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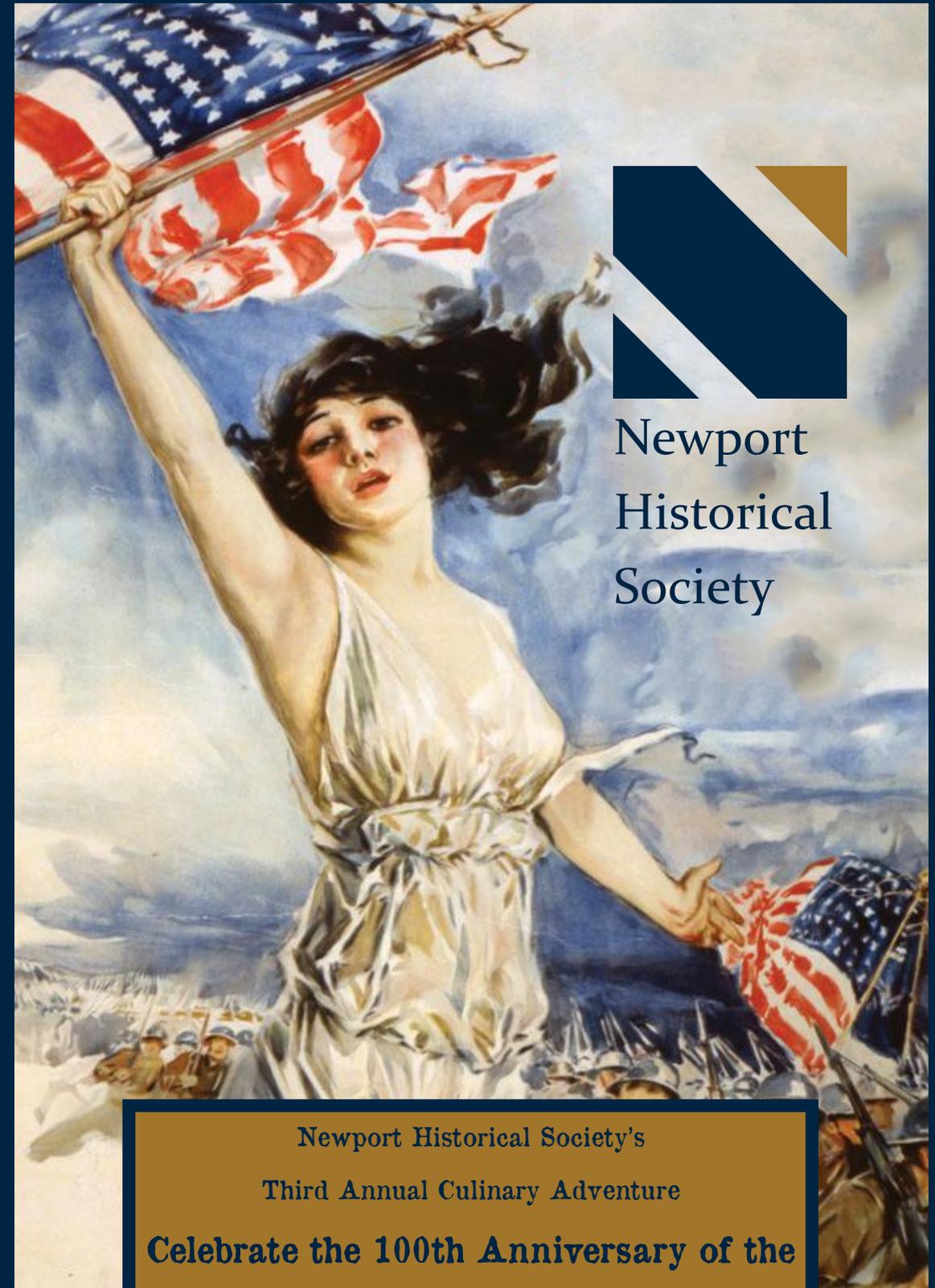
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Newport
Historical
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Newport Historical Society's
Third Annual Culinary Adventure
**Celebrate the 100th Anniversary of the
End of World War I**



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Mr. and Mrs. S. Matthews V. Hamilton, Jr.

