

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

For NPS use only

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Joseph Reynolds House (preferred name)

and/or common "Lafayette House" / "Willowmere"

2. Location

street & number 956 Hope Street

N.A. not for publication

city, town Bristol

N.A. vicinity of

#1 - Rep. Fernand J. St Germain
~~Congressional district~~

state Rhode Island

code 44

county Bristol

code 001

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>N.A.</u> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Richard C.E. Anderson

street & number 956 Hope Street

city, town Bristol

N.A. vicinity of

state Rhode Island 02809

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Bristol Town Hall

street & number Court Street

city, town Bristol

state Rhode Island 02809

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Historic American Buildings has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1935-1937 federal state county local

depository for survey records Library of Congress

city, town Washington

state District of Columbia

*(See Continuation Sheet #1)

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code 44

county Bristol

code 001

3. Classification

Category

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

Ownership

- public
- private
- both
- Public Acquisition**
- N.A. in process
- being considered

Status

- occupied
- unoccupied
- work in progress
- Accessible**
- yes: restricted
- yes: unrestricted
- no

Present Use

- agriculture
- commercial
- educational
- entertainment
- government
- industrial
- military
- museum
- park
- private residence
- religious
- scientific
- transportation
- other:

4. Owner of Property

name Richard C.E. Anderson

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N.A. vicinity of

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street & number Court Street

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title Historic American Buildings

has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1935-1937

federal state county local

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Continuation sheet 1

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#6

Bristol, Rhode Island
1976-1983 State
Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission
Providence Rhode Island 02903

* Entered on National Register of Historic Places May 31, 1972.
Indicated level of significance at that time: local.

#11 (Preliminary information prepared by:)

Richard and Wendy Anderson (owners)
956 Hope Street
Bristol, Rhode Island 02809
401-253-3282
December 16, 1982

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Called "Willowmere" from a very early date, the Joseph Reynolds house at 950 Hope Street in Bristol is famous as the headquarters of General Lafayette during his stay in Bristol from September 7 to September 22 in 1778. Historically it is, except for the much altered Deacon Nathanael Bosworth House, also on Hope Street, the oldest house now standing in the town.

Family records show that this almost unique early transitional Massachusetts plan house was built in 1698-1700 by Joseph Reynolds on land owned by his father Nathaniel Reynolds, who had moved from Boston in 1680 to settle in the new town of Bristol, then part of Massachusetts. A mansion in size for its time, Joseph's house easily met the requirements laid down in the town ordinance that all houses must be two stories high with two rooms on each floor; it is three stories high and five bays wide and is ornamented across the front with an original plaster cove cornice (now a rare survivor) following late seventeenth-century English precedents. A wooden structure built of brace-framed stud construction and sheathed with clapboard-clad wide vertical boarding, the house is set on a fieldstone foundation and is covered with a gable roof which internal evidence and family records both indicate once had a steeper pitch but has sloped down in a long salt-box line at the rear for a long time. It is now laid out on an old Massachusetts center-hall, two-interior chimney, four-room plan, the framing for which is clearly intact in the front part but shows evidence of modification in the rear (east) rooms. Throughout the house the structure is exposed internally and the corner posts, plates, girts, and summer beams are all cased in the major front rooms. The lower and upper front north (parlor and parlor chamber) rooms have always been finished with an unusual amount of what is now very rare massively scaled early bolection molded paneling with its original marbleizing which survived untouched until the 1940's when it was painted white. The parlor paneling, damaged by fire in 1976, has now been reproduced. There is also evidence of old painted decorative finish on the beams in the downstairs southwest room (now the dining room.) Much of the trim, such as door casings and the two panel doors is original as is much of the hardware which is worth special note of itself.

A gable roofed two-story ell of two room center-chimney plan, probably as old as the house itself, extends at right angles from the rear. Internal framing evidence shows that this ell was once only one-and-one-half stories high. Family papers indicate that about 1790 the ell roof was raised to two full stories and the whole ell was extended some six feet to the east. Probably at this time space was taken from the main house kitchen to allow for a stairway leading directly into the upper rooms of the main house and the ell (see plan).

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Over its 285-year existence (in the Reynolds family ownership from 1698 until 1927) the house has undergone a number of other changes, in spite of which enough of the basic structure and the early trim have survived to supply authentic information about the late seventeenth-century stylistic character of the building. Internal evidence indicates that the windows have been heightened at the top. (The six-over-six sash are later.) The present handsome fanlight pedimented doorway of about 1800 replaces an earlier and perhaps wider entrance.

On the interior, as noted above, the house plan may have been altered at the rear, but more study will be required before the earliest configuration is understood. The house certainly originally consisted of a central stair hall set between the two front rooms; each had its own chimney and fireplace located on what is now the mid-wall of the house. This front part also retains much of its original trim. The rear framing suggests that an ell for the kitchen may have extended in the south part of the rear under a long salt box leanto. The framing of the northeast room is not clear (see plan). However, there is an extant girt with empty stud pockets for exterior wall construction between the front north downstairs parlor and the north rear room which suggests that the north half of the house originally stopped at the post for what is now the mid-wall.

The older divisions in the rear establish a south room (the old kitchen) into which the stairway to the ell was later introduced and a north room, formerly used as a store room and now converted into a study from which space for a bathroom has since been taken (see plan).

During a modernization early in the nineteenth century, (family records say about c. 1820,) the south chimney and its large kitchen fireplace were dismantled and a new smaller one built to allow, with a smaller fireplace, the introduction of an entry from the southwest room and a new side hall at the south end leading to a new south exterior doorway. This doorway, in the Greek Revival style, exists today (see plan).

The old chimney in the north part of the house was also taken down a long time ago, (although no records of this change are known) so that all the original chimney information is missing. Here, careful study is needed to establish the first configuration between the front and rear north rooms. (It is at the corner post between these north rooms that the exterior wall framing remains.) When the present north chimney was rebuilt it was probably relocated as well, since it now stands in space taken from the northeast room where it is closed in behind an added partition wall which was finished with an old paneled mantelpiece

(See Continuation Sheet #3)

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in the 1970's (see plan). The relocation allowed moving the parlor mantel east five feet to the house mid-wall thereby increasing the parlor itself to its present size of 17 X 21 feet. This alteration changed the normal upstairs/downstairs chimney wall relationship since the dimensions of the upper chamber (17 X 16) remained unaltered.

These changes appear to be the chief structural alterations. In the 1950s, however, new owners converted the house into apartments. At this time all the woodwork was painted white, including the unique and hitherto untouched marbleizing of the early bolection paneled work in the north (left hand) parlor and the parlor chamber above. Fortunately however, Frank Chouteau Brown had made measured drawings in 1935 of these two mantel walls for an article on Bristol architecture, (published in the White Pine Series of Architectural Monographs) in which he indicated the marbleizing patterns and recorded the colors used. In addition, Early Homes of Rhode Island (Downing, 1937) included black and white photographs of the paneling in its original condition.

The next owners, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Zexter, who bought the house in the 1960s, returned it to a single family residence, and began to clean off the white paint and restore the marbleizing, working particularly in the upper room. Unfortunately, in 1976 a bad chimney fire damaged both the upper and lower north rooms and almost destroyed the downstairs paneling. Based on the measured drawings, this paneling has been reconstructed but the remarbleizing still remains to be done. The parlor chamber paneling is intact and its original marbleizing has been retrieved. Mrs. Zexter, a decorator, also stenciled the walls of several upper rooms using early nineteenth century stencil patterns.

Hall

The central entrance hall, extending to the midwall of the house, contains the stairway which is set at the back of the hall and continues unchanged through the upper floors. It rises in three runs for each floor with platform rests at each turn. The risers are set in a closed string course ornamented with a huge early torus molding into which turned balusters of squat heavy profile are fitted. These are capped by a hand rail, molded on the outer face only, that butts directly into square newel posts which are capped by turned ball-shaped ornaments set on short necks. Half balusters butt against the posts in the early manner and the posts are finished with acorn shaped pendant drops of an early profile. All these elements are transitional in style and indicate a turn-of-the-seventeenth-century date. Part of the original painted stepped riser line has been exposed with the removal of later wall paper. In the first floor hall a bolection molded two panel door

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gives access to the second story rear of the house. The fully finished stairs continue into the garret and now butt against the roof itself so that credence should be given to the family tradition that the roof pitch was lowered long ago.

Northwest Parlor

The great northwest parlor (17 X 21 feet) was known in family records as the library; it is one of the two rooms originally finished with the marbled and massively scaled bolection molded paneling for which the house has always been noted. In this room the marbled bolection work included the entire mantel wall, the two-panel doors, and the wainscoting on the three remaining walls; posts, plates and the room's two summer beams are all marbled. As said in the resumé of alterations, the present mantel wall is a reproduction constructed after the fire of 1976 from the 1935 measured drawings made by Frank Chouteau Brown. The unusual room size, 17 X 21 feet, probably the result of an enlargement when the chimney was rebuilt, is mentioned in several late nineteenth-century accounts. John Post Reynolds (1850-1915) wrote that he thought the paneling in the room originally came from England but there is no documentation for this tradition, and it should probably be discounted. The fireplace itself has been closed since the 1976 fire, but nineteenth-century drawings and photographs taken as late as 1936 show that it was an open working fireplace for many years.

Southwest (Dining) Room

The southwest downstairs room, now the dining room, is plastered and has intact exposed structural beams, all of which are cased and beaded, while the plates, girts and fine heavy summer beam are finished with wide early cornice moldings. These beams have faint evidence of what Abbott Lowell Cummings suggests may be a very early and unusual form of painted decoration worthy of further study. The present one-story mantel, of a heavy late Greek Revival form, was evidently installed sometime after the old chimney was dismantled and rebuilt. It is fitted with a cast iron grate insert of the same style. Wainscoting made from church pew doors had been installed by the 1960's when the Zexters bought the house and the room now has a simply patterned parquet floor. Internal evidence indicates that the room once had two corner cupboards.

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Rear Rooms

As said above, the framing scheme at the east (rear) of the house is not clear. The beams, which including the joists are all exposed and uncased, indicate that the house may have had from the first an ell on the south side. The use of the southeast room has been changed, perhaps as long ago as when the chimney was rebuilt. The present fireplace (which is not for a kitchen) has a plain Federal style one-story mantelpiece. Other modifications include the construction of the stair-hall for an entrance to the ell as described earlier, and a partition has been removed to enlarge the room. It is at the mid-wall in the north rear room (known as a store room and now used as a study) that exterior wall construction remains, and it is in this room that space for the rebuilt chimney was taken. The partition constructed to conceal this chimney (see plan) contains a closet behind an old door and now has an eighteenth century mantel breast (installed in the 1970's) taken from the John Brown cottage formerly at Bullocks Cove in Warren.

