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CALENDAR

February 9th at 6 p.m.
POT LUCK SUPPER
April 17th at 7:30 p.m.
GENERAL MEETING

Both at St. Paul's Hall on Marlborough St.

OFFICERS

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COVER

Picture from an original engraving of Newport Asylum in Hinton's Geography of the History of the United States, 1832. (Courtesy of Herb Rommel)

Extra copies of the Green Light may be purchased at Martins Liquors 48 Third Street for $1.00.
The Message that I had planned, and had nearly completed, must wait for another day. Events of the time just before this issue's deadline require my attention now.

I am sure that all of you know of the very sad news of the sudden death of Jack Martins, owner and operator of Martins Liquors on Third Street. It is my observation that Jack was a modest and understated man, so these paragraphs will not be long and over-blown. I merely want to express my conviction that the Point had in Jack Martins a fast and hearty friend.

Even in the relatively few years that I knew him, I found Jack to be always at the ready; to help the neighbors; to help our Association; to spread the news; to joke with the children. He seemed to be especially fond of the neighborhood children and would tease and teach them without cessation.

Because of Jack, Martins Liquors was a center for the neighborhood. In that store, one would encounter friends and neighbors of many different stripes. Events and activities would take their cues and get their steam up, if not always from Jack himself, then from the communications center that he made of the store. (The children's Clean-ups and last summer's farewell party for our former postman, Ed Link, come easily to mind.) In addition, Jack agreed, in his customary "no-need-to-even-ask" manner, to let us hang our Point Association bulletin board by the door and to sell copies of The Green Light.

Many times he told me how much he loved the Point and its people. In fact, Jack was planning a celebration for the neighborhood to mark the 50th anniversary of the family's ownership of the store, which will occur in March. Though his residence was never at this end of town, I don't think that anyone can dispute the contention that Jack Martins was one of the best neighbors the Point has ever had.

Dave
847-2575
A resounding "thank you" to all who made Christmas on the Point such a success. Spectators were generous with their praise of each event:

1. The Christmas Play and Carols
   Dec. 14th and 15th.

   Maria's Gift was given in St. Paul's Church Hall on the two successive afternoons, directed by Linda J. Vars. The cast consisted of Jennifer Baillargeron, Sharon Longo, Barbara Finelli, Donald Wight, Melissa Rivon, Laurie Warner, Louise Ruggeri, Jennifer Weston, and Harry Graham. Laurie Vars was the stage manager. Following Maria's Gift, a reading of Dylan Thomas' A Child's Christmas in Wales was given by Linda Vars and Donald Wight. Christmas carols were sung by the audience, directed by Arthur Newell with Robert Covell at the piano.

2. The Holly Tea
   December 29th.

   Each year this event has grown in popularity. The pleasant atmosphere created by the Colonial costumes, the candle light, the carefully chosen decorations and appointments, all combine to make this a most enjoyable afternoon for young and old. Thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Elster and their helpers—William Fullerton, Joy Scott, Rosalys Hall, Anne Reynolds, Anna Dunphy, Mary Rommel, Koko Maegawa, Joseph and Angela Vars, Marie O'Connor, Sara Gillson, Laura and Madeline Holt, Renee Gore, and Mary Schreiber and to the many who prepared "goodies".

3. Candlelight House Tours

   This year, these were held on three days with Point houses being featured on Thursday, Dec. 26th and Saturday, Dec. 28th. On Thursday, the Samuel Smith House on Second Street, home of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Lavallette, was shown as was the Pilot House on Farewell Street, home of Pilot Captain and Mrs. Bruce Fisher, and the Moulton-Weaver House on Training Station Road, home of Mrs. Pat Sherman.

   These three houses presented great variety in their Colonial architecture as well as their having completely different histories. The Pilot House reached its destination at the head of Poplar Street by way of the water from Houston Street, its third location since it was built (see The Green Light, Feb., 1983). The Moulton-Weaver House was moved to its present site from the corner of Walnut and Second Streets by the late Arthur Leslie Green to be used as a museum.