Mrs. Nancy Parker Wilson

Written by Ingrid Peters with assistance from the staff of the Newport Historical Society and designed by Heather Rockwood.



War Camp Community Service sponsored social gatherings, circa 1917-1918.

Lynch Brothers Government Machine Shop, USNRF, Naval Station Newport, circa 1918.



Girl Scouts waiting to march in a parade in front of Newport City Hall, circa 1917-1918.

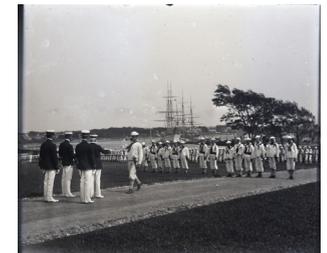
Farmerettes working on Voight's farm, July 1918.



Sailors eating at the Naval Training Station.



Naval Training Station.



Naval Training Station.

All images in the exhibit and program are in the Newport Historical Society Collection unless noted otherwise.

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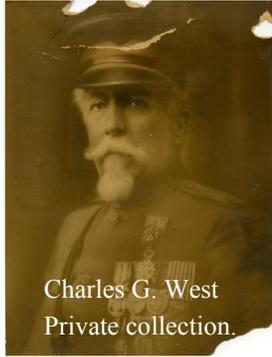
Susanne and John Reid

Cynthia Sinclair

Diana and Paul Szapary

In Honor of their WWI Service

Anne Wister Garnett Boenning and **Dickson Boenning** wish to honor her Father and his Grandfather **Muscoe Russell Hunter Garnett**, Ambulance Field Service.



Charles G. West
Private collection.

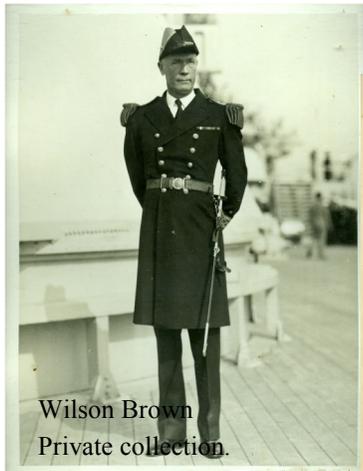
Dorienne Farzan wishes to honor her Grandfather **Major Charles G. West**, U.S. Army.

Jody Kuss wishes to honor her Great Uncle, **Captain James Benedict Cottrell III**, U.S. Army, 318th Battalion along with her cousin, **Samuel Cottrell**.

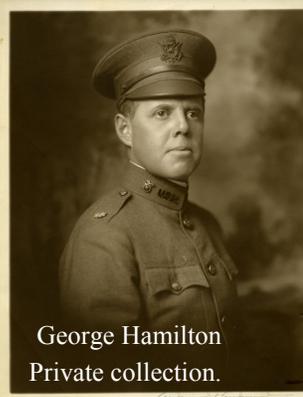
Elizabeth Reid Lynn wishes to honor the service of her grandfather, **Sergeant Archibald M. Reid**, Co. G. 305 Ammunition Train, A.E.F.

Michael Holt Massey wishes to honor his Father, **Brigadier General Ivor Massey**, U.S. Army Air Corps Pilot.

Toby Field, II wishes to honor his Grandfather, **Captain William Ellery Allyn**, U.S. Army. His Grandfather, **Tylor Field**, an officer candidate in training. His Great Uncle and Godfather, **Commander Wilson Brown**, C.D.R. U.S. Navy. And his Great Uncle, **Lieutenant Colonel George Hamilton**, U.S. Army Transportation Corps.



Wilson Brown
Private collection.