Second Floor

The second floor rooms, all finished with plastered walls, have exposed cased framing beams. On this floor the center hall was formerly divided into a small stairhall proper and a small front hall room, the partition for which has now been taken down. Here removal of recent wall paper has exposed an old form of decorative black banding painted directly on the plastered wall. It outlines the original doorway locations (closed when the front room partition was removed and new entrances to the north and south chambers were installed.) The window also has this painted outlining. According to Abbott Cummings, the window frame has very early molding detail and, except for about eight inches in height added at the top, may be original.

The Northwest (Parlor) Chamber

The parlor chamber, best known locally as the General Lafayette room, has survived almost unchanged. One of the front windows in this room is finished with the same lamp black banding found in the hall and this and other windows in the room are also pieced out at the top. This could mean that the size of the windows, except for the increase in height, remains unchanged. It is this room where the bolection molded and marbleized paneling of the same type as that in the parlor below is located--here restricted to a mantel section and the two-panel

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bolection molded doors on either side of the mantel. This paneling, which survived the fire and has been cleaned of the white paint, now reveals the original marbleizing; it is a key document in the history of the house. Other doors in the room are bolection molded and have two panels. The walls are plastered, there is a molded chair rail and the exposed framing--posts, girts, plates and the summer beam--are all cased and beaded. As said above, except for the 17 X 21 foot size of the parlor below where the mantel wall is some five feet further east, the measurements of this room relate normally to the framing pattern of the house. The fireplace is now closed although photographs taken in 1935 and 1936 show an operating Franklin stove of early Victorian vintage fitted into the fireplace opening. Its relation to the present chimney is not clear.

Southwest Chamber

The southwest chamber, which has retained its original configuration with plastered walls, exposed and cased framing including summer, and a plain molded chair rail, now has a simple mid-nineteenth century one-story mantelpiece.

Southeast (Kitchen) Chamber

The southeast room above the old kitchen space is the most intact of the upper rear rooms. It has plastered walls, four-panel doors, a plain molded chair rail, molded cornice and a simple one-story early-to mid-nineteenth century mantelpiece. Mrs. Zexter, a decorator, was responsible for the present stenciled wall treatment of this and other rooms.

Third Floor

The third floor, which typically has a lower ceiling, has cased gunstock framing posts and retains its wide floor boards. The floor plan follows the same center-hall plan with a small stairhall and small front hall room (now removed) as that on the second floor. There were two rooms on either side of the hall and another room is fitted into each north and southeast corner (the latter now made into a bathroom) making an original plan of seven small rooms in all. All the framing is cased; it may have been modified, and cannot be studied at this time.

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Garret

The staircase to the garret, which is fully finished with turned balusters, molded handrail and acorn drops, almost butts against the sloping roof so that anyone entering the garret must proceed on hands and knees, lending support to the tradition in the Reynolds family that the roof pitch was originally steeper. The garret itself contains evidence of having been used; in here are divisions with wall paper fragments, and some door posts with hooks and hinges attached. Former owners also reported finding indications that the rooms had once been used for weaving.

The Site

The Joseph Reynolds house stands on what was once ten acres of land, a portion of one of the thirty-two parcels first laid out in 1680 for the new Massachusetts town of Bristol and owned by Joseph's father, Nathaniel Reynolds, a town founder. On Nathaniel's death in 1708 he gave Joseph the ten acre lot, a tanyard, a Bark Mill and "all other buildings and appurtenances--belonging to said land." According to family records, by that date Joseph had already built his own mansion, the tannery and the town's first gristmill which was still in operation as late as 1891. In the course of time, other outbuildings were built, including a barn, dam, wells, mill pond and three ice houses. The property has now been reduced to less than one-half acre and none of the outbuildings remain but some wells and millstones do. The house, formerly shielded by stately elms, is now situated close to a busy highway.

In 1927, "Willowmere" was sold out of family ownership and the owner of the 1950's, who converted it into apartments and painted all the woodwork, let it fall into disrepair. When the Robert Zexters acquired the house in the 1960's they returned it to a single residence, began the restoration of the marbleizing on the woodwork, and, after the fire of 1976, had the parlor paneling reproduced. The current owners, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Anderson, who have undertaken major necessary structural and other repairs, are continuing with the research and restoration with the intent of returning the building as much as possible to its seventeenth and eighteenth century appearance.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1698-1700 **Builder/Architect** Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Except for the Wanton-Lyman-Hazard House (a National Historic Landmark October 15, 1966) in Newport, the 1698-1700 Reynolds House is, in spite of the loss of the original chimneys and some interior finish, the most important and best preserved Early Transitional house in the State. It is also one of the best to be found in Massachusetts, the colony to which Bristol belonged politically until 1747, and the house belonged stylistically. The only known early three-story upright structure in Rhode Island at such an early date, the house presently has a central-hall, four-room plan with two interior chimneys for which the framing of the front two rooms and hall is intact and clearly original. However, if this two-room configuration is original, it would give the two chimneys an unusual location on the outside rear wall. In addition, the cellar and foundation walls extend under all four rooms with no evidence of change, so that, until the framing of the east (rear) part of the house is better understood, this extraordinary early appearance of such a spacious four room plan cannot be discounted. In any case, the basic formula of the house, whether widened originally or limited to two rooms, is unknown at this date (1700) in Rhode Island and remarkable for Massachusetts until later; the Reynolds house may now be the earliest wooden structure of its form standing in New England.

In addition to its size, the house is also the most elaborately finished of any of the known early houses. Its up-to-date plaster cove cornice, one of two remaining examples in Rhode Island (the other is that of the 1695 Wanton-Lyman-Hazard House), is similar to those appearing in England at the end of the seventeenth century and published in 1700 in Moxon's Mechanick Exercises. Of special interest also is the fact that the windows, except for an increase of some eight inches in height at the top, seem never to have been altered--a conclusion reached because the second story hall window still has its original, very old casing with eight additional inches pieced in at the top, and is outlined with lamp black banding as a window in the northwest chamber also still is (the sash are all later). Thus, the house, with its height, its cove cornice and the symmetrical arrangement of its spacious windows, fully reflects the emerging academic taste of the day. The classic pedimented fanlight doorway of 1800 which replaces an earlier wider entrance, fits easily into the new formula.

The up-to-date character of the finish is even more completely expressed on the interior. The staircase, an outstanding example of

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this early transitional period, is comparable to the fine stairway in the Wanton-Lyman-Hazard house and has marked similarities. Both have squat turned balusters and a closed string course with run moldings of the massive scale associated with transitional work--a huge torus molding in the Reynolds house, one of ogee profile in the Wanton-Lyman-Hazard house. The other features for both stairs are equally early, but the fact that the Reynolds house stair is completely finished for three full stories and into the garret makes it one of the most remarkable early New England stairs known today.

The special feature of the Reynolds house, however, is the amount and quality of the bolection paneling with its marbled finish, one of the earliest, as well as one of the best documented, most elaborate and most extensive in the state; its late Stuart character, evidenced in the massive scale of the panel moldings, the short flat pilasters set between fireplace framing and the cornice, and the early marbled treatment, help date the American break from seventeenth-century tradition.

Taken together with the intact framing for a three-story house, the comparatively unaltered exterior with its cove cornice, the fine staircase and the rarity and quality of the paneling in the north rooms, this house is significant as a now almost unique and fine example of early transitional building style.

History

The history of the family who took part in the settlement of this newly formed Massachusetts town, and built a house where the same family lived for more than two hundred and twenty-five years, goes back to England and early Boston. Joseph Reynolds' American forebears, Robert and Mary Reynolds, arrived in Boston in 1632. A shoemaker and leather worker by trade, Robert acquired land and built a stone house at the corner of High (Washington) and Milk Streets, and acquired other property. His son Nathaniel, who was born in England in 1627, continued the family trade and took an active part in town life serving as Grand Juryman, Sealer of leather, Selectman and Committeeman. He inherited his father's estate in 1659. In 1680 he moved to Bristol, then Massachusetts, where as one of the town founders, he received a thirty-second part of the town land, ten acres of which Joseph I (1676-1759) inherited in 1708. Here Joseph had already built his extraordinarily fine house as well as a tannery, wells, and the town's first gristmill; he continued the

(See Continuation Sheet #9)

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family trade of shoemaker and tanner while he farmed his land, ran the mill and took part in local affairs and augmented his holdings.

His son, Joseph II (1719-1789), was elected delegate to the General Assembly of Rhode Island. It was during Joseph's occupancy that the Marquis de Lafayette was quartered in the family mansion, chosen, no doubt, because it still was one of the town's most imposing buildings.

Later members of the family also served in public office. The next heir to the estate, Joseph Reynolds III (1748-1818), was appointed Associate of the Court of Common Pleas and in 1787 was made Chief Justice of the Court. Samuel Godfrey Reynolds (1801-1881) who grew up in the house, distinguished himself as an inventor of some note. His career--which included the invention of a machine for making wrought iron nails, a corn grinding machine, a spike machine, a wire cutting machine, a pin machine and a machine for making horseshoes--took him to Providence, New York and on to Paris and England. He returned to Bristol c.1845, where he lived the rest of his life in the family mansion. The last continuous inhabitant of the house in the family, John Post Reynolds (1850-1915), a Brown graduate and scholar, served as Probate Judge and then for thirty years as Superintendent of Bristol schools. In addition, he ran an ice business for which the three ice-houses formerly on the property were built.

The Reynolds House during the Revolutionary War

The most notable historic event associated with the Reynolds house occurred during Joseph Reynolds II occupancy. In 1778, the Marquis de LaFayette, in command of the ports around the Island of Rhode Island, was entrusted with the care of Warren, Bristol and the eastern shore. His principal Corps was stationed at Bristol and from September 7 to September 23 General Lafayette himself had headquarters in the Reynolds' house, where the north (parlor) chamber is still known as LaFayette's room. The story that has been passed down since that time, however, refers to September 7th, the day Mrs. Reynolds was awaiting the arrival of her distinguished guest. An hour before he was expected, a young Frenchman rode up to the house, dismounted, tied his horse to a tree, and on being greeted, asked for something to eat. Accordingly, Mrs. Reynolds seated him at the table prepared for the General where he stayed so long that she felt obliged to tell him she must prepare for LaFayette's arrival. Whereupon, her visitor replied, "Madam, I am LaFayette." He was twenty-one at the time.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Arnold, James N.: Vital Records of Rhode Island (Providence, R.I. 1894),
Vol. 6, Part 1, pp. 45-46, 100-101, 159.

