



MAUDSLEY-GARDNER-WATSON-PITMAN HOUSE, *Newport, Rhode Island*

An Appeal

TO THE FRIENDS OF

Rhode Island

WHO APPRECIATE THE ARTISTRY

AND CRAFTSMANSHIP OF THEIR FOREFATHERS

AND

RESPECT THE COURAGE AND RESOURCEFULNESS

OF THOSE WHO WERE PROMINENT

IN THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE COLONIES



FIRST FLOOR, SOUTH-WEST ROOM



GROUND FLOOR, NORTH-EAST ROOM



The *MAUDSLEY-GARDNER* *WATSON-PITMAN* House

IN THE Court End of the town, Newport's merchant princes, the Malbones, Redwoods and others, built their handsome town-houses. All now have disappeared or have been converted to modern uses with the solitary exception of the beautiful old Maudsley-Gardner-Watson-Pitman House which stands in dignified isolation at the head of King Street, now Franklin Street. Its hip roof, elaborate doorway, marble steps and walk imported for a bride, prepare one for its delightful interior with its original paneling, its spy-hole, the smoke room in the attic and all the other features which give the house its interest and gracious charm.

STRUCTURALLY this house, or combination of houses, is of especial interest since investigation has shown that about four feet in front of the original very fine seventeenth-century dwelling a building of the eighteenth century was later placed. The space between the two has been used to hold connecting steps and passageways, two new chimneys, and many closets.

THE EARLIEST records of the house show it as the home of Captain John Maudsley, or Mawdsley as it was spelled in the records of Trinity Church where he was a vestryman. Born in England in 1721, he came to Newport in early manhood, and married in 1747, Sarah Clarke, descendant of one of Rhode Island's early governors. The Captain, former commander of a privateer, acquired a large fortune through his extensive commercial affairs; a very prominent figure in

Newport, he was, in 1767, elected Governor's Assistant, the highest honor his townspeople could pay him. He was noted for his hospitality and urbanity, and according to the accounts of the day "Strangers participated of his bounty and the blessing of the poor rested on his head."

DURING the Revolution the famous François Jean, Marquis de Chastellux, Rochambeau's second in command, occupied the house. The Marquis was a man of letters as well as a soldier of high rank, and kept up the fine traditions of the house. Newport has a reminder of his fame in Chastellux Avenue.

ON CAPTAIN Maudsley's death in 1795 the house was purchased by Caleb Gardner, descendant of old Newport families on both sides, his mother having been a Carr. He had followed the sea in his youth, sailing his own ships to the West Indies and on long voyages to China, but before he was forty he had settled down in his native town. After an exciting career during the Revolution, which included piloting the French squadron into the harbor during a fog while eluding the British squadron nearby, he was given the post of French Consul, which he held until his death in 1806.

IN 1833 the house became the property of Dr. David Watson, of the well-known Rhode Island family, and a descendant of the Narragansett Hazards. His eldest son, Dr. William Argyle Watson, later owned the house and was one of the fashionable physicians of his time, practising in New York in winter and in Newport in summer. He was a Shakespearean scholar of note.

EVENTUALLY this dwelling became the home of Theophilus T. Pitman, proprietor of the *Newport Daily News*, descendant of John Goddard, the famous cabinetmaker.

IT IS now desired to rescue this lovely mellow old house from destruction or the indignity of modernization. It richly deserves preservation both for its intrinsic value from an architectural standpoint and for the memories it invokes of



FRONT DOOR



ENTRANCE HALLWAY WITH STAIRS

Newport's distinguished history. Its grounds with their old tulip and elm trees are ample to assure its permanent protection from too close proximity to any building and its supremely good interior is in excellent condition.

THE COMMITTEE whose names are listed below appeals now for private contributions to raise \$10,000 to purchase this house to the end that this Newport landmark may be preserved for posterity.

Mrs. HAROLD BROWN

Miss AGNES C. STORER

Mrs. NORMAN M. ISHAM

Rev. STANLEY C. HUGHES

Mr. ARTHUR B. LISLE

Mrs. H. K. ESTABROOK

Miss EDITH WETMORE

Miss MAUD LYMAN STEVENS

Mr. STEPHEN B. LUCE

CARLETON R. RICHMOND, *Treasurer*

Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities

The Harrison Gray Otis House

141 Cambridge Street, Boston, Massachusetts

Dear Sir:

Enclosed please find my cheque for _____
towards the fund being raised for the preservation of the MAUDSLEY-
GARDNER-WATSON-PITMAN HOUSE of Newport, Rhode Island.

