

Castle Chronicle



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Daniel Updike, Rhode Islander Enslaved on the Barbary Coast

Neil Dunay & Darrell McIntire

In the winter of 1679/80, the Smith/Updike family was just settling into the mansion house Richard Smith Jr. had built to replace the trading house destroyed in King Philip's War. At the same time, an ocean

away, the youngest Updike was sailing into extremely perilous waters. Twenty-year-old Daniel,¹ was a passenger (possibly a crew member) on the ship *Unity* that had sailed from Boston in December 1679 en route to London. On

January 24, 1680, as it neared the coast of England, the *Unity* was seized by Barbary pirates. Passengers and crew, including Daniel, were transported to Algiers, sold into slavery, and held for ransom.

—continued on page 10

Inside

2	President's Note
	View from the Annex
3	New Officers & Trustees
4	Upcoming Events
6	Annual Appeal
7	Garden Journal
8	Architectural Drawings
14	Docents Milestone
15	Joshua Tefft's Story
16	Ladies Camps
18	Book Review
19	Spring Calendar



Frontispiece, *Historie van Barbaryen en des zelfs Zee-Roovers*, Pierre Dan, Amsterdam, 1684. An Algerian slaveholder wielding a stick, and the power, negotiates the ransoming of slaves. The figure on the left is a Mercedarian or Trinitarian priest—redemptive orders that collected money in Catholic Europe and used it to free Catholics enslaved on the Barbary Coast. Image courtesy of the British Library.

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Note from the President

"If we had no winter, the spring would not be so pleasant. If we did not sometimes taste adversity, prosperity would not be so welcome."

—Anne Bradstreet, 1650

We welcome spring with open arms after a long and snowy winter! The Castle will open soon for another year of exceptional programming thanks to our many wonderful and talented volunteers. Their enthusiasm is boundless!

Last year our volunteers contributed 6,295 hours of work. Of course innumerable hours went unreported. Give yourselves a pat on the back. Volunteers are the life blood of this amazing organization.

Please mark your calendar for April 16 and 17 for spring clean-up weekend. There will be much to do after this particularly snowy winter. It's always such a pleasure to shake out the cobwebs to prepare the Castle for the new season. After the long winter it is a great opportunity to catch up with friends you've not seen in months. There will, as usual, be a tasty lunch provided for all who volunteer on Saturday.

In addition to our regular events and adult education offerings, which include new programs by the Master Gardeners of Rhode Island, events to look for include:

- **What's It Worth, Wickford?** Antique appraisal in collaboration with the North Kingstown Chamber of Commerce, April 30
- The return of the extremely popular **Antique Auto Show**, June 26th
- **Summer and fall cocktail parties** with silent auction, dates to be announced
- **17th Century Market Faire Encampment**, May 28th and 29th
- Smith's Castle is a stop on **Tour RI** for Governor's Day!

Visit www.smithscastle.org for a calendar with a full list of planned 2005 activities.

As you visit the Castle this year, remember that Richard Smith Drive is a public road. Please show courtesy to our neighbors as you travel to and from the Castle. It is important that we confine foot traffic to the lawn for the safety of all concerned.

Christine

View from the Annex

The Castle is getting ready to come out of its long winter hibernation next month, the docents are preparing the tour schedule for the season, and the planning for the special events is well underway. This is all new to me, as most of you know. I am looking forward to Opening Day, Strawberry Festival, and the Antique Auto Show, just as much as all of you are. We have so many new and exciting events planned for this summer, such as the 17th Century Market Faire, that I am proud to say Smith's Castle offers something for everyone.

Please give me a call at 294-3521 if you wish to volunteer this year. I look forward to having a successful season here at the Castle and to seeing all of you soon.

Han

Welcome New Members

Richard and Jane Goulston
George Hagerty and Jaki Elgar
Steve and Joyce Zambarano
Frank and Kathleen Romeo
Mark and Donna Shammas
Elaine Robinsom
Paula Allen

—as of 3/25/05

Our Sympathy

The Chronicle has been informed of the deaths of Castle members **Jane E. Crooker-Kernan, Edith Niles, and Esther Vale**. On behalf of the membership, we extend sincere sympathy to their families and friends.

Newly Elected Officers and Trustees Begin Terms

Sarah F. Bliven, Trustee

Sarah earned an MS in biochemical pharmacology from Brown University and a BS in biology from Boston University. As an undergraduate, Sarah spent a semester at sea aboard the research sailing vessel *Westward*. She is a University of Rhode Island Master Gardener and her first 50 hours of volunteer time were spent leading the restoration of the perennial garden at the Charlestown Historical Society's one-room schoolhouse in Cross Mills, Rhode Island. Sarah spent ten years in cancer research at Brown University and ten years as a laboratory robotics automation sales representative calling on pharmaceutical and biotech companies in New England. She is co-owner of Hanson's Landing Waterfront Restaurant in Wakefield, Rhode Island.

Sarah moved to the banks of Mill Cove, just north of the Castle, four years ago. She is looking forward to working with the marketing group and the Board to promote the events, lectures, and programs of Smith's Castle. Sarah also serves on the board of the South Kingstown Chamber of Commerce, and is on the Castle's strategic planning committee.

Norma LaSalle, Trustee

Norma has served on the board of trustees since January 2001 and is now serving a second, three-year term. She holds an MA in history from Villanova University and a PhD in history from the University of Connecticut. She served on the exhibit committee, and is currently on the long range site committee and the publications committee. She is retired from teaching history at the Community College of Rhode Island, but continues to teach on an adjunct basis. Norma says, "What I love most about the Association is the great people I've met and the knowledge of my community that I'm gaining."

Dianne McGowan, Trustee

Dianne arrived at the Castle six years ago responding to an advertisement for volunteers. She has a love of early American history that she believes was acquired from her father, Paul Peterson, a self-taught historian who restored colonial houses and reproduced early American furniture. "He was always reading three different history books at one time," recalls Dianne. Dianne's husband, Dan, also made a hobby of reading about colonial life and Native Americans. Dianne's roots are deep in Wickford—20 years ago she moved into the family homestead that belonged to her mother's (Freelove Allen Peterson) family since about 1825.

Dianne is a docent and chair of the adult education committee. She has been active in other community activities including the North Kingstown Arts Council, where she co-chaired the Summer Concert Series and, for many years, Sunday on the Harbor. She is office manager at South County Eye Physicians and Surgeons.

Dianne adds, "I truly love the Castle and all the people I work with on different events. It's just in my blood!"

Kathleen Romeo, Trustee

Kathleen and her husband, Frank, live on Fowler Street in the village of Wickford. They have two children, Jonathan and Rebecca. Kathleen is one of the owners of Wickford Flowers. ■

Smith's Castle Members Honored with Philanthropy Awards

Recipients of awards presented on National Philanthropy Day 2004 by the Association of Fundraising Professionals—Rhode Island Chapter, included two Cocomscussoc Association members: Jules Cohen, Association Vice President and Joyce Fuller, Docent.