(See Continuation Sheet #10)

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property less than one acre

Quadrangle name Bristol

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

A

1	9	3	1	0	3	1	0	4	6	1	6	9	3	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

B

Zone			Easting				Northing							

C

Zone			Easting				Northing							

D

Zone			Easting				Northing							

E

Zone			Easting				Northing							

F

Zone			Easting				Northing							

G

Zone			Easting				Northing							

H

Zone			Easting				Northing							

Verbal boundary description and justification

The nominated property is coextensive with lot 8½ in assessor's plat 3, as defined in the records of the Town of Bristol Tax Assessor, and measures 21,388 square feet. This area includes the Reynolds House and its

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries immediate surroundi

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Antoinette F. Downing (See Continuation Sheet #1)

organization R.I. Historical Preservation Comm. date

street & number 150 Benefit Street telephone 401-277-2678

city or town Providence state Rhode Island 02903

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local (request for landmark)

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title _____ date _____

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date _____

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date _____

Chief of Registration

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet 10

Item number 9

Page 2

Burleigh, William J.: The houses of Bristol, Rhode Island (in Pencil Points, Vol. 17, No. 6, pp. 335-350. June, 1936).

DeWolf, K.H.: Souvenir Views of Bristol, Rhode Island (Bristol, R.I., 1902).

Downing, Antoinette F.: Early Homes of Rhode Island (Richmond, Va., 1937), pp. 69, 71-77, 79, 129, 152, 165, 167, 169, 171, 205.

Munro, Eilfred H.: Tales of an Old Seaport; A General Sketch of the History of Bristol, Rhode Island. Princeton, 1917.

Pardee, Alice DeWolf: Architectural and Historical Bristol, Rhode Island (Bristol, R.I., 1960).

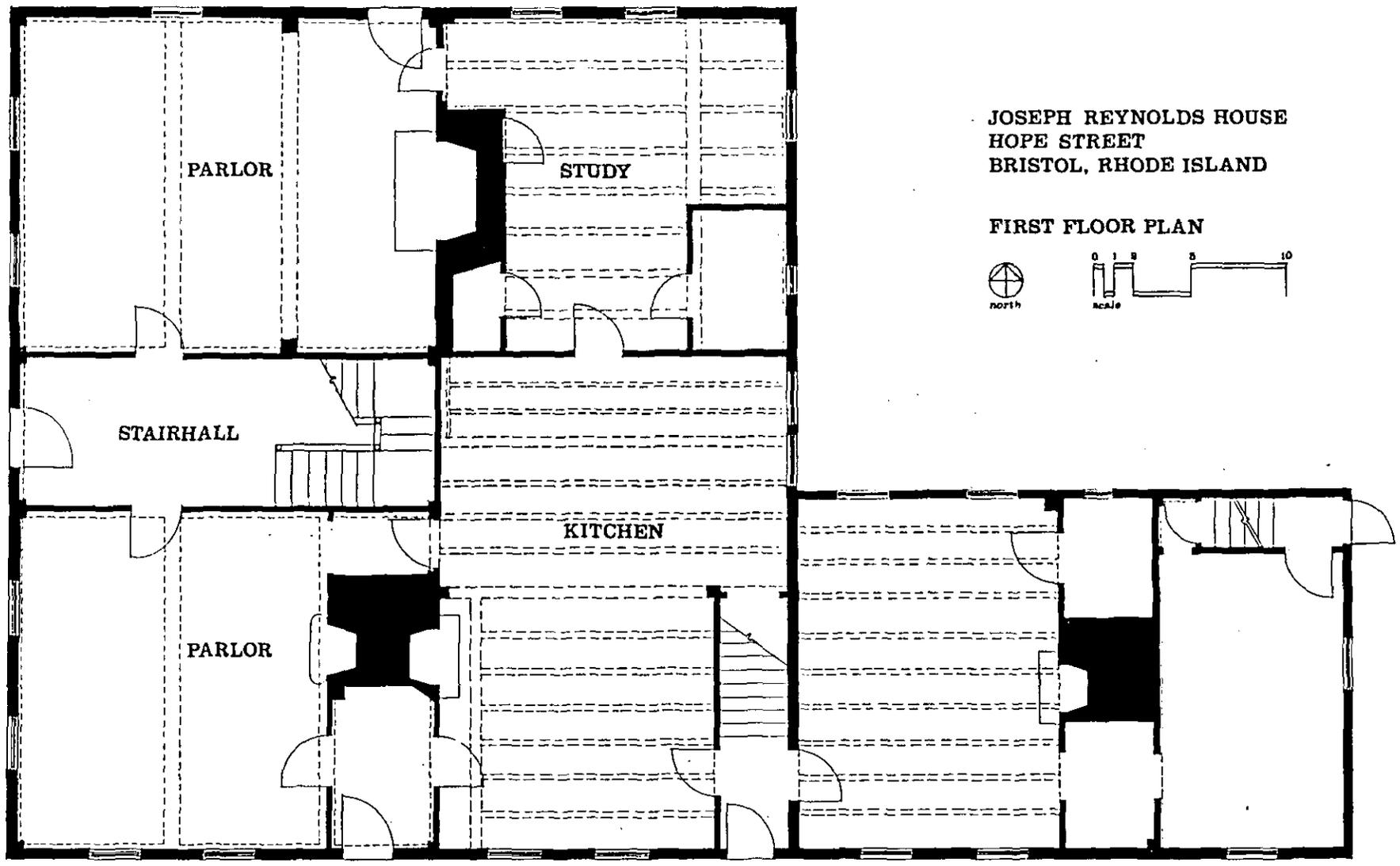
Reynolds, Marion H.: The History of Some of the Descendants of Robert and Mary Reynolds (1630?-1931) of Boston, Mass. (Brooklyn, N.Y., 1931.

Tingley, Henry F., Jr.: A Brief Account of One Line of Descendants of Robert and Mary Reynolds of Boston (1630-1981). Providence, R.I., 1981. Photos: 1 ext. (nd), 4 int. (1937).

Beautiful Bristol. Bristol Phoenix Souvenir Supplement (Bristol, R.I., 1903).

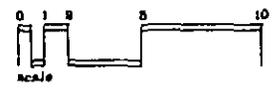
Historic American Buildings Survey Inventory, RI5 #157; Catalog, 1941; Supplement (1959); RI Catalog (unpublished) 1972. (RI-70) NR 1972. Photos: 1 ext. (nd), 4 int. (1937), 9 sheets.

Scrap Book III, pp. 235-239: (Unidentified newspaper clippings)
"Bristol's Early Settlers" (May 17, 1891)
"Where LaFayette Wrote" (ca. 1891)

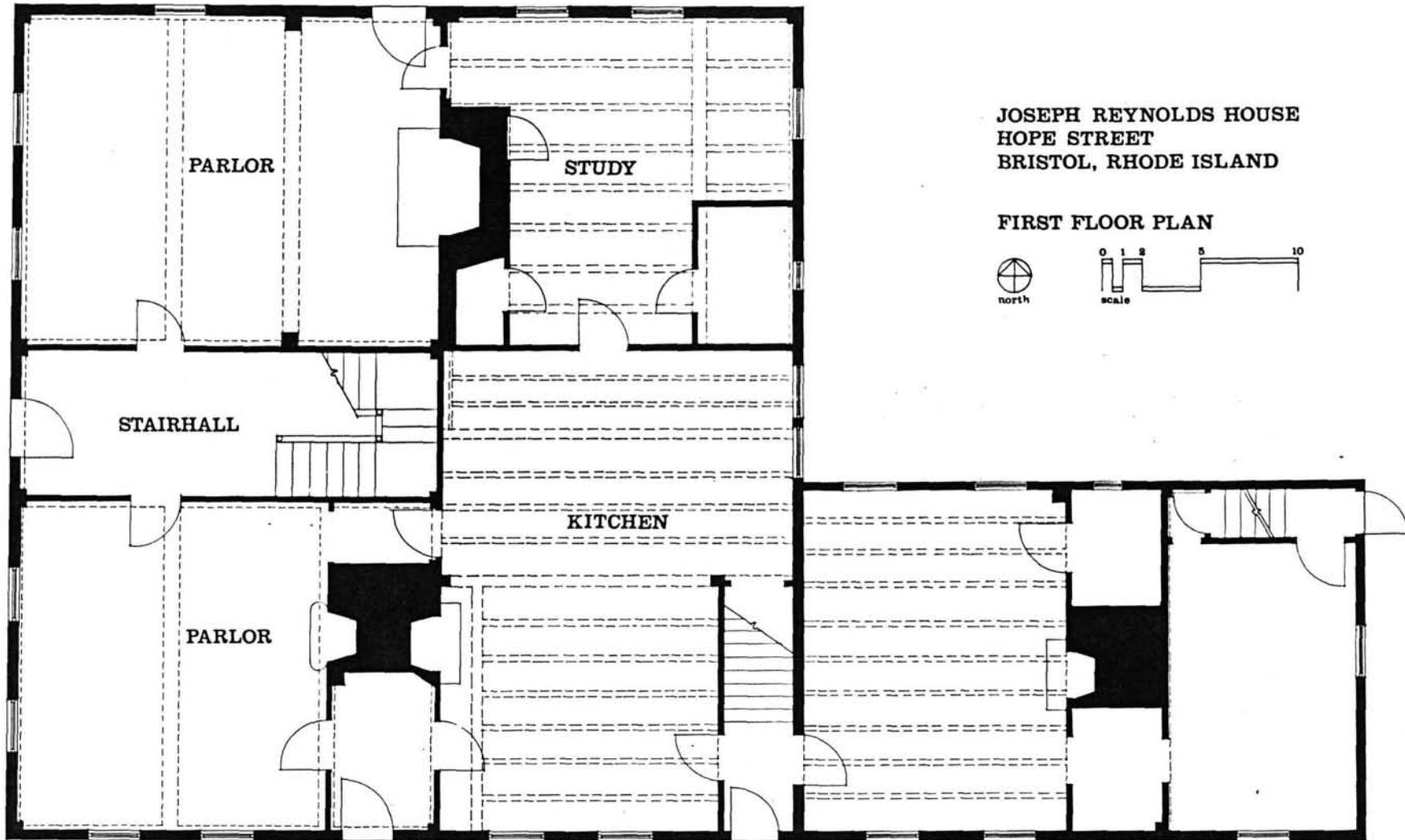


JOSEPH REYNOLDS HOUSE
HOPE STREET
BRISTOL, RHODE ISLAND

FIRST FLOOR PLAN



O-removed 7/19/90
J.R. Bush Esq

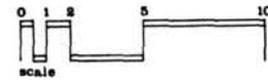


JOSEPH REYNOLDS HOUSE
HOPE STREET
BRISTOL, RHODE ISLAND

FIRST FLOOR PLAN



north



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Rhode Island	
COUNTY: Bristol	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

1. NAME

COMMON: Reynolds (Joseph) House

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
956, Hope Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Bristol