Name _____

Address _____

Make cheques payable to CARLETON R. RICHMOND, *Treasurer*

DON'T JOIN THE KU KLUX KLAN

The best advice that can be given to any citizen of Rhode Island who may be asked to join the Ku Klux Klan is summed up in a single word: Don't.

The Klan is a secret organization that meets in remote corners at midnight, masked and shrouded, afraid of the light. It rests its appeal on religious and racial prejudice. It is un-American in the highest degree, and particularly hostile to the historic spirit of Rhode Island.

Roger Williams, the founder of Providence, held that the power of the civil magistrate extends only to the bodies, goods and outward state of men, and not to their souls and consciences. He rebelled against the union of church and State that made Massachusetts a Congregational theocracy. John Clarke, the founder of the Colony of Rhode Island, said in his appeal to King Charles II. in 1662:

"Your petitioners were necessitated long since for cause of conscience, with respect to the worship and service of God, to take up a resolution to quit their deare and native country . . . and with no small hazard to seek out a place of habitation (Aquidneck), where, according to what was propounded in your petitioners' first adventure, they might with freedom of conscience worship the Lord their God as they were persuaded."

It was Clarke who wrote the immortal words carved above the entrance of the Rhode Island State House:

"To hold forth a lively experiment that a most flourishing civil State may stand and best be maintained with full liberty in religious concerns."

The spirit and purpose of the Ku Klux Klan is in direct opposition to the temper and aim of the fathers of Rhode Island. Here as nowhere else in seventeenth-century New England there was a complete divorce of civil and religious concerns. Around the interior of the State House dome to-day we read a quotation from Tacitus which, translated into English, breathes the same wholesome doctrine:

"Rare felicity of the times when it is permitted to think as you like and say what you think."

the encouragement of a counter racial and religious movement, among those whom it attacks. There is accordingly one plain duty for every intelligent citizen of Rhode Island—to set his face against any attempt from any quarter whatsoever to mix racial or religious questions with politics. Any person or group of persons guilty of such an attempt is an offender not merely against the past of the State but against its future.

There must be no religious rancor here, no narrow prejudice; the tolerance in which Rhode Island had its noble beginnings must be jealously maintained. In other States the masked and sheeted order has been used as an implement of excess and brutality, and it is wholly at variance with the political principles that we hold dear, principles inculcated in this fertile soil for nearly three hundred years.

Keep race and religion out of politics! The attempt to inject them into this or any other campaign is intolerable.

Don't join the Ku Klux Klan!

FUNNY FACTS about our Rhode Island FOREFATHERS



Roger Williams, the founder of Providence, held that the power of the civil magistrate extends only to the bodies, goods and outward state of men, and not to their souls and consciences. He rebelled against the union of church and State that made Massachusetts a Congregational theocracy. John Clarke, the founder of the Colony of Rhode Island, said in his appeal to King Charles II. in 1662:

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"Rare felicity of the times when it is permitted to think as you like and say what you think."

The Ku Klux Klan has erected its standards in Rhode Island in utter disregard of these basic principles of the founders of the State. It injects religious tests into politics. It establishes racial and sectarian barriers. It emphasizes ethnological and ecclesiastical differences at a time of social and political agitation when the minds of men are highly sensitive to inflammatory influences; the Democratic National Convention has been sorely torn the last few days by the problems to which it has given rise. It has reached the proportions of a nationwide movement and just now is infesting New England. Not least among the evil effects of its propaganda is the instigation of resentment and antagonism, and

here, no narrow prejudice in which Rhode Island had its noble beginnings must be jealously maintained. In other States the masked and sheeted order has been used as an implement of excess and brutality, and it is wholly at variance with the political principles that we hold dear, principles inculcated in this fertile soil for nearly three hundred years.

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"The play is the thing," said Shakespeare—but our Rhode Island forefathers weren't so sure. In 1762 a traveling company of players from Virginia arrived in Providence and set about preparations for their opening performance. Just about this time, the city was experiencing a rather severe drought. When the city fathers heard of the proposed performance, they decided that a play at the present moment would be a little out of place. So they forbade the play, "especially at this time, when the Colony . . . is laboring under the grievous calamity of uncommon drought." The players found a champion, however, in John Brown, then 26. He prevailed on friends to bring cannon from the nearby cadet house to bear on the Histrionic Academy, intimidating the opposition by his boldness.

