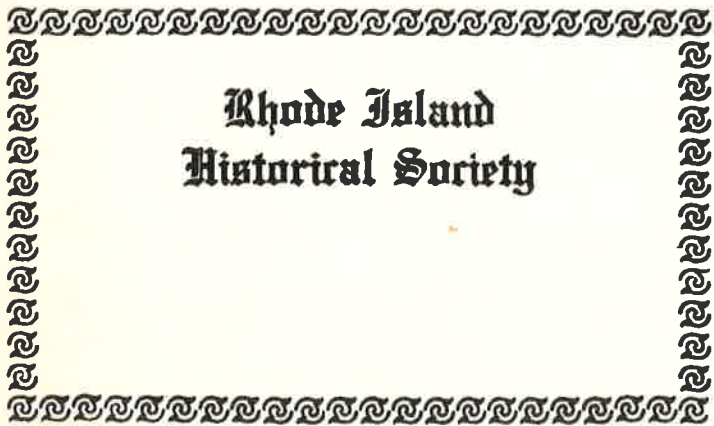


RHODE ISLAND PROFILE
 by
Patrick T. Conley



Rhode Island Publications Society

Providence, 1982

11
665

RHODE ISLAND PUBLICATIONS SOCIETY

Dr. Patrick T. Conley, *Chairman*
Dr. Joel A. Cohen
Senator Robert J. McKenna
House Speaker Matthew J. Smith
Ronald G. Tracey

Hilliard Beller, *Editor*

Copyright © Rhode Island Publications Society 1982
All rights reserved
Printed in the U.S.A.
Library of Congress Catalog Card Number: 82-62009
ISBN: 0-917012-40-2

No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and recording, without permission in writing from the publisher, except by a reviewer who wishes to quote brief passages for a review to be included in a magazine, newspaper, or broadcast.

Book Design: Gorman and Marthers Advertising/Design

PREFACE

For the past several years, while teaching a course in Rhode Island history at Providence College and serving as chairman of the Rhode Island Publications Society, I have often been confronted with requests for a concise thumbnail sketch of the state. Chambers of commerce, librarians, teachers, business persons, and discerning tourists have been among those seeking such a booklet — in vain.

Recently, when I was requested to write the essays on Rhode Island for the *Encyclopedia Americana* and the *Worldmark Encyclopedia of the States*, it occurred to me that an expanded version of those articles, published separately, might fill the need for a capsule account of the state.

There are works in print that meet one's need for a brief Rhode Island ready reference, but they differ from this profile in format and intent. The biennial *Rhode Island Manual* contains valuable information (some of which has been incorporated in my tables), but it is not sold commercially, and it is mainly a directory for the use of state officials. The annual *Journal-Bulletin Almanac* is also informative, but it is primarily a fact book of current news and statistics.

For those who wish for greater detail than this profile, the *Almanac*, or the *Manual* provides, the Rhode Island Publications Society has produced the state's ultimate reference work — *The Rhode Island Atlas* by Marion I. Wright and Robert J. Sullivan, a graphic panorama of every important facet of the state's development.

Henceforth, both the profile and the anatomy of Rhode Island will be available to those seeking a greater knowledge and understanding of our 1,214-square mile microparadise.

Patrick T. Conley, J.D., Ph.D.
August 29, 1982

CONTENTS

Introduction	1
The Land	3
Topography	3
Geology	3
Coastal Waters, Rivers, and Lakes	3
Climate	4
Plants and Wildlife	4
Environmental Protection	5
The People: Characteristics and Distribution	6
Education and Culture	8
Background	8
The Modern Era	9
Higher Education	9
Libraries and Museums	10
Cultural Activities	10
Recreation and Places of Interest	12
The Economy	14
Government	18
History	21
The Indians	21
Settlement and Colonial Period	21
The Revolutionary Era, 1763-1790	23
The Nineteenth Century	24
Recent History	25
Bibliography	27
Maps and Tables	29
The Population of Rhode Island, 1708-1980	31
Rhode Island Governors under the Charter, 1663-1842	37
Rhode Island Governors under the Constitution, 1843-1982	39
Rhode Island in Presidential Elections, 1789-1980	41
County and Municipal Creation and Development	45
Villages, Place Names, and Post Offices in Rhode Island	50
Postal Zip Codes for Rhode Island	56
Rhode Island Road Map	57
Distances from Providence to Selected Points in Rhode Island	58
Islands in Rhode Island	59
Legal Holidays in Rhode Island	60

INTRODUCTION

Rhode Island, one of the six New England states and one of the thirteen original colonies, is the smallest state in the nation, with a total of only 1,214 square miles of land and coastal waters. Despite its diminutive size it possesses remarkable diversity, inspiring the current slogan "The Biggest Little State in the Union." Though it is the second most densely populated state (903 persons per square mile in 1980), two-thirds of its acreage consists of agricultural, forest, or undeveloped land. Its population is heterogenous, consisting of approximately twenty major ethnocultural groups. In the census of 1980 the state had 947,154 inhabitants, a loss of 2,569 from the 1970 federal count. It ranked fortieth in population among the fifty states.

Traditionally called "Little Rhody," Rhode Island is increasingly referred to by its residents as "the Ocean State." This more positive nickname suggests the long-standing and growing importance of tourism and recreation to the state's economy, the 400 miles of Rhode Island's shoreline, its naval heritage, the development of ocean-related industries, and the significance of beautiful Narragansett Bay, the state's premier natural resource.

The shores and islands of Narragansett Bay were a haven for Rhode Island's earliest European settlers. In 1636 Englishman Roger Williams established Providence, with the help and acquiescence of the Wampanoag and Narragansett Indians, as a refuge for those persecuted elsewhere because of their religious beliefs. Other dissenters and "seekers" followed Williams to the Bay region, and soon a colony developed based on the pioneering principles of religious liberty and complete separation of church and state. Throughout the colonial and Revolutionary eras, individualism, self-reliance, democratic localism, and resistance to external control were characteristic Rhode Island traits, a fact presently symbolized by the statue of "The Independent Man" atop the State Capitol in Providence.

Rhode Island's royal charter of 1663 allowed it the greatest degree of local self-government of any British colony, and when its virtual autonomy was threatened, it became a leader in the Revolutionary movement.

In the early period of statehood Rhode Islanders were chiefly known for their entrepreneurial activity. During the course of the nineteenth century, with the manufacturing centers of Providence and the Blackstone Valley in the vanguard, the state became the most industrialized and urbanized in the Union, and its job opportunities attracted successive waves of Canadian and European immigrants, most

of whom were Roman Catholics. In contrast, the island city of Newport gained international renown as a fashionable summer resort.

From the 1920s onward a decline in the relative importance of manufacturing (especially textiles) and the resultant economic distress first slowed Rhode Island's growth rate and then caused an actual population loss, and suburbanization produced a significant redistribution of its residents.

