a center for community activity. The park on this site, known as the Parade in the 19th century, was laid out in 1800 and lined with Lombardy poplars presented by Louis Toussard, a major in the French army. The Parade's landscaping changed during the 19th century. New walks, plantings, trees and fences appeared and the water pump was transformed into a granite fountain at the foot of the Parade. On September 10, 1885, a statue of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, sculpted by Captain William G. Turner of Newport, was dedicated in memory of his heroism at the Battle of Lake Erie. In July, 1960, President Dwight D. Eisenhower attended the dedication of the park named in his honor. Eisenhower Park remains the focal point of Washington Square, despite the need for landscaping improvements.

**\*† WILLIAM ELLERY PARK** (1766) (Figure 16): To commemorate the repeal of the Stamp Act in March, 1766, William Read deeded in trust to William Ellery and others a small triangle of land at the corner of Farewell and Thames streets near which the original "liberty tree" grew. This tree was cut down by British occupation forces during the American Revolution but another was planted in April, 1783. The present one was planted in 1897 and rededicated in 1919 when Henrietta Ellery deeded the park to the city.

**\*\* EQUALITY PARK** (c. 1865) (Figure 15): Located on Broadway at Equality Park Place, this well maintained triangular green, with shade trees, benches, an anchor, a naval artillery gun and a commemorative monument, is enclosed by a simple cast-iron railing. Equality Park marks the site on which the auxiliary boats of the British sloop *Liberty* were burned on July 19, 1769, by the citizens of Newport who had previously destroyed the *Liberty*. This event is considered the first overt act of violence in America against Great Britain.

#### EQUALITY PARK PLACE

**4\*\* Engine House and Ward Room** (1884) (see cover): This Late Victorian, Queen Anne, red brick and granite, 2½-story, fire station, with a gable roof is an important architectural landmark at Equality Park. Although the building's square tower has been shortened, this distinctive structure, designed by the locally prominent architectural firm of George C. Mason and Son, is well preserved.

#### EQUALITY PARK WEST

**2-4, 6\*\* Timothy B. Murphy Houses** (1890-1891) (Figure 29): This pair of similar, 2½-story, Late Victorian, hip-roofed duplex houses with bay windows was built for real-estate investment by a local market gardener who may have resided in one of the apartments. J. D. Johnston, a local builder-architect, designed 2-4, (and probably 6) Equality Park West and John Melville was the builder.

**8\*\* John A. Congdon House** (c. 1903): An irregularly massed, 2½-story, hip-roofed, Late Victorian, Queen Anne residence with projecting porches, bay windows, gables and dormers. It is among the best examples of its type in the West Broadway residential area.

**10\*\* Matilda Barnes House** (1879) (Figure 28): Constructed by the local builder-architect J. D. Johnston, this fine 2½-story, intersecting-gable-roofed, Late Victorian resi-

dence with a simple, framed, entrance porch along the first floor holds a prominent position in the streetscape around Equality Park.

#### FAREWELL STREET

**11\* Liberty Block** (c. 1875) (Figure 33): This Early Victorian, red brick, 3-story, commercial building with a flat roof is trimmed with granite and by an ornate cornice. Used by Thomas S. Burdick for building carriages throughout the late 19th and early 20th centuries, it is known as the Liberty Block because of its association with Liberty Park, the small green nearby.

**31\* Hadwen-Shaw House** (c. 1805): A 2½-story, gable-roofed, Federal house, with a central chimney and a fanlight doorway. The building was probably enlarged by William Shaw when he purchased it in 1805 from John Hadwen.

**32\*† Schoolhouse** (c. 1845) (Figure 25): This simply ornamented, Early Victorian, 2½-story building with a gable roof, which formerly stood on the site of the Mumford School, has been adapted for residential use. Its present location had been the site of Newport's Second Baptist Church since the late seventeenth century. The early structure was replaced in 1834 by an elaborate Gothic Revival church designed by Russell Warren (see title page) which, unfortunately, was demolished.

**33\* Rodman-Sherman House** (c. 1711, altered c. 1818): An extensively rebuilt, 2½-story, Colonial house with its gable roof set end to the street. Of note is an attractive fanlight entranceway on the north elevation. Jackson's Map of 1853 shows a Society of Friends schoolhouse there as early as 1711-1712. In 1787, Clarke Rodman lived there and, in 1818, the Society of Friends sold "The Schoolhouse lot and house" to Elijah Sherman. Most of the architectural detail is post-Revolutionary, and the house was probably rebuilt by Sherman. It was later

owned by George P. Lawton who operated the livery and boarding stable on Marlborough Street. (NRF)

**34\*† Schoolhouse** (c. 1845) (Figure 25): A poorly altered, 2½-story schoolhouse with a gable roof; it originally stood on the Mumford School site. The building has been converted into an apartment house.

**35\* Oliver H. P. and Ida M. Gladding House** (c. 1900): This 2½-story, Late Victorian, Queen Anne house with a gable roof was the home of a confectionary and fruit merchant on Broadway. Although simple in design, the building exhibits shingle wall patterning and some unusual sawn detailing around the recessed corner entrance porch.

**41\* Mumford School** (1909): Designed by Monahan and Meikle, this red brick, 2-story, Colonial Revival school building with a flat roof is set on a high stone foundation with a sandstone water table. Of note are the large colonial style entranceways, lintels, stringcourse and bold parapet.

**43\* William K. Covell House** (c. 1800, altered c. 1875): An altered, 2½-story, Federal residence of a locally prominent boat-building and merchant family. It has a Late Victorian hip-on-mansard roof, segmentally arched dormers and interior chimneys.

**47\* William B. Smith House** (c. 1840): An altered, 2½-story, gable-roofed, Greek Revival house. It was the home of a local blacksmith.

**49\* George L. White House** (c. 1840): A well preserved, 2½-story, Greek Revival house with a gable roof. It retains its Early Victorian entranceway with sidelights, original window trim and corner pilasters.

