**Harpers Ferry Center**

**SEPARATION SHEET**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of Material</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Map: Macculloch Hall Landscape Plan, 1955</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Collection Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proposed Areas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Record Series</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Original Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Folder Title: Multiple Areas: Francis Ronalds – Macculloch Hall, 1954-1955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Box # 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Folder # 7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HFCA Willow Springs, Rm 129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Map Cabinet A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drawer A3, Folder 4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Separated by: Lloyd S. Williams |
| Date: 2/20/2015 |
"ONLY TOMORROW"

AN ADDRESS BY

KENNETH CHORLEY
PRESIDENT OF COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG
WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA

AS READ TO AN ASSEMBLY OF NEWPORT CITIZENS CONVENED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE NEWPORT COUNTY PRESERVATION SOCIETY IN ROGERS HIGH SCHOOL ON MARCH 25, 1947
IT seems fitting indeed that a representative of Williamsburg, Virginia, should be in Newport, Rhode Island, discussing the mutual interests of these two cities, for Newport and Williamsburg have surprisingly much in common. The stories of these two cities might well have been planned by the same author. While the characters and action are different, the plots are almost identical. Both grew to be the outstanding cities in their respective colonies. Both became famous social and legislative centers. Both achieved their greatest importance about the middle of the 18th century. Both went into an eclipse at the end of the Revolutionary War. And both watched other cities succeed them as the capitals of their states. One of them — Williamsburg — now has recaptured its past and has become a monument to our heritage; the other — Newport — stands tonight on the threshold of opportunity. Whether that threshold will be crossed and Newport will take its rightful place in the historical sun remains to be seen.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., undertook the restoration of old Williamsburg to its 18th century appearance in 1927, twenty years ago. He did this in an effort to help present and future generations to have a more vivid idea of what America was like during our colonial era. He hoped that from this restoration
"ONLY TOMORROW"

Americans might gain a fresh inspiration to preserve the ideals of freedom and democracy handed down to them by the men and women who established our nation. It was an unique experiment and one which the world has watched with interest. Tonight I should like to tell you how it has worked out and to suggest to you the advantages of doing something of the kind here in Newport.

During most of the century leading up to the Revolutionary War, Williamsburg was the capital of England's largest and most populous colony in America. Many thrilling chapters of our nation's history were written in that little city. Many of the concepts of freedom and democracy which flowered in Philadelphia were planted first as seeds in Williamsburg by George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry, George Mason, Peyton Randolph, James Madison and other Virginia patriots.

Williamsburg remained the capital of Virginia until 1779 when it was decided to move the seat of government to Richmond where it would be more centrally located and safer from enemy attacks from the sea. During the decades when Williamsburg was the capital many fine homes and taverns were built there. The Palace of the Royal Governors was said to be the finest structure of its kind in America and when the imposing brick capitol was erected it was the pride of England's oldest American colony. The College of William and Mary, which was chartered in 1693 and whose original buildings are still standing in Williamsburg, took its place beside Harvard as the second college to be established in English America.

But after Richmond became the capital, the luster of Williamsburg dimmed rapidly. Much of the business and social life followed the seat of government to its new location. The fine buildings and beautiful gardens were no longer kept up as they had been and for the next century and a half Williamsburg languished and her beauty faded.

The story of the restoration of Williamsburg, like that of so many other important accomplishments in this world, starts with a minister. This minister was Dr. Goodwin — the late Dr. W. A. R. Goodwin — who was rector of Barton Parish Church in Williamsburg. His church was one of the oldest and most historic in America. For years he had been struggling to restore and preserve it for the nation. That he succeeded in doing this came as no surprise to anyone who knew him for Dr. Goodwin was a rare combination of vision, courage and persistence. Long before he had finished this assignment his imagination took hold of an idea of much broader scope. Why stop with the church? Williamsburg had made an extraordinary contribution to America's national development. Why not restore the whole town as it was in the days when Washington, Jefferson, Patrick Henry and all those other patriots made history there?

It was a tremendously exciting idea. If Dr. Goodwin had been a more "practical" man he probably would have dismissed it as impossible. But he had had about as little experience in being practical as he had had in restoring cities, so he went right ahead. After all, even if the idea was impossible, it was a good one and there was nothing to be lost by trying. So he appointed a committee of one — with himself as chairman — to do something about it.

Eventually, he met Mr. Rockefeller, and told him about his dream. I wish I had time to tell you the whole story about how Dr. Goodwin got Mr. Rockefeller interested in Williamsburg and how wholeheartedly and completely Mr. Rockefeller caught Dr. Goodwin's enthusiasm and shared his patriotic aspirations. Tonight, however, I must stick to my text and tell...
you what we have done in Williamsburg, and invite you to consider whether the sage admonition "Go thou and do likewise" does not apply in Newport.

When Mr. Rockefeller decided to undertake the restoration project his first step was to launch an extensive research program to discover what Williamsburg had been like in the 18th century, to find out what buildings were there then, how they looked, how they were furnished and what they were used for. His next step was to acquire by purchase or gift as much as possible of the property in the area to be restored. Then as a third step most of the buildings built since the Revolutionary War were removed — some six hundred of them — including banks, schools, churches, a railroad station, electric light plant, ice plant, knitting mill, business buildings and residences. It was also necessary to move the main line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. After that, the 18th century buildings which had survived the centuries — about ninety in all — were carefully restored to their original appearance. And finally, some three hundred of the most significant of the missing 18th century buildings were painstakingly reconstructed on their original, long forgotten foundations, and fifty or more colonial gardens were made to bloom again with the same flowers and shrubs that grew in Williamsburg when the city was in her prime.

Before telling you more about the restoration itself perhaps it would be helpful if I told you a little about the machinery which was set up to achieve Mr. Rockefeller's objectives. Two corporations were created to carry on the work. The first, Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated, is a non-profit educational corporation which is responsible for the actual restoration of the city and for carrying forward the educational and patriotic purposes of the undertaking.

The second, Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated, is a business corporation which is responsible for renting the buildings we own, operating our hotels, carrying on our craft program and managing similar activities which produce operating income. All of the stock of the business corporation is owned by the educational corporation so every dollar earned is plowed right back into the project.

The capital investment required for the Williamsburg restoration has averaged more than $1,000,000 a year — some $25,000,000 since the undertaking was started twenty years ago. By now we have approximately eight hundred persons working on various phases of the project — architects, builders, research workers, laborers, guides, painters, engineers, janitors, gardeners and many other types of workers, headed by an executive staff of about twenty administrative officers and department heads. Our operating budget amounts to approximately $2,000,000 a year, exclusive of the large sums required for capital investments, and I am glad to tell you that, except during the years when war dislocations upset our plans, we have in the main been able to balance our budget.

Such is the story of an undertaking into which much effort, brains, money and the best part of the lives of hundreds of people have gone. Has all this been worth while? Have the results achieved justified all the hard work involved? We think they have.

More than five million persons from every state and fifty different countries have visited Williamsburg since the restoration was undertaken. I am confident that hundreds of thousands of American citizens who have made pilgrimages to Williamsburg have returned to their homes with a deeper appreciation of their nation's history and with an earnest determination to
do whatever they can to protect the time-tested ideals and principles which have been handed down to them.

Thousands of public school children on the Atlantic Seaboard and from the Middle West have come to visit Williamsburg. In many instances these students and their teachers have given plays and entertainments in their home towns in order to finance these trips.

Nor is our educational program confined to those privileged to visit Williamsburg. Just recently we have given to the State Department of the Federal Government sixty prints of a color motion picture on Williamsburg. These prints will be distributed all over the world, and, in addition, the State Department is having other prints made with sound tracks in fifteen foreign languages for use in non-English speaking countries.

Through the restoration of Williamsburg we have rescued from oblivion and have saved for posterity something important in our nation's heritage. We have succeeded in providing a dramatic and interesting opportunity for Americans to visualize at least one segment of the environment out of which our legacy of liberty and democracy has grown. We have helped to deepen the roots of our nation so that it is better able to bend with the winds of any "isms" which may blow against it in the future.

If I needed proof of that statement, I received it in a dramatic way during the war when I entered the reconstructed Capitol and saw a soldier in the uniform of the United States Army standing before a portrait of General Washington. The soldier was alone in the room. He was obviously so absorbed that he did not realize there was anyone near him. He was standing at attention in front of the portrait and I heard him say, "George, you got this for us and, by God, we will keep it." Whereupon he saluted General Washington.
“ONLY TOMORROW”

taken, and 1940. But although the population increased only slightly, the assessed value of the property in Williamsburg increased 99%.

The tax rate has been lowered about 10% since 1927. In spite of this welcome tax reduction, the revenue derived from local property taxes has increased nearly 90%.

The restoration activities and the great number of visitors attracted to Williamsburg have had marked effect on local business. The over-all increase in the volume of business in the stores has averaged nearly 100%. In some of the more progressive concerns, business has increased as much as 300%. Bank deposits have gone up 141%; 85% more electricity is used; 134% more water is sold. Local automobile licenses have increased 94%; postal receipts have jumped 160%; and the number of telephones has increased 313%, all between 1927 and 1940.

The economic advantages brought about by the restoration have not been limited to the city alone. A former Governor of Virginia told me that in the light of what the restoration of Williamsburg had meant to the State, Virginia might well have appropriated all of the money needed to restore Williamsburg if Mr. Rockefeller had not undertaken the project. The additional revenue the State has derived from gasoline taxes alone, he said, could easily have paid for the undertaking.

So much for Williamsburg. Now let us turn to Newport.

After being in Newport for two days, exploring your city with "walking historians", and visiting every historic building open to the public, I cannot tell you how tremendously impressed I am with the opportunity you have here. Trinity Church, the Colony House, the Redwood Library, the Touro Synagogue, the Old Brick Market, the Old Stone Mill, the Wadson-Lyman-Hazard House, the Vernon House and many others are priceless treasures. And besides these you have your marvelous mansions along the ocean which represent a unique era in America's development and which are famous the world over for their beauty and their associations. All together you have a perfectly extraordinary wealth of American architecture - a colorful panorama which sweeps across three centuries of our history!

It is of great interest to me to know that the Preservation Society of Newport County has been formed to preserve this architectural heritage for posterity. I am glad to hear what widespread civic support this new Society has earned in such a few months. This is an excellent beginning and it should be extremely encouraging to all of you.

The President of the Preservation Society has told me that you would welcome any suggestions which might be helpful in developing your program for preserving America's Newport heritage. Accordingly I should like to offer several which have grown out of our experience in Williamsburg.

I am told the Preservation Society already has begun a survey of your architectural treasures. This is important. I would suggest that you locate every structure in the county which should be saved for the centuries. Discover who owns it; photograph and measure it inside and out; find out as much as you can about it; determine what needs to be done to preserve it.

After you have made your architectural inventory, select the buildings of special historical significance which should be maintained as a public trust and take steps to have the Preservation Society acquire title to them. Some of these buildings, when they are restored and refurnished, should become Exhibition Buildings and be kept open for visitors to enjoy at a reasonable admission fee. In Williamsburg we have six such Exhibition Buildings and they make a very substantial contribution to our operating revenues.
Considerable thought and planning should be devoted to creating a suitable environment for your architectural treasures. Unsightly surroundings should be corrected. Architectural monstrosities should be eliminated. Open spaces and colonial gardens should be provided.

One by one, each of the scores of time-honored structures which I have been seeing since my arrival here should be restored as accurately as possible to its original appearance under the direction of the Preservation Society. In many instances the present owners will be both willing and able to cooperate in doing this. Where for any reason such cooperation is not forthcoming from present owners, new owners who are in a position to undertake such changes should be found. As the project develops, individuals should be persuaded to assume responsibility for the rehabilitation of specific buildings, as their part in the restoration program.

In your research activities you undoubtedly will discover that a number of buildings of great historic significance are missing from the picture. It should be one of the objectives of the Preservation Society to find individuals or groups who will acquire these sites and turn them over to the Preservation Society in order that these historic structures may be rebuilt.

Eventually, plans should be developed to make your business section and your famous harbor outstanding show places of America. If you have the daring to make it so, Thames Street and the Parade can become one of the most interesting business sections in the country. And, if properly restored, your harbor not only can attract visitors from all over the world but it also can be as effective as restored Williamsburg as a visual method of teaching American history to future generations.

How should you go about starting a preservation program such as I have outlined? Well, you already have taken the first step in setting up the Preservation Society to take the initiative in the undertaking and to develop a strong public sentiment for it. In this connection I think you might find it of some advantage to change the by-laws of the Preservation Society so that the governing board may be established on a self-perpetuating basis and thus operate in a way similar to that of the trustees of a great university. Such trustees are charged with the responsibility for financing and carrying forward the activities of the institution. Behind them they have the strong support of a loyal alumni body, which in this instance would be the members of the Preservation Society. By making your Executive Committee a self-perpetuating group it would become in effect a permanent "Newport Foundation" and thus it would acquire a certain stability and prestige which would encourage generous citizens to entrust it with large gifts and important legacies.

I would also suggest that at the very outset you obtain expert architectural advice and assistance to help you to prepare an over-all comprehensive program. These experts should focus their efforts on creating for you broad-gauged plans to reclaim for your city as much as possible of the charm and flavor and atmosphere of the Newport of the 18th century when it was the fourth largest city in English America, when 3,000 ships weighed anchors in its harbor and carried its citizens and products to all parts of the world.

In two days of practically continuous discussion about your preservation and restoration problems, I have not heard anyone say that you have a plan. In my opinion, that is one of the most important jobs you have ahead of you — to develop a plan. You are putting the cart before the horse when you talk about going out to raise money to preserve Newport before you have a plan showing how you are going to preserve it.

Yesterday and today have been days of mixed emotions
for me. I had two thrilling experiences when I visited Old Trinity Church and the Touro Synagogue. I was impressed with their architectural beauty and by the way they have been preserved. But above all they came to life for me because they are practically complete in their interiors and because their histories were presented in such an authoritative and interesting way. Some of the other historic buildings which I visited I found incompletely restored, unfurnished, badly kept and poorly exhibited. To preserve an historic building — particularly a public building — just for the sake of preserving it means little. That is not the end, it is only the means to a much greater end.

I think the Preservation Society will find it necessary to set up a full-time paid staff to coordinate plans and procedures and to carry forward the policies adopted by its Executive Committee. Such a staff need not be a large one in the beginning but in any undertaking of this magnitude it would be sheer folly to rely entirely on volunteer assistance and expect to get very far with your program.

This leads me to another recommendation — perhaps the most important of any suggestion I may make. Plan to do this job superlatively well. Remember you are building for the centuries. A superficial restoration will not do. If you restore your city in the same spirit that the 18th century craftsmen in Newport built their furniture, it will stand up against time just as staunchly.

You should take steps to see that no harm comes to a single one of your buildings which are likely to acquire historical significance in the centuries to come. A commission of architects, historians and civic leaders who are capable of commanding the respect and confidence of the local people should be set up by the City to prevent as far as possible, the destruction or alteration of any of your local treasures which should be preserved for the future. Such a commission can do much to encourage the development of harmonious architecture and to discourage unwise acts which might result in future complications in the City’s restoration plans. In addition, the Preservation Society itself ought to make competent architectural advice available to property owners who will wish to cooperate by rehabilitating their buildings in keeping with the Society’s preservation program.

The citizens of Newport, and particularly the members of the Preservation Society, should resolve to protect the civic leaders who will be taking the initiative in this restoration movement from persons who may embrace this project for selfish motives. They should also be protected from persons of small ideas and limited vision who, often with the best of intentions, may place obstacles in the way of those who are looking a century ahead. You people who are here tonight can create and keep alive such a strong local public sentiment in favor of doing this job right that neither politics, selfishness nor lack of vision will be permitted to hinder or slow down this tremendously important undertaking.

If I may, I should like to add a word of warning. Do not invite visitors to come to Newport to see your architectural treasures until you are ready for them. Of course, you already have a number of remarkable things to show such visitors but I am sure you will not think me critical if I say that most of your treasured buildings can stand a lot of repair and refurbishing — and their surroundings a lot of improvement — before you are ready to show them off to advantage. Most of your houses now are in much the same condition that most of Williamsburg’s old houses were in when we started our program.
there. One of our greatest problems was to keep visitors from coming to see our project before we were ready for them. In the early years of the Williamsburg restoration, visitors insisted on coming before we were ready and then they would go away saying, "There's not much to see there except a lot of shabby old houses." So, if you are planning to set out to attract visitors right away, tell them about your climate and let it go at that. Meanwhile, keep on quietly and persistently with your preservation activities and in a half a dozen years from now you need not hesitate to invite people to come to see what you are doing. It will take a long time to finish the job. I am not sure that such a job ever really gets finished. We have devoted twenty years to our project and are hoping to complete it in ten years more.

"But who is going to do all this? Where is the money coming from?" I can hear you thinking. This is where I am going to disappoint you, for I cannot answer those questions except to say that when Dr. Goodwin conceived the idea of restoring Williamsburg he didn't have any money or any prospect of any. But he did have a plan and he had vision, courage, determination and persistence. You will have all of that here. Among your year around residents you have as intelligent and patriotic a group of citizens as are to be found anywhere. Among your summer residents you have men and women of broad vision and large means. Together these two groups can accomplish wonders in Newport. Your restoration project should be a joint undertaking with the responsibility for carrying it forward shared by outstanding representatives of all groups. If it is to succeed all of the citizens of Newport — year around residents and summer residents alike — must get behind it.

I can think of no more stimulating challenge for cooperation than this opportunity presents. If you will undertake this adventure together — each doing that part which he is best fitted to do — there is no question in my mind as to the outcome of your endeavors. Newport's history belongs to all of you. All of you share the responsibility for your city's future. Together you can bring lasting prosperity to this area. Together you can make Newport one of the most interesting tourist centers in the United States. Together you can help to preserve America's history in bricks and mortar and do a tremendously important service for the generations which will come after you.

It is not inappropriate for Newport's citizens to give some thought to the economic results which such a program is likely to produce in Newport and Rhode Island. I have told you something of the financial advantages Williamsburg and Virginia are deriving from the Williamsburg restoration. I have every reason to think that a similar project here would produce similar results only on a much broader scale. Your location is much more convenient for millions of Americans. Newport is known to thousands where Williamsburg was known to hundreds. Your project will be more extensive than ours for your city is ten times as large. Here you can recapture three centuries of history: In Williamsburg we have concerned ourselves with but one. Your historic treasures are spread over a greater area. You have every opportunity to expand your housing and hotel facilities. You can easily develop ways to accommodate many times as many visitors as we can.