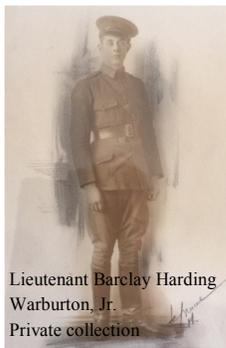


George Hamilton
Private collection.



William Ellery Allyn
Private collection.

In Honor of their WWI Service



Lieutenant Barclay Harding Warburton, Jr.
Private collection

Nancy Parker Wilson wishes to honor her Grandfather, **Colonel Cortlandt Parker**, U.S. Army. 1st Division AEF 1917-1918. and her Great Grandfather, **Major General James Parker**, U.S. Army. Commanded and trained the 32nd Division and 82nd Division 1917-1918.

Sheldon Whitehouse wishes to honor his Grandfather, **Rufus R. Brand**, an American volunteer for the French Air Force “Lafayette Flying Corps” before the United States joined the war.

Barclay H. Warburton IV wishes to honor his Grandfather, **Lieutenant Barclay Harding Warburton, Jr.** who earned an Order of the British Empire from King George V. and his Great Grandfather, **Major Barclay Harding Warburton.**

Donald Ross wishes to honor his Grandfather, **Ensign Reginald B. Lanier**, U.S. Navy.

Judy Springler Carroll wishes to honor her Uncle, **Harry Louis Springler**, U.S. Army. A.F.C. A.G.D. Field Clerk.

Paul and Diana Szapary wish to honor his cousin Brigadier General **Cornelius Vanderbilt III**, U.S. Army, and her Grandfather, **Harry Manchester Sylvaria, Sr.**, U.S. Army.

Sandra Ourosoff wishes to honor her Grandfather, **Phillip Warner**, who fought in France.

Elizabeth Brooks wishes to honor her Grandfather, **Henry Calvanese** for his gallant service and ultimate sacrifice, to his country.



Major Barclay Harding Warburton, Private collection.

Evening's Festivities

5:30 - Antique cars, period music, signature cocktails.

6:30 - National Anthem, performed by 'The 88th Army Band, The Governor's Own' and Color Guard; HM3 Weaver, HM3 Kirk, HM3 Reyna, and HM3 Page, Conductor CW3 Todd Garrepy.

7:00 - Seated for dinner, music performed by The Lafayette Band, Music Director Bethany Clark Bromley.

7:15 - Formal remarks.

8:00 - Performance by Seán O'Brien.

8:15 - Champagne Toasting and dessert.



Celebration of the Drexel Hut YMCA on Third Street, Newport, RI ,
circa 1918.

Elizabeth Leatherman wishes to honor her Grandfather, **Harvey S. Firestone, Jr.**, U.S. Naval Aviation Corps.

Ernest Jacquet wishes to honor his Grandfather, **Tank Commander Ernest F. Kuesner**, U.S. Army 1st Cavalry.

Jane Lippincott and **Trudy Coxe** wish to honor their Grandfather, **Sergeant Francis Travis Coxe**, Corps of Intelligence Police G-2 AEF, France. 1st Division French Signal Telephone Operator 1918-1919.

Bertram Lippincott III wishes to honor his Grandfather, **Bertram Lippincott**, Ambulance Driver, American Ambulance Hospital, Lycee Pasteur, Paris, France 1917-1918.

David B. Ford wishes to honor his Grandfather, **General Howard R. Barker, Ret.**, and his **Grandfather, Dr. Edward W. Ford**.

Emlen M. Drayton wishes to honor his Grandfather, **Frederick R. Drayton**, and his Grandfather **Griscom Bettle**.

Stephen G. W. Walk wishes to honor his Great Aunt, **Una Louise Hutton**, volunteer front-line nurse.



Cornelius V. Bohan
Private collection.

Angela Fischer wishes to honor her Father, **Seaman John Nicholas Brown, Jr.**, U.S. Navy.

Elena Kissel and **Sandra Whitehouse** wish to honor their Grandmother, **Rosalie Brown Dolan**, Ambulance Driver in France.

