



STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS
HISTORICAL PRESERVATION & HERITAGE COMMISSION
Old State House 150 Benefit Street Providence, RI 02903

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MINUTES

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL PRESERVATION & HERITAGE COMMISSION
January 9, 2013

I. MEMBERS PRESENT

Mr. Robert E. Cusack
Mr. Robert Goff
Mr. John Grosvenor, AIA
Mr. Michael Hebert, NR Review Board
Dr. Patrick Malone
Dr. E. Pierre Morenon
Dr. Ronald Onorato
Mr. Pieter N. Roos
Edward F. Sanderson, State Historic Preservation Officer & Executive Director

STAFF PRESENT

Dr. Richard Greenwood, Deputy Director
Dr. Timothy Ives, Principal Archaeologist

GUESTS

Katherine Cavanaugh, National Register consultant
Elizabeth Warren, Van Edwards, Nathaniel Taylor: Barrington Preservation Society

MEMBERS ABSENT

Ms. Janet Coit, Director DEM
Mr. Karst Hoozeboom, Chairman
John P. Leyden, State Building Commissioner
Mr. Jared L. Rhodes, Chief of Statewide Planning representing Kevin Flynn, Asso. Dir
Dr. Patricia Rubertone
Executive Director, EDC
1 Vacant

II. AGENDA

1. Call to Order

The meeting was called to order at 9:35 A.M., Karst Hoogeboom, Chairman, presiding.

2. Minutes of November 14, 2012

On a motion by Mr. Goff, seconded by Dr. Onorato, the Commission unanimously

VOTED to approve the Minutes of November 14, 2012.

3. Executive Director's Report

a) Mr. Sanderson introduced Principal Archaeologist Tim Ives who reported that a damaged section of Corn Neck Road on Block Island has been repaired following archaeological investigation of an intact layer of prehistoric soil exposed by storm erosion.

Dr. Ives also reported that construction monitoring is proceeding for sewers construction on Water Street, Warren.

b) Mr. Sanderson reported on CRMC's final decision regarding Salt Pond Archaeology. The CRMC upheld the 1991 development Assent, and clarified conditions on the Assent to include: completion of the original archaeological data recovery within a one hectare area, completion of all uncompleted requirements of previously issued RIHPHC archaeology permits for the project area, and implementation of an "archaeological clearance process" to identify significant archaeological features within construction areas and measures to avoid or mitigate construction impacts. While the CRMC decision fell short of RIHPHC's 2007 recommendation that the development project be terminated in order to preserve the nationally significant Salt Pond Indian Village site, CRMC's decision found that the site is significant and assured a degree of ongoing archaeological protection.

c) Mr. Sanderson reported that RIHPHC staff are continuing to consult with the Navy regarding plans to install wind turbines on Navy land on Aquidneck Island. RIHPHC has expressed concern that some proposed turbines would adversely affect the visual context for significant historic properties. The National Park Service and the federal Advisory Council on Historic Preservation have joined RIHPHC in reviewing this project. A public information meeting is scheduled for January 31, 2013.

d) Mr. Sanderson reported that the vacant position of Senior Architectural Historian has been filled by the appointment of Ms. Joanna Doherty who will begin work in February 2013.

e) The RIHPHC Meeting Schedule for 2013 was distributed.

4. National Register

Final Presentation: Shaw Plat, Edgewood Historic District, Cranston

Dr. Greenwood presented information about the property. A public information meeting was held in December 2012, and strong support for the nomination was expressed by homeowners and neighbors.

The Edgewood Historic District – Shaw Plat is a residential subdivision of about twenty-five acres in the Edgewood neighborhood of northeastern Cranston, Rhode Island. The district is bounded by Broad Street (a major regional thoroughfare) on the west, Marion Avenue on the south, and Narragansett Bay on the east; it consists of the properties that line the parallel streets, Shaw and Marion Avenues, and the short section of Narragansett Boulevard that runs between Shaw and Marion Avenues. The district is a quiet suburban neighborhood with tree-lined streets; most of its 84 properties are detached, single-family dwellings set back from the street on grassy lots. There are also six two-family houses, one apartment building, two commercial buildings, a school, and the Edgewood Yacht Club (NR, 1989). The prevailing architectural types and styles within the district - Queen Anne, Shingle, Colonial Revival, Bungalow, Four-Square, Dutch Colonial, English Cottage, Garrison Colonial, Ranch, and Modern - reflect its development over the course of more than eight decades. The housing stock ranges from modest residences to imposing houses for well-to-do professionals and businessmen.

