

Castle Chronicle



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The Deed to Mespāt

The **Deed to Mespāt**, below, is the oldest deed extant for a site on Long Island, New York. The deed was issued by William Kieft, Director General of New Netherland to Francis Doughty and companions on March 26, 1642. What does that have to do with Smith's Castle? Among Francis Doughty's "companions" was Richard Smith and his family. The deed grants Doughty, Smith, and others 6,666 Dutch acres (13,332 English acres) of land, in what is today Queens,

lying just east of the East River at the head of a small stream known as Maspeth Creek. Why were Richard Smith, Francis Doughty, and several other English families, most new arrivals in America, settling in New Netherland amongst their Dutch rivals?

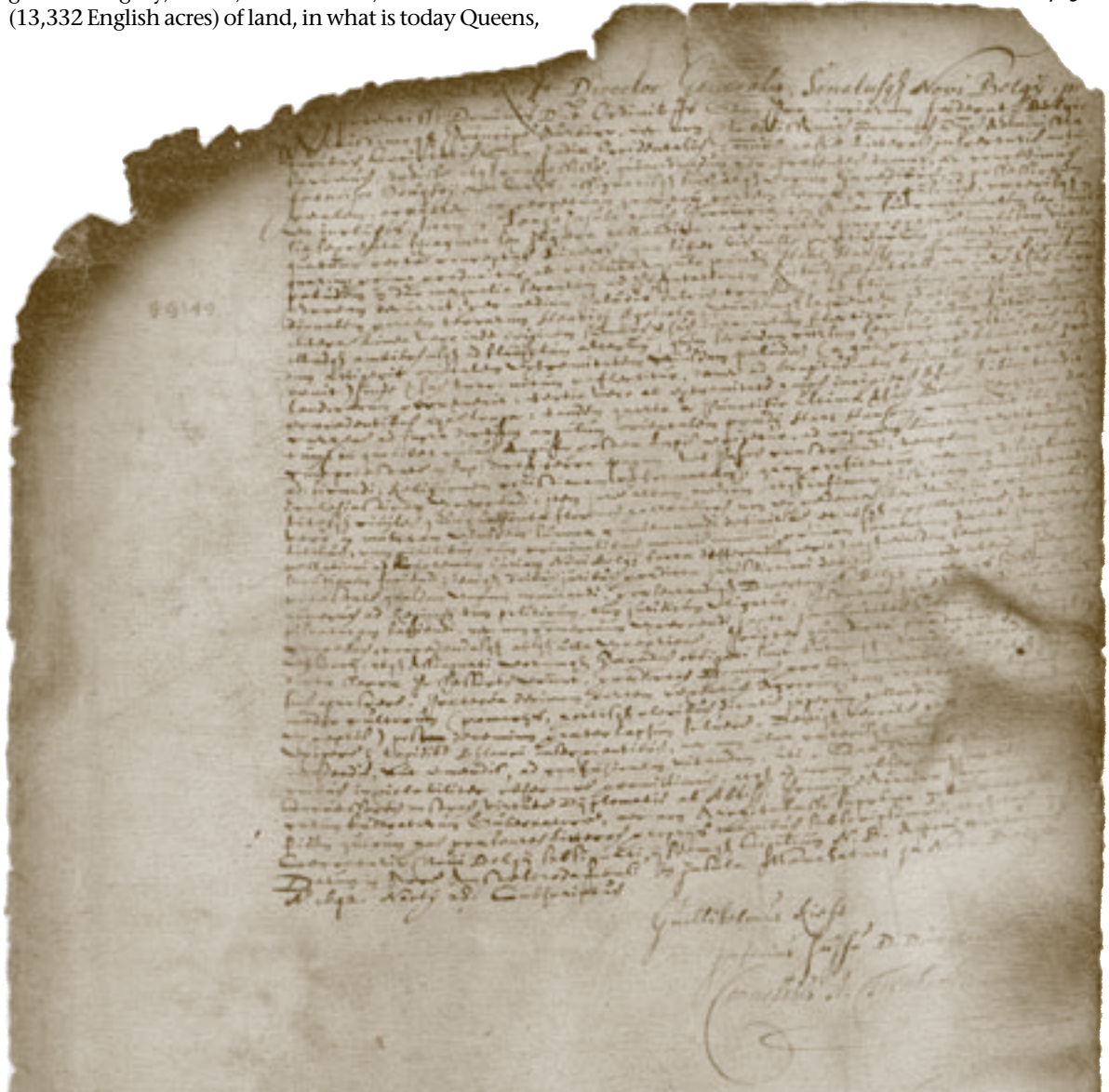
Richard Smith first appears in colonial records in 1638. He is listed as one of the 46 original settlers of

—continued on page 8

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The views expressed by contributors to *Castle Chronicle* are not necessarily those of the Cocumscussoc Association.



Note from the President

The weather was unusually cool in late spring and early summer, but things have been sizzling at Smith's Castle.