   On Saturday, four private homes were open and were visited by a large number of enthusiastic visitors (one hostess counted 80). The 18th century home of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Plumb on Second and Pine Streets was not only beautiful in itself, but Mrs. Plumb's doll collection was an added treat. Across the street was the house of the famed Goddard furniture makers, now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Ian Scott, who have enhanced the restoration work of the previous owners and contributed much of their own.

   Also on Saturday's tour was the Pont-Claggett House, now the home of Mrs. and Mrs. Robert Elster, and the Sheffield-Huntington House on Elm Street, now Cdr. and Mrs. Walter Whitley's. In all the houses, the hostesses and their helpers wore lovely period costumes which added to the Colonial atmosphere. The homes, beautiful in themselves, were tastefully decorated for the Season.

4. Christmas Decoration on the Point

   To accompany all these events, nearly everyone on the Point had decorated the houses — candles in the windows, lighted trees, doorway greens. They gave a festive air over all and made everyone feel the true spirit of Christmas.

   Virginia Covell
Last December 7th -Pearl Harbor Day-Captain Herbert Rommel of Bridge Street "made" the front page of the Newport Daily News in an account of the bombing of Pearl Harbor. Then an ensign, Herb was stationed on the USS Oklahoma, which was hit, and sank. The fine article describes the on-the-spot story of how he experienced that awesome tragedy—and survived. How glad the Point Association is that he did survive and years later retired to Newport to live on the Point. He and his wife, Mary, have been very active in many phases of the Association's affairs and also in activities in Newport.

Mary Rommel was pictured in the Newport Daily News in December when she awarded first prize in the Christmas in Newport decorated door contest. The Point was one of several sections of the city that were surveyed. Awards were given for Point doorways to Dr. and Mrs. Richard Wicklund of 43 Poplar Street for first place, to Mr. Edward Sherman III of 11 Third Street for second place, and to Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Lavalette of 18 Second Street for third place. Honorable mention was given to Mrs. Lois Dickerson of 3 Poplar Street and to Captain and Mrs. Richard Peters of 53 Washington Street.

CONGRATULATIONS!

Edward A. Sherman III was featured in the local paper in January, describing his new venture, Video Images Productions. He has branched out from being a freelance photographer into a highly technical career. Ned started this new venture two years ago when he taped all the events of Christmas in Newport for cable television. We wish him success!
THE SPERMACETI INDUSTRY

ON THE POINT

The recent sighting in Newport of whales brings to mind the booming spermaceti industry which flourished in the Point section of Newport during the 18th century.

George Champlin Mason, in an article published May 31, 1882, tells us that:

"The Jews who came from Portugal introduced the manufacture of spermaceti, chiefly on the Point. Other capitalists joined them, or followed their example, and it was not long before the demand for the manufactured article was greater than the supply of crude material. We can form some estimate of this industry at that time from the fact that in the months of June and July, 1774, seventeen return whalmen entered the harbor of Newport. They were all small vessels, it is true, but they were able to push their way successfully as far as the Falkland Island in search of whales. In 1761 a syndicate was formed, known as the "United Company of Spermaceti Chandlers," to regulate and control the manufacture of spermaceti. All the manufacturers in the colonies joined the syndicate, with the exception of a house in Philadelphia and Moses Lopez in Newport. It was agreed by the company that all crude spermaceti, wherever landed in the colonies, should be considered common stock, to be bought on joint account, whether the vessels landing were owned by the members of the company or not, and it was to be divided among the members pro rata. By this arrangement the Newport manufacturers received fifty-six barrels out of every 100; and of the rest Nicholas Brown & Co., of Providence, had twenty barrels. Conspicuous among the manufacturers of spermaceti on the Point were Jacob Rodriguez Rivera, one of the most accomplished and intelligent Hebrews of his day; Thomas Robinson—"Quaker Tom Robinson" he was familiarly called by those who knew him well; the Hart brothers, Isaac Stelle and Aaron and Moses Lopez."

