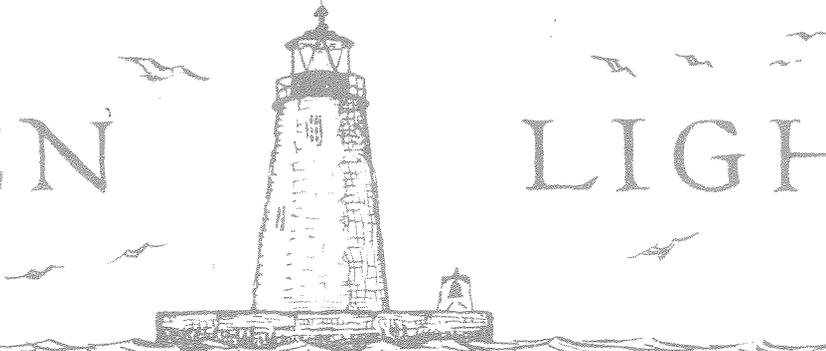


The GREEN

LIGHT

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BULLETIN OF THE POINT ASSOCIATION OF NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

FOR YOUR DUES AND DONATIONS
ARTICLES AND QUOTATIONS —

ANYTHING UNDER THE SUN
THE POINT ASSOCIATION, P. O. BOX 491

Vol. XXIV

April 1979

No. 2

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

It is not necessary for the President to absorb the first page of The Green Light each issue. Plans are underway for all our activities, and please give us a hand when called upon. The Plant Sale, the "Day on the Point," the Garden Tours and to ensure the Christmas Play are the only ways we can raise money and keep the Point Association before the public

The Potluck Supper was a huge success, and our many thanks go to Donna and Jack Maytum, with all their "Telephoners," that made it a joy to eat so much. We even had two of our Charter Members attending - Ned and Janet Brownell, over from Connecticut.

I am most happy to announce that the guest speaker for our Quarterly Meeting, the 19th of April, 1979, will be Brig. Gen. S.B. Griffith II, U.S.M.C. (ret.), who will speak on "VIEWS ON CHINA." General Griffith will speak the first half of the meeting, and the business part will follow.

Please be on time, 7:30 sharp.

(I had a sneak preview of the Quilt for the Fair, and it is a Beauty. Thanks go to Isabel, to Angela who has taken over the responsibility and to all you workers.)

Flash! Name of the Quilt - WILLIAM H. FULLERTON
Autumn on the Point

OFFICIAL CONCERNED OVER HOTEL COMPLEX BY James A. Johnson

Warning against the exploitation of Newport, the R.I. Historical Preservation Commission has urged the city to "study with great care" a proposal for a major hotel development at Long Wharf.

Although the Long Wharf area is not included in the city's historic district, the commission says what happens there will have a profound effect on the Point area, the Thames Street-Washington Square area and the National Historic Landmark area in general.

"Poorly sited, scaled or designed construction can, in time, be ruinous to the very elements that attract visitors in the first place," Mrs. Antoinette F. Downing, commission chairman, said in a letter to the city Council.

She said the city must realize that it "cannot stand indefinitely

the continued tourist oriented commercial development pressures that are being placed on it."

"For valid reasons, most of the state and city agencies and the private and business organizations have been capitalizing on the tourist trade," she said. "They, above all others, should make every effort to protect Newport from the exploitation it is undergoing, an exploitation which is already destroying the city's colonial character."

She said the city should study the effect such development will have on its economic base, its social fabric and "the special historic quality which is being eroded bit by bit because of piecemeal development."

Although no plans have been unveiled for a Holiday Inn at the former J.T. O'Connell site, she said the commission has two major concerns about any development there:

*It should respect the historic and old waterfront character of the area by retaining the small scale character already established.

*Preclude uses that will destroy the Point section by overcrowding, causing parking and traffic congestion and destruction of the view lines toward Long Wharf and toward the waterfront.