- Our May Opening Day "Bridge to the Past" kicked off the season. It drew a larger crowd than last year, and was a select historic destination on the Governor's Tour Rhode Island event. Many thanks to Melissa Powers, who chaired the event, and John McNiff of the Roger Williams National Monument, Providence, as well as to all the event volunteers.
- Our traditional Strawberry Festival in June was also a success, with strawberry shortcake selling out and parking spaces full. Kudos to Jules Cohen for chairing the event and overseeing a crack team of Castle volunteers, and to our wonderful shortcake bakers and servers, who aren't afraid to get a little messy!
- In May and June, the number of visitors for our regular tours was up ten percent from the same period last year. Our docents are certainly keeping busy!
- Carol Palmer has launched the eChronicle, an email newsletter designed to update our members between the printed Chronicle newsletter you receive via snail mail. If you have not been receiving the eChronicle please call or email the Castle office with your email address so we can place you on the routing list.
- Collections Committee is paring down our furnishings to more accurately reflect our period of interpretation (see p. 4). Thanks to Collection's chair Louise Duckworth for jump starting this process.
- Since February, Smith's Castle's Youth Education volunteers have served nearly 900 students, either at on-site tours or in-school programs. Special thanks to Education Chair Diane Amaral and docents Jan

Breault, Marcia Brennan, Richard Chellis, Louis Duckworth, Carol Greenwell, Pamela Kraske, Elizabeth Mahoney, Melissa Powers, Bill Prescott, Jackie Ralston, Cathe Rezendes, Virginia Royle, and Wilfred Royle for putting in long hours of work that result in challenging, creative, and memorable programming for students.

- Jean Cotton has been hired to staff the office during the hours the Castle is open for tours. She is getting rave reviews from volunteers, and is a wonderful and enthusiastic addition to the Castle community.

In addition, the cultural landscape study funded by the R.I.D.O.T. Transportation Enhancement grant has moved into an exciting phase. Last winter, Dan Lynch of Soil Sight, Inc. began to survey the Castle grounds using non-invasive ground-penetrating radar and electrical resistance geophysical scanning technologies. The scale of this survey is thought to be the largest ever done in New England. Dan completed field work and submitted his report late this spring. The survey revealed many "anomalies" or unusual shapes that suggested potential archaeological features—paths, drives, privies, and even the foundation of the Updike barn—that field archaeologists should explore further. In late June, archaeologists with the firm of Gray and Pape (who recently completed work at the Newport tower) began excavating shovel test pits to examine the anomalies identified by Dan Lynch. Once Gray and Pape's field work and analyses are completed, they will submit a full report. If the schedule holds, expect a thorough review of this latest round of archaeology at Smith's Castle in the Fall issue of the Chronicle.

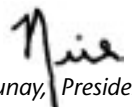
All of the wonderful things that happen daily at Smith's Castle are the work of exceptionally talented and dedicated volunteers with a like-minded spirit for preserving our site and informing our community about its significance. And they're meeting new people, learning new things, and having a lot of fun.

Planning is underway for our October Colonial Harvest Festival, and we are brainstorming on member socials and fund raisers in late summer or early fall. Do you have some ideas or want to get involved? Call or email the Castle office. ■

Welcome New Members

Richard Chellis
Rev. F. Richard Garland
Pamela Kraske
Elizabeth and Timothy Mahoney
David and Tracy Sampson
Clayton and Susan Seabury
Susan and John Vivian
Margaret and James Votta

—as of 7/7/07


—Neil Dunay, President

Recommended Reading

Sons of Providence: The Brown Brothers, Trade, and the American Revolution

By Charles Rappleye
Simon and Schuster, 2006
Hardcover, 480 pages

This is the story of two brothers whose lives spanned the course of the American Revolution and whose sibling rivalry encompassed all the painful dilemmas that attended the dawn of a new era." Thus begins Charles Rappleye's detailed account of John and Moses Brown. A study in contrasts, the brothers represented two different value systems that were reflected in the nation as a whole during the 70 years prior to the Civil War.

In 2003 Brown University President Ruth Simmons appointed a committee to investigate the University's ties to slavery and the slave trade. Until that time not only the college but much of the state's populace either ignored or only gave slight attention to Rhode Island's slave past. Rappleye's study, published in 2006, was cited by the committee's chairman Professor James Campbell as being a major factor in bringing to light Rhode Island's role in transporting approximately 100,000 Africans to the New World as slaves.

James Brown, the father of four sons including John and Moses, launched the family's first venture into the slave trade in the early 1700s. By the mid-18th century, Rhode Island had become the leader in the North American slave trade. James Brown's sons decided it was time for them to participate in this source of wealth. In 1764, thirty years after their father entered the trade, the brothers, all slave owners themselves, outfitted the slave ship *Sally* and hired their friend, Captain Esek Hopkins, to set out to West Africa to buy captives. Inexperienced in African voyages, Hopkins lingered along the coast too long. Disease and despair struck the captives and by the time the *Sally* sailed into South Carolina about 100 out of the 160 slaves on board had died. Almost an entire chapter is devoted to the horrors of the "middle passage," drawing on information found in ship's logs and letters written by officers to the owners. No history textbook has ever described it better.

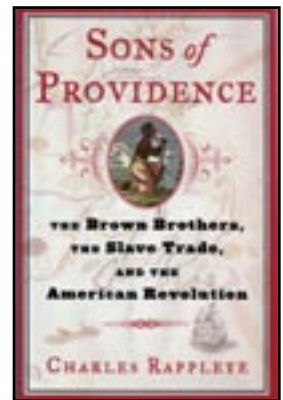
After this financial disaster the company formed by the Brown brothers started to weaken. Moses found himself wracked with depression and sleeplessness. John wanted to expand the African trade, convinced that it was the key to wealth. Eventually, feeling constrained by his brothers, John struck out on his own. The break-up was amicable and John and Moses cooperated in founding Rhode Island College (presently Brown University) in Providence.