Some of you may be saying, "But do we want all these people swarming over Newport?" That is for you to decide — but may I remind you that a lot of your things in Newport belong to these people. They are Americans, too, and Newport is a part of their heritage, also. In a sense, you who live here are trustees of their treasures.
Your possible hesitancy about having tourists in Newport in large numbers is a natural one. It is not unknown in Virginia. I remember a delightful story about a charming lady in Virginia who felt the same way about the thousands of visitors who came to her state. Once when she was speaking her mind about the inconvenience such visitors can cause to permanent residents who dislike having the tempo of their lives altered, she was reminded that these visitors bring $100,000,000 a year to Virginia. "But," she protested, "couldn't they send the money?"

I hope that I have convinced you that you need have no fear as to the effect a sound authentic restoration program will have on the economic life of your city. Important as this is you should not lose sight of the even more important rewards that come to the citizens of any community which preserves its historical treasures for present and future generations.

Think, if you will, what it will mean to your children and your grandchildren to grow up in an atmosphere of beauty, where in every block there is at least one inviting garden. Crime does not thrive in that kind of environment but education and social progress do.

It will be no small satisfaction to you to know that you are doing your share to achieve something that really ought to be done for your country. And you will discover there is an inner contentment that comes with the realization that you are doing something — not for yourself — but for those who come after you, the countless Americans yet unborn who will never even know your name but who will love what you have done and thank you in their hearts for doing it.

Let me tell you how one American thanked Mr. Rockefeller. He was a Private in the United States Army who had visited Williamsburg during World War II. He wrote as follows:

"I saw Williamsburg recently and I wish to thank you for your kindness in inviting me, as well as the other soldiers from Fort Eustis, as your guest on this memorable tour.

"I want to thank you especially for the unique and wonderful way in which this visit made me realize the heritage and rich gifts of our country. Of all the sights I have seen, and the books I have read, and the speeches I have heard, none ever made me see the greatness of this country with more force and clearness than when I saw Williamsburg slumbering peacefully on its old foundations.

"It was a rare pleasure indeed to be in the same church where Washington prayed; to be in the same chamber where Patrick Henry shouted, 'If this be treason, make the most of it'; to be in the same classroom where Thomas Jefferson studied law, and in the same tavern where he danced with his fair Belinda. Never before or after in history have so many great men lived together at one time, and all their lives and works seemed to me to be mirrored in Williamsburg.

"As a soldier in the United States Army, I am proud to have set foot on such grand old soil. More than ever it has made me live in the daily hope that by facing the future together, we shall all survive it together, both as a united nation and as free men."

You and I know that somebody is going to have to put in a great deal of time and hard work if the Newport preservation project is going to get anywhere. It would be a great deal easier to forget the whole thing. If the preservation and restoration of this historic city is accomplished, it will be because there
are enough people of vision and character in this community to carry it through. Not the least of your rewards will be the abiding joy that comes from knowing that you are that kind of person.

I hope that nothing that I have said tonight will give you the impression that I am suggesting that you try to make another Williamsburg out of Newport. Nothing is further from my mind. You have a totally different situation here — which should be approached in an entirely different way. What I am urging you to do is to make this place — not another Williamsburg — but another Newport, to recapture the charm and flavor of the old Newport that stood here so proudly when the early chapters of America's history were being written.

In my lifetime, I expect to see Newport born again. I expect to see the 18th century homes and buildings here carefully restored to the beauty which even their present-day shabbiness cannot conceal. I expect to see Newport a city of lovely doorways, gleaming brass knockers and well-painted houses. I expect to be among the thousands who will come to Newport to enjoy the lovely music festivals, to review its panorama of architecture, to enjoy its fascinating colonial taverns and to explore its delightfully different shops. Above all, I expect to thrill at the recaptured spirit of the city of that far-off time when a forest of tall masts grew in its harbor, and to delight in the quaintness and charm of its unique waterfront — a memorial which will be fitting indeed for those men of the sea of another century who first made Newport great and who carried the City's fame to the most distant places of the earth.

As other countries measure their history we are a very young nation. The oldest landmarks in our country's evolution are of such recent origin that if they were in Europe or Asia or

even in other countries in this hemisphere they would be passed over as too young to merit much attention. But may I remind you that our history — young as it is — is all the history we've got! A few hundred years from now the present shabby evidences of our early beginnings will be among the most priceless treasures in our nation's heritage. If such things — here and elsewhere — are to be preserved for posterity, we ought to begin preserving them without delay. Only yesterday — as history is measured — we were a new and struggling nation. If our generation is to make this kind of an unselfish gift to the Americans who will pass this way in the centuries to come, we who are here now should make it now.

*Only tomorrow it will be too late.*
ERRATA

Page 7, first full paragraph — Bruton is spelled incorrectly.

Page 9, last paragraph, third line — the word "the" has been omitted after the word "that" and before the word "hundreds."

Page 13, third full paragraph — the word "that" has been omitted after the word "told".

Page 14, second full paragraph, third line from the bottom — after the word "develops" and before the word "individuals", the word "selected" was left out.

Page 15, first full paragraph, third line — the printed copy has the word American. This word should be "America".

Page 18, ninth line of the paragraph carried over from the previous page, before the word "activities" the copy should read "and restoration."

Page 18, first full paragraph, second line — the word "thinking" should be "asking" so that it would read: "I can hear you asking."

Page 20, third full paragraph — there is an entire phrase omitted. The paragraph should read: "Think, if you will, what it will mean to your children and your grandchildren to grow up in an atmosphere of beauty, where street after street of your houses has a distinctive charm." The last phrase has been completely omitted in the printed copy.

Page 20, third full paragraph, last line — between the words "progress" and "do" the words "and character" have been left out of the printed copy.

Page 22, first full paragraph, third line from the bottom — between the words "charm" and "and" the words "And atmosphere" have been eliminated in the printed copy.

Page 22, second full paragraph, sixth line — after the word "thousands" the phrase "who will look over white fences at three centuries of gardens" has been omitted.

Page 22, second full paragraph, seventh line — the word "the" has been inserted between the words "enjoy" and "lovely". This should be omitted.
The principal purpose of the Society is to save one of the greatest historical possessions of this Country, the old houses of Newport. No American City or Town has more or finer early houses than has the City of Newport. Their preservation is a matter of patriotic concern to the whole country.

Newport’s inheritance is disappearing. Every year sees beautiful and historical buildings torn down, buildings which all of the money in the world could not recreate.

We propose:

1. To inaugurate and complete a survey of these historical treasures and record their location, the period of their construction, the names of the architects and original owners, and to record accurately the contribution these early settlers made to our City, State and Nation; also, include the names of the present owners.

2. To preserve for the City, State and Nation the remaining buildings which are outstanding examples of Colonial architecture.

3. To consult and advise with the present owners and occupants to the end that these treasures be preserved, and restored if need be.

4. To consult and advise with prospective purchasers of these treasures to the end that there will be no demolition or defacement of the same.
5. To determine the buildings, or edifices, entitled to be designated as National Shrines and to petition the Government, supported with complete factual data to the end that they be so designated.

6. To consult and advise with those who contemplate erection of new buildings (residential and commercial) to the end that the design of the proposed buildings will be in keeping with the plan for Colonial and recognized succeeding periods of architecture of Newport.

7. To oppose the erection of buildings, or the use of buildings, which will result in an encroachment and defacement of the areas where remaining early treasures are located.

8. To preserve for future generations buildings of later Newport periods which are of outstanding architectural interest.

9. To establish a record, to be preserved for posterity, of the customs of the original settlers of Aquidneck Isle in 1638 and of succeeding generations.

10. To sponsor exhibits of the crafts of Colonial Newport — furniture, silver, paintings, etc., and to revive and reproduce these arts and crafts.

11. To re-state for our City, State and Nation the great principles and beliefs which were declared originally by the founders of Portsmouth and Newport, and upon which the Government of our Country was founded.

12. To institute and inaugurate an educational program which will insure to the present and succeeding generations knowledge of the priceless heritage of this area.

To inaugurate the above and to have the services of a trained staff it will be necessary to establish at the outset a fund of at least fifty thousand dollars ($50,000.00). Contribution to this fund will be free from gift tax and may be used as a deduction in Federal Income Tax Return.
MRS. J. L. VAN ALEN WED TO LOUIS BRUGUIERE

Ceremony Takes Place In St. James Church, New York

Bride, Groom Have Been Identified With Newport Colony For Many Years

Mrs. J. Laurens Van Alen of "Wakehurst," Ochre Point, and Louis S. Bruguiere, who has been making his residence here in recent years were married early this afternoon in St. James Episcopal Church at Madison avenue and 31st street, New York city, according to an announcement by James H. Van Alen, son of Mrs. Van Alen.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Hyde, rector of St. James. It was attended only by members of the immediate families, and by Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair of New York and "Honeysuckle Lodge," this city, an old friend of the bride.

The bride is the former Miss Margaret Louise Post, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. William Post of New York and this city. She comes of a family long connected with New York and Newport society. She was first married to J. Laurens Van Alen, who died in Paris, France, May 30, 1927, and who was son of James J. Van Alen, ambassador to Italy during the Cleveland administration and grandson of General James V. Van Alen of Civil War fame.

Besides James H. Van Alen, a former national court tennis champion, the bride is mother of William Laurens Van Alen of Newtown Square, Pa., and of Mrs. Alexander Saunderson, the former Miss Louise Astor Van Alen, who was married in Trinity Church here last fall.

The bride, connected with many families prominent in society, has been active in civic enterprises. She has been making her all year residence at "Wakehurst" for years, and has been the leading entertainer in the colony.

Mr. Bruguiere, who has been living at "Lowlands Cottage" on Ledge road, has been identified with the Newport summer colony for some years. He is the son of the late Mrs. Emil Buguiere of San Francisco, who built "Castlewood," later the Haman estate and the Mercy Home, now being demolished.

Mr. and Mrs. Bruguiere, following a short wedding trip, will make their home at "Wakehurst."
MEMORANDUM for the Files.

Hyde Park, N. Y.
May 18, 1948

On May 17 Mrs. Louis Bruguiere, the former Margaret Louise Van Allen, who gave Vanderbilt Mansion to the government as a national historic site, visited the area for the first time since presenting it to the Service. She was accompanied by her husband. I met them at the door about 1:15 p.m. and they stayed at the site until after 4:00 p.m.

When we came into the reception hall, Mrs. Bruguiere immediately noted the removal of the green overstuffed furniture. I told her that it had been placed on the third floor and there had been some discussion about replacing it in the hall. She said she would not do so.

We walked on through to the dining room and there she immediately noticed that the planetarium had been moved across the room from the north side. She told me of her removal of the two tapestries and the fact that they did not fit in her home in Newport. She told her husband that the two fireplace mantels were supposed to be very fine. He didn't enthuse. She pointed out that the family always ate at the small table and said that she could not recall more than 2 or 3 times that she ever ate at the large table. Her uncle disliked eating there. She told us that the upholstery on the chairs had worn out a number of years ago and that Mr. Vanderbilt had had covers made. I asked her whether she had any information concerning the chairs. She had none, except that her uncle went to New York to pick it out and that it was found in one of the Stanford White warehouses that had formerly been a stable. The rug was in very poor condition and dirty at the time. Her uncle had made repairs and had it put in condition. She noted that the ceiling had been done by White and was supposed to have been brought from Italy. We talked about the deterioration of the curtains and she seemed to take the attitude that it was one of the things that happened.

We left the dining room and walked across to the study or small office rather. She told me that she originally took the desk chair and then brought it back. I asked her when the door from the outside was closed and she said that as far as she knows her uncle closed it immediately after the house was constructed, and he never used that entrance door. She asked where the blotter was that she left on the desk. I had no idea where it was.

We went into the den. She told us that was where the family lived for the most part when they were in the house alone. She did a little rearrangement of the furniture, pulled the green settee back at an angle, moved the round table closer to it, and pulled the green chair up beside it. I told her that the arrangement we had was, undoubtedly, in order to allow more people to step inside the room. She said that Mr. Vanderbilt's chair was the one in the northeast corner, along side the window. She stated that the three Staffordshire pieces on the mantel and the two Chinese vases along side the fireplaces were gifts to Mr. Vanderbilt from her grandmother, Mrs. Charles Anthony. She told us that
the mantel was Spanish. I asked her whether there was any basis for the story that the Swiss woodcarvers had worked in the story of a dog on the place caught in a trap. She said there was none. This room was designed by Glanzel.

We walked across to the Gold Room. She noted there that the screen on the west side of the room formerly stood in front of the door, but she could see that to show the room we had to move it. I asked her whether the room was used and, if so, how, and she said to her knowledge it was almost never used. I asked whether Mrs. Vanderbilt ever received a small party of guests in it, and she said no, that she always entertained even a small number of guests or an individual in the Drawing Room. I gathered from the conversation that Mrs. Bruguiere never liked the room either.

We went into the Drawing Room where Mrs. Bruguiere expressed the opinion that the four tapestries there were the best things in the house. She told us about taking the big rug from the center to Newport and not being able to use it. I asked her where entertaining was done in the room, and she said, on the west side. She looked for the big screen that is now back of the wall. That screen was always kept up closer to the doorway. I asked her whether there were any pieces in the room that were acquired by Mr. Vanderbilt other than from the decorator. She said that only the Whitney statue and that possibly all of the Chinese vases on the south side of the room, but definitely piece number (old number) 108, and present number 868, and possibly the corresponding vases on the other side of the room were from Mr. Vanderbilt's father, William H. She stated that the piano came from 459 Fifth Avenue and had belonged to Mr. Vanderbilt's father. I asked her about her feeling concerning the use of the piano for Sunday afternoon concerts in the winter. She said it was all right, but did not see how we could bring people into the Drawing Room for it, but if we wished to move the piano for the listeners in the hallway she saw no reason why we could not do it, if we wished.

From the Drawing Room we walked up the second floor and on the way up I asked her about the replacing of the red stair rug rather than letting it lay in the closet. She said that she doubted whether the rug would wear long enough to be worth putting back. This sounded like a polite way of saying that she did not care to have visitors walking on it.

On the second floor we went directly to the northeast bedroom and she immediately commented on the fact the Empire furniture was here and wanted to know why. I told her that it had been moved down from the third floor because the furniture in the room was very similar to that in her old room and there was some historical connection because of the fact the furniture belonged to Commodore Vanderbilt. She laughed at that statement and said that there was absolutely nothing to it, that her uncle bought the furniture for the third floor room, had it covered and decorated the room to match it. She thought that the set should go
back to the third floor and the French furniture be replaced. She said she left the house as near like it was lived in as possible and she thought that was the way it should stay. Later in the visit she came back to the subject and asked me to commit myself then on putting the two suites of furniture back into their original rooms. She stated that in 1935 she went to Europe at the request of her uncle—tried to match the wallpaper on that room, the Blue Room and the Red Room. She was able to secure in 1935 the same wallpaper pattern that had been placed in the rooms in 1898.

Turning to her old room, I told her that visitors were more enthusiastic over it than any other room in the house. We mentioned the deterioration of furnishings, particularly silk covers and drapes and once more she stated that there was nothing we could do about the drapes but let them go. I told her that when they could no longer be used, we hoped that we would be able to replace them with plain drapes as near the color of the original as possible. She seemed to think that was all right, but doubted whether we would have to replace them for a great number of years. She pointed to the little table along side the chaise lounge and told her husband that it was on that table that she always had her breakfast. She went over to her bed and pointed out that she had had the lace placed on the blue background and when we wished we should not feel any hesitancy in replacing the faded blue cover, but we should try to retain the lace. She was quite concerned that the green birds and the clock that were always on the mantel were gone. I inquired later from Mrs. Farley where they were and Mrs. Farley told me that Mrs. Bruguiere must have forgotten that she gave them to Mr. Herbert Shears.

From this room we walked down to the two red rooms. Mrs. Bruguiere made no comment except that the mantel decorations were not the original and that they had taken the decorations from both rooms to Newport, and that she had taken the pictures from both rooms so that they were not the ones there when the Vanderbilts were living here.

We moved on to Mr. Vanderbilt's room, walked through the door, paused. She turned to her husband, "Isn't this perfectly awful". He replied, "I agree entirely with you, dear". I told her that we understood the Venetian ruby glass vases on the sideboard were a present to the Vanderbilts, to her uncle and aunt, from her. She said, "What"? I said, "The Venetian ruby glass on the sideboard were a gift from you". "They were a gift from me but I bought them in Palm Beach".

She stated here that this room as well as the Gold Room and the Den were designed by Mr. Glanser. She also said that he has a son who is an employee in Cartier Jewelry Store in New York. She didn't want to talk about this room, told us that it made her feel very sad to be in it, she'd like to go on.

In Mrs. Vanderbilt's room she stated that it was designed by Ogden Cadman. I asked who Ogden Cadman was, and her husband replied that he was probably the most famous of American interior decorators. Again I got very little information out of her on this room. We went through to the Morning Room and in there Mrs. Bruguiere pointed out that the
curtains were probably the most valuable ones in the entire house made by a Paris house, a Paris manufacturer who was the most famous curtain manufacturer in the entire world. Her husband promised to send me the name of the house. Neither of them could spell the name. Mrs. Bruguiere expressed not too much liking for the entire design of the three rooms, occupied by Mrs. Vanderbilt; The Bedroom, Morning Room, and the Bathroom.

From here we went to the third floor and she stated that the green furniture, formerly in the Reception Hall, were originally in the old New York house between 53rd and 54th street, that they were then moved to 459 Fifth Avenue where Arnold Constable now stands, and then brought up here.

We went on down to the Empire Room and once more had rather a lengthy discussion about the switch of the furniture. We went across to the other room, the southeast bedroom on the third floor, and Mrs. Bruguiere confirmed the story that the bedroom set was the first one purchased by Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt. She went through in to the servants wing on the floor and wanted to know where we had the blue or gray French sets stored. I couldn't tell her offhand, but she stated that it was a very fine suite of French furniture.

