

Mr. Pell Goes To Washington To Seek Advice, Ends Giving It

SPECIAL TO THE NEWS

WASHINGTON — Democratic strategists here took time off from Kennedy-Johnson campaign matters the other day to get some tips from a political novice who walked off with Rhode Island's Democratic senatorial nomination by beating a couple of veterans.

Claiborne Pell, the wealthy voting Newporter, came to town to see — and be seen. He wanted to know more about national legislation and to check with policy makers and researchers at the Democratic National Committee on some background material for his campaign. But, Pell spent more time answering questions about his "surprise" victory over former United States Sen. and Attorney General J. Howard McGrath and four-term Gov. Dennis J. Roberts.

In at least two respects, and probably several more, Pell convinced party leaders that a man can depart from ordinary campaign techniques and win an election. Pell told his questioners that he refused the advice of political veterans and conducted a "positive campaign" — that is, he says he stated what he would do, if elected, instead of criticizing his opponents and engaging in personal attacks.

Furthermore, he made no apology for his private wealth nor did he appear bothered by allegations that he had spent money lavishly. Pell had some candid comments on both points, both for party officials and a group of reporters.

"We were unorthodox," he said. "I felt the people were ready for a campaign fought on positive issues. When one of my opponents

player from Newport", some of my advisers wanted me to strike back. We didn't do it — and it worked.

"I think people are sick of this kind of business. I believe they want to know what a man's philosophy is, how he feels about the issues of the day. This is the way elections are conducted in other countries, not in an atmosphere of name-calling and criticism.

"I hope this is the trend throughout the country" I believe that's the way people want it," said Pell.

He says he intends to pursue the same policy in the few weeks remaining before the general election. (He refers to his opponent, Republican Raoul Archambault, only in the most amiable terms as a "very able and hard campaigner"). Pell will talk mainly of Rhode Island's depressed economy and the federal measures he will support to create more jobs in the state. He will also stress the importance of strong defenses, especially greater reliance on conventional military forces, as a weapon in the hands of our peace negotiators.

As for the question of his wealth, Pell says: "I am a man of independent means. I spent my own money, paid my bills with checks and I'm keeping the cost to myself.

"Very few candidates disclose what they have actually spent. Some are not too honest and they toss out a figure but it doesn't mean anything. Under the law, I could spend \$10 million if I had it. (Rhode Island law has no statutory limit on spending and reports need not be filed with the state enumerating election contributions and outlays.)

Pell is blunt enough to say what everyone knows about the Federal Corrupt Practices Law — that the limit of \$10,000 — in some cases \$25,000 — on individual spending by a candidate for the Senate is

Pulling Together on Aquidneck

Newport, Middletown and Portsmouth are feeling their way slowly toward effective pooling of resources for common objectives. For the first time since colonial days, it is reported, officials of the three communities on Aquidneck Island have gotten together to discuss areas of common governmental interest.

At a meeting the other night, officials of the three communities agreed to report to Mayor James L. Maher of Newport by the third week in February just how their Town and City Councils feel about forming a permanent committee to keep in touch with each other on a number of common problems.

The meeting was called by Mayor Maher in line with a resolution by Councilman Erich A. O'D. Taylor which had been approved by the Newport City Council. All three communities were represented by local officials, and a number of local delegates to the General Assembly also took part in discussions.

The areas of immediate common concern were listed as schools, water supply, civil defense, waste disposal, airport facilities, waterfronts and recreation. As Mr. Taylor told the 18 men present at the meeting, "This island is a unit whether we know it or not. Common sense says we've got to stop a lot of individual expenditures."

It is highly interesting that government costs appear to be at the root of island action seeking a common solution of common problems. It is a truism that money talks, and apparently rising pressures of government costs are selling silently the idea of joint attack on common problems.

But it would be a mistake to expect that a common approach to common problems necessarily will mean a substantial saving in spending. There may be some savings, of course, and that purpose ought to



'The island is a unit . . .'

effective use of tax dollars in such areas as education and even of school construction. Three communities pooling capital to build a high school, for instance, will get a far higher return in educational values than if each built its own smaller high school.

Just what kind of regionalization will take root on the island is uncertain now. Mr. Taylor suggested a "very loose but very real" cooperative agency to serve at least as a clearing house for the exchange of information about plans and problems of the three communities.

Perhaps it would be just as well if the first venture in regionalization were kept "very loose" so that tighter relations could grow from the demonstration of real need. There is plenty of time to work out a more formal grouping, and experience at the proposed level may serve to shape the nature of a more formal grouping.

In any event, it is heartening to find three communities, tightly knit by common interests and prob-

Landmarks

(Continued from Page 1)

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Pell is blunt enough to say what everyone knows about the Federal Corrupt Practices Law — that the limit of \$10,000 — in some cases \$25,000 — on individual spending by a candidate for the Senate is unrealistic, outmoded and, in fact, meaningless.

Shortly, all candidates will go through the motions of complying with that law by submitting statements to the Secretary of the Senate. The law won't be violated; the loopholes are too great.

The political "pros" say it's obvious that being well-heeled is no longer a handicap in running for federal office and they like Pell's positive approach. But, they're also inclined to the view that he won because he represented a fresh approach and youth, with many of the voters reacting against tired faces. As one put it: Pell didn't really have to pitch to his opponents; they had already struck out.

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It is highly interesting that government costs appear to be at the root of island action seeking a common solution of common problems. It is a truism that money talks, and apparently rising pressures of government costs are selling silently the idea of joint attack on common problems.

But it would be a mistake to expect that a common approach to common problems *necessarily* will mean a substantial saving in spending. There may be some savings, of course, and that purpose ought to remain a continuing factor in the thinking and planning of the three communities.

But a great benefit almost sure to derive from a common solution to common problems is more ef-

fective use of tax dollars in such areas as education and even of school construction. Three communities pooling capital to build a high school, for instance, will get a far higher return in educational values than if each built its own smaller high school.

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In any event, it is heartening to find three communities, tightly knit by common interests and problems and linked conveniently by geography, undertaking to find the way to better government through cooperation. Aquidneck's example is well worth study and copying in other areas of the state.

Landmarks

(Continued from Page 1)

in the United States in continuous existence. The edifice is owned by a company of shareholders.

The Brick Market, dating from 1762, is now owned by the Preservation Society of Newport County, which shares it with the Chamber of Commerce. Another Peter Harrison product, it was originally a granary and market, with the upper floor divided into stores for dry goods.

The Wanton - Lyman - Hazard House on Broadway is owned by the Newport Historical Society. Dated 1675, it is listed as the oldest house in Newport. It is thought to have been built by a Sephen Mumford. An anti-Tory mob tried to tear it down in 1765 because its occupant, Martin Howard, favored the hated Stamp Act. called me a "starry-eyed croquet



HONORED FOR PRESERVATION WORK — Miss Alice Brayton of Portsmouth, center, receives annual award of Preservation Society from Mrs. George Henry Warren, its president, Miss Brayton was cited as an author, antiquarian, historian and horticulturalist whose generosity had aided the society. At right is Frank O. Spimney, director of Old Sturbridge Village, Mass., guest speaker at the society's annual meeting in "The Breakers." (Preservation Society Photo)



Newport News - 21 Oct. '60

Battle of R. I. Anniversary Observed at Portsmouth ^{Date?}

The 178th anniversary of the Battle of Rhode Island, the only major engagement in the State during the Revolutionary War, was observed yesterday by the Portsmouth Historical Society.

Erich A. O'D. Taylor of Newport described the battle for the capacity audience at the Historical Building which is on the site of the first skirmish of the battle.

Taylor told of the plan of the French fleet with 4,000 Marines and General Sullivan's American forces from the north end of the island of Aquidneck to seize Newport which had been occupied by British troops since Dec. 1776.

Before any action took place a terrific storm damaged the fleet to an extent it was necessary to sail to Boston for repairs.

Bloody Brook

The American forces were in as far as Green End Avenue, near where Kempenaar's is now located. When informed of the withdrawal of the fleet, they retreated northerly to the vicinity of Union Street. The Hessians proceeding from West Road encountered some of them near Lawton's Valley.

Hearing the action from East Road, the British forces turned west on Union Street and were faced with devastating fire of Jackson's regiment. The battle continued all day in the area from Quaker Hill westerly to Turkey Hill and the valley below where Bloody Brook runs. It is so named because of its color after the killing of 30 Hessians who were buried nearby.

