

Chapter 1 : America's Eden – Newport Landscapes through the Ages

The Architectural Heritage of Newport Rhode Island , second edition - revised by Antoinette F. Downing and Vincent J. Scully, Jr., (, pgs.) The time-honored reference on the development of Newport since its founding with the history of nearly every older building in town.

The policy of liberty of conscience and religion embodied in the Newport Town Statutes of 1790 was a result of the religious beliefs of its founders and their frustration over political intervention in their religious life in Boston. This contradiction was recognized from the earliest days by many, but it took over years for the abolition movement to gain prominence in the community. The first English settlers arrived on Aquidneck Island in 1639 following a remarkable woman named Anne Hutchinson. She had been driven out of Boston for her religious beliefs which challenged the very foundations of Puritanism. She and her band of supporters followed the path taken by Roger Williams when he, too, was banished from Massachusetts for religious reasons. What the English settlers found on their arrival was hardly an empty wilderness. Native people had been in the area for at least 5,000 years, and had established sophisticated land management and fishing practices. Current evidence points to the existence of a large summer settlement in what is now downtown Newport, and the work these native people had done clearing the land was one of the factors that made this area attractive to English settlers. In just over a year, however, that settlement split in two. By the time they arrived in Newport, many of these settlers were becoming Baptists and embraced a belief that was central for the Baptists of Europe at the time – the separation of church and state. These early settlers founded their new town on the basis of liberty of conscience and religion and Newport became one of the first secular democracies in the Atlantic world. Among the religious groups attracted to this haven in a world of threatening intolerance were Quakers and Jews. Although the Jews came to Newport in the 1650s, their real contribution to the cultural and economic life came in the 1700s. The Quakers also came to Newport in the late 1600s. Among the best known of these were the Townsend and Goddard families, who made extraordinarily fine and beautiful furniture. During this time the waterfront bustled with activity with over separate wharves and hundreds of shops crowded along the harbor between Long Wharf and the southern end of the harbor. By the 1700s, economic growth spurred a building boom which included hundreds of houses and many of the internationally important landmarks that survive today, such as Trinity Church, the Colony House, Redwood Library, and the Brick Market now home to the Museum of Newport History. Newport helped lead the way toward the Revolution and independence. The British remained in Newport despite efforts to drive them out by patriot forces in partnership with the French for the first time in the Revolution. Eventually the British did withdraw and the French, under the leadership of Admiral deTiernay and General Rochambeau, began a sojourn in Newport that lasted until when they left Newport on their historic march with General Washington to Yorktown to assist in the decisive victory there. Faced with a bleak future, Newport in the early 19th century was forced to re-invent itself. Newport had been bypassed by industrialization and its landscape became frozen in time. Ironically, this became an asset for the town as it transformed itself into a summer resort and used its picturesque qualities to advantage in attracting summer visitors. In the antebellum period, Newport became a center for an influential group of artists, writers, scientists, educators, architects, theologians, and landscape designers. These families and many more whose presence here helped transform Newport into the Queen of the Resorts, built the mansions for which Newport has become famous, employing architects Richard Morris Hunt, McKim Mead and White, Peabody and Stearns, and others. Several of these mansions have become major tourist attractions. Despite the loss of the fleet, the Navy is still the largest employer in the area, bringing many industry and service businesses to the area as well. In the late 19th and 20th centuries various groups such as the Irish, Greeks, Italians, Portuguese, Filipinos, Cambodians, and Hispanics joined groups such as Jews, African Americans, and Native Americans who had been in Newport for some time, enriching the ethnic diversity of the town. The Irish came to Newport in the 1700s, drawn here by the work available to them at Fort Adams. Many of the Irish families who made Newport home during the early 19th century still live and prosper in Newport, maintaining close links with the land of their ancestors. After World War II, one of the most successful historic preservation movements in the

country saved hundreds of structures throughout Newport County. That effort began in the s when George Champlin Mason, writer and editor of the Newport Mercury a weekly newspaper still published today by the Newport Daily News fought to save Trinity Church. Other groups who have taken the preservation movement to heroic levels include the Preservation Society of Newport County, the Newport Restoration Foundation, and several grassroots organizations such as Operation Clapboard. With the success of the preservation movement, Newport began to recover from the economic downturn that came when the destroyer fleet was pulled out of Newport. There is, of course, more than mansions for visitors to see in Newport. Music festivals, such as the Jazz and Folk Festivals and the Newport Music Festival are all major events drawing thousands to Newport every summer. The stereotype of Newport solely as a playground for the wealthy during and after the Gilded Age is in contrast with local reality. While Newport continues to be home to summer visitors of dazzling wealth, and while some of them have made Newport their year round home, most of the residents of the City by the Sea continue to be middle and working class.