We returned to the first floor where she and her husband had lunch in the Den, but as we came back to across the main hall, she pointed to the Chinese vase on the mantel and stated that that was a fake job by Mr. Glanzer. It was a plain Chinese vase, with the bronze or gold decoration added. She stated that it usually sat on the middle of the hall table but had been placed up there when she brought the clock into the hall. As far as I could tell the clock was not in the Reception Hall until the time she was ready to leave the house, but she was not too definite. After Mr. and Mrs. Bruguiere had finished their box lunch she slipped into the Drawing Room and played the piano. After a while I went in to see whether they were ready to go out into the grounds. While in the room she told us there had been a painting in the center panel done by Nowbray. Her husband asked why it was removed and she said simply because Mr. Vanderbilt didn't like it. The ceiling had been designed by McKim, and he was quite surprised on a return to the house to find that Mr. Vanderbilt had removed the painting. As we left the Mansion I asked Mrs. Bruguiere whether she had any idea concerning the cost of the house. She replied, "God only knows, but you might find something by writing to McKim, Mead and White". She repeated that the Coach House cost approximately $14,000 and the Wales and Howard houses $20,000 each. Out on the grounds she had a remarkable memory for trees that had been lost during the last few years. We walked across to the Pavilion. She played croquet at a point near the fire hydrant. She told us how the Pavilion was made over from the Langdon Coach House; how Mr. Vanderbilt had lived there during the years that the Mansion was being built, and then stated that it was used very seldom after that. For a number of years it was occupied by one of the old Langdon employees that Mr. Vanderbilt did not wish to discharge. I took her into the Pavilion, introduced her and her husband to Mrs. Fesser.
Mr. Brugiare purchased several copies of the Vanderblilt 16-page leaflet. They talked about what a comfortable building it was and after five or ten minutes we went back on the lawn. We walked north to the bend of the road, and Mrs. Brugiare repeated the story that President Roosevelt had often told her that the view from here was the most beautiful on the Hudson, if not anywhere. She expressed her regret that so many trees were gone that she remembered, but pointed out the copper beach that stands east of the new parking areas. She said that her uncle referred to this as his baby; that he had actually planted the tree and had watched it grow.

As we walked along this road Mrs. Brugiare expressed her greatest concern during the day on the growth of brush on the bank. She felt that it would only be a few years until the view of the river was blocked out and pointed to the ravine just north of the Pavilion as one place where it had already grown up and cut off the view of the river.

We returned back past the Mansion. She confirmed the story that each spring the men in the work crews got down on their hands and knees and removed plantain and dandelion from the lawn, expressed great regret at the loss of the big Cucumber Tree, and we then went down to the garden. I anticipated criticism on her part on the gardens. On the contrary, she seemed to accept the fate, thought it was unfortunate but seemed to feel that of all the things here, the gardens could be let go better than anything else.

I told her of our plans to keep the outline of the gardens but to replace the flower beds with evergreen in accordance with the practice, I believe, the DuPonts were following. She said that is was not only the DuPonts for she, herself, at Newport had had to come to this practice. If we could do it, she thought it would be a very acceptable solution to garden maintenance.

As we walked across the lawn, I handed her the questions that we had worked out earlier. Several questions had been answered. She did not remember any guests that she felt that she would want the historical aides to include in their story of the Mansion. She felt that she had told me as much as she knew of the use of the rooms and although she made no adverse comment to including information on how the house was lived in, she volunteered almost no information on it. Earlier in the Mansion, I had pointed out the absence of information in our leaflet concerning the Mansion, itself, and stated that I felt we should include more. She didn't make any comment, but her husband did ask whether there was a guide to the Mansion he could buy. She was very much interested in school visitations, repeating some comments about her recent southern trip that she had made to me over the telephone. We drove down to the Coach House, went inside inspecting it briefly and had an opportunity to meet Museum Preparator McClure. I had told her earlier that he had been added to the staff to maintain the furnishings in the house. She seemed to think that our present use of the Coach House was an acceptable one, although she regretted that the stalls were no longer in the stable room.
Out of the 3 hour visit we did not secure too much concrete information. Mrs. Bruguiere was quite considerate in her comments on our maintenance operation. I have a feeling that she may be back more often. I believe that she went away with a better understanding of the desire for visitors to know how the family lived in the house. I understand that in the past she has been very opposed to any presentation of this phase of family activity here at Hyde Park. She was impressed with the number of people who have come through the building since 1940. Probably of most value to us will be her offer to mail copies of letters and other information that she may have at home, and her response when I told her that now that I know her that I would feel free to write to her and ask for additional information.

George A. Palmer,
Superintendent.
IMPORTANT

This file constitutes a part of the official records of the National Park Service and should not be separated or papers withdrawn without express authority of the official in charge. All files should be returned promptly to the File Room. Officials and employees will be held responsible for failure to observe these rules, which are necessary to protect the integrity of the official records.

NEWTON B. DRURY,

Director.
September 4, 1952

Francis S. Ronalds, Superintendent
Morristown National Historical Park
Morristown, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Ronalds:

Thank you for your information in regard to the stair covering at "The Breakers". I am certainly inclined to agree with you that the only way to save the carpet is to take it up and put it in storage, and this decision would seem rather pointless.

I shall again discuss this matter with Countess Szechenyi, and I am sure that she will see the futility of trying to cover it with a runner or some other material.

I certainly enjoyed your visit to "The Breakers", and you may rest assured if I do get to Morristown that I shall stop in and see you.

Sincerely,

Holbert T. Smales

HTS:BNC

Mr. Colbert T. Snares,
"The Breakers"
Newport, Rhode Island.

Dear Mr. Snares:

I talked with Mr. McClure, Museum Curator at the Vanderbilt Mansion at Hyde Park, New York, regarding your stair covering problem.

Mr. McClure confirmed my belief that the only way to save your red rugs was to remove and store them. In their place on the stairs, he recommended the use of a Linen Rug called "Klear Plax". This material comes in various colors and in 54" and 9ft. widths.

It was a pleasure to visit and talk with you and I do hope that you will not fail to pay us a visit in Morristown.

Sincerely yours,

Francis S. Reynolds,
Superintendent.
Memorandum

To: The Director.

From: Acting Chief, Land and Recreational Planning.

Subject: Proposed Breakers National Monument at Newport, Rhode Island.

A proposal to establish "The Breakers," elaborate mansion of the Vanderbilts, as a national monument was advanced in 1946 by Countess Isadore Vanderbilt Swickhamer, owner. Architectural features of the house were studied in July, 1946 by Stuart Barnett, Assistant Chief, Architectural Division. Mr. Barnett described the structure as one of the finest of American palaces. He reported also that there appeared to be a noticeable change of attitude on the part of the Countess, who seemed to prefer use of the home as a hospital or sanatorium.

The proposal was discussed again in the spring of 1948 in a meeting among Mr. Demarest, Mr. R. F. Lee, and the Countess, at which time the Countess was advised that it would be impracticable to consider establishing "The Breakers" as a national monument. Subsequently, the Countess offered to allow the Newport Historical Preservation Society to exhibit the house during the past summer on a trial basis. The venture was reportedly a success, and it is probable that the Society will now be permitted to continue to exhibit "The Breakers" and that title to the property will eventually pass to them or to some other quasi-public body with which they are associated.

It is recommended therefore that "The Breakers" be no longer considered for national monument status, and that any future correspondence so indicate.

(SGD) CHARLES A. RICHET
Acting Chief, Land and Recreational Planning.

Approved:
(SGD) NEWTON B. DRURY
Director.

Concurred:
(SGD) RONALD E. LEW
Chief Historian.

cc: Regional Director, Region One (2)
MEMORANDUM for the Regional Director, Region One:

The Breakers at Newport, Rhode Island will be closed at the end of this month and reopened for visitors next May 1. So far, that is since July 1 last, over 25,000 people have paid to see the Breakers.

Francis S. Ronalds
Coordinating Superintendent
Mr. Matthew J. Faerber, President,
Newport Chamber of Commerce,
Newport, Rhode Island.

Dear Mr. Faerber:

We have received a copy of your letter of July 23 to
Superintendent Ronalds of Morristown National Historical Park,
concerning various data connected with the Ocean Drive at
Newport, Rhode Island, which you have proposed, through Senator
O'Callahan, be transferred to the Federal Government as a national
parkway. Dr. Ronalds has also informed us of his very interesting
visit with you and the inspection of the Ocean Drive on
June 10.

Parkways under the jurisdiction of this Service have been
justified on the basis of national historic, scenic, and recrea-
tional aspects. The regulations governing federal participation
in the construction, administration, and maintenance of parkways
require, in part, that the right-of-way must average 125 acres
of land per mile of parkway motor road; that public access be
limited; that private accesses and crossings be prohibited; and
that commercial use, including trucking, be excluded.

It appears from the information on hand here concerning the
Ocean Drive that it cannot qualify as a parkway under the federal
regulations and requirements, and that this Service, therefore,
cannot give consideration to the proposed project.

A road, such as the Ocean Drive at Newport, usually functions
as a park-like road in a town or city for the primary benefit of
adjacent land owners and local traffic, and is, in fact, a part of
the town or city street system. The ownership, maintenance, and
jurisdiction of a road of this nature rightfully rests with the
town or city concerned.

Sincerely yours,

(SGD) A. E. Demaray

A. E. Demaray,
Associate Director.

cc: Regional Director, Region One (2), with copy of Mr. Faerber's
letter of July 22.
22 July 1948

Dr. Francis O. Ronalds
Box 739
Morristown, New Jersey

Dear Dr. Ronalds:

At long last I have the information on the Ocean Drive which you and I discussed on your visit here last month.

I am informed that the right of way around Ocean Avenue from Coggeshall Avenue to Brenton's Point is eighty (80) feet, and from Brenton's Point to Carroll Avenue, which completes the circuit of the entire Drive, is fifty (50) feet. The width of the actual roadbed varies to a slight degree but is approximately thirty (30) feet all around. The City of Newport does own this roadway.

I trust that this information is of some assistance in coming to a decision as to what your Department may be willing to consider and recommend for the Drive.

I await further work from you with interest.

Sincerely,

(Sgd) Matthew J. Faerber
Matthew J. Faerber
President
AUGUST 9, 1948

MEMORANDUM for the Regional Director, Region One:

The first month of operation by the Newport Preservation Society of the Breakers, brought 10,000 paying visitors from forty-four states and fourteen foreign countries. The entrance fee is $1.25 plus tax.

Francis S. Ronalds
Coordinating Superintendent
MEMORANDUM for the Director.

Attached is a copy of a memorandum dated July 25 from Superintendent Ronalds enclosing a copy of a letter which he had received from Mr. Matthew J. Faerber regarding the Ocean Drive at Newport, Rhode Island. Although a review of the file does not indicate that it is required, apparently Mr. Faerber expects to receive a "decision as to what your Department may be willing to consider and recommend for the Drive". It will be appreciated if an appropriate letter can be sent to Mr. Faerber. As you are aware, adverse recommendations have been made by Ronalds and by the Regional Director.

(Sgd) ELBERT COX

Albert Cox,
Acting Regional Director.

Enclosure 296.

cc: Morristown.
Mrs. George Henry Warren, Jr.,
118 Hill Street,
Newport, Rhode Island.

Dear Mrs. Warren:

I have been pleased to learn from Superintendent Francis C. Ronalds, of Morristown National Historical Park, of the historical conservation plans of the Preservation Society of Newport, which fill an important national need because of the rich historical and cultural heritage of the Newport area.

Especially gratifying is the news that, through the interest of the Society, the "Breakers" is being made available to the public, and that large numbers of people are coming to see and enjoy it.

On behalf of the National Park Service, I want to assure you of the interest of this Service in your efforts to preserve and display historic homes in the Newport area and to wish the Society every success in its undertakings.

Sincerely yours,

(SGD) A. E. DEMARAY

A. E. Demaray,
Acting Director.

cc: Regional Director, Region One. (2).
July 27, 1943

Miss Lauira Stephens
The Preservation Society of Newport County
Newport, Rhode Island

Dear Miss Stephens:

Thanks for your good letter of July 23 regarding the "Breakers." I am delighted to hear how successful you are. Six thousand visitors in the first three weeks is a remarkable showing.

Would greatly appreciate your letting me know if Joe Brew turns up anything at the Stone Tower dig.

Most sincerely yours,

Francis S. Ronalds
Coordinating Superintendent
Mr. Francis S. Ronalds
Morristown National Historical Park
Morristown, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Ronalds:

Mrs. Warren has asked me to answer your nice letter of June 25th, and to apologize for her tardiness in replying, but as usual she has been up to her neck in organizational problems.

The "Breakers" project is going extremely well, even better than we hoped, with over 6,000 visitors to date. The price was set at $1.25, plus tax, which is more in line with your suggestion than our original $2.00 idea. We have the playhouse open and have also added a Museum of Antique Vehicles in the Stables. 95% of our visitors have been from out of town, which is just what the Chamber of Commerce wanted to know. You must come and see how nice everything looks now that we are in operation.

The Stone Tower dig is proceeding, but nothing of unusual interest has been turned up yet. It seems doubtful that they can prove Dr. Means theory, but we are very happy about the way the dig has been conducted, and feel that their findings will be the last word for our generation anyway.

Thank you very much for the leaflets, and looking forward to seeing you when you next visit Newport. Your interest is most encouraging.

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]

The policy of this Society is to preserve and protect houses of historic and architectural merit.
Mr. Matthew J. Faerber  
Newport County Chamber of Commerce  
Newport, Rhode Island  

Dear Mr. Faerber:  

I have received your letter of July 22 giving me the information as to the right-of-way on the Ocean Drive.  

You may be sure that I will notify you as soon as I hear from the Director’s Office concerning the proposal.  

How are things going at "the Breakers?" Understand that you have been having a goodly number of visitors.  

Sincerely,  

Francis S. Ronalds  
Coordinating Superintendent
MEMORANDUM for the Regional Director, Region One:

Reference is made to my memorandum for you of June 17 regarding the opening of "the Breakers" by the Preservation Society of Newport County, Newport, Rhode Island.

You will be interested to know that Mrs. Warren finally decided to charge a $1.25 plus tax instead of the original idea of two dollars plus tax. This was a compromise with my plea for $1.00. However, they have been remarkably successful to date as they have had over six thousand visitors the first three weeks the estate has been open to the public. Only forty per-cent of these visitors were local people.

Francis S. Rinaldo
Coordinating Superintendent

July 27, 1948
MEMORANDUM for the Regional Director, Region One:

Reference is made to previous correspondence regarding
the Ocean Drive at Newport, Rhode Island. (The Director's memo-
randum of May 21, my report of June 16 and your memorandum
of June 16 for the Director)

Attached is a copy of a letter from Mr. Matthew J. Faerber
which gives the figures on the right-of-way.

I will merely acknowledge Mr. Faerber's letter but would
appreciate instructions as to whether or not the Director's
office will write direct to Mr. Faerber as to the proposal or
whether there is any further information that is needed before
a decision is reached.

Francis S. Ronalds
Coordinating Superintendent

Enclosure
22 July 1948

Dr. Francis S. Ronalds
Box 759
Morristown, New Jersey

Dear Dr. Ronalds:

At long last I have the information on the Ocean Drive which you and I discussed on your visit here last month.

I am informed that the right of way around Ocean Avenue from Coggeshall Avenue to Brenton's Point is eighty (80) feet, and from Brenton's Point to Carroll Avenue, which completes the circuit of the entire Drive, is fifty (50) feet. The width of the actual roadbed varies to a slight degree but is approximately thirty (30) feet all around. The City of Newport does own this roadway.

I trust that this information is of some assistance in coming to a decision as to what your Department may be willing to consider and recommend for the Drive.

I await further word from you with interest.

Sincerely,

Matthew J. Faerber
President

MJJ:ehs
22 July 1948

Dr. Francis S. Ronalds
Box 759
Morristown, New Jersey

Dear Dr. Ronalds:

At long last I have the information on the Ocean Drive which you and I discussed on your visit here last month.

I am informed that the right of way around Ocean Avenue from Coggeshall Avenue to Brenton's Point is eighty (80) feet, and from Brenton's Point to Carroll Avenue, which completes the circuit of the entire Drive, is fifty (50) feet. The width of the actual roadbed varies to a slight degree but is approximately thirty (30) feet all around. The City of Newport does own this roadway.

I trust that this information is of some assistance in coming to a decision as to what your Department may be willing to consider and recommend for the Drive.

I await further word from you with interest.

Sincerely,

(SGD) Matthew J. Paerber
President
June 25, 1948

Mrs. George Henry Warren, Jr.
118 Mill Street
Newport, Rhode Island

Dear Mrs. Warren:

I am most anxious to hear how you are getting along with your plans for the Breakers. I am so heartily in favor of your Preservation Society that I can't help but be most anxious that you succeed with this particular venture. Perhaps I was too vehement about the visitor charge, but it's only because I want you to make a go of it. I still feel that a dollar is about all the traffic will bear and that a two dollar fee will defeat its purpose.

As the problems you will have at the Breakers are so similar to ours at the Vanderbilt place at Hyde Park, please feel perfectly free to call on me if you think I can be of any assistance. For your information there is enclosed a leaflet on the Vanderbilt place which we give to visitors there. Also thought you would be interested in the actual figures for the past calendar year. We had 39,542 paying visitors at 30¢ each, for a total of $11,862.60.

Has Joe Brew started his dig in Touro Park? Hope to get up next month while he is there.

All of the best,

Francis S. Moulton

Enclosures
FS:R:bjt
June 25, 1948

Mrs. Louis Bruguier
Wakehurst
Newport, Rhode Island

Dear Mrs. Bruguier:

I have waited to write to you until I could learn positively that the Empire furniture had been moved back to the third floor and the original furniture restored to the second floor bedroom. This has been done.

Also thought you might be interested in the total number of visitors at Hyde Park this past year. There were 39,942 paying visitors at 25c plus 5% tax for a total of $11,862.60 in collections.

For Mrs. Warren's sake I hope that I am wrong but I very much fear for the success of her venture. Certainly if the charge for the Breakers is over one dollar, she is bound to be disappointed in the number of visitors to the place. If I am wrong in this, and they can get away with a two dollar charge, then Newport is different from any other place I have ever seen in Europe as well as this country.

It was so very nice to see you again and I do appreciate your many kindnesses. I was completely charmed with Mr. Bruguier. My very best regards to you and to him.

As ever sincerely,

Francis S. Romans

FSRt
MEMORANDUM for the Superintendent
Morristown National Historical Park
Morristown, New Jersey

You will want to know that the furniture on the second and third floors of the Mansion has been changed back to its original location.