Jacob Rodriguez Rivera is credited with introducing the sperm oil industry to Newport by setting up the first manufactory in 1748. This provided an impetus to the industrial development of Newport in the early 18th century causing Newport to evolve into the most flourishing mercantile city in the colonies—rivaling even New York in intercolonial and foreign trade.

Between 1734 and 1763 there were six spermaceti factories in Rhode Island. By 1775 Newport boasted 17 spermaceti and candle factories and the chandlers in the city were making more than half the candles manufactured in the British colonies.

Spermaceti candles were produced from the oil of the head of the sperm whale (the whale of Moby Dick). This solid, crystalline spermaceti wax was considered far superior to the ordinary wax candles then in use. This created a large market for them in England.

Aaron Lopez followed Rodriguez in the manufacture of spermaceti products and at one time owned 80 vessels, many of which were whalers.

During the Revolution all trade out of Newport was suspended. The outcome of the rebellion did not benefit Newport. It put an end to the city's position in trade. The Jewish merchants who had fled the city failed to return. A British order closed the West Indies to American shipping and since the merchants of Newport were highly dependent on this trade for capital this order was a tremendous blow to the economy.

Then Britain imposed a heavy duty on the importation of whale oil and this further eliminated a prime means by which local merchants could pay for manufactured goods to use in trade. Thus by the 1780's Newport had surrendered her prominence in both foreign and domestic trade. This loss of income to the merchants prevented them from investing in the new China Trade and Newport entered a decline.

The white sails of the merchant ships became extinct in Newport Harbor not to be replaced until the early part of the 19th century by the sails of pleasure vessels.

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Of winning with his humor, and he went  
Straight to his mark, which was the human heart;  
Wise, too, for what he could not break, he bent.  
Upon his back a more than Atlas-load,  
The burden of the Commonwealth, was laid;  
He stooped and rose up to it, tho the road  
Shot suddenly downwards, not a whit dismayed.  
Hold, warriors, councillors, kings! All now  
give place  
To this dead Benefactor of the race!

Richard Henry Stoddard

Point neighbors and friends were  
saddened by the death of Mrs. George  
Gordon in late December. "Vickie", as  
she was known to all, had been ill for  
several years at her home on Washington  
Street. She had spent her growing-up  
years in that home and returned here to  
live again in the 40's. She and her  
sister, the late Gladys Bozyan MacLeod,  
were active in the Point Association  
and in many activities on the Point. Her  
son, George Gordon, Jr. and his wife,  
Brenda, continue that service to our  
community today.

Vickie is remembered by "old" Girl  
Scouts as a member of the first troop in  
Newport which was also the first regis- 
tered troop in the state. While not  
active in later years she always proudly  
claimed that early membership.

She was active in the preservation  
of the Congregational Church building at  
Pelham and Spring Streets and was a mem- 
ber of the present Newport Congregational  
Church there.
THE "GREEN LIGHT"
HAS ANOTHER SIGNIFICANCE

During the fall of 1967, Junior Girl Scout Troop 756, meeting in St. John's Guild Hall, decided that they would like to work on their own troop badge. Most of the girls lived on the Point and felt that much significant historical information could be learned from their immediate surroundings.

After making sure the material was not covered by any other badge requirements, they obtained the approval of the Rhode Island Girl Scout Council.

Through discussion within the patrols, the girls decided on a name—Our Own Historic Point Badge—and the emblem—the green lighthouse. A friend of the troop embroidered the design.

When completed copies of the badge and its requirements were sent to National Girl Scout Headquarters where they were put on display.

The following are some of the steps required to obtain the badge:

1. On a map of Newport, locate the boundary lines of the Point.
2. Choose six historic houses and give pertinent information about date of building, location, and ownership, past and present. Make a sketch of one of the houses.
3. Name several organizations that are helping with the restoration and beautification of the Point and tell their purposes.
4. Find out some historic event that took place on the Point.