Chapter 2 : Antoinette F. Downing (Author of Architectural Heritage Of Newport)

In the late s the Preservation Society of Newport County commissioned Robert Meservey to capture images of Newport's Colonial to Edwardian architectural heritage. These photographs were to accompany the ground breaking study by Antoinette Downing and Vincent Scully, The Architectural Heritage of Newport Rhode Island:

Many of these people had been part of the settlement at Portsmouth , along with Anne Hutchinson and her followers. They separated within a year of that settlement, however, and Coddington and others began the settlement of Newport on the southern side of the island. Newport grew to be the largest of the four original settlements which became the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations , which also included Providence Plantations and Shawomett. Many of the first colonists in Newport became Baptists , and the second Baptist congregation in Rhode Island was formed in under the leadership of John Clarke. In , a group of Jews were welcomed to settle in Newport; they were fleeing the Inquisition in Spain and Portugal but had not been permitted to settle elsewhere. The Newport congregation is now referred to as Congregation Jeshuat Israel and is the second-oldest Jewish congregation in the United States. It meets in Touro Synagogue , the oldest synagogue in the United States. The Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations received its royal charter in , and Benedict Arnold was elected as its first governor at Newport. Newport became the most important port in colonial Rhode Island, and a public school was established in . The commercial activity which raised Newport to its fame as a rich port was begun by a second wave of Portuguese Jews who settled there around the middle of the 18th century. They had been practicing Judaism in secret for years in Portugal, and they were attracted to Rhode Island because of the freedom of worship there. They brought with them commercial experience and connections, capital, and a spirit of enterprise. Most prominent among those were Jacob Rodrigues Rivera, who arrived in died and Aaron Lopez , who came in died May 28, Newport developed 17 manufactories of oil and candles and enjoyed a practical monopoly of this trade until the American Revolution. Aaron Lopez is credited with making Newport an important center of trade. So that the said Aaron Lopez nor any other of said religion is not liable to be chosen into any office in this colony nor allowed to give vote as a free man in choosing others. In , he published the first newspaper, the Rhode Island Gazette. In , his son James founded the weekly newspaper Mercury. The famous 18th century Goddard and Townsend furniture was also made in Newport. Throughout the 18th century, Newport suffered from an imbalance of trade with the largest colonial ports. As a result, Newport merchants were forced to develop alternatives to conventional exports. Many were hanged in Newport and were buried on Goat Island. Slave trade[edit] Newport was a major center of the slave trade in colonial and early America, active in the "triangle trade" in which slave-produced sugar and molasses from the Caribbean were carried to Rhode Island and distilled into rum , which was then carried to West Africa and exchanged for captives. In , Rhode Island had about 30 rum distilleries, 22 in Newport alone. Almost half were trafficked illegally, breaking a state law prohibiting residents of the state from trading in slaves. Slave traders were also breaking federal statutes of and barring Americans from carrying slaves to ports outside the United States, as well as the Congressional act abolishing the transatlantic slave trade. A few Rhode Island families made substantial fortunes in the trade. William and Samuel Vernon were Newport merchants who later played an important role in financing the creation of the United States Navy; they sponsored 30 African slaving ventures. However, it was the DeWolfs of Bristol, Rhode Island , and most notably James De Wolf , who were the largest slave-trading family in all of North America, mounting more than 80 transatlantic voyages, most of them illegal. The Rhode Island slave trade was broadly based. Seven hundred Rhode Islanders owned or captained slave ships, including most substantial merchants, and many ordinary shopkeepers and tradesmen who purchased shares in slaving voyages. William Ellery came from Newport, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He later served on the Naval Committee. In the winter of and , the Rhode Island Legislature put militia General William West in charge of rooting out loyalists in Newport, and several notable individuals were exiled to the northern part of the state, such as Joseph Wanton and Thomas Vernon. The population of Newport had divided loyalties; many proâ€”independence Patriots left town, while loyalist Tories remained. Newport was a British