JULES COHEN, from the Rhode Island Wild Plant Society:

As President of the R.I. Wild Plant Society from 1997 to 2001, Jules' friendly, yet thoroughly professional, manner made new members feel welcome and older members feel appreciated. His wonderful sense of humor made involvement a pleasure. Under Jules' guidance as Chairman of our Flower Show Committee, our R.I. Spring Flower Show garden has won numerous awards. He has been chairman of the Nominating Committee for three years and developed the Board of Trustees into a "working machine."

JOYCE FULLER, from Opera Providence:

Joyce Fuller is a dedicated supporter of Opera Providence. Her love of opera and acknowledgement of the beauty of its dynamic expression energizes her to work to make each performance a welcoming experience through hospitality and special event preparations. Opera Providence salutes Joyce Fuller for her work as Volunteer Coordinator and thanks her for her many years of support and dedication to bringing success to our artistic season and OPERAtunity education and outreach programs.

Congratulations, Jules and Joyce!

Old Favorites Return Exciting Season Ahead

Spring Ladies Camp

Saturday, April 23
8:30 a.m.–4:30 p.m.
\$50 members, \$60 non members
Price includes all materials, lunch, and refreshments

Spend a day in the 18th century when—for women—mastering the genteel arts of fine penmanship, dancing, art, and needlework was much more important than learning mathematics, history, and science. Enjoy the company and special camaraderie of other women as you learn some of the skills a well-to-do young woman needed to master as she prepared to take her expected place in colonial society.

Opening Day, 2005

Sunday, May 1
Noon–4 p.m.
Free admission with a donation to the North Kingstown Food Bank

A May Day celebration of Spring. On the grounds visitors will find a May Pole, small scale demonstrations, cooking demonstrations, and colonial games for children. The first floor of the house will be open for visitors.



Strawberry Festival

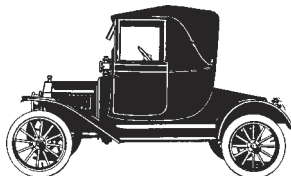
Saturday, June 11 (Rain date: Sunday, June 12)
Noon–4 p.m.
\$3 adults, \$1 children 6–12, under 6 free
Strawberry shortcake \$5, beverages \$1 each

A wonderful event for the entire family on the beautiful grounds of Smith's Castle. Tours of the first floor of the Castle, craft activities for children, entertainment by *Ladies of the Rolling Pin*, a Border Morris team with live music and women dancers, and Dan Butterworth, well-known puppeteer, are among the featured attractions.

Antique Car Show

Sunday, June 26
10 a.m.–3 p.m.

The second annual Smith's Castle Antique Auto Show. Autos and trucks in ten classes dating from 1900 to 1970 will be displayed. First and second place trophies will be awarded in each class and a special Smith's Castle Director's Choice trophy will be presented. Don Bousquet, well-known cartoonist, will be Master of Ceremonies and will present the awards at 2 p.m. The event is sponsored by North Kingstown new auto and truck dealers with local merchants contributing



to trophies and raffle items. Special South County foods will be available (including chowder, hot dogs, quahog fritters, and jonnycakes).

Organizers: Bob and Betty Sue Reed, Bob and Diane Smith

Kid's Camp

Monday through Friday, July 25–July 29, 9–11:30 a.m.
(9–noon Friday)
\$100 per child, \$75 for members
For children currently in grades 4–6. Enrollment is limited.
Call Smith's Castle, 294-3521, for information and registration.

History is alive at Smith's Castle! Experience colonial Rhode Island through the rich history of Smith's Castle. Discover what life was like for children in the 17th and 18th centuries. Learn colonial crafts, cook over an open fire, play games, make a hand-bound journal, tour the Old Narragansett Church and its historic cemetery, and much more!

Smith's Castle Strawberry Festival Fundraiser

**Silhouette
Keepsakes
by Deborah
O'Connor**



Ms. O'Connor is one of a handful of skilled artisans still practicing the unique art form of hand-cut silhouettes.

Distinctive in their intricate detail, they are matted and ready to take home in a manner of minutes.

A wonderful gift for mothers, fathers, and grandparents!

Reserve your time slot today!

294-3521

New Event to Premiere

17th Century Market Faire

On May 28th and 29th from noon to 4 p.m., Smith's Castle will host a 17th century Market Faire. The site will be transformed to look as it did when Richard Smith built his trading house on the banks of Cocumscussoc Brook in 1637. Visitors will be treated to the sights, smells, and sounds of the 17th century with Castle tours, a period encampment, fireside cooking, and much more.

On Saturday, Jessa Piaia will portray Mary Dyer. Born in England, William and Mary Dyer (c.1611–1660), emigrated to Boston in 1635. They became followers of Anne Hutchinson and were drawn into the antinomian heresy. When visiting London to secure their land grant charter with Parliament in 1650, Mary became a Quaker. Upon her return to Massachusetts, she was twice expelled; on the third time, she was hanged on Boston Common for being a Quaker. Historians credit her death with establishing the basis for religious freedom subsequently granted in the Bill of Rights of the U.S. Constitution. Piaia depicts Mary Dyer's life set against the historic events and issues of the day.



Jessa Piaia studied performance at London's Oval House Theatre and graduated from the University of Massachusetts in Boston. She works in the Anthropology Department at Harvard University. Since 1998, she has performed as Mary Dyer at various educational and cultural sites throughout New England. Photo: F. Samuels, Cambridge Historical Society.

John McNiff is an historian and an archaeologist who has been studying and re-telling the stories of Rhode Island history for 20 years. He has had a life-long love of the sea and after college worked on a commercial fishing trawler experiencing the sea and its many moods first hand. John's fascination with pirates and privateers began about nine years ago. He soon discovered that many of these colorful characters had roots here in the colony known as Rogues Island.

Rhode Islanders have traditionally admired the non-conformists and the rebels among us and harbored a distaste for official intrusion into personal affairs. From the state's first nickname, Rogues Island, to today's politicians who creatively bend the rules and push the limits, Rhode Islanders have a reputation of tolerance for those who see opportunity and go for it.

In the 17th and 18th centuries, a number of pirates and privateers were attracted to Rhode Island's laissez-faire attitude and maleable legal system. On Sunday, John McNiff will discuss these rogues and their role in Rhode Island's unique history. ■

Admission is \$5 for non-members, members free.



Annual Appeal

2004 Appeal Tops 2003's Inaugural Drive

Paul C. Carlson

The Smith's Castle second Annual Appeal was launched in November 2004 with the mailing of nearly 1,500 appeal letters. Again this year, Cathy and Russell Shippee served as chairpersons of the drive. Barbara Dawson created the brochure and the request package. To date donations of nearly \$13,000 have been received.