Anna Brown, wife of Moses, suffered ill health for years and just prior to her death at age 28, Moses abandoned the family's Baptist faith and joined her at Quaker meetings. When she died in 1773, he was distraught and became convinced that she had been taken from him as punishment for his sins including his role in the slave trade. Eight years after the doomed voyage of the *Sally*, Moses had a vision from God that he must liberate his slaves. Soon after this, he made the final break with his family's firm and devoted the rest of his life to protesting slavery and the slave trade, the latter which eventually contributed to his brother John's great wealth.

A journalist by profession, Rappleye details the often-conflicting relationship between Moses and John. Their friendship, though sometimes strained over slavery, war and other issues, remained true. As a profit-driven merchant and United States congressman, John defended slavery as "right, just and lawful" and even broke the Rhode Island laws enacted to curb the trade. Moses, on the other hand, an idealist and committed Quaker plagued with guilt over his past participation in slavery, was the prime force behind the federal Slave Trade Act of 1794, prohibiting ships destined to transport slaves to and from any foreign country from outfitting in American ports. Ironically, his brother, John, was the first Rhode Islander tried under the new law.

The book is meticulously researched, drawing on family papers, ships logs, and a host of other primary sources. Because of his background as an investigative journalist, Rappleye brings a sense of suspense and readability to the topic. Not only would the study appeal to professional historians, but to the general reader as well. The contrast between Moses, as the social reformer, and John, as the unbridled capitalist, brings an almost contemporary feel to the subject. This struggle between brother and brother mirrored the tensions felt in the nation as a whole during the century leading up to the Civil War. ■

—Norma La Salle



Charles Rappleye's *Sons of Providence* is available through Amazon.com, which can be easily accessed through the Smith's Castle Web site (www.smithscastle.org). When you purchase books and other merchandise from Amazon, Smith's Castle receives a percentage of the purchase price (see page 15).

Castle Sends Non-Pertinent Collection Items to Auction

Smith's Castle is doing a bit a housecleaning. In its effort to more accurately interpret our period rooms, the Collections Committee recently removed several objects from display in the Castle. (They were either outside our period of interpretation—after 1812—or were redundant to our furnishings plan.) The Committee recommended deaccessioning these objects, along with several other items held indefinitely in long-term storage.

Although these objects no longer serve to fulfill Smith's Castle's mission, they remain highly desirable and valuable examples of antique Americana. The Castle will auction these items through Skinner, Inc. of Bolton, Mass., one of New England's premier auction houses. Stephen Fletcher, executive vice president of Skinner and director of the Americana Department, has visited Smith's Castle twice to appraise items and inventory them for sale. Skinner has graciously reduced its normal sales commission in recognition of the Castle's non-profit status.

Skinner and the Collections Committee identified 34 lots that will go to auction. Five are likely to go into Skinner's premier *Americana Auction*, usually held in Boston. These items include (1) a c1840 grain-painted box (previously shown in the 17th century Richard Smith Jr. bedchamber); (2) a pair of 19th-century George Washington mirror supports once owned by Mr. and Mrs. William Davis Miller (never displayed; no photo); (3) a c1840 paint-decorated

tin box (previously on the shelf above the Kitchen fireplace); (4) a c1840 paint-decorated child's potty chair (kept in the pantry closet); and (5) a southern Virginia Federal, two-drawer server (previously in the stairhall entry).

The remaining lots will go into Skinner's *Discovery Auction*, held monthly in Bolton. They are likely to be scheduled for the August auction, which will have a country furniture theme. In addition to the on-site sales, both auctions will be available to bidders on eBay's Live Auctions site—ensuring a nationwide pool of potential bidders.

Skinner estimates the items will fetch between \$12,400 and \$18,675 (hammer price). Net proceeds from the sales will be reinvested in Smith's Castle's collections, either for maintenance and protection or for acquisition of new artifacts appropriate to our interpretive needs. Also, we expect to use part of the proceeds to pay for the nearly completed restoration of the portrait of Elizabeth Simpson (attributed to artist Joseph Blackburn, c1700–1780) that has been ongoing since January 2006 at the Lyman Allyn Art Museum in New London, Conn.

As soon as the auction details are known, we will inform our members via the eChronicle. Consider taking part in these auctions. It is a unique way of supporting Smith's Castle and, who knows, you could be one of the lucky ones that goes home with a memento of your favorite historic site. ■



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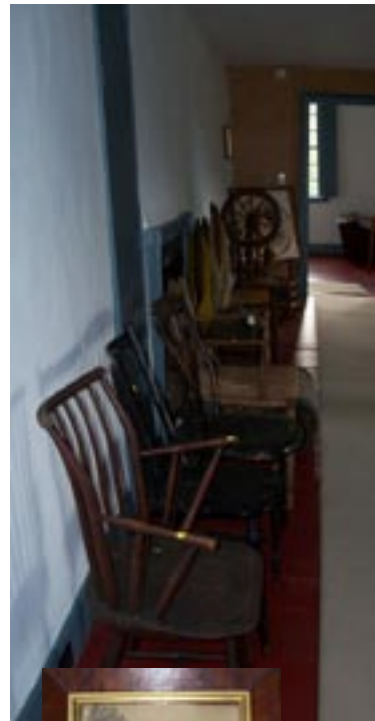
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Items expected to go into Skinner's Discovery Auction in Bolton, Mass. include...