K. L. H.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Dr. Alexander Hamilton Rice, Chairman

Miss Edith Wetmore, Vice-Chairman

Hon. Henry S. Wheeler, Mayor of Newport

Judge Mortimer A. Sullivan

Abner L. Slocum

John H. Greene, Jr.

Dr. Henry A. Martin



Portsmouth and Middletown: ~~Mr. Walter Greene Jr.~~
Little Compton: Mrs. J. E. Newton

Jamestown: Mrs. Isaac Clarke

CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES

Programme: Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott

Organizations: Miss Ruth B. Franklin

History: Dr. Stephen B. Luce

Art: John Howard Benson

Chamber of Commerce: Alexander Rae

Publicity: Edward J. Corcoran

Sports: Dr. Horace P. Beck

Exhibitions and Pageant: Durr Freedley

Tiverton: Mrs. May Burton Church

Block Island: Miss Gertrude Mott

NEWPORT COUNTY COMMITTEE RHODE ISLAND TERCENTENARY

Address — Newport County Tercentenary, 127 Thames Street, Newport, R. I.

Telephone 4300

June 18, 1936
Newport, R. I.

Mr. Isaac B. Macomber
Portsmouth, R. I.

Dear Mr. Macomber:

The people of Portsmouth to commemorate this Tercentenary year are concentrating their activities on a fitting memorial to the Founders of the Portsmouth Compact. As you know this Compact constituted the first Democratic form of government in the world. Land has been set aside and a bronze tablet is to be placed on a large "pudding rock" from which the Founder's of Portsmouth made their speeches.

The committee extends to you this special invitation to attend the unveiling ceremony on Wednesday, July the 8th, at 11:00 A. M. at Founder's Brook, Portsmouth, R.I. As all its members realize that it was largely due to your interest that the Portsmouth Compact is at last receiving the attention it deserves. No one has a better right to the very best seat at the exercises than you have.

Most sincerely yours,

Barbara Norman Jones
Mrs. Dan W. Jones, Chairman
Portsmouth Tercentenary
Committee.

Please bring this special guest
ticket with you.

Apr 30
PORTSMOUTH

Bicentennial Committees Plans For Celebration at Fair Grounds

[Regular Correspondence.]

Thursday evening, the town's committee for the bicentennial celebration held a meeting at the town hall with the representatives of the different organizations to make further plans for the celebration which will be held June 17, at the Fair grounds. The parade for those who wish to enter floats and decorated automobiles will form at the Fair grounds and start at 1 o'clock, the route to include the East and West Main Road, Union Street and Sprague Street. The committee have purchased an elm tree which will be planted on the triangle at the junction of Hedley street, Middle road and East Main road. As the parade passes this place, dedication exercises will be held for the planting of the tree. On the return to the Fair grounds the program will be the judging of the floats for which the prizes are \$25 and \$15 and \$10 and a drill by the Training Station blue-jackets. Mr. Edward West will be the principal speaker of the afternoon.

The school children will have the following exercises: Anne Hutchinson, red, white and blue drill, Newton School, minuet and orchestra, McCorrie School, dance, Quaker Hill, episodes from pageants on the life of Washington, combined with Gibbs and Chase Schools. Coggeshall School, ribbon dance and march.

Supper will be served by the Grange and the Ladies Legion Auxiliary. At six o'clock tableaux representing Washington times will be presented under the direction of Mrs. Charles Holman and Mrs. Archibald Alty. The Daughters of the American Revolution will present a quilting party in Mayer Hall. At eight o'clock music will be rendered by the George Krumholtz orchestra of New Bedford, Mass. At nine o'clock will be the Colonial grand march, when prizes of \$5 will be given for the best dressed lady and gent and \$5 for the best old costume, after which general dancing will be had.

The old wind mill which is located on Lehigh Hill, West Main road, is being put in repair, after being damaged in a storm. This mill is the property of the Newport Historical Society.

LECTURER CITES DIALECTS OF R. I.

Four Differences Noted in Talk by Dr. Kilpatrick to Historical Society.

Rhode Island has four principal dialects, Dr. Rachel S. H. Kilpatrick told members of the Rhode Island Historical Society yesterday afternoon in a lecture at 68 Waterman street. The principal dialectical differences are found in Block Island, the Island of Rhode Island, South County and Providence County.