**51\* Captain Gideon Almy House** (c. 1840): A 2½-story, gable-roofed, Greek Revival house with a small shed-roofed wing to the south. The Early Victorian entranceway has been altered by the addition of new steps.

**57-59\* William and Joseph Cozzens House (Coz-**

**zens-Stevens House** (c. 1760): This 2½-story, Colonial, double house with a gambrel roof has been well restored; it was built and lived in by William and Joseph Cozzens, hat makers. Paul Cartwright bought it in 1787. Later owners were William Langley, John Northam and William Stevens.

#### GOULD STREET

- 7\*\* House** (c. 1895): This 2½-story, Late Victorian, Queen Anne building with a pedimented gable roof has a U-shaped porch with a projecting entrance pediment surmounted by a corner balcony.
- 12\*\* James T. Kaul House** (1879): A small, 2-story, Late Victorian cottage with a mansard roof built by Alex McIntosh for a Newport contractor and sand-and-gravel supplier. Of note are the decorative porch posts and gabled dormers.
- 14\*\* Walter N. Smith House** (c. 1879): A small, 2-story, Late Victorian cottage with a mansard roof. It is similar to the Kaul House.
- 18\*\* Patrick Shea House** (1879): A small, 2-story, Late Victorian cottage with a mansard roof. It is similar to the Kaul and Smith houses.
- 20\*\* Albert E. Kenyon House** (1880): A small, Late Victorian, 1½-story, carpenter's home with a gable roof, a front porch with turned railings and decorative sawn trim around the cornice.
- 30\*\* John A. Murphy House** (c. 1886): This large, Late Victorian, 2½-story house with a gable roof has a full-length, gabled, center-entrance pavilion with an open porch covered by an entrance hood. There is a central pointed window at the cornice which complements the gabled dormers. A Marlborough Street blacksmith and wheelwright originally lived there.
- 42\*\* Patrick Horgan House** (c. 1900) (Figure 30): A well preserved, 2½-story, Late Victorian, Queen Anne house with a gable roof and an irregularly massed facade. Of note are the front bay window and the

decorative sawn trim along the front porch. The house was built by Horgan, a locally prominent realtor.

- \* **ISLAND CEMETERY** (est. 1836): By the early 19th century, land for family plots in the Common Burying-Ground had become scarce and, in 1836, the Town of Newport purchased the tract of land northeast of the Burying-Ground for the new Island Cemetery. The following year, the park-like avenues of the cemetery were laid out by Henry Bull and William W. Freeborn in a regular grid system in line with the Common Burying-Ground and Warner Street boundaries. Plots later purchased, to the north and east, were designed according to a grid which parallels Van Zandt Avenue. The latter section includes four circles which add to the scenic quality of the cemetery which is located on a hill. The memorial monuments in the Island Cemetery are more individualistic in design, less crowded in layout and more frequently grandiose than those in the Common Burying-Ground. Four Rhode Island, 19th-century governors are buried there: William C. Gibbs, William C. Cozzens, Charles C. Van Zandt and George Peabody Wetmore. In addition, Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, hero of the Battle of Lake Erie during the War of 1812, and his brother, Commodore Matthew C. Perry, are buried there. The Island Cemetery is also the burial place of the outstanding Victorian architect, Richard Morris Hunt. The cemetery office (1901-1902) on Warner Street, designed by Herbert Wilson, is a Late Victorian, 1½-story, red brick building with a broad arched entrance and a central clock tower. The Late Victorian, Neoclassical temple-form receiving vault (1894) was designed by Edwin Wilbar. The Belmont Memorial Chapel (1886-1888), a picturesque, 1½-story, Late Victorian, Richardsonian Romanesque building, is constructed of rock-faced brownstone according to plans by George C.

Mason and Son and is a focal point of the cemetery.

#### JOHNSON COURT

- 3\* Old African Methodist Episcopal Church** (c. 1857, altered 1883): This plain, 1½-story, Early Victorian structure with a gable roof was part of the building formerly owned by the African Methodist Episcopal Church (Inc. 1863) from 1857 to 1883. By 1875, the church, which had a seating capacity of 151, had become too small for the rapidly expanding congregation, and, on May 22, 1883, the property was sold and divided. One portion was moved and used as a barn and the other part was converted into the house on the site.
- 10\* John H. Fisher House** (c. 1858): Fisher, a waiter and, later, a grocer, lived in this plain, 1½-story, Early Victorian house with a gable roof, similar in type to the Walsh House (75 Burnside Avenue) but better preserved.

#### KINGSTON AVENUE

- 65\* Michael Harris House** (c. 1880): This unusual, 2½-story, Late Victorian, Shingle Style house with a gable roof has an attractive bay window on the recessed 1st-floor facade and shingled corner brackets.
- \*† **LIBERTY PARK** (before 1729): This "Common," located at the southwest corner of Farewell and Marlborough streets, was given to the Town of Newport by Major Nathaniel Sheffield, Daniel Thurston and another Newporter prior to 1729 as a "mustering place for the melechia." Today, this small rectangular green has two mature shade trees and is enclosed by a cement-post and iron-rail fence.

#### MARLBOROUGH STREET

- 2\*† John Coddington House** (c. 1730): An extensively rebuilt, 2½-story, Colonial house with a low-pitched, gambrel roof.