Despite these recent changes Rhode Island still maintains its character as an urban-industrial state with considerable ethnocultural and physical diversity. By vigorous and successful programs of historic preservation and environmental protection, present-day Rhode Islanders are seeking to preserve the best of their heritage while improving the quality of life for future generations.

THE LAND

Topography

Rhode Island is divided into two major regions: (1) the lowlands of the Narragansett Basin and the southern coast and (2) the more extensive uplands north and west of the Bay. The lowlands consist of sandy beaches, rocky promontories, brackish ponds, marshes, coastal flatlands, about thirty-five small islands within Narragansett Bay, and the Bay itself. The uplands are characterized by small valleys and rolling hills which reach their highest elevations in the northwestern and west central sectors of the state. The highest point is Jerimoth Hill, Foster (altitude 812 feet).

Rhode Island's greatest width from east to west is 37 miles; its greatest length from north to south is 48 miles. The state's exact geographical center is on Middle Road, East Greenwich, approximately three-quarters of a mile from the West Greenwich line.

Geology

The soil of Rhode Island is fertile, especially in the lowlands, but it is very rocky because of glacial activity during the Great Ice Age. Stone walls to mark off pasture and field were built by early farmers as they cleared their land. These walls are still a prominent feature of the rural landscape.

The bedrock formations of Rhode Island have been classified into four main geologic groups. The state has a large variety of minerals and rocks, but sand and gravel are now the only commercially valuable geological material. In earlier times coal, graphite, bog iron, quartzite, limestone, and Westerly granite were economically significant.

Coastal Waters, Rivers, and Lakes

The state has approximately 40 linear miles of Atlantic coastline extending from Watch Hill in Westerly to Point Judith in Narragansett (Block Island Sound) and along the south shore of Little Compton (Rhode Island Sound). Narragansett Bay, with nearly 400 miles of irregular coastline, extends inland for 28 miles and varies in width from 3 miles in the north to 12 miles at the entrance. Its major saltwater extensions and estuaries are Mount Hope Bay, Greenwich Bay, and the Sakonnet and Providence rivers.

The most important rivers are the Pawtuxet, the Blackstone/Seekonk, the Moshassuck, the Woonasquatucket, and the Pawcatuck. The state contains nearly three hundred ponds, lakes, and reservoirs. The largest—the Scituate Reservoir and its five tributaries, all located on the north

branch of the Pawtuxet — have a combined capacity of over 41 billion gallons and a total area of 4,557 acres. This system furnishes Greater Providence with water that is nationally acclaimed for its high quality. Other sizable bodies of water and their acreage are Worden Pond (1,075), Johnson Pond (659), and Watchaug Pond (573).

Climate

Meteorologists describe the state's temperate climate as "humid continental" because the major weather influences come via land from the southwest in summer and the west and northwest in winter. However, ocean breezes interact with these patterns to make variability the climate's salient characteristic.

The national weather service at Green Airport, Warwick, near the state's geographic center, charts the mean annual temperature at 50°F, with January (28°F) the coldest month and July (72°F) the warmest. Along the south shore sea breezes make the temperatures several degrees warmer in winter and cooler in summer. The temperature extremes are -23°F, recorded at Kingston on January 11, 1942, and 104°F, registered at the National Weather Service at Green Airport, Warwick, on August 2, 1975.

November and December are the wettest months, with an average total precipitation of 4.52 inches and 4.13 inches respectively, while June (2.65 inches) and July (2.85 inches) are the driest. The average annual precipitation is over 42 inches.

There are significant differences in snow accumulation in the 48 miles from south to north. For example, in the Great Blizzard of '78, the state's worst winter storm, snow measured 14 to 20 inches at Little Compton, 28.6 inches at the Warwick weather station, 35 inches in Providence, and 54 inches in Woonsocket. Snow often turns to rain along the coast, but such a change occurs much less frequently in the area north and west of Providence.

The major weather disturbance is the hurricane. The state experienced hurricanes in 1815, 1869, 1938 (the worst), 1944, 1954 (Carol and Edna), 1955 (Diane), and 1960 (Donna).

Plants and Wildlife

The state's variable climate allows over two thousand species of plants to grow naturally in Rhode Island. Despite its dense population slightly over 60 percent of the state is forest land (404,000 acres), wherein oak, pines, elm, beech, ash, hickory, cedar, birch, hemlock, flowering dogwood, and red maple (the state tree) are the major types. Wildflowers are abundant, and some plants typical of southern United

States may be found within a few feet of species common to the northern tundra.

Some of the major plant groups are violets (the state flower), asters, goldenrods, lilies, orchids, buttercups, wild roses, milkweeds, sedges, and numerous species of grasses. Among the more significant shrubs are rhododendron, bayberry, dogwood, mountain laurel, and highbush blueberry. Fern is also abundant.

In addition to the whales, porpoises, and harbor seals found in coastal waters, there are nearly fifty species of wild mammals. The most important are rabbits, hares, squirrels, moles, shrews, mice, rats, skunks, chipmunks, bats, beavers, muskrats, opossums, woodchucks, foxes, raccoons, and white-tailed deer. Larger carnivores vanished long ago, but there have been recent sightings of bobcats, wild dogs, and coyotes.

Many aquatic species are present in coastal waters, the Bay, and freshwater streams and ponds. The principal saltwater game fish are bluefin tuna, sharks, striped bass, swordfish, white marlin, bluefish, cod, mackerel, flounder (fluke and flatfish), scup, and squeteague. Shellfish include lobsters, oysters, scallops, soft-shell clams, quahaugs, blue crabs, and mussels. The most important freshwater sport fish are northern pike, largemouth and smallmouth bass, trout, pickerel, and perch.

As part of the Atlantic flyway, the state is visited by numerous species of birds, including teals, rails, geese, woodcocks, mourning doves, and several types of ducks. Native bluejays, pigeons, sparrows, starlings, crows, and robins are abundant, while hawks and owls are scarcer, and eagles and falcons are presently endangered species. The most important native game birds are pheasant, quail, and partridge. Terns and gulls abound along the shore.

Among amphibians and reptiles there are several kinds of salamanders, frogs, turtles, and snakes. Destructive insects include the gypsy moth, brown-tailed moth, Japanese beetle, and elm beetle.

Environmental Protection

Primary supervision and control of the environment is vested in the state Department of Environmental Management (created in 1977), which consolidates most environmental agencies and programs. Its efforts are supplemented by the state Coastal Resources Management Council, the Rhode Island Atomic Energy Commission, the state Water Resources Board, and the Solid Waste Management Corporation, as well as by numerous private groups devoted to such ecological concerns as wildlife, clean water, and conservation.

THE PEOPLE: CHARACTERISTICS AND DISTRIBUTION

The first Rhode Islanders, the Indians, numbered approximately ten thousand by the early seventeenth century. During the colonial era (1636-1776) the vast majority of European settlers were English Protestants, but the population included small numbers of Irish, Scots-Irish, French Huguenots, blacks, and Sephardic Jews from Portugal.