Block Island has the most archaic dialect of all, she said, because of its isolated position. Aquidneck's pronunciations are similar to those of Massachusetts, especially of the territory near Boston, while those of South County and Providence County resemble the dialects of southeastern Massachusetts.

The word earthworm, for example, can be found in general use in Kent and Providence counties as "east-worm," said the speaker. This was derived from the Middle English word "easse," meaning "bait on a hook." Later, the word "worm" was added.

People here call it "eastworm" because it comes out of the ground during an east wind; others call it "easterworm" because it comes out during a northeasterly wind.

A see-saw, she continued, is a "tippety-bounce" on Block Island, and a "dandle" in East Greenwich.

Dr. Kilpatrick was graduated from Brown University in 1929, and took her master's degree in English and Celtic philology at Radcliffe College in 1930. After studying at the Linguistic Institute of the Linguistic Society of America, and at Columbia in 1931, she came back to Brown as a fellow and field worker for the Linguistic Atlas. In 1937 she received a Ph. D. degree.

She was introduced by Byron S. Watson, vice president of the society.

1935

RED CLOUD INDIAN TRIBE HOLDS POW WOW

Program Presented by Various
Members in Vestry of Union
Congregational Church

The Red Cloud Ogallala Sioux Indian tribe held its second annual November Pow Wow, Tuesday evening, in the vestry of the Union Congregational Church, Division street. Princess Red Wing of Seven Crescents, a Narragansett Indian, gave a talk on that tribe and Red Thunder Cloud (Cromwell A. H. West), the chief, also spoke. There was a tomahawk dance by White Antelope (William Texe-ra) Thunder Moon (William Gray), Red Thunder Cloud (Ashby West) and White Eagle (Barney Brown). Thunder Eagle (Philip Coriander), bore the tribal banner. Mrs. Roberta Hawkins West sang "Indian Love Call" and "The Land of the Sky-blue Water," accompanied by Princess White Cedar (Mrs. Mabel Statesman). All the members of the tribe are of Indian descent. Others present were Spirit Moon (Alice Coriander), Strong Bear (John Coriander), White Horse (Joseph Coriander), Standing Cloud (George Coriander), Urinoa (Ada West), Bright Star (Avis Texeira), and Harry Jackson. Also present were Leroy Bliss and Mr. Perry of this city, Narragansett Indians. Fruit and vegetables were on sale for the benefit of the tribe, an offering was taken, and an exhibition was handicraft by the tribe.

TELLS OF MOROCCO



If there had been a Hollywood in 1564, its talent would have concentrated their attention along Narragansett

Verrazano, the Italian navigator, declared that the sett tribesmen (though, of course, they hadn't been) were the handsomest and best dressed of the North Indians.

Today, no man can aspire to the title of "best dressed sports spats. The only spats a Narragansett ever had his own."

EDITORIAL DIALECTS OF R. I.

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TELLS OF MOROCCO



Mrs. G. J. Guthrie Nicholson

If there had been a Hollywood in 1564, its talent scouts would have concentrated their attention along Narragansett shores.

Verrazano, the Italian navigator, declared that the Narragansett tribesmen (though, of course, they hadn't been so named), were the handsomest and best dressed of the North American Indians.

Today, no man can aspire to the title of "best dressed" unless he sports spats. The only spats a Narragansett ever had were with his squaw!

Verrazano probably meant "best un-dressed."

K. L. H.

LITTLE RHODY'S BANNER GOES UP AT THE WORLD'S FAIR



AMERICA'S WAR YEAR REVIEWED

Important Events from Pearl Harbor Attack to Nov. 15 Listed

(By The Associated Press)

December 7, 1941—Japanese bomb Pearl Harbor, Guam and the Philippines.

December 8—The United States declares war on Japan, Japs raid Malaya.

December 11—Germany and Italy declare war on United States December 22—Wake Island falls.

January 1—United Nations pact signed by 26 governments.

January 2, 1942—Manila falls; American troops retire to Batan peninsula.

January 7—President Roosevelt announces enormous production goals for 1942-43.

January 8—Congress gets \$58,000,000,000 budget for fiscal year.

January 14—American tanker sunk by submarine 75 miles from New York Harbor.

January 26—First United States troops land in Northern Ireland.

January 27—Jap flotilla turned back by allied warships and planes in Macassar Straits.

February 10—Former French liner Normandie burns and capsizes at New York pier.