Trumbull Participates

Taylor told of the part that John Trumbull, aide-de-camp of General Sullivan, took in action at Quaker Hill. Trumbull was the painter of many Revolutionary War scenes which are familiar to most school children.

The American forces withdrew from the island the night of Aug. 29, 1778, and the British occupied the island for another year.

The speaker in telling of the founding of Portsmouth, and its connections in Boston and Eng-

ard J. Earle, Mrs. Ralph Peckham and Mrs. Chester Staats.

Rev. Bart J. Buckley, C.S.Sp., offered the invocation, and Rev. Raymond S. Luthy said the benediction.

The program was arranged by society president Miss Evelyn B. Chase. Mrs. J. Fred Sherman and Mrs. Thurlow D. McCain served punch and cookies.

J. Fred Sherman showed the old schoolhouse on the grounds and visitors viewed the many historic items on display in the society's rooms.

Recently erected on the grounds were the new sign with its unusual eight pointed stars which was made by Jethro H. Peckham and also a flag pole which was a gift of Howard A. Pierce.

Ex-Editor To Speak To Historical Group

David Patten of Barrington will speak at the Portsmouth Historical Society's observance of the Battle of Rhode Island on Aug. 29 at 8 p. m. in the Portsmouth Recreation Center. His topic will be on his research of Portsmouth history and records.

Patten, retired managing editor of the Providence Journal-Evening-Bulletin, has written for the In Perspective column in those papers since 1946. He has written 300 articles on Sakonnet and is the author of "Three Sides to the Sea" and "The Rhode Island Story." The latter ran as a serial in the Journal, told his experiences as a reporter in the Rhode Island General Assembly.

He has written articles on Founders Brook and is vitally interested in the preservation of The Founders Brook site.

Story Of Portsmouth Compact Unfolded So All Can Be Experts

By JAMES T. KAULL Jr.

If it isn't an economy-sized car, what is this Portsmouth Compact — one of those things the girls powder their noses with?

Not at all, sir. It's an historic document in which Portsmouth's settlers pledged themselves in 1638 to set up a government without the rigid restrictions of Puritan Massachusetts.

The other day, the Grist Mill column in this newspaper told about the new highway signs that proclaim the town as the "Home of the Portsmouth Compact."

Everybody well-versed in Aquidneck Island history knows what the Portsmouth Compact is, according to the erudite Grist Mill. But how many of those expert everybodyes are there?

For the benefit of everybody else, here's the story:

Puritan - controlled Massachusetts couldn't stomach the doctrine of Mistress Anne Hutchinson, who was preaching a "covenant of grace," rather than of works. To the Puritan clergy, that smacked of "revelation," an approach they

They pledged to honor Coddington's edicts and he in turn swore to do justice impartially according to the laws of God.

The compact can't be called a doctrine of "religious freedom," as some have described it, the topic wasn't mentioned. And it's doubtful that Coddington and his friends would even recognize the term in the same sense that we do.

But a later document, uniting Portsmouth and Newport in 1641, did proclaim a democracy in which nobody would be brought to account for matters of doctrine.

Lloyd A. Robson, in his history "Newport Begins," points out that the Portsmouth Compact really set up a theocracy, governed by the law of the Bible, but not making membership in the Puritan church a condition of citizenship, as Massachusetts had done. That was a big difference and made the Compact something important in infant America.

The new settlement fared well, the island of Aquidneck was purchased from the Indians in a

Society To Mark Battle Date

Plans for an observance of the Battle of Rhode Island on Aug. 29 were made by the directors of the Portsmouth Historical Society last night at the Pocasset Country Club. Open house will be held at the society's newly - renovated building at East Main Road and Union Street, from 10 a. m. to

4 p. m. A ceremony was planned for the first hour, 10 to 11 a. m., including ribbon cutting to open the reconditioned museum.

The Coggeshall Continentals, a file and drum corps, under the leadership of William Weston and William Lauth, will participate in the ceremony as will historians David Patten and Erich A. O'D. Taylor, president emeritus J. Fred Sherman, town officials and officers of the society.

Immediately after the ceremonies, the lower floor of the society's headquarters museum, which houses historical souvenirs and exhibits, will be open for public inspection. The building has been closed for repairs and improvements for several months.

John Pierce will exhibit artifacts found recently near Founders Brook during the excavations for the new road.

After the meeting of the board of directors, the 325th anniversary ball committee of the society and the Chamber of Commerce convened and continued plans for that event. Miss S. Alice Birkett, co-chairman with Leo McAloon, will be in charge of designing souvenir programs for the Ball.

The ticket committee, which includes Richard Carreiro, Robert Hamilton and William A. Chase, will distribute tickets next week to members of the chamber and the society.

A guest list was discussed and will include Governor and Mrs. Chafee. Mrs. Virginia Wallace assisted the committee as publicity consultant. Another meeting was set for Sept. 4 at 8 p.m. at the Pocasset Country Club.

R.I. Battle Day Being Observed

Open house was held today by the Portsmouth Historical Society at its building at East Main Road and Union Street, following a ribbon cutting this morning which opened the reconditioned museum and marked the 325th anniversary of the Battle of Rhode Island.

Tonight the Rhode Island Society, Sons of the Revolution, will observe the anniversary of the battle with their annual dinner and meeting at the Hotel Viking. Lt. Cmdr. John M. Jones of the Naval Supply Depot, who will speak, will intertwine the history of the Battle of Rhode Island with modern armed force procedures.

The ribbon cutting ceremony this morning in Portsmouth included a concert by the Coggeshall Continentals and brief talks by Erich A. O'D. Taylor and David Patten, both historians; J. Fred Sherman, president emeritus of the historical society, and town officials.

After the opening ceremony, the lower floor of the building, housing historic exhibits, was opened for public inspection until 4 p. m.

Portsmouth To Mark 1778 Battle

The 182nd anniversary of the Battle of Rhode Island will be celebrated today in the community where the famous Revolutionary War engagement took place.

The Portsmouth Historical Society plans an observance at 8 p. m. in the town's new recreation building at the top of Quaker Hill. David Patten, retired managing editor of the Providence Journal-Bulletin, will speak.

Continental forces hoped, in August, 1778, that the British might

and lured the supporting French warships to sea. Then a storm broke, damaging the French fleet so that it headed for Boston and repairs, thus leaving the Americans without support.

Discouraged but still determined, the Americans withdrew to Butts Hill in Portsmouth. On Aug. 29, 1778, British and Hessian troops moved out of Newport and attacked the fortifications at the hill. The Americans held firm until nightfall and then withdrew to

as far as Green End Avenue, near where Kempenaar's is now located. When informed of the withdrawal of the fleet, they retreated northerly to the vicinity of Union Street. The Hessians proceeding from West Road encountered some of them near Lounter's Valley.

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The speaker in telling of the founding of Portsmouth, and its connections in Boston and England, paid tribute to Sir Harry Vain for his part in the establishment of the colony and improved form of government. A statute of Vain is in front of the Boston Public Library.

Individual Rights

He said the inherent rights of the individual were the foremost consideration in the action of Ann Hutchinson, William Coddington, Roger Williams and Samuel Gorton in the settling of Portsmouth, Newport, Providence and Warwick.

He told of William Coddington moving from Portsmouth to the south end of the island in 1640 and founding Newport under a separate government. Later the two towns operated as a unit.

He noted that when the three island communities can get together again some worthwhile projects will get done for the benefit of all.

Girl Scouts Sing

A group of Girl Scouts from the Bluebird troops sang under the direction of Leaders Mrs. How-

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Anne was banned, along with some of her followers, known as Antinomians. They'd already been looking for a place to live and had decided on Portsmouth, then an Indian settlement known broadly as Pocasset.

On March 7, 1638, probably in Boston, although some think it was done in Providence, 23 prospective founders of Portsmouth signed a brief compact. Among them were William Coddington, who was designated to run the settlement as judge; John Clarke, John Coggeshall, William Dyre and others whose names still live in these parts.

They wrote that "We in the presence of Jehovah incorporate ourselves into a body politic and as He shall help, will submit our persons, lives and estates unto our Lord Jesus Christ, the King of Kings and Lord of Lords, and to all those perfect and absolute laws of His given us in His holy word of truth, to be guided and judged thereby."