In 1723, Nathaniel Coddington gave the old Governor William Coddington House (1641) together with the land between Marlborough, Thames, Coddington and Charles streets to his son, John. The new house was built before John's death in 1732. The shell hood over the entrance is a reproduction of the hood carved by John Stevens for the Daniel Ayrault House (demolished) built by Richard Munday in 1739. The original hood is now installed on the Barney Street entrance of the Sabbatarian Meetinghouse. The renovation of the Coddington House and the reproduction carved hood were executed by the Newport Restoration Foundation. (NRF)

**12\*† St. Paul's Methodist Church (St. Paul's United Methodist Church)** (1806, altered 1842, 1881 and 1930, addition c. 1960) (Figure 19): This 2-story, gable-roofed, Federal church was raised in 1842 when the vestry was added. Following a fire in 1881, the building was reconstructed "in conformity with the present architecture of the church" according to plans by the Reverend Thomas W. Silloway, an architect from Boston. The entranceway, flanked by arched, stained-glass windows, projects from a shallow, pedimented pavilion which contains a large, stained-glass Palladian window in the center of the 2nd-floor facade. The church tower, which has lost its applied wooden ornamentation, consists of a hexagonal belfry surmounted by a smaller, domed hexagonal element and a weather vane. In 1930, the T. T. Pitman Room was added to the northern end of the building, and, in the mid-20th century a 1-story parish house with a pedimented gable roof was added to the west of the church. Of special note is the sanctuary, the only major Federal interior in Newport.

**13\*† Newport County Jail (Newport Police Department)** (c. 1772, addition c. 1800, altered c. 1960) (Figure 10): Built under

the supervision of George Lawton and Oliver Ring Warner, the original, Colonial, brick, 2½-story prison was enlarged about 1800 by the addition of a new entrance pavilion with an intersecting-gable roof and a larger gable-roofed wing to the east. In use as a correctional institution for Newport County since the late 18th century, further interior remodeling was made about 1960 for its contemporary use as a police station.

**26\*† White Horse Tavern** (before 1673, altered c. 1780) (Figure 5): This extensively restored, Colonial, 2½-story house was operated as a tavern by the Mayes and Nichols families from about 1687 until 1901. The tavern served as a center of local affairs, including Town Council meetings, throughout Newport's early years. During the construction of the Colony House, the General Assembly and Criminal Court held meetings at the tavern. Although the house's late 17th-century construction is somewhat concealed by the broad gambrel roof which Walter Nichols added after his return to Newport following the British occupation, the original house's great chamfered girts and summer beams, pilastered brick chimney with curved walls and coves and narrow front-hall stairway are evident inside. The White Horse Tavern was restored in the 1950s under the direction of The Preservation Society of Newport County. (Open to the public.) (PSNC)

**30\* The Meetinghouse of the Society of Friends** (1699, alterations through 1867) (Figure 4): This extensively restored, 2½-story, rectangular meetinghouse, with a gable roof and a shorter 2½-story wing to the north, served as a yearly meeting place for the Society of Friends throughout New England from 1699 to 1905. The present restoration of this museum building, which reflects its appearance from 1807 to 1857, incorporates sections built in 1699, 1729 and 1807. Three centuries of the Society's history

in Newport and New England are presented in the building with the aid of photographic displays and models. (Open to the public.) (NHS)

**21-41\* George P. Lawton Livery Stable** (c. 1870): A large, 2½-story, Late Victorian building, with a gambrel roof and shed dormers, which was originally a local livery stable. A 1½-story, gambrel-roofed wing has been added to the west. The entire structure has been adapted for new commercial uses.

**44\* Historic Mill Site** (17th century?): The triangular parcel of land at Branch Street, now occupied by a small, concrete, early 20th-century, flat-roofed building which has been used as a gas station, was the site of an early Newport mill. Archeological evidence of this structure may be extant underground.

#### NORTH BAPTIST STREET

**10\*† William H. Harvey House** (1897): A well maintained, 1½-story, gable-roofed, Late Victorian residence which was originally owned by a surveyor of lumber. An oriel and bay window are on the facade, and unusual, ornate, scroll brackets adorn the turned posts of the front porch.

#### POND AVENUE

**2½-4\*\* Patrick Horgan Houses** (1873): This matching pair of well preserved, 1½-story, Late Victorian, cottages with gable roofs and plain detailing was built by Horgan, a prominent local realtor, as a speculative venture.

**18\*\* Nicholas Dillon House** (c. 1873) (Figure 31): A well preserved, 1½-story, gable-roofed, Late Victorian cottage with a front porch; it originally was a carpenter's home. A decorative sawn porch railing, a pair of arched 2-over-2 windows in the gable and an applied sawn border beneath the cornice comprise its architectural detailing.

**32\*\* Daniel and John Galvin House** (c. 1900): A typical, Late Victorian, 1½-story cot-



tage with a gable roof and a front porch. Of note are the original stained-glass front door and the turned porch supports with scroll brackets.

- 36\*\* Daniel and John Galvin House** (c. 1900): This 1½-story, gable-roofed, Late Victorian cottage, with a hip-roofed entrance porch supported by plain posts with small decorative brackets, is typical of many houses in the West Broadway residential area.

#### ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CEMETERY

(est. 1877): Located on Warner Street, east of the Island Cemetery, this sectarian cemetery is densely developed. The graves are marked with crosses which are inscribed with the names of Newport's 19th- and 20th-century Irish community.

#### SANFORD STREET

- 6\*† Braman House** (c. 1760): This well preserved, 2½-story, Colonial residence with a gable roof has a noteworthy recessed entranceway, 12-over-12 sash with splayed lintels and a central chimney.

- \* SOCIETY OF FRIENDS BURIAL GROUND** (est. 17th century): Bounded by Tilden Avenue and Feke, Edward and White streets, this large, simply landscaped green contains a small section of 17th- and 18th-century plain slate gravestones which reflect the austere manner in which the Society of Friends regarded the burial of their dead. Gideon Wanton, colonial governor from 1745 to 1748, is interred there. The burial ground is enclosed by a chain-link fence.

#### SPRING STREET

- 30\*† First Baptist Church (United Baptist Church)**, (1846, altered 1949): An extensively rebuilt, Greek Revival church with a pedimented gable roof, characterized by a pedimented entrance pavilion, rectangular stained-glass windows and a tiered tower with a louvered belfry and

spire. It stands on the site of the meeting house built in 1738 and is the fourth building for the church. The first was at Green End. The second, built in 1707, stood on the northeast corner of West Broadway and Callender Avenue. The church parsonage (1885) on the eastern corner of the property was designed by Colonel James Fludder. It is a 2½-story, Late Victorian, Queen Anne house with an elaborate porch and an unusual domed oriel.