February 12—Sixteen Jap ships sunk by United States naval forces in raid on Gilbert and Marshall Islands.

February 15—Singapore falls.

March 1—Naval battle in Java sea costs United Nations 13 warships, including United States cruiser Houston.

March 17—General MacArthur reaches Australia from Batan and assumes command of all United Nations' forces in Southwest Pacific, A.E.F. in Australia.

April 9—Capitulation of American forces on Batan.

April 18—United States Army fliers raid Tokio.

April 30—Japanese capture Lashio and control most of Burma. Chinese army under United States General Stilwell fights delaying action.

May 2—Jap threat to Australia and Pacific supply lines rebuffed in naval battle of Coral sea.

May 6—Corregidor falls.

May 15—Nationwide rationing of sugar commences.

June 3—Dutch Harbor, Alaska, raided by Japs.

June 4—United States Navy

It Was Rhode Island Day at the New York World's Fair Yesterday, and Governor William H. Vanderbilt and a Party From the State Were on Hand to Make It Official. Here, the Governor Is Shown Raising the State Flag at Perylon Hall, Assisted By Mrs. Vanderbilt, While His Daughter, Emily, Looks on Approvingly.

routs Japanese at Midway. Aircraft carrier Yorktown sunk.

June 12—Jap forces gain a toehold in the Aleutians.

June 18—Prime Minister Churchill visits Washington.

July 3—United States "Flying Tigers" in China rout 8 Jap bombers in last engagement before joining United States Army Air Force.

July 4—United States bombers hammer German bases in Netherlands in their first continental raid.

August 8—United States forces land on Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands. Six Nazi saboteurs executed in Washington.

August 19—American Rangers, with Commandoes, stage big raid on Dieppe.

September 1—United States and Australian troops drive Japs from new beachhead at Milne bay, southern tip of New Guinea.

September 4—United States army planes in China bomb Japanese headquarters at Nanchang.

September 26—Largest Allied convoy reaches Murmansk after beating off Nazi planes and submarines.

October 5—St. Louis Cardinals win World Series.

October 8—United States army

fliers with British in North Africa carry out raids in their own formations.

October 12—Jap fleet driven from Solomons.

October 17—United States troops arrive in Liberia, 750 miles southeast of Dakar. American air-transport bases now crisscross Africa.

October 21—President signs record tax bill to yield \$6,881,000,000.

October 25—Allied forces in Egypt smash Rommel's lines.

October 27—Wages frozen; top limit or net individual earnings set at \$25,000 per annum.

November 3—Republican victories mark state elections.

November 7—Powerful American invasion force lands in French North Africa.

November 11—Americans capture Casablanca and Oran, ending French resistance; Nazis invade Unoccupied France.

November 13—President signs bill drafting 18 and 19 year-olds.

November 15—United States navy destroys 23 Japanese warships and transport in three-day battle near the Solomons.

BLACKOUT ALARM SHROUDS NEWPORT

Middletown, Portsmouth and Jamestown Also Hidden from Air in Raid Test.

In just eight and one-half minutes after sirens and fire whistles had sounded the alarm at 9 o'clock last night, Newport, Middletown, Portsmouth and Jamestown were completely blacked out, according to an official report from a Naval observation plane. They remained so for 20 minutes and the only light visible was from a nearly full moon.

From Civilian Defense Chairmen in the four communities came praise, not only for the active efficiency of their staffs of air raid wardens and auxiliary police but for the 100 per cent. co-operation of the citizenry. "It was a complete success in every detail," said Cornelius C. Moore for the State Council of Defense. Moore, together with Regional Blackout Director Marc Peters, Assistant State Director W. Gurnee Dyer and Mayor Herbert E. Macaulay, Newport, toured the Island of Rhode Island in a darkened staff car.

Despite its white flag, it was continuously stopped by wardens and allowed to proceed only after the occupants had identified themselves.

Moore, who with the Mayor, witnessed a blackout in Washington last month, said the local blackout far surpassed it in thoroughness.

Not an accident was reported during the blackout, although one occurred in Newport at 8:50 o'clock which caused excitement for a few minutes.

Cars operated by Leonard J. D'Ascentis, 30, of 11 Bachelder street, and George G. Behan of 28 Byrnes street, collided at Dixon street and Bellevue

officially reported being one on the north end of Jamestown, and one near the railroad bridge in Portsmouth which could not be reached at the time.