By the first federal census in 1790 the population was only 68,825, but the growth rate increased during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries as industrialization and immigration transformed the state. Generally speaking, economic development and population growth went hand in hand. Jobs were the magnet that drew immigrants to Rhode Island.

The first and largest wave of non-English migrants was composed of Irish Catholics, who began to arrive in the 1820s. They were attracted by jobs in textile mills, metals factories, construction, and public works. The Irish, who clashed culturally, religiously, economically, and politically with the older English stock, continued to come in large numbers for the remainder of the century. Those of Irish descent still constitute the most sizable ethnic element in the population of the state.

During the Civil War came a large influx of French Canadians, who furnished valuable manpower for the textile industry. This period was also marked by much smaller migrations from Sweden and Germany. Portuguese and Cape Verdeans engaged in whaling came in small numbers prior to 1880, but job opportunities in manufacturing brought many more after that date.

The "New Immigration" from southern and eastern Europe gave the state even greater ethnic diversity from 1890 onward. By far the largest element in this new wave was the Italians. They were joined by Poles; Jews from Germany, Poland, and especially Russia; Greeks; Armenians; Syrian-Lebanese; Ukrainians; and Lithuanians. With the enactment of the National Origins Quota System in 1924, the decline of the local textile industry from 1923 onward, the onset of the Great Depression, and the outbreak of World War II, immigration to Rhode Island dramatically declined.

Since the decade of the 1960s a slight revival has occurred. This has consisted of a small but significant migration of blacks from the South and large urban centers, a new influx from the Portuguese islands, a movement of Hispanics from New York and the Caribbean (especially Puerto Ricans, Cubans, Colombians, and Dominicans), and a small migration of Orientals, especially refugees from Southeast Asia. Since Catholic countries were the source of most of its immigration, Rhode

Island possesses the highest proportion of Roman Catholics (about 64 percent) of any state in the Union.

With the development of manufacturing in the early nineteenth century, the population became highly urbanized and concentrated in Providence and the river valleys of the Blackstone and the Pawtuxet, while some of the rural towns in South County and along the western border actually declined. Six of these agrarian communities had more residents in 1790 than they contained in 1940. The socioeconomic, cultural, and ideological gulf between these small towns and heterogeneous Providence was enormous, though they were but a few miles distant. Facile generalizations about diminutive, compact Rhode Island as a "city-state" ignore this great dichotomy, though recently the auto, the mass media, and suburbanization have lessened its severity.

Providence, the capital, remains the political, cultural, industrial, economic, educational, and health-services center of the state despite a substantial loss in population. As late as 1920 it was among the twenty largest cities in the nation, notwithstanding its small land area (18.91 square miles). Its peak population was recorded at 267,918 in the state census of 1925. By 1970 the population had dropped to 179,116, and by 1980 it was down to 156,804. Most of that loss came from 1950 to 1970, when Providence experienced the highest rate of population decline of any major city in the nation. Highway construction, urban blight, urban renewal to relieve the city's congestion, and the exodus to suburbia contributed to the outflow. The city's surrounding areas — especially East Providence, Warwick, and Cranston — absorbed this movement, so that the Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket SMSA numbered 910,781 in 1970 and 919,216 (in a slightly altered version) according to the census of 1980. Presently, new immigration, downtown renewal, and neighborhood revitalization appear to have halted Providence's downward population trend.

Other cities of note are Warwick (established in 1642), important for industry and retail trade; Cranston, a community on the southern border of Providence with varied land uses ranging from heavy industry to exclusive residences to farms; the heavily industrialized Blackstone Valley communities of Pawtucket and Woonsocket; and Newport (established in 1639) on the island of Aquidneck, an internationally famous resort and tourist attraction.

The municipality having the largest land area is Coventry (population 27,065), with 62.87 square miles. Central Falls (population 16,995) is the smallest, with 1.32 square miles, and the most densely inhabited, with over 14,000 persons per square mile. The most sparsely settled town is New Shoreham (Block Island), with only 620 year-round residents on its 10.95 square miles of land.

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Background

During the colonial era Rhode Islanders showed a reluctance to establish tax-supported public schools, and so such facilities were few and scattered. Although some good private schools were opened, they were attended mainly by children of the well-to-do. The most significant educational enterprise of the eighteenth century was the founding of Rhode Island College (Brown University) by the Baptist denomination in 1764.

A free school act was passed by the General Assembly in 1800, but it was implemented only by Providence and Smithfield. After its repeal in 1803, Providence continued its free school system while the rest of the state lapsed into educational neglect.

In 1828 the state made another attempt to promote free public schools by creating a distribution fund for their support. Because of the efforts of such local educational reformers as John Howland, Samuel Bridgham, and Thomas Wilson Dorr, the Providence system during the 1830s was far superior to those in the other towns and compared favorably with the school systems of the most advanced cities in the country.

The famous Henry Barnard was appointed state agent of public schools in 1843, and in 1845 he became the first state commissioner of education. During his brief tenure he brought Rhode Island temporarily to the forefront of educational reform. Barnard's School Act of 1845 was the foundation of the state's modern public school system.

In 1870 an important administrative change occurred with the vesting of general supervision and control of public schools in a state Board of Education that elected the commissioner — a system which endured for nearly one hundred years. Still, the public schools of the period were town or district schools, assisted by state appropriations. To strengthen the state's role, the legislature in 1882 made the establishment of schools by the towns mandatory and gradually increased the supervisory powers of the Board of Education. The present state Department of Education was created in 1961.

The influx of Irish, French Canadians, and other Catholic groups gave rise to a large and parallel system of parochial education. From its beginning in 1845 this system grew to extremely large proportions. When it reached its peak enrollments in the early 1960s (before a sharp decline), one out of every four Rhode Island students attended a Catholic school.

The Modern Era

In 1969 a Board of Regents for Education became part of the Department of Education, replacing the old administrative structure. In 1973 the legislature expanded the new board, created three operating subcommittees (Elementary-Secondary, Postsecondary, and Special Populations), and made other changes in the regents' powers.

A second reorganization occurred in 1981, establishing a Board of Regents for Elementary and Secondary Education and a Board of Governors for Higher Education. Both are appointed by the governor for three-year terms with the advice and consent of the Senate, and each sets educational policy at its respective levels. The eleven regents appoint the commissioner of education, who oversees instructional programs at the elementary and secondary levels. The eleven-member Board of Governors selects the commissioner of higher education, who supervises the affairs of the state colleges and the state university.

Higher Education

The state maintains three public colleges. The University of Rhode Island (established in 1892 as the Rhode Island State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts) has a main campus in the village of Kingston, a major extension division in Providence, and satellite programs elsewhere in the state. One of its most notable academic resources is its Graduate School of Oceanography. Rhode Island College (founded in 1854 as a normal school) is located in Providence; and the Community College of Rhode Island (established as Rhode Island Junior College in 1964) has campuses in Warwick and Lincoln.