"The height of a new hotel complex, or even the question of the suitability of such a complex on this site, is only one aspect of the problem," Mrs. Downing said. "The scale, bulk, density of development and the need for support systems -- parking, highway access, congestion, etc. - must be addressed at the same time.

It is also time to address the total traffic problem in Newport, which is not going to get any better. A major plan for a bus system, tied into the use of the railway line to bring visitors into the city, should perhaps be studied at the same time that plans for new hotel accommodations are being considered."

She said Newport must be vigilant in protecting the historic character of the city, and said the city's preservation efforts do not compare with similar efforts in Annapolis, , Charlestown, S.C. and Salem, Mass.

The protection of an old historic city like Newport that is attracting tourists by the thousands is not an easy matter, but it is of critical importance if the quality that makes the city worth coming to see again and again is to be kept," Mrs. Downing said. The site along Long Wharf and to the north is one of the last open sites along the waterfront. Without careful consideration of the height, mass, scale and related matters of traffic congestion and parking, a structure in that area can seriously damage the visual and historic character not only of the Long Wharf itself, but of Washington Square and the whole Point area as well."

She said the commission would be willing to review any plans developed, and offered its help to support the development of long range plans for the area.

(Article reprinted by the kind permission of The Newport Daily News.)

PLANTS **** PLANTS **** PLANTS

The Plant Sale is the 19th of May, 1979. The Time 9 A M to 12.

Again, Admiral and Mrs. Eccles have consented to let us use their Garden - and the driveway that lends itself so graciously to display. The address is 101 Washington Street.

Please contact William H. Fullerton, 847 - 5163 - or Rosalys Hall (Posey) 846-7566, and tell what plants you are giving for the Sale. We shall be glad to make arrangements to have them picked up (Sorry, dig we won't). If you are kindly bringing your own growing things over, please do it the day before. It is quite a difficult task to try marking and selling at the same time. Can you make us happy by identifying your offerings with a small sign? (Posey: Those cries of "Bill, what - Oh, Bill - Bill, can you tell me -" grow quite anguished)

We shall have some of everything as usual. Please come and bring what you have. Please come and bring your friends.

See you the 19th of May.

Bill Fullerton

MEMBERSHIP

During April I will be attempting to design a small brochure outlining the purpose and activities of the Point Association. This will be available for distribution to any new neighbors who wish to join (It will of course have an application blank in it).

If anyone is interested and/or skilled in designing this with me please call me - 849-4395 - or see me at the April meeting. The brochure should be available from any Board member by mid-May.

DONNA MAYTUM
Membership Chairman

POTLUCK SUPPER JACK AND DONNA MAYTUM

Many thanks to all who came with their delicious foods to make the Supper a delightful, delectable success.
Special thanks to those who made all the phone calls to organize the meal: Becky Ballard, Ruth Broga, Liz Chilton, Virginia Covell, Trisha Hanson, Madeline Holt, Nancy Howard, Rowan Howard, Diane McNamara, Joanne Nelson, Betty Stephenson, and those who helped set up and clean up: George, Stacy and Mary Emerson, and David and Vicki Robbins and Bill Fullerton who (as usual) did some of everything.

DAILY NEWS June 18, 1890

"Mr. Jay Gould pays \$6,000 for the Maitland Place, on the Point, for three months. This is the highest obtained for rent this year for a villa in Newport." (Maitland House was where the Naval Hospital is now) As with so many other delightful bits, this was sent in by Fannie Cushman.

The Turner House

Virginia Covell

To continue the series of the "before and after" sites written about by William King Covell in 1935 in OLD TIME NEW ENGLAND, we present the area at the corner of Second and Willow Streets. In his 1935 article, he says:

In the Point district of the town, which was laid out by the Quakers early in the eighteenth century, were formerly several middle and late eighteenth-century houses, but their number has been seriously diminished of late. On lower Washington Street no less than seven houses were destroyed all at once, shortly after the war at the word of the New Haven Railroad, their owner, which decreed them a fire menace and so had them demolished. A few other losses of like nature, but not of like magnitude, have occurred in this part of the town. The Turner House, at Willow and Second Streets, is a typical example. It was built about 1800 and was an interesting, although not remarkable, example of a small house of that period. It was torn down about 1890, since which time its site has been unoccupied except for billboards such as those which appear in the picture. Its neighbor to the south, whose neo-Classic details indicate such a date as c.1840, is fortunately still extant.