Working on the badge led the troop to get involved in the lighting of the Liberty Tree on Farewell Street. The girls were interested in its history and agreed to find out the names of the 13 original colonies and the dates when they declared their independence from England. Thirteen girls were chosen from the Junior troop and their sister Brownie Troop 944. The Point Association furnished a lantern for each girl to carry. What started out as a small project has developed into a yearly May 4th parade with Colonial-costumed young people.

Bertha Mathinos
Our forefathers had a unique way of securing and purchasing old colonial houses which, for various reasons, had to be relocated or demolished. Many people found it practical to move their houses, furniture, and wherewithalls, to new locations. It is to some of these various movings I would like to direct your attention.

Mrs. Sarah Kendall, widow of Isaac Kendall, a New York merchant and philanthropist, was one of the earliest persons known to have moved a number of houses on the Point. She bought the property on the southeast corner of Washington and Elm Streets, and here built a palatial home. She then purchased all the property on the south side of Elm Street, lying east of her house, except the lot on the south corner of Elm and Second Streets. She also purchased the property on the east side of Washington Street from the south corner of Poplar Street to the north corner of Elm Street. The Captain Phillips house which stood on the corner of Poplar and Washington Streets she moved to the south side of Elm Street where it still stands.

She then moved a house from the south side of Elm Street to the corner lot where the Phillips' house had stood.

The Minturn Rivera house, that stood on Washington Street just south of the Poplar Street corner, Mrs. Kendall moved to the back of its lot, turning it endwise to the street.
She then moved a small house, that stood on a lot south of her own home, to the rear of the lot on the northeast corner of Washington and Elm Streets; later she added a large building to it, making it a good-sized house that stands there today.

Mrs. Kendall also moved several other houses on Elm and Second Streets, but we can't be sure of their former locations or their destinations.

In later years, architects, as well as contractors, were hired for this type of house moving. St. John's rectory, for example, once stood out close to the corner of Washington and Poplar Streets. This old house was pushed back to its present location by its later owner, Benjamin R. Smith, who also had Charles McKim, the well-known architect, make alterations to the exterior and the interior. The carved fancy pineapple doorway, that formerly stood on the west side of the Hunter House, was found on a pile of lumber by Miss Esther Smith (sister of the owner). She obtained the doorway and Mr. McKim installed it on the back entrance of what was to become St. John's rectory.

The history of Newport between 1870 and 1900 was a period of house-moving, not restricted to the Point, but throughout the whole town. Even water presented no obstacle; the Bay Voyage Hotel in Jamestown was once a private home in Portsmouth and it "sailed across the Bay" to its present location.

Elton Manuel
Photos by R. Covell
FROM: THE RECYCLING COORDINATOR FOR NEWPORT
TO: THE RESIDENTS OF THE POINT

January 22, 1986

Once again, the residents of the Point have proved their worth as true citizens of Newport!

On December 23, 1985, Newport started its Recycling Program with the recycling of papers and periodicals. As the test area, the Point produced over 2500 lbs. of paper to recycle on their first try. Each successive recycling pick-up day on the Point produced more than double the amount of the last time.

The entire city will be participating in the Recycling Program this month. The Point will be in the 1st Recycling District and will continue to have their Recycling Days on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month.

Papers and periodicals will be picked up twice monthly, and should be tied in bundles or placed in cardboard boxes or in paper grocery bags. Bundles should be placed curbside the evening before. If for some reason a bundle was overlooked, or a special pick-up needs to be arranged, please call the Safeway Systems at 847-0472 or me at DataRealty at 849-8100.

As soon as Newport's Recycling Center is built in May 1986, the city will start the recycling of aluminum cans and clear glass bottles.

Congratulations and many, many thanks go to all the residents of the Point for their continued and constructive efforts for a better Newport and a successful Recycling Program.