- 58\*† Benjamin Barney House** (before 1730, altered 1922): This 2½-story, broad gambrel-roofed, Colonial house was built with a very heavy enclosed frame, including summer beams. Benjamin Barney sold the house and lot to Jacob Barney in 1730. In 1922, the house was raised to accommodate an early 20th-century, cement-block, commercial addition on the first floor.

- 60\*† Joseph Tweedy House** (before 1720): A recently renovated, 2½-story, gable-on-hip-roofed Colonial house. The bay windows are new additions. In 1709, Walter Clarke sold the land to Elizabeth Newby, who in 1720 left the land and house to her daughter, Sarah Rider. It remained in the Rider family until 1784. Colonel de Buzelot, Chief of Brigade, Regiment d'Auxonne, was quartered there during the French stay in Newport during the American Revolution.

#### THAMES STREET

- 11\*† William Ellery House Site** (Figure 16): This overgrown, grassy lot was the site of the home of the American patriot William Ellery (1727-1820). Ellery is known best as a signer of the Declaration of Independence and as a Congressional member from 1776 to 1786. He was also appointed Collector of Customs in Newport in 1790. The site merits a permanent historical marker and is in need of proper landscaping.
- 15\*† Gabriel V. Gardiner House** (1863): A

fine, 2½-story, Early Victorian, Italianate residence with a hip roof and gabled dormers. This building was designed by a locally prominent architect, George C. Mason, for Gardiner, an "Indian physician." The fenestration is symmetrical, consisting of a pair of full-length windows flanking the central entranceway, above which are large 6-over-6 panes with decorative window caps; there is a central, arched, 4-over-4 window above the door.

- 18\*† Johnson-Braman House** (c. 1715): A restored, 2½-story, gable-roofed, Colonial house of heavy-frame construction with splayed lintels. Merriam Johnson, a widow, offered the house for sale in 1774 according to the earliest known record. In 1788, she sold it to David Braman, a caulker. (NRF)

- 23-27\*† George B. Hazard House** (c. 1876): This remodeled, 2-story, Late Victorian, Shingle Style residence has a recessed southeast corner entry, a central doorway with a pedimented hood, flanking pentagon bays and a hip roof. It has been converted to double occupancy.

- 24\*† Braman House** (c. 1805): A restored, 2½-story, Colonial residence with a pedimented side entrance and sidelights, 12-over-12, pegged, double-hung windows and a gable roof. Moved to its present location between 1859 and 1876, this house's early history is unknown, although its construction suggests a late 18th-century date.

- 26\*† David Braman, Jr. House** (c. 1780): This restored 2½-story, half house, with a side entrance, 12-over-12, double-hung windows and splayed lintels, a large central chimney and a gable roof, stands on part of John Sanford's original estate acquired by David Braman in 1806. When David Braman, Sr. sold the property to his son, David, a cordwainer (shoemaker), in 1813, it was described as a lot, but the heavy construction, the large chimney and some of the details suggest that part of the older Ezekiel Burroughs House,

pulled down during the British occupation of Newport, may have survived and been built into the present house.

- 29\*† The John Stevens Shop** (after 1757) (Figure 7): In 1705, John Stevens established a shop in Newport specializing in stone carving and lettering. John Stevens, III bought the lot at this site from Israel Woodward sometime after 1757. The Stevens family, consisting of stone cutters, marble workers, painters, glaziers, surveyors and map makers, operated a shop there until 1927. John Benson, Sr., renovated the stonemason shop between 1927 and 1935. His son, John Benson, a sculptor, continues the family business today.
- 30\*† John Stevens House** (c. 1709, altered after 1758): This 2½-story, Colonial residence, with 12-over-12, double-hung, pegged sash, a gable roof and a wide overhanging cornice, was in the Stevens family of stonecutters for over two centuries. A plat in the Newport Historical Society shows that John Stevens owned the land in 1745, and G. H. Richardson notes that Stevens built the southern section in 1709 and the northern part in 1750. The house was enlarged sometime after 1758.
- 34\*† Phillip Stevens House** (c. 1752): A restored, 2½-story, Colonial residence with a pedimented entranceway, 12-over-12, double-hung, pegged sash, a gable roof and an interior chimney. John Stevens originally owned the land. In 1816, Phillip Stevens, a painter and glazier, bought the house, and, in 1876, the Stevens heirs sold it to George Popple.
- 36\*† Roas-Cole House** (c. 1750): A restored, 2-story, Colonial residence with a gambrel roof set end to the street, a side entranceway and 6-over-6, double-hung windows. In 1745, Richard Roas owned the land. In 1760, Roas sold the lot with a house to James Keith, a merchant. In 1791, William Cole bought the house, and, in 1803, John Williams bought it. James and William Stevens, who ac-

quired it in 1812, sold it to William Covell, a boatbuilder, in 1829, and it remained in the Covell family until 1940.