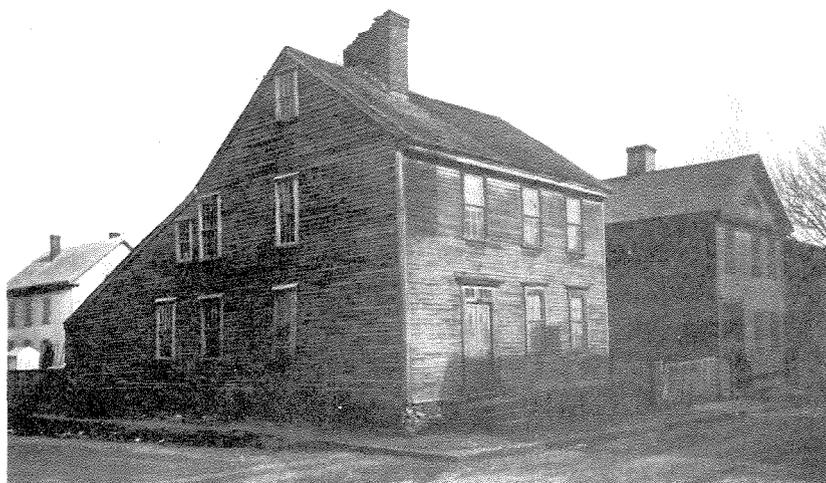
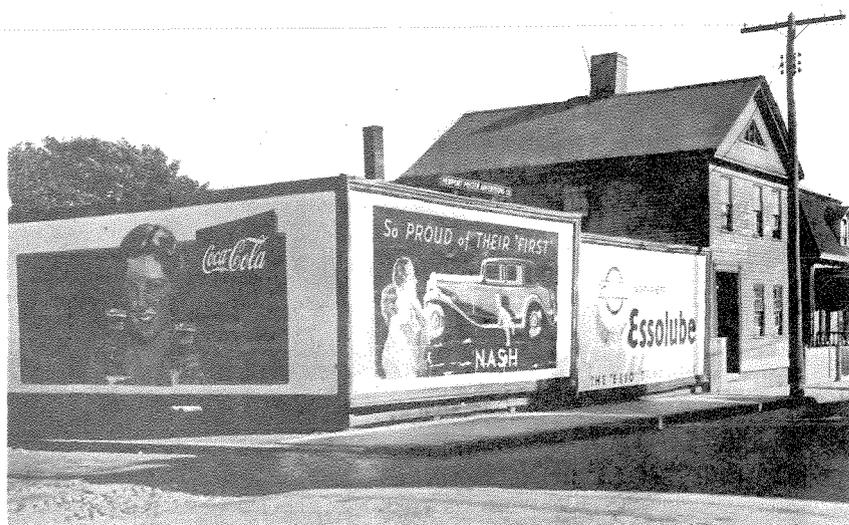


photo by Clarence Stanhope
about 1895



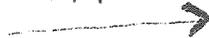
photo by W. K. Covell
about 1935



Many Point residents will remember those billboards -- blatant reminders that Newport had fallen on hard times; they seemed to tell us that our city was regressing from a residential haven to an abandoned place of unwanted acres.

Happily, as this recent photograph shows, they are gone, leaving the neighboring houses with welcome breathing space. The trees, planted by the Point Association, are a happy addition; in another month, they will add color and shade to this little corner of the Point.