stronghold for the next three years. In the summer of 1777, the Americans began the campaign known as the Battle of Rhode Island. This was the first joint operation between the Americans and the French after the signing of the Treaty of Alliance. The Americans based in Tiverton planned a formal siege of the town. However, the French refused to take part in it, wanting a frontal assault. This weakened the American position, and the British were able to expel the Americans from the island. The following year, the British abandoned Newport, wanting to concentrate their forces in New York. For the rest of the war, Newport was the base of the French forces in the United States. Over abandoned buildings were torn down in the 1780s. It was in Newport that the Rhode Island General Assembly voted to ratify the Constitution in 1790 and become the 13th state, acting under pressure from the merchant community of Providence. Perry and the Reverend William Ellery Channing. Today, many mansions continue in private use. Hammersmith Farm is the mansion where John F. Kennedy and Jackie Kennedy held their wedding reception; it was open to tourists as a "house museum", but has since been purchased and reconverted into a private residence. Many other mansions are open to tourists; still others were converted into academic buildings for Salve Regina College in the 1950s, when the owners could no longer afford their tax bills. In the mid-19th century, a large number of Irish immigrants settled in Newport. The Fifth Ward of Newport in the southern part of the city became a staunch Irish neighborhood for many generations. To this day, St. The oldest Catholic parish in Rhode Island is St. In 1790, the sessions were eliminated in the cities other than Providence and Newport, and Newport was finally dropped in 1790. A constitutional amendment that year restricted the meetings of the legislature to Providence. It held the campus of the U. Naval Academy during the American Civil War 1862-65 when the undergraduate officer training school was temporarily moved north from Annapolis, Maryland. From 1862 to 1865, it hosted the Cruiser-Destroyer Force of the U. Atlantic Fleet, and subsequently it has hosted smaller numbers of warships from time to time. The population of Newport decreased, businesses closed, and property values plummeted. Construction was completed on the Newport Bridge. It is the most populous municipality on Aquidneck Island in Narragansett Bay. According to the United States Census Bureau, the city has a total area of

Chapter 3 : Portal:Newport, Rhode Island - Wikipedia

Architectural Heritage of Newport by Antoinette F. Downing and a great selection of similar Used, New and Collectible Books available now at racedaydvl.com