Contributing to the success of this year's appeal was an expanded mailing list of potential donors

made possible through the cooperation of the North Kingstown Chamber of Commerce and the Pottowomut Golf Club.

Proceeds from the appeal will benefit the newly-established endowment fund and the Castle's collections preservation efforts.

The annual appeal committee is grateful to everyone who contributed to making this campaign a success. ■

Smith's Castle Honor Roll

Smith's Castle gratefully acknowledges the following individuals and businesses for their generous support of its 2004 Annual Appeal. The total received as of 3/25/05 is \$12,955 from 106 donors.

William & Katherine Alexander
Allais Vineyards
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Richard & Janet Breault
Virginia Brewer
James Brown
Robert & Kathleen Brown
Burnham Excavating, Inc.
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Jerry & Marilyn Cohen
Jules & Dee Dee Cohen
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Heidi Kirk Duffy
Pamela Dumas
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Lucy Rawlings Tootell
Constance Tucker
Winfield & Phyllis Tucker
Sarah Updike Bull
USI New England
William & Patricia Warburton
David & Cynthia Whitman
Wilson's of Wickford
Richard Zimmerman
Marlene & Lee Zuker

Smith's Castle Garden Journal

Colonial Revival Garden Revitalized

Donna Shamas

The Smith's Castle Colonial Revival Garden was designed in 1951; its creators chose the late 18th century as the garden's period because that time frame represented the height of the house's prosperity, a time when it was a center for intellectual, political, and social life in South County. The garden plan featured a layout which was popular in the 18th century, with geometric beds, gravel paths, and wooden fencing. The chosen plants were trees, shrubs, bush roses, herbs, annuals and perennials that would have been available for American gardens in the late 1700s.

In 1953, the South County Garden Club of Rhode Island received an award for this design. The award provided most of the money that was needed to build the gardens and purchase the plants. Sadly, not long after the gardens were completed, Hurricane Carol swept through the state, destroying most of the plants.

Over the ensuing 50 years, plants that died were replaced with other choices that maintained the beauty of the garden but were not historically accurate. Trees around the garden grew to full size, changing the growing conditions.

In January 2004, approval was given to restore three of the beds with plants appropriate to an 18th century American garden. The work was to be carried out by the group that now maintains the gardens, a combination

of Smith's Castle volunteers and URI Master Gardeners. Parts of the 1951 design were adapted for these beds. However, the original design featured many roses that, because of lower light levels in the garden today, were no longer good choices. The volunteers researched appropriate plants for the transformation of the three chosen beds and located sources for the plants.

During 2005, the remainder of the garden will be revamped. In addition, other areas of the grounds will undergo other exciting developments. We are fortunate to welcome Master Gardener Sue Lucier who will create and oversee a "three sisters" garden of corn, beans, and squash. It will demonstrate the early colonial technique for growing these three vegetables. Mary Nunes will continue and enlarge her dye garden and hopes to add a demonstration area for flax. Alice Greene has lent her herb expertise to create an area of the revival garden to provide household, medicinal, and cooking herbs for use by the Smith's Castle docents.

We're always interested in hearing from folks who can help out in the gardens. There are many opportunities, including planning, seed starting, planting, watering, weeding, and deadheading. Any time you can offer will be most appreciated. Please join our group. ■



The newly planted beds of the colonial revival garden can be seen in this photo from the fall 2004 Ladies' Camp. Camp participants select their costumes for the day from the mop caps and other clothing displayed on the fence. "It's like watching women in Filene's Basement," notes camp docent, Carol Bozarth. (Related story p. 16) Photo: Maureen Danforth.

Collections Committee

Architectural Drawings Project

Linda Eppich & Elaine Robinson

In September 2004, two old friends chanced to meet in class—a Library Science class at the University of Rhode Island, entitled “Administration of Special Collections, Archives, and Manuscripts.” Those two friends are Elaine Robinson, Library Science graduate student, and Linda Eppich, collections chair of Smith’s Castle. That’s us!

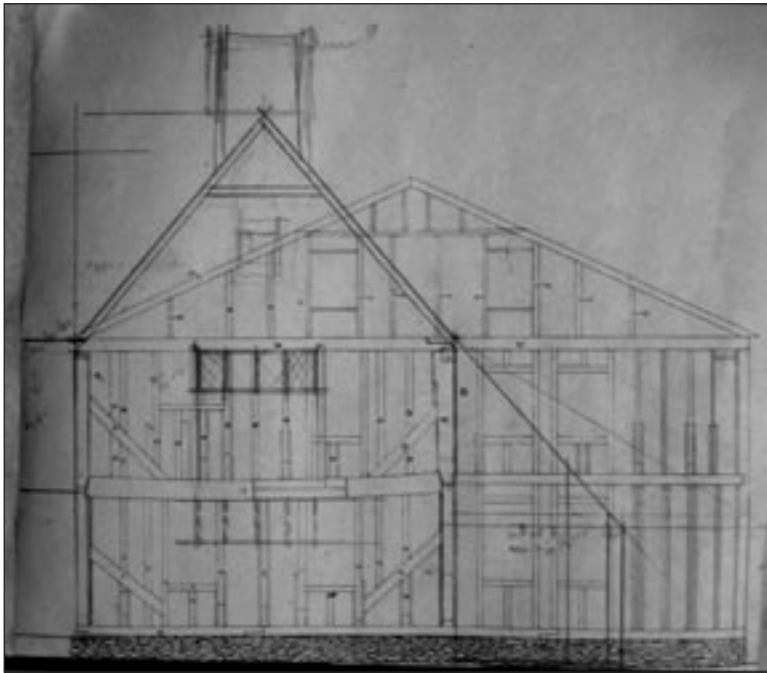
We were looking for a project for this class that would allow us to work on archival materials. The project that we chose was the arrangement, description, and preservation of the architectural drawings in the Annex at Smith’s Castle. The Castle had just undergone a survey called the Conservation Assessment Program, and conservators had indicated that archival materials needed better housing. They were all rolled and not in any order. There was no possibility that anyone could actually find a specific drawing. Perfect! Now, how we went about this...

Together we arranged, described, and cataloged these important drawings (more than 70 in all) and their related materials. Elaine worked to make them into series, which is “archivalese” for grouping related things together, sometimes physically but always by technology, in databases and finding aids to make research easier. For example, we found contracts, correspondence, photographs, and drawings by, and related to, Clifford (Jack) Renshaw, from the mid 1990s restoration of the Castle. These are being arranged so that they will be easy to find, and Elaine has compiled an inventory listing filing locations.