The major nonstate colleges are Brown University (1764), an Ivy League institution of international renown, with a wide range of excellent programs, including a medical school; Providence College (1919), a liberal arts school with undergraduate and graduate divisions, founded by the Dominican fathers, which has educated more of the state's professional class than any other college; Rhode Island School of Design (1877), highly acclaimed for excellence in the fine arts, architecture, and design; and the U.S. Naval War College, which is the center of a large naval education complex in Newport.

Other colleges and their special areas include Barrington College (1900), biblical studies; Bryant College (1863), business; Johnson and Wales College (1914), business and culinary arts; and Salve Regina - The Newport College (1947), a Catholic liberal arts college. A major scholarly institution, the American Mathematical Society, is based in Providence.

Libraries and Museums

Rhode Island has excellent library facilities. In 1964 a state-level Department of Library Services was created to improve and coordinate library resources on a cooperative basis throughout the state, and it established a network of five Interrelated Library Systems to achieve its goals. In administering the statewide program, the department has responsibility for the total public library construction program, library development via grants-in-aid to the cities and towns, regional services to the blind and physically handicapped, and library services for the state institutions.

The cities and towns all have public libraries operating either under municipal control or under trustees with municipal and state support. Of these the largest and the richest in the quality of its holdings is the Providence Public Library.

Other noteworthy libraries are the Providence Athenaeum (1831); the Rhode Island State Law Library; the Redwood Library in Newport (1747), the third oldest proprietary library in America; the Newport Historical Society Library; and the Rhode Island Historical Society Library in Providence, which has the largest single collection of books and manuscripts relating to Rhode Island historical development.

The University of Rhode Island, Rhode Island College, and Providence College have important book and archival holdings, but Brown University is by far the state's premier repository, its several libraries containing thousands of rare books and valuable manuscript collections.

Important museums include the Rhode Island Historical Society's Museum of Rhode Island History, and John Brown House; the Museum of Art of Rhode Island School of Design; Haffenreffer Museum in Bristol (anthropology and ethnology); Roger Williams Park Museum in Providence (natural history and a planetarium); the U.S. Naval War College Museum in Newport (naval history); South County Museum in North Kingstown (early Rhode Island rural life); Coggeshall Farm in Colt State Park, Bristol (a restored, operational colonial farm); Canonchet Farm in Narragansett (a working nineteenth-century Rhode Island farm); the Warwick Museum in Warwick (Rhode Island historical exhibits); Artillery Company of Newport Armory (military uniforms and history); the International Tennis Hall of Fame and Tennis Museum in the historic Newport Casino; and the Newport Automobile Museum.

Cultural Activities

Rhode Island has an exciting array of cultural and entertainment activities. Newport is famous for its annual jazz, folk, and opera festivals. The Providence Civic Center, the Ocean State Center for the

Performing Arts, and Veterans' Memorial Auditorium in Providence host major performers on a regular basis. The Warwick Musical Theatre (with name entertainers) and Matunuck Theater-by-the-Sea (offering summer stock) are important summer theaters.

Providence is home to the Rhode Island Philharmonic Orchestra, the Rhode Island Civic Chorale and Orchestra, the Providence Opera Theater, the Providence Art Club, the Barker Players, and the nationally acclaimed Trinity Square Repertory Company. In addition, many local communities have their own art clubs and theater groups.

RECREATION AND PLACES OF INTEREST

With a rich and diverse heritage and a scenic ocean setting, Rhode Island has numerous historic sites and recreational spots. The state maintains more than fifty recreation areas, including saltwater beaches in Narragansett (Wheeler, Scarborough, Galilee), South Kingstown (East Matunuck), Westerly (Misquamicut), Warwick (Goddard Park), and New Shoreham (Block Island State Beach), as well as several freshwater swimming areas, the most important of which are located in Exeter (Arcadia and Beach Pond), Lincoln (Lincoln Woods), and Glocester (Pulaski). Burlingame State Park in Charlestown is the major state-operated camping facility, and public fishing areas are found all along the coast. The most important new development is the ongoing acquisition of relatively unspoiled coastal and island property (much of it U.S. Navy land) for a large Bay Islands Park System.

In addition, most cities and towns maintain their own beaches and recreational facilities. The most important municipal parks are Roger Williams Park in Providence — whose 430 acres include nine ponds for fishing and boating, a modern zoo reputed to be New England's finest, a museum and planetarium, floral displays, statuary, amusement rides, and other attractions — and the 195-acre Slater Park in Pawtucket, which contains a zoo, children's rides, the historic Daggett House (built in 1685), and recreational facilities.

The National Park Service has recently established the Roger Williams Memorial in Downtown Providence on the site of Williams's original settlement. A privately owned amusement park, Rocky Point in Warwick, is noted for its rides, games, and shore dinners.

Rhode Island's historic sites, monuments, and architecturally significant buildings are so numerous that a recent state guide devotes more than 250 pages to their listing (see Bibliography). Newport and Providence are literally crammed with such structures, and the older sections of Bristol, Warren, Little Compton, North and South Kingstown, East Greenwich, and Westerly are also well endowed. Many of these sites are accessible to the public.

The most notable Newport attractions include the nineteenth-century mansions built by the tycoons of the Gilded Age as their "summer cottages." Several of these (The Breakers, The Elms, Chateau-sur-Mer, Kingscote, Rosecliff, and Marble House) are maintained by the Preservation Society of Newport County and are open to visitors. The Brick Market, the Newport Tower, Long Wharf, Bowen's Wharf, Banister's Wharf, Hunter House, Belcourt Castle, Wanton-Lyman-Hazard House, and the White Horse Tavern are other fine tourist

attractions. The philanthropy of the Doris Duke Foundation has restored numerous seventeenth- and eighteenth-century Newport homes.

Among important Newport religious sites are the Friends Meeting House (1699); Trinity Church (1724-26); Touro Synagogue (1763), the oldest in America; St. Mary's Church (1852), where JFK was wed; and William Ellery Channing Memorial Church (Unitarian).

President Kennedy's Summer White House at Hammersmith Farm and President Eisenhower's at Fort Adams State Park are additional Newport points of interest. Beautiful natural vistas can be enjoyed from Cliff Walk, Ten Mile Drive, Goat Island, and Fort Adams.

Prominent Providence landmarks are the First Baptist Meeting House (1775), the church of the earliest American Baptist Congregation (established by Roger Williams in 1639); the Benefit Street Historic District; the Old State House (1762), wherein Rhode Island on May 4, 1776, became the first colony to renounce allegiance to King George III; the Market House (1775), long the center of Providence commercial and civic life; the Arcade (1828); the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul (1886); Beneficent Congregational Church (1810); and the State House (1900), one of the nation's most beautiful, which boasts the second largest unsupported marble dome in the world. Among the many important private residences in Providence are the houses of Stephen Hopkins (c.1707; enlarged 1743); merchant John Brown (1786); Commodore Esek Hopkins, first commander in chief of the United States Navy (c.1750); and Edward Carrington, China merchant (1811).