There is certainly no reason why Mrs. Warren should not know what our attendance and collections were. I gathered from Mr. Bruguiere's comments that she was apparently shooting high. Last calendar year we had 39,542 paying visitors, at 30¢ each, for a total of $11,862.60.

Enclosure 997

George A. Palmer,
Superintendent.

RECEIVED
JUN 25 1948
Morristown National Historical Park
MEMORANDUM for the Superintendent,
Morristown National Historical Park.

I am glad to have your memorandum of June 17, reporting on your conversations with Mrs. George Henry Warren, Jr., of Newport, and Mr. and Mrs. Louis Bruguière concerning the plan of the Preservation Society of Newport County, Inc., to open Countess Laszio Szechenyi's house "the Breakers" to the public during the summer. This, no doubt, will be an interesting experiment, concerning which we should keep ourselves informed.

I am inclined to agree with you that a charge of $2 for admission to the estate is too much. It would seem to me that a charge of $1 would be ample, and about as much as the interested tourist would be inclined to pay.

cc: Director,
    w/cc Ronalds' memo 6/17

Thomas J. Allen,
Regional Director.
June 23, 1948

Mrs. Louis Brugniere
Wakeshurst
Newport, Rhode Island

Dear Mrs. Brugniere:

I thought you would like to know that we moved the Empire furniture back to the third floor last week, and have the Mauve Room restored as you suggested when you visited us. Every-one on the staff feels that the appearance of the room has been very much improved with its own furniture replaced.

We enjoyed your visit to Hyde Park last month and I hope that you will feel free to return to the Mansion whenever you wish.

Respectfully yours,

George A. Palmer, Superintendent.
MEMORANDUM for the Director.

Attached is a copy of a very clear report by Superintendent Ronalds following his study of a proposal by Newport, R.I., Chamber of Commerce, outlined in Mr. Demaray's letter of May 21.

I concur with Superintendent Ronalds that such a project at Newport is not justified.

(Sgd) THOMAS J. ALLEN

Thomas J. Allen,
Regional Director.

Enclosure 921.

cc: /Supt., Morristown NHP.
MEMORANDUM for the Superintendent,
Morristown National Historical Park.

Thanks for a fine report on the Newport, R. I.,

park proposal. It was complete, concise, and is con-
curred in.

Thomas J. Allen,
Regional Director.
MEMORANDUM for the Regional Director, Region One:

The Preservation Society of Newport County Inc., Newport, Rhode Island organized "to acquire, restore and save for posterity outstanding examples of buildings embracing various periods of the country's history" is under the able leadership of Mrs. George Henry Warren, Jr., 118 Mill Street, Newport. Mrs. Warren's own home, a very fine three story brick house of the late 18th century, overlooks the old stone mill in Town Park. The Society owns the Hunter House (1757) and the Pitts Head Tavern (1759).

Mr. Kenneth Cherly of Colonial Williamsburg has interested himself in Mrs. Warren's plans and has aided the Society in various ways. The Society is using a printed address of Mr. Cherly in its appeal for membership and funds. Mr. Boyer of Mr. Cherly's office furnished me with information about the Society. Mr. Cherly himself is in Europe. The Society looks forward to plans not unlike Williamsburg; except that it will cover the history of Newport from its Seventeenth Century beginnings down to the present, rather than stopping the clock in the Eighteenth Century.

On June 9 Countess Laszlo Szeghey, daughter of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, agreed to "turn over" for the space of one year to Mrs. Warren, her famous house "the Breakers." The Mansion was built by Cornelius Vanderbilt in 1893-1895 at a then cost of nine million dollars. Two million for the buildings, the furnishings being valued at seven million. Mr. Richard Morris Hunt was the architect. I was told that it was Cornelius Vanderbilt's answer to anyone who thought he could build a more luxurious estate. In any event it certainly dwarfs any other mansion in Newport.

Countess Szeghey is really leaning the place for a trial year to see whether or not the Society can maintain it. She will continue to pay the taxes and insurance; the Society to assume all other costs. Mrs. Warren succeeded in getting the Newport Chamber of Commerce to underwrite the venture. That is the Chamber agrees to pay any deficit which may result. Mr. Matthew J. Fauber, President of the Chamber of Commerce believes that opening the Breakers to the public "will bring countless thousands of desirable visitors to the community." (These words are Mr. Fauber's, not mine.)
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
MORRISTOWN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
MORRISTOWN, NEW JERSEY

After dinner at Wakehurst the night of June 9, Mrs. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Bruguier (Mrs. Bruguier is the former Mrs. Louise Van Alen, donor of the Vanderbilt Mansion at Hyde Park) and I discussed plans for opening the Breakers and the following day went over the house together. The problems are of course very similar to those we encountered at the beginning when the Service opened the Vanderbilt Mansion at Hyde Park. It is planned to show only the first floor of the Mansion. Visitors to have the run of the grounds as at Hyde Park. As you know Mr. and Mrs. Bruguier recently visited Hyde Park and in consequence are most skeptical of the Breakers as a successful financial venture. Countess Saschenyi's estimate of a maintenance budget for the Society was $22,000. This is to include guide service.

The Society plans to have a general manager, guides and a labor force of four during the summer months. Consequently much of the arguments centered on what to charge for admission to the House. Mrs. Warren and later Mr. Faubert of the Chamber of Commerce wish to charge two dollars. I believe that this is excessive and will defeat the Society’s purpose, which is to make money to be used to restore colonial houses in Newport. Mrs. Warren argues that Biltmore, the George W. Vanderbilt estate in North Carolina, has some 55,000 visitors a year at two dollars and thinks Newport can at least equal this, despite the fact that the Newport season is a short one.

Inasmuch as Associate Director Bemray met Countess Saschenyi and as well as yourself is familiar with the Breakers, I believe he too will be interested in this new development. It will certainly be of interest to all of us to follow the success or failure of an admission charge of this size as well as learning the various problems which will undoubtedly confront the Preservation Society as it goes along with this venture.

Francis G. Reynolds
Coordinating Superintendent
MEMORANDUM for the Superintendent
Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site
Hyde Park, New York

June 17, 1948

I had a long conversation with Mrs. Louise Bruguier, the former Louise Van Allen, about her visit to Vanderbilt and our discussion of last week.

Am happy to report that I left her in a good mood about the whole thing. After I assured her that you were planning to return the furniture from the third floor and that the light green birds and clock formerly in her bedroom had been given to Mr. Shears before we took over and were not in the inventory, and the housekeeper's furniture was in storage, she waived the other matters. Though she did bring up the possibility of the return of the tapestries and green velvet furniture from the third floor, the argument that she wouldn't want it in our power to transfer things from the House to anyone whatsoever seemed to appeal to her. She was also appeased about the use of the servant's living quarters.

Attached is a copy of my memorandum to the Regional Director regarding the Breakers which will be of interest to you. Mrs. Bruguier was against the whole thing and frankly I think it is nuts to charge two dollars.

Do you see any reason why I should not tell Mrs. Warren the number of visitors and what you took in at Vanderbilt this past year? If so, would appreciate your giving me the figures. Mr. Bruguier told Mrs. Warren what you had mentioned to him as to the amount of coal consumed last winter at Vanderbilt.

Mrs. Warren is a grand gal, and I'm all for the idea of the Preservation Society, but I'm afraid she has bitten off too much with the Breakers. Do hope I am wrong, because a deficit in operating the Breakers may hurt the plans for the Society.

Francis S. Nolz
Coordinating Superintendent
MEMORANDUM for the Regional Director, Region One:

Reference is made to Director Drury's memorandum of May 24, and yours of June 7 regarding the Director's instructions for calling on Mr. Matthew Faerber, President of the Chamber of Commerce, Newport, Rhode Island.

On June 10 Mr. Faerber, who thoroughly understood that my visit was purely for informational purposes and that no publicity was to be given to it, drove me around the Ocean Drive at Newport and afterwards in his office, together with the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce discussed what they had in mind, in taking up with Senator T. P. Green of Rhode Island, the possibility of a "national park drive" in Newport.

Attached are three copies of a map of Newport, on which I have indicated in red pencil the Ocean Drive. You will remember the drive as we drove around it with Associate Director Demaray when we were together in Newport in October of 1946.

From a scenic standpoint the drive for the greater part of its distance is a very lovely one, offering as it does charming views of the ocean, as well as the sight of a goodly number of large estates. However, as you will doubtless recall it could in no way meet the requirements of a parkway.

The road is owned by the City of Newport, just as any other city street. The alignment is prohibitive for a parkway and the necessary accesses would be against all our principles. This road serves estates and houses which border it, and would of necessity have to be open to delivery trucks. The right-of-way appears to be about 60 feet. Mr. Faerber promised to send me the actual length of the drive, as well as accurate information on the right-of-way as well as answering my questions as to underground utilities on the right-of-way. The houses are serviced by overhead telephone wires. As I have not heard from Mr. Faerber, I thought it best to go ahead and report to you anyway.
The surface of the road is for the most part in very bad condition; bridges have been repaired in a makeshift manner and there are still signs of the hurricane damage of several years ago.

Frankly, I can see no possible justification for a "national park drive" or parkway, however, modified by circumstances.

Newport has been hard hit by the ending of war time activities in the neighborhood and particularly by the curtailment of Navy personnel. I gather that the City is hard pressed to maintain the drive, and as Mr. Faerber said, would be "very happy to deed it to the Federal Government."

I got the impression that Mr. Faerber didn't have much hope himself in the matter. However, this is solely a personal reaction and may not be a true one. In any event he appeared to be much more interested in my opinion of how to handle the public at "the Breakers" and how much to charge visitors (rather how much the traffic would bear) than he was in the Ocean Drive. The Chamber of Commerce has underwritten any deficit in operating expenses at the Breakers, now that it has been turned over to the Newport Preservation Society as reported to you in a separate memorandum.

Please let me know if further details are wanted. Frankly, I feel that the proposal is ridiculous. There could be no adequate justification for a "national park drive", even if the right-of-way wasn't used by the property owners along its length just as any other city street is used.

Francis G. Prealda
Coordinating Superintendent
Memorandum to Superintendent Ronalds, Morristown National Historical Park.

Mr. Higgins, secretary to Senator T. F. Green, called me and said that a Mr. Matthew Faerber, Attorney at Newport, Rhode Island, President of the Newport Chamber of Commerce, had called on the Senator and had suggested that we look into the possibility of a "national park drive" linking together the big estates on the seacoast at Newport. I told him how far behind we were in our road and parkway construction but indicated to him that sometime in the near future when you were in the vicinity of Newport you could drop in and talk with Mr. Faerber informally and report to the Service what ideas he had to present. I asked that no publicity be given to such a meeting and Mr. Higgins promised that he would pass that thought on to Mr. Faerber.

I am sending the Regional Director a copy of this memorandum. I think that you should consult with him about any plans for a meeting with Mr. Faerber.

cc: Reg. Dir., Region One.
MEMORANDUM for the Superintendent,
Morristown National Historical Park.

This refers to your memorandum of June 1, 1948 in which you mention a proposed visit to Newport, Rhode Island this week in response to the Director's request of May 24 regarding an "information interview" with Mr. Matthew Faerber of Newport.

It is with regret that I must pass up an opportunity for such a trip with you, but it just will not be possible for me to get away from the office at this time.

Thomas J. Allen,
Regional Director.
FROM INTERIOR DEPARTMENT
Salem Maritime National Historic Site
BUREAU National Park Service

CHG. APPROPRIATION 147,000.82 National Park Service, 1947
Salem, Massachusetts  July 5, 1946

TELEGRAM
OFFICIAL BUSINESS—GOVERNMENT RATES

CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT RATE

A. B. Demaray
Associate Director
National Park Service
Washington, D. C.

Your telegram received. An expected at Newport Monday. Will proceed.

Barnette

[Signature]

[Handwritten note: Cost of this wire 42 cents without tax]
MEMORANDUM for the Superintendent, Morristown National Historical Park.

Since Countess Szechenyi has not advised me yet whether or not July 8 will be satisfactory for Mr. Barnette to see the Breakers, it will be unnecessary for you to join him there on that day. I am asking Mr. Barnette to stop by in Newport, however, on his way back to Washington, and make local arrangements to see the Breakers.

cc: Regional Director, Region One.

G. E. Deming
Associate Director.

RECEIVED
JUL 5
MORRISTOWN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
June 27, 1946.

Memorandum for Mr. Stuart Burnett,
  c/o Supt. Luckett, Salem Maritime NHS:

Not knowing where the copy of the enclosed memorandum was sent to
you, I am forwarding copies to you at Kittery Point and Salem.

I will of course be glad to meet with you at Newport if this
accords with Countess Széchenyi's wishes in the matter.

(SGD) Francis S. Ronalds

Francis S. Ronalds,
Coordinating Superintendent.

CC: Associate Director Denman

FSR: AF
June 25, 1946.

Countess Laszlo Széchenyi,
2329 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Countess Széchenyi:

In connection with our recent conversation concerning The Breakers, I should like to say that one of our best experts on historical architecture, Mr. Stuart Barnette, will be in New England during the next ten days or two weeks. If it is convenient for you, I should like to arrange for Mr. Barnette to see The Breakers about July 8 so that he may secure data concerning the architectural character and importance of the mansion for consideration in the fall by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments. Mr. Barnette may be accompanied by Dr. Francis S. Ronalds, Superintendent of Morristown National Historical Park at Morristown, New Jersey. I shall appreciate it if you will let me know as soon as you can whether or not this arrangement is agreeable to you. It is my understanding that you may be at Newport during July, and if that is the case, Mr. Barnette will then communicate with you directly, or with whoever you suggest, concerning the exact time of his arrival.

Sincerely yours,

A. E. Demaray

A. E. Demaray,
Associate Director.

cc: Mr. Stuart Barnette,
Director’s Office, Chicago.
Washington Liaison Office.
Dr. Francis S. Ronalds.
Mr. Stuart Barnette,
c/o Superintendant,
Salem Maritime National Historic Site,
Custom House, Derby Street,
Salem, Massachusetts.

Dear Mr. Barnette:

I am enclosing a copy of a letter I have written to Countess Szechenyi concerning your projected visit to The Breakers on July 8, which Mr. R. F. Lee discussed with you. As soon as I hear from Countess Szechenyi, you will be informed by letter or wire.

Assuming that the projected date will be satisfactory, I should like you to secure during your visit, sufficient data concerning the architectural character of The Breakers to permit the Advisory Board to pass upon its significance within the provisions of the Historic Sites Act of 1935. I am asking Dr. Francis S. Ronalds, who has participated in a number of such investigations, to join you at Newport and you will find that he can provide supplementary information regarding what is needed for formal action by the Board.

There is attached a memorandum prepared by the Branch of History which explains the general character of the report ordinarily presented to the Advisory Board when a site is to be classified under the act.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd.) A. E. DEMARAV
A. E. Demaray,
Associate Director.

Enclosure 470.
cc: Dr. Ronalds. ———
Director's Office, Chicago.
Character of the Historical Report.

Before classifying the site as of national importance, and therefore eligible for designation under the act, the Advisory Board requires a comprehensive report involving historical research and field investigation which will serve as a permanent basic record with regard to the area involved. This applies whether a site is approved or disapproved. Comprehensive, accurate and definitive reports on proposed sites are necessary to protect the Federal Government in classifying sites as eligible for appropriations under the Historic Sites Act or as ineligible for such appropriations. The report should be fully documented against all available original historical source materials and should be accompanied by complete map data and, whenever possible, by chain of title or abstract of title evidence. Title evidence may be omitted in the case of proposed battlefield areas, but is especially important in the identification and authentication of birthplaces of famous persons and historic houses.

The report should be well illustrated with photographic or other illustrative materials and should give necessary information regarding surviving physical remains. It should also discuss the physical setting of the area which may have been marred by modern intrusions. In the case of archeological areas previous attempts at archeological excavations should be carefully noted and comments made regarding their extent and scientific character.
The report should also give detailed information regarding the essentials for future administration such as availability of electricity, water supply, roadways, accessibility to large centers of population, etc. If acquisition of the land by the Federal Government is proposed, the report should also include a statement regarding the assessed value of the property as found on current tax assessment rules and should make recommendations regarding suitable boundaries.

Countess Lasslo Szecsenyi,
2929 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Countess Szecsenyi:

In connection with our recent conversation concerning The Breakers, I should like to say that one of our best experts on historical architecture, Mr. Stuart Barnette, will be in New England during the next ten days or two weeks. If it is convenient for you, I should like to arrange for Mr. Barnette to see The Breakers about July 8 so that he may secure data concerning the architectural character and importance of the mansion for consideration in the fall by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments. Mr. Barnette may be accompanied by Dr. Francis S. Ronalds, Superintendent of Morristown National Historical Park at Morristown, New Jersey. I shall appreciate it if you will let me know as soon as you can whether or not this arrangement is agreeable to you. It is my understanding that you may be at Newport during July, and if that is the case, Mr. Barnette will then communicate with you directly, or with whoever you suggest, concerning the exact time of his arrival.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd.) A. E. Dumaray

Associate Director.

cc: Mr. Stuart Barnette,
Director's Office, Chicago.
Washington Liaison Office.
Dr. Francis S. Ronalds.
THE BREAKERS, VANDERBILT ESTATE, TO BE OPENED TO PUBLIC

This view from main gate shows stately mansion, which has been made available to Preservation Society for a year by Countess Laszlo Szechenyi, present owner.

"THE BREAKERS" LENT FOR PUBLIC INSPECTION

Made Available For Year To Preservation Society

Countess Szechenyi Is Present Owner of Vanderbilt Mansion; Chamber Co-operating in Plans

"The Breakers," the Cornelius Vanderbilt mansion built in 1895 on Ocean Point and considered by experts among the finest examples of its period, has been made available to the Preservation Society for exhibit by Countess Laszlo Szechenyi, the present owner. It will be opened for public display fully furnished, in the near future. This announcement was made today following a special executive meeting of the Preservation Society at the Chamber of Commerce. Details were approved late at a special meeting of the Chamber directors at the Hotel Viking.

Under the terms of the agreement, "The Breakers" is turned over to the Preservation Society for a year. The society has agreed to open it in a manner "in keeping with the character, setting and history of one of the great houses of the country." It will provide for all the necessary personnel and other details in conjunction with the exhibition of the mansion.