STATE: Rhode Island, 02809

CODE: 44

COUNTY: Bristol

CODE: 001

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP			STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Public <input type="checkbox"/>	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/>	Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes:	
Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/>	Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	In Process <input type="checkbox"/>	Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/>	Restricted <input type="checkbox"/>	
Object <input type="checkbox"/>	Both <input type="checkbox"/>	Being Considered <input type="checkbox"/>	Preservation work in progress <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/>	
				No: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/>	Government <input type="checkbox"/>	Park <input type="checkbox"/>	Transportation <input type="checkbox"/>	Comments <input type="checkbox"/>
Commercial <input type="checkbox"/>	Industrial <input type="checkbox"/>	Private Residence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
Educational <input type="checkbox"/>	Military <input type="checkbox"/>	Religious <input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
Entertainment <input type="checkbox"/>	Museum <input type="checkbox"/>	Scientific <input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNERS NAME:
Robert H. Zexter and Nancy Zexter

STREET AND NUMBER:
956, Hope Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Bristol

STATE:
Rhode Island

CODE:
44

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Town Hall

STREET AND NUMBER:
Court Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Bristol

STATE:
Rhode Island

CODE:
44

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: less than one acre

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
Not yet so represented

DATE OF SURVEY: Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:
Bristol

STATE:
Rhode Island

CODE:
44

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE:
COUNTY:
ENTRY NUMBER
DATE

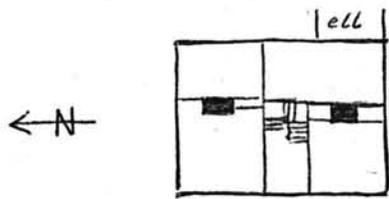
FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input type="checkbox"/>	Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/>	Ruins <input type="checkbox"/>	Unexposed <input type="checkbox"/>
INTEGRITY	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	Altered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Unaltered <input type="checkbox"/>	Moved <input type="checkbox"/>	Original Site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This house, begun in 1698 by Joseph Reynolds, is a timber and clap-board structure, five bays wide, on a stone foundation. The main portion of the house has a salt-box side silhouette, for the gable roof, which is above three full storeys at the front, slopes down to a point less than two storeys above ground at the rear of the house. Across the front of the house the eaves cornice projects above a plaster cove, following English XVII Century examples. It is built on a centre-hall, four-room plan with two interior chimneys. Behind the first floor's two front rooms and hall the original kitchen and store-room run across the back of the house in the low portion of the "salt-box." A wooden two-storey ell--perhaps as old as the main house--extends from the rear of the house and was originally entered from the kitchen.



Over two-and-a-half centuries the house has had various minor modernisations or modifications (a pedimented, fanlighted front door, enlarged windows with six-over-six-pane sashes, some new interior doors etc.) and some enlargement and minor changes in plan (a brick extension to the ell, the introduction of bathrooms, a passageway etc.), but its basic form and fabric--in particular its interior trim--remain intact to an exceptional degree. Bristol was part of Massachusetts when the house was built, and the plan is typical of early ones in that state. The house more than meets the specifications laid down for Bristol building: i. e., all buildings in the new town to be at least two storeys high.

The entrance hall contains the stairway to the second floor, rising in three runs with platform rests at each turn. The stair-rail has turned, rather stocky, balusters fitted into a hand-rail moulded on its outer side only. Half-balusters butt against the angle-posts of the rail. These posts and newel are topped by turned ball-like ornaments on short necks, and at the turns of the stairs have pendants of acorn shape. The string-course of the stair is ornamented with a huge and primitive torus moulding.

The structure of the house is revealed internally: corner-posts, summer-beams (in two rooms there are crossed summer-beams); but these members were mostly encased, and in some rooms their encasement marbleised to correspond with other trim. In the large (17 by 21 feet) par-

(See Continuation Sheet)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)--1.

STATE Rhode Island	
COUNTY Bristol	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

7. Description.

lour on the first floor, very large early bolection-moulding panelling originally extended across the entire fireplace wall (the end sections of this panelling were removed some years ago but are now being restored. All woodwork in this room and the room above was marbled, and the combination of the very heavy bolection panelling together with the fine marbling (that never had been painted over until the 1950's) makes these rooms the most important examples of such early finish in the state. Other downstairs rooms retain much of their original trim in the way of door-casings, window-surrounds etc., and much of their original hardware, though otherwise having doors hung and mantels installed in the XIX Century. The kitchen and storage area across the rear of the first floor were, and are, of good size--though they have now been partially subdivided and put to new uses.

The second floor contains four chambers--largely with original plaster and trim, as below, and the north-west room is the most notable. This room also has the massively-scaled bolection panelling used in the parlour below. Here it is restricted to the area above the fireplace and to two flanking doors. In this room, too, all woodwork was marbled; it was also painted over about 1955 (for the first time) but is to be restored.

The third floor was some years ago altered to contain five rooms and one bathroom, but still retains its original wide floor-boards and visible corner-posts. The wooden rear ell was constructed on a stone foundation like that of the main house, which it may, however, slightly postdate. This ell was in turn extended by a brick section which contains five rooms on two floors. There still remains much old trim in both sections of the ell.

The grounds of the Reynolds house once comprised ten acres, with numerous outbuildings. This property in time has been reduced to less than one acre; and no outbuildings remain although some wells and millstones of former use do. The house remained in the ownership of Reynolds descendants until 1930. Under subsequent ownership it was divided into four apartments and so used until recently. The current owners are undertaking restoration of the house--as far as practically possible and desirable--to its original or XVIII-Century appearance, and they have a still sound and more than usually intact structure to work upon.

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Pre-Columbian 16th Century 18th Century 20th Century
 15th Century 17th Century 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1698 ff.

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Aboriginal <input type="checkbox"/>	Education <input type="checkbox"/>	Political <input type="checkbox"/>	Urban Planning <input type="checkbox"/>
Prehistoric <input type="checkbox"/>	Engineering <input type="checkbox"/>	Religion/Philosophy <input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/>
Historic <input type="checkbox"/>	Industry <input type="checkbox"/>	Science <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/>	Invention <input type="checkbox"/>	Sculpture <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
Art <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Decorative Architecture <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Social/Humanitarian <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
Commerce <input type="checkbox"/>	Literature <input type="checkbox"/>	Theater <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
Communications <input type="checkbox"/>	Military <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Transportation <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
Conservation <input type="checkbox"/>	Music <input type="checkbox"/>		_____

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Include Personages, Dates, Events, Etc.)

The Reynolds house takes importance from its early date, its size (exceeding even the town founders' requirement of two storeys and four rooms) and its important marbleised interior trim as described in Section 7. Due to the standing in Bristol of the family which built it and lived in it, it must in its first century have been a noticeable and well-known structure in the town.

In 1778 this residence and its staff were put at the disposal of General the Marquis de Lafayette as his Bristol headquarters during the Rhode Island campaign in the Revolutionary War. The Mrs. Reynolds of that day was his hostess, and he occupied the north-west second-floor room described above. A brass marker commemorating his stay was placed on the house by the State of Rhode Island in 1907.

Architecturally, the Reynolds house is the best example of the transitional (XVII Century-XVIII Century) period known in Rhode Island. Few remaining buildings have a cove cornice, and the interiors are very fine: the parlour and chamber above it, with their heavy bolection, marbleised panelling, are spectacular surviving examples of their type.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Downing, Antoinette F.: Early Homes of Rhode Island (Richmond, Va., 1937), pp. 69, 71-77, 79, 129, 152, 165, 167, 169, 171, 205.
 Burleigh, William J.: The Houses of Bristol, Rhode Island (in Pencil Points, Volume 17, No. 6, pp. 335-350. June, 1936).
Beautiful Bristol. Bristol Phoenix Souvenir Supplement (Bristol, R. I., 1903).
 Arnold, James N.: Vital Records of Rhode Island (Providence, R. I., 1894), Vol. 6, Part 1, pp. 45-46, 100-101, 159.
 Pardee, Alice DeWolf: Architctural and Historical Bristol, Rhode Island (Bristol, R. I., 1960). (See Continuation Sheet)

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN ONE ACRE		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		41° 41' 01" N	71° 16' 46" W	
NE	° ' "	° ' "				
SE	° ' "	° ' "				
SW	° ' "	° ' "				

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
 Richard B. Harrington, Consultant

ORGANIZATION: Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission DATE: September 3, 1970

STREET AND NUMBER:
 State House, 90, Smith Street

CITY OR TOWN: Providence STATE: Rhode Island CODE: RI

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name _____

Title _____

Date _____

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

 Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

 Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)--2.

STATE Rhode Island	
COUNTY Bristol	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

9. Major Bibliographical References.

- Reynolds, Marion H. The History and Some of the Descendants of Robert and Mary Reynolds (1630?-1931) of Boston, Mass. (Brooklyn, N. Y., 1931).
- De Wolf, K. H.: Souvenir Views of Bristol, R. I. (Bristol, R. I., 1902).



REYNOLDS (JOSEPH) HOUSE
956 Hope Street
Bristol, Rhode Island 02809

Photographer: John Shotwell
Date: 1982
Negative: John Shotwell

View: Joseph Reynolds House, west facade, showing
pedimented fanlight doorway, c. 1800.

Photo #1



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE Rhode Island	
COUNTY Bristol	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Reynolds (Joseph) House

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

956, Hope Street

CITY OR TOWN:

Bristol

STATE:

Rhode Island

CODE

44

COUNTY:

Bristol

CODE

001

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: Clifford M. Renshaw, III

DATE OF PHOTO: 1971

NEGATIVE FILED AT: Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission,
State House, 90, Smith Street, Providence, R. I., 02903.

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Entrance (west) front.

1A



REYNOLDS (JOSEPH) HOUSE
956 Hope Street
Bristol, Rhode Island 02809

Photographer: John Shotwell
Date: 1982
Negative: John Shotwell

View: Joseph Reynolds house, west front detail
showing cove cornice and old window.