6. Yellow-painted pine corner cupboard, yellow-pine slant-lid desk, and several 19th-century glass lighting devices.

7. Victorian washstand and accessories. (This item previously was identified as having been made in France about 1790 and owned by Anstis Updike Lee, but over the past few years several antique experts—including Skinner—have told us it is machine-made and stylistically late Victorian. Thus, it could not have been owned by Mrs. Lee, who died in 1864.)

8. A variety of unmatched Windsor chairs.

9. A beaded wardrobe, a mammy rocker, and an English wheel-back chair.

10. More chairs, including several children's chairs, and two baskets.

11. A silhouette signed Augustus Sears, Saratoga, N.Y., 1844.

12. Victorian turned rope-bed, a cherry hooded cradle, and a stenciled chamber chair.

13. A large slat-back rocker, a pine step-back cupboard, and a black bowback Windsor armchair.

Recent Events

Clean Up Day

Photos by Wayne McCarthy

Master Gardeners (l to r) Marcia Herron, Nancy Drury, Donna Shammass, and Jackie McCarthy.



Strawberry Festival

Photos by Thurston Gray



Recent Events

Bridge to the Past

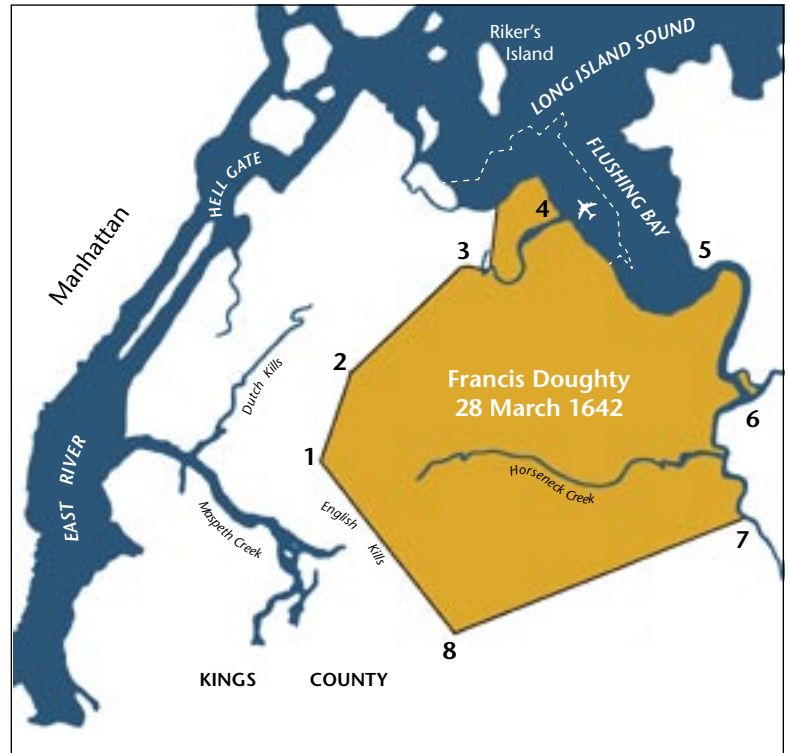
Photos by Bob Major and Melissa Powers (bottom left)



Deed to Mespat (from page 1)



The location in Queens of Francis Doughty and companions' 1642 patent from the Dutch West India Company is shown at right (enlarged from the square, above). The original Mespat settlement was located in the area between the head of Horseneck Creek and the English Kills. The numbers refer to the boundaries of the grant described in the translation of the deed on the opposite page. La Guardia Airport is located on landfill in Flushing Bay to the north of the Doughty plat. Drawing adapted from *Evolution of an American Town: Newtown, New York, 1642-1775*.



Cohannet (renamed Taunton by 1640) in Plymouth Colony. This is where we first find him associated with Francis Doughty, who is also listed as one of the original settlers.¹

At Taunton Doughty became embroiled in a religious dispute with the new settlement's minister, William Hook. The disagreement was brought before several Massachusetts Bay theologians who were assembled at Taunton. "Master Doughty was overruled, and...was forced to go away from thence, with his wife and children, and he sought a refuge in the island of Aquetneck, now Rhode Island, in Narragansett Bay." [Riker 1852: 17] Doughty was not formally banished, but he was not made a freeman of the colony, his office as minister was not recognized, and he was not allowed the privileges of a church member. It appears that he was further made unwelcome by several fines levied against him by the General Court. [Parker 1906: 267]

In addition to his wife and children, Doughty was accompanied to Rhode Island by a group of associates that included Richard Smith and his family. Many English immigrants to New England in the 1630s came over in groups formed on the basis of kinship, neighborhood, church congregation, or parish association

back home. They were often organized informally by a local minister, and it was not unusual for these groups to relocate, often more than once, before settling permanently in their final location. [Allen 1982: 2] In this regard the Doughty group appears to be, if not typical, at least not unusual for the time.