The drawings could not go back to that same space and be rolled up again. Linda ordered a flat file, a large set of drawers, five in all, two inches deep and wide enough to accommodate the drawings. The flat file now sits on top of three file cabinets in the room designated as the “Archives in the Annex.” Many acid-free map files were also ordered to keep the drawings safe. Drawings were flattened before putting them in the map files, by placing layers of acid-free tissue between drawings and then adding a heavy piece of glass on top of them all.

The project is ongoing because we couldn’t finish all the flattening before the end of the semester. And we are still reading and weeding the related correspondence. Many interesting discoveries have been made. For example, Irving Haynes had the original contract to begin the restoration work on the Castle in 1992. Apparently he charged more than was stated in the original agreement. Mr. Haynes and the Board of Trustees were unable to reach agreement on a contract. That was when Jack Renshaw became the principal architect for the project.

The documents in the new archives include diazo prints (blue line prints on white or cream paper), xerox copies on both paper and mylar, blueprints, sketches, posters, and maps. The dates of the original documents range from 1917 to 1997, but study of the Castle actually began in 1895, when Norman Isham (1864–1943) drew a floor plan of the 17th century part of the Castle for his book, *Early Rhode Island Houses*. In 1926 and 1929, Isham did restoration work on the building for the Fox family. Several copy photographs exist in the photo archives of this work; the originals are in the collections of The Rhode Island Historical Society.



Drawing by architect Jack Renshaw showing two views of the east side of the Castle. The structure with the broad low roof is the building as it exists today (mostly dating from Daniel Updike’s c. 1739 remodeling. Superimposed is Richard Smith Jr.’s c. 1678 house with high peaked roof, protruding gables, and a narrow, low-ceiling lean-to at the back. 17th-century casement windows are shown on the second floor, based on evidence discovered during the 1990s renovation. A similar series of windows is conjectured to have been located in the room below.

In 1951, John Hutchins Cady (1881–1967), a member of the Cocumscussoc Association's Board of Trustees, created blueprints for the restoration of the southeast corner room to the period of Richard Smith Jr. Today the room is still called the "Richard Smith Jr. Room." Blueprints of Cady's scale drawings of the exterior of the Castle are in the collection. Lombard Pozzi was hired in 1981 to do a physical survey of the Castle and to complete the restoration of the southwest room on the first floor, now called the "Dining Room." In the 18th century, this room may have been the main parlor, as it is the largest room on the first floor.

Restoration of the Castle was completed a room at a time until 1989 when several architects, including Irving Haynes and Jack Renshaw, submitted proposals for the major restoration and historic preservation of the building. Irving Haynes' firm was hired to conduct the survey of the structure and to produce a restoration plan. Jack Renshaw was approved to work with the team which completed the repairs and improvements in 1993.

Also, there are many topographical site plans of the property, in addition to the architectural drawings. John Senulis of the University of Rhode Island conducted archaeological excavations of the property in 1972, and Patricia Rubertone of Brown University was invited to complete an archaeological dig in 1989, after a Board of Trustees member found ceramic shards. Both projects created site plans and accompanying documentation. The dig collection objects still reside at Brown University.

This project is ongoing. Making series of all the documentation will take time. However, several other members have stepped forward to assist, and we hope that the results will make the collection more accessible. Patience, consistency, and a love of documents are required of these workers. Plans are to put at least a small part of the description of the drawings on the Web site. For more information, contact Linda Eppich (laeppich@cox.net) or the Castle (294-3521). ■



John Hutchins Cady in the Richard Smith Jr. Room, 1951. A Providence architect, Cady led the first renovation of the Castle by the Association in the 1950s. To the right are fragments of 17th century paneling (marked "Original Sheathing") that Cady replicated on all the walls in this room. On the table are artifacts discovered behind the plaster lathe. Behind him is a blocked-up doorway that remains hidden under paneling today. This is one of several photos from the 1950s restoration in the Castle archives.

Barbary Pirates (from page 1)



Newly arrived slaves are disembarked in Algiers. *Historie van Barbaryen en des zelfs Zee-Roovers*, Pierre Dan, Amsterdam, 1684.

Also aboard the *Unity* was the 70-year-old William Harris, a long-time friend of the Smith and Updike family and one of the original settlers of Providence.²

The corsairs of the Barbary Coast³—pirates authorized by their governments to attack the shipping of Christian countries—were for centuries the scourge of Mediterranean commerce. By the 17th century, they had extended their reach well into the Atlantic Ocean. British Admiralty records show that during the 17th century the corsairs plundered British shipping pretty much at will. In 1682, a list printed in London identified 160 British ships captured by Algerians between 1677 and 1680 when the *Unity*, with Updike and Harris aboard, was taken. [Davies, p. 4]

For the Updike and Harris families, it was a long, agonizing wait for news of their loved one's fate. Word came in October in a letter from William Harris dated April 6:

"I was (with others) taken the 24th of January ; sold in the markt the 23 : or 24 : of February, And shutt up untill the last day of the last March ; none prmitted to Come to

mee nor I to any, (but all) (and more than I now tell you) to make mee promise what they would have, and I had not to pay them, and beate on John Chapman of boston untill they made him promise them twelve hundred dollars, and the man I think hath it not, with others, that I have not roome to write of, and if a patterroone please he may kill his slave and only payes the kings house their sum they are to have..." [Harris, p. 322]

In his letter, Harris does not give details of the capture of the *Unity* or of his sale into slavery in the Algiers market, but from accounts of others who endured these experiences we know what likely transpired. When the *Unity* was seized, the pirates would have rushed aboard grabbing both goods and humans with violence and abandon:

"shouting, wandering about, searching here and there on the bridge, in the waist, and at the bottom of the hold: with blows of axes they broke open the trunks...gorging themselves with booty, smashing into the stores, breaking the seals [on merchandise], and making an inventory all at the same time." [Davies, p. 52]

Passengers and crew alike were freely abused and humiliated. Men were forced to strip naked to make sure they weren't concealing cash or jewels under their clothing. Those who resisted or moved too slowly were beaten bloody or even hacked to pieces. Sometimes, a passenger might be singled out and tortured systematically in front of fellow passengers. Finally, when there was nothing more to be gained from them, the captives were chained together and thrown into a storage room or hold below deck. There they were held for the remainder of the voyage—about a month in the case of the *Unity*.

Under escort by its captors, the *Unity* arrived in Algiers about February 20, 1680. Arrival of corsairs in port with a captured vessel—especially one with a cargo of slaves—was an important event and was accompanied by much fanfare and celebration. The *Unity* would have been stripped of everything of value and the carcass turned over to the ruling pasha of Algiers. Updike and Harris, with their fellow captives, were taken from the ship and paraded through the streets to the market where they would be sold. One survivor of this ordeal spoke of slaves being treated like poultry.

"We were carried to the Castle in Sale, and there crammed like capons, that we might grow fatter for sale; and being brought to the market, were shared amongst them, and sold." [Wadsworth]



Slaves are driven to the Algiers slave market, the badestan. *Historie van Barbaryen en des zelfs Zee-Roovers*, Pierre Dan, Amsterdam, 1684.