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The new settlement fared well, the island of Aquidneck was purchased from the Indians in a typical Yankee bargain (the Indians always wished they'd read the fine print) and the first town in Rhode Island was organized.

(Roger Williams had established a haven for Massachusetts dissidents at Providence in 1636; this became the colony of Providence Plantations.)

In a year's time, Coddington and several of his followers had a falling-out with the rest of the settlers and sailed to the southern part of the island, where they founded Newport in 1639. Not long afterwards, the two communities voluntarily associated in one island government.

Middletown broke away from Newport in 1743, incorporating as a separate town, but that's another story.

This, then, is the tale of the Portsmouth Compact. Readers who want to see the list of signers can find it in the handy tourist brochure which the Portsmouth Chamber of Commerce published this summer.

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Continental forces hoped, in August, 1778, that the British might be dislodged from their strongholds on Aquidneck Island. American and French troops were readied. The British, faced with the large array, drew back into Newport at the southern end of the island.

But a British fleet showed up

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Discouraged but still determined, the Americans withdrew to Butts Hill in Portsmouth. On Aug. 29, 1778, British and Hessian troops moved out of Newport and attacked the fortifications at the hill. The Americans held firm until nightfall and then withdrew to Tiverton by boat under cover of darkness.

The battle was not an American victory, but it demonstrated the courage of Continental troops in a bad situation. The British held fast to Newport for 14 months more and finally evacuated the town on Oct. 25, 1779.

Civil War Observance Opens Tomorrow

The first event and official opening of the Newport Civil War Centennial celebration will take place tomorrow at Eisenhower Park in front of the Court House. It will commemorate the departure of Company F of the First Rhode Island Regiment for the Civil War in 1861.

The exercises will open with a concert by the Newport Concert Band at 1:15. At 1:30, a National Guard battery, stationed at City Wharf will fire three shots as was done 100 years ago to call the volunteers together. The ringing of church bells will follow the salvo. The ceremonies were planned by Councilman Erich A. O'D. Taylor, Col. James C. White, USA (ret.), Lloyd A. Robson and Harold E. St. John.

An Honor Suggested For Julia Ward Howe

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We hope that the suggestion made by Richard Crane, blind newstand operator in the post office, that the Post Office Department issue a commemorative stamp in honor of Julia Ward Howe, receives favorable attention.

Mrs. Howe, who spent much of her life in summer at the family dwelling, "Oak Glen" in Lawton's Valley in Portsmouth, is associated with the Newport area in many ways. While here, as well as at her home in Boston and on extensive travel, she labored for a host of humanitarian projects.

She was an author and a poet. Her poem, "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," is one of the best known and loved of

patriotic compositions. She was the first woman member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, was a deep student of philosophy and a leader in the intellectual life of her time until her death at "Oak Glen," in 1910.

She was a pioneer in women's causes in this country. She was one of the principal workers for suffrage for women, being a founder of the American Women's Suffrage Association.

We believe Mr. Crane's proposal for a commemorative stamp for Mrs. Howe has merit. She deserves a place in the postal Hall of Fame which is, of course, the collection of commemorative stamps that has been issued over the years.

Portsmouth Historical Society Elects; Early Schools Described

June 1961

Miss S. Alice Birkett was re-elected president of the Portsmouth Historical Society at its annual meeting last night at Anne Hutchinson School. The slate of officers was presented by Mrs. Charles Frentzos, chairman of the nominating committee, which included Miss Kathleen Helgesen and John Pierce.

Others elected were J. Fred Sherman, president emeritus; Henry W. Wilkey, vice president; Mrs. Charles Osborne, secretary; Arthur H. Freeborn, treasurer; John Pierce, custodian; Mrs. William A. Chase, librarian.

Named directors for three years were Miss Helgesen, Miss Vir-

gina Farnham and Mrs. Harry Bernstein.

Frank Wheeler, a charter member of the society, was made an honorary member. The resignation of Mrs. Gertrude Elliott was received.

Jethro H. Peckham reported on renovations to the society building, and estimated that the outside work will be completed within a month. Miss Birkett will name a committee to pack and move the antiques in the building when this is completed, so that work may begin on the interior. The Weyerhaeuser Lumber Co. has offered a shed to store larger items during the renovations.

The society authorized the treasurer to use building funds as needed to pay for the renovation work. Peckham expressed appreciation to William A. Chase, William H. Peckham, and the Weyerhaeuser company for assistance with the project.

The members stood in silence in memory of Mrs. Marion Anthony, George White and Mrs. Marjory Hicks Tallman, deceased members.

The Society will notify the state Department of Public Works of the agreement made with the former administration to avoid the Founders Brook area in any layout of roads, and will ask that the agreement be renewed by the new administration.

Richard Donnelly led the observance of Flag Day, and the national anthem was sung, with Mrs. Howard J. Earle as accompanist.

Miss Birkett read an account of the town's early schools and noted that in 1733, with a population of 628, the town had built more than one school, and it was known that four schools had been built by 1748, when the town population was 992. The first account of a public school was mentioned in Town Council records on Aug. 31, 1716, when 20 pounds were appropriated to build a school.

Contributions of the citizens were used to assist in the construction of this building, and contributors then owned a part of the school. In 1723, the town voted funds to repay these free contributions, and to make the school town property.

This first school was known as the Southernmost School, and from records available may have been

The World Today

Historical Body Told Of Maud Howe Elliott

Mrs. Thomas Clark Howard of Newport yesterday told the Jamestown Historical Society of the unusual interest her late aunt, Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott of Newport, had in people in all walks of life. Mrs. Howard also commented on various books written by her aunt, including "This Was My Newport," which is still in demand. Mrs. Elliott's leadership in the Art Association and the naming of the Newport Order of the Ahepa in her honor were told by Mrs. Howard.

Bertram Lippincott, a Jamestown colonist and author of "Indians, Privateers and High Society," was commended for his book.

Mrs. Dickinson Nevin, Mrs. Harold B. Bemis and the Rev. and Mrs. Merle L. Jones were elected members.

John H. N. Potter, president, who conducted the meeting in St. Mathew's parish hall, reported that progress was being made with plans for the new "bonnet" of the Jamestown Windmill.

William King Covell of Newport presented the society with a picture of the east ferry taken around 1880.

At the next meeting, scheduled for Aug. 14, instead of

Another Historic Landmark

Aug '62

The federal government has taken a fitting step in designating as a national historic landmark the Old State House, or as many call it, the Colony House, at the head of Washington Square.

If any structure in Newport, or anywhere else for that matter, is entitled to that recognition, it surely is this fine example of brick construction designed by Richard Munday, a foremost Colonial architect whose untimely death left completion of the building in the hands of Peter Harrison, another planner of great buildings.

The Old State House, or Colony House, if you will, has seen so much of Newport's great history unfold, from colonial days to the present, that space forbids other than a cursory glance at this great old building now restored by patriotic people to its former grandeur. It has been town

house, colony house, state house, court house and now is a treasured relic.

From its balcony, great events have been proclaimed. There Rhode Island's Act of Independence of May 4, 1776, was read. Then came the Declaration of Independence. The first Roman Catholic mass was conducted in the building for the soldiers of France during our Revolution. As a state house, every Rhode Island governor was inaugurated there for more than a century. Where President George Washington stood in 1781, President Dwight D. Eisenhower stood nearly two centuries later.

The Old State House now joins other memorable Newport monuments designated by the United States as national historic landmarks. No structure of which we know better deserves this appellation.

Stamp Would Honor Julia Ward Howe

Sat. Sept. 23-61
DAILY NEWS BUREAU
Newport News
WASHINGTON

For the final chapter of our brief history of Rhode Island governors we point out the first split between upstate authorities and this island, starting 313 years ago and, we believe, continuing even in this day to a certain extent. In 1651, a sep-

Historical Body Told Of Maud Howe Elliott

Mrs. Thomas Clark Howard of Newport eesterday told the Jamestown Historical Society of the unusual interest her late aunt, Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott of Newport, had in people in all walks of life. Mrs. Howard also commented on various books written by her aunt, including "This Was My Newport," which is still in demand. Mrs. Elliott's leadership in the Art Association and the naming of the Newport Order of the Ahepa in her honor were told by Mrs. Howard.

Bertram Lippincott, a Jamestown colonist and author of "Indians, Privateers and High Society," was commended for his book.