Lillian R. Lee

TWO FALL RIVER LINE EXHIBITS

1. Newport Historical Society. This exhibit features a 5½ foot long model of the BRISTOL, recently restored at the Mystic Maritime Museum by Justin Camarata. It also includes many photographs detailing the exteriors and interiors of the luxurious steamers. Of interest to Point residents is the material on the repair shops which stood on lower Washington St. from 1879 to 1937 and gave a special character to that section of the Point. The exhibit will remain up until Spring.

2. The Steamship Historical Society's 50th Anniversary Exhibit at the Schaefer Building, Mystic, Conn. During the past half century Society members have conducted scholarly research and have written important papers on the history of steam navigation in America. They have amassed a rich collection of material which, until now, has not been exhibited to the public. Highlights of the SSHSA are featured in the exhibition which will continue until April 24. This material illustrates a colorful chapter in our maritime history rarely available to Mystic Seaport's visitors.

*****
Thank You, William Forsyth
(Caretaker, Kensington Royal Gardens, 1785)

Thank you for this gold in my garden,
Heaped gold at my doorstep, that came
By your bidding from China to Britain,
(And somehow to us) with your name.

Forsythia: Prodigal, spendthrift,
Spilled basket of orient wealth,
Was it emperor-gift to your monarch
Or pirate-junk-smuggled by stealth?

No matter! Gold bells in my garden
Peal anthems as Spring dances through;
And with each soundless note goes my own, Sir:
Thank you, William Forsyth, thank you!

Olga Hampel Briggs
The following response from Joseph Blaine to William MacLeod's article in the October GREEN LIGHT gives a careful presentation of the Point lands and to whom they belonged -- also a carefully drawn map. There is valuable information here, well researched at the Newport Historical Society. But no positive conclusion can be reached as the evidence appears to be contradictory. However, Mr. Blaine's letter does clear up where the Point boundaries lie.

I beg to differ with some of William MacLeod's ancient history of "Easton's Point" (The Green Light, August, 1958, and October, 1985).

In the original layout of the Newport lands the southern boundary of the Dyre farm ran from (now) the intersection of outer Farewell Street and Van Zandt Avenue westerly to the harbor. This line appears on the Friends' maps of around 1720 and still shows on modern maps and atlases.

In the original layout of the Newport lands William Coddington was granted "thirty six Acres more or less lying to the North west side of the Towne & bounded upon William Dyres South line." Along the west side of outer Farewell Street it is 83 rods from the Dyre line south to the middle of Walnut Street - the jog in Farewell Street. Along the shore it is 66 rods from the Dyre line south to the center of Walnut Street. We estimate that the average distance from outer Farewell Street to the shore is 1280 feet. Using these dimensions we obtain an area of 36.12 acres. (one rod equals 16.5 feet. 43,560 square feet per acre.)

The remainder of the Point lands south of the Coddington property amounted to about 33 acres.

From the 1702 Proprietors' Records (original page 60) we know that in 1641, soon after the majority of the Newport farms and home-lots had been laid out, the freemen agreed that after 300 more acres of common land had been parcelled out, they would call a halt. The remaining common lands would remain common forever. On February 5, 1644, the freemen made an accounting and found that 240 acres of the 300 acre limit had been granted. Nicholas Easton was willing to pay two shillings per acre for 60 acres, so they were granted to him - location not specified (R.I. Land Evidence, Volume I, original page 12).

People have supposed that the 60-acre grant was the Point lands. I disagree, based on the grounds that half the Point already belonged to William Coddington. As additional proof ....

In R.I. Land Evidence, Volume I, original page 17, is the record of the June 17, 1672 sale by William Coddington (with the approval of his wife Ann) to Nicholas Easton of the Point tract above (then estimated as 32 acres). This deed described the property more completely than the grant did; bounde by the sea, by William Dyre, by the way to the Great Swamp (Farewell Street/Long Lane), and by land which Easton had purchased of John Clarke and unnamed others. There is no mention of any Point land acquired by Easton from the Town.