While the Colony of Rhode Island was the destination of choice for many individuals and groups unwelcome in the Puritan colonies, Doughty and his followers had their sight set further to the south—New Netherland. When New Netherland was established by the Dutch States General, the Dutch West India Company was awarded exclusive trading rights and sole administrative responsibility for the territory. By the 1630s, despite its commercial successes, it was apparent that the colony was not attracting the settlers needed to secure the vast Dutch territorial claims in America. In 1638, the States General ended the monopoly of the West India Company and proclaimed New Netherland open to all, whether Dutch or foreigner, for the purpose of trade or cultivation of the soil. In 1640, it issued a charter of "Freedoms and Exemptions" giving the residents of New Netherland all the rights enjoyed by the Dutch in the Netherlands. The Dutch began

to actively recruit settlers from Europe as well as from neighboring English colonies. For Doughty and his associates the timing was fortuitous. Having left their homes in England for the promise of greater religious tolerance in America they were (or at least their leader was) again at odds with the established religious order. New Netherland and the more tolerant Dutch must have seemed an attractive alternative. From Aquidneck, Doughty initiated a dialog with William Kieft, Director General of New Netherland, and began to negotiate the relocation of his group to the Dutch colony.

Despite Roger Williams' assertion that Richard Smith came to America for his conscious sake, little in Smith's behavior over the years points to a man motivated by profound religious belief. Smith appears to have arrived in America with substantial financial resources. Cut off from the previous source of his wealth, managing his assets and assuring his family's future in their new home must have been of primary importance to him.

During his brief stay in Taunton, Smith established a trading house at Cocumscussoc on the west side of Narragansett Bay. The Narragansett natives had begun trading with the Dutch in Narragansett Bay about 1620 and had become increasingly dependent on European trade goods. In order to gain access to foreign trade items at a site more convenient to their home village, Narragansett chief sachems, Canonicus and Miantonomi, granted Richard Smith the Cocumscussoc tract.

While the Dutch West India Company had recently given up its monopoly on trade in New Netherland, the "Underwriters" of Plymouth Colony still retained exclusive rights to trade with the natives. It is difficult to imagine how Smith would have been able to sell or distribute the furs he obtained from his Narragansett trading partners in Plymouth. Doing so would have placed him in direct competition with the Underwriters' Aptuxet trading post at Bourne on Cape Cod. Also, there is no indication that Smith paid the fee required in order to trade in Plymouth Colony. Religious considerations aside, Richard Smith's removal from Plymouth would have been advisable from a business point of view alone.

On Aquidneck Island, Portsmouth was founded in 1638 and Newport a year later. Doughty and most of his associates appear to have been on Aquidneck only while arranging their transfer to New Netherland. Richard Smith, however, seems to have been actively defining himself as a Rhode Islander during this period. Smith became a freeman in the town of Newport, going on record as a resident and land holder of the Colony of Rhode Island.²

—continued on page 10

Patent to Francis Doughty and Companions

We, William Keift, etc., have given and granted, as we herewith give and grant to Francis Doughty and companions, their assigns and heirs in real, actual and perpetual possession, a certain piece of land, with pastures and whatever else it includes, located upon Long Island of this province, containing 6,666 acres Holland measure or thereabouts, geographically enclosed between four straight lines, each 2,000 Dutch perches* long, of which the first begins at the east corner of Hans Hansen's meadow [1] dividing by the course of the creek the marsh into two equal parts and extends to the plantation of Richard Brudnall [2] and then northeast passing through the middle of the fresh marsh to the small creek bounding the southern part of Henry Agricola's (Henry the Farmer's) land [3], then following it to the mouth [4]; the second line beginning here bends towards the southeast following the seashore to another small creek [5], then along the course thereof from its mouth to where you come to the eastern extremity of the same marsh (where the said creek arises) [6], then it bends southeast, until it has reached the distance of 2,000 Dutch perches; the third beginning at the end of the last [7] tends more westwardly and is of equal length with the former; finally, the fourth starting from the last point [8] deflects to the northwest and closes the square at the above-named easterly point of Hans Hansen's meadow, at which corner a stone is to be erected later for the greater certainty of the limits; with power to build on aforesaid land a village or villages, a church or churches, to exercise the Reformed Christian religion, which they profess, and ecclesiastical discipline; also to legally administer high, middle and low jurisdiction; to decide civil suits for sums not exceeding 50 Holland guilders, while in criminal cases their sentence of fines up to the same sum shall be final and without appeal; in other civil as well as criminal suits of greater import to pronounce the final sentence, which by appeal may be referred to the supreme court of New Netherland, and execute such sentence and finally to exercise all rights conferred upon the said jurisdiction with further power of nominating and presenting to the director of New Netherland, some of their community, that from their number suitable persons may be selected for the civil and judicial administration; with the right of hunting, hawking, fishing and trading and the immunities granted or to be granted to the colonists of this Province, none excepted.