Mrs. Dickinson Nevin, Mrs. Harold B. Bemis and the Rev. and Mrs. Merle L. Jones were elected members.

John H. N. Potter, president, who conducted the meeting in St. Mathew's parish hall, reported that progress was being made with plans for the new "bonnet" of the Jamestown Windmill.

William King Covell of Newport presented the society with a picture of the east ferry taken around 1880.

At the next meeting, scheduled for Aug. 14 instead of Aug. 21, Mrs. Frances Birch will show movies of Guatamala and Cambodia.

Mrs. Robert Morris was chairman of the tea table, assisted by Mrs. Lucius Collins and Mrs. Edward G. Lyon, at St. Matthew's parish hall.

The federal government has taken a fitting step in designating as a national historic landmark the Old State House, or as many call it, the Colony House, at the head of Washington Square.

If any structure in Newport, or anywhere else for that matter, is entitled to that recognition, it surely is this fine example of brick construction designed by Richard Munday, a foremost Colonial architect whose untimely death left completion of the building in the hands of Peter Harrison, another planner of great buildings.

The Old State House, or Colony House, if you will, has seen so much of Newport's great history unfold, from colonial days to the present, that space forbids other than a cursory glance at this great old building now restored by patriotic people to its former grandeur. It has been town

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Stamp Would Honor

Julia Ward Howe

Sat. Seps. 23-61

DAILY NEWS BUREAU
Newport News

WASHINGTON, Legislation authorizing issuance of a special commemorative postage stamp in honor of Julia Ward Howe, who lived out her last years in Portsmouth, was filed Friday by Sen. Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.).

The measure proposes that the stamp be issued in 1962—the 100th anniversary of the first publication of her famed "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

Pell said his father knew Mrs. Howe, who died in Portsmouth on Oct. 17, 1910, and her daughter Maud Howe Elliott. The senator said the fame and memory of Julia Ward Howe are "still very much alive" in Newport.

He noted that a great granddaughter of Mrs. Howe who now lives in Washington, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe Stickley has been in touch with many members of the Senate and has found them "sympathetic" to issuing the special postage stamp.

For the final chapter of our brief history of Rhode Island governors we point out the first split between upstate authorities and this island, starting 313 years ago and, we believe, continuing even in this day to a certain extent. In 1651, a separation occurred between the towns of Providence and Warwick on one side of the bay and Portsmouth and Newport on the other. These towns comprised the state at that time. Providence and Warwick continued the government established in 1643, and Newport and Portsmouth a new government established under Coddington Commission, probably the first of hundreds of commissions appointed in this state since then.

William Coddington became governor of Newport and Portsmouth in 1651. The title changed again to president and John Sanford of Portsmouth was president from May 1653 to May 1654. In 1654, the union of the 4 towns of the state was reestablished.

The presidents of the state under that new system started with Nicholas Easton of Newport, then Roger Williams of Providence, Benedict Arnold, William Brenton and again Arnold, all of Newport. Then in

Anthony, George White and Mrs. Marjory Hicks Tallman, deceased members.

The Society will notify the state Department of Public Works of the agreement made with the former administration to avoid the Founders Brook area in any layout of roads, and will ask that the agreement be renewed by the new administration.

Richard Donnelly led the observance of Flag Day, and the national anthem was sung, with Mrs. Howard J. Earle as accompanist.

Miss Birkett read an account of the town's early schools and noted that in 1733, with a population of 628, the town had built more than one school, and it was known that four schools had been built by 1748, when the town population was 992. The first account of a public school was mentioned in Town Council records on Aug. 31, 1716, when 20 pounds were appropriated to build a school.

Contributions of the citizens were used to assist in the construction of this building, and contributors then owned a part of the school. In 1723, the town voted funds to repay these free contributions, and to make the school town property.

This first school was known as the Southernmost School, and from records available may have been located on the Oakland Farm site on Union Street, where the state police barracks now stands.

The second school built was known as the Northern School and was 16 feet square, with a chimney in the center.

This historical data was compiled by Edward H. West.

Miss Birkett read a second historical paper on the activities of Jane Hawkins, one of the early settlers, who was a friend of Anne Hutchinson.

Three Hundred Years On Block Island

"Circled by waters that never freeze,
Beaten by billows and swept by breeze,
Lieth the island of Manisses."

So wrote the New England poet, John Greenleaf Whittier, of Block Island whose incorporated name is New Shoreham. No matter what name though, is used to designate this island township of Rhode Island, more eyes than usual will be on Rhode Island's outpost in the Atlantic this year as it celebrates its tercentennial.

Smallest community, population-wide, in Rhode Island, Block Island has had a turbulent history over the 300 years that have passed since it was purchased and occupied by 16 settlers and their families from Massachusetts in April, 1661. In fact, its known history antedates the official settlement by many years — centuries in fact.

Over the last 300 years, Block Island, in spite of its insular isolation, has been a worthy part of the state of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. Never a large community, it reached the peak of its permanent population in 1900 when its census showed 1,396 souls there. Now it is down to fewer than 500.

But those 500 are a sturdy crew of fishermen, seafarers, farmers and, in

summer, hosts to the ever-increasing resort population which finds "this lovely island fair," as Whittier described it an ideal place for informal vacations.

When Block Island was first seen by civilized navigators is only a matter of conjecture. The hardy Vikings of old may have cruised along its coast, and traded with its Indians before Columbus was born. But nothing definite was known of the place until Verrazzano, European explorer, saw it shore in 1524. Then came Adrian Block, Dutch navigator, who explored it, hence its popular name. Then came 1661, when the colonists from the mainland settled there.

The Indians name for the island was Manisses. The first civilized name given it was Claudia, by Verrazzano. It was incorporated as New Shoreham but custom, stronger than all these, has given and preserved to it the simple appellation, Block Island.

As "Adrian's Eyland" proceeds with its the celebration of its 300th anniversary, through all of this year, we send it our bet wishes with the hope that "the wine of life in its pleasant air" will serve to attract more people there to build it back to its earlier days.

Block Island Bids Goodby *June 61*

Gifts Showered on Leading Citizen of Shoreham, Eng.

Block Islanders showered gifts on the leading citizen of Shoreham by the Sea, England, last night during a farewell reception in his honor at Spring House Hotel.

Albert L. Ford, president of the Town Council of Shoreham, from which Block Island got its formal name of New Shoreham, has been a guest on the island since last Wednesday

during the island's Tercentenary celebration.

He will be flown to Idlewild Airport in New York today, from where he will take a plane to return to his home. He was sent by his community to take part in the Block Island observance.

Among the many gifts presented to him last night by John F. Gray, Block Island council president and co-chairman of the Tercentenary committee, on behalf of the island community, were a set of plates with pictures of the island, a commemorative plate fashioned of Block Island clay by Herbert Fisher, island potter, and containing the seals of the two towns, a copy of the history of the island by Livermore that is no longer in circulation, silver cuff links made with black Block Island sand, a collection of pictures of the island, a walnut carving of a shore bird, a copy of Block Island Law and Legend by Mrs. Ethel Colt Ritchie, a Maizie Scrapbook made by Mrs. Melvin Rose, an islander, a life membership in the historical society and membership in the island Chamber of Commerce.

Sixteen Tercentenary medallions containing the island seal and a map of the Atlantic outpost were presented Mr. Ford for presentation to the 16 council members of the English community. The island's original settlers numbered 16. He also was given a special medallion inscribed with his name and the date of his visit. A pen made with island sand was presented to him for his wife, who remained in England.

In his turn, Mr. Ford presented the island with a history of the English town and a scrapbook put together by townspeople from all walks of life. It included the signature of the town's oldest inhabitant

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In his turn, Mr. Ford presented the island with a history of the English town and a scrapbook put together by townspeople from all walks of life. It included the signature of the town's oldest inhabitant, who is 101. The book is hand lettered and hand bound.

A movie of life in Shoreham, England, in the process of being made, will arrive at the end of August, those at the reception were told.

As a personal gift to Mr. Gray, Mr. Ford presented a picture of a lifeboat.

Mr. Ford also presented the islanders with a map of Shoreham as it was 300 years ago and a post card showing the community 100 years ago.

A movie, Block Island, A Living Legend, made by Mr. and Mrs. Ralph M. Carpenter, was shown to the approximately 300 present at the affair. Slides of the English town were shown.