Other Rhode Island sites of major importance are the [Samuel] Slater Mill (1793), Pawtucket; the Gilbert Stuart House and Snuff Mill (1751), North Kingstown; the General Nathanael Greene Homestead (1774), Coventry; the General James Mitchell Varnum House (1773), East Greenwich; Smith's Castle at Cocumscussoc (1678), North Kingstown; the historic South County villages of Wickford, Kingston, and Shannock; the summer resort colonies at Narragansett Pier and Watch Hill; the historic waterfronts of the old port towns of Warren and Bristol on the eastern shore of Narragansett Bay; the mill architecture of the Blackstone and Pawtuxet valleys; Whitehall in Middletown, the American home (1729-31) of Bishop George Berkeley; and the Indian Church and Royal Indian Burial Ground of the Narragansetts in Charlestown.

THE ECONOMY

Rhode Island's economic development has gone through several phases. During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries agriculture was the dominant occupation. Within a few decades of its foundation the colony produced an exportable surplus of livestock (especially sheep and horses), meats, lumber products, flax, apples, and dairy products, which it shipped to the Caribbean and the other mainland colonies on locally constructed vessels.

Agriculture was the base upon which the thriving commerce of the eighteenth century was built. Rhode Island merchants, however, diversified their cargoes and developed a carrying trade. The most nefarious aspect of this far-flung commercial activity was the importation of molasses from the Caribbean, its local distillation into rum, and the use of that rum to barter for slaves on the coast of Africa. By the time of the American Revolution, this brutal slave trade had become a lucrative aspect of Rhode Island's economic life, and Rhode Islanders were the most active of any Americans in this infamous traffic.

During the colonial era the major agricultural regions were the island of Aquidneck and the coastal lowlands of South County stretching from Cocumscussoc to Charlestown. Slave labor was used by the prosperous "Narragansett Planters" who owned these farms. This landed gentry and their merchant allies, especially those of Newport, dominated the economic and political life of the colony.

The impact of the American Revolution and independence from the British mercantile system effected a gradual shift in Rhode Island's economy. Newport, under military occupation during most of the war, declined and yielded its economic ascendancy to Providence, whose merchants and entrepreneurs (most notable the famous Brown family) began to experiment with manufacturing.

The year 1790 was marked by an event that served as a catalyst in the state's transition from a mercantile and agrarian economy to one based principally upon industry. That occurrence, which some have too lavishly termed "the beginning of America's Industrial Revolution," was the reconstruction of a cotton-spinning frame similar to Arkwright's and its employment in a mill at Pawtucket Falls on the Blackstone River. It was the first time cotton yarn was spun by water power in America. The men chiefly responsible for this promising venture were Providence merchant Moses Brown and Samuel Slater, a young English immigrant with technical knowledge and managerial experience acquired in the Derbyshire cotton mills.

The Rhode Island cotton industry developed slowly, with Providence businessmen supplying most of its funds, managers, and expertise. The significant shift of commercial capital into cotton manufacturing began in 1804, prior to the Jeffersonian embargo and even before the peaking of the state's maritime operations (which now included the China trade). By the late 1820s the processing of cotton displaced commerce as the backbone of the Rhode Island economy, and the river valleys in the northeastern quadrant of the state hummed with activity.

In this era woolen production also flourished, and the need for textile machinery gave rise to a base-metals industry centered in Providence. Another early and important area of industrial endeavor was the manufacture of precious metals, especially gold and silver jewelry. While these developments were transpiring, agriculture declined, many farms reverted to forest, and many rural towns experienced a substantial out-migration.

For a century these four industries — cottons, woolens, base and precious metals — steadily expanded and dominated the state's economic life. By the 1880s the production of rubber goods also assumed major proportions.

Beginning in 1923 (though its roots extended back to the prewar decade), the cotton textile industry began a precipitous decline in the face of southern competition. The Rhode Island economy has yet to recover fully from the effects of cotton's local demise. In fact, the decline of textiles helped cause the state to experience a third economic phase — the postindustrial — wherein more of its people are now employed in tertiary or trade and service occupations than in secondary or manufacturing jobs. This trend has been especially significant since World War II.

Several statistics illustrate this modern development. In 1919 employment in the secondary industries (manufacturing and construction) was nearly 59 percent of the total work force (153,500 manufacturing jobs in a state population of 604,000); in 1977 employment in secondary industries was less than 37 percent (127,600 manufacturing jobs in a state population of approximately 935,000). In 1919, 55 percent of those employed in manufacturing were textile workers (74,600); by 1977 less than 10 percent of manufacturing jobs were in textiles (12,469). Much of the slack has been taken up by tertiary jobs and by such manufacturing categories as jewelry, electrical machinery, electronics, chemicals, plastics, professional and scientific instruments, and transportation equipment.

Also helping to offset the economic gap created by the collapse of "King Cotton" were the establishment in 1941 of large-scale naval installations at Quonset Point-Davisville, the expansion of the Newport

Naval Base, and the hiring of civilian employees, who numbered over 10,000 as late as 1972. In 1974, however, the decommissioning of Quonset and a substantial cutback at Newport and Davisville lowered the civilian work force to less than 4,000 and gave a severe jolt to Rhode Island's economy.

Since the mid-seventies the state has worked to acquire abandoned naval land and prepare it for industrial uses. The major fruits of this ongoing project have been the establishment of bases at Quonset for offshore oil drilling and the location at Quonset of the Electric Boat Division of General Dynamics, a facility that is now one of the state's largest private employers.

Rhode Island has never regained the economic prosperity it enjoyed at the outset of this century, when textiles were booming. Its rate of unemployment is usually above the national average; its per capita income has hovered around the midpoint in national rankings; its wage rates are very low for semiskilled and unskilled workers; and unemployment compensation costs to business are high.

Despite these negative factors the state has many current economic assets, such as a large pool of factory-acclimated labor, a favorable corporate tax structure, a comprehensive system of industrial financing, good industrial sites, and excellent rail, air, road, and water transportation to the large northeastern marketing concentration.

These transportation facilities include a major all-weather airport (Green) and five auxiliary fields; a multi-million-dollar highway system featuring three new interstates and three large bridges (Newport, Jamestown, and Mount Hope); service on the main line of the Consolidated Rail Corporation (Conrail); and an expanded deepwater port at Providence with a 40-foot channel and a new marine terminal.

Presently the growing metals and machinery industry dominates manufacturing and employs well over 30 percent of the industrial work force. This sector includes primary metals (iron and steel foundries, forges, and smelting and refining plants), fabricated metals (valves, fittings, pipe, hardware, screws, nails, cutlery, wire, tin cans, tubes, containers, and hand tools), machinery (machine tools and business machines), and electrical equipment (motors, generators, appliances, and wiring devices).