Wherefore the said F. Doughty and his companions their assigns and heirs are bound as long as they shall remain in possession of the aforesaid land to acknowledge the said lords directors as their masters and patroons, to pay after the lapse of ten years the tenth part of the produce of the fields, whether cultivated with the plough, the hoe, or otherwise (orchards and gardens not exceeding one acre Holland measure excepted). Finally to use the Dutch standard and no other and to avoid confusion not to make use in selling or purchasing of any other than Dutch weights, ell and other Dutch measures. All of which under the aforesaid conditions etc...to be countersigned by the Secretary of New Netherland and the seal of New Netherland to be affixed.

Done at Fort Amsterdam on Manhattan Island in New Netherland 28 March 1642.

— New York Historical Manuscripts: Dutch
Volumes GC, HH & II Land Papers
Translated and Edited by Charles T. Gehring
Published under the Direction of The Holland Society of New York
Genealogical Publishing Company, Inc. Baltimore, Maryland, 1980

*1 Dutch perche = 5.50 yards

Deed to Mespat (from page 9)

Doughty secured the deed to Mespat in March 1642, and he and his associates apparently took possession soon thereafter. Mespat was an ideal location for Richard Smith—the deed gave the residents of Mespat the right to trade, the Dutch West India Company and access to its vast trade network lay just across the East River, and nearby was Long Island Sound where he could moor the *Welcome*, and from where he could easily sail to Narragansett Bay. Also, Mespat was close to local Metoac villages that afforded Smith additional trading opportunities.

The Mespat deed details the rights and responsibilities of the Doughty group. In return for their land they must swear allegiance to New Netherland (“acknowledge the said lords directors [of New Netherland] as their masters and patroons”). They also agree to “exercise the reformed Christian religion.” While the Dutch colony was certainly more accepting of diverse religious views than the Puritans of Massachusetts or the Pilgrims of Plymouth, it was still a monoreligious community and uniformity of religion was paramount. There was no official approval of any but the Dutch reformed church, but if religious uniformity threatened the peace and stability of the colony a degree of tolerance was permitted. Tolerance extended only to various forms of European Protestantism, however. Jews in New Netherland, for example, did not enjoy the same rights they did in Holland. They were allowed to practice their religion only within their own houses. There was considerable resistance to granting them a burial ground or a synagogue. Doughty and his associates found religious freedom in New Netherland because their religious beliefs aligned almost exactly with those of the Reformed Church of the Netherlands. [Jacobs: 1998, 58]

The settlement at Mespat was ill-fated. A mere eleven months after its founding the village was destroyed by Indians. The attack was in retaliation for brutal, unprovoked assaults by the Dutch on native villages at Pavonia and Corlaer’s Hoeck a few weeks earlier. In the early morning hours of February 26, 1643, Dutch troops fell on the villages and massacred the unsuspecting inhabitants. David Pietersz de Vries, a Dutch chronicler, was in Fort Amsterdam the night of the attacks:

“I remained that night at the Governor’s, and took a seat in the kitchen near the fire; and at midnight I heard loud shrieks. I went up to the parapets of the fort and looked towards Pavonia; I saw nothing but the flash of guns, and heard nothing more of the yells and clamour of Indians, who were butchered during their sleep...

About day the soldiers again returned to the fort, having murdered about 80 Indians. And this was the feat worthy of old Rome to massacre a parcel of Indians in their sleep, to take the children from the breasts of their mothers, and to butcher them in the presence of their parents, and throw their mangled limbs into the fire or water! Other sucklings had been fastened to little boards, and in this position they were cut to pieces! Some were thrown into the river, and when the parents rushed in to save them, the soldiers prevented their landing, and let parents and children drown! Children of five or six years old were murdered, and some aged decrepid men cut to pieces. Those who had escaped these horrors, and found their shelter in bushes and reeds, making in the morning their appearance to beg some food, or warm themselves, were killed in cold blood, or thrown into the fire or water. Some came running to us in the country having their hands cut off. Others were mangled in other horrid ways, in part too shocking to be conceived; and these miserable wretches, as well as some of our people, did not know but they had been attacked by the Maquas of Fort Orange.” [Troost 1841: 269] (The victims of Pavonia did not know it was the Dutch who attacked them. They believed it was their Mohawk enemy from the vicinity of Fort Orange.)

In response to the massacres at Pavonia and Corlear’s Hoeck, a total of 11 Hudson Valley and Long Island Indian tribes joined force and launched a series of retaliatory raids. Mespat was one of the first casualties of the Dutch Indian War that followed. In the assault on Mespat a number of the settlers were killed, including John Smith, Richard Smith’s brother. Their homes and barns were burned and their crops, grain, and livestock destroyed. (Anne Hutchinson whose farm was not far from Mespat is perhaps the most well-known victim of this war.) The war raged between 1643 to 1646 in an area that stretched from the Raritan River in New Jersey east to the Connecticut River. Settlers from across the area fled to Fort Amsterdam where they remained crowded together for the duration of hostilities.

It is possible that Roger Williams actually witnessed the destruction of Mespat and the home of his Cocumscussoc neighbor and trading competitor, Richard Smith. In March 1653, Williams was in New Amsterdam preparing to board ship for his first diplomatic mission to England to secure a royal patent for Rhode Island.