The Edgewood Historic District – Shaw Plat is significant as a residential subdivision exemplifying the trends which characterized suburban development in Cranston and much of the metropolitan Providence area during the period from the Civil War to World War II. The Shaw Plat represents one of the development patterns typical for this period: the grid-plan streetcar suburb. The district's social history illustrates Edgewood's emergence as one of Providence's most fashionable suburbs in the late nineteenth century, and its transformation to its post-World War II role as a stable middle- and upper-income neighborhood.

Following discussion, on a motion by Dr. Onorato, seconded by Mr. Grosvenor, the Commission VOTED approval for the Shaw Plat, Edgewood Historic District National Register nomination.

Final Presentation: Anthony-Kinney Farm (Sunset Farm), 506 Point Judith Road, Narragansett

Dr. Greenwood presented information about the property; the nomination was prepared by Sarah Zurier. The Anthony-Kinney Farm at 505 Point Judith Road is a roughly T-shaped 149-acre tract of agricultural land on the west side of Point Judith Neck in the Town of Narragansett. The property is bounded by modern residential development on the south,

Champlin Cove and Point Judith Pond on the west, modern residential development and Foddering Farm Road on the north, and woodland and Point Judith Road (R.I. Route 108) on the east. The area has been used for agricultural purposes since the middle of the 17th century. Wealthy summer resident Francis S. Kinney purchased the property in 1897 and erected four of the five buildings on site. The East Indian-style, two-story, hip-roof, wood-frame Bungalow (1900-01) stands on a lawn. Across the driveway to the north is the two-and-a-half-story, gable-roof, wood-frame farmhouse (1904) and outhouse (ca. 1904). The two-story, gable-roof barn (1904) and attached tractor shed (ca. 1930s) form an L-shape at the west end of the driveway. There are animal paddocks to the north and west of the barn complex and a utility area to the west. Open pastures are located to the west and south of the utility area as well as north of the farmhouse. Woodland comprises most of the remaining property, with the exception of the southeast corner of the farm, where agricultural fields are used for growing corn, vegetables, and hay. Dry-laid stone walls are found throughout the farmstead. These resources are generally well-preserved and maintained in good working condition. The Town of Narragansett acquired 101 acres of the Anthony-Kinney Farm in 1991 and an adjacent 48-acre parcel to the north in 1993—today the entire property is known as Sunset Farm. The Town holds a conservation easement on an adjacent 12.7-acre parcel to the northeast (not included in this nomination).

The Anthony-Kinney Farm in Narragansett is a well-preserved property that is significant in the categories of Agriculture, Community Planning and Development, Entertainment/Recreation, and Architecture. In continuous agricultural use since the colonial era, the property is significant in the field of Agriculture as a site that preserves nearly four centuries of local farming history. As the oldest farm in the town of Narragansett, it represents the transition from large-scale colonial-era plantations to smaller farmsteads. Its cluster of agricultural facilities and farmhouse; patchwork of pastures, crop fields, and woodlands; and network of dry-laid stone walls and paths are enduring characteristics of the Narragansett country farm. The Kinney-Anthony Farm is significant in the field of Community Planning and Development for representing Narragansett's transition from agricultural countryside to fashionable summer resort at the turn of the century. The spread of Narragansett Pier's resort culture south to rural Point Judith Neck is embodied by the Bungalow, a private clubhouse built in 1900-01 for wealthy summer resident Francis S. Kinney. In the category of Entertainment/Recreation, the Bungalow represents the introduction of the sport of golf in the United States at the turn of the century. It was one of the first buildings in Rhode Island built specifically to serve as a clubhouse for the young sport of golf. And it is a very rare (if not singular) surviving historic example of a clubhouse built for a single patron, rather than for club members. The Bungalow is architecturally significant for displaying the distinctive characteristics of the East Indian bungalow form popularized at the turn of the century—an overhanging hip roof, glazed second story, and wide veranda. It is a product of the global trend that updated a traditional building type as a form for resort architecture. Owned by the Town of Narragansett since 1991, the Anthony-Kinney Farm has not undergone much change since 1904. The open fields, stone walls, vernacular agricultural buildings, and distinctive Bungalow continue to provide a rare glimpse of Point Judith as it appeared at the turn of the century.

During discussion, Dr. Morenon noted the potential for archaeological sensitivity of the property as it adjoins Point Judith Pond and is near the Salt Pond Archaeological site. Mr. Hoozeboom inquired about current farming impacts to the site and the pond. Following discussion, on a motion by Dr. Onorato, seconded by Mr. Grosvenor, the Commission

VOTED approval for the Anthony-Kinney Farm (Sunset Farm) National Register nomination.