- 42\*† James Nicholl House** (before 1759): A 2½-story, altered, Colonial residence with a gable roof, a recessed central entranceway, a 2-story wing and a rear 2-story ell. In 1759, Nicholl sold the house and lot to Dr. James Keith.
- 44\*† Job Bennett House** (c. 1721): A restored, 2½-story, Colonial residence with a gable-on-hip roof and a large central chimney. The interior stairway, with its heavy turned balusters, wooden sheathing and closed stringcourse, is in keeping with its early date, as is the huge kitchen fireplace.
- 52\*† Jeremiah Lawton House** (c. 1740): A restored, 2½-story, Colonial residence with a gable roof, a central pedimented entranceway, molded window caps, pegged, 6-over-6, double-hung windows, a rear ell with 12-over-12, double-hung windows and two interior chimneys. In 1714, Jonathan Lawton, a shopkeeper, bought a "garden spot of land" from John Hammett, a scrivener. In 1744, Jonathan Lawton, a house carpenter, bought the lot with a house from Jeremiah Lawton. The property remained in the Lawton family until Thomas and Joseph Weaver, hatters, bought it in 1816.
- 53-55\*† House** (c. 1750): An extensively rebuilt, 2½-story, gable-roofed Colonial house with 17th-century framing, a central, pedimented entranceway and a central chimney. To the north of the main section is a 1-story wing with a gable roof and an interior end chimney. In 1974, the house was moved to its present site from Johnston, Rhode Island, by the Newport Restoration Foundation. (NRF)
- 57\*† House** (c. 1750): An extensively rebuilt, 2½-story, Colonial house with a gable roof, a central, pedimented entranceway and a central chimney. In 1975, the house was moved to its present site

from Assonet, Massachusetts, by the Newport Restoration Foundation. (NRF)

- 58\*† Captain William Read House** (c. 1760): A rebuilt, 2½-story, Colonial residence with a gambrel roof set end to the street. Captain William Read, donor of the land for William Ellery Park at the junction of Farewell and Thames streets, lived there prior to the Revolution. His son, John, inherited the property, and William Lovie owned it in 1850. (NRF)
- 60-64\*† William Marchant House** (c. 1796): This 2½-story, Colonial residence with a gable roof stands on the site of Eleazer Trevett's house and joinery shop which was destroyed by the British. In 1785, Henry Marchant purchased the property from Trevett with only the shop, and, in 1796, Marchant gave the lot and shop to his son, William, who built the present house.
- 67-69\*† Richardson House** (c. 1760): A restored, 2-story, Colonial residence with a gable-on-hip roof and a large central chimney. Of note are the elaborate, pedimented entranceway with its raised 6-panel door, the 12-over-12 sash and the molded window caps. Prior to 1785, the house and lot were owned by the Richardson family. In that year, Henry Peckham, who had been deeded the property from Thomas Richardson, son of Ebenezer, sold it to Elizabeth Irish. In 1798, McIntosh Alexander, a mariner, bought the property, and, in 1829, his widow sold the "Red house in the Main Street" to William Slocum who kept it until 1872. (NRF)
- 73-75\*† Jonathan Almy House** (c. 1750): A restored, 2-story, Colonial residence with a gable roof, two interior chimneys, an elaborate fanlight entranceway and 12-over-12 windows. In 1733, Thomas Richardson bought some of John Coddington's land. In 1801, when the heirs of Ebenezer Richardson sold this lot to Jonathan Heath, no house was mentioned, but it was there by 1824. G. H. Richardson says it was moved there,

which accords with the early architectural style of the house. Heath's widow sold the house to Jonathan Almy in 1836.

- 77\*† Betsy Coddington House** (c. 1735): This long, 2½-story, Colonial residence which has a steeply pitched, gable roof, may have been built by Nathaniel Coddington, who gave John Coddington the land "with buildings" in 1721. The entranceway, with its unusual cushion frieze and heavy fanlight, suggests a date of about 1735 or 1740. In 1822, Betsy Coddington sold the house to James Hart, a rigger, who sold it to Edward Jones in 1894.
- 79\*† Dr. Henry Jackson House (Mt. Olivet Baptist Church)** (c. 1840, altered c. 1897, addition 1933): A 2½-story, Greek Revival building with a gable roof sited gable end to the street. The house has an enclosed, Late Victorian, entrance porch. In 1897, it became the site of the Mt. Olivet Baptist Church, at which time an addition was constructed by Benjamin F. Tanner, the builder of the house. In 1933, a large, red brick, 1-story addition with a gable roof was added, sited back from the street with a new, main, segmentally arched doorway.
- 80\*† Captain Ebenezer Vose House** (before 1744): A raised, 2½-story, Colonial residence with a gambrel roof and a northern wing, with shops on the first floor. In 1732, John Coddington owned the land, but the plat made when he sold his own house in 1744 shows that Captain Vose then owned this land along the southern side of Coddington Street. The property remained in the Vose family until Joseph Sherman bought it in 1837. He sold it to Thomas Lawton in 1892.
- 82\*† Joseph and Thomas Coen House** (c. 1865): This 2½-story, Early Victorian residence with a mansard roof exhibits fine period detailing. Of note are the entranceway with its Italianate hood, window caps, vertical rope moldings, the bracketed cornice and the gabled dormers.

**127\*† Brick Market** (1762-1763) (Figure 9): The Newport merchant Peter Harrison, a noted colonial amateur architect, donated his architectural services to the town for the construction of a public market house. Harrison turned to his English architectural books for this design, selecting as a model the large gallery at Somerset House in London, designed by Inigo Jones and John Webb and published by Colen Campbell in *Vitruvius Britannicus* (London, 1717), Volume I, as Plate 16. Despite modifications, the design, which was one of the most academic in the colonies, is unusually close to the original. The market is a rectangular, 3-story, red brick, Colonial, Late Georgian style structure with a low hip roof. It was built with open arches along the first floor having seven arches on the long side and three arches on the short side. The windows on the second floor, which are located between Ionic pilasters, have alternating gabled and segmental pediments. The upper floors were used for retail dry-goods shops and offices. All rentals and profits from the building went to the Newport town treasury to supply a public granary. After the Revolution, the upper part of the building housed a printing office and, in 1793, the upper stories were remodeled as a theater and were used for this purpose until 1799. In 1842, the building was altered to serve as the Town Hall. The third floor was removed and the second floor made into a large room with galleries on three sides. The 1st-floor arches were fitted with windows and doors and this section was used for stores. From 1853 to 1900, the old market served as Newport's City Hall. In 1928, under the supervision of Norman M. Isham, the third floor was reconstructed and the exterior was restored. Two years later, the interior was completely rebuilt. Today, the first floor is still used as a shop. (Open to the public.)