Photo #2

2



1 PLATE T 6907

REYNOLDS (JOSEPH) HOUSE
956 Hope Street
Bristol, Rhode Island 02809

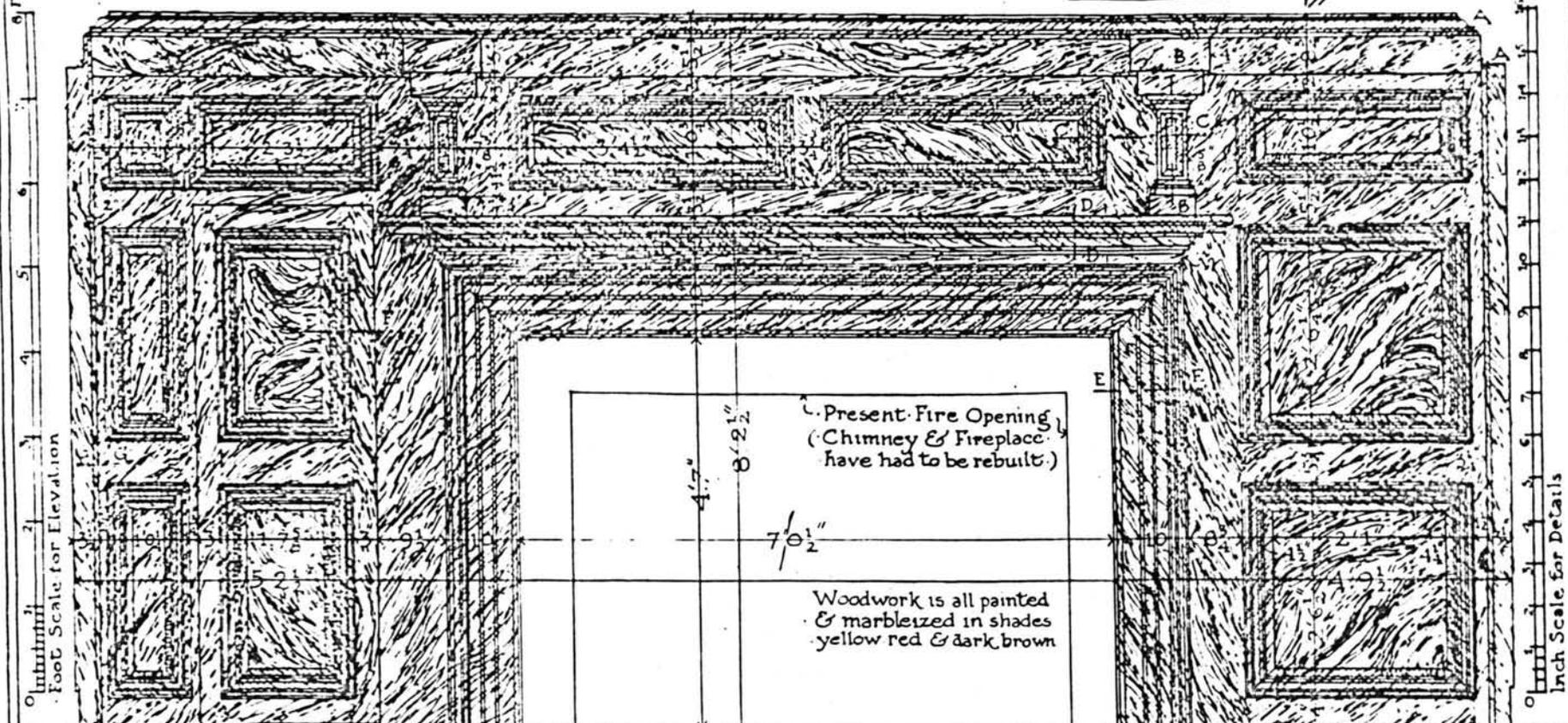
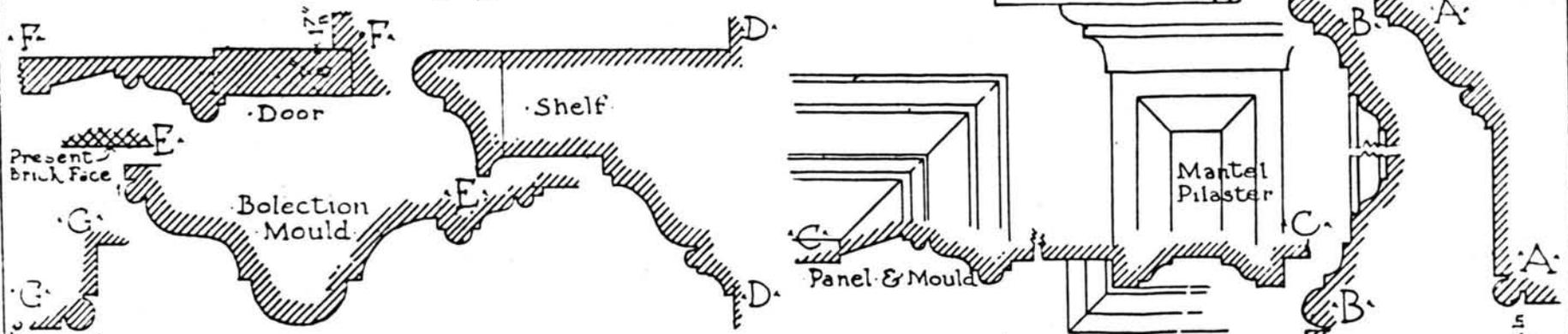
Photographer: John Shotwell
Date: 1982
Negative: John Shotwell

View: Reynolds house, exterior, south view,
showing ell.

Photo #3

3

Measured Nov 26 & Drawn Dec 14 1935 by Frank Chouteau Brown Architect AIA Boston Massachusetts



PANELED END IN LIVING ROOM OF HOUSE OF JOSEPH REYNOLDS (NORTH-EAST ROOM FIRST FLOOR) 1698 BRISTOL RHODE ISLAND

*removed 7/12/190
for further report*

REYNOLDS (JOSEPH) HOUSE
956 Hope Street
Bristol, Rhode Island 02809

Measured drawing by Frank Chouteau Brown
1935

Published in Pencil Prints: Bristol, RI 1935

Northwest parlor paneled fireplace wall.

(Xerox of measured drawing)

(Original copy sent with Joseph Reynolds house nomination -
May 31, 1972)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE Rhode Island	
COUNTY Bristol	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Reynolds (Joseph) House

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
956, Hope Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Bristol

STATE:
Rhode Island

CODE

44

COUNTY:

Bristol

CODE

001

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: Pencil Points magazine

DATE OF PHOTO: 1935; copy negative, 1970

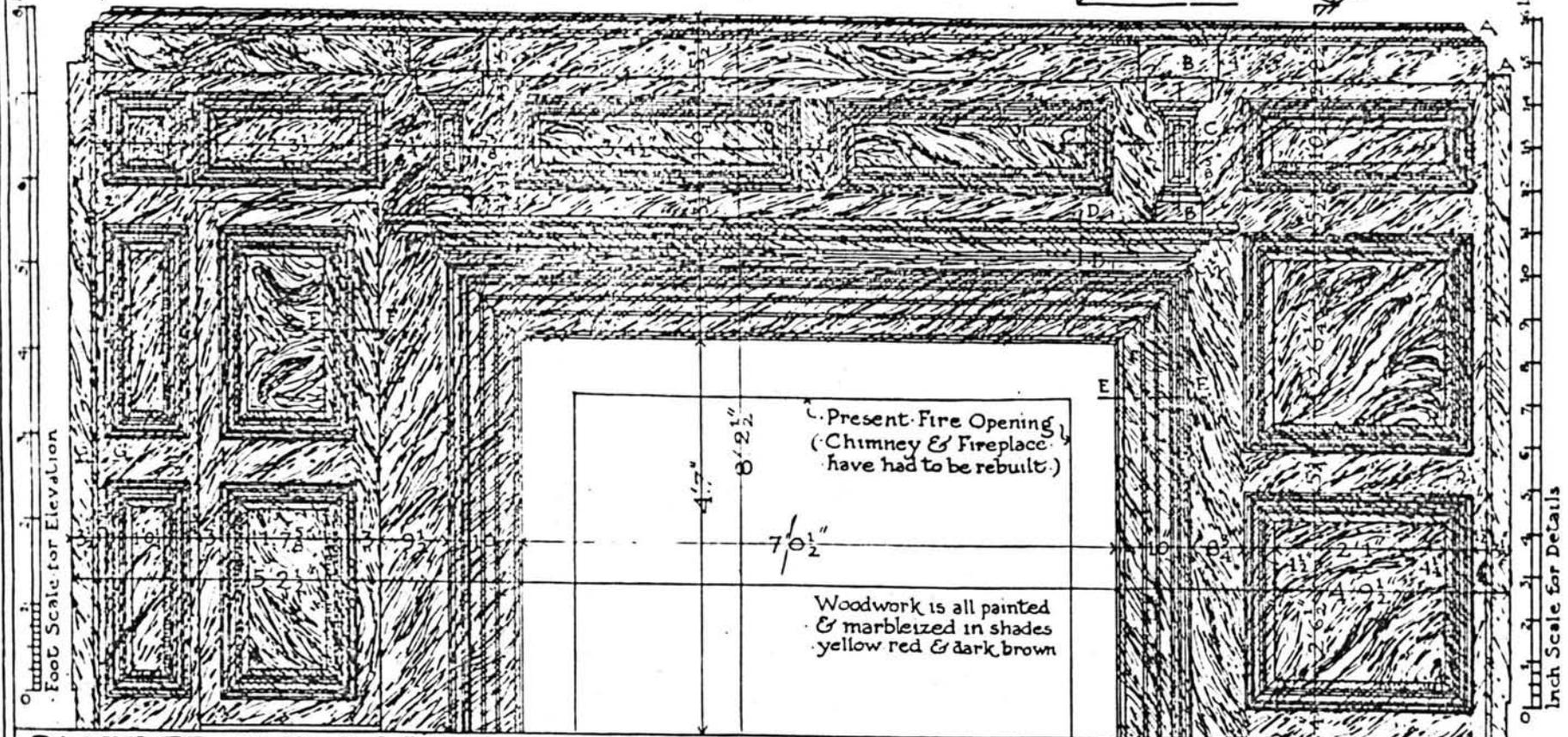
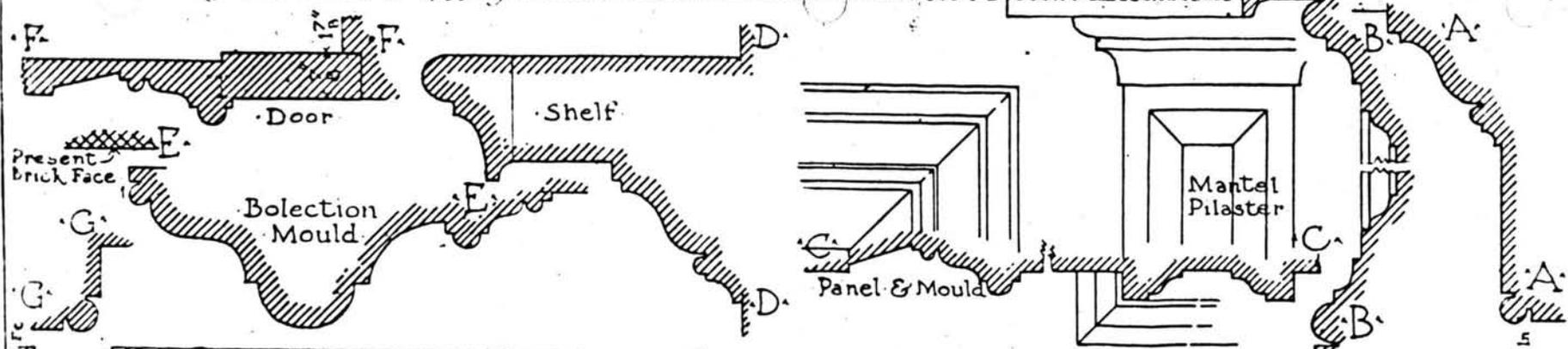
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission,
State House, 90, Smith Street, Providence, Rhode Island, 02903

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Measured drawing by Frank Chouteau Brown, A. I. A., of panelled and marbled fireplace wall of keeping-room, or living-room (north-west room, first floor).

