United States Department of National Park Service	of the Interior	Fo	r NPS use only
National Register			ceived APR 1 0 1984
Inventory-Nomina		da	te entered
See instructions in How to Complete I Type all entries—complete applicable	•		
1. Name			
historic Bailey Farm			
and/or common			
2. Location			
street & number 373 Wyatt Road	1	N .	A. not for publication
city, town Middletown		ng. dist. #1 - Germain	- Hon. Fernand J.
state Rhode Island coo	le 004 county Ne	ewport	code 005
3. Classification			
Category Ownership	Status X - occupied unoccupied work in progress Accessible X yes: restricted yes: unrestricted no	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum park X private residence religious scientific transportation other:
4. Owner of Prope	rty		
name Mr. & Mrs. Frank L. N	unes and Mr. & Mrs.	. Frank F. Nur	nes
street & number 373 Wyatt Road	263 Wyatt	Road	
city, town Middletown	N.A.vicinity of	state	Rhode Island 028
5. Location of Leg	al Description	 D	

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Middletown Town Hall

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street & number	350	Main	Ro'ad
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city, town Middletown		state	Rhode	Island	02840
6. Representation in Existing S	Gurveys	,			
Historic and Architectural Resources of title A Preliminary Report has this prop	Middleton erty been deter	vn, R mined e	.I.: ligible?	yes	no
date June 1979	federal	X_sta	ate c	county	local
depository for survey records Rhode Island Historical 150 Benefit Street	Preserva	tion	Commis	sion	

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7. Description

Condition _X_ excellent	deteriorated	Check one unaltered X altered	Check one
good fair	unexposed	<u> </u>	

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Bailey Farm is a 45-acre parcel of still-open land, still-used farmland on which stand two complexes, each consisting of house and out-The main complex, located roughly at the center of the farm, buildings. centers on a story-and-a-half, center-chimney, frame 18th-century farmhouse whose gable roof was raised and architectural detailing carefully updated in the Greek Revival style in 1838. Ranged behind and beside this house are the components of a small farm complex: a large early 20th-century barn, a mid- or late-19th-century shed, an early 20thcentury garage, and two other sheds. The stone-wall-enclosed Bailey Family cemetery is located at the northwest corner of the property; adjacent to it is the second complex: a 1930 house, a garage, and two small sheds. Surrounding these two complexes are gently rolling fields crossed by a brook and defined by a network of particularly handsome and unusually well maintained stone walls. These fields have been farmed since the early 1700s and remain in agricultural use today.

The heart of the complex is the Bailey House. Tradition holds that this house was built c. 1701 and rebuilt c. 1750 by the Bailey family, early settlers in Newport, and by extension, Middletown. What remains today is probably an early to mid-eighteenth-century structural frame (and several doors which appear to date from that time) overlaid by midnineteenth century Greek Revival detail and massing.

The house, three bays wide by two deep, is clapboarded and has broad Greek Revival cornices and return mouldings, and channelled corner pilasters, and similar channelling ornaments the pilasters flanking multi-paned sidelights of the front entrance beneath a flat Greek Revival pediment. The windows have 6/6 double hung sash which appear to date to the time of the 1838 remodelling.

The house follows a fairly typical five-room center-chimney plan with front parlors flanking a rather generous stairhall and kitchen located in the rear with smaller rooms opening off it. To the east is a modern kitchen and to the west a bathroom and a back entry hall from which staircases lead to the second story and to the cellar. These back stairs and the uneven depth of the two parlors--the east parlor is somewhat deeper than the west--are the chief variants to the plan. Alterations include the opening up of a pass-through from the modern kitchen to the old kitchen, the closing of a doorway from the northeast parlor to the modern kitchen, and the installation of the bathroom.