Richard N. Bohan wishes to honor his Father, **Cornelius V. Bohan**.



Harvey S. Firestone, Jr. Private collection



About the Menu

In the first 20 years of the 20th century, many innovations in American food and eating patterns took place. Convenience foods in cans, self-service supermarkets, and waves of immigrants from all over the world all made their mark on American cuisine. Hellman's mayonnaise, the Oreo, and Marshmallow Fluff joined hotdogs, chop suey and Swedish meatballs on American menus.

But, during the war years, rampant shortages were created by a desire to send food to our allies and later, to our own troops. Beef, wheat, butter and sugar were particularly scarce, as were other resources like fuel. Chefs and home cooks were encouraged to focus on locally available foods, and experiment with substitutes in recipes. Corn bread was popular, as were breads made from a variety of other starches, even chestnuts. Local seafood, fowl, and vegetables of all kinds were on the menu in Newport in 1918. Fried oysters were extremely popular, as were all manner of croquettes, which made a little bit of protein go far.

The menu here is inspired by local food-ways in wartime 1918. Because we are celebrating armistice, we expect that the community was ready to splurge a little. So we are featuring some beef, albeit the "cheap cuts," and a dessert with all of the formerly forbidden butter and sugar on display.

Armistice Day Inspired Menu

Menu developed, as always, with our partners, McGrath Clambakes.



MCGRATH CLAMBAKES
clambakes & catering

Hor D'oeuvres

Green Gaspacho Shooter

Seafood Croquet—Smoked Haddock, Atlantic Salmon, Lump Crab, Cod Fish
served with a Caper Remoulade

Meat Pie—Braised Beef and Sweet Potato filling in Pastry Dough topped with
Creamy Sweet Potato and Chestnut Puree

Cornmeal Fried Oyster topped with a Chourico Hollandaise Sauce

Roasted Duck Pate on a Buttered Toast Point
topped with Cornichons

1st Course

Salad of Pickled Root Vegetables onion, beets, radish,
baby carrots and Candied Walnuts over a bed of Baby Arugula dressed with a
Champagne Vinaigrette

Accompanied Warm Buttermilk and Scallion Corn Bread and Whipped Butter

2nd Course

Stout Braised Beef Short Ribs, finished with a Stout and Whiskey Glaze topped
with Herb and Lemon Zest Grilled Jumbo Shrimp over Honey Whipped Sweet
Potatoes with Crisp Asparagus Spears

3rd Course

A Slice of Classic Mud Pie ~ Coffee Ice Cream with
Oreo Cookie Crust topped with Chocolate Sauce,
Fresh Whipped Cream and Petit Dough Boy
Fresh Brewed Coffee, Decaf and Tea Service

Signature Drinks

French 57

Sidecar

Thank you to our alcohol sponsor Point Wine & Spirits!

Celebrate by

Interacting with a living historian

Red Cross nurse played by Jessica Hanley

Civilians played by Mark Hilliard and Tara Hunter

U.S. Army soldier played by Matt Payson

South Wales Borderers soldier played by Matt Zembo

A soldier from the Royal Sussex Regiment played by Jeffrey Meriweather

Pvt. C. J. "Neil" Sullivan played by Seán O'Brien

Viewing vehicles from the era provided by

Dick Shappy of Warwick, RI

And



Listening to period music by



And



**Viewing the Colorguard, representing every branch of the
U.S. Military.**

**Making a toast during dinner to the men and women who
contributed to Victory and Peace.**



Celebrating the 100th Anniversary of Armistice Day

The Great War, more commonly known as World War I, officially began on July 28th, 1914 when a Serbian nationalist assassinated Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria and fighting ended with an armistice on November 11th, 1918.

In the early years of WWI, the United States maintained a policy of neutrality. However not all Americans favored non-intervention, many giving their support to the Allied Nations through service in foreign militaries, financially, or aid in other ways. The United States officially entered WWI on April 6, 1917, more than two and half years after it began. By the summer of 1918 close to two million United States soldiers had arrived in France.