Slaves are readily identifiable by their chains. *Historie van Barbaryen en des zelfs Zee-Roovers*, Pierre Dan, Amsterdam, 1684.

In the slave market, the badestan, slaves were separated into two distinct classes: the slaves of ransom and the slaves of work. Updike and Harris were fortunate. They had personal resources or family wealth sufficient to guarantee they would be ransomed. They were purchased by speculators hoping for a good return on their investment. *"I have bought my slaves to make some advantage of them,"* commented Ali Peglin who, with more than 500 slaves, was one of the greatest slave holders in mid-17th century Algiers. Little is known of the initial selling price of slaves in the badestan, but the hoped-for advantage was about 10–12 percent per slave per year. [Davies, p. 70]

Harris notes that after his sale he was held in solitary confinement for a month—undoubtedly a tactic employed by his new owner as he endeavored to extract the highest possible ransom from his captive. Due to his age, Harris was probably spared the physical abuse inflicted on John Chapman, but he was clearly made to believe his life depended on the promised ransom being paid by the deadline:

... I should bee killed with beating as some are, to make them...promise what they aske, though they have it not to pay, are forced as I was, to promise 800: dollars...and besids that...I must pay...to the kings house and other payments to make the said 800: dollars 1191: dollars and 5: Royalls,...beside 50: dollars to get to London which is to Travell a long Jorny, and I have at present thereby some peace untill the last day of next March,...and If the sd sume

to my paterroone be not payd by that time I fall into his Cruell hands againe And then ordinaryly Cannot expect to live under it... [Harris, p. 323]

William Harris ends his first letter to his family with news of Daniel Updike:

...since I Came I saw Daniel Updike and he saith he had a plague sore, and that the sd sickness is here every sumer and begins in may, and that the last sumer here dyed nine of tenn of the English Captives but some say not soe many, speake to M^r Smith to Redeeme him and tell Lawdowick his Brother, M^r Smith, M^r Brindley and others... [Harris, p. 324]

A plague sore, a symptom of bubonic plague, is a swollen lymph node (bubos) usually in the groin or arm pit. Bubonic plague was endemic in Algiers in the 17th century and outbreaks occurred almost every summer, as Harris relates. It is unclear, however, whether Updike in fact contracted the plague. The letter was written in April, which would have meant an earlier than usual outbreak. What's more, in a subsequent letter to his family, dated 10 May 1680, William Harris states:

...I thanke god I am very well, and though the pestelence use to be her every sumer yet to this 10th of May here is none sick of that yet, nor is any one dead y^t Came in the ship that we were taken in... [Harris, p. 328]

—continued on page 12

Barbary Pirates (from page 11)

However, James Updike (1763–1855) wrote in his *Recollections*:

When Mr. Daniel Updike was first recovering from the plague he was for a time out of his head, when he came to his understanding he had got his feet into his Jaccoat sleeves thinking they were his trousers. [Updike, J.]

It is possible Daniel Updike contracted some other illness with plague-like symptoms, but we will never know for sure.

Richard Smith Jr. was involved in the ransom effort on behalf of both William Harris and nephew Daniel Updike:

M^r Smith.

...Inclosed is two letters of one tenor, for you and Capt Winthrop⁴ to signe for M^r Harris Redemption, w^{ch} pray doe and post away to Boston for y^e ship else will go without them,... if you have no opportunity send y^m on purpose to Johhn Whipple⁵ who will Convey y^m, only acquaint them w^t they be...

Y^{or} loving friend

ffrancis Brinley⁶ [Harris, p. 338]

m^r John Whipple

Pray Conveye the within Leters with all spede inclosed under you^r Covert to m^r Richard wharton in Boston that So they may gooe by the first sipe for ouer frend Haris release fayle not you^r frend, I ame you^r Richd Smith

25th octo 1680 [Harris, p. 339]

The ransom of William Harris, provided partly by Connecticut, which had engaged Harris on the London journey, was paid in the allotted time. He was set free and traveled overland, through Spain and France, to London where he arrived in March 1681. Tragically, he died there, just three days after his arrival.

The ransom of Daniel Updike was also paid—by his uncle, Richard Smith Jr. Interestingly, his ransom was not cash, but rather 1,000 or 1,500 gunlocks (the mechanism of a firearm by which the charge is exploded). [Updike, W., p. 413] Smith is said to have sent a ship to Algiers to deliver the ransom. It is not known how or when Updike was released, although it is natural to believe he traveled with Harris. It was Richard Smith Jr. who gave William Harris's widow, Susannah, the news of her husband's death, which he may have received in correspondence from Daniel Updike.



Slaves about to be freed march in a final procession through the streets of Algiers. *Historie van Barbaryen en des zelfs Zee-Roovers*, Pierre Dan, Amsterdam, 1684.

In *Recollections*, James Updike provides a final detail:

"Major Smith sent a ship to Algiers and did redeem Daniel Updike. Daniel Updike came from England here and stayed one night at Smiths Castle the old garrison house to thank Major Smith for his ransom and set out for England the next day." [Updike, J.]

Why Updike visited his family for only one day is a mystery, but perhaps his duties as a seaman prevented him from a longer stay. Daniel Updike resided in England for the rest of his life, where he probably met and married his wife Martha. There is no evidence that the couple had any children. Daniel Updike died in England in 1704 at about age 44. In his will of February 9, 1704, he refers to himself as being "*of St. Dunstan's, Stepney, county of Middlesex.*"⁷ The St. Dunstan church at Stepney has long been considered the mariners' church. [Updike, v. 3, p. 413]

It is both interesting and ironic that, despite Daniel Updike having been cruelly enslaved, his siblings and their descendants continued to own slaves for more than a century. It wasn't until the early 19th century that abolitionists drew a parallel between the degradation of Christian slaves under Barbary patrons and African slaves under American masters. ■



In his 1704 will, Daniel Updike styled himself as "*of St. Dunstan's.*" Located in Stepney, Middlesex, St. Dunstan's is known as the mariners' church. (www.eolfhs.org.uk/parish/stepney1.htm)

Notes

1. DANIEL UPDIKE: born in New Amsterdam about 1660. A record of his birth has never been found. His older brother, James, was born in 1658 and his mother, Katherine—second daughter of Richard Smith—is known to have died about 1660, perhaps from complications associated with Daniel's birth. When New Amsterdam fell to the English in 1664, Daniel and his six brothers and sisters were brought to live at Cocumscussoc with their grandfather, Richard Smith.