Every Warden Reports

The city of Newport report centre saw wardens start calling in at 8:40 and by 9:18 every warden on duty had reported by telephone. At one time, 61 calls were received within 12 minutes.

One of the city's chief problems was 500 gas lights which had to be turned out by hand by the air raid wardens. For the most part, this method was satisfactory, although in a few instances wardens were forced to shinny up poles and adjust them by hand.

Officials also were pleased with the manner in which the three defense housing projects went completely dark within three minutes or less, while the city's business section responded most satisfactorily. A few stores were slow in putting out advertising signs, but responded to warnings and in a few instances police entered and turned off lights themselves where the occupants seemed unnecessarily slow.

Out-of-town motorists who knew nothing of the blackout were co-operative, wardens reported, and immediately pulled over and put out their lights when warned.

Involuntary Violations

There were isolated instances of involuntary violations. A parked car left locked in Washington square with its lights on; a market where the owner in his attempt to get in and put out a light in the back of his store broke his key; an occasional smoker who lit a cigarette; blackout curtains that were not 100 per cent. efficient.

Defense Council officials said the blackout revealed a need for more warning signals, particularly in Newport and at the extreme north and south ends of Conanicut Island.

In Newport it was noted that battery-charging lights in filling stations, usually unnoticeable, stood out like sore thumbs and would need attention in future blackouts.

Another point of co-operation of citizens was noted at the Newport telephone exchange where incoming

Cathedral on North Main street, and named it Providence.

Origin here of the first government in history where church and government were separated, were recalled by Mr. Weeden. Set up of "The plan on the Island," the government developed by Anne Hutchinson and Samuel Gorton at Portsmouth, was utilized and a true democracy resulted. Entry of other "young men," not young in years necessarily resulted in a further compact for colony leadership which pertained to civil matters only. The use of the word "only" marked the new development, he said.

Mr. Weeden traced the various forms of government in the colonies at the time in contrast to that in Rhode Island which had "soul liberty" as its base rather than domination by a religious sect.

THE NEWS—NEWPORT, R. I.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1942



By E. E. E.

E. E. E.

Anent the controversy on the Rhode Island Greening —here is an excerpt I once copied from a book I found in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York city —the name of which I cannot remember.

"In the north contiguous to Vaucluse, in Portsmouth, R. I., the residence of Shepard Tom, there lies the old Isaac Chase farm which in the olden time was owned and occupied in the summer season by Mr. Bowler, a rich East Indian merchant of New-

of the tree of knowledge.

"On his arrival in Newport, Captain Chausan as in duty bound, presented the young tree to his employer, Mr. Bowler, who was delighted beyond measure with the precious gift and thought to guard and protect it, by placing it in a hot house, but was admonished in a dream by an angel claiming to be Mother Eve, to do no such thing, as the climate of Rhode Island was if anything, a little more favorable to its growth than that of southern Assyria from whence it was removed.

not only for the active efficiency of their staffs of air raid wardens and auxiliary police but for the 100 per cent co-operation of the citizenry. "It was a complete success in every detail," said Cornelius C. Moore for the State Council of Defense. Moore, together with Regional Blackout Director Marc Peters, Assistant State Director W. Gurnee Dyer and Mayor Herbert E. Macaulay, Newport, toured the Island of Rhode Island in a darkened staff car.

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Cars operated by Leonard J. D'Ascentis, 30, of 11 Bacheller street, and George G. Behan of 28 Byrnes street, collided at Dixon street and Bellevue avenue.

The auxiliary police squad from the American Legion on duty in the section notified police and ordered the ambulance for D'Ascentis, who was rendered unconscious in the collision.

Tallman on Duty

Meanwhile at the police station, Clifton L. Tallman, chairman of the Representative Council, was on duty as an auxiliary warden and with an officer sped to the scene in his own car and rushed D'Ascentis to the Newport Hospital, where he was treated for contusions and lacerations of the forehead.

The lights of Tallman's car speeding on Spring street were reported as "looming like a battleship" by an official stationed in a tower three miles from the scene and its prominence only emphasized the effectiveness of the blackout.

Across the harbor, the Army and Navy posts blacked out effectively and the only lights visible were navigation lights in the bay which will be turned off only in an actual emergency.

It was reported that the Mount Hope bridge blacked out, but the Jamestown bridge did not.