1979



THE FACES ON THE FENCE POSTS

On the corner of Warner and Farewell streets stands an impressive double Colonial, known to some as the William Stevens House, but referred to by its present owner as the Cozzens House, after the original builders. It is one of the first double structures in America - and is large enough so that each half maintains the gracious proportions of a single dwelling.

The house was built by William and Joseph Cozzens, hatmakers, some time before the Revolution, on land purchased from Timothy Balch. In the detail, each half reflects the individuality of the builders, but not in the floor plan. The front doors open into handsome, separate stair halls - identical - but laid out in reverse. The floor plans, also identical and laid out in reverse, are the typical three-room Colonial. Details of the fireplace paneling and of the stairways, with their turned balusters and ramped rails, would indicate that the house was built about the time the Mawdsley House was, probably between 1750 and 1760.

Olcott Smith was a lifetime friend and classmate at Yale of James Gould Cozzens, a descendant of the family. When Olcott Smith bought and restored the house, on the advice of his niece Mame Wharton Reynolds, then of Oldport, Inc., more paneling was brought in where it was missing. This paneling came from the home of a Revolutionary War general, in Connecticut. Other examples of paneling from the Connecticut house are to be seen in the American Museum, in Bath, England.

Other owners of the house include Paul Cattwright, who bought it in 1787; followed by William Langley, John Northham, and William Stevens.

Commander and Mrs. Richard Alsager bought the restored house in 1968. Mary Mills Alsager installed the delft tiles in all the fireplaces, and had the grounds appropriately landscaped.

As with many Newport homes - this one was once haunted - although its present owner claims no "stirrings" of any kind since she has lived there.

In the Nineteenth Century, it was known as the house with "the Famous Faces on the Fence Posts." There are several photographs with this caption in the possession of the Newport Historical Society. As the story goes, a family were murdered in the house. Subsequently, their faces would appear on the white, round ball finials on the fence posts. This original fence has been long ago demolished and replaced.

Mrs. Mary Mills Alsager related to me a delightful story told her by an old man, originally from Ireland, who lived on Warner Street. Warner Street was once known as "Kerry Hill" because so many people from that county lived there. He said a young girl, newly arrived in this country, was living in the house and heard the ghost story. One night soon after she woke everyone in the house with her screams because of the one round face that had appeared on her pillowcase. It proved to be only the Gold Medal symbol of the flour sack from which the case was made.

So, be there a ghost or not - this great house stands impressively at the entrance to Newport and the Point -- and makes one wonder --

James Thomson Douglas

DOROTHY MANUEL is showing her paintings by appointment - flowers, wild and garden, plants, leaves - the houses and streets of Newport -

PRESCRIPTION AGAINST VANDALISM
by
Admiral (ret.) Henry E. Eccles

The recent excellent articles in the Grist Mill, of The Newport Daily News, on Newport County vandalism and theft, and various proposals by councilmen and state legislators directed toward their control, should make us all aware of the enormous damage to our whole society caused by this destructive behavior. While the direct economic damage is severe, it is minor in comparison to the long-range economic and social damage caused by the corruption and eventual destruction of the character and usefulness of the vandals themselves.

We should bear in mind that if a boy can be prevented from becoming a criminal, he can readily earn from 5 to 20 thousand dollars a year. Thus the net gain to our society will be from 15 to 50 thousand dollars a year for each salvaged youth. The time to start such salvage process is when he first starts to go astray.

The roots of the problem are so basic and widespread that at best we can hope only to reduce such crime and vandalism not eliminate them.

Some of this theft and vandalism is caused by the frustration of the "have nots" seeking revenge on the "haves" for their real or supposed deprivation. Part of it is caused by deep psychological maladjustment with strong sexual implications and symptoms.

Part of it, in Newport, is the work of people from other communities attracted by the great prosperity of Newport and the excitement of its nightlife.

Part of the problem comes from the high rate of teen-age unemployment, particularly among school dropouts.

The use of alcohol is a frequent stimulant to vandalism by boys and young men.

Part of the theft is, of course, the work of experienced and probably incorrigible adults.