In December 1675, 15-year-old Daniel, joined his two older brothers, Richard and James, and marched with United Colony troops to the Narragansett winter encampment at the Great Cedar Swamp near Kingston. There, in a surprise attack, they killed an estimated 340 Narragansetts, mostly women and children. Richard Updike was killed and both Daniel and his brother James were "dangerously" wounded—according to Wilkins Updike. The following spring Smith's Castle, along with every house in the area, was burned by the Narragansett in retaliation for the attack.

Do not confuse this Daniel (1660–1704) with his nephew Daniel (1693/4–1757), who presided over Smith's Castle when Cocumscussoc was one of the largest of the Narragansett plantations, and was a long-time Attorney General of Rhode Island.

2. WILLIAM HARRIS: born 1610, was one of the five companions of Roger Williams in the canoe when they left Seekonk to found the new settlement of Providence. In 1638, he received a grant of land from Roger Williams (the seventh named in the initial deed), was one of the twelve original members of the First Baptist Church in 1639, and signed the agreement of 1640. His Home Lot on the Towne Street, midway between what are now Bowen and Cushing Streets became the property of Daniel Brown, who sold it in 1705 to Daniel Williams. Serious disagreements soon arose between William Harris and Roger Williams in regard to the Pawtuxet Purchase and the treatment of the Quakers, whose cause Harris espoused. The controversy in regard to the Pawtuxet Purchase, which was marked by the most bitter invective on both sides, extended over a period of many years and was finally settled after the death of Harris in accordance with the views to which he had so tenaciously clung. He possessed strong intellectual ability, a powerful will, and extensive and accurate knowledge of the law. As an agent of the Pawtuxet Proprietors, he visited England three times, in 1663, 1675 and 1679... He died in March 1681 at the house of his friend John Stokes, in Wentworth Street, near Spitalfields, London. His widow, Susannah, survived him but a short time. (<http://www.whipple.org/brown1851.pdf>)

3. BARBARY COAST. A Medieval term for the Maghreb, the area of northern Africa composed of the modern countries of Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco, and Libya. The term is derived from the Berber inhabitants of the area.

4. CAPTAIN WINTHROP: Wait-Still Winthrop of Boston (1642–1717), son of Governor John Winthrop of Connecticut.

5. JOHN WHIPPLE JR: (1641–1700) an innkeeper in Providence who also served as town clerk, town treasurer, and deputy to the General Assembly. His father owned an interest in land in the Narragansett country. Most of the William Harris letters at the R.I. Historical Society are manuscript copies in Whipple's hand.

6. FRANCIS BRINLEY: (1632–1719) a close friend of Richard Smith Jr. was a large landholder at Conanicut and Narragansett.

7. For this article, the authors consulted the London Metropolitan Archives (LMA), the repository for St. Dunstan's/Stepney's probate and vital records. LMA researchers could not locate any probate, marriage, birth, death, or burial records relating to Daniel or Martha Updike.

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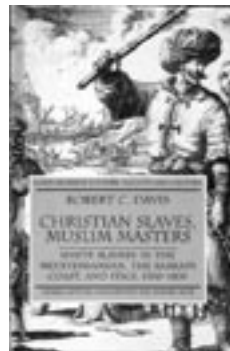
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Recommended

Much of the background for this article came from the recently published, *Christian Slaves, Muslim Masters; White Slavery in the Mediterranean, The Barbary Coast, and Italy, 1500–1800* by Robert C. Davies, Professor of History, The Ohio State University.



"In this book, Robert C. Davies uses many new historical sources to re-examine one of the least understood forms of human bondage in modern times—the systematic enslavement of white, Christian Europeans by the Muslims of North Africa's Barbary Coast. Far from the minor phenomenon that many have assumed it to be, white slavery in the Magreb turns out, in the Davis' account, to have had enormous consequences, ensnaring as many as a million victims from France and Italy to Spain, Holland, Great Britain, and the Americas, and even Iceland in the centuries when it flourished between 1500 and 1800. Whether dealing with the methods used by slavers, the experience of slavery, or its destructive impact on the slaves themselves, Davies demonstrates the many, often surprising, similarities between this "other" slavery and the much better known human bondage suffered at the very same time by black Africans in the Americas."

—Book Jacket

30+ Years of Service to Smith's Castle

Docents Mark 31st Anniversary in 2005

Christine Kalina

Mary and Bob Shillaber joined the Cocumscussoc Association in 1969. Mary recalls she was “newly arrived in this country and eager to settle into her new community.” Always interested in history and preservation, these connecting threads to her home country of England led her to the Castle front door.

At that time the House was open to the public six days a week, from 10-5, closed on Thursdays and tours were given by the Resident Caretaker. As some may know the Caretaker actually lived in the house. A knock at the door and the visitor was invited in, much different than today. Always active supporters of Smith's Castle, Mary and Bob were often seen on the grounds tending the garden, fixing what needed fixing, cleaning and otherwise doing their utmost to preserve Cocumscussoc and the Castle. To encourage more visitors to the site, Mary fashioned an inspired plan to form a group to provide tours of the house and grounds for the public.

In March 1974, Mary invited a group of local ladies with an interest in history to attend a tea to make plans for a group that would provide tours. The original group included Mary Whitford, Gay Adams, Hope Arnold, Helen Johnson, Betsy Benson, Dagney Nelson, Esther Vale, Dick and Claudette Donnelly, Gertrude Reed, Elizabeth Tabor, Lois Hayes, Marion Fry, and Helen Johnson. A constitution was drafted for the group formally called The Richard Smith Docents. The purpose of the group was “to promote educational, cultural and social activities and to assist and promote the purposes of the Association.”

The original docent training was led by Mary Shillaber. “We began doing a small tour and gradually began to add history.” Mary describes the tour as “a walk through rather than a formal tour, it was casual.” Docents were encouraged to “tell the truth, don't embellish...” and always to remember “what would Mrs. Smith have said?” Shirley Burnham, who joined the docents in 1979 recalls the early tour contained “many interesting stories.” It was “friendly and warm, chatty, not a lot of history. The first floor rooms were arranged much differently than today. The upstairs has stayed the same over the years. It was pleasant and nice. Today's tours are more factual, accurate, concentrated, and historical.”

What is today a trademark of Smith's Castle—accurate period costuming of docents—began with these wonderful ladies. Period clothing was worn by docents from the very beginning. The group met to



Christmas Quilt. A 1975 Standard Times photo shows (l to r) docents Esther Vale, Carol Paquette, Mary Shillaber, and Gabriella Adams. Seated are Shirley and Dede Burnham. The quilt was raffled off as part of the Smith's Castle Christmas Fair.

construct costumes that represented the 18th century, each helping the other to complete their costumes. The 1974 season began with sixteen Richard Smith Docents. Each docent had a small pamphlet detailing the history of the house to use while conducting their tours. Mary notes that this group possessed “a profound enthusiasm initially,” they were doing “a good job in a wonderful place.” To raise much needed funds, docents regularly held bake sales and craft fairs. There are numerous references in early meeting minutes of workshops offered to construct a variety of wares to sell for the Castle. For a time the docent group maintained control over all house receipts and essentially ran the Association's income finances.