Mr. Gray was assisted by Leon L'Heureux, Mrs. Weldon Dodge, Mrs. John Lee, Samuel D. Mott, co-chairman of the Tercentenary committee, Mrs. Russell Bosworth and Edward Blane.

Linus E. Dodge represented Sen. William P. Lewis, who was unable to attend last night's reception.

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Washington In Rhode Island

As the nation marks the 229th anniversary of the birth of George Washington, aptly called the Father of His Country, it is fitting that our General should continue its annual tradition of recalling the birth and the life of that illustrious man. In the midst of his busy life as soldier and statesman, Washington visited this state on four different occasions. On three of them he visited the site of the appropriated marker recording Washington's travels. "Washington Travelled This Route." Records show that his third visit to the state in the spring of 1781, was devoted to his campaign with General Rochambeau, against the French forces. It is worth remembering that as a result of the French advances the French forces made in the state, the advance that eventually led

them to the glorious achievement of victory at Yorktown.

There is little new that can be said about George Washington. His life history is about as well known to school boys and girls as any national hero. But in these days of foreign attempts to influence our national life, we like particularly to recall his remarks in his Farewell Address when he reiterated his admonition "to fear the foreign influence that might insinuate itself into our counsel." That admonition is just as timely today.

Much has been said in praise of Washington. Thomas Jefferson's tribute to him, in a few simple words is most appropriate. "His integrity was the most pure, his justice the most inflexible I have ever known. He was, indeed, in every sense of the word, a wise, a good and a great man."

Indians In Rhode Island

Rhode Island has no Indian reservation, but once a year the town of Charlestown takes on a semblance to one. The old Narragansett Indian Church grounds in that town is the gathering place for hundreds of men and women of Indian descent. They gather to recall their heritage with a program of native songs, dances and religious services. On last Friday and Sunday was repeated a program that, history says, has been held in August for the past 280 years. The descendants of the once powerful Narragansett Tribe sponsor this memorial to their ancestors at the spot in the Great Swamp where the renowned King Philip's warriors were slaughtered by the white men. Participating this year were about 75 Indians from eight tribes. The sons and daughters of the Indians are all absorbed into the

modern world, they retain tribal names with their American names. When it came to the weekend pow-wow, they were Tall Oak and Chief Clearwater and Chief Strongheart, Stone Hatchet and Owl's Head and Laughing Water.

Only a few hundred who call themselves Narragansetts remain out of the thousands who comprised the tribe in the days of King Philip. And of the hundreds, rare is the individual who can claim pure Indian lineage. But those in whose veins there is even a trace of Narragansett and other Indian blood are proud of their heritage.

Without a doubt they and their descendants will carry on their annual celebration, which recalls the days before their South County trails were obliterated by the wheels of the white men.

6,000 Watch Pow-Wow at Charlestown

An estimated 6,000 persons watched Indians from eight American tribes render their heritage in song and dance at the closing session of the annual pow-wow of the Narragansett Indians in Charlestown yesterday.

The crowd, unprecedented in the long history of the event, was three times the population of Charlestown.

The crowd estimate was made by Raymond Richards, Charlestown police chief, on the basis of the number of cars.

Chief Richards said 1,500 cars took every available parking space over four miles of road leading to the old Indian church grounds off the South County Trail where the event was held. Additionally, all parking lots were jammed, he said.

Participating in the festivities were about 75 Indians from Rhode Island, Connecticut, Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts and Canada.

Activities began yesterday with church services at 10:30 a.m. The Rev. Harold Mars, a Narragansett Indian from Rochester, N.Y., officiated. About 100 persons attended the service.

The afternoon was devoted to a long program of dances, songs and ceremonial rites.

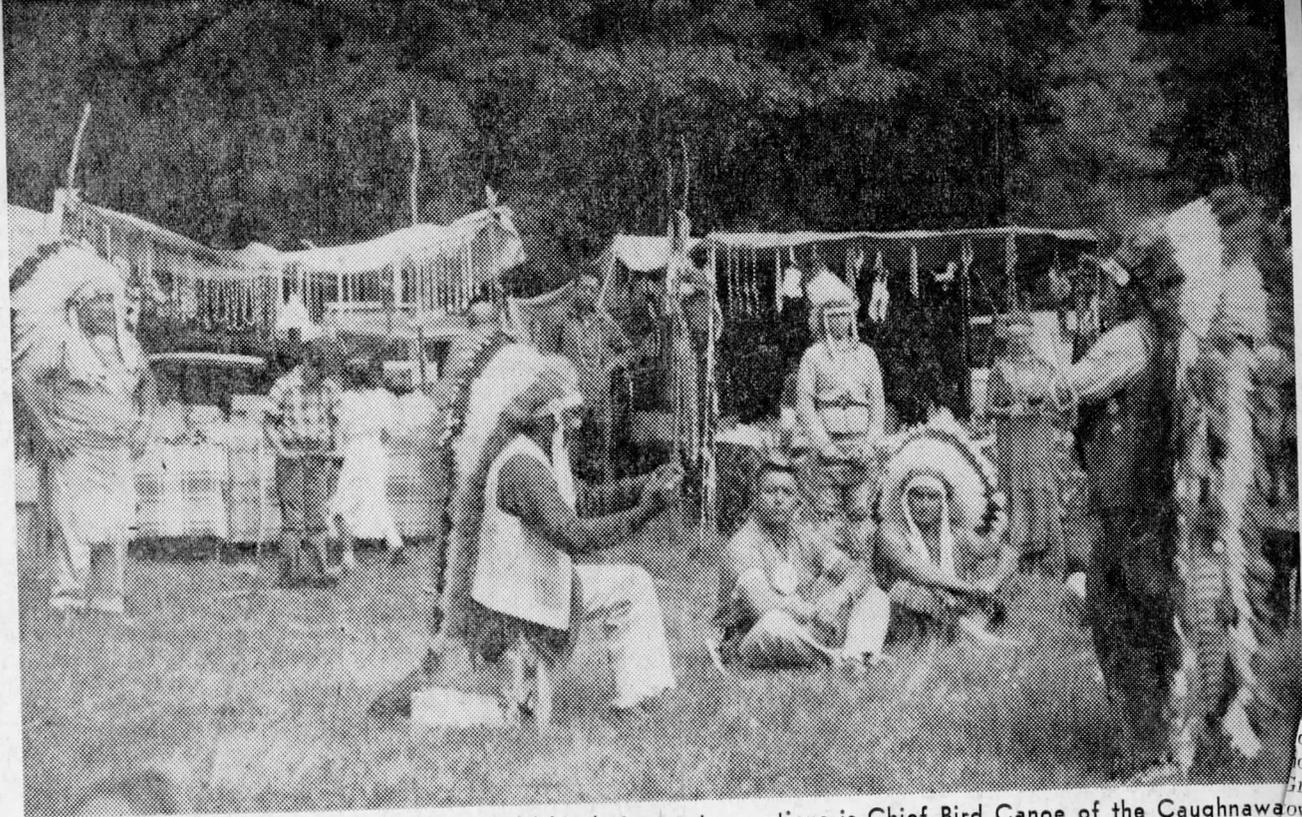
Among the colorful events was a turkey dance by Everett Weeden (Tall Oak) of Charlestown, and a hunter's dance by Seymour Stanton (Chief Clearwater), and Kenneth Smith (Chief Strong Horse), both Narragansetts.

Arrangements committee chairman, for the pow-wow which began Saturday, was Cassius Champlin (Stone Hatchet), Narragansett chief sachem.

Chester Brown (Owl's Head) was master of ceremonies, and



Conducting the Indian dance Saturday at the Nar-ragansett Tribe's powwow in Charlestown were (l-r) Stone Hatchet, Chief Sachem, Owl's Head of West Kingston and Laughing Water, tribe secretary.



Passing the peace pipe in a gesture of friendship between two nations is Chief Bird Canoe of the Caughnawaga Reservation in Canada (standing). Seated men are all chiefs from the U.S. east coast tribes.