Next in significance is jewelry and silverware (Providence is the costume jewelry capital of the country), followed by textiles (yarn, thread, and fabric mills, dyeing and finishing plants, and lace mills) and rubber products. Newer growth industries are electronics, instrumentation, chemicals, plastics, and transportation equipment.

The greatest economic growth in recent decades has come in tertiary occupations, especially government service, wholesale and retail trade, transportation, finance and insurance, private education, health care, business and repair services, and the professions. The tourist and convention business has a major impact on the economy, with historic Newport and Providence the prime sites.

Agriculture and fishing are visible activities, but their commercial significance is slight. In fact, less than 2 percent of the experienced civilian labor force is employed in farming, fishing, mining, and forestry combined.

The chief agricultural commodities are dairy products, eggs and poultry (the famous Rhode Island Red, the state bird, was first bred in Little Compton in 1854), potatoes, silage corn, hay, and apples.

Point Judith-Galilee is the center of a commercial fishing industry whose mainstay is shellfish, especially lobster. Other catch includes such food fish as flounder, whiting, scup, cod, mackerel, hake, and herring, as well as several species lumped under the category of industrial fish, which are converted into feed, oil, fertilizers, and other products.

To provide long-range solutions to the state's chronic economic problems, the governor appointed a blue-ribbon Strategic Development Commission in 1982.

GOVERNMENT

Rhode Island is governed under a constitution which became effective in May 1843 in the wake of the Dorr Rebellion. Through 1981 there have been forty-two amendments to this document, some of considerable importance. Although the amendment procedure was once very cumbersome, since 1973 a change in the basic law can be ratified by a majority of the whole membership of each house of the legislature, together with a simple majority of those electors voting thereon at a general election.

The state has embraced the traditional three-branch system of government — executive, legislative, and judicial. The executive branch consists of a governor, lieutenant governor, attorney general, secretary of state, and general treasurer. These “general officers” are elected for two-year terms in the even-numbered years. For purposes of administration this branch was divided into a departmental system in 1935 by a governmental reorganization known as “the Bloodless Revolution.”

Presently within the executive orbit are sixteen departments, more than a dozen independent commissions and agencies, and the five divisions or departments headed by the elected general officers. Nearly all department heads and commissioners are appointed by the governor with the approval of the Senate. The governor has a general but not an item veto.

The state’s lawmaking branch is called the General Assembly. This bicameral body is composed of fifty senators and one hundred representatives elected for two-year terms from districts that are apportioned equally according to population after every federal decennial census.

Prior to the application of the “one man-one vote” rule to the states by the U.S. Supreme Court in 1964, the apportionment of the Rhode Island Senate gave small rural Republican towns an undue influence in state affairs — a key factor in Rhode Island’s political history for more than a century. After a 1965 redistricting statute was enacted, the Senate, like the House, became overwhelmingly Democratic.

Among the more important checks enjoyed by the Assembly is the power to override the governor’s veto by a three-fifths vote of its members, the authority in joint session (Grand Committee) to name justices to the State Supreme Court, and the power to establish all courts below the Supreme Court. The legislature holds an annual session that usually extends from early January to early May, for which the legislator’s maximum salary (five dollars per day for the first sixty days) is the second lowest in the nation.

The judicial branch is headed by a constitutionally mandated five-member Supreme Court, which exercises supervisory control over the lower courts established by the General Assembly. The Supreme Court is the state’s highest appellate tribunal, and it is also empowered to issue, upon request, advisory opinions on the constitutionality of a questioned act to the governor or either house of the legislature. Although other judges hold office for life (“during good behavior”), the Supreme Court justices can be removed by a mere resolution of the General Assembly. During the Bloodless Revolution of 1935 all five justices were ousted in this manner.

The second judicial level consists of the Superior Court and the Family Court. The former is the state’s trial court and hears all jury trials in criminal cases and in civil matters where the amount in controversy exceeds five thousand dollars. The Family Court deals with divorce, support, custody, juvenile crime, adoption, and related issues.

The district courts constitute the bottom level of the state judicial system. They do not hold jury trials, although they may hear lesser cases when the right to a jury trial has been waived. Civil matters which involve five thousand dollars or less, a small-claims procedure, and criminal cases including felony arraignments and misdemeanors are handled at the district level.

All the cities and towns operate probate courts for wills and estates, and Providence and a few other communities have a municipal or police court to try violations of local traffic ordinances.

Rhode Island is subdivided into eight cities and thirty-one towns, which are the main units of local government. The state is one of the few without a significant county system of governance, because its five counties (Providence, Kent, Washington, Bristol, and Newport) are merely units of judicial administration. There is no unincorporated territory outside the limits of a city or town. Special districts for fire, water, sanitation, education, and other purposes exist, but they are relatively few in number.

Over half the state’s municipalities have adopted a home-rule charter since that option was made available to them by the twenty-eighth constitutional amendment in 1951. Under its provisions two cities (Newport and East Providence) and several towns have embraced the manager form of government. In the smaller communities the famous New England town meeting still persists, whereby the town’s eligible voters assemble to directly enact the municipal budget, set the tax levy, and approve other local measures.

In the area of public finances, Rhode Island derives its operating revenue from federal grants and various tax sources. The greatest yields

are derived from a sales and use tax and an income tax based on a percentage of the federal levy. Other significant sources of income, in order of importance, are departmental revenues, taxes on gasoline, taxes on business corporations, taxes on the gross earnings of public utilities, and cigarette taxes.

Well over 70 percent of the state budget is allocated to four departments — Social and Rehabilitative Services; Education; Mental Health, Retardation, and Hospitals; and Transportation. The principal source of revenue for the cities and towns is the tax on real property, and the largest item in every municipal budget is the financing of local elementary and secondary schools.

Rhode Island is represented in the Congress of the United States by two senators and two representatives, giving the state four electoral votes for president. There is one federal district court which sits in Providence and is within the appellate jurisdiction of the First Circuit.

HISTORY

The Indians

Before the arrival of the first white settlers, the Narragansett Indians inhabited the area of Rhode Island from Providence south along Narragansett Bay to the present towns of South Kingstown and Exeter. Their principal rivals, the Wampanoags, dominated the eastern shore region, while the Nipmucks, a weak tribe by comparison, maintained a tenuous foothold in the inland regions north and west of Providence. To the south the Niantics populated much of the coastal area of what is now the towns of Charlestown and Westerly. These tribes subsisted on farming, fishing, and (to a lesser extent) hunting.

Anthropologists have estimated that approximately ten thousand Indians lived within the present boundaries of Rhode Island by 1650, with the Narragansetts accounting for six thousand of that number. In 1675 the Narragansetts joined forces with the Wampanoags in King Philip's War, a futile struggle to rid New England of the white man. Decimated by battle and famine, remnants of the Narragansetts, Wampanoags, and other tribes sought refuge with the Niantics, who had maintained a neutral stance in the war. This aggregate of remnant groups, which also included the Pequots, became the foundation of a new Indian community in Rhode Island that ultimately assumed the name Narragansett.