Countess Szechenyi, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt who built "The Breakers" from 1883 to 1885, was said to have given use of the famed estate because of her interest in the work of the Preservation Society.
"THE BREAKERS" LENT
FOR PUBLIC INSPECTION

(Continued From Page 1)

Newport's future and her belief in the objectives of the Preservation Society. These are "to acquire, restore and save for posterity outstanding examples of buildings embracing various periods of the country's history."

Chamber Cooperating

The Chamber of Commerce is taking a major part in making a reality of a step it considers important in the city's history. This is done through financial support, without which the project could not be advanced at this time, according to a spokesman for the Preservation Society.

Matthew J. Faerber, Chamber president, said today the opening of "The Breakers" is one of the greatest developments of its kind in the city's history. It will mean much, in many ways, to the community, and will tend to bring countless thousands of desirable visitors to the community, he declared.

Details in connection with the display will be announced as soon as completed. Work has been started in opening the residence, which has been closed for several years. The expectation is that "The Breakers" will be fully opened to the public by July 1. It will be in operation before then, if possible.

Committee to Control

The control will vest in a committee of five, two to be appointed by the Preservation Society, two by Countess Szecbenyi, and one by the Chamber of Commerce, according to the agreement. This committee will engage the general manager, guides, guards and other personnel.

Until such time as this committee is named and the aides are chosen, details will be handled by the committee that negotiated with Countess Szecbenyi for use of "The Breakers." This includes Mrs. George Henry Warren, Sr., society president, Edward J. Corcoran, Emil E. Jemail and Mason D. Rector. The Chamber will be represented on this committee by Mr. Faerber and Felix F. Cowey.

The committee expects to operate "The Breakers" on the same plan as "Biltmore," the George W. Vanderbilt estate at Asheville, N.C., which has been opened to the public for some years. Details in connection with the "Biltmore" operation have been turned over to the local committee.

"The Breakers" replaced the former "Breakers," which was built by Pierre Lorillard in 1878 and destroyed by fire November 25, 1892. Mr. Vanderbilt acquired the property in 1886. After the fire he started construction of the present residence, with Richard Morris Hunt, noted architect, in charge.

According to accounts of the works of the architect, "The Breakers" cost an estimated $2,060,000 to build, while the interior, furnishings and grounds were said to cost another $7,000,000.

VANDERBILT ESTATE
TO HISTORIC GROUP

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 10—"The Breakers," the Cornelius Vanderbilt Estate on Ochre Point, Newport, once valued at $500,000, has been given outright, together with the mansion and its furnishings, to the Preservation Society of Newport County, it was announced here today.

The gift was made by the present owner, Countess Lazio Szecbenyi, daughter of the Cornelius Vanderbilts.

The society plans to open the estate to tourists July 1. Society officials said Countess Szecbenyi made the gift because of her belief in the society's objectives, which are to "acquire, restore and save for posterity outstanding examples of buildings embracing various periods of American history."

Constructed of Caen stone imported from Italy, the mansion when completed in 1895 was valued at $2,000,000 and its furnishings at $7,000,000. It was designed by Richard Morris Hunt.

Present furnishings include paintings, tapestries, imported furniture, costly candleabra and many other items. The estate has been unoccupied for several years and has been assessed for tax purposes at a nominal figure of $500,000.
Truman's 'Worst Congress' Calls Him 'Poorest' Executive

By the Associated Press

The political gloves came off today in the wake of President Truman's "worst Congress" blast and a Republican lawmaker's "poorest President" tirade.

At Olympia, Wash., Mr. Truman this morning punctuated his broad deliberate attack on the Republican Congress with a broad hint of a more extended campaign "when things warm up, and we get into politics."

And Senate Tafsi, chairman of the Senate's GOP policy committee and a candidate for his party's presidential nomination, indicated he would reply to Mr. Truman's charges in a nationwide radio address (tomorrow night).

The name-calling started at Spokane where Mr. Truman openly building for votes on his western tour branded the GOP-controlled Congress.

He told a civic celebration that the people deserve more of the present Congress if they fail to vote in what you ought to have — you've got the worst Congress in the United States you've ever had. "There was no immediate comment from publishers of either paper."

But GOP Congress members struck back swiftly and pointedly.

"There are a lot of people," commented House Republican leader Balack of Indiana, "who think Mr. Truman is the poorest President we have had since George Washington was elected."


Rep. Pope (R-Kan.), chairman of the House agriculture committee, suggested that "this fright reception which the President is receiving in the west seems to have driven him to some loose and irresponsible talk." GOP senators were somewhat appalled.

Schwellenbach Dies at 53; Was Ardent New Dealer

Labor Secretary Had Been Senator, Federal Judge

Washington, June 9. (AP) — Lewis D. Schwellenbach, secretary of labor, died at 4:40 a.m. today at Walter Reed Hospital. Mrs. Schwellenbach was at his bedside at the time of death.

Full ERP 'to Save National Honor' Urged by Stassen

Calls Slash Breach of Pledges

Washington, June 10. (AP) — E. Stassen pledged with Cudd today 'not to tarnish the national honor of our country' by cutting the federal recovery funds.

The Minnesota, a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, said a cut would be a 'breach of commitment' to the 18 other nations co-operating in the Ford Recovery Program.
**Vanderbilt's 'The Breakers' Given to Newport Society**

An outright gift of 'The Breakers,' a magnificent Cornelius Vanderbilt residence, is valued at $30,000,000, was accepted to the Newport County. The gift included the mansion and all its furnishings. Although some details are being worked out, it is understood that the mansion, a 10-year-old structure, will be open to the public July 1, with elaborate ceremonies.

**N.Y. Sets High Jury Standards**

By SELIG GREENBERG

New York City. It is one of the most ballyhooed traditions of Anglology possible, by stressing intelligence and lack of bias in prospective jurors; the idea of judges, who are selected by the jury, will be defeated by appeal to ignorance and prejudice as outlined by recent studies to confuse the main points at issue.

With this in mind, New York's jury law sets standards for eligible candidates. The standards are set as follows: at least one member of the jury must be a resident of the county or state where the trial is held; at least one member of the jury must have resided in the United States for at least two years; at least one member of the jury must have resided in the county or state where the trial is held for at least one year; and at least one member of the jury must have resided in the United States for at least 12 months within the last year before the trial is held.

*The Index*
VIEWS OF THE BREAKERS, the Cornelius Vanderbilt estate which was presented as a gift to the Preservation Society of

served him well in the Senate. An
able speaker, he once all but broke
up a filibuster by the late Sen. Huey
Long (D-La.), and that was in the
tags when few other colleagues
wanted to take on the "Kingfish"
in floor debate.

A six-footer with a broad face,
Schwellenbach married late in life. On Dec. 30, 1932, a year after he
had been elected to the Senate,
Schwellenbach married his secre-
dary, Anne Duffy of Seattle.
A six-footer with a broad face, Schwellenbach married late in life. On Dec. 26, 1930, a year after he had been elected to the Senate, Schwellenbach married his secretary, Anne Duffy of Seattle.

"I have learned with deepest grief of the death of Lewis Schwel- lenbach," he said in a statement read to reporters by one of his staff.

"He was my warm personal friend. He was a great senator, a great judge and a great secretary of labor."

There was no immediate announcement whether the President will attend Schwellenbach's funeral or the extent his current travel plans might be affected.

Olympia, Wash., June 16— (AP) — President Truman was notified by telephone early today of the death of Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach, whom he regarded as one of his closest friends.

He learned with deepest grief of the death of Lewis Schwellenbach," he said in a statement read to reporters by one of his staff.

"He was my warm personal friend. He was a great senator, a great judge and a great secretary of labor."

There was no immediate announcement whether the President will attend Schwellenbach's funeral or the extent his current travel plans might be affected.

Labor Department and establishment as an independent agency of the U.S. Constitution Service.

It was no secret that Schwellenbach aspired to the United States Supreme Court. The late President Roosevelt was understood to have considered him on three occasions when there were Supreme Court vacancies. Although or other consider-

BALLOU’S

Summer Shoe Favorites

FOR MEN WHO WANT QUALITY and Vandrewhite.

Shoes chosen for their styling and appeal as well as their comfort features shoes of top flight quality, created master-craftsmen,... They’re here. favorite leathers, styles quality Otolon

RICHIE S

WYENBERG • FREE • STETSON • MATRIX • Lin col. • a pack

9.75 to 18

USE YOUR CHARGE

Hand Woven Racha by Freeman... cool, light and flexible, the easiest rubber footwear a man could ask for

10.95
The Breakers has long been considered a "picture among palaces" and was Cornelius Vanderbilt's answer to anyone who thought he could build a more luxurious estate. Its purpose was frankly to dwarf any other estate in the rich and exclusive colony. The Breakers was formally opened in 1885 with a reception to Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt.

Final Word

The original Breakers, a wooden structure, built by Pierre Lorillard, was burned Nov. 25, 1882. Vanderbilt determined to build upon its site the final word in the imposing.

The preservation society today announced the gift was given by Countess Széchenyi, "because of her belief in the objectives of the society," which are to "acquire, restore and save for posterity outstanding examples of buildings contrasting various periods in American history.

Matthew J. Faerber, chamber of commerce president, said that unquestionably opening of the estate will draw many tourists to Newport and will be a great aid to the chamber in its development program.

Control will be vested in a committee of five, two to be named by the preservation society, two by the Countess Széchenyi, and one by the chamber. This committee will engage a general manager, guide and other personnel. Until its appointment the Breakers will be controlled through the present negotiating committee, which includes Mrs. George Henry Warren, Jr., society president; Edward J. Soper, Emil S. Jenne and Mason D. Rector; Felix X. O'Conner will represent the chamber.

The committee plans to operate the Breakers on the same plan as "Biltmore," the George W. Vanderbilt estate in Asheville, N.C., which has been open to the public for several years.

On July 12, 1917, the Preservation Society of Newport County was founded by Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, daughter of Vanderbilt. Top right, one of the magnificent staircases, below, left and right, ornate dining room and sitting room.

Schwellenbach

Continued

ington, Ill., in 1854. He was a New Deal stalwart during the early Roosevelt days, and he went down the line for the war president's legislative reforms, even the ill-fated Supreme Court packing plan.

In 1914 President Roosevelt appointed him to the Fifth Circuit bench in Washington state. In 1919, Schwellenbach became dean of Gonzaga University's law school, a post he held until President Truman called him to the nation's capital as labor secretary three years ago.

Powers' Opalescent

That 50 would have broken the heart of a lesser man. Accustomed to adversity and a good Democrat soldier, Schwellenbach seldom complained over the restrictions that
VIEW OF THE BREAKERS, the Cornelia Vanderbilt estate which was presented as a gift to the Preservation Society of Newport County by Countess Leopold Szechenyi, daughter of Countess Vanderbilt, chair of the magnificent stately, was held up to the public on Saturday. The preservation society today enshrined the gift to Countess Szechenyi because of her assistance in the preservation of the society, which is to acquire, restore and save for posterity outstanding examples of American domestic architecture in various periods in American History.

Matthew J. Faeuber, chairman of the Preservation Society, said that restoration of the estate will continue and that the society will be active in the development program.

Control will be vested in a committee of five, two to be named by the society, two by the Preservation Society and one by the chairman.

The committee plans to operate the Breakers on the same plan as "Biltmore", the George W. Vanderbilt estate in Asheville, N.C., which has been open to the public for several years.

Permanently 4 Years Ago

The preservation society was formed four years ago as an outgrowth of the restoration of the Breakers. When it appeared that unless some organization stepped in, many historic homes and buildings would be ruined, Miss Maud Vanderbilt was the first president of the group. The society has been open to the public for several years.

Powers Contested

That job would have broken the heart of a lesser man. An ordinance, by whatever name it be called, was proposed to the city council, and it was passed by a large majority. The ordinance was declared by the courts to be unconstitutional, and the powers of the city were restored.

The Taff-Hartley Labor Law of 1913, which allowed the union, was declared by the courts to be unconstitutional, and the powers of the city were restored.
Olympia, Wash., June 19.—(AP) President Truman was notified by telephone early today of the death of Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach, whom he regarded as one of his closest friends.

"I have learned with deepest grief of the death of Lewis Schwellenbach," he said in a statement read to reporters by one of his staff.

"He was my warm personal friend. He was a great senator, a great statesman and a great secretary of labor.

There was no immediate announcement whether the President will attend Schwellenbach's funeral or the extent his current travel plans might be affected.

Labor Department and establishment as an independent agency of the U. S. Conciliation Service.

It was a secret that Schwellenbach applied to the United States Supreme Court. The late President Roosevelt was understood to have considered him on three occasions when there were Supreme Court vacancies. Political or other considerations changed the President's mind.

Schwellenbach was a fighter, but he was few of his major battles. In August, 1944, he decided that with the war against Japan over, the time had come to dispense with the War Labor Board. He succeeded also in overcoming William J. Davis as director of economic stabilization, but that resulted in wage-price difficulties with Congress and eventual death of all controls in November, 1946.

Strike Efforts Fizzle

He tried to settle the 15-month wave of strikes which swept over the nation in 1946-1947 through a national labor-management conference but failed to produce anything more than minor agreements, Schwellenbach also was against the portal pay bill but President Truman rejected his advice and signed it into law.

During the public hearings on the Piscataway bill, Schwellenbach urged Congress to pass a law banning the Communist Party.

"I think Communists should be excluded from any type of public activity," he said. "They have advocated the overthrow of our government.

Schwellenbach's oratorical talents

Little Folks' Lunch Baskets

"Bub and Sue" Lunch Baskets Filled with Delicious Vanilla and Chocolate Cream Filled Sandwich Cookies

Our Regular Price 79c

EAT SALE! "SIMPLEX" SPACE SAVER
PRESERVATION SOCIETY OF NEWPORT COUNTY
5 CHARLES STREET
NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND
TELEPHONE 4114

Five years ago the Atlantic Monthly published the article The American Way, a conversation piece by Maxim Karolik. Today the Preservation Society finds the ideas Mr. Karolik (now a member of our board), has set forth so expressive of its beliefs that we are reprinting it herewith. It is a pleasure for us to realize these beliefs, formulated before our society was organized, and we hope that they will bring alive for you, as they have for us, the underlying principles on which we are basing our work of preserving Historic Newport.

KATHERINE U. WARREN, President


"Born in Russia, Maxim Karolik came to this country twenty years ago and shortly thereafter fell in love with America. But it was eighteenth century America—not twentieth—which won his affections; and as he describes the meaning of the famous collection which he and his wife brought together and presented to the people of Boston, we realize that here is a citizen by adoption who truly understands our American way of life."

THE AMERICAN WAY
A Conversation Piece
by MAXIM KAROLIK

SEVEN years ago, when my wife and I decided to begin the M. and M. Karolik Collection in collaboration with the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, we talked a great deal with Dr. Edgell, the Director, and Mr. Hipkiss, the Curator, about the beauty of eighteenth century American arts. At first we emphasized their aesthetic qualities. But little by little all became more and more conscious of the social significance of this collection, which consists of portraits, silver, furniture, prints, engravings, and miscellaneous other articles.

Mr. Hipkiss in his Introduction to the catalogue of this collection wrote: "To judge eighteenth century American arts one needs to sense the spirit of the people, what went before them and what came after them."

What was the spirit of the people in eighteenth century America? What went before them? The answer to these questions may be interpreted in this way: I believe that the people who came here during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries did not intend to continue the way of life they left behind them. They were longing for something new, something better. The epoch-making Declaration of Independence shows what they were longing for: freedom of worship, freedom of speech, and freedom of assembly. They also dreamed of equality of opportunity. This desire has been called the American Dream. The concept that all men are born equal was to the men of 1776 no mere phrase, no flight of fancy; it was their blueprint of American Destiny. It implied a deep faith in the common man, and it expressed a determination to give him equality of opportunity. It was America's unique contribution to history. All these ideas, which we take for granted today, were astonishing news to the Old World, and the men who proclaimed these principles here were called over there wild Indians (the word "Bolshevik" was not known at that time). Catherine the Great of Russia was outraged and exclaimed that the Declaration of Independence was a challenge to the divine right of kings. It took over thirty years for Russia to recognize the American government at that time.

Comparing the relationship between eighteenth century arts of France, England, and America, one notes this striking difference: in France and in England the arts and crafts, aside from beauty, reflected power, prestige, pomp, because the pattern of the background—kings, courts, castes, classes—demanded that. Here in America conditions were different. Here the arts and crafts reflected only beauty—I would say, domestic beauty.

In France and in England the arts and crafts were a development—from one King Louis to another in France; from one King George to another in England. In America they were a foundation. And that foundation was the home, where they were made and used to add something to the grace of life.

The home was the source and center for the arts and crafts. All the things in the Karolik Collection were made for handsome houses and mansions, not for palaces and castles, and not, of course, for museum galleries. One can easily see that the objects in this collection represent, as my friend Mr. Hipkiss said, "beauty without ostentation." By comparison with England and France the latter half of eighteenth century America was only simpler, not plainer. Simplicity in richness, from the
times of the ancient East to the modern West, has always been recognized as a desirable quality.

There were many well-to-do people at that time, and a number of them were really rich and could easily afford luxuries. The fortunes of the Derby, Pickman and Gray families in Salem ran into seven figures. So did those of the Amorys in Boston and the Browns in Providence. At the time, that was considered a great deal of money. Such wealth meant social prestige, personal power, perhaps privilege. Yet these men also represented ability, great industry, and considerable usefulness.

These great merchants were important citizens, not merely prominent men. They were respected and honored because they were important to the city and to the community; they were builders, they created a pattern of rugged individualism.

What was the social status of the merchant and the artist-craftsman at that time? Judging by the correspondence of the Newport cabinetmaker John Goddard with the Providence merchant Moses Brown; or the friendship of Benjamin Franklin with the Philadelphia clock and watchmaker Edward Duffield, who was Franklin's friend and one of the executors of his will; or Washington's friendship with the Boston cabinetmaker Benjamin Frothingham (Washington, visiting Boston, took a small boat and crossed the Charles River to visit him); or Thomas Jefferson's friendship with Benjamin Randolph, who was practical man, I believe, will supplement our eighteenth century Declaration of Independence, which gave us political freedom, with a twentieth century Declaration of Independence which will give us also economic freedom. Or I will then shall we have the true freedom from want and true freedom from fear. I firmly believe that he will accomplish this, because it is practical and even profitable.