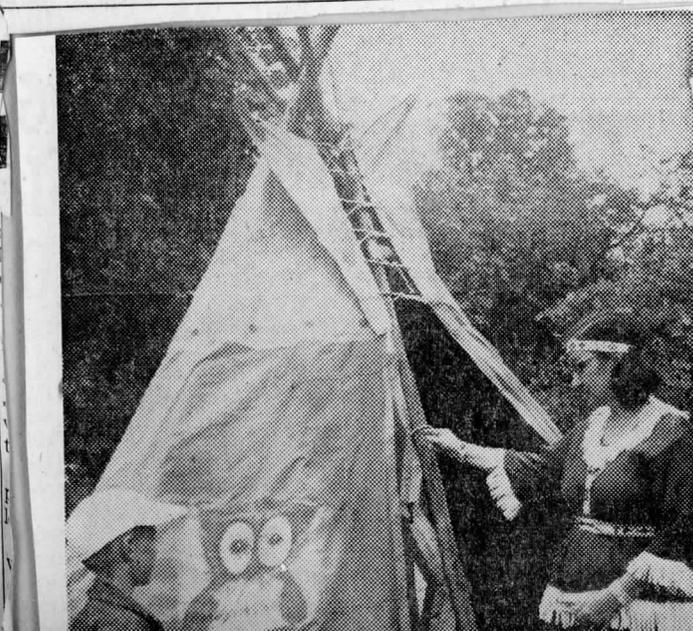
Providence Journal 13 Aug '62

2,500 Attend Second Day Of Powwow

More than 2,500 persons witnessed the second day's activities of the 289th annual Nar-ragansett Powwow yesterday at the Indian Church Yard, Charlestown.

Police Chief Raymond Richards said that hundreds of cars were parked for several miles on the dirt road that leads to the powwow grounds and it took several hours for everyone to leave.

Yesterday's gathering com-



State News

Indian Pilgrimage in R.I. Sunday

Descendents of Indian tribes in southern New England will conduct their annual pilgrimage to the Great Swamp Memorial, South Kingstown, Sunday.

A memorial service at 3 p.m. will precede a speaking program.

Speakers will be Princess Winona of the Wyandotte Tribe, Worcester, and Frank Miniscalco of North Provi-

will be Princess Running Water (Miss Helen Attiquin) of Gay Head, Mass., and Chief Strong Horse (Kenneth Smith) of Portland, Conn. Dancers will be Tall Oak (Everett Weeden) of Peace Dale, and Owl's Head (Chester Brown) of Usquepaugh.

Princess Redwing (Mrs. Mary Congdon) of Charles-

town, and Princess Nashawena (Mrs. Sadie Barrie) of Apponaug, completing arrangements for the program, are inviting all Indians of southern New England to participate with full ceremonial dress.

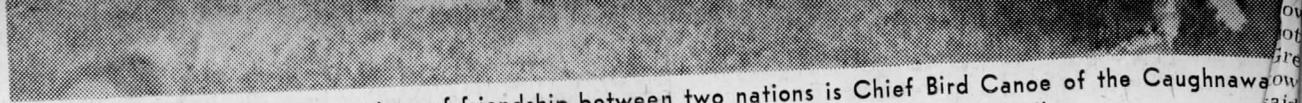
VANDALISM TO AUTOS

An estimated \$260 damage has been caused by vandals who smashed the windshields of three 1958 model cars in the last two nights at Arcanders Rambler Street.

Sept 20 '63



Conducting the Indian dance Saturday at the Nar-ragansett Tribe's powwow in Charlestown were (l-r) Stone Hatchet, Chief Sachem, Owl's Head of West Kingston and Laughing Water, tribe secretary.



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Yesterday's gathering commemorated the annual August meeting of the tribe and services were held in the 103-year-old stone church by the Rev. Harold Mars at 10:30 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. As part of the services several babies were given Indian names.

Most Eastern tribes were represented and displays of Indian lore, costumes, and hand-crafted items were part of the program.

A turkey dinner was served and handmade articles were placed on sale.

Highlighting the day's activities were the various dances presented in full Indian dress to the beat of tomtoms.

In charge of arranging the powwow were Cassius A. Champlin, chief of the tribe; George Watson, first councilman; Little Beaver, second councilman; Nettie Davis, church treasurer; Lillian Champlin, stewardess, and A. H. Stanton, secretary.



Explaining the designs on a Narragansett Indian teepee is Mrs. Owl's Head. Eddy Alexander, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Alexander of Sunny Cove Drive, Warwick, listens to her explanation.

—Journal-Bulletin Photos by RUDOLPH A. HEMPE

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Speakers will be Princess Winona of the Wyandotte Tribe, Worcester, and Frank Miniscalco of North Providence, chief landscaper for the state division of parks and recreation. His subject will be, "Recreation Parks Instead of Battlefields."

Singers during the program

will be Princess Running Water (Miss Helen Attiquin) of Gay Head, Mass., and Chief Strong Horse (Kenneth Smith) of Portland, Conn. Dancers will be Tall Oak (Everett Weeden) of Peace Dale, and Owl's Head (Chester Brown) of Usquepaugh.

Princess Redwing (Mrs. Mary Congdon) of Charles-

CYO MEETING

The Catholic Youth Organization of St. Madeleine-Sophie Church, Tiverton Four Corners, will meet tonight at 7:30 in the church hall.

town, and Princess Nashawena (Mrs. Sadie Barrie) of Apponaug, completing arrangements for the program, are inviting all Indians of southern New England to participate with full ceremonial dress.

VANDALISM TO AUTOS

An estimated \$260 damage has been caused by vandals who smashed the windshields of three 1958 model cars in the last two nights at Arcands Rambler Service on Washington Street, it was reported to West Warwick police yesterday. Patrolman John Bruno said heavy rocks had been used. Westerly 1st

Sep 20 '63

Southermost School

voted town meeting

Aug. 31, 1716

202 voted meeting Sept. 10, 1716

3/4 acre land granted by Wm. Sanford

1723 School to be finished

Well to be dug:

(visible now in yard of
late J. Fred Sherman)

Bill for schoolhouse - Adam Lupton -
voted to be paid - 1725

Newport's Old State House To Be Historic Landmark

Newport News 26 Aug '62

The Old State House in Newport, known as the Colony House, will be designated a national historic landmark by the Historic Sites Division of the National Parks Service at a public ceremony Friday at 4 p. m. in the building at the head of Washington Square.

Governor Notte will accept certification from Dr. Sydney Bradford, Historic Sites historian of the National Parks Service, and guest speaker.

The Old State House is recognized as the second oldest capitol building still standing in this nation. Dating back to 1739, it is second only to the Old State House of Boston, built in 1713. Until 1900, it was used as one of two capitol buildings by the Rhode Island General Assembly.

The building, long considered one of the finest examples of colonial brick structures, was authorized by the General Assembly in February 1739, when an appropriation of \$1,000 was made available to a committee to oversee construction. It was designed by Richard Munday, who also designed Trinity Church. He received about \$100 for his design, 80 feet by 40 feet and 30 feet high. The gambrel-roofed structure has witnessed much of the history of the state and nation.

It was not completed until 1749, at a cost of \$50,000, a very large sum for that day. Connecticut stone was used for the steps, glass was purchased in Boston, and 54 Dutch tiles were ordered to decorate fireplaces. The building replaced the town house which stood on the same spot.

It actually served as a community house, housing the courts, and serving as the first armory of the Newport Artillery Company, which was chartered in 1741.

The building was also used for exhibitions and programs by itinerant entertainers, exhibits of paintings and courses by lecturers. The first lectures on medicine and dentistry in America were delivered in the Council Room by Dr. William Hunter of Newport, in 1756.

In the Revolutionary War, it

Assembly on Nov. 11 ordered the sheriff to cleanse the rooms and nail up the doors to prevent further damage. The following May, the jail in the state house, found to be in "a ruinous condition," was ordered repaired. But it was not until 1784 that repairs began in earnest. Meanwhile, the courts used Touro Synagogue, also now a national historic landmark. Carpenters on the job are reported to have received three quarts of rum a day in addition to hard cash of the realm.

The first Roman Catholic masses in Rhode Island were performed there by French chaplains for French soldiers and sailors who occupied Newport after the British evacuation. From the front steps on July 20, 1776 Major John Handy read the Declaration of Independence, and for more than a century every Rhode Island governor was inaugurated here.

Colorful ceremonies attended the arrival of Gen. George Washing-

ton in 1781 and his meeting with I. Rochambeau, who presented him with the baton of a marshal of France, symbolizing his right to take command of French forces. Many other distinguished personalities have been entertained there.