"Heretofore not having Libertie of taking ship in Your Jurisdiction [Williams wrote to the General Court of Massachusetts Bay 11 years later], I was forced to repair unto the Dutch, where mine eyes did see the first breaking forth of that Indian War, wch the Dutch begun (upon the slaughter of some Dutch by the Indians) and they questioned not to finish it in a few dayes, in so much that the name of peace (wch some offered to mediate) was foolish and odious to them. But before we weighed Anchor their Bowries were in Flames[,] Dutch and Eng[lish] were slaine. Mine eyes saw their flames at their Townes end and the Flights and Hurries of Men, Women and children, the present Remoovall of all that could for Holland, and after Vast expenses and mutuall slaughters of Dutch[,] English and Indians (about 4 yeares), the Dutch were forced (to save their plantation from Ruine) to make up a most unworthy and dishonorable peace with the Indians." [LaFantasie 1988: vol. II, p. 410]

The Dutch Indian War lasted until August 1646 when a peace treaty was signed at Fort Amsterdam. Among the signers were Francis Doughty, Richard Smith, and Gysbert opDyck.³

After the fighting ended in 1646, Francis Doughty returned to Mespata and attempted to reorganize the settlement. He demanded "a certain sum of money down...and, moreover, a certain sum annually in...rent" from those who wished to resettle. [Riker 1852: 22] Doughty's former partners, led by Richard Smith, took exception to Doughty's assertion that Mespata was his to do with as he wished and took him to court in New Amsterdam. Doughty's position was that his partners, by abandoning the settlement in 1643 and not returning, had relinquished their claim to the land. (The Mespata Deed states that the rights granted to the settlers are valid as long as they retain possession of their land.) The court decided that the rights of Smith *et al.* had not lapsed and ruled against Doughty. When Doughty threatened to appeal to the Dutch authorities in Europe, William Kieft (who would not permit defendants in New Amsterdam to appeal to the Dutch courts) fined him and threw him in jail for 24 hours as a warning against such action.

The settlement at Mespata was never reestablished. In the spring of 1647, a new English settlement called Flushing—a corruption of Vlissingen, a harbor town in Holland—was organized nearby. Many of the original Mespata patentees, including children of John Smith, settled there. ■

—Darrell McIntire

Notes

¹ It is possible Smith and Doughty were associated earlier. They were from neighboring villages in Gloucestershire, England. Doughty was vicar at Sodbury, which is not far from Thornbury, Smith's birthplace. Doughty became involved in a religious controversy there that apparently led to his emigration, reportedly, with a group of like-minded followers. However, the "like-minded followers" are not named and there is no evidence that Richard Smith was among them.

² Smith's tract of land at Cocumscussoc was a grant from the Narragansett for the purpose of setting up a trading post. It does not appear that the Narragansett intended to transfer possession of the land to Smith. It was not until 1656 that Smith began to (first) lease and later purchase Narragansett land.

³ It was during the period of confinement at Fort Amsterdam from 1643 to 1646 that the Smith family met Gysbert opDyck, an official of the Dutch West India Company. OpDyck had recently returned from Hartford where he had been commander of the Dutch garrison at Fort Hope. He and Katharine Smith were married Sept. 24, 1643.

Sources

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Hearthside Cooking

Contributed by Barbara Crudale

Recipes were originally called receipts and often handed down by word of mouth from generation to generation. Here is a wonderful recipe to use with blueberries.

Mrs. Humphrey's Whortleberry Pudding

(original recipe from Shirley Plantation Collection)

$\frac{3}{4}$ lb flour
 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb butter
1 lb sugar
1 qt berries, mashed
6 eggs, beaten separately
Cream butter and sugar together, add flour and eggs, lastly berries rolled in some flour. Serve hot with Fairy Sauce.

Modern Version:

1 cup softened butter
2 cups sugar
4 eggs, separated
2 $\frac{3}{4}$ cups sifted flour
4 cups blueberries, coarsely mashed
Fairy Butter (see following recipe)

1. Preheat oven to 350 degrees.
2. Cream butter and sugar until light and fluffy.
3. Beat egg yolks until light and gradually add to creamed mixture, blending well.
4. Reserve $\frac{1}{4}$ cup flour and add remainder to creamed mixture, blending well.
5. Beat egg whites until stiff. Gently fold into mixture.
6. Combine remaining $\frac{1}{4}$ cup flour with berries. Fold into batter.
7. Pour into buttered heatproof dish (pie plate). Bake pudding until knife inserted in center comes clean, about 60 minutes.

Fairy Butter or Sauce

(original recipe from Martha Bradley)

Boil two eggs hard, take out the yolks and beat them in a marble mortar, put in by degrees two spoonfuls of orange flower water, and half a spoonful of double refined sugar beat to a powder, grind this to a kind of paste, and then put in an equal quantity of butter from the churn; put it into a strainer, and sit a plate underneath; force it all through into the plate in form of a jelly.



Whortleberry

1: erect European blueberry having solitary flowers and blue-black berries

syn: bilberry, whinberry, blaeberry, *Vaccinium myrtillus*

2: blue-black berries similar to American blueberries

syn: bilberry, European blueberry

Source: WordNet

Modern Version:

2 hard boiled eggs
2 teaspoons of orangeflower water (or orange flavored liqueur)
1 tablespoon confectioner's sugar
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup soft butter

1. Shell eggs, remove yolks, discard whites. Using a fork, mash yolks with flower water and sugar until mixture is a smooth paste.
2. Blend in butter until smooth.
3. Force mixture through a sieve into a small bowl. Cover and chill until needed. Especially good with gingerbread, bread puddings and Whortleberry Pudding.