On the home front, the United States mobilized Americans to raise money, economize on budgets, build munitions, produce food supplies and train more soldiers. On Aquidneck Island citizens joined in the war effort through enlistment in the military or joining support organizations at home and over-seas, and the Navy base became a national center of war training activity.

The following are just a few illustrations of these organizations and the men and women who contributed to Victory and Peace.

Naval Station Newport

Naval Station Newport was formally established in 1883 under the command of Captain Stephen B. Luce for the purpose of training 750 sailors. A year later Luce became the first president of the Naval War College. By



1887 the Training Station began training boys entirely on shore as the program expanded to over 2,000 seamen. With the outbreak of WWI in 1914 the first preparations for war began, and the Training Station expanded onto Coddington Point. By 1916 there were 7,215 men stationed there and Newport became the home for a yeoman school, signal school, Hospital Corps Training School, Commissary School, Musician's School, and a Firemen's School. After the United States formally entered WWI in April 1917 the Naval Station received authority to increase capacity by 10,000 men. Temporary barracks, mess halls and auxiliary buildings were made in to Camp Sadler on Coasters Island, as well as a tent city for 2,800 recruits called Camp Palmer. The enacting of the Selective Service Act of 1917 brought an average of 15,000 men each month for training, and while women were not eligible for the draft they began enrolling in the Navy at this time. All of this led to more expansion. During WWI, Training Station Newport equipped and sent 65,000 sailors to sea, in addition to thousands of Naval reservists trained there.

Harriet Rice

Harriet Rice was born in Newport, Rhode Island, the daughter of African American parents George Addison Rice, a steamer steward, and Lucinda (Webster) Rice. She attended Rogers High School, and in 1883 entered Wellesley College as a freshman. She was the first African American to graduate from Wellesley (1887). In 1888 she enrolled as a medical student at the University of Michigan but had to leave after one year when she became very ill. By September 1890 she had recovered sufficiently to enroll in the M.D. degree program at the Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children. After earning an M.D. in 1891, Rice interned the following year in Boston at the prestigious New England Hospital for Women and Children. By fall of 1893, she was working at Hull-House, the settlement house cofounded by Jane Addams and Ellen Gates Starr in Chicago to provide medical treatment to poor families. By 1904 Rice was back in New England, working in Boston and then Providence. When WWI broke out Rice volunteered to serve as a medical intern in France and was assigned to a hospital in Poitiers. She worked in France for the duration of the war. In July 1919 Rice was awarded, on behalf of the French government, the bronze medal of Reconnaissance Française for her "immense services" and for "her devotion and ability in caring for the French wounded." Rice passed away in 1958. She is buried within the Rice family maker in God's Little Acre at the Newport Common Burying Ground.



Private collection.

Norman Prince

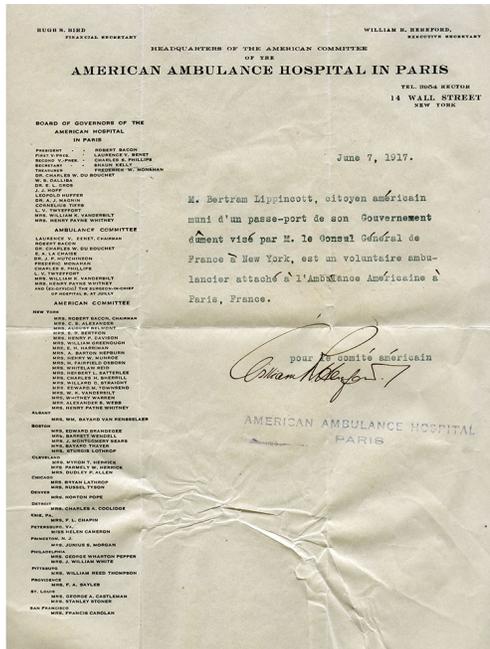
Norman Prince was born in 1887. He was the grandson of Newporter George Henry Norman, founder of the Newport Water Company and one of the founders of the *Newport Daily News*. Prince graduated from Harvard Law and practiced for a time in Chicago. An accomplished aviator, he was licensed by the Aero Club of America in 1911. In 1916 before the United States entered WWI, Prince traveled to France where he persuaded the French Air Department to allow the founding of an



Library of Congress.