Presently about two thousand Rhode Islanders claim local Indian ancestry. In 1979 a legal settlement was reached providing for the return of eighteen hundred acres of ancestral land in Charlestown to the Narragansett Tribe of Indians, Inc. — an entity that has now received formal tribal recognition from the federal government.

Settlement and Colonial Period

In 1524 Florentine navigator Giovanni da Verrazzano, sailing in the employ of France, became the first European to explore Rhode Island and record his activities and impressions. By comparing Block Island with the Mediterranean island of Rhodes, he unwittingly gave the state its name.

The first permanent settlement was established at Providence in 1636 by English clergyman Roger Williams and a small band of followers who had left the repressive atmosphere of the Massachusetts Bay Colony to seek freedom of worship. Williams was granted a sizable tract for his village by Canonicus and Miantonomi, friendly sachems of the Narragansetts. Other nonconformists followed him to the Bay region, including Anne and William Hutchinson and William Coddington, who

founded Portsmouth in 1638 as a haven for Antinomians. A short-lived dispute sent Coddington to the southern tip of Aquidneck Island (also purchased from the Narragansetts), where he founded Newport in 1639.

The fourth original town, Warwick, was settled in 1642 by Samuel Gorton, another dissident from Portsmouth. During this initial decade two other outposts were established — Wickford (1637), by Richard Smith, and Pawtuxet (1638), by William Harris and the Arnolds.

Because title to these lands rested only on Indian deeds, neighboring colonies began to covet them, and so Roger Williams journeyed to England and secured a parliamentary patent in March 1643/44 uniting the towns into a single colony and confirming his settlers' claims to their land. This legislative document served as the basic law until the Stuart Restoration made it wise to seek a royal charter.

At that time Dr. John Clarke was commissioned to secure a document consistent with the religious principles upon which Rhode Island was founded and one that would safeguard Rhode Island lands from the encroachment of speculators and neighboring colonies. He succeeded admirably. The royal charter of 1663 guaranteed complete religious liberty, established a self-governing colony with great local autonomy, and strengthened Rhode Island's territorial claims. It was the most liberal charter to be issued by the mother country during the entire colonial era, a fact which enabled it to serve as the basic law until May 1843.

The religious freedom which prevailed in early Rhode Island made it a refuge for several persecuted sects. America's first Baptist church was formed in Providence in 1639; Quakers established a meeting on Aquidneck in 1657 and soon became a powerful force in the colony's political and economic life; a Jewish congregation came to Newport in 1658; and French Huguenots settled in East Greenwich in 1686.

Among the more important events of the seventeenth century were King Philip's War (1675-76); the interruption in government caused by the abortive Dominion for New England (1686-89); and the beginning of the intermittent colonial wars between England and France (1689-1763), a long struggle for empire that frequently involved Rhode Island men, money, and ships. By the end of the century Newport had emerged as a prosperous port and the dominant community, nine towns had been incorporated, and the population exceeded six thousand inhabitants.

The first quarter of the eighteenth century was marked by the long and able governorship of Samuel Cranston (1698-1727), who established internal unity and brought his colony into a better working relation with the imperial government in London.

The middle decades of this century were characterized by significant growth. Newport continued to prosper commercially, but Providence began to challenge for supremacy. This rivalry assumed political dimensions, and a system of two-party politics developed by the 1740s. Opposing groups, one headed by Samuel Ward and the other by Stephen Hopkins, were organized with sectional overtones. Generally speaking (though there were notable exceptions), the merchants and farmers of Newport and South County (Ward's faction) battled with their counterparts from Providence and its environs (led by Hopkins) to secure control of the powerful legislature for the vast patronage at the disposal of that body.

A major boundary dispute with Connecticut was resolved in 1726/27, and a very favorable settlement with Massachusetts in 1746/47 resulted in the annexation of Cumberland and several East Bay towns, including the port of Bristol.

During this period the plantations of South County reached their greatest prominence. The spread of agriculture on the mainland resulted in the subdivision of Providence and other early towns. By 1774 the colony had 59,707 residents, who lived in twenty-nine municipalities.

The Revolutionary Era, 1763-1790

Rhode Island was in the vanguard of the Revolutionary movement. Having the greatest degree of self-rule, it had the most to lose from the efforts of England after 1763 to increase its supervision and control over the colonies. In addition, Rhode Island had a long tradition of evading the poorly enforced navigation acts, and smuggling was commonplace.

Beginning with strong opposition to the Sugar Act (1764), with its restrictions on the molasses trade, the colony engaged in repeated measures of open defiance, such as the burning of the British revenue schooner *Gaspee* in 1772. Gradually Ward and Hopkins put aside their local differences and united against alleged British injustices. Finally, on May 4, 1776, Rhode Island became the first colony to renounce allegiance to King George III.

During the war itself Rhode Island furnished its share of men, ships, and money to the cause of independence. Volunteers included a significant number of Negro and Indian slaves, who gained distinction as the "Black Regiment," a detachment of the First Rhode Island Regiment. Esek Hopkins, brother of Stephen, the signer of the Declaration of Independence, became the first commander in chief of the Continental navy — a force which Rhode Island helped create — and the able Nathanael Greene of the Kentish Guards became Washington's second-in-command and chief of the Continental army in the South.

The British occupied Newport in December 1776, and a long siege to evict them culminated in August 1778 in the large but inconclusive Battle of Rhode Island, a contest which was the first combined effort of the Americans and their French allies. The British voluntarily evacuated Newport in October 1779, and in July 1780 the French army under Rochambeau landed there and made the port town its base of operations. It was from Newport, Providence, and other Rhode Island encampments that the French march to Yorktown began in 1781.

The Revolution did not alter Rhode Island's governmental structure (even the royal charter remained intact), but it had some important effects, including the decline of Newport, the passage of an act providing for the gradual abolition of slavery (1784), and a law prohibiting Rhode Islanders from engaging in the slave trade (1787).

The state quickly ratified the Articles of Confederation, with its weak central government, but when the movement to strengthen that government developed in the mid-1780s, Rhode Island balked. The state's individualism, its democratic localism, and its tradition of autonomy caused it to resist the centralizing tendencies of the federal Constitution. This opposition was intensified when an agrarian revolt in support of the issuance of paper money placed the parochial Country party in power from 1786 through 1790.

The fact that the Constitution thrice gave implied assent to slavery earned it denunciations from the powerful Quaker community. These and other complex factors explain why Rhode Island withheld ratification until May 29, 1790, making it the last of the original thirteen states to join the new federal union.

The Nineteenth Century

The principal trends in nineteenth-century Rhode Island were industrialization, immigration, and urbanization (see "The People" and "The Economy" above). By the 1840s these forces combined to produce an episode known as the Dorr Rebellion — Rhode Island's crisis in constitutional government. The state's royal charter (then still in effect) gave disproportionate influence to the declining rural towns; it conferred almost unlimited power on the legislature; and it contained no procedure for its own amendment. Legislators, regardless of party, insisted upon retaining the old real estate requirement for voting and officeholding, even though it had been abandoned in all other states. As Rhode Island grew more urbanized, this freehold qualification became more restrictive. By 1840 about 60 percent of the free adult males were disfranchised.