Designed as a summer cottage for Alva and William Kissam Vanderbilt by the society architect Richard Morris Hunt, it was unparalleled in opulence for an American house when it was completed in 1852. Located at Bellevue Avenue, it is now open to the public as a museum run by the Preservation Society of Newport County. Construction on the red sandstone and granite began in 1851 and was completed in 1852. The NWC educates and develops leaders, supports defining the future Navy and associated roles and missions, supports combat readiness, and strengthens global maritime partnerships. Department of Defense operates the National War College. Located on Malbone Road, the estate has a history dating to the mid-18th century, but the present main house was built in 1852. The estate once served as the country residence of Colonel Godfrey Malbone of Virginia and Connecticut. Colonel Malbone made his fortune as a shipping merchant and slave trader, becoming one of the wealthiest men in Newport during the 18th century through privateering and the triangle trade. The mansion was so grand that it was widely considered the finest house in all of the American colonies. In 1790, during the course of a gala dinner party, a kitchen fire reduced the house to a pile of sandstone rubble. By several accounts, Colonel Malbone, seeing no reason why the party should be interrupted, ordered dinner to be served outside, proclaiming, "By God, if I must lose my house, I shall not lose my dinner!" The state park offers wide vistas of the Atlantic Ocean where it meets Narragansett Bay. One of the many "cottages" built during the Gilded Age on beachfront property in the Newport area, it is located on a parcel of 4. It was remodeled in 1892 by John R. Drexel at a substantial cost but, after passing through the hands of Alphonso P. Villa, was sold before 1900, during the period when the rich were impacted by high tax rates, to Robert A. Fort Adams State Park is a public recreation and historic area preserving Fort Adams, a large coastal fortification located at the harbor mouth in Newport, Rhode Island, that was active from through the first half of the 20th century. It was the childhood home of First Lady Jacqueline Bouvier Kennedy, and the site of the reception for her wedding to U. During his presidency, it was referred to as the "Summer White House". It is a brick Georgian-style building completed in 1790, and was the meeting place for the colonial legislature. From independence in 1776 to the early 20th century the state legislature alternated its sessions between here and the Rhode Island State House in Providence. It has not been altered much since its construction. It is still owned by the state, but managed as a museum by the Newport Historical Society. The organization protects the architectural heritage of Newport County, especially the Bellevue Avenue Historic District. Seven of its 14 historic properties and landscapes are National Historic Landmarks, and most are open to the public. My Morning Jacket performing at the festival in The Newport Folk Festival is an American annual folk-oriented music festival in Newport, Rhode Island, which began in July as a counterpart to the previously established Newport Jazz Festival. The festival is often considered one of the first modern music festivals in America and remains a focal point in the ever-expanding genre of "folk" music. Timeline of Newport, Rhode Island. Colonial architecture at Spring and Church Streets, The Newport Historic District is a historic district that covers 100 acres in the center of Newport in the U. It was designated a National Historic Landmark NHL in 1987 due to its extensive and well-preserved assortment of intact colonial buildings dating from the early and mid-18th century. Newer and modern buildings coexist with the historic structures. Accredited by the New England Association of Schools and Colleges, the university enrolls more than 2,000 undergraduate and graduate students from across the U. In 1992, Salve Regina became the first New England institution to receive a Getty Grant Program award to develop a campus heritage preservation plan. Amateur Championship and the first U. Newport now maintains inactive ships at its pier facilities, along with the United States Coast Guard. It was one of the first summer "cottages" constructed in Newport, and is now a National Historic Landmark. It was owned by the King family from 1852 until 1900, when it was given to the Preservation Society of Newport County. Elaine Lorillard established the festival in 1963, and she and husband Louis Lorillard financed it for many years. They hired George Wein to organize the first festival and bring jazz to Rhode Island. Most of the early festivals were broadcast on Voice of America radio,

and many performances were recorded and released as albums. In , it became a two-site festival when it was returned to Newport while continuing in New York. From to , the festival was known as the JVC Jazz Festival; however, during the economic downturn of , JVC ceased its support of the festival and was replaced by CareFusion. As of , the festival is sponsored by Natixis Global Asset Management. It is owned and operated by the Preservation Society of Newport County and is open for visitation on a year-round basis. The mansion was built as the Newport summer home of Cornelius Vanderbilt II , a member of the wealthy United States Vanderbilt family , in an architectural style based on the Italian Renaissance. The room mansion has a gross area of , square feet 11, The Ochre Point Avenue entrance is marked by sculpted iron gates, and the foot-high 9. Its primary building features an actual book reading room. Newport Hospital at the turn of the 20th century Newport Hospital is a private, not-for-profit hospital located in Newport, Rhode Island. Widener family of Philadelphia. Founded in , it is the oldest community library still occupying its original building in the United States. The original building was designed by Peter Harrison and completed in , and is a National Historic Landmark. The front side of the Knight Campus in Warwick. The building designed in Brutalist style. Elm tree in front of the Florence K. More trapezoid than square, it exists at the intersection of several major streets and what was the colonial long wharf, projecting into the harbor off Aquidneck Island and into Narragansett Bay. Although as a civic space it is colonial in origin, dating back to the first settlement of , much of its present shape, form and name dates from the 19th century while a number of its most prominent buildings are of early 20th century design. Like most great civic spaces, it developed over time rather than being imposed by design. The first group of Anglo settlers â€” among them William Coddington , John Clarke , Henry Bull , and the Easton family each clustered their house lots of about 10 acres close to a fresh water spring and a short distance uphill from the shoreline. In , it was declared a National Historic Site. Rosecliff , built , is one of the Gilded Age mansions of Newport, Rhode Island , now open to the public as a historic house museum. The house has also been known as the Hermann Oelrichs House or the J. She and her husband, together with her sister, Virginia Fair , bought the land in from the estate of George Bancroft and commissioned the architectural firm of McKim, Mead, and White to design a summer home suitable for entertaining on a grand scale. With little opportunity to channel her considerable energy elsewhere, she "threw herself into the social scene with tremendous gusto, becoming, with Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and Mrs. Belmont of nearby Belcourt , one of the three great hostesses of Newport. Chateau-sur-Mer, Newport, Rhode Island. It is now owned by the Preservation Society of Newport County and is open to the public as a museum. It was designated a National Historic Landmark in Its first commander was Captain John Henry who was later instrumental in starting the War of

Chapter 4 : The architectural heritage of Newport, Rhode Island, - ECU Libraries Catalog

Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1st edition. Cloth lettered in gilt on the spine. , [2] pp., plates and one folding map. One corner bumped, else fine.