Measured Nov 26 & Drawn Dec 14 1935 by Frank Chouteau Brown Architect A.I.A. Boston Massachusetts



PANELED END IN LIVING ROOM OF HOUSE OF JOSEPH REYNOLDS (NORTH EAST ROOM FIRST FLOOR) 1698 BRISTOL RHODE ISLAND

WEST

REYNOLDS (JOSEPH) HOUSE
956 Hope Street
Bristol, Rhode Island 02809

Measured drawing by Frank Chouteau Brown
1935
Published in Pencil Prints: Bristol, RI 1935

Northwest parlor paneled fireplace wall.

(Xerox of measured drawing)

(Original copy sent with Joseph Reynolds house
nomination May 31, 1972)

Photo #4b



NW Parlor (Known as the library)
showing recessed paneling
open 1976 fire (paneling base
for menhelling has been applied)

REYNOLDS (JOSEPH) HOUSE
956 Hope Street
Bristol, Rhode Island 02809

Photographer: John Shotwell
Date: 1982
Negative: John Shotwell

View: Joseph Reynolds house, northwest parlor,
showing paneling as reconstructed from
measured drawings made by Frank Chouteau
Brown in 1935 with ground painting, waiting
application of marbleizing.

Photo #4



REYNOLDS (JOSEPH) HOUSE
956 Hope Street
Bristol, Rhode Island 02809

Photographer: John Shotwell
Date: 1982
Negative: John Shotwell

View: Stairway, first floor hall, showing two-
panel door into rear room. Painted riser
line showing above riser board.

Photo #5

John Shotwell



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE Rhode Island	
COUNTY Bristol	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: Reynolds (Joseph) House			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: 956, Hope Street			
CITY OR TOWN: Bristol			
STATE: Rhode Island	CODE 44	COUNTY: Bristol	CODE 001
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: Robert H. Zexter and Nancy Zexter			
DATE OF PHOTO: 1971			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Zexter, 956, Hope Street, Bristol, Rhode Island, 02809			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. Detail of stairway in first-floor front hall and doorway to kitchen passage. (Original sent with Joseph Reynolds house nomination to National Register - Entered May 31, 1972")			

Photo #5a

Stairhall, first floor



Joseph Reynolds house
956 Hope Street
Bristol
Bristol County
Rhode Island

HMHS No. RI-7

REYNOLDS (JOSEPH) HOUSE
956 Hope Street
Bristol, Rhode Island 02809

Photo Copy Negative: HABS, 1937

View: Stairhall, first floor

(Xerox submitted to the National Park Service
by Richard Anderson for the Joseph Reynolds House
National Landmark nomination application.)

Photo #5b



REYNOLDS (JOSEPH) HOUSE
956 Hope Street
Bristol, Rhode Island 02809

Photographer: Mrs. Richard Anderson
Date: 1982
Negative: Mrs. Richard Anderson

View: Stairway, second to third story, showing
old painting defining riser behind the
later stair casing.

Photo #6

*Stairway. Strong
painted riser treatment
after wallpaper was removed*

ange in
 ighteenth
 g of the

ouse that
 oston to
 has long
 ayette. A
 ounted for
 Reynolds
 ard, Cato,
 he delayed
 at last re-
 ayette. To
 am Lafay-
 the Wan-
 of Massa-
 ol was set-
 o members
 until 1747.
 om that of
 id out for a
 were stipu-
 built of less
 floor. The
 hallway and
 e, and with
 ean-to, was
 was also full
 one story at
 man-Hazard

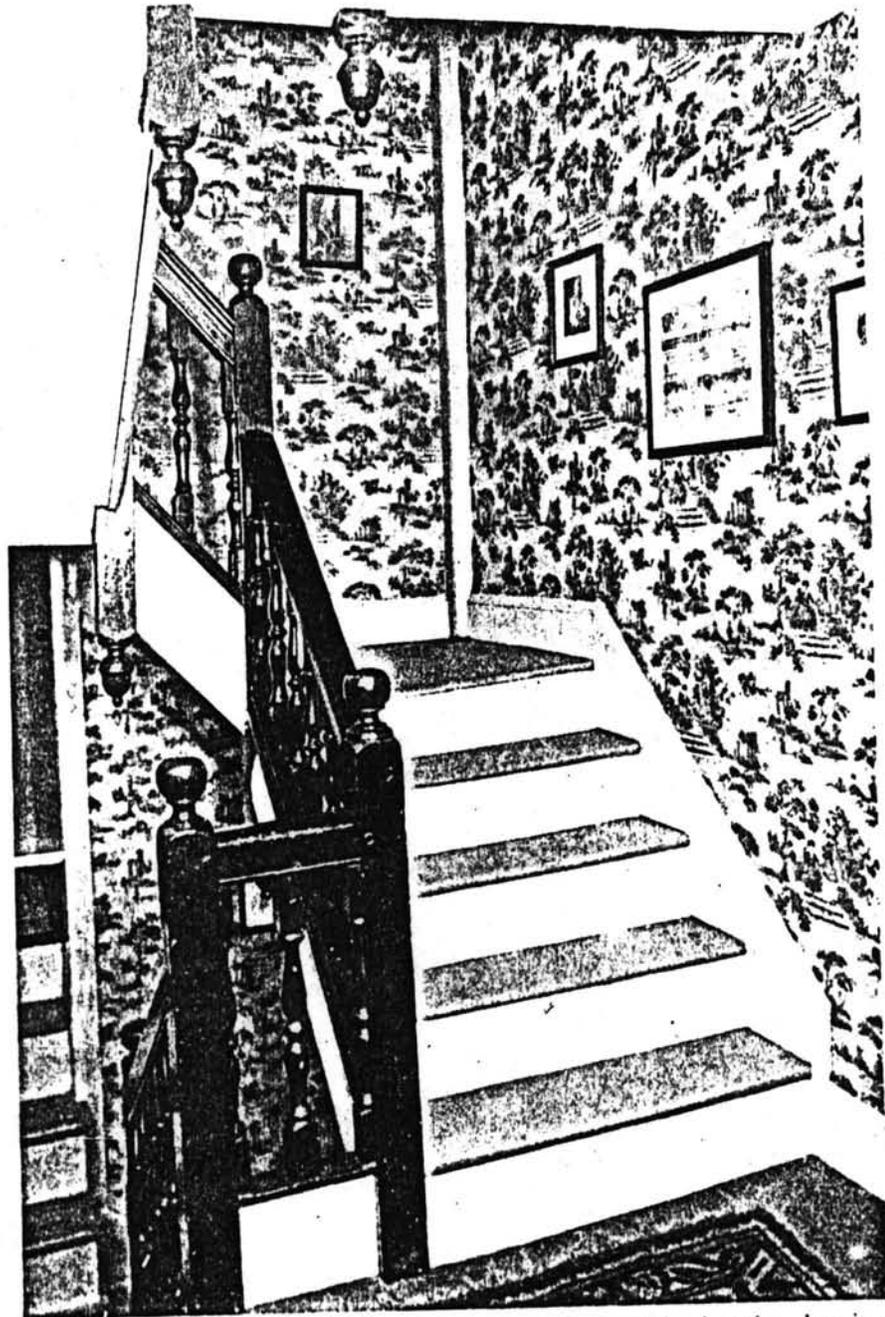


PLATE 20. Joseph Reynolds House, 956 Hope Street, Bristol, stairs, showing half balusters abutting the posts, and the hand rail moulded on the outer edge only.

→
 Note
 stairway
 into
 near
 hall
 second
 floor

[75]

second stair floor
 stair way to
 third floor

REYNOLDS (JOSEPH) HOUSE
956 Hope Street
Bristol, Rhode Island 02809

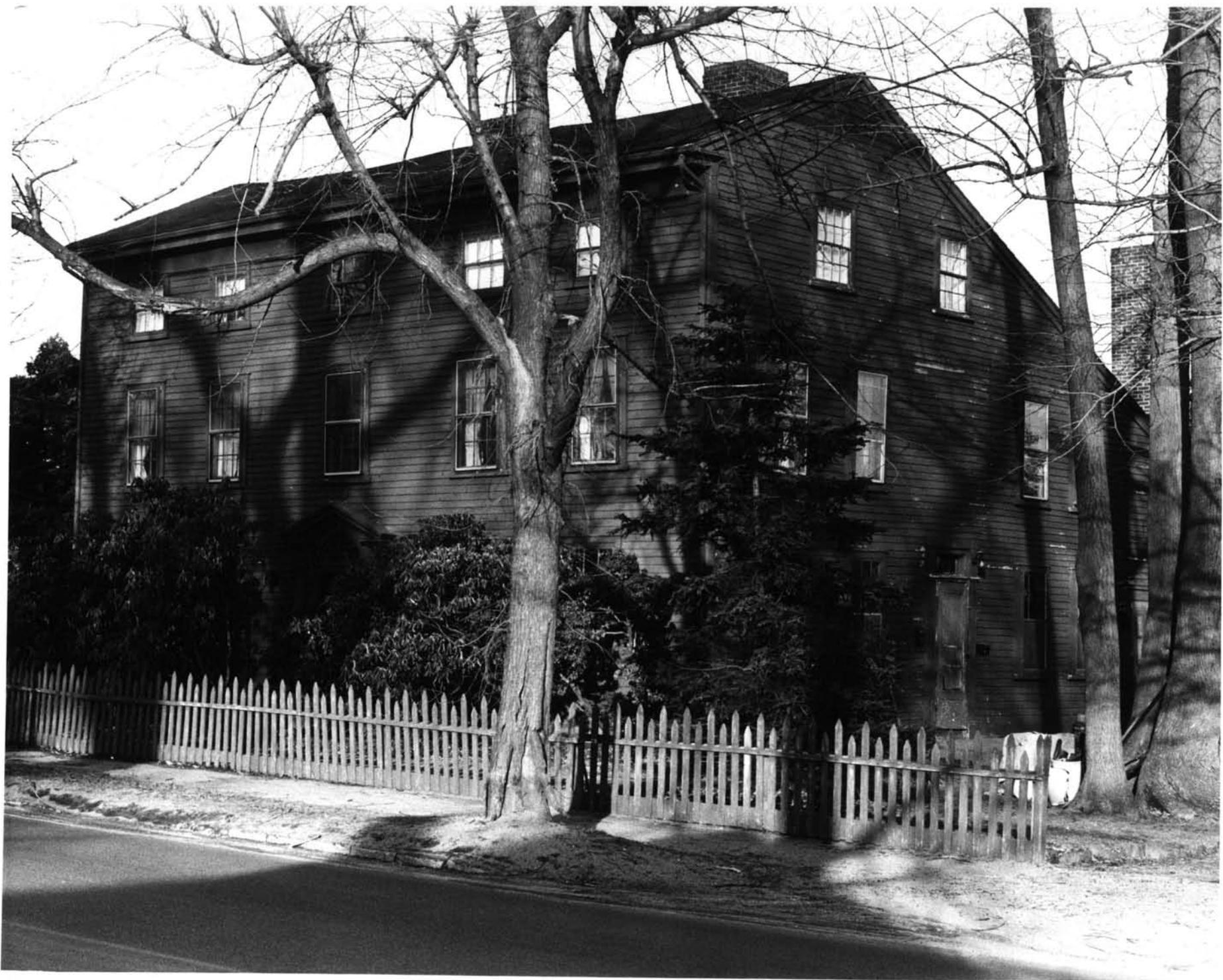
Photographer: Arthur LeBoeuf for Downing
Early Homes of Rhode Island

1937
Photo Copy Negative HABS , 1937

View: Stairway from second to third floor

(Xerox submitted by Richard Anderson to the National
Park Service for National Historic Landmark
application.)