## TILDEN AVENUE

- 37\* Bush House** (c. 1845): A representative, 2½-story, Early Victorian, gable-roofed house with a center entrance, symmetrical fenestration and a bracketed open porch to the south which is enclosed by a delicate, turned railing.
- 53\* Michael F. Shay House** (c. 1865): Originally the home of a Newport carriage manufacturer, this typical, 2½-story, Early Victorian cottage with a gable roof has a decorative front porch with an unusual, 2-story, square tower to the south. Of note are the bay window on the north elevation and the pair of arched, 2-over-2 windows in the gable.
- 69\* Nicholas White House** (c. 1775): A well preserved, 1½-story, Colonial cottage with a gambrel roof and shed dormers, similar to the Pike-Aylsworth House (10 Warner Street). It was owned by a grocer in the early 19th century.

## TOURO STREET

- 3-9\*† Henry B. Young Building** (1861, alterations through c. 1965): An extensively altered, brick, 2-story, flat-roofed, Early Victorian, commercial block holding an important site at the corner of Thames and Touro streets. Alterations include the recent installation of pseudo-Colonial store fronts, the painting of the 2nd-floor facade and the removal of the third floor. Of note are the original sandstone quoins and window caps on the second floor.
- 13-19\*† Harry P. Horgan Building** (c. 1925): Built on the site of the Perry House, a major hotel in Newport during the late 19th century, this red brick, 2-story, early 20th-century, Georgian Revival commercial block with a flat roof holds a prominent place in Washington Square's streetscape and is typical of other commercial buildings in the area.
- 21-25\*† Opera House** (1867, alterations through c. 1960) (Figure 22): Behind the uncoursed stone and stuccoed facade of this

movie theater is the building which originally housed Newport's Opera House, a large 4-story, Early Victorian, Second Empire block with a mansard roof built by J. Rudolf for P. C. Shanahan.

**29\*† Peter Buliod House (Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry House)** (before 1757) (Figure 13): This 3-story, Colonial house with a hip roof and a pair of large interior chimneys was originally constructed by Peter Buliod. Moses Levy owned it in 1760 and willed it to Moses Seixas in 1792. In 1795, when the new Rhode Island Bank was opened with Seixas as cashier, the house became the bank building. A French billeting list places Marechal DeBeville, the billeting officer, and his aide-de-camp, DeBeville, with Moses Levi. Oliver Hazard Perry bought the house in 1818, and it remained in the Perry family until 1865. The Buliod House, which is currently being restored under the direction of the Newport Restoration Foundation, has once again become a distinctive Washington Square landmark. (NRF)

**37\*† Joseph Rogers House (Headquarters for The Preservation Society of Newport County)** (c. 1790) (Figure 18): Built by Joseph Rogers, a merchant, this 3-story, hip-roofed Federal house has a fine pedimented entranceway with a fanlight and 12-over-12 fenestration. Rogers' heirs sold it to the Reverend Thomas Dunn in 1823, and St. Joseph's Catholic Church acquired it in 1887. In 1961, the building was restored in memory of Charles Patterson Van Pelt by Dr. and Mrs. David Van Pelt, and today serves as headquarters for The Preservation Society. (PSNC)

**39\*† St. Joseph's Old Parochial Residence** (1887): Designed by the local builder-architect J. D. Johnston, this small 2½-story, Late Victorian rectory with a steeply pitched, red slate, hip roof is characterized by a gabled portico which is decorated by Gothic Revival open wooden tracery and surmounted by a

central lancet window with crosshatched tracery on the second floor and a gabled dormer on the third floor. Double windows around the building also contain crosshatched tracery. The projecting, hip-roofed bay on the east facade is characterized by a long bay window on the first floor and a gabled dormer on the third floor.

**48\*† The Town Spring Site (Gold's Texaco Service Station)** (1639): A small bronze marker, set in a planting bed by the door of the mid-20th-century gasoline station now on this site, identifies the location of the historic spring of the early Newport settlement. During the 18th and 19th centuries, water from the spring was pumped underground through wooden pipes to a trough at the apex of Washington Square.

**49\*† Zion Episcopal Church (Jane Pickens Theatre)** (1835, alterations through 1976) (Figure 20): Designed by the prominent Rhode Island architect Russell Warren, this extensively remodeled, 2½-story, Greek Revival church with a pedimented gable roof originally had an imposing open Ionic portico. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, St. Joseph's Catholic Church owned it. During the 20th century, the entrance was enclosed, a marquee was added and the building has served as a movie house.

**51\*† Joshua Wilbour House** (1800-1802): A 3-story, Federal house with a low hip roof and a pair of large interior chimneys, probably built by Joshua Wilbour, a housewright. In 1802, Wilbour sold the property to John Wood, a mariner, who in turn sold it in 1809 to William Ellery, III, son of the signer of the Declaration of Independence. During the 1840s, the house was rented out for several Newport summer seasons. The Ellery family sold the house to Isaac Gould, a merchant-tailor, in 1852, and, in 1877, William Sherman bought the property. The house remained in the Sherman family through the mid-20th

century and is currently undergoing extensive restoration under the direction of the Newport Restoration Foundation. (NRF)

**63\*† James Groff House** (c. 1876): Built for a mason, this 3-story, Late Victorian house with a mansard roof and gabled dormers is characterized by a 3-story tower and a 2-story front porch framed by turned railings and posts with decorative wooden brackets and trim.

#### WARNER STREET

**10\* Pike-Aylsworth House** (c. 1770) (Figure 14): This altered, 1½-story, Colonial cottage with a gambrel roof and shed dormers is similar in type to the Nicholas White House (69 Tilden Avenue). In 1770, Timothy Balch sold the lot of land to Deacon Joseph Pike, who built the house. In 1811, his heirs sold the property to Thomas Aylsworth.