In the 19th century, several major interior alterations were made. From 1900 to 1926 the building was used as a county court house, and after a new court house was built, it was retained by the state as a historic building.

In 1926 a committee incorporated as Old State House in Newport, Inc., was formed to take charge, and under its guidance the building was restored to its present condition, and stands as a monument to the finest in colonial architecture. Miss Edith M. H. Wetmore, honorary president, and John Nicholas Brown, both charter members, are still serving with the group.

General officers of the state and members of the General Assembly have been invited to attend the public ceremony Friday on the front steps of the building. Also present will be a delegation of the Newport Artillery Company in



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In the Revolutionary War, it was occupied by British and French soldiers who used it as barracks and hospital. At the end of the war it was found to have suffered materially from this use. When in October, 1779, the British troops were ordered back to New York City, the General

Colonial arrival of Gen. George Washing-

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THE HALL AT "WAKEHURST"—Treasured objects of art are set against a rich background of paneling and carving in the spacious entrance hall of "Wakehurst." Mrs. Louis Bruguere's palatial home. This photograph is one of

many in Nancy Sirkis' recently published book, "Newport, Pleasures and Palaces"



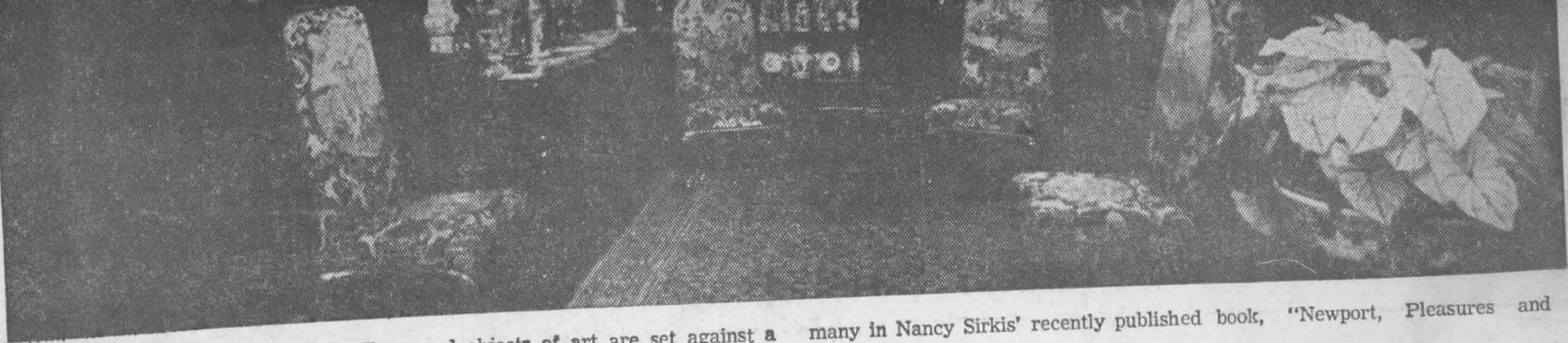
Newport's Colonial, Gilded Ages, Present Day, Too, Pictured In Book

Past and present glories of Newport, its Colonial heritage, its "Gilded Age" of great mansions, its present-day society, and such current interests as the Jazz Festival, Tennis Week, yacht races and the antique car festival are pictured and de-

scribed in her camera the changing social season. She has arranged her material in three parts, Colonial Newport, The Gilded Age, and Modern Newport, without trying to rehearse the city's entire history. Prefacing the book is a collection of old pho-

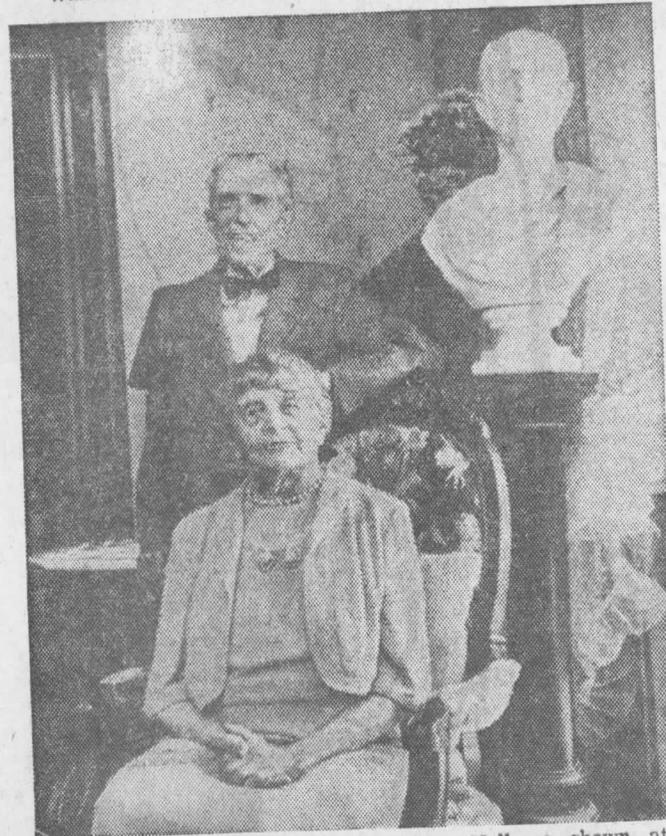
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THE HALL AT "WAKEHURST"—Treasured objects of art are set against a rich background of paneling and carving in the spacious entrance hall of "Wakehurst." Mrs. Louis Bruguere's palatial home. This photograph is one of

many in Nancy Sirkis' recently published book, "Newport, Pleasures and Palaces"



THE HULLS — Mr. and Mrs. George H. Hull are shown at their Bellevue Avenue villa, "Roselawn," where they have been summer residents for years. (Nancy Sirkis Photos)

Newport's Colonial, Gilded Ages, Present Day, Too, Pictured In Book

Past and present glories of Newport, its Colonial heritage, its "Gilded Age" of great mansions, its present-day society, and such current interests as the Jazz Festival, Tennis Week, yacht races and the antique car festival, are pictured and described in "Newport—Pleasures and Palaces," by Nancy Sirkis. It will be published Friday by the Viking Press. The book carries an introduction by Louis Auchincloss, novelist and short story writer.

In her preface, Miss Sirkis admits to a special interest in Newport, dating from her art student days at Rhode Island School of Design.

"What intrigued me about Newport was the fact that in a very small area one could walk along an ancient street lined with houses dating back two centuries, and then be faced with a great castle that cost more than a million dollars to build and required a staff of 40 to be run properly. This feeling of being able to travel back and forth in time was further strengthened by the fact that Newport, being a coastal island, is often foggy, thus giving it the eerie quality of an old faded photograph."

The eerie quality is conveyed in several of the current photographs.

She set out to capture with

her camera the changing social season. She has arranged her material in three parts, Colonial Newport, The Gilded Age, and Modern Newport, without trying to rehearse the city's entire history. Prefacing the book is a collection of old photographs taken early in this century, recalling the long-vanished life of the era that starred Julia Ward Howe.

A very readable text supplements the pictures, but the book is primarily a view through an artist's lens, in benign mood, of Newport's changing scene. Auchincloss in his introduction calls the volume "a textbook, in bricks and mortar, of much of our history." Here "the tourist can see the Old Stone Mill... the Colonial houses of the sea captains and merchants... the chaste magnificence of Trinity Church... and the Redwood Library with... its genteel scholarly atmosphere."

Next comes the "gingerbread era" with its "gently artistic summer community," then the "Newport of the Vanderbilts, Bellevue Avenue and the Cliff Walk, with "the monstrous, awesome, half sublime and half ridiculous architectural romp of Richard Morris Hunt through the centuries of European grandeur."

By far the largest section is devoted to modern Newport, fo-

cusings not only on the fading glories of the gilded age but the vigorous revival sparked by the Preservation Society of Newport County, the raucous incongruity of the jazz festival with its breezy public appeal, a bow to the Navy, and the muffled grandeur still remaining behind the great iron gates of the great estates.

Miss Sirkis gives tribute to the survivors of this grandeur, carrying on in spite of high taxes and elusive servants. She praises the "grand dames," whose original tenancy dates back to the days when Newport was THE resort of the "400," as ladies of "strong personalities and possessed of both brilliance and wit."