Photo #6a



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

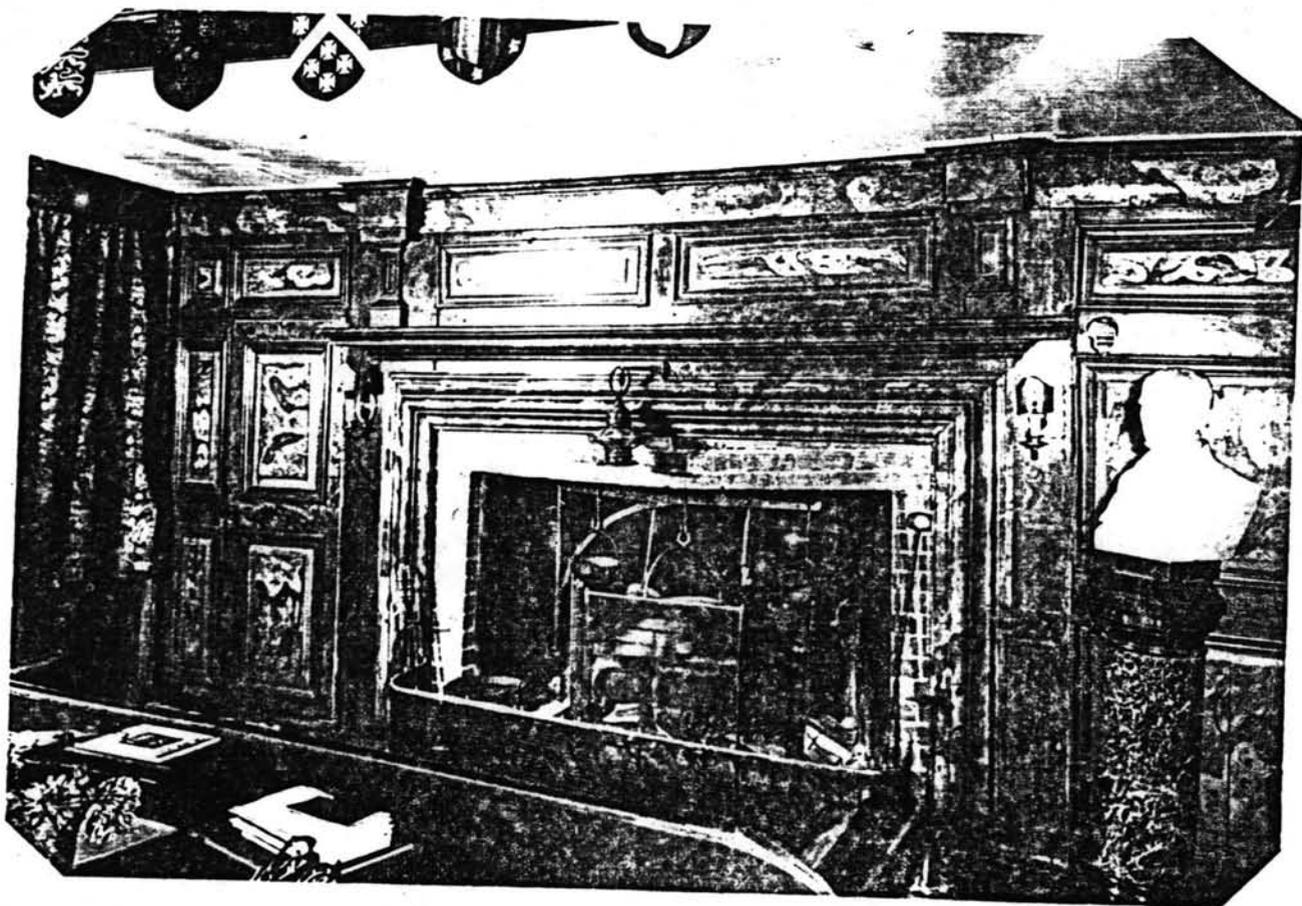
STATE Rhode Island	
COUNTY Bristol	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: Reynolds (Joseph) House			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: 956, Hope Street			
CITY OR TOWN: Bristol			
STATE: Rhode Island	CODE 111	COUNTY: Bristol	CODE 001
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: Clifford M. Renshaw, III			
DATE OF PHOTO: 1971			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission, State House, 90, Smith Street, Providence, R. I., 02903			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. Exterior from the south-west. (Original sent with Joseph Reynolds house nomination to National Register - Entered May 31, 1972")			

3A

Joseph Reynolds House
956 Hope Street
Bristol
Bristol County
Rhode Island



HABS No. RI-70

Historic American Buildings Survey
Arthur A. LeBoeuf, Photographer 1937
FIREPLACE WALL OF KEEPING ROOM

HABS,
RI
1-BRIST
9-2

REYNOLDS (JOSEPH) HOUSE
956 Hope Street
Bristol, Rhode Island 02809

Photographer: Arthur A. LeBoeuf
HABS Photo #RI-70
Copy Negative: HABS

View: Northwest parlor mantel wall with original
marbleizing.

(Xerox of copy submitted to National Park Service
by Richard Anderson for the Joseph Reynolds House
Landmark application.)

Photo #4a



*Reynolds House
Stair way third floor to attic
showing position against roof*

REYNOLDS (JOSEPH) HOUSE
956 Hope Street
Bristol, Rhode Island 02809

Photographer: John Shotwell
Date: 1982
Negative: John Shotwell

View: Fully finished stairway from third floor
into garret, showing rafters of roof at
banister height.

Photo #7



S.W. (Dining) Room
Showing later mantel
and hall leading into kitchen

REYNOLDS (JOSEPH) HOUSE
956 Hope Street
Bristol, Rhode Island 02809

Photographer: John Shotwell
Date: 1982
Negative: John Shotwell

View: Southwest (dining) room. Showing mantel-
piece; hall into southeast part of the house,
doorway at right leading into south hallway.

Photo #8



REYNOLDS (JOSEPH) HOUSE
956 Hope Street
Bristol, Rhode Island 02809

Photographer: Mrs. Richard Anderson
Date: 1982
Negative: Mrs. Richard Anderson

View: Southwest (dining) room. Showing ceiling
framing with cased beams and cornice detail.

Photo #9

Bill. room. (Dining)
Photograph: Mrs Richard Anderson



S of room ~~(detail)~~ Dining Room
Summer Beam, showing
passable side, painted door
and molded cornice detail

REYNOLDS (JOSEPH) HOUSE
956 Hope Street
Bristol, Rhode Island 02809

Photographer: Mrs. Richard Anderson
Date: 1982
Negative: Mrs. Richard Anderson

View: Detail, southwest (dining) room, showing
cased summer beam, and molded cornice
detail, to be studied for old paint finish.

Photo #10



SE (Room) Kildwin

↓
Down into cell hall

REYNOLDS (JOSEPH) HOUSE
956 Hope Street
Bristol, Rhode Island 02809

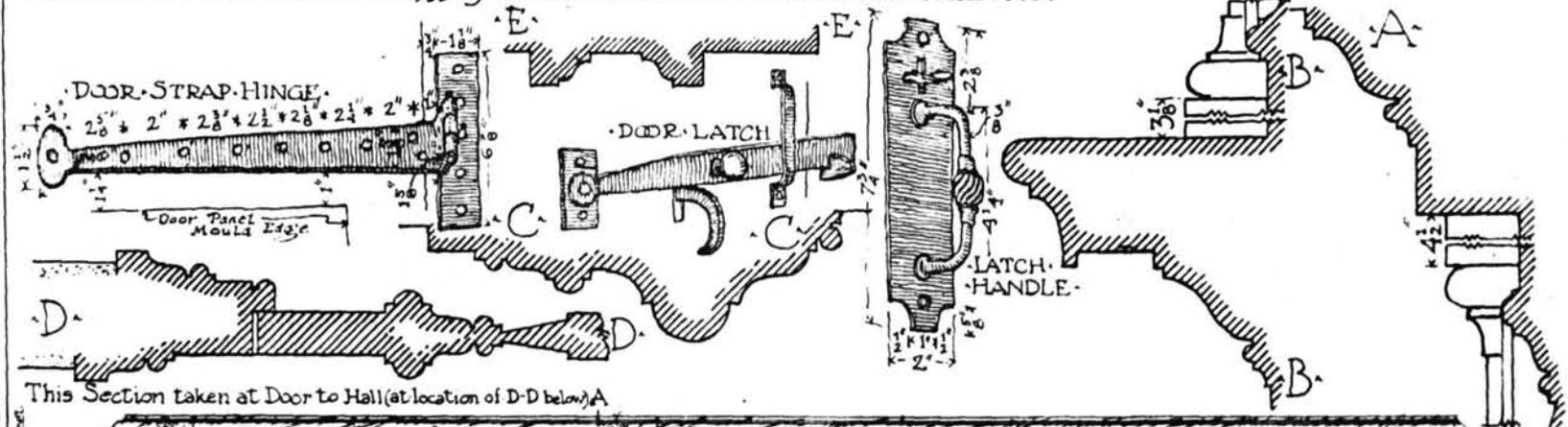
Photographer: John Shotwell
Date: 1982
Negative: John Shotwell

View: Southeast room (old kitchen) showing mantel,
old batten door at left, framing for
partition, now removed, entrance into hall
to southeast room.