Yes, in his will Nicholas Easton(I) left the 60 acres, more or less, of Point land to his wife, who later married Henry Bull. Because a wife's property generally became her husband's property, the land was called Bull's Point several times in the ancient records. Henry died before wife Ann, so she got the Point back.

On July 16 or 19, 1698, Ann Bull sold the 65 acres of Point lands to the Quakers. Something about the deed
didn't sit well, so on September 23, 1706, the Quakers sold the Point back to Ann Bull. Whatever was the matter was corrected, and two weeks later (October 9, 1706) Ann Bull re-conveyed the Point to the Quakers. (R.I. Land Evidence, Volume II, original pages 104, 359, 360)

The Quakers were great procrastinators. According to the Friends' Records they finally started talking about laying out house lots on the Point in 1711. It wasn't until 1714 that they had a plat. After consultation with Philadelphia Friends about the form of the deeds and the amount of the rent to be charged, it was approximately mid-1715 before lots were conveyed.

Joseph W. Blaine

P.S. In the 1672 deed the 32-acre estimated area was probably the work of a lazy surveyor. If the 1,089-foot length along the shore is multiplied by our estimated 1,280-foot width, the calculated area is exactly 32 acres.
Not everyone was in favor of the cession of Coasters Harbor Island to the Navy for a training school. The following information is taken from clippings of the Daily News in an old scrapbook.

"Amator Sapientiae" writes on Dec. 20, 1880, "If we are to cede this island, and then have to look on demurely while corvettes of supplies are landing stores from some other place, it would look very much like hauling out chestnuts for somebody else to eat, would it not? The Writer does want to see a clean schedule of the advantages with a guarantee."

"Ecaro" writes as follows: "The question now is, not whether the whole United States will be benefitted, but whether or not the city of Newport is to receive benefit enough in money or its equivalent to pay for the trouble and loss consequent upon giving up the island and providing proper shelter for the poor elsewhere."

The next clipping is dated Aug. 26, 1882 and starts out: "Coasters Harbor Island is no longer ours. Secretary Chandler placed his official foot upon the sacred soil this morning, and after the manner of Christopher Columbus and the early explorers, took possession in the name of his country and his country's flag. Henceforth we must seek pastures and orchards new for the city officials' annual clambake and as a home for the less fortunate class who are accustomed to spend their declining years in this lonely place.

Tenderly and affectionately we have surrendered the charge, so long held by us, to the care of our venerable Uncle Samuel, who promises well in the way of improving the gift. It is a heroic sacrifice on our part. The tears gathered in Mayor Franklin's eyes, when he saw his jurisdiction curtailed, and the city's domain torn and dismembered.....Good bye Coasters Harbor."

The final clipping was entitled "Tis Done". "Secretary Chandler, and Mayor Franklin and the members of the city government were taken over the island, Secretary Chandler making a minute examination of the splendid gift of 85 acres, which had been freely given to the government for the use of the United States Naval Training School. The secretary said it was the most munificent gift ever tendered the government, and he was loud in his praises of the island and of its pleasing and desirable surroundings. His only regret in accepting the island was that was depriving the poor of their pleasant home, but he was under the impression, judging from his observation about the city, that the day was not far distant when there would be no poor to care for. In honor of the acceptance of the island a national salute of 21 guns was fired from the New Hampshire and the band from the ship, which was on the island, played an appropriate selection."

The asylum has been carefully preserved over the years. It was the first location of the Naval War College, and more recently was the headquarters of Commander Naval Base before that command was disestablished. In 1968 and 1969, I had my office there as Chief of Staff. In 1978 the Naval War College Museum was established in the asylum building. The Director, Mr. Anthony Nicolosi, has done a remarkable job of assembling and displaying material regarding the Navy in Newport. The Naval War College Foundation would be happy to receive any Navy papers and relics which readers may wish to donate. The museum is open daily to the public.

The original of the engraving on the cover appeared in Hinton's Geography of the United States in 1832.