What to Wear Where: It is the very spot where the sport enjoyed great prominence in the late s when the mansions of Newport were celebrated for their preeminent and opulent grandeur. Built by the titans of their time, they have stood the test of time, thanks to the steadfast diligence of The Preservation Society. Occurring only once every three years creates even more excitement for the prominent promenade which takes place all over the town, stopping at both private residences and historical sites. On Saturday morning, August 18th there will be a demonstration of driving skills on the back lawn of The Elms at For a full schedule, visit the Newport Mansion Coaching Weekend. The pageantry of parading Every three years, impeccably restored coaches and horses arrive in Newport and are driven by their skilled handlers known as whips for 4 days around the island. Newport is ideally suited to the event with its array of gilded age summer cottages and century old beech trees. The highlight of the weekend is an exhibition at the Elms, where the coaches and horses display their finery and the whips demonstrate their skill to the public. Throughout the weekend, the streets are lined with fans as the coaches make their way around the island. On Saturday night there is a dinner dance at the Breakers, originally the summer cottage of Cornelius and Alice Vanderbilt. Coaching has been part of Newport for over years and we are honored to help preserve the tradition by organizing this wonderful weekend. In the photo below you can see clearly the elevated position of the Whip, as well as the footmen or grooms on the rear of the vehicle. The center portion holds passengers, all adhering to the traditional dress dictates of men in top hats or skimmers, jackets and ties. Women also arrive in fine millinery splendor worn with dresses or jackets and skirts. Photo by John Corbett Each day the carriages crisscrossing the town as spectators line the streets to cheer the showcase of highly skilled equestrian prowess. Photo by John Corbett The Preservation Society was created in by a group of concerned residents intent on preserving the architectural heritage of Newport County, and most notably the Bellevue Avenue Historic district where the mansions and gardens provide a tangible experience of the elegance and artistic wonders of the Golden Age. Considered one of the most beautiful houses in Newport. Rosecliffe, the Peacock Room. Executive Director Trudy Coxe enthusiastically explained the significance: The Gold Room at Marble House. Photo by Kenneth Lindh. During those four days historic Newport is transported back in time with the elegance of these stately antique coaches as well as the beautiful horses and all of the surrounding traditions. For those of us who support these special events, it can be a wardrobe change marathon. I take a page from the Fire House and literally line up my outfits for that weekend in advance with shoes, hats, wraps etc so I can jump into them in a moments notice. Quick change artistry at its best. Kenneth Lindh And what does one wear to go coaching? If you enjoy an opportunity to climb aboard the rig, keep your ensemble stylish and ladylike. We kept the palette demure and are tickled to see that pink is still in fashion. When wearing a hat, I like to forego sunglasses and keep the earrings simple to not distract. Love the fresh silhouette of these new Stuart Weitzman pumps. Since shoulder surgery in June, I am lowering my standards â€” in heel height, that is.

Chapter 5 : Newport, Rhode Island - Wikipedia

Architectural Heritage Of Newport For anyone who desires to learn about Newport, Rhode Island's living museum of domestic, ecclesiastic, and civic architecture in the context of the rich cultural heritage embracing our monumental City by the Sea this is your Must Read.

Chapter 6 : A Brief History of Newport | Newport Historical Society

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher,

institution or organization should be applied.

Chapter 7 : Newport Restoration Foundation (@nptrestoration) â€¢ Instagram photos and videos

The Newport Restoration Foundation promotes and invests in the architectural heritage of the Newport community, the traditional building trades, and Doris Duke's fine and decorative arts collections, for the enjoyment, education and inspiration of all.

Chapter 8 : The Architectural Heritage of Newport RI

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Chapter 9 : Aspects of Architecture & Design | Newport Mansions

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