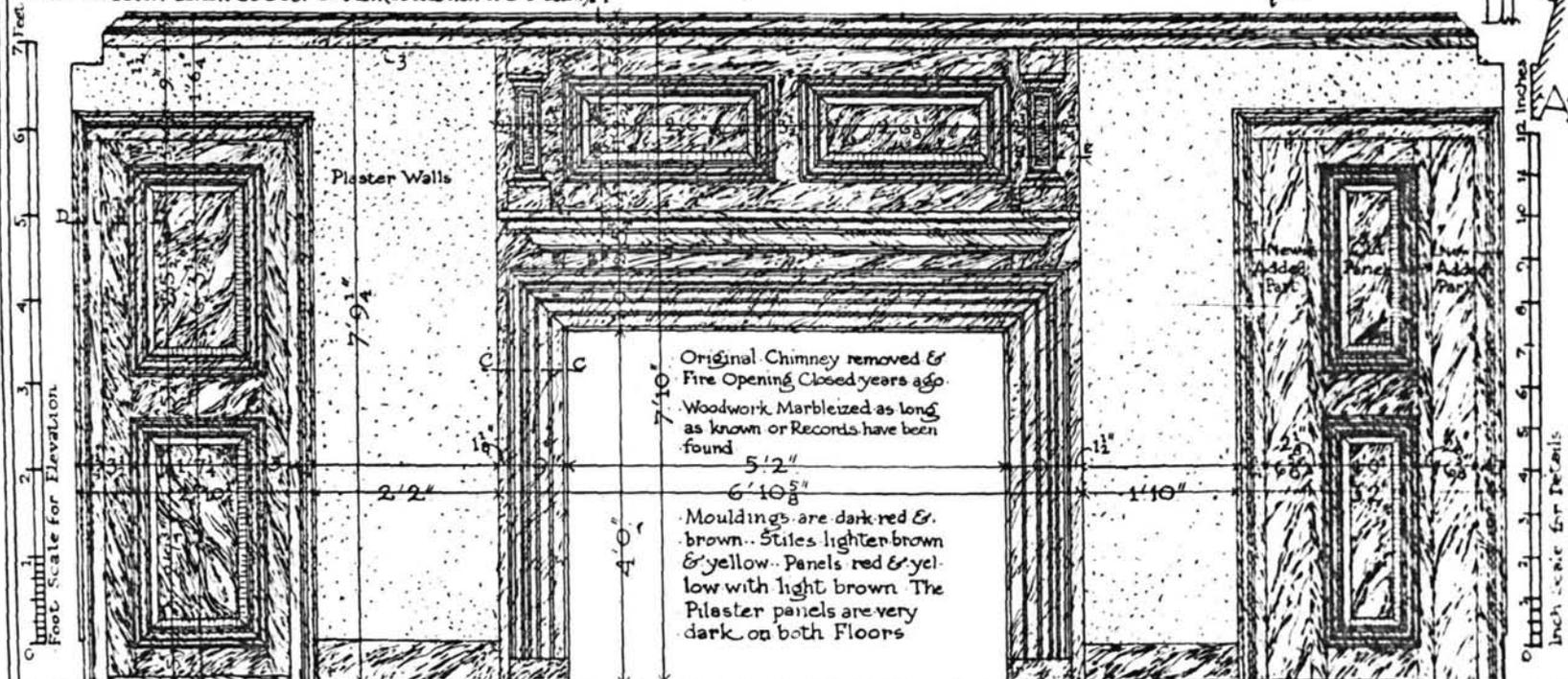
Photo #11

↓
Down into front hall

Measured Nov 26 & Drawn Dec 21 1935 by Frank Chouteau Brown Architect Boston Mass A I A



This Section taken at Door to Hall (at location of D-D below)



MANTEL END "LAFAYETTE ROOM" IN JOSEPH REYNOLDS HOUSE 2ND FL. BUILT BEFORE 1698-956 HOPE STREET BRISTOL IN RHODE ISLAND.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

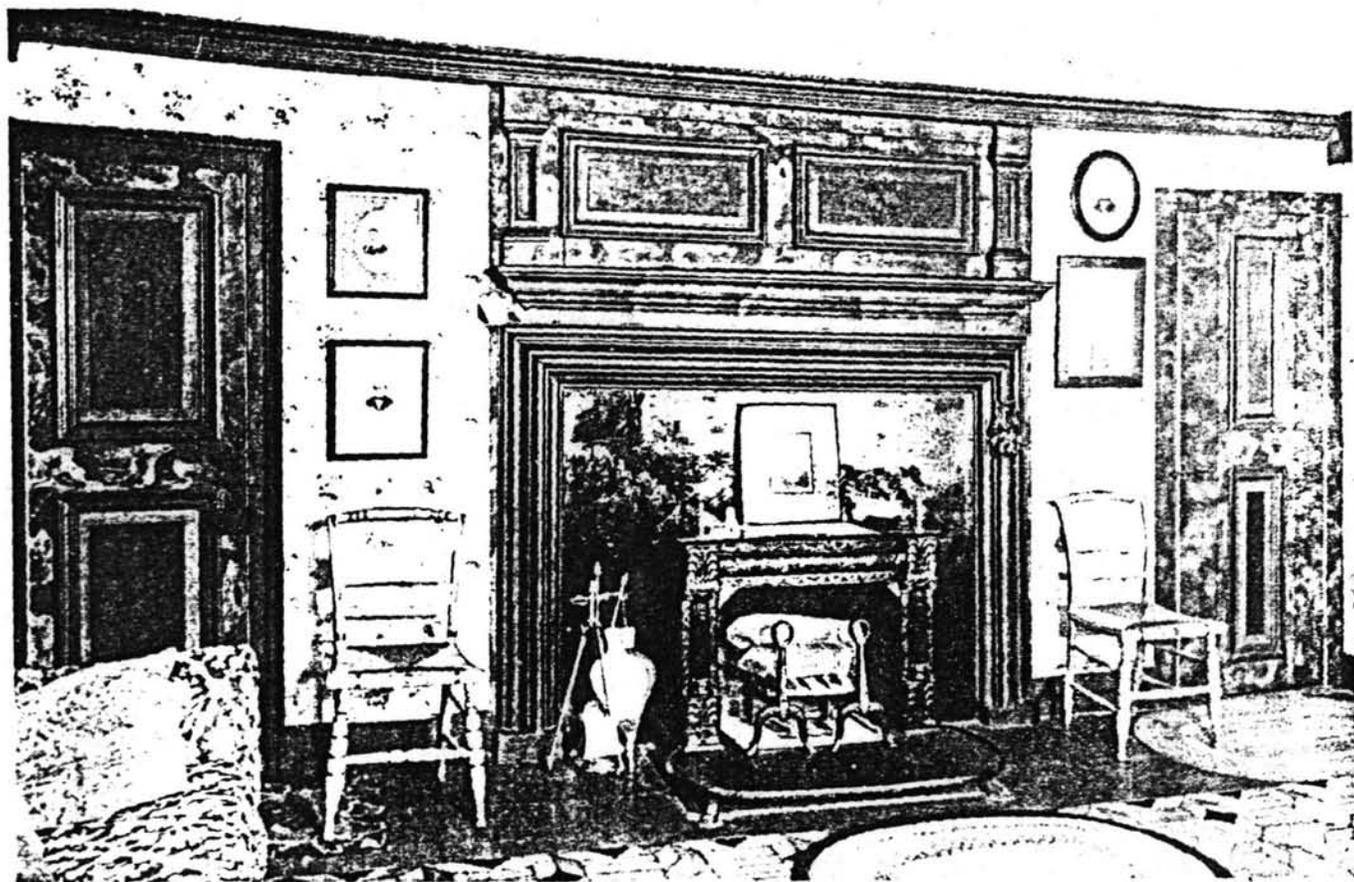
STATE Rhode Island	
COUNTY Bristol	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: Reynolds (Joseph) House			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: 956, Hope Street			
CITY OR TOWN: Bristol			
STATE: Rhode Island	CODE 44	COUNTY: Bristol	CODE 001
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: Pencil Points magazine			
DATE OF PHOTO: 1935; copy negative, 1970			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission, State House, 90, Smith Street, Providence, Rhode Island, 02903			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. Measured drawings by Frank Gouteau Prown, A. I. A., of fireplace wall of north-west chamber on second floor, showing marbleised panelling, and of hardware and woodwork details. (Original sent with Joseph Reynolds house nomination to National Register - (Entered May 31, 1972")			

Photo #12b

PLATE 18. Joseph Reynolds House, 956 Hope Street, Bristol, 1698, fireplace wall of the keeping room.



[73]

PLATE 19. Joseph Reynolds House, 956 Hope Street, Bristol, 1698, fireplace wall of the keeping room chamber. Lafayette's room.

REYNOLDS (JOSEPH) HOUSE
956 Hope Street
Bristol, Rhode Island 02809

Photographer: Arthur LeBoeuf for Downing,
Early Homes of Rhode Island

1937
Photo Copy Negative: HABS

View: Northwest chamber "Lafayette Room" paneled
fireplace wall.

(Xerox submitted by Richard Anderson to the National
Park Service for National Historic Landmark
application.)

Photo #12a



REYNOLDS (JOSEPH) HOUSE
956 Hope Street
Bristol, Rhode Island 02809

Photographer: John Shotwell
Date: 1982
Negative: John Shotwell

View: Northwest chamber (Lafayette Room) showing
mantelpiece with bolection paneling,
restored marbleizing. Two panel doors,
still painted and to be restored.

Photo #12

*NW Chamber - after removal of water front on marble piece
Showing marbleizing restored on marble piece*

Reynolds House



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE Rhode Island	
COUNTY Bristol	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Reynolds (Joseph) House

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

956, Hope Street

CITY OR TOWN:

Bristol

STATE:

Rhode Island

CODE

44

COUNTY:

Bristol

CODE

001

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: Robert H. Zexter and Nancy Zexter

DATE OF PHOTO: 1971

NEGATIVE FILED AT: Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Zexter,
956, Hope Street, Bristol, Rhode Island, 02809

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Fireplace wall of north-west room (Lafayette bedchamber) on second floor, with paint of 1950's applied over original marbleised trim, which is to undergo restoration.

(Original sent with Joseph Reynolds house nomination to National Register - Entered May 31, 1972")

Photo #12c



South west chamber
Mantel wall

REYNOLDS (JOSEPH) HOUSE
956 Hope Street
Bristol, Rhode Island 02809

Photographer: Mrs. Richard Anderson
Date: 1982
Negative: Mrs. Richard Anderson

View: Southwest chamber, showing one story mantel-
piece, two-panel closet door, four-panel
door into upstairs south hall, cased summer
beams.

Photo #13



GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES

Latitude: 41° 41' 01" N
 Longitude: 71° 16' 46" W

CO
 CO

HUNT HOPE BAY

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE Rhode Island	
COUNTY Bristol	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Reynolds (Joseph) House
AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
956, Hope Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Bristol

STATE: Rhode Island	CODE 44	COUNTY: Bristol	CODE 001
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3. MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE: U. S. Geological Survey

SCALE: 1: 24,000

DATE: 1955

4. REQUIREMENTS

- TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS
1. Property boundaries where required.
 2. North arrow.
 3. Latitude and longitude reference.