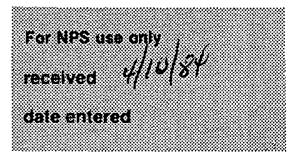
The channelling motif established on the exterior is used throughout the primary first floor spaces--both parlors, the stairhall, and the original kitchen--in a series of very carefully thought-out variations. All of these rooms have channelled door and window frames with raised carved corner blocks and channeled cornices. The three mantels have channelled pilasters and friezes.

(See Continuation Sheet #1)

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The outbuildings surrounding the Bailey House are all simple utilitarian, vernacular buildings: all have gable roofs, are covered with shingles, and have simple double-hung sash.

The second complex, located in the northwest corner of the property consists of a two-and-a-half story, clapboarded house constructed in 1930 by the owner of the farm; a garage, probably contemporary with the house, and two small sheds, which appears to have been constructed after 1930. This second complex has no particular historical or architectural significance and is in fact far more suburban in character than it is rural; it makes no positive contribution to the significance of the Bailey Farm, but is included because it is located on the original farm property and is so close to the Bailey Family cemetery, which is a significant component of the farm.

8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 X_ 1800–1899 X_ 1900–	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric archeology-historic X agriculture x architecture art commerce communications	• •	Iandscape architectur Iaw Iiterature Iiterature Iiterature Iitary IIItary IIItary IIIItary IIIItary IIIItary IIIIItary IIIIItary IIIIII IIIII	re religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)
Specific dates	1838 mid-18th century	Builder/Architect Unk	nown	

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Bailey Farm is a well-preserved example of Rhode Island's 19thcentury island farms, typical of its region in its form and in its history of use and ownership. It survives as an entity of road, buildings, stone walls, stream, pond, and farm fields and represents an important component of the state's 19th-century agricultural history--the moderate-size farms of the large islands of Narragansett Bay.

The farmstead (once as large as a hundred acres, now about 47 acres) was owned throughout the 18th century and well into the 19th century by members of the Bailey family; early settlers in Newport, a branch of the Baileys may have lived here as early as 1682. Easton Bailey owned the farm in 1838 when the early Bailey farmhouse was remade into the Greek Revival composition seen today. The farm left Bailey ownerwhip in the 1850s and changed hands several times until 1878 when Peleg Sherman, a Middletown farmer, purchased it; the Sherman family owned the land until 1918--though tenant farmers may have occupied it--when it was sold to the Nunes family, whose descendants still own the farm.

Though the frame of the Bailey house apparently dates from the mid-18th century (and possibly earlier), it is now a handsome 19th-century hosue, its Greek Revival form and detail documenting a common pattern of prosperous 19th-century owners up-dating earlier houses. The farm complex as a whole retains the character it achieved in the 19th century--its outbuildings, which date from the 19th and early 20th centuries, are probably replacements for earlier barns and sheds, and are all representative vernacular farm buildings. Despite their changes and replacement, the complex as a whole survives intact, documenting the siting of the buildings and their orientation to the road, to the landscape, and to each other. In 1930, Frank F. Nunes, owner of Bailey Farm, build a simple frame house at the extreme northwest corner of the farm near the Bailey cemetery. Though it does not contribute to the historic significance of the Bailey Farm, it is included in the nomination because it is adjacent to the cemetery.

Middletown, originally a northern section of Newport which was set off as a separate town in 1731, was an agricultural hinterland for the city to its south throughout the 18th and 19th centuries. In the 18th century, Newport was a major seaport; in the 19th and early 20th centuries, it was the nation's premier resort. Middletown and Portsmouth to the north of Newport, and Jamestown, a large island to its east, were the location of