Sometimes I wonder whether an American merchant of the Amory, Brown, or Derby type could have retained a rugged individualist, let us say, in the year 1925. I doubt it. He probably would have been squeezed out by a monopolistic trust, or forced to join a corporation managed by a board of directors, stockholders, and a president. That president may think he is the boss of the corporation, but he certainly deludes himself if he believes that he is a rugged individualist. Rugged individualists are not created by stockholders and boards of directors. They are always independent, self-reliant, and responsible only to their conscience.

3

I am not trying to paint a rosy picture of the eighteenth century merchants. It is well known that among them were a number of unscrupulous rascals, but on the whole they were a decent lot. The thrift of some of them had even a pious tinge: they actually believed that God had a hand in their business, that He helped them to accumulate their wealth. Of course, to us moderns, the term "civilized" humans, it sounds a bit naive, but under that naïveté, one must admit, was a strong and restraining moral sense.

The merchant of the olden days was an adventurer who fought not only his indi-
vindvial competitors, but also the elements. Transportation, for instance, was his constant problem and worry. The modern businessman is more or less a speculator. He is far from independent. His constant worry is the big trusts and corporations, and he knows that they can jump at him any time and eat him up.

The same thing would have happened to the artist-craftsman. A great silversmith like John Coney of Boston, or a master carpenter like John and Samuel Goddard of Newport, probably would have been forced to join a union managed by a labor boss, and to work in a factory for wages fixed by that boss.

Many people think that the machine age, resulting in continued struggle between labor and capital, killed the true spirit of America. I doubt whether this is so. If machines managed by human beings can ruin a fundamental principle, it is indeed a serious reflection upon the people. It simply shows that the meaning of that principle did not penetrate deep enough; and that is the reason, perhaps, why we are unable to resist the dominance of the machine.

Six months ago I attended an evening party in New York, where I met a number of interesting refugees from Europe. Two of these had visited friends in Boston and had seen the Karolik Collection. One of them was a Czech, the other a Bohemian. Their reaction was interesting: they were astonished to see such "unembellished beauty." The Dutchman called it "beauty without a title." They never knew that America had produced such great craftsmen; they could not understand why Europe did not know anything about it.

One of them read the catalogue of the collection, and was much impressed by Mr. Hipkiss's illuminating Introduction. But the fact that such an Introduction was written here in America as late as 1941 surprised him. It shows, he said, that the Americans themselves knew very little about their own eighteenth century craftsman. That thought gave him some satisfaction—as if he wanted to say: "If Americans, at such a late date, knew very little about it, then my ignorance can be forgiven." I assured him that Americans are only now beginning to evaluate what they inherited from eighteenth century America. He felt better.

But what impressed me most was the faith of these foreigners in the greatness of America and the role she is destined to play. They think for many years that the struggle now going on in the world is for the principles of the Declaration of Independence on one side and, on the other, the principles expressed in Hitler's Mein Kampf. One side, they believe, must go under; both cannot live together. As Berlin is today the hope of all the dark, reactionary forces in the world, so Washington is today the hope of all liberal, freedom-loving people.

Of the war itself they spoke very little, but they spoke a great deal of the world revolution the dictators are trying to accomplish through this war: to wipe out, by military or economic force, the democratic principles of the Declaration of Independence and the French Revolution of 1789.

When I told some of them that there are many Americans who do not want America to play a big role in world affairs, because the dictators they think, lack money, their answer was: But America, willingly or unwillingly, is already doing it, for philanthropic reasons, but for her own safety. Fortunately for America and the rest of the world, American leaders recognized the nature of Hitler's revolution long before the European leaders did. The tragedy of Europe lies in the fact that her statesmen followed the slogan of the blind isolationists: "If we only mind our own business, we shall remain safe."

Observing these foreigners, who frankly admit that America is the only country that made them feel the moral force that is still hidden in the democratic principles; that made them realize that although at present their countries, separately, amount to nothing, together they are still a living force, I wondered whether there was ever in the history of the human race a country like America of today, which appears as the only hope and the only promised land to all mankind.

I admit, the passionate faith of these foreigners in America's role sometimes frightens me. I often wonder whether this country realizes what a tremendous and glorious mission Destiny threw in her lap. The attempt alone to fulfill that mission stirs me and makes me feel proud that I am an American citizen. All the sacrifices we are making today are small and petty by comparison with the value of that mission. And when it is fulfilled (I refuse to believe that it will not be fulfilled), the skill and quality, the beauty that radiates from eighteenth century American arts, will enter our homes again. That beauty will symbolize not only the return of prosperity and comfort; it will also symbolize our return to eighteenth century principles. Time has proved that when we neglected these principles we deteriorated and began to drift, politically and artistically.

I will now quote a passage from an article in the New York Sun for December 5, 1941, three days after the opening of the M. and M Karolik Collection and two days before the treacherous attack on Pearl Harbor. The article describes the opening: "Seeing the crowd that poured and swarmed and fainted and exclaimed aloud at the beauty revealed, it would have been extremely simple and easy to prophesy a trend toward the past, and more than a trend—a surge, a veritable stampede to refurbish homes with the things or in the style of the past." I am not going to say I wonder whether this will happen, because the word "wonder" expresses doubt. I say it will happen.

That "veritable stampede to refurbish homes with the things or in the style of the past" does not mean, I hope, the return of homes with reproductions made by machines or by mediocre craftsmen. The "trend toward the past" I interpret as the return to creative craftsmanship. That trend I will not call going back to the eighteenth century, but rather a coming forward, because it is only now, nearly a century and a half later, that the great mass of American people is beginning to understand what eighteenth century America left us—what it represents and what it stands for. I will call it the creative continuation of that "style of the past," from which, no doubt, something new will develop.

It would be well for us, first, to admit that we have not yet created anything that approaches the beauty of our eighteenth century arts, and crafts; and second, to acknowledge that we must become conscious of that beauty and realize what it means to us. At present I can say that I have taken action toward a possible recovery of creative craftsmanship, as a need in American home life. The future will tell whether or not this action brings forth results worth further comment.
Printed for the
PRESERVATION SOCIETY
OF NEWPORT COUNTY INC.

At the Sign of the Right Honorable
WILLIAM PITT, Esquire's Head.

FIVE CHARLES STREET
NEWPORT R.I.

SPECIAL NUMBER
WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED

1945 - 1947

The Preservation Society of Newport County has now been in existence for nearly two years. It is proper that, not only its members, but the citizens of Newport as well, be given an accounting of what the Society has accomplished since its incorporation in 1946.

Financially, it has worked on a shoestring, a situation which must be remedied to enable it to carry out its purpose, so vital to the future of Newport.

Our organization has made Newport conscious of its amazing historical past—translated in its scores of 17th, 18th, and early 19th century houses, which must be preserved. Familiarity often breeds lack of interest and indifference. It takes the moment to remind us that, inside our gates, stretches a future of great promise. Unsolicited, the nation's foremost magazines are writing articles about the treasures they found and saw in Newport. The fruit of such unpaid publicity can never be overestimated, and our deep gratitude are writing articles about the treasures of such unpaid publicity.

Early 19th century houses, which must be tended to these assets of capital value to an old city.

On our own Society is bringing to a conclusion a survey of Newport architecture which establishes the extent and character of our early building. A set of maps has been made which locates over 400 pre-revolutionary structures. Records of houses are being looked up as rapidly as possible, and photographs of most of them have already been taken. There are some 95 old houses in the Point section alone. Some of these are in such condition that they are hard to recognize as fine old buildings, but the story of Newport's past is encompassed in Newport's rows of colonial dwellings, both small and large. The house of the first Job Townsend stands neglected and unknown on the corner of Bridge and Third Streets, yet with Townsend labels is treasured by collectors and museum directors alike. Either Job, or his son Job, or Edmund, each of whom at one time owned the house, in all likelihood made the balusters and carved the rosettes of the still beautiful staircase. John Goddard's house, moved to 81 Second Street and now a cabinet-making shop, moved to Smith Court, both serve as reminders today. There are scores of other houses, some nameless, many abused, which should stand in their pride again, assets of capital value to an old city.

The findings of the survey of architecture are being put into a permanent file, so that the Society will be prepared to answer questions that arise about the history and restoration of the old buildings. A published account of this survey, including many photographs, will be forthcoming as a documentary record of the quality of Newport's colonial architecture.

Of necessity, the actual physical protection of the old houses in Newport must be of slow growth, but along this line the Society has accomplished the following.

It was today the Nicholas-Hunter House on Washington Street, the finest example of a private 18th century residence in New England. The house should be restored for show purposes, and an entrance fee charged, so that it may become self-sustaining.

The Pitts-Head Tavern has also been acquired. It houses the headquarters of the Society, and has been partly renovated. Through the untiring efforts of Mrs. Harold Arnold and her committee, the sum of $2,000 was realized at an auction held for the above-mentioned purpose. This amount, though of great help, is not sufficient for the restoration; therefore more funds must be raised.

Because of interest created by the Society, the Wilbur Farm, one of the few remaining 17th century houses, has been acquired to save it from demolition and, as soon as practical, this house will be restored and made self-supporting.

A demonstration made by a member of our organization is another interesting by-product of the Preservation Society. A dilapidated 18th century house on Elm Street was bought and renovated. It stands today rejuvenated, in all its charm of by-gone days, but modernized to meet present requirements. The Preservation Society has accomplished the following.

The Preservation Society is on firm ground, but the measure of its future and success lies squarely at the door of its membership, and the citizens of Newport. To accomplish the purchase of the White Horse Tavern, make structural repairs, and renovate the first floor so it could be made to operate as a "Tavern" and be self-supporting, and to make the necessary Hunter House and Pitts-Head Tavern restorations, would cost approximately $50,000.

Newport is either your permanent or your summer home. Will you contribute to this amount as generously as you can?
THE PRESERVATION SOCIETY OF NEWPORT COUNTY
5 Charles Street
NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND
Tel. Newport 4114
OFFICERS

President
Mrs. George Henry Warren
First Vice President
Miss Maude Wetmore
Second Vice President
Mr. William R. Harvey
Secretary
Mr. Richard C. Adams
Treasurer
Mr. Albert K. Sherman
Executive Secretary
Commodore George H. Bowdery
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Mr. John Perkins Brown
Mrs. Nicholas Brown
Mr. Edward J. Corcoran
Mrs. William W. Covell
Mr. John H. Greene, Jr.
Mr. Emil Jemnall
Mr. Maxim Karolik
Mr. Wilmarth S. Lewis
Mr. Cornelius C. Moore
Mrs. Otto Prochect
Mrs. William P. Sheffield
GAZETTE STAFF
Mr. John Perkins Brown
Mrs. George E. Downing
Mr. Leonard J. Panaggio
PROPERTIES
Nichola-Wanton-Hunter House
54 Washington Street, c. 1745
Purchased 1946
Pitt's Head Tavern, 5 Charles Street,
before 1744, Gift, 1947.

The little engraving on the cover shows Pitt's Head Tavern and the Bar
trick house in their original location on the North side of Washington Square.
It is taken from Walling's map of Newport County made in 1850.

Cover Design John Howard Benson.

NOTES

Kenneth Chorley's lecture "Only Tomorrow" delivered in Newport last March
under the auspices of the Preservation Society has been printed, and is available
upon request at 5 Charles Street.

The Society has available photostats of the engraving of Washington Square taken
from Walling's map of 1850 as well as copies of many Newport maps. Arrange­ments
ments to purchase any of these may be made by writing to the Society.

The Preservation Society has been in­strumentally recently in securing from de­struction the Wilbour farm on Bliss Road
in Newport. This is a fine seventeenth century building, the loss of which would be
irreparable.

The Newport Gazette will be published occasionally and sold for twenty-five cents
a copy. Orders may be sent to 5 Charles Street, Newport, Rhode Island.

THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE
PRESERVATION SOCIETY
OF NEWPORT COUNTY

In August of 1944 the International Order of Odd Fellows gave to John Perkins Brown the deed for the old house
at number 5 Charles Street, with the understanding that it was to be moved. Later a ground lease was agreed upon in
order that the building might remain in its present location.

In January of 1947 Mr. Brown gave the house to the Preservation Society of Newport County as a fitting place for their
first real Headquarters. They have undertaken a careful restoration of the building, and the information which has been
brought to light, both architectural and historic, seems worthy of publication. Therefore, this first number of the New­port
Gazette has been entirely devoted to the story of the Society's new headquarters.

EBENEZER FLAGG'S NEWPORT HOME

The ownership of the old house on Charles Street, has been successfully
 traced back for two centuries. In 1877 The International Order of Odd Fellows bought
 the house from Edward Lawton, and it moved from its original location on the
 northwest corner of Washington Square to its present situation. The property was
 sold to Edward Lawton by the Lillibridge family in 1815, who came into possession
 of it in 1765 when Robert Lillibridge, Junior, bought it from Mary Flagg. Mar­
 cory notices show that in that year Lillibridge hung out the Pitt's Head sign, but
 our story begins with the Flagg ownership.

Ebenzer Flagg was born in Boston in
1710, the son of John and Abiah Flagg
who evidently started his son out in life
with the sole bequest "I leave to my son
Ebenezer, my negro boy Pompey forever".
He settled in Newport, where he married
Mary Ward, the daughter of governor
Richard Ward and Mary (Tillinghast)
Ward. There he became associated in busi­ness with his bride's uncle, Henry Collins,
who as a patron of the arts has been called
"Lorenzo de Medici of Rhode Island".

During these particular years Newport was
competing for commercial supremacy with New York, and the firm of Collins and
Flagg, later Collins, Flagg and Bings, was one of the largest of several large mer­cantile enterprises in the city, known to have a ship for every letter in the alphabet.

The date of Ebenezer Flagg's marriage to Mary Ward was 1741, and soon after
that they must have been living in their
Queen Street home for in 1744 the ac­count books of John Stevens (the stone
mason) show that he was doing mason's work, setting fireplace tiles, and plastering
for them. These accounts indicate that the
house was already up and that he was
setting front steps, and making improve­ments and changes, rather than digging
foundations and laying cellar walls for a
new house. Therefore, although we have
not yet found the deeds or wills which show when or how the property came into
Flagg's or his wife's hands, we can set the
date of the building some years prior to 1744.

The first son of Ebenezer and Mary
Flagg was born in 1742. He was named
Henry Collins, thus attesting the esteeem in which the family held their rela­tive,
business partner and friend. Later, when Henry Collins went into bankruptcy, the
Flagg family befriended him, and at
his death in 1764, three years after Ebene­zer Flagg's death, young Ebenezer saw that
Mr. Collins had a fitting burial. His body
lies in the Flagg plot in the town burial
ground. Ebenezer Flagg, Senior was him­self much revered in the town as is con­
firmed by the notice the *Mercury* carried at the time of his own death in 1762.

**EBENEZER FLAGG**

On Thursday Night last Mr. Ebenezer Flagg, of this Place, Merchant, died universally esteemed and lamented. His Remains, attended by a numerous Concourse of the principal Inhabitants, were interred on Sunday last. He sustained a most tedious and painful Sickness with unexampled Patience, Fortitude, and Resignation to the will of Heaven; founded upon a full persuasion that every Thing is directed by a supreme Being, who is Wisdom and Goodness itself. Characters given of Persons after their Death, by their Friends, are frequently suspected of Partiality and Flat­tery; but every one to whom Mr. Flagg was known, will readily confess, that he discharged the various Offices and Duties of Life with Integrity and Reputation: That he was a Man of extensive Benevolence and Charity, of great Application to Business, a sincere Friend; and that his Conduct as a Husband to his Wife, and as a Master, was truly amiable and praise-worthy. The Death of such a Person is justified to be esteemed a Misfortune to his Family, his Friends, and the Public; But, as Mr. FLAGG often repeated during his last illness, and just before his Death, "In Spite of Man, in erring Reason’s Spite, One Truth is clear, whatever is, is right."  

—Newp. Merc. Tues., Sept. 7, 1762

Flagg’s two sons, Henry Collins and Ebenezer, Jr., entered the Continental Army early in the war as officers. Ebenezer, who was a major, was killed in service. Henry Collins Flagg was a surgeon and attached to the medical department of the southern division with the title of Apothe­cary General and for a while he was attached to the staff of General Greene. After the war he settled in Charleston where he married Rachel Moore Allston, widow of Capt. William Allston, and the mother of Washington Allston, the painter (who later lived on Clarke Street). When Dr. Flagg left Newport, no one remained to carry on the family name. Notices in the *Mercury* from 1762 to 1774 tell their own story of the closing up of the business of Ebenezer Flagg, and the disappearance of the name of Flagg from Newport annals.

---

**Henry Collins Flagg**

INFORMS the Public, that the Rope-Making Business continues to be carried on at the Walk lately improved by his Father, Mr. EBENEZER FLAGG, of Newport, deceased; where Merchants and others may be supplied with Cordage of every Kind and of the best Quality, and may have Hemp and Junk manufactured with Dispatch and Fidelity.

He persuades himself he shall give Satisfaction to his Employers, and meet with Encouragement from all those who were his Father’s Friends and Customers.

Oct. 5, 1762

**TO BE SOLD, AGREEABLE TO LAW**

The dwelling house of MR. EBENEZER FLAGG deceas’d, situated in Queen Street. For particulars enquire of MARY FLAGG, Administratrix to the Estate of her Husband. Feb. 12, to Apr. 2, 1764.

**A DESCRIPTION OF THE HOUSE**

**EBENEZER FLAGG’S Queen Street house** was two and a half stories high with a gambrel roof. It originally joined the house of William and James Rogers, better known as the Burtrick house, so that the two houses made up the block between Colonial and Charles Street on the north side of the Parade. Actually the wall between the houses was shared by both buildings and the present south end of the Pines Hotel stirs the view shows lathing and plaster­ing on its inner and outer sides. Paint­ings and prints of the Parade before 1777 show the charming effect of the two ad­joined houses in their old location.

The exterior of the house with its mo­dillion cornice and dormer windows is of exceptionally fine proportion. At one time the roof was finished with a Chinese Chippendale railing at the gambrel line. The excellent doorway with its pediment sup­ported by scroll brackets suggests the work of Peter Harrison, since the only other two doors of this type in Newport (the exterior door of Redwood Library and the interior door of the Jewish Synagogue) are known to be by his hand. It is possible that Har­rison may have designed the door for Flagg, who as a relative and business associate of Henry Collins, would have been in a position to ask such a favor of the architect.
finished originally like the door described above to imitate marble, a once common treatment. Old pine sheathing painted a fine shade of grey green has been uncovered under modern lathing and plastering on two walls of the kitchen chamber. One of the most interesting discoveries made in the house is the old wall paper composed of small rectangular sheets which is hidden next the chimney wall in the front hall under late lathing and plastering. It is hoped that all this remaining can be carefully brought to light and saved.