Young men and boys have enormous natural energy, which is easily misdirected toward vandalism and petty crime. If not restrained by growing maturity, self-discipline, and the sanctions of society, this natural exuberance combined with boredom, all too often leads to disaster. Furthermore it is sometimes difficult to distinguish between a foolish prank and a criminal offense.

Therefore both police and judges must be allowed considerable flexibility in how they deal with the young offenders.

Nevertheless we should recognize that the judicial and penal systems of the United States are scandalously poor and ineffective. The judicial system is cluttered with conflicting laws and regulations, obstructed by legalistic insistence on trivial technicalities. These are exploited by shysters and moralistic libertarians. Finally it is burdened by some incompetent and unimaginative judges.

In particular the incarceration of young people, especially first offenders, merely serves to educate them in crime and destroy whatever moral sense they may have. All at a cost of from 10 to 30 thousand dollars a year.

- 8 -

In some communities, however, judges have had both the imagination and authority to impose on vandals and non-violent other offenders punishment in the form of full restitution both in money and in highly visible public service rather than nominal fines or incarceration. (See U.S. News and World Report, December 11th 1978) In general the results have been excellent both for the community and for the offenders.

We have had more than enough public lamentation on the subject of vandalism and theft. Now let those who may be serious about reducing them work toward the following specific corrective measures in Rhode Island and in the nation.

- *Raise the legal drinking age from 18 years to 20 or 21 years.

- *Support state bond issues necessary to provide confinement facilities which would not only separate youthful offenders from the older ones, but also segregate first offenders of any age from any association with repeated offenders.

- *Reduce the minimum wage for people under 18 to about 50 or 75 percent of that for adults.

- * Bring immediate and strong pressure on our judges and magistrates (and our legislators if enabling legislation is required) to sentence vandals and thieves to double indemnity or restitution to be worked off at the minimum wage in highly visible public service.

- *Immediately double the number of probation officers in Rhode Island to improve the supervision of such programs and other probation.

For Aquidneck Island a large number of useful public service jobs seem obvious. For example:

- *Clear sidewalks, gutters and catch basins throughout Newport, particularly on Broadway, Thames Street, and Bellevue Avenue.

- *Remove snow and ice from streets and sidewalks in all towns.

- *Clean all municipal parking lots.

- *Clean and remove seaweed from Easton's Beach, Second and Third Beaches.

- *Clean all driftways and adjacent shore areas.

- * Assist trash and garbage collectors --particularly sweep up spilled material on streets adjacent to collection.

- *Clean all public tennis courts, repair backstops and nets.

- *Paint grandstands in Cardines Field and Freebody Park.

- Repair and paint benches and fences in all parks.

All of the above work should be done with hand tools - no power equipment should be used by the workers.

Certainly the directors of public works and of recreation could add many other useful projects and could arrange for proper supervision.

Our auxiliary police could also provide supervision, particularly on Saturdays and holidays when such indemnity public service work would be most visible to the peers of the offenders.

While civil libertarians may object to the concept of such highly visible restitutional work, while some lawyers may find it contrary to their ideals of technical perfection, and while some officials

may find the administrative burden to be irksome, the adoption and wide advertising of such a program would be the best possible evidence that our community will no longer acquiesce in its own continuing destruction.

Finally, what can be our pretense to liberty and public morality if our judges and our legislators reject such an opportunity and challenge?

In conclusion, I suggest that it would be a useful follow-up on the excellent Grist Mill articles for the Newport Daily News to solicit specific comments on my discussion and proposals from judges, legislators, councilmen and other cognizant public officials.

(Admiral Eccles' powerful proposals for a positive approach are here reprinted by permission of The Newport Daily News)

Cynthia A. Doffing (whose maiden name was Evans) has written us a charming note, quoted in part,-

"My ancestor Ebenezer West and his five sons once lived on Easton Point and through the kindness of Mrs. Cushman I have a photo copy of the sale of his property in 1782.