Many of the Castle's traditions began with the Richard Smith Docents in the early '70s. Today's Christmas at the Castle began as a town-wide open

—continued on page 15

A Dark Day in Smith's Castle History

Tragic Tale of Joshua Tefft Told in New Novel

Craig Anthony

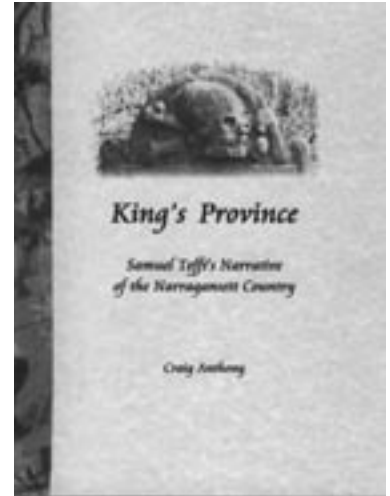
In January 1676, at the height of King Philip's War, Joshua Tefft was found guilty of high treason by the Puritan colonies and sentenced to be hanged, drawn, and quartered, the only Englishman in New England history to suffer such a fate. What was his crime? Was it that he scalped a miller, or that he fought with the Narragansett Indians and killed a captain in the Connecticut army? Was it that he was a Rhode Islander who fell in love with an Indian maiden, or was it all of the above?

After 12 years of research, I have published *King's Province; Samuel Tefft's Narrative of the Narragansett Country*, a novel about one of the most complex and intriguing events in New England history. On its pages you will find little-known writings of several of Rhode Island founders, such as Roger Williams, John Greene, and Samuel Gorton, adapted so that the modern day reader can easily grasp the realities of colonial New England. Richard Smith Jr.'s dual loyalty to two colonies is presented, perhaps for the first time.

Religious dissent and inter-colonial conflicts abound. Many errors in the historic record, especially regarding King Philip's War, are corrected. The nefarious schemes of the United Colonies, as well as those of the infamous Atherton Company, that ultimately

resulted in the execution of Joshua Tefft in 1676 at Smith's Castle are finally exposed to the judgment of history.

Based on a true story, *King's Province* brings to life in disturbing detail a forgotten episode in New England's past. The book is profusely illustrated with original documents and historical maps in addition to several 19th century engravings. It is the story, not just of Joshua Tefft, but of the important place of Rhode Island in American history and why Rhode Island is not, and never will be, part of Connecticut. ■



Each paper-bound copy is 8-1/2" x 11" with 112 pages.
\$19.95 plus \$2.55 shipping and handling.

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West Kingston, RI 02892
PayPal address: a.c.anthony@att.net

Docents (from page 14)

house billed as "Christmas at the Plantation." This event was organized, staffed, and run by the Richard Smith Docents.

As is true today, the docents made all the decorations using natural materials that reflected the early history of the house. Mary reports, "How would Mrs. Smith do it?" was their guiding principle in choosing decorations for the holiday. Initially, this event was free to the public, and it gradually became the North Kingstown holiday tradition that continues today.

For the national Bicentennial in 1976, a town-wide celebration included a weeklong special event at Smith's Castle. Each day a different activity was scheduled. This was the beginning of Plantation Days. It was a spectacular beginning and an energetic undertaking.

It was considered a resounding success with 500 attending. To raise additional funds, the docents made

traditional crafts that were offered for sale. The event continued to grow in popularity. In 1979, Shirley Burnham coordinated Plantation Days' demonstrations that included goats, a goat cheese making demonstration, and the sale of goat milk sherbet. There were days devoted to the garden, open hearth cooking in the Castle fireplace with visitors invited to taste the efforts, spinning and weaving demonstrations, chair caning, children's games, drop spindles, a quilting bee, knitting, embroidery, and hooking demonstrations. All activities were planned and implemented by the Richard Smith Docents.

Traditions and standards set then continue today in the traditions and exceptional work of the docents. Not one to take credit for her and Bob's exceptional dedication to Smith's Castle, Mary quite sincerely notes, "that in the end, well really, it has always been about the house." ■

Ladies Camps

21st Century Women Become 18th Century Ladies for a Day

Diane Amaral, Carol Bozarth, & Barbara Crudale

The women who attend the Smith's Castle ladies' Camps come for many reasons—they are involved with another historic site, they own a colonial house, they are interested in colonial life, or they are just out to have a pleasant day with other women. We try to address all these motivations.

In preparing the camps, we conduct trial runs of all the classes in order to ensure that they are enjoyable to instructors and students alike.

Some participants bring many skills to the table, while others have never picked up a needle and thread. I witnessed much support among the campers, and a common desire to share their experiences. Although we do not now live as colonial women did, attending these camps enables us to experience the camaraderie they must have enjoyed when sitting in their sewing circles and attending their community gatherings. With our busy lives we don't often have this sort of communal experience. We all have different types and levels of knowledge; the women's camps allow us to share and learn from each other.

—Diane Amaral

As a young girl, attending the monthly meetings of the Roger Williams Family Association, visiting Plymouth Plantation, Sturbridge Village, and the Boston Freedom Trail, as well as reading all of Laura Ingalls Wilder's stories, filled many hours of my time. Today, my husband and I enjoy learning about Rhode Island's history, and we were delighted to discover Smith's Castle (especially when we realized my distant ancestor, Roger Williams, had ties to the area). I quickly sent in my registration for the first women's camp as soon as I read about it in a brochure I picked up at the Castle.

My first women's camp was exciting and educational! Campers were warmly welcomed, and, in what has become a camp tradition, encouraged to put on petticoat, handkerchief, apron, and cap. We spent the day making journals and writing with quill pens, learning to recognize beneficial herbs and plants, braiding cord on a lucet, and assisting in the creation of johnny cakes, salmagundy, and blueberry pie for lunch. The camaraderie I found while spending the day in the company of women with the same interests in colonial cooking and home life convinced me to return for each camp since July 2003.

The amazing thing about the Smith's Castle Ladies Camps is their success. The Fall 2004 camp was filled by August, and there was a lengthy waiting list of hopefuls. We have added a third camp this year due to this overwhelming response.

Women come to the camps to strengthen existing relationships and make new friends. Mothers come with their daughters, sisters with their sisters, aunts with their nieces, mothers-in-law with their daughters-in-law, and best friends with their best friend.

The camps evolved when two docents said "Why can't we...?" The enthusiasm, camaraderie, talent, and creativity of the planners and the attendees is amazing.

Our goal is to expose 21st century women to the everyday skills of the 18th century, many of which have evolved into art forms today. Although not intentional, by the end of the day campers leave with a greater appreciation of their lives by learning about the difficulties colonial women endured. I personally know that camp is successful by the smiles on campers' faces all day long!