**53\*\* House** (c. 1800): A rectangular, 2-story, hip-roofed, Federal house with dentils bordering the cornice. The building, moved to this site between 1893 and 1907, is representative of several houses which were moved into the West Broadway residential area in the 19th century for which no early history is known.

#### WASHINGTON SQUARE

**8\*† Rathburn-Gardner-Riviera House (Newport National-Old Colony Bank)** (c. 1722, altered c. 1740 and c. 1950) (Figure 12): This 2½-story, Colonial building with a gambrel roof has a central entranceway and pedimented dormers. The brick walls were installed by the bank around 1950. In 1722, Governor John Gardner bought the land and house from John Rathburn. Gardner probably enlarged the house between 1722 and 1758. In 1763, George Gardner inherited the house. In 1793, Abraham R. Riviera bought the house, and, in 1804, it became the Newport Bank.

**10\*† The Savings Bank of Newport** (1929) (Figure 39): An elaborate, red brick, early

20th-century, Neoclassical, 1-story bank, designed by Thompson Engineering of Boston. The facade consists of a central entrance and a series of five, tall, arched windows set between marble Corinthian pilasters with a shallow, full-length portico supported by marble Corinthian columns, doubled at the ends. Similar fenestration appears at the bank's side elevations. A marble parapet surrounds the flat roof and there is a bank teller's window at the rear of the building.

**22-24\*† Rhode Island Lodge Number 12 - I.O.O.F.** (1930, altered c. 1955): A red brick, stone-trimmed, 2-story, early 20th-century, Georgian Revival building with a flat roof. The first floor was partially remodeled for commercial use in the 1950s, resulting in the facade's incongruous wall fabric and graphics. The window design on the 2nd-floor facade and west elevation is original and was derived from Brick Market. Of note on the second floor are the well proportioned row of 14-over-14 windows with segmentally arched transoms and console keystones and the smaller, pedimented windows which flank the arcade. An arched, recessed entranceway on Charles Street provides access to the Lodge's meeting room on the second floor. The building's wall fabric is accented by stringcourses, a stone plaque on which "R. I. Lodge Number 12 - I.O.O.F." is carved, a molded concrete cornice and a simple brick parapet.

**26-30\*† Building** (1931, altered c. 1955 and 1975): A red brick, stone-trimmed, 2-story, early 20th-century, Georgian Revival commercial building with a flat roof. The store fronts were extensively remodeled in the mid-20th century. The front entranceway on the west side of the facade is original. The second floor is characterized by a stringcourse, quoins, large, 12-over-1 windows, a projecting central pavilion with a wooden cornice topped by a pediment (within which is a decorative elliptical window) and a

brick parapet.

**38\*† Rhode Island Hospital Trust National Bank** (c. 1865, altered 1936): In 1936, the Early Victorian, Second Empire commercial block on this site was extensively rebuilt, resulting in a 2-story, red brick, stone-trimmed, early 20th-century, Georgian Revival structure with a flat roof. Of note is the central, recessed entranceway with a fanlight surmounted by a broken pediment set on thin, fluted columns. Fenestration is symmetrical and consists of 12-over-12 windows bordered by 6-over-6 windows on the first floor and 9-over-6 windows on the second floor, all with splayed lintels. A wooden cornice and parapet with balustrade surmounts the roofline. A 1-story wing on the west elevation and a large, stuccoed, 2-story rear ell are attached to the main building. Since the late 19th century, the structure was occupied by several banks, including the National Exchange, Island Savings and Aquidneck National.

**50\*† Army-Navy YMCA** (1911) (Figure 38): This vacant, 5-story, early 20th-century, Beaux-Arts style facility has a 1st-floor facade of finished white ashlar. The white brick wall fabric of the upper floors is surmounted by an altered stone cornice, decorated with painted terra-cotta reliefs, and a flat roof. Of note are the fine carved moldings around the doorway and windows on the first floor and the elaborate stone entablature between the first and second floors.

**\*† Colony House** (1739-1741) (Figure 8): This historic Colonial civic building designed by Richard Munday is a red brick, 2½-story, rectangular structure with an intersecting, truncated-gable roof and segmentally arched dormers. The facade exhibits a rusticated-freestone basement story, quoins, stringcourse and door and window frames with a central entranceway surmounted by an elaborate balcony, truncated gable and cupola. Built to house the General Assembly of the Colony of Rhode Island, the Colony House

also served as a center for public meetings and religious and social functions. The death of George II, the succession of George III and the Colonies' acceptance of the Declaration of Independence were among the momentous events proclaimed from the 2nd-floor balcony. During the Revolution, the Colony House served as a hospital for the British and later the French forces quartered in Newport. When General George Washington came to Newport to visit the newly arrived French army, a banquet was held in the great hall on the first floor. From 1790 until the dedication of the new State House in Providence in 1900, the May sessions of the Rhode Island legislature were held in the Colony House. The restoration of the Colony House was completed in 1932 under the direction of Norman M. Isham. In 1972, some exterior and interior renovation was undertaken by the Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission with a grant from the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the National Park Service supplied another grant for further interior renovation. Suitable furnishings are being provided by the Daughters of the American Revolution. (Open to the public.)

**\*† Newport County Courthouse** (1926): Designed by W. Cornell Appleton, this brick, 2½-story, Georgian Revival building with a gable roof and hipped dormers is accented by a shallow, 2-story, pedimented portico with Ionic stone columns and pilasters and Georgian Revival lintels, quoins and stringcourse.

#### WEST BROADWAY

**1\* Patrick P. Burke Building** (1891): This fine, 3-story, Late Victorian, Shingle Style, commercial building with a flat roof is characterized by a shingled turret attached to the northwest corner of the second and third floors. Of note are the decorative stained glass around the shop windows, the patterned-shingle wall fab-

ric and the large projecting cornice. Burke built the structure for his saloon and cigar store and lived on the upper floors.