Many Newporters may locate themselves in the human interest shots of the final pages, devoted to the mammoth auction sale of the furnishings of "The Elms" in the summer of 1962. The author's gift for photographic design and composition appears especially in a group of impersonal studies near the end of the book.

Baptist 300th Anniversary Tour Views Artifacts, Grave

Early Colonial and Indian artifacts, from the collection of John T. Pierce of Cedar Avenue, Portsmouth, were displayed yesterday at the United Baptist Church. They were viewed by members of the General Council of the American Baptist Convention. The council members, from all over the country, met here in the afternoon for one of the sessions of their two-day conference, in a gesture honoring Dr. John Clarke, statesman, one of the founders of Newport and, for 38 years pastor of the Baptist church he founded here. After striving for 13 years, Dr. Clarke obtained from King Charles II the Royal Charter of 1663 which set up here the first government in the world to guarantee religious liberty to all. The charter is considered one of the world's great documents and was used as a guide by Thomas Jefferson when he was writing the Declaration of Independence.

Pierce's relics were discovered by himself and his sons, John and Richard, within a quarter mile of Founders Brook in Portsmouth. Walking in the path of a bulldozer nearly four years ago, they noticed white clay pipes sticking out

of the several layers of earth. Upon digging they unearthed bits of pottery, lead used to set glass before the use of putty, nails, glass and some arrowheads.

Carrying their excavation to greater depths, the father and sons found axeheads, red clay pipes and bone needles, which have been identified by officials at the Haffenreffer Indian Museum in Bristol as relics of Indians and prehistoric man.

Colonial artifacts, some of which have been verified by the Birmingham Museum in England, are dated between 1640 and 1750. Among them is a Revolutionary musket ball found at Fort Butts, and a piece of slate pierced with a hole the exact size of the musket ball.

Members of the Baptist General Council, which came to Rhode Island to honor the 300th anniversary of the granting of the Charter of 1663 to Rhode Island by King Charles II, obtained by Dr. John Clarke, were special guests last night at a meeting in the First Baptist Church of Providence, commemorating the charter anniversary. The Rev. Dr. Edwin S. Gaustad, associate professor of humanities and philosophy at the University of Redlands, Calif., gave the main address on "A Livelie Experiment." Governor Chafee greeted the assemblage.

The Rev. L. Edgar Stone Jr., pastor of the United Baptist Church here, and the Rev. Homer L. Trickett, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Providence, ministers of the two oldest Baptist churches in the country, were marshals for the processional. Members of the local church chartered a bus to attend the exercises.

The Council sessions continued today at the Sheraton Biltmore Hotel in Providence.

Special Events Here To Mark Rhode Island Heritage Week

Rhode Island Heritage Week, actually extended to a 19-day highlighting of the 1963 theme, a British colony, will be on exhibition at the State House in Providence on May 5 from 3 to 6 p.m. The charter served the state of

Newport News, Apr 30, 1963

THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1963

Newport News

An Important Anniversary

When, on Sunday, a special service is held to inaugurate the bicentennial celebration of the dedication of Touro Synagogue, Newport Jewry will look back on more than three centuries of useful lives in one of the nation's oldest towns.

The Jewish people of Newport trace back their existence here to only a few years after the town was founded. In the spring of 1658, 15 Spanish-Portuguese Jewish families, of the branch of Judaism known as Sephardic, arrived in Newport, to start a new life in a land where they could live as free men and women and practice the religion of their fathers without hindrance or fear. The freedom of worship that was denied them elsewhere was found in the colony of Rhode Island.

It was not until more than a century had passed, and the original 15 families had grown in our community, that the Jewish colony undertook the building of a synagogue. It was no mean achievement to accumulate the funds to construct this, for which the plans were drawn by the renowned architect, Peter Harrison. The actual dedication was on December 2, 1763.

In 1946, Touro Synagogue was designated by the United States as a National Historic Site and it is expected that representatives of the federal government will participate in the months long program that will follow Sunday's service in this New World shrine of the Jewish people.

As Dr. David de Sola Pool, that eminent Jewish divine who is well known here, has said, the Jew who walks through Touro Street is quietly conscious of inheriting a tradition both of American political and religious liberty and of Jewish idealism and religious faith. The synagogue, which has stood for two centuries and which has withstood the alarms of war and the fatalities of swiftly changing time, is a witness of Newport's liberality of spirit and reverence for the ancient Bible and Israel's loyalty to the teachings which it has borne on its centuries pilgrimage to the four corners of the earth.

Touro Synagogue, the home of the ancient Congregation Jeshuat Israel, well deserves the tribute that is to be paid it during the coming months. Indeed, certainly it is the most important shrine of Jewry in the New World.

A Notable Anniversary Ahead

The 150th anniversary of the memorable victory of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry's fleet over the British on Lake Erie should not be allowed by Newport to pass unnoticed next September 10. It should be observed with fitting ceremonies, just as the 100th anniversary

Island man, born in South Kingstown but educated in Newport where he subsequently made his home. Here he was married, here his children were born, here he returned to be greeted with great acclaim after his victory and here he is buried.

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Special Events Here To Mark Rhode Island Heritage Week

Rhode Island Heritage Week actually extended to a 19-day highlighting of the 1963 theme, "Ships, Sailors and Seaports," will be marked here by special events.

An assortment of ship models will be placed on display at the Newport Historical Society. Of particular interest are models of the famous yachts Kirin, Peto, Zigeuner and Kelpie; the luxury steamer Bristol; a Block Island mail boat of the 1840s; and a collection of various Newport harbor craft, catboat, water supply boat and small freighter, made by the late John F. Richardson. Models of naval vessels include the USS Texas and the USS Mobile.

The Ancient Mariners, a fife and drum corps of Newport teenagers, costumed after the fashion of naval sailors of the War of 1812, will give a concert on May 11 at 2 p.m. on the steps of the historic Colony House. The Colony House, built in 1739, is the second oldest capitol building in America. Its exhibits include flags associated with the Merchant Marine and the Navy.

The historic King Charles II charter, granted to the Colony of Rhode Island in 1663 through the good offices of Dr. John Clarke, and regarded as the most liberal instrument of its kind granted to

Newport News, Apr 30, 1963
a British colony, will be on exhibition at the State House in Providence on May 5 from 3 to 6 p.m. The charter served the state of Rhode Island until 1842, and is now treasured as a priceless document. It is being shown in connection with the 300th anniversary of its granting, and with this year's Heritage Week observance.

The First Baptist Church in Providence, which contests with the United Baptist Church of Newport for the title of the first congregation of the Baptist faith in this country, will conduct its now traditional "Forefathers' Service" on Sunday at 4 p.m. The service will commemorate the 325th anniversary of the establishment of the church in 1638. A colonial tea and tour of the historic building will follow.

SEARCH FOR BOAT ENDS

The Coast Guard search for a boat reported on fire a mile southeast of Block Island yesterday proved fruitless. The search continued for six hours with two Coast Guard craft and a helicopter and with two Navy planes from Quonset taking part.

The Coast Guard said a boat with a smoky exhaust was located and this may have been the origin for the fire report.

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A Notable Anniversary Ahead

July 2, 1963
The 150th anniversary of the memorable victory of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry's fleet over the British on Lake Erie should not be allowed by Newport to pass unnoticed next September 10. It should be observed with fitting ceremonies, just as the 100th anniversary was observed a half century ago.

For many years, Newport claimed Perry Day as her own. Annual homage was paid to the honor of Commodore Perry and his men. It is seldom that the distinction of a great national victory that changed the course of history for a territory almost illimitable in extent rests almost entirely upon one small community hundreds of miles from the battle.

Yet that is true of the Battle of Lake Erie. Oliver Hazard Perry was a Rhode

witness of Newport's liberality of spirit and reverence for the ancient Bible and Israel's loyalty to the teachings which it has borne on its centuries pilgrimage to the four corners of the earth.

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Island man, born in South Kingstown but educated in Newport where he subsequently made his home. Here he was married, here his children were born, here he returned to be greeted with great acclaim after his victory and here he is buried.

This 150th anniversary of the Lake Erie Battle is being celebrated near where it was fought, where the impressive monument stands at Put-in-Bay. Yet so far Newport has shown no inclination to sponsor its own observance of that battle.

Shall such a significant anniversary as the 150th of the battle from which the famous message, "We have met the enemy and they are ours," emanated pass unnoticed?