—Carol Bozarth

Subsequent women's camps have been just as invigorating as the first. The camp counselors are quick to share their knowledge and encourage every camper to take part in all activities. Each camp has introduced me to new experiences: baking tarts, making beer, dyeing, spinning, and weaving yarn, cutting silhouettes, and assembling a sewing kit known as a "hussif." I always leave camp with a deeper appreciation of how our ancestors' lives revolved around the seasons and how important each person's contributions were to the survival of the family.

Many campers now return each year, and some have become volunteers at the Castle. As for myself, I have been inspired to sew 18th century clothing for myself and my sons, as they now accompany me during the days I volunteer at the Castle. My husband gave me a fireplace crane for my birthday and we experiment with hearth cooking. During the last camp, I invited two friends from Spain to accompany me and enjoy a living American history experience like no other. I am grateful to the women who originated and continue to plan the women's camps at Smith's Castle.

—Barbara J. Crudale



Scenes from the Fall 2004 Ladies Camp by Maureen Danforth.

Three ladies camps are planned for 2005:

Saturday, April 23. Spring camp will focus on the education of upper class young women and the skills they needed to insure they became good wives and mothers. Women's education included needlework, dance, music, penmanship, decorative arts, fashionable jewelry, and more.

Saturday, July 9. Summer camp will focus on the skills required by colonial woman to take advantage of the harvest of early summer. Summer fashions, cooking, harvesting flowers and herbs to create medicinal salves and sachets, decorating beautiful bonnets, making housewives sewing kits, dyeing and weaving, discussion on sex and the 18th century woman, and more.

Saturday October 1. Fall camp will focus on readying the household for winter. Skills for food preservation, cooking, candle making, preparing and spinning wool into thread, whole cloth quilting, making beer and wine at home, and painting portraits of upper class and merchant families.

Hours for all camps are 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Lunch and refreshments (18th century fare) and materials used in learning 18th century skills are provided. Participants take home items they create.

Cost: \$50 members, \$60 non-members

Open to women ages 15 and up

To register phone the Castle at 294-3521

Recommended Reading

Founding Foods; The Story of New England Cooking



America's *Founding Foods; The Story of New England Cooking* is a meticulously researched book by Jamestown, Rhode Island residents Keith Stavey and Kathleen Fitzgerald. The authors take the reader on a gastronomic journey with the foods New Englanders have come to call their own: jonny cakes, succotash, clam chowder, baked beans, brown bread, pumpkin pie, cod fish, and New England boiled dinners and clam bakes.

The journey begins with foods, spices, and cooking technology that originated during the Middle Ages. English settlers brought their foods, recipes, and favorite cookbooks with them to America.

The authors discuss attitudes of the colonists towards Native American foods. Many of these foods were not eagerly embraced because they came from "savages." Other foods, such as shellfish, were not eaten because of the memories they evoked of the early meager years when clams were one of the few foods available. Also discussed throughout the book is the transformation and adaptation of Native American foods to New England fare.

This book discusses the role of technology in food development. An example is the oven. Since many people did not have bake ovens or their bake ovens were in the rear of their fireplaces, baking was done once weekly. This explains the prevalence of boiling and simmering over baking. When the bake oven became more common, once weekly baking became unnecessary.

An excellent chapter on baking and the limitations of baking bread without wheat flour is included. Getting cakes to rise often meant

creating one's own yeast out of beer foam and air as well as using vast quantities of eggs as an ingredient. Baking powder was not routinely used until the first quarter of the 19th century.

A chapter on commerce and cookbooks discusses the relationship between trade, economics, and availability of more varied foodstuffs as well as the evolving technologies of cooking as reflected in the cookbooks of changing generations and centuries. The fishing industry is discussed in detail as are the economics of dairy farms, fruit orchards, and distilling rum.

Historic cookbooks, 18th and 19th century literature, and personal journals and letters are used to document the book. The authors have included an extensive bibliography as well as an annotated source list.

Note: This is not a cookbook, nor is it a book to be skimmed lightly. There is a tremendous amount of information that necessitates careful reading. For those interested in food ways (the study of food and history), this is an excellent resource.

America's Founding Foods is available to Castle members from the Smith's Castle Library. Other books on early American cooking available from the Smith's Castle Library are:

- *Hung, Strung and Potted*, Sally Smith Booth
- *1000 Years Over a Hot Stove*, Laura Schenone
- *The Art of Cookery Made Plain and Simple*, Hannah Glass

The following are available through the Clan System at the North Kingstown Public Library.

- *The Open Hearth Cookbook, Feasts from Your Fireplace*, Suzanne Goldenson and Doris Simpson
- *Trammels, Trenchers, and Tartlets*, Joyce Carlo
- *American Cookery*, Amelia Simmons

—Carol Bozarth

This Spring at Smith's Castle

April

Day	Time	Event
Thursday, 7	9:00–10:30 a.m.	Docent meeting at Essex Village
Saturday, 16 Sunday, 17	9:00 a.m.–3:00 p.m.	Clean-up weekend volunteers needed, call 294-3521
Tuesday, 19	6:30–9:00 p.m.	Docent training
Saturday, 23	8:30 a.m.–4:30 p.m.	Spring Ladies Camp
Sunday, 24	10:00–11:00 a.m.	Greeter training
Monday, 25	7:00 p.m.	Board of Trustees
Tuesday, 26	6:30–9:00 p.m.	Docent training
Thursday, 28	6:00–7:00 p.m.	Greeter training
Saturday, 30	10:00 a.m.–3:00 p.m.	"What's It Worth, Wickford?"

May

Day	Time	Event
Sunday, 1	Noon–4:00 pm	Opening Day: Spring Days at the Castle
Tuesday, 3	6:30–9:00 p.m.	Docent training
Thursday, 5	9:00–10:30 a.m.	Docent meeting
Saturday, 7	9:00–11:30 a.m.	Docent training
Tuesday, 10	6:30–9:00 p.m.	Docent training
Saturday, 14	9:00–11:30 a.m.	Docent training
Tuesday, 17	6:30–9:00 p.m.	Docent training
Saturday, 28	Noon–4:00 p.m.	17th Century Market Faire
Sunday, 29	Noon–4:00 p.m.	17th Century Market Faire

June

Day	Time	Event
Thursday, 2	9:00–10:30 a.m.	Docent meeting
Saturday, 11	Noon–4:00 p.m.	Strawberry Festival
Sunday, 12	Noon–4:00 p.m.	Strawberry Festival rain date
Saturday, 18	10:00–11:00 a.m.	Edible Plants, Susan Scotti URI Master Gardeners and Smith's Castle
Sunday, 26	Noon–4:00 p.m.	Antique Auto Show

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The Cocumscussoc Association

Early morning
on Mill Cove.
—Maureen Danforth



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