He then moved to Vermont, to Westfield, now Hartford, N.Y. Ebenezer West moved on to Minerva, N.Y. a very small town, and my grandmother Cynthia West, for whom I am named, was born there.

Hopefully I will be able to see the Point some day ...

Mrs. Peter Bolhouse, ever a faithful friend of The Green Light, has supplied us with this news item concerning Carrie Ericson's house. Before you attempt to buy it, check the date.

Newport Journal, June 19, 1914

"F.W. Greene sold at auction Monday for R.C. Cottrell, administrator on the estate of Mrs. S.S. Southwick, the two tenement house and 5,141 square feet of land on Washington Street to Robert W, Curry for \$3,450.00."

A NEW COOKBOOK

Please let us have one or more of your favorite recipes NOW so that volume II of FAVORITE RECIPES FROM HERE AND THERE ON THE POINT will be ready to go on sale next year. They should be neither terribly complicated nor expensive.

Send them to Box 491, Newport Post Office, or bring them to the Membership Table at our April meeting.

Eileen Peterson, Cookbook Chairman

-10-

THE OLD COMMON BURIAL GROUNDS
by Lt. Col. Elton Manuel, R.I.M.

To a visiting historian who is interested in the early years of Newport, no place will prove more informative than the old Common Burial Grounds off Warner Street. Here lie many of the first settlers of the once thriving town. Here lie its governors, merchants, doctor, divines, bankers, and the common folk of the community, intermingled with visiting dignitaries, sea captains, and foreign emigres. It is a good feeling to make friends with these hallowed dead. They can tell you the history of the town; they remember its harsh and brutal growth, its pathetic struggles during the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. They remember its decline as a commercial seaport into a summer playground for the idle rich. All remember its glory.

A choice spot this area would have made for a settlement, but the hardy pioneers settled further south and designated this section as their burial grounds. It is impossible to enumerate the various families who lie interred on this gentle slope overlooking the harbor. Many of the earliest stones have been ruined by the passing of time, many were removed for unknown reasons, and others have been severely damaged by vandals and thoughtless children.

Fortunately some of the stones that date back to the earliest settlement are still in good readable condition. Two of these are erected to the memory of John Garde and his wife Harte. They came to this settlement from Fayal, in the Azores, when the colony was quite young. These stones are dated 1660 and 1665, and are considered to be twenty years older than any dated stones in the Plymouth Burial Ground. It is known that these two stones were moved from a small burial ground on the west side of Thames Street, close to the foot of Mary Street.

William Mayes, the owner of the famed White Horse Tavern and father of the little-known pirate William Mayes, lies buried here. (William Mayes the pirate son was a friend of "Long Ben" Avery and Tom Tew, a Newporter, this Mayes eventually became the admiral of the pirate fleet, at their settlement Libertatia, Madagascar.)

Over to the south side of the grounds is a tomb of one of Newport's leading citizens, Sueton Grant, and of his wife Temperance (Tempi) Talmadge. It is said that her name was anglicized from Tollemache, a famous German general, who served in England. Grant's estate on Thames Street was known as "an old house" when he purchased it around 1738. Grant was accidentally killed by an explosion of gunpowder, with two other local merchants, in 1744.

A little to the east of these graves lies Grant's son-in-law, Andrew Heatley, Born in Lanerk, Scotland, in 1725, he was educated in London for the business that brought him to America, that of being a factor and merchant. He married Mary Grant in 1750, and by this marriage had two sons and three daughters. Heatley's sons became notables in England, both being connected with the civil branch of government of India, in the service of the Honorable East Indian Company.

Lt. Col. Manuel's account will be continued in a future issue of The Green Light.