Herb Rommel
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COOK'S CORNER

Martha Washington's Cookbook

It's a stout little leather bound book with brittle yellowed pages written for a bustling 18th-century kitchen by Eleanor Parke Custis, Martha's mother-in-law. It is now in the Smithsonian. It's America's most cherished cookbook. The fading leaves rich with quill-penned Virginia recipes was old when America was young.

On January 16, 1759 "Widow Custis" married George Washington and the Custis Cookbook" made the journey to Mt. Vernon with the bride.

In the frail script of years of yesterdays are words lost - strayed - forgotten today - so here are some you may not know.

Coffin - a pastry shell
Candle - to mix with wine
Suckets - a sweet meat (candied or preserved fruit)
V/g biggnes - "as large as" or "about the size of"

To make excellent fritters the French way

Martha's Recipe

Take a pint of floare & add there to some cheese curd broken small & 6 eggs beaten & about V/g biggnes of an egg of marrow shredded small mix these well with halfe a pinte of white wine & some sugar & a little salt & add to these some apples shredded & pre scrub leamon pill & other suckets then melt some fresh butter in a frying pan & fry them in little lumps about V/g biggnes of a walnut & throw on them when they are scrud up some sugar & cinnamon If you please.

FRENCH FRITTERS (Martha's recipe adapted)

1½ c. flour 1 apple, peeled & shredded
3 eggs 1 TBS. preserved sherry
½ tsp. salt 1 TBS. citron
2 TBS. sugar lemon peel
½ c. sherry 1 TBS. melted butter
cottage cheese

Beat egg yolks until thick. Add flour, salt and sugar and beat until mixed. Continue beating while slowly adding wine and melted butter. Beat egg whites until soft peaks form. Stir into batter. Add remaining ingredients and fry in small pieces about the size of a walnut in deep fat at 370° F. Serve sprinkled with cinnamon and sugar. Makes 24 fritters.

To test fat for frying: A cube of soft bread will turn golden brown in 40 seconds.

HEAVENLY PIE (for those Valentine Cupids)

1½ c. sugar - divided
1 tsp. cream of tartar
4 eggs separated
1 lemon - grate rind - squeeze juice
1 pt. heavy cream

1. Sift 1 cup sugar with ½ tsp. cream of tartar.
2. Beat egg whites until foamy and add sugar a little at a time until stiff.
3. Grease a 10" pie pan & put in egg whites on bottom and up sides.
4. Bake 250° - 1 hour - then cool.

FILLING:

1. Beat egg yolks slightly in top of double boiler.
2. Add ½ cup sugar, lemon rind & juice.
3. Cook 8-10 minutes until thick. Cool.
4. Whip the cream. Add ½ to lemon mixture. Place in shell.

Cover with remaining whip cream before serving.

This pie can be made the day before your Valentine party but cover with whipped cream just before serving.

Put a few drops red food coloring in a plastic bag and toss some coconut in it until it turns light pink. Ring outside edge of pie with this if you wish.
This is the weather to light the fire and have friends in for dinner - Let it snow, Let it snow, Let it snow!

The following recipe is delicious, easy and elegant. I use an electric fry pan, but it isn't necessary.

**BEEF MARSALA**

4 tenderloin steaks - 1½" thick

1. Flour steaks on both sides.
2. Sear over high heat on both sides. Remove steaks.
3. Put in sauce and lower heat to medium high.
4. Cook meat in sauce - 12 minutes for rare (6 minutes on each side) 15 minutes for medium rare.

**BEEF MARSALA SAUCE**

2. Add ½ cup marsala wine -Cook one minute.
3. Add 1 can beef broth and dash of pepper.
4. Make a roux of 2 TBS. flour & 1 TBS. melted butter. Add to liquid and stir until well blended.
5. Add steak and cook required time.
6. Remove steak to platter. Add mushrooms to sauce. Pour a little over steak and put remainder in sauce boat.

Note: Sauce may be made the day before (through Step 4). Heat on medium high before adding steak. Have steak at room temperature before cooking in sauce.

Sarah Plumb

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