The following entries concerning work done for Ebenezer Flagg, have been copied from the John Stevens account books. John Stevens, the first, established his stone works in Newport in 1705. The shop has been in the possession of the Stevens family until 1927, when it was bought by John Howard Benson, who now owns the account books, and it is due to his courtesy that the following excerpts are published here for the first time. John Stevens the second was the mason who did Flagg's work.

_Ebenezer Flagg_

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Dr.</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>S. P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 7th</td>
<td>to Brick</td>
<td>0 05 6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1744</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr. 29th</td>
<td>to Morter</td>
<td>1 1 6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to setting your steps</td>
<td>3 0 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to laying 65 foot of paving</td>
<td>3 5 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29th</td>
<td>to 8 Bbls. lime</td>
<td>1 15 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 26th</td>
<td>to 720 Bricks</td>
<td>3 1 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to building your foundation for your little house with brick</td>
<td>2 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>carried to page 60</td>
<td>15 15 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 26th</td>
<td>Brought over</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1744

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>from P, 59</td>
<td>15 15 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to underpinning your stable</td>
<td>3 1 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to 400 laths at £6</td>
<td>0 18 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to Morter</td>
<td>5 1 7 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to lathing &amp; plastering 22 yards at 2s 2</td>
<td>3 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to one pair of Grave Stones</td>
<td>3 1 5 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

carried to P. 129 | 25 19 0
Brought from P. 60 | 25 19 0
July 22 to building one
1745

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cabuse in the Brig</td>
<td>1 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to bricks for do</td>
<td>0 1 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to mortar for do</td>
<td>0 1 8 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to work &amp; stuff at Mr. Flagg</td>
<td>0 1 8 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to building a Cabuse in Slop</td>
<td>3 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to mortar for do</td>
<td>0 1 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to work at Mr. Flagg</td>
<td>1 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to mortar at do</td>
<td>1 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to lathes &amp; nails</td>
<td>0 1 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to lime for Mr. Flagg</td>
<td>0 1 6 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to paint for Mr. Flagg</td>
<td>0 1 6 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to 2 days &amp; ½ myself &amp; man at Flagg</td>
<td>5 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to 24 tile for do</td>
<td>1 8 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to mortar for do</td>
<td>1 1 0 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Oct. 7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to building chimney &amp; altering your equipage</td>
<td>3 1 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to mortar for do</td>
<td>1 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to gasing 48 Tiles</td>
<td>3 9 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carried to page 171</td>
<td>48 13 6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nov. 15

Dec. 12

INVENTORY OF THE FLAGG ESTATE

The inventory of the personal estate of Ebenezer Flagg made at the time of his death in 1762, which is in the possession of the Newport Historical Society is printed here for the first time. It adds to our knowledge of the arrangement of the rooms, as well as our understanding of the furnishings of the house and the quiet wealth and comfortable circumstances of the Flagg family.

In Mary Flagg's account of her husband's estate dated February 2, 1767, she lists as "Received of Robert Lillibrige for the Dwelling house exclusive of My Rights of Power £125 lawful Money equal to 1250 Dollars". This is the link in the chain of evidence which proves that this house is the one meant in Stevens account books and in Flagg's inventory.

Inventory of the Personal Estate of Ebenezer Flagg of Newport Desc. taken by ye Subscribers . . . 1762.

In the Great Room 1 Mahogany Desk at £60, 3 D Tables £70, 1 Looking Glass £100, 3 Chairs £20, £80.

In the little room 1 case of 10 bottles £10, 6 small Tin Cannisters £10, 1 small Book case £5

In ye Closet, 2 Coffee Mills, £1 Pewter Quart For Earthen Ware (?) £8, 1 Trunk 20s Under the Stairs—1 box Nails, £5

In ye green room.

1 Clock £300, 3 Tables £90
6 Black Walnut Chairs £90
2 pr. Tongs, 2 Shovels, 1 pr Andirons, 2 Brushes £29, 1 Tea Chest £5

China and Earthen Ware and Tea Table £35 Dino in the Close £140, Stone plates, Glass, in ye Do £30
2 Pictures £20 1 Looking Glass £30

In ye Bed Room. 1 Bed, Bedstead £220
1 case of Drawers £50, Bookcase & Books £100, 1 Looking Glass £25, 6 Chairs & Small Table
Tea Board £24, China in ye Beofat £20, 1 Silver Hilted Sword at £70 (total gone)

In ye Closet. Earthen and Glass Ware £40, 1 case Ivory Handled Knives and forks £20, 49, . . . £42

In ye Kitchen. Brass Ware £100, Iron Ware £110, Copper Ware £50, Tinn Ware £30, Pewter Ware £200, Wooden Ware £30—£5 (gone)

Stone & Earthen Ware £5, Tables, Chairs, Benches £20, 1 Cot Bedstead £5, 1 pr. Belows £2

1 Jack Line and Wgrs. £60, 10 Knives & forks £8, 1 Lantern £8, 1 frame and hand saw £10 £8 (gone)

In ye Great Chamber. 1 Bed and Furniture £290, 1 Broken

1. Town Council Book 15, p. 88
2. Town Council Book 13, p. 186

£10, 6 small Tin Cannisters £10, 1 small Book case £5

£25

£11

£9

£25
In ye Great Chamber. 1 green Harrateen Bed and furniture with Curtains for 4 Windows 1 Mahogany High Case of Drawers £180, 1 Mahogany Table £70, 1 Looking Glass £90, 6 Cushioned Chairs £90 3 Pictures £6, Brass Tongs, Shovel and irons, 1 pr. Belows £40, Glasses £20, 1 Great Bible £70, 1 (2 words can’t read) in the Closet £10 46 (gone)

In ye Bed Room Chamber. 1 Bed Bedstead & furniture £190, 1 small Bedstead £40, 3 Chairs and a Stand £10 (total gone) 1 Small Looking Glass 100 S., 12 Pictures £30, 1 old Trunk & Box 40S (total gone)

In ye Kitchen Chamber. 1 Pallet Bed, Bedstead and furniture £60, 1 Looking Glass £70 ... (total gone) 1 Mahogany Case of Drawers £80, Toilet Table, Stand and Brush 80 S (shilling), 1 pr. Tongs, Shovel and Dogs £3 (total gone)

In the Little Chamber. 1 Bed, Bedstead, £130, 1 Chair and Stand, £4 ... (total gone)

In the North West Garret. Barrels and Bottle frame £3

In the South West Garret. ... (total gone) 1 Bedstead £12, 2 trunks £10, 1 Basket of Linnen Yarn £10, 1 Bed Pan ... (total gone) 1 pr. Small Silyards 60S., 2 cradles £10, 1 old Bedstead and flock Bed £10, 2 ... (total gone) 1 Do £20

In the South East Garret. Rugs and Blankets £50 Sunday old

Looking Glass £10, 1 Maple Table £10 8 Chairs £16, 9 glasses 80 Shillings, Wearing Apparrill £760

In ye Arch. Dri Vinegar Cask, Corks, 100 Shillings £700

In the Yard of Stable. Sundry Can ... (total gone) 1 Chaise and Harness £300, 1 Bridle & Saddle £20, 3 Negro Men ... (total gone) 1 Candle Mold £5, fire Bags and Buckets £10 (total gone)

Newport, Dec. 7, 1762

Newport to Wite-Newport Dec 7th 1762 In Council appeared Job Bennet, Jr. and Joshua Saunders and ... ITEMS CONCERNING THE FLAGG FAMILY

In 1746 and 1747 Ebenezer Flagg owned two privetearms engaged in the Spanish and Spanish French Wares, one, The Duke of Cumberland owned in partnership with Henry Collins, Peter Marshal, Master; and the other, the Henry owned with George Phillips, Master, Ortheniel Tar. John H. Greene, Jr., in his booklet on the Old Colony House notes that Ebenezer Flagg was paid £9 on April 6, 1749 for 54 Dutch tiles to be used for the new Colony House fireplaces.

In 1746 Ebenezer Flagg and Huxford Merchant were paired together "as a squad" in a letter of order by Jahleel Brenton for the Artillery Company of the Towne of Newport to take their turn between the twentieth of May and the eighteenth of June to "repair to the Ward House in Newport Neck each day, as it shall come to their respective turns, so as to be upon duty by seven of the Clock in the Morning ... until the setting of the sun."

A NOTE ON THE FLAGG PICTURES' THE story of the Flagg house is not complete without a word about the Flagg pictures. The inventory lists among the family possessions, seventeen pictures with the interesting and in the light of later standards, significant total valuation of £76. We have records that when Henry Collins Flagg moved to Charleston he took with him at least six of these, the family portraits, which had hung in the Queen Street mansion house and which included likenesses of both his father and mother by Robert Feke, Gershon Flagg by Feke, and his father-in-law Governor Richard Ward by an unknown artist as well as a portrait of Henry Collins by John Smibert and one of the Reverend John Callender. A portrait of the Reverend Callender, also by Feke, was presented to the Rhode Island Historical Society in 1848 by Mr. Henry Bull of Newport. It was painted on commission for Henry Collins, and purchased from his heirs by Mr. Bull. The other portraits were bought many years ago and brought north by William Flagg, who left them at his death to Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, a lineal descendent of Ebenezer and Mary Flagg. They are at the present time in the possession of her daughter, the Countess Laszlo Szeczényi.

1. The Prick Art Reference Library has very kindly supplied Miss Ruth Thomas with the above information concerning the present location and authorship of these portraits.

ARAKEL H. BOYZAN at his Shop at 140 Bellevue-Avenue has to sell Oriental Rugs and Antiques.

Compliments of the NEWPORT DAILY NEWS, established 1846, and the NEWPORT MERCURY & WEEKLY NEWS, established 1758. Publications can be obtained at the Shop on Thames Street, a few doors South of the Parade.

PITTS HEAD TAVERN

THIS part of our story concerns the history of the Pitt’s Head sign. The very choice of a sign bearing the likeness of Mr. Pitt had significance, since during these years, the popularity of William Pitt, "the great commoner" later Earl of Chatham, was at its height. He was looked upon as one of the benefactors of the colonies and was accredited with the victory over the French at Ticonderoga, Quebec and Louisburg. To use his name and likeness at this time was comparable to the use of the name of Winston Churchill after Dunkirk.

Mr. Pitt’s Head continued to appear on a tavern sign in Newport through changes which concern at least two houses and more people. The first reference to the name is carried in the Mercury of January 23, 1759 for Mr. James Brooks:

JAMES BROOKS from ENGLAND

By the Encouragement of several Gentlemen of the Army, and Others, proposes to open a Tavern in Newport, Rhode Island, on Thursday the 25th Instant, at the Sign of the Right Honorable William Pitt, Esquire’s Head (the House lately improved by Dr. Ellis) to entertain Gentleman Travellers. The best Liquors will be provided, and Gentlemen may depend upon receiving the best usage.

January 23, 1769.

That this house was in Thames Street becomes clear through references made to it in the Mercuries of 1759 to 1761.

Imported from London, in the Brig Scharburn, Capt. Robert Calef, And to be Sold cheap by CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN

At his Store in Thames Street, Newport opposite the Sign of Mr. Pitt, the following Goods, viz.

May 26, 1759
Just Imported from LONDON, by HENRY HUNTER

And to be SOLD, at his Store in Thames Street, between the Sign of Mr. Pit, and the King's Head, the following, viz.

Aug. 14, 1759

Mr. Brooks does not seem to have remained in business long for no mention of the Pitt's Head is made after 1762 until 1765, when Robert Lillibridge, Jun. advertised the opening of the Royal Exchange Coffee house at the Sign of Mr. Pitt. This building however, was in Queen Street, the house Lillibridge had bought of Ebenezer Flagg in that same year. Advertisements of the Queen Street house appeared frequently thereafter for many years.

This Day is Open'd, By Robert Lillibridge, jun.
A little below the Court House, in Queen Street, the house Lillibridge had bought of Ebenezer Flagg in that same year. Advertisements of the Queen Street house appeared frequently thereafter for many years.

By Robert and Hampton Lillibridge.
At the Sign of Pitt's Head, and opposite Dr. Halliburton's in Thames Street.

CHOICE good PORK, CORN, and FLOUR, TAR, TURPENTINE; a full Shop of all Sorts of STONE-WARE, and DELFT FISH-DISHES; old Jamaica SPIRITS, old Barbados RUM, CHERRY RUM, and Tenerif WINE, by Retail, cheap for CASH.

July 17, and 24, 1769

But the Queen Street building was Pitt's Head proper in the ensuing years. Mr. Robert Lillibridge, Junior, had a good eye for business, and ran ingenious ads which suggested pleasant ways of spending leisure time.

ROBERT LILLIBRIDGE, JUN.
At the Sign of Pitt's head, near the Courthouse.

NEWPORT
Hereby informs the public that he now has in good order,

A Gentle COACH, coachman, and two good horses, for carrying our gentlemen and ladies, on parties of pleasure.—The coachman understands driving well, and waiting on company in the best manner; and will attend at the houses of any gentlemen and ladies with the coach, at any hour they may choose.

This coach will carry four persons comfortably and the expense to each will be but a trifle more than the riding in a chaise. Whoever will be pleased to employ said coach, may depend on being treated in the most obliging manner, and have their favours very gratefully acknowledged.

May 10, 1773

He had other property to let as is indicated by various advices in the Mercureys of these years.

To be L.B.T., by ROBERT LILLIBRIDGE, jun.
A Gentle Dwelling-House, a large Stable, Chaise-House, and Summer House, situated on the Road leading out of Town, about a Quarter of a Mile from the Court-House, neatly fitted up, painted and papered and is suitable for a Town or Country Gentleman, now in Possession of Mrs. Abigail Stoneman, and is used as a Coffee-House.—Also, a new House and Merchant's Shop, on the Long-Wharf, neatly painted and papered.—For further Particulars inquire of Said Lillibridge.

Sept. 28, 1772

That he ran the risks involved in dealing with the public at large and in meeting the occasional and eternal sharper is shown by the following combined notice of warning and outrage that he put in the Mercurey of September 7, 1767.

"This is to warn all People to take Care, and not be imposed on by one Robert Jameson, a Scotchman, as I have been; he endeavours to pass for a Commissioner sent from England by the Parliament to take a Survey of America, he draws Bill of Exchange, and shows Notes of Hand against several Persons, and endeavours to sell them: and through his insinuating Stories I have trusted him twenty-two dollars, and yesterday morning he went out under a Pretence to dine abroad, and is run away, it is supposed he went up the River in a Prudence Boat and so to go to Boston.—He has been in Goal in Philadelphia, for borrowing Money on the Strength of his telling about that he owned a Ship, which proved to be false. He had on a brown stuff coat'd Coat and Jacket, old stocking Breeches, his Hair something curled, almost black, his Hat something rusty, square silver carved shoe Buckles, and metal knee Buckles, he is of a short stature, I shall be able to give the Public, in a few Days, a large Account of said Person.

ROBERT LILLIBRIDGE, Jun."

NOTICES running in the paper published during the British occupation of Newport, the Newport Gazette of 1777, indicate that Capt. Lillibridge's, on the Parade, was used by Commander Edward Cole as headquarters to recruit soldiers into his Major's Army. It was also used as Hessian Headquarters. When the French were in Newport, however, Inspecteur Duval was quartered with "Robert Lillibridge, 297 Congress St." according to the billeting list of French Officers.

The following account, under date of January, 1777, of a secret and disguised visit made to Captain Lillibridge's during the British occupation is recorded in the Journal of Lieutenant John Trever, U. S. N. It gives an interesting side light on the life of the city during the occupation as well as an insight into Lillibridge's personal sympathies and a good and contemporary description of the Pitt's Head Tavern.

"... I went to Capt. Lillibridge's on the Parade. It was then about 11 o'clock. He kept a tavern and I went in and called for a sling. The room was crowded with British and Hessian officers, and I immediately went into the kitchen where the families were meeting that Capt. Lillibridge had been treated ill by the British and had no regard for them. In a short time I followed him out to the barn, and no one being near, I made myself known to him. He immediately left the barn and we went into the east room by ourselves. He gave me what refreshments I wanted; and then I could see by the British officers and soldiers, and old refugee Tories walking about the Parade. Capt. L could not..."
not help shedding tears for my safety, for fear of one of our townsmen who visited his house all times a day. I was reviewing the Parade when this, one of the villains (his name was Will Crozen) came running up the steps and came right to the east door where we were. He was not soon enough however, for I stepped to the door and put my finger on the latch, and he supposed it fast, and went immediately through the bar-room into the kitchen. I did not bid my friend Lillibrige goodbye, but stepped out on the Parade and directly before me was Mr. John Wanton."

The Society is deeply indebted to Mrs. Peter Bolhouse of the Newport Historical Society staff for her interested help in bringing to light the records published in the foregoing pages.

John H. Greene, jun., residing in Newport at 135 Eustis Avenue, Informs the Public that he is Licensed to hold Public Venues.

N.B. Said Greene may be contacted by telephoning 548.

NEWPORT REALTY TRUST CORP. located in the shop at 110 Bellevue-Avenue sells Real Estate and Insurance Telephone 1113

George E. Vernon & Co. at their Shop at 91 John Street have Antiques for Sale.

N.B. They do Interior Decorating in a most Genteel Manner. Telephone 801.

The NEWPORT IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION takes this Opportunity to inform the Public of its Well-Wishes for the continued Success of the Preservation Society of Newport County.

The NEWPORT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, located in the old Brick Market at the foot of the Parade, takes this Method of paying its compliments to the PRESERVATION SOCIETY OF NEWPORT COUNTY, and also of informing the Public that it carries on the Business of Promoting the Economic, Civil and Social welfare of the People of Newport and vicinity.

This Gazette is printed for the Society by the Ward Printing Company.

PRESERVATION SOCIETY OF NEWPORT COUNTY
OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF THE SOCIETY

The principal purpose of the Society is to save one of the greatest historical possessions of this country, the old houses of Newport. No American city or town has more or finer early houses than has the city of Newport. Their preservation is a matter of patriotic concern to the nation.

Newport’s inheritance is disappearing. Every year sees beautiful and historical buildings torn down. Your membership in the Society will help us stop this destruction.