Plant of the Month

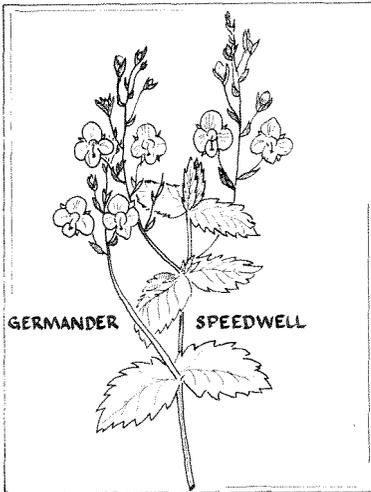
Ground Covers

Now is the time to get a good ground cover started. The gardens on the Point are quite shaded due to the houses being so close together. Once the designed ground cover is put in it requires a minimum of care and will as well cover places where grass as a rule will not grow. You have a choice of a cover without blooms or one with a variety of colors.

Ivy is an old standby with no blooms. However, there are several other ground covers which I much prefer. Arabis is one which is very hardy, has silver grey leaves, is very low and compact and spreads rapidly. Arabis a cluster of white flowers resembling candytuff and is one of the first plants to bloom in the spring (In fact, I have had them in bloom with snowflakes on their leaves). It blooms during the time your tulips and spring bulbs are out. Arabis requires ordinary soil and no special care. Plantings maybe interspersed through the tulips and other bulbs, as they have no trouble coming up. Cuttings take root very easily in sand or peat moss.



ARABIS



Blue flowers are very hard to find but another ground cover and one having blue blossoms is Germander Speedwell (*Veronica chamaedrys*). It blooms from March until July. The leaves resemble mint but the Germander Speedwell grows only 5 to 10 inches high. The short-stalked flowers are about half an inch across and their bright blue lobes are marked with darker blue. The *Veronica* originated in Great Britain and there are 18 different species occurring there, but the Germander Speedwell is the most common here. This plant dies down to the ground during the winter but come spring and up it comes to spread around again. Germander Speedwell can be used as a border plant.

There are many others. *Ajuga* comes in lavender, white, pink, and with either mahogany or green leaves. *Vinca* or Periwinkle has blooms either the color of violets or white, which is rare. *Vinca Minor*, being a small edition of the species, makes the best ground cover.

We shall have plants of both the Arabis and Germander at the Plant Sale in May, but in limited number and they go fast!

If anyone is interested in Ivy I shall have a bushel basket of partially-rooted plants to share.

Also, for anyone interested in having a garden with only authentic Colonial plants, we are having a list copied of plants and shrubs dating from 1700 to 1840. This will be free at the Plant Sale.

Anyone having plants to share for the Sale please call Bill Fullerton, Rosalys Hall, Mary Rommel, or Theo Duncan and we shall make arrangements to pick them up.

See you at the Plant Sale, May 19, 1979, 9:00 A.M. till noon. Admiral and Mrs. Henry Eccles have given us permission to use their lovely garden at 101 Washington Street.

FLOWERS before 1700

Clove Pinks - pink and white
Columbine - yellow and blue
Daffodil - single and double
Carnations
Grape Hyacinth
Hollyhocks - single
Marigold
Primrose
Sedum
Star of Bethlehem
Tulip
Heartsease (small pansies)
Day Lily
Anemone
Crown Imperial - red

FLOWERS 1750 to 1800

Larkspur - single & double
Narcissus
Passion Flower
Pink -China
Snapdragon
Balsam
Geranium
Hyacinth
Iris - Persian
Tuberose - white
Gladiolus

SHRUBS AND TREES 1750 to 1800

Azalea
Dogwood
Judas Tree
Myrtle
Rhododendron
Ivy - English
Honeysuckle - yellow and red
Magnolia
Citron
Limes, Apple, Pear Quince
Peach - Indian

Flowers 1800 to 1840

Sweet Pea	Sweet William
Poppy	Verbena
China Aster	White Lilies
Fuchsia	Balsam

FLOWERS 1700 to 1750

Bachelor Buttons - blue
Campanula - yellow and orange
Iris - old dark blue
Lily of the Valley
Tree Peonies - actually dates
to 16th Century
Vinca Minor - blue
Striped Scotch Rose
Iberis Amara
Artemisia Abortanum
Amaranth