From: *Hearthside Cooking* by Nancy Carter Crump
EPM Publications, Inc., McLean, VA, 1986

Kids' Corner



Guest editors for the Kids' Corner are the Crudale brothers. Left to right, Alexander, Matthew, Thomas, Frederick.

Colonial Kids at Work and Play

Children during the 1600s and 1700s were expected to complete many chores, each day, to contribute to their family's welfare. Below is a list of chores they might have to do, depending on the time of year. When you have matched the words on the bottom with the words in the game, unscramble the letters in the boxes to discover what the children would do after completing their chores!

____ _ water

____ ____ animals

____ clothing

card ____ _

haul
feathers

sew
feed

____ _ game

pluck ____ _ ____ _

____ _ fish

____ corn

catch
pick

trap
wool

What would children do after a long day of chores? ____ _

Kids' Corner

Solve puzzles on both pages 13 and 14 and return to:

Smith's Castle
55 Richard Smith Dr.
Wickford, RI 02852

The earliest post-marked entry with the puzzles solved correctly will receive this Native American wampum bracelet. Good luck!



Name	
Address	
City, State, Zip	
Age	

M	S	G	R	F	E	O	O	L	E	H	C	U	I	A	U
J	S	N	N	O	G	J	E	A	L	L	L	L	N	R	A
B	L	I	N	D	M	A	N	S	B	L	U	F	F	O	R
I	S	Y	P	F	S	C	A	T	S	C	R	A	D	L	E
I	N	L	O	N	D	O	N	B	R	I	D	G	E	S	G
G	G	F	T	G	Y	B	S	S	G	M	M	C	W	N	D
F	A	E	G	S	S	S	E	L	B	R	A	M	D	O	Q
R	I	T	N	N	W	L	O	S	O	R	F	W	G	U	O
R	I	I	I	I	I	A	N	N	D	Y	H	H	O	G	I
A	S	K	N	P	M	D	R	S	O	I	O	I	R	J	O
G	N	N	N	E	M	D	I	T	R	P	T	Y	F	U	S
D	L	S	I	N	I	E	N	L	S	S	R	S	P	M	N
O	I	C	P	I	N	R	Y	C	S	K	E	W	A	P	C
L	I	D	S	N	G	G	O	C	H	E	C	K	E	R	S
L	P	R	I	G	I	T	I	M	S	T	C	A	L	O	N
M	A	N	S	G	C	G	E	A	L	E	G	I	J	P	N
S	P	O	O	H	S	S	W	S	D	D	L	R	E	E	A

blind mans bluff
jack straws
marbles
cats cradle
whirlygig
hoops

hop scotch
rag doll
spinning top
Jacobs ladder
checkers
jump rope

swimming
leap frog
nine pins
quoits
yo yo
kite flying

see saw
London bridge
cards
ice



This Summer and Fall at Smith's Castle

July

Day	Time	Event
Saturday, 14	10:00 a.m.	"The Cutting Garden" Lecture by Master Gardener, Cheryl Cadwell

August

Day	Time	Event
Tuesday, 21	6:30 p.m.	"Tango Through South County" Interpretive dance at six historic sites Culture Coalition event (tentative)

September

Day	Time	Event
Saturday, 8	9:00–11:00 a.m.	Docent meeting

October

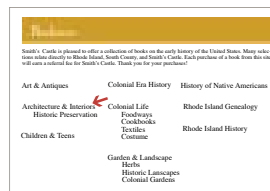
Day	Time	Event
Saturday, 6	To be announced	Artist Susan Dwyer Exhibit and sale of Colonial-style portraits and landscapes
Saturday, 13	12:00–4:00 p.m.	Harvest Festival
Sunday, 14	12:00–4:00 p.m.	Harvest Festival (rain date)

Earn \$\$\$ for Smith's Castle with 4 Clicks of Your Mouse

1
Open www.smithscastle.org and click on the *Museum Shop* button

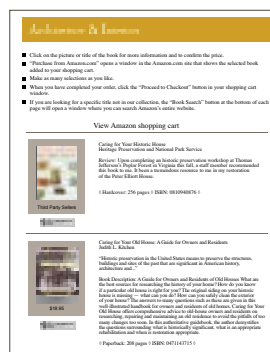


2
On the front page of *Museum Shop* click on *Bookstore*.



3
The *Bookstore* page lists the book categories. Click on any category to view the associated book list. You can return to this page from any book list page to view other categories.

4
Architecture & Interiors is typical of the book list pages. Clicking on a book will open a new window in Amazon with additional information about the book. Clicking the *Buy from Amazon.com* button places the book in your shopping cart on Amazon. You may add as many books as you like to your shopping cart. When you are finished shopping, click *Proceed to Checkout* on Amazon and complete your transaction as directed.



Clip and keep next to your computer.

The Cocumscussoc Association



The warm glow of tents on the lawn presents an appealing bridge to Smith's Castle's colonial past. Photo by Bob Major.

The Cocumscussoc Association
55 Richard Smith Drive
Wickford, RI 02852-4414

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