Preliminary Presentation: Allen-West Farm, George Street, Barrington

Dr. Greenwood presented information about the property based on research provided by the Barrington Preservation Society.

The Allen–West Homestead is a one-and-a-half story, center-chimney, Georgian house with an asymmetrical four-room square plan, dating stylistically to the mid-eighteenth century. In the 1970s it was plagued by the Barrington Preservation Society with the construction year 1794 (a date said in a 1986 house tour brochure to have been “found scratched in the mortar of the central chimney”), but that date is without evidentiary or stylistic foundation. Deeds show the 60-acre farm of which this house was a part, to have been occupied before 1763, when Joseph Allen (1697–c. 1763) sold it to his son Joseph (a housewright, c. 1720–1816) in return for a life lease. The fabric of the house (layout, construction and trim) suggests that it may have been built close to the time of the 1763 transfer, perhaps by the housewright Joseph Allen himself. Legible graffiti in chalk crayon on the unpainted back of the removable six-panel insert to the left of the fireplace in the northwest parlor, tallies the number of snowfalls in November in the year 1770. The transmittal of the property by an older man to his son in 1763 suggests that the house, if dating to around 1763, may have been built on an earlier foundation or perhaps adjacent to a now-vanished earlier dwelling.

Exterior: The original square-plan house has been expanded three times. An ell was erected probably circa 1848 at the east end of the original house. This has an end-wall exterior brick chimney and includes the current kitchen. A three-season porch, with a low-pitched shed roof, was added on the west end of the original house, circa 1920. Finally, in the 1950s, the area north of the 19th-century ell and abutting the original east end of the house was framed in (perhaps from an earlier porch), creating a modern dining room and additional bath. In the original house, the north entry door has been replaced by a modern door, but the (exterior) crown molding defining the top of the original entry door framing remains. Window sashes are all later than the eighteenth century, though original plank window frames survive in the southwest parlor and in the west chamber on the second floor. Clapboard siding shows evidence of continuous replacement and maintenance; exposed clapboard siding exists in the first-floor bath, against the original east end wall of the house.

Interior: The first-floor plan of the original house is largely intact, slightly modified by expansion of house to east and west: no original east- or west-facing first-floor windows

survive. In the main keeping room, the door in the north wall, to the original northeast small chamber, has been closed up. The original entry door in the east wall of the keeping room is now a cased passage to the modern kitchen in the 19th-century addition; the south window has been replaced by a large early twentieth-century multi-section colonial revival window and cabinetry window seat. The tap room (southwest parlor) preserves its original south-facing plank window frame, but the west-facing window frame has been removed with the exposure of the oak plank exterior wall and widening of the original window to create a wide passage into the circa 1920 porch. The second floor has been enclosed with modern lath-and-plaster finish walls, and the east-end windows and framing are not original. The house was used briefly in the 1920s as a restaurant, and some interior changes are probably associated with that period.

During discussion, Mr. Hebert suggested checking the records of the Rhode Island chapter of the Society of Colonial Dames in America for information about historic houses in Barrington. On a motion by Dr. Onorato, seconded by Dr. Morenon, the Commission unanimously

VOTED preliminary approval for the nomination.

5. Loan Report: 33 Stimson Avenue, Providence

Mr. Goff, Loan Committee Chair, reported that the over due loan for 33 Stimson Avenue, Providence has been paid in full. This is a very successful conclusion.

6. Other business

There was no other business.

7. Next meeting date: Wednesday February 13, 2013.

8. Adjourn: The meeting adjourned at 11:30 A.M.

Minutes recorded by,



Edward F. Sanderson, Executive Director



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2013 RIHPHC COMMISSION MEETING SCHEDULE

The regularly scheduled meetings of the Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission for 2013 will be on the second Wednesday of each month at 9:30 AM at the Old State House, 150 Benefit Street, Providence, RI. The agenda will be posted one week before the meeting. Meetings are open to the public, and the location is accessible. Anyone who requires the assistance of an interpreter or has other special needs should contact the Commission at least 48 hours in advance so they may be accommodated.

January 9, 2013

July 10, 2013

February 13, 2013

August 14, 2013

March 13, 2013

September 11, 2013

April 10, 2013

October 9, 2013

May 8, 2013

November 13, 2013

June 12, 2013

December 11, 2013

April 27, 2013: Annual Statewide Historic Preservation Conference