HERBS before 1700

Balm	Mustard
Chives	Sweet Marjoram
Hyssop	Summer Savory
Lovage	Tarragon
Mint	Wormwood
Pepper Grass	Thyme
	Sage

TREES AND SHRUBS 1800 to 1840

Snowball
Golden Chain
Forsythia
Mock Orange
Hibiscus - rose color - Mallow
Siberian Crab
Snowberry
Spirea
Fringe Tree
Lemon

Canterbury Bell	Crocus
Chrysanthemum	Scabiosa
Clematis	Foxglove

We are all longing for Spring. In this issue we are saluting the flowers thrusting up their green tapers, forming for the processional. We are reporting what has succeeded under differing conditions.

JOSEPH VARS SAYS-

Erma Brombeck's book The Grass is Always Greener Over the Septic Tank may seem to have the longest title ever, but more truth was never written!

Before returning to Newport, our home was in the country on the South Shore of Boston. Ledge, rock, oak trees and blueberry bushes were everywhere - in fact our property had 29 full grown oak trees! Needless to say, raking was a monumental job every year as we worked that these acid leaves should not smother and kill the grass and plants we were struggling to keep.

One spot, though, did flourish - right over our septic tank. Even with three feet of snow we had the greenest sidewalk lawn. In the spring there we had huge hyacinths and tulips. Our dogwood tree doubled in one year, and the Japanese iris were 9" across and the deepest, truest purple. When summer arrived we had magnificent marigolds, giant petunias cascaded over our front wall.

Elsewhere! Obviously, with all the acid soil that no amount of lime could remedy, it was impossible to grow from seed such things as marigolds, petunias, zinnias or any of the summer annuals. Even seedlings burned in the ground. We tried flats of blooming plants, to give our property the New England summer look. They, too, regressed, instead of progressing.

Finally, after much anguish, money and lime, we realized how to conquer our problem, and thus our lovely garden became the envy of all in the area, and surely our delight. We capitalized on growing those things that did well in poor, acid soil, planting only them. We had German iris, Siberian, dwarf and the before mentioned Japanese iris. We had about fifteen different varieties of sedum, the tall, the medium, the creeping, each blooming according to its kind. Then, the azaleas that bordered our front to back walk were glorious in the Spring, and even the white lilacs were flourishing! Pink and white lilies of the valley and various other perennials we found enjoyed what we had to offer.

We did overcome many gardening problems during the eleven years that we lived there. One other was putting in lawns where stone, sand and ledge pekked tthrough each clump of weeds. We worked for years building a compost heap, down in the corner of our property, occasionally spreading lime - then more fertilizer, peelings, weeds etc, - then turning, turning, turning until finally, after sifting with a huge standing screen, with a wheel barrow we spread our wonderful new "soil." Our preparation of the topsoil helped the grass grow into a fine carpet the first year, into a solid carpet the second year, and at last into a mower product that Fall.

We were younger then, and we moved boulders and rocks of all sized together, filled craters with mulch and dirt from the woods. All this helped aareate the ground, so we really were rewarded. We could not consider doing that sort of work now, but look back on it with satisfaction. We are especially proud that when we sold our first home, the new owners told us they were more impressed with our grounds than any others they had seen.

Pres: William H. Fullerton
Vice Pres: Herbert Rommel
and Emilia Cresswell
Treas: Dennis McNamara
Recording Sec: Heide Bach
Corr. Sec: Betty Stephenson
Beautification: Mary Rommel
and James Douglas
Historian: Virginia Covell
Publicity: Theo Duncan

Membership: Donna Maytum
Cookbook Sales: Eileen Peterson
"Day on the Point" Chairman:
Herbert Rommel
Committee for Guest Speakers:
Emilia Cresswell, Alberta Kazanjian,
and Arthur Newell
Chairman-Nominating Committee:
Robert Elster

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