American squadron, the *Escadrille de Chasse Nieuport 124 (Escadrille Américaine)*. The name was later changed to *La Fayette Escadrille*. Under French command, the squadron was predominantly comprised of American volunteer pilots. They were deployed on April 20, 1916 near the border of Switzerland. Prince was involved in 122 aerial combat engagements and was credited with many victories. He was awarded the French Legion of Honor, the *Medaille Militaire*, and the *Croix de Guerre*. Prince's last mission was on October 12, 1916 when he flew escort for a bombing raid on the Mauser rifle works in Oberndorf, Germany. On his return to base the landing wheels of Prince's plane hit telegraph wires resulting in a tragic crash. Prince was severely wounded and died a few days later on October 15.

The American Red Cross Hospital in Paris



Bertram Lippincott's letter of introduction with William Hereford, Executive Secretary of the American Committee of the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, June 7, 1917. Private Collection.

The American Ambulance Hospital in Paris was established in 1906 at the Lycée Pasteur, Neuilly-sur-Seine, with offices at 14 Wall Street in New York. During the outbreak of World War I in 1914, even though United States had not entered the war yet, Americans contributed substantial financial support towards the purchase of vehicles and improvements to the palatial facility in central Paris. Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Miss Maude Wetmore, Mrs. Henry Payne Whitney and other Newport summer residents played important roles.

Bertram Lippincott

Bertram Lippincott (1897-1985), a birthright Quaker from Philadelphia and Jamestown, Rhode Island was one of many volunteer ambulance drivers in France who served his country without engaging in combat which was contrary to the pacifist teachings of the Society of Friends. He transported wounded soldiers from combat zones to the Ambulance Hospital on a daily basis in 1917 and 1918, often spending nights at local YMCAs. While driving ambulances unarmed, Quaker volunteers were subjected to the perils of live ammunition, artillery fire and mustard gas.

Madeline Ives Goddard

Madeline Ives Goddard, the Marquise d'Andigné was born in Providence, Rhode Island in 1874 to Robert Hale Ives Goddard and Rebecca Brunette Groesbeck Goddard. The family rented various Newport summer cottages, including Pendleton, Chastellux, and Cliff Cottages. However, Madeline spent much of adult life in France. She became the Marquise when she married Rene d'Andigné in 1906.

Madeline was a trained nurse, and when World War I broke out she volunteered in front line hospital. She was later asked to help establish and become the president of *Le Bien-Etre du Blesse* in France, two years before the United States would officially enter the war. The organization provided hospitals in French war zones with special food to help aid the recovery of the severely injured, often delivering the supplies themselves through their *Woman's Motor Unit*. Not only did the organization raise the money to acquire food supplies, they also established aid stations and kitchens in French military hospitals where they prepared the food themselves. On the American home-front several prominent women worked for the *Le Bien-Etre American Central Committee*, helping to raise much needed funds, including Mrs. Ives Goddard of Providence, Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster of Newport, and Mrs. William K.

Vanderbilt of New York and Newport. After the war the Marquise was officially honored by the French government with awarding her a Legion



D'Honneur (see image) for her military service. She passed away in 1931 in the Providence home of her brother, Robert Hale Ives Goddard.