Officials at vantage points throughout the island were pleasantly surprised at the complete manner in which householders co-operated in darkening houses, the only lights of

seemed unnecessary slow.

Out-of-town motorists who knew nothing of the blackout were co-operative, wardens reported, and immediately pulled over and put out their lights when warned.

Involuntary Violations

There were isolated instances of involuntary violations. A parked car left locked in Washington square with its lights on; a market where the owner in his attempt to get in and put out a light in the back of his store broke his key; an occasional smoker who lit a cigarette; blackout curtains that were not 100 per cent efficient.

Defense Council officials said the blackout revealed a need for more warning signals, particularly in Newport and at the extreme north and south ends of Conanicut Island.

In Newport it was noted that battery-charging lights in filling stations, usually unnoticeable, stood out like sore thumbs and would need attention in future blackouts.

Another point of co-operation of citizens was noted at the Newport telephone exchange where incoming

W. W. WEEDEN PRESENTS ROGER WILLIAMS PAPER Gives Review of Early Government of State at Jamestown Historical Society

William W. Weeden, recently elected a vice president of the Newport Historical Society, presented a paper on "Roger Williams" at the meeting of the Jamestown Historical Society in St. Matthew's parish house Monday afternoon.

Mr. Weeden noted that the age of Williams in Rhode Island centered around six historic names and four geographical points. The names are Roger Williams, William Harris, William Coddington, John Clarke, Samuel Gorton and Anne Hutchinson, and the places are Providence, Warwick, Newport and Portsmouth.

The speaker recalled that Williams with Harris, John Smith, Joshua Verin, Thomas Angell and Francis Wickes set out in a canoe from the east bank of the Seekonk river and paddled up the river to found the first "plantation" near the present site of the St. John's

THE GRIST MILL



[By E. E. E.]

E. E. E.

Anent the controversy on the Rhode Island Greening —here is an excerpt I once copied from a book I found in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York city —the name of which I cannot remember.

"In the north contiguous to Vaocluse, in Portsmouth, R. I., the residence of Shepard Tom, there lies the old Isaac Chase farm which in the olden time was owned and occupied in the summer season by Mr. Bowler, a rich East Indian merchant of Newport" (From the Jonny Cake Papers by T. R. Hazard who was Shepherd Tom, written many years ago).

Metcalf Bowler was one of the wealthy merchants of Newport who had found a lucrative trade in sending of ships laden with grain, salted fish, and lumber to the West Indies where their cargoes were exchanged for molasses. This was then distilled into rum in New England and exported to Africa in exchange for slaves which were sold in the colonies and West Indies.

"Mr. Bowler," as the quotation reads, "owned and occupied a house in Portsmouth in the summer season." Mr. Bowler had a beautiful garden and took great delight in beautifying his grounds and hot houses with exotics from all over the world.

"On one occasion a Captain Green Chausan, from one of Mr. Bowlers East Indian ships chanced to rescue from shipwreck a prince of the royal blood of Persia whose father in the fervor of his gratitude for saving and restoring to him his son, presented to the captain from his own garden situated on the ancient site of the Garden of Eden, a young apple tree growing in a porcelain tub, which was declared to be one of the few direct lineal descendants

of the tree of knowledge.

"On his arrival in Newport, Captain Chausan as in duty bound, presented the young tree to his employer, Mr. Bowler, who was delighted beyond measure with the precious gift and thought to guard and protect it, by placing it in a hot house, but was admonished in a dream by an angel claiming to be Mother Eve, to do no such thing, as the climate of Rhode Island was if anything, a little more favorable to its growth than that of southern Assyria from whence it was removed.

"Mr. Bowler had such faith in

the vision that he had the tree carefully removed from the tub or vase with the earth attached and planted in Rhode Island soil, where it grew and flourished beyond his most sanguine expectations and finally developed into what has ever since been known as the Rhode Island greening.

"The Rhode Island greening is acknowledged the world over to be the richest and finest flavored apple in the universe provided it grows on the sunny outside branches of the tree, and is allowed to hang and ripen until October or middle November if possible."

Ruth D. Johnson
(Mrs. Harold F.)

One of Newport's well-known business men who has dabbled with home gardens for several years, decided, last spring, to record his crops as an incentive to others who might be interested in war gardens. Ploughing and planting a 50 by 100 foot strip of land, he has supplied his family of four with many vegetables.

In addition, products from the garden have been preserved for the winter. Up to this week the canning list showed 100 pints of to-