PRESERVATION SOCIETY OF NEWPORT COUNTY
Pitt’s Head Tavern, 5 Charles Street
Newport, R. I. .......................... 1947

Please enroll me as a member of the Society as checked below:

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIPS:

□ Regular Members ............... $ 2.00
□ Sustaining Members ........... $ 10.00
□ Life Membership ............. $500.00

I enclose $ ...................... for the membership and $ ...................... as an additional contribution.

Signature .................................................................

Address .................................................................

Counsel advises that contribution may be deducted for income tax to the extent allowed by law.
The basic purpose of Restorations, Inc. is to buy, restore, resell architecturally interesting old houses.

However, our difficulty in obtaining authentic materials, such as wood trim, hardware, lighting fixtures, wall papers, etc., has led us to believe that homeowners, decorators, and others in similar endeavors, would welcome a center, where they might obtain those component parts of an old house from latches to garden plants, without which a true restoration is impossible.

For this reason we have restored and opened an old shop at 76 Bridge Street, where are displayed samples, originals and reproductions, of the following items from which we are prepared to take orders.

**SHOP OPEN DAILY** 1:30 to 4:00 and By Appointment

**Telephone 5727 or 732-W**

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><em>WOOD TRIM</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sash Doorways</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mantels and Panelling Mouldings, etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><em>HARDWARE</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H. &amp; H. L. hinges Strap hinges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hand rails, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thumb latches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weather vanes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foot scrapers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hand rails, etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Brass</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thumb latches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamb hooks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Box locks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Door knockers, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some originals and reproductions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Copies may be made from your originals.

Authentic period drawer pulls, fenders, lighting fixtures, sconces, etc., may be ordered from the best supply houses.

Also clock dials, glasses, hands, etc.

**PAINTS**

Authentic Colonial colors.
Colors mixed to your order.

**ACCESSORIES**

Old fashioned and reproduction wall papers. Domestic and English chintz, etc., in Colonial patterns.
Rugs hand hooked to order.

**GARDENS**

Garden walks and walls, stone and brick. Fence posts, etc. Old fashioned plants, herbs, and shrubs.

Inquiries concerning any items not mentioned will be welcomed and efforts made to fill orders.
The basic purpose of Restorations, Inc. is to buy, restore, resell architecturally interesting old houses.

However, our difficulty in obtaining authentic materials, such as wood trim, hardware, lighting fixtures, wall papers, etc., has led us to believe that homeowners, decorators, and others in similar endeavors, would welcome a center, where they might obtain those component parts of an old house from latches to garden plants, without which a true restoration is impossible.

For this reason we have restored and opened an old shop at 76 Bridge Street, where are displayed samples, originals and reproductions, of the following items from which we are prepared to take orders.

SHOP OPEN DAILY 1:30 to 4:00
and By Appointment
Telephone 5727 or 732-W

*WOOD TRIM
Sash
Doorways

*Mantels and Panelling
Mouldings, etc.

*HARDWARE
Hand Wrought Iron
Thumb latches
H. & H. L. hinges
Strap hinges

Weather vanes
Foot scrapers
Hand rails, etc.

*Brass
Thumb latches
Box locks

Jamb hooks
Door knockers, etc.

Some originals and reproductions.

* Copies may be made from your originals.

Authentic period drawer pulls, fenders, lighting fixtures, sconces, etc., may be ordered from the best supply houses.

Also clock dials, glasses, hands, etc.

PAINTS
Authentic Colonial colors.
Colors mixed to your order.

ACCESSORIES
Old fashioned and reproduction wall papers.
Domestic and English chintz, etc., in Colonial patterns.

Rugs hand hooked to order.

GARDENS
Garden walks and walls, stone and brick.
Fence posts, etc.
Old fashioned plants, herbs, and shrubs.

Inquiries concerning any items not mentioned will be welcomed and efforts made to fill orders.
WANUMETONOMY GOLF CLUB, Brown's Lane - 18 holes.
Weekday, $2.00; Weekend, $5.00; Social, $25, yearly; season membership; $20 (ind); $41 (fam); $25 (ladies).

GYMNASIUMS
ARMY & NAVY Y. M. C. A., 50 Washington Sq.
CITY Y. M. C. A., 41 Mary Street
ROGERS HIGH SCHOOL, Broadway
DE LA SALLE ACADEMY, Bellevue Ave.

HANDBALL
FREEBODY PARK, Freebody Street - 3 Courts
MURPHY FIELD, Carroll Ave. - 1 Court
EASTON'S BEACH, Bath Road - 2 Courts

HORSEBACK RIDING
WALKER'S RIDING SCHOOL, Wickham Rd.
MAYFAIR RIDING ACADEMY, Green End & Aquidneck Ave.

HOUSING INFORMATION
ARMY & NAVY Y. M. C. A., 50 Washington Sq.
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Cor. Thames St. & Long Wharf
CHURCH HOSPITALITY CENTER, 30 Spring Street

INDOOR SWIMMING
MARY STREET Y. M. C. A., 41 Mary St.

PICNIC GROUNDS
MIANTONOMI PARK, Hillside Ave. - Fireplaces and tables may be reserved by calling Alexander McIver, Secretary, Park Commission at 2800.

POOL & BILLIARDS
ARMY & NAVY Y. M. C. A., 50 Washington Sq.
SEAMEN'S CHURCH INSTITUTE, Market Sq.

RESTAURANTS
ANN'S KITCHEN, Two Mile Corner, Middletown
CHIN'S RESTAURANT, 5 Washington Sq.
CHRISTIE'S, Hammett's Wharf (near Post Office)
CLIFF LAWN MANOR, 62 Bath Road
EMBASSY CAFE, 300 Thames St.
HOTEL VIKING, 9 Bellevue Ave.
LA FORGE TEA ROOM, 188 Bellevue Ave.
THE LANDING MILK BAR, 204 Thames St.
THE MILE POST, Two Mile Corner, Middletown
MUNCHINGER-KING HOTEL, 38 Bellevue Ave.

ROLLED SKATING RINKS
THE ARENA, Purgatory Road, Middletown
THE ROLLER RINK, East Main Rd., Portsmouth

SHUFFLEBOARD
EASTON'S BEACH, Bath Road

TABLE TENNIS
ARMY & NAVY Y. M. C. A., 50 Washington Sq.
SEAMEN'S CHURCH INSTITUTE, Market Sq.

TENNIS
NEWPORT CASINO, Bellevue Ave - 10 Grass Courts, 3 dirt Courts. $1.00 per day; $20 single yearly membership, $42 family membership.
MURPHY PLAYGROUND - 3 Courts. Public Playground AQUIDNECK PARK, Spring St. - 4 Courts Public Playground VERNON PLAYGROUND, Vernon Ave. - 2 Courts, Public HUNTER PLAYGROUND, Van Zandt Ave. - 2 Courts, Public Note - It is not necessary, but advisable to call Recreation Office, telephone 3729 to reserve courts at public playgrounds.

THEATRES
OPERA HOUSE, Washington Sq. - Evening, 60c; Mat. 40c
STRAND THEATRE, Touro Street - Evening, 65c; Mat. 40c
PARAMOUNT THEATRE, 76 Broadway, Even. 50c; Mat. 40c
CASINO THEATRE, Bath Rd. This is a legitimate summer theater, featuring an excellent stock company with Broadway stars. Opens June 23.

TRAVEL
SHORTLINE BUS CO. to Providence and Fall River. Connects with all trains to Boston and New York. Terminal at head of Washington Sq.
GREYHOUND BUS COMPANY, Equality Park, busses to Boston and New York.
NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD R.R. Ticket Office in Short Line Bus Terminal.
JAMESTOWN & NEWPORT FERRY Co. - Hourly service to Jamestown. Provides road connection to all points west.
NEWPORT AIR PARK, Forest Ave, Middletown Charter Air Service to all points.
TRAVEL, INC., 2 Meeting St., rear A. & N. "Y" Air tickets to all points as well as all other forms of transportation and hotel reservations.

Compiled by Newport Chamber of Commerce, Naval Affairs Committee
FOREWORD

The Chamber of Commerce, Newport, in a most courteous and cooperative gesture, has made available the information embodied herein to the units of the United States Atlantic Fleet operating in and visiting Newport, Rhode Island.

Commander Destroyers, U. S. Atlantic Fleet desires to take the opportunity, by means of this booklet, to express his sincere appreciation to the Chamber of Commerce for this fine gesture in furnishing Naval personnel with complete information in regards to the excellent recreational facilities that exist within the City of Newport.

To all Naval personnel in the Newport area, Commander Destroyers, U. S. Atlantic Fleet urges that the recreational facilities listed herein be utilized to a maximum, in order to provide for a pleasant time ashore.

W. K. PHILLIPS,
Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy,
Commander Destroyers, Atlantic Fleet,
Senior Officer Present Afloat.

BEACHES

EASTON'S — Famous public beach on Bath Rd. Bathhouses and lockers, supplies available.
HAZARD'S on Ocean Ave. Public beach
SECOND BEACH, Purgatory Rd., Middletown. Public beach
THIRD BEACH, Third Beach Rd., Middletown. Public beach
VIKING and BAILEY'S BEACHES. These are private beaches and admission is by membership or with a member only.

BICYCLES FOR RENT
NEWPORT CYCLE SHOP, 11 Farewell St., 50c per hour.
BILL SIMPSON'S MOTORCYCLE SHOP, W. Broadway
WILLIAM A. MAHER, 77 Marlborough St.
NICK'S BICYCLE SHOP, Jamestown, R. I.

BOWLING ALLEYS
ANCHOR ALLEYS, Freebody St. — 22 Alleys; 25c per string
THE ARENA, Purgatory Rd. — 12 Alleys; 25c per string
BRUNSWICK BOWLING ALLEYS, 189 Washington St.
10 Alleys; 25c per string.
WASHINGTON SQUARE BOWLING ALLEYS, 26 Washington Sq. — 8 Alleys; 25c per string.

CHURCHES

United Baptist Church, Clarke St.
* Mt. Olivet Baptist, 79 Thames St.
* Shiloh Baptist, 25 School St.
United Congregational Peckham & Spring Sts.
* Union Congregational, 81 Division St.
St. Paul's Methodist Church, 16 Marlborough St.
Calvary Methodist (Swedish), 82 Annandale Road
* Mt. Zion AME, 8 Bellevue Ave.
Channing Memorial (Unitarian), Pelham St.
St. George's (Episcopal), 14 Rhode Island Ave.
Trinity (Episcopal), Spring & Church Sts.
Emmanuel (Episcopal), 31 Division St.
St. John's (Episcopal), 61 Washington St.
First Church of Christ Scientist, 100 Touro St.
First Presbyterian Church, Broadway and Equality Park
St. Augustine's (Roman Catholic), Carrell Ave.
Church of Jesus Saviour (Roman Catholic), 511 Broadway
St. Joseph's (Roman Catholic), Broadway & Mann Ave.
St. Mary's (Roman Catholic), Spring & William St.
Friend's Meeting, Farewell St.

FIRST LUTHERAN, 6 Corne St. St. Spyridon (Greek Orthodox), Thames & Brewer Sts.
*colored congregations

GENERAL INFORMATION

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Long Wharf & Thames St.
ARMY & NAVY Y. M. C. A., 50 Washington Sq.
U. S. O. - Y. M. C. A., West Broadway
SEAMEN'S CHURCH INSTITUTE, Market Sq.
CHURCH HOSPITALITY CENTER, 30 Spring St.
Service families children play room, cooking, washing, ironing, etc.

GOLF COURSES

SACHuest GOLF CLUB, Green End Ave. — 9 holes; $1.00 per day.
NEWPORT COUNTRY CLUB, Harrison Ave. — 18 holes; weekdays, $2.00; weekends, $2.50 (servicemen); Children under 18, 50c per year. Families of yearly members, $5; Social membership, $35; Season membership, $75 (servicemen).
OLD COLONY HOUSE
This beautiful Colonial structure, considered by many to be among the finest in the country, was built in 1738. It is located at the head of Washington Square and was used for many years as one of the two Capitols of the State.

OLD BRICK MARKET
This stately building, designed by Peter Harrison was built in 1760 and has served a variety of purposes. At present it houses a beautiful collection of paintings of Newport by Helena Sturtevant. It is located at the lower end of Washington Square. Now the home of the Newport County Chamber of Commerce.

NEWPORT ARTILLERY ARMORY
The home of the oldest organized artillery company in the United States (1741). This building located on old Clarke Street houses many interesting objects of historical value.

VERNON HOUSE
Also located on Clarke Street is the old Vernon House, built about 1758 and used during the Revolution as the headquarters of Count de Rochambeau, head of the French forces in this area.

TRINITY CHURCH
This beautiful Colonial structure is generally considered to be the oldest Episcopal church in the country, being erected in 1725. It is located on Church Street at the corner of Spring.

TOURO SYNAGOGUE
This noteworthy edifice also designed by Peter Harrison is located on Toure Street. It is the oldest Synagogue in the country having been erected in 1763. It was made a national shrine in 1946.

NEWPORT HISTORICAL SOCIETY
Probably one of the most interesting buildings, the Newport Historical Society contains a wealth of things pertaining to the history of this old community. Centering around the old Baptist Church (1729) the visitor can spend many hours studying the contents of this institution.

WANTON-LYMAN-HAZARD HOUSE
This is the oldest house in Newport having been erected in 1675. It has been kept in its original condition and is furnished in the period. Located on Broadway, just north of Washington Square it is an important place to visit in Newport.

PITTS HEAD TAVERN
The home of the Newport Preservation Society on Charles Street was built prior to 1759. It is particularly interesting at the present time as it is in the process of restoration.

OLD FORT ADAMS
The date of this interesting old Fort is unknown, but nevertheless is of great interest. The old quadrangle and other parts are worthy of study.

HENRY COLLINS HOUSE (Sunday only)
The home of one of the many sea captains of pre-Colonial days (1750) this residence on Washington Street gives a good picture of the life of those times.

DENNIS HOUSE (Monday only)
This stately old residence on Washington Street is now the Rectory of St. John's Church. Replete with a widow's walk and lovely paneling and doorway, it is one of the choice Colonial residences still standing in this part of the city.

WHITEHALL
The home of the famed Dean Berkeley this beautiful house is in Middletown on Berkeley Avenue, a continuation of Paradise Avenue. It was built in 1728-29.

HUNTER HOUSE
This beautiful residence on Washington Street is now the property of the Newport Preservation Society. It is a true Colonial and is noted for its fine interior finish. It was constructed about 1757.

RESTORATIONS, INC.
Christopher Townsend's Joiner's Shop
This is the old shop of Christopher Townsend, brother of the famed Job Townsend, world-renowned cabinet maker, and was used as a "chip joiner" or carpenter shop by him. It has recently been restored, as well as a delightful old-fashioned garden. The shop specializes in Colonial hardware, wood turn, and the hard-to-get fittings for restoring old houses. It is located at 76 Bridge Street.

These buildings will be open from 2:30 to 5:30 on Saturday, Sunday, Monday, May 29, 30, 31, except where otherwise noted.
THE NEWPORT GAY NINETIES

Buildings participating in the 1948 Colonial Pilgrimage

OLD COLONY HOUSE
This beautiful Colonial structure, considered by many to be among the finest in the country, was built in 1738. It is located at the head of Washington Square and was used for many years as one of the two Capitols of the State.

OLD BRICK MARKET
This stately building, designed by Peter Harrison, was built in 1760 and has served a variety of purposes. Presently it houses a beautiful collection of paintings of Newport by Helena Storrveast. It is located at the lower end of Washington Square. Now the home of the Newport County Chamber of Commerce.

NEWPORT ARTILLERY ARMORY
The home of the oldest organized artillery company in the United States (1741). This building located on old Clarke Street houses many interesting objects of historical value.

VERNON HOUSE
Also located on Clarke Street in the old Vernon House, built about 1758 and used during the Revolution as the headquarters of Count de Rochemblau, head of the French forces in this area.

TRINITY CHURCH
This beautiful Colonial structure is generally considered to be the oldest Episcopal church in the country, being erected in 1725. It is located on Church Street at the corner of Spring.

TOURO SYNAGOGUE
This noteworthy edifice also designed by Peter Harrison is located on Touro Street. It is the oldest Synagogue in the country having been erected in 1763. It was made a national shrine in 1946.

NEWPORT HISTORICAL SOCIETY
Probably one of the most interesting buildings, the Newport Historical Society contains a wealth of things pertaining to the history of this old community. Centering around the old Baptist Church (1729) the visitor can spend many hours studying the contents of this institution.

WANTON-LYMAN-HAZARD HOUSE
This is the oldest house in Newport having been erected in 1675. It has been kept in its original condition and is furnished in the period. Located on Broadway, just north of Washington Square it is an important place to visit in Newport.

PITTS HEAD TAVERN
The home of the Newport Preservation Society on Charles Street was built prior to 1759. It is particularly interesting at the present time as it is in the process of restoration.

OLD FORT ADAMS
The date of this interesting old Fort is unknown but nevertheless of great interest. The old quadrangle and other parts are worthy of study.

HENRY COLLINS HOUSE (Sunday only)
The home of one of the many sea captains of pre-Colonial days (1750) this residence on Washington Street gives a good picture of the life of those times.

DENNIS HOUSE (Monday only)
This stately old residence on Washington Street is now the Rectory of St. John’s Church. Replete with a widow’s walk and lovely paneling and doorway, it is one of the choice Colonial residences still standing in this part of the city.

WHITEHALL
The home of the famed Dean Berkeley this beautiful house is in Middletown on Berkeley Avenue, a continuation of Paradise Avenue. It was built in 1728-29.

HUNTER HOUSE
This beautiful residence on Washington Street is now the property of the Newport Preservation Society. It is a true Colonial and is noted for its fine interior finish. It was constructed about 1757.

RESTORATIONS, INC.
Christopher Townsend’s Joiner’s Shop
This is the old shop of Christopher Townsend, brother of the famed Job Townsend, world-renowned cabinet maker, and was used as a “ship joiner’s” or carpenter shop by him. It has recently been restored, as well as a delightful old-fashioned garden. The shop specializes in Colonial hardware, wood trim, and the hard-to-get fittings for restoring old houses. It is located at 76 Bridge Street.

These buildings will be open from 2:30 to 5:30 on Saturday, Sunday, Monday, May 29, 30, 31, except where otherwise noted.