Rhode Island Chapter of the American Red Cross



The American Red Cross was founded in 1881 by Clara Barton. The organization received its first congressional charter in 1900. The outbreak of World War I saw the number of its local chapters and membership increase

rapidly. The first **Rhode Island Chapter of the American Red Cross** was chartered on September 15, 1916 in Newport, seven months before America officially entered the war. Their first headquarters was at 148 Bellevue Ave, by 1918 they had moved to offices at 55-57 Bellevue. During WWI the RI Chapter raised money and provided support and services to both members of the military and civilians at home and abroad. In 1918, with the war still raging overseas, the Spanish Flu pandemic hit New England hard. The Newport Chapter responded by recruiting women with nursing experience to fill in for the large number of registered nurses serving in the military. Running the Newport Chapter in 1918 was Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman, chairman; Mrs. French Vanderbilt, vice chairman; Roderick Terry, treasurer (and vice president of the Newport Historical Society); and Peyton VanRensselaer, secretary.

The Selective Service Act

The Selective Service Act was enacted in 1917. The act required all men between the ages of 21-31 to register with local administered draft board for military conscription by national lottery. By 1918 men ages 18-45 were required to register. In **Newport draftees** were photographed on the steps of City Hall.

Lloyd Robson



Lloyd Robson (pictured far right) was drafted in the spring of 1918 at the age of twenty-four and sent to **Camp Devens** in Massachusetts for training. He served overseas with the 136th Field Artillery Regiment of the Ohio National

Guard. After the war he returned to his hometown to teach English at the Apprentice School of the Naval Torpedo Station. In 1927 he joined the faculty of Rogers High School, becoming head of the department of business administration in 1948 until his retirement in 1959. Robson became a member of the Newport Historical Society in 1934, becoming an officer of the Board of Directors in 1944. He was a frequent contributor to *Newport History: The Bulletin of the Newport Historical Society*.

Camp Devens

Camp Devens, established near Shirley, Mass., trained at least 100,000 men during WWI, including this group of African American pictured on the steps of Newport City Hall, August 1, 1918. (Image on opposite page.) Newport residents **Maurice Johnson** (pictured second from the left, bottom row)

and **Island Sutler** (far right, bottom row) were in this group of draftees. Sutler was listed in the 1917 Newport City Directory as a laborer living at 62 Broadway. By 1936 Johnson was back in Newport living at 94 Levin Street.



Bernardo Cardines

Bernardo Cardines (in the picture below, he is in the top row far left), born in Venafro, Italy, was working as a tailor in Newport when the United States entered WWI. He was drafted in April 1918 and assigned to Company M, 310th Infantry Regiment, 155th Infantry Brigade 78th Division (National Army) at Camp Dix, New Jersey for training. Cardines was killed during a raid on a German

held position near Thiaucourt, France on September 22, 1918. He was Newport's first casualty of World War I.



War Camp Community Service Committee

The moral and physical state of the troops was very much on the mind of the American Government, so shortly after the United States entered WWI the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities was created to help coordinate wholesome recreational and education activities. The Commission worked with



existing agencies who were already working to support the troops and when necessary supplemented their activities. One of these existing agencies was the Playground and Recreation Association of America, who at the request of the Commission established the War Camp Community Service (WCCS). Most of the existing war support organizations concentrated their efforts overseas or in the camps. The WCCS took on the task of supporting the troops and their families outside of the camps through the fostering of community hospitality and recreation. By 1918 Newport had established a **War Camp Community Service Committee** with offices at 209 Thames Street, and later at 83 Mill Street. The Newport committee was led by Clark Burdick, chairman; Mrs. French Vanderbilt, vice chairman; **Dr. Norman M. MacLeod**, secretary; Hugh B. Baker, treasurer; and Charles H. Strong, director. Some of the work conducted included hosting dances and dinners for citizens and soldiers; providing places for families and loved ones of soldiers to stay and places to socialize; organizing athletics, providing access to books, movies, and the theater. The work of the WCSC continued after armistice, in January 1919 the Newport WCSC financially backed the conversion of the Lafayette Theatre on Washington Square (now the Jane Pickens) as the new Community Theatre, where four performances a week would be offered.