- 20\* USO Building (Martin Luther King, Jr. Community Center)** (1944) (Figure 40): Originally built by the Federal Works Agency as a USO building for Black, World War II servicemen not allowed in the Washington Square YMCA, this large, mid-20th-century complex of plain, 2-story cement-block buildings with low-pitched gable roofs is currently the headquarters for an active neighborhood recreational and social service program.

#### WHITE STREET

- 16\* Joseph O. Barker House** (c. 1860): A well preserved, 1½-story, Early Victorian cottage with a gable roof and a well proportioned central entranceway with flanking vertical panes; it was originally owned by a general laborer.
- 18\* Teixeira House** (c. 1790): Thought to have been moved to this site from Washington Square prior to 1850, this recently rehabilitated, 2½-story, Federal house with a gable roof, central chimney and an attractive fanlight entranceway is an architectural focal point at the Burial Ground of the Society of Friends.
- 20\* Patrick McKenny House** (c. 1876): A well preserved, 2½-story, Late Victorian house with a gable roof; it was built for a laborer's home. Typical of several houses in the West Broadway residential area, this one is visually important along the streetscape around the Burial Ground of the Society of Friends.

## APPENDIX F: PERTINENT AGENCIES

### Local

- Church-Community Corporation, 40 Dearborn Street, Newport, Rhode Island 02840
- Newport City Council, Mayor's Office, City Hall, Newport, Rhode Island 02840
- Newport County Chamber of Commerce, 10 America's Cup Avenue, Newport, Rhode Island 02840
- Newport Historic District Commission, c/o Brian Pelletier, Chairman, 30 Sherman Street, Newport, Rhode Island 02840
- Newport Historical Society, 82 Touro Street, Newport, Rhode Island 02840
- Newport Planning Board, c/o Charles Soliozy, Chairman, 29 Red Cross Avenue, Newport, Rhode Island 02840
- Newport Planning Department, City Hall, Newport, Rhode Island 02840
- Newport Public Library, Aquidneck Park, Newport, Rhode Island 02840
- Newport Public Works Department, City Hall, Newport, Rhode Island 02840
- Newport Redevelopment Agency, City Hall, Newport, Rhode Island 02840
- Newport Restoration Foundation, 41 Mary Street, Newport, Rhode Island 02840
- Newport Rotary Club, c/o Joseph Bell Nichols, President, Packer Braman Agency, Long Wharf Mall, Newport, Rhode Island 02840
- Newport School Department, Townsend Building, 43 Broadway, Newport, Rhode Island 02840
- Oldport Association Inc., 37 Touro Street, Newport, Rhode Island 02840
- Operation Clapboard, Inc., c/o Mrs. Elisabeth Morris Smith, President, 392 Thames Street, Newport, Rhode Island 02840

The Preservation Society of Newport County, 37 Touro Street,  
Newport, Rhode Island 02840

Redwood Library and Athenaeum, 50 Bellevue Avenue, Newport,  
Rhode Island 02840

### **State**

Audubon Society of Rhode Island, 40 Bowen Street, Providence,  
Rhode Island 02906

Heritage Foundation of Rhode Island, A. B. VanLiew, President,  
c/o Rhode Island Hospital Trust National Bank, Providence,  
Rhode Island 02903

League of Rhode Island Historical Societies, c/o Dr. Siebert J.  
Goldowsky, 458 Wayland Avenue, Providence, Rhode Island  
02906

The Rhode Island Black Heritage Society, 110 Benevolent Street,  
Providence, Rhode Island 02906

Rhode Island Council on the Arts, 4365 Post Road, East Greenwich,  
Rhode Island 02818

Rhode Island Department of Community Affairs, 150 Washington  
Street, Providence, Rhode Island 02903

Rhode Island Department of Economic Development, One Weybosset  
Hill, Providence, Rhode Island 02903

Rhode Island Department of Natural Resources, 83 Park Street, Provi-  
dence, Rhode Island 02908

Rhode Island Department of Transportation, State Office Building,  
Smith Street, Providence, Rhode Island 02903

Rhode Island Foundation, 15 Westminster Street, Providence, Rhode  
Island 02903

Rhode Island Foundation for Historical Archeology, c/o E. Andrew  
Mowbray, Chairman, 222 West Exchange Street, Providence,  
Rhode Island 02903

Rhode Island Graves Registration Commission, c/o Edwin W. Connelly,  
46 Aborn Street, Providence, Rhode Island 02903

Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission, Old State House,  
150 Benefit Street, Providence, Rhode Island 02903

The Rhode Island Historical Society, John Brown House, 52 Power  
Street, Providence, Rhode Island 02906

Rhode Island Jewish Historical Association, 130 Sessions Street,  
Providence, Rhode Island 02906

Rhode Island Statewide Planning Program, 265 Melrose Street,  
Providence, Rhode Island 02907

### **National**

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, 1522 K Street, N.W.,  
Washington, D.C. 20005

American Association for State and Local History, 1315 8th  
Avenue, South, Nashville, Tennessee 37203

American Institute of Architects, Committee on the Preservation  
of Historic Buildings, 1735 New York Avenue, N.W., Washing-  
ton, D.C. 20006

National Endowment for the Arts, Washington, D.C. 20506

National Endowment for the Humanities, Washington, D.C. 20506

National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States, 740-  
748 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006

Society of Architectural Historians, 1700 Walnut Street, Philadel-  
phia, Pennsylvania 19103

Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, 141 Cam-  
bridge Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02114

United States Department of Housing and Urban Development,  
451 7th Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20410

United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Outdoor  
Recreation, 18th and C Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20240

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service,  
Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (Historic

American Buildings Survey, Historic American Engineering Record, National Historic Landmarks Program, National Register of Historic Places, Division of Archaeology), 18th and C streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20240

The Victorian Society in America, The Athenaeum, East Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106

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