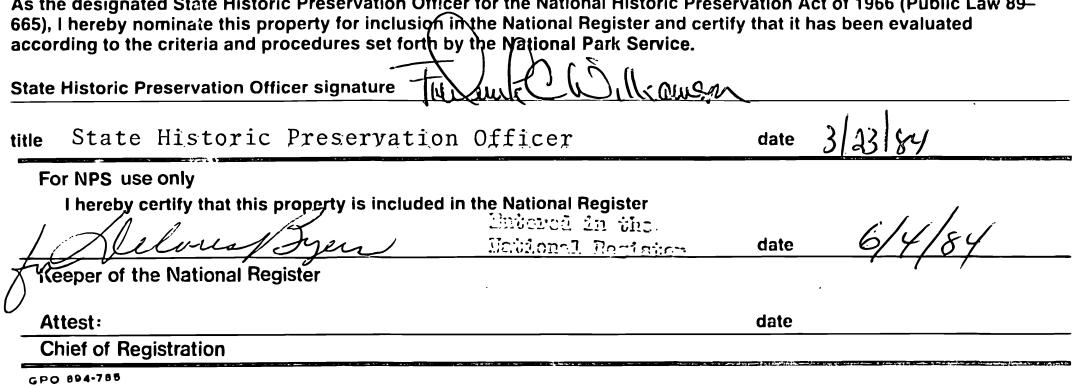
(See Continuation Sheet #2)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Historic and Architectural Resources of Middletown, R.I.: A Preliminary Report, Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission, 1979.

10. Geographical Da	เล
Acreage of nominated property <u>c. 45</u> Quadrangle name <u>Prudence Isla</u> nd, J UTM References	R.I. Quadrangle scale 1:24,000
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 B 1 9 3 1 0 9 4 0 4 5 9 8 7 0 0 1
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	
Verbal boundary description and justifica	
The Bailey Farm include:	s lots 31, 31-A, 31-B, 31-C, and 32, of 19, about 45 acres. The property comprises (See Continuation Sheet #3)
List all states and counties for properties	
state code	county code
state code	county code
11. Form Prepared B	3A 2
name/title Ancelin V. Lynch, Prin Pamela A. Kennedy, Ser	ipal Historic Preservation Planner ncipal Historic Preservation Planner nior Historic Preservation Planner ervation Comm. date 15 February 1984
street & number 150 Benefit Street	
city or town Providence	state Rhode Island 02903
	state Rhode Island 02903 Ceservation Officer Certification
	eservation Officer Certification
12. State Historic Pr	eservation Officer Certification

As the destructed Otate Historic Decomposition Officer for the National Historic Decomposition Ast of 4000 (Dublic Low 00



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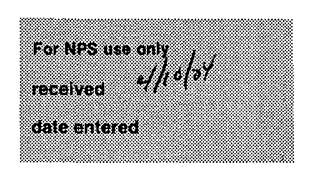
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the many farms which grew the produce and livestock for Newport. By contrast with Rhode Island's hill farms, which became marginal a century after settlement, these island farms were relatively prosperous operations and, unlike the rocky thin soil of the Rhode Island hills, the island soil remained productive. Never heavily industrialized, Portsmouth, Jamestown, and Middletown farms produced perishable fruits, vegetables, and meats which were sold in Newport. By 1850, for example, when many of the state's hill farms were struggling subsistence affairs, Middletown had 150 active farms. In that year Bailey Farm, operated by James Gardiner, his wife, and a hired laborer and his family, grew produce in its market garden and corn, oats and hay in its fields; livestock included horses, oxen, milch cows, swine, and sheep. The market garden produced \$200 worth of fruits and vegetables, and \$210 worth of meat was sold from the farm.

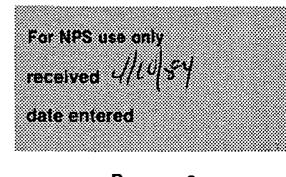


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the core of the Bailey Farm which in the 19th century was about 100 acres. The main farm complex is located near the center of the property; the second complex is located in the extreme northwest corner of the property and is included because it is adjacent to the Bailey cemetery. The fields on either side and behind the central complex are still in agricultural use (as they have been since at least the 18th century) and are interlaced by a series of fine dry-laid stone walls.

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