Newporter spotlight: Dr. Norman M. MacLeod was the son of Angus MacLeod, co-founder of Newport's The Boston Store of King & MacLeod Co. Dr. MacLeod practiced as a pediatrician and was instrumental in establishing the first children's ward at Newport Hospital. In 1914 he was named the hospital's city superintendent, the first regular physician to take that position since the founding of the hospital.

The Woman's Land Army of America (WLAA)



The Woman's Land Army of America was a civilian organization created during WWI for the purpose of avoiding a food production crisis by supplying agricultural workers to replace the men drafted into the military. The WLAA was modeled after the Woman's Land Army in Great Britain. The American organization

would later become known as simply the Woman's Land Army (WLA). The WLA operated from 1917 – 1919 in 42 states and employed over 20,000 women, referred to as “farmerettes,” who received equal pay to male laborers. The organization did not receive government funding, rather they relied on the assistance of non-profits like the Woman's National Farm and Garden Association (WNF&GA), colleges and universities. In addition to working on farms, farmerettes also worked the land in public gardens and on private estates in the effort to improve food production. The WLA was more active on the west coast. However by 1918 several east coast states had participated in agricultural training programs and were establishing WLA units, including two in Hope, Rhode Island under Miss Alice Howland. Miss Julie Mauran, a Vice President of the WNF&GA also participated in the WLA, organizing meetings and growing food on her farm *Lippitt Hill* in Hope.

On Aquidneck

Island, Mr. Ernst Voight employed 8 farmerettes to work on his farm *Maplehurst*, located off West Main Road.



William Holland Drury

William Holland Drury (1889-1960)

was an art teacher at St. George's School for 38 years. He headed the art department there from 1915 until his retirement in 1953. An accomplished artist, many of Drury's paintings were executed while serving in the Navy.

Drury enlisted on June 4, 1918 as a camoufler, joining a group on the North Atlantic submarine patrol. The British Royal Navy pioneered camouflage "dazzle" paint schemes in the early years

of WWI as a way to conceal their ships on consistently changing seas. The United States adopted the practice, enlisting a range of men from artists and architects to stage designers and iron workers to serve as camouflers. Prior to entering the Navy, Drury lent his artistic talents to a Liberty Loan Campaign in Providence where he painted a naval battle scene as a contribution. From 1917-1919 the United States government issued five series of Liberty Loan war bonds as a way to finance the armed forces. The last of the series, known as the Victory Liberty Loan, was released after armistice on April 21, 1919. The campaign featured



Private collection.



captured German military equipment as a fundraising tool, including submarines. U-118 visited Newport harbor sometime in the spring of 1919, note the "dazzle" camouflage.

Admiral William Sowden Sims

Admiral William Sowden Sims (1858-1936)

commanded all of the United States naval forces operating in Europe during WWI. Sims did not return to the United States until many months after the November 11, 1918 armistice. Newport celebrated his arrival in Newport on April 11, 1919 in grand style. Businesses closed



for the day, and several thousand people lined the streets to welcome him back to the city. The parade began at Government Landing with official speeches and a military honor guard, then the procession wound its way through the city including by the home on Kay Street where Sims's family had been living.

Shortly before the United States entered the war, Sims had been assigned as the president of the Naval War College. He served a second term as president from 1919-1922. During this tenure at NWC Sims wrote and published *The Victory at Sea*, detailing his experiences in



WWI. The book won a Pulitzer Prize for history. After retiring from the Navy in October 1922, Sims remained in Newport, settling in a home at 73 Catherine Street.

Photograph Exhibit



Farmerettes working on Voight's farm, July 1918.

Image of the Atlantic Fleet in Newport Harbor, 1916.



Lt. Col, Cornelius "Neily" Vanderbilt III, Inspector General, Headquarter, New York National Guard with his daughter Grace Vanderbilt and son Private Cornelius "Neil" Vanderbilt IV, US Army at Bailey's Beach, Newport, 1916.

War Camp Community Service sponsored social gatherings, circa 1917-1918.



Parade in Newport, circa 1917-1918.

Unidentified group in Newport, circa 1917-1918.