Because earlier moderate efforts at change had been virtually ignored by the General Assembly, the reformers of 1840-43 decided to bypass the legislature and convene a People's Convention, equitably apportioned and chosen by an enlarged electorate. Thomas Wilson Dorr, a patrician attorney, assumed the leadership of the movement in late 1841 and became the principal draftsman of the progressive People's Constitution, which was ratified in a popular referendum in December 1841. A "Law and Order" coalition of Whigs and rural Democrats used force to prevent the implementation of Dorr's basic law, but they were pressured into making limited changes via a written constitution which became effective in May 1843. That document was designed to disfranchise Irish Catholics, who were then migrating to the state in increasing numbers, by retaining the real estate requirement for the foreign-born.

Dorr's movement effected a realignment of political parties by the 1850s. Whigs, rural Democrats, and urban workingmen who opposed both slavery and the Irish flirted with Know-Nothingism and then coalesced within the newly formed Republican party, led by arch-nativist Henry Bowen Anthony. A minority of "Yankees" and those Irish who acquired real estate or were American-born adhered to the wing of the Democratic party formed by Dorr.

The last half of the century was an era of Republican dominance, and when the native-born Irish grew numerous enough to challenge Republican ascendancy, the majority party (now led by Senator Nelson Aldrich and Charles R. "Boss" Brayton) removed the real estate requirement in order to recruit and enfranchise certain sociocultural foes of the Irish — immigrants from French Canada, England, British Canada, and Sweden. By the end of the century the political battle lines between WASP Republican and Irish Catholic Democrat were sharply drawn, with the newer immigrants holding the balance of power, a balance which temporarily rested with the Republican party. In few states (if any) were ethnoreligious factors so politically influential.

Recent History

During the twentieth century Rhode Island experienced important economic and demographic changes (see "The People" and "The Economy"). Politics has also been eventful. A conservative Republican party, led by urban business interests and rural politicians from South County and the western hill towns, blocked most local reforms usually associated with the Progressive Era. The decades of the 1920s and 1930s, however, witnessed a major transition from Republican to Democratic control.

Economic unrest stemming from such factors as the decline of textiles, the Great Depression, and the local rise of organized labor coupled with

the development of cultural antagonisms between native and foreign stock to weaken the allegiance of Franco-Americans and Italian-Americans to the Republican party. Vigorous efforts by the Irish-led Democratic party, key constitutional reforms, the 1928 presidential candidacy of Al Smith, and the social programs of the New Deal also combined to bring the newer immigrant groups within the Democratic fold by the mid-1930s.

At that time Democratic leaders such as Theodore Francis Green, Thomas P. McCoy, and Robert Emmet Quinn staged a governmental reorganization known as the Bloodless Revolution of 1935 (see "Government"). After a brief electoral rebuke for their excesses (e.g., "the Race Track War" of 1937), the Democrats consolidated their power during the 1940s under Governor J. Howard McGrath. From that time to the present, Democrats have captured most state and congressional elections (with the victories of Republican John H. Chafee a notable exception), and they maintain a lopsided edge in both houses of the General Assembly.

Present-day Rhode Island — predominantly urban, ethnic, Catholic, Democratic, and industrial — is also scenic, tourist-oriented, historic, and well endowed culturally. Despite its narrow confines, diversity is the hallmark of its landscape, its weather, its people, and its history.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Bridenbaugh, Carl. *Fat Mutton and Liberty of Conscience: Society in Rhode Island, 1636-1690*. Providence, 1974.
- Cady, John H. *The Civic and Architectural Development of Providence*. Providence, 1957.
- Carroll, Charles. *Rhode Island: Three Centuries of Democracy*. 4 vols. New York, 1932.
- Coleman, Peter J. *The Transformation of Rhode Island, 1790-1860*. Providence, 1969.
- Conley, Patrick T. *Democracy in Decline: Rhode Island's Constitutional Development, 1776-1841*. Providence, 1977.
- Conley, Patrick T., and Paul R. Campbell. *Providence: A Pictorial History*. Norfolk, Va., 1982.
- Conley, Patrick T., and Matthew J. Smith. *Catholicism in Rhode Island: The Formative Era*. Providence, 1976.
- Federal Writers' Project, W.P.A. *Rhode Island: A Guide to the Smallest State*. Boston, 1937.
- Field, Edward, ed. *State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations at the End of the Century*. 3 vols. Boston, 1902.
- Gleeson, Paul F. *Rhode Island: The Development of a Democracy*. Providence, 1957.
- Greene, Welcome A. *The Providence Plantations for Two Hundred and Fifty Years*. Providence, 1886.
- Hale, Stuart O. *Narragansett Bay: A Friend's Perspective*. URI, 1980.
- James, Sydney V. *Colonial Rhode Island*. New York, 1975.
- Lemons, J. Stanley, and George H. Kellner. *Rhode Island: The Independent State*. Woodland Hills, Calif., 1982.
- Lovejoy, David S. *Rhode Island Politics and the American Revolution, 1760-1776*. Providence, 1958.
- McLoughlin, William G. *Rhode Island: A History*. New York, 1978.
- Mayer, Kurt B. *Economic Development and Population Growth in Rhode Island*. Providence, 1953.
- Polishook, Irwin H. *Rhode Island and the Union, 1774-1795*. Evanston, Ill., 1969.
- Providence Journal-Bulletin Almanac*. Providence, annually.
- Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission. Municipal and neighborhood architectural surveys. Providence, irregularly.
- Rhode Island History*. Providence, quarterly. The journal of the Rhode Island Historical Society.

Rhode Island Secretary of State. *Rhode Island Manual*. Providence, biennially.

Steinberg, Sheila, and Cathleen McGuigan. *Rhode Island: An Historical Guide*. Providence, 1976.

Wright, Marion I., and Robert J. Sullivan. *The Rhode Island Atlas*. Providence, 1982.

Maps and Tables

Population of Rhode Island

From 1708 to 1776

<i>Towns and Divisions of the State</i>	<i>Settled or Incorp'ted</i>	1708	1730	1748	1755	1774	1776
Barrington	1770	....	....	....	....	601	538
Bristol	1747	....	....	1,069	1,080	1,209	1,067
Warren	1747	....	....	680	925	979	1,005
BRISTOL COUNTY	1747	....	....	1,749	2,005	2,789	2,610
Coventry	1741	....	....	792	1,178	2,023	2,300
East Greenwich	1677	240	1,223	1,044	1,167	1,663	1,664
West Greenwich	1741	....	....	766	1,246	1,764	1,653
Warwick	1643	480	1,178	1,782	1,911	2,438	2,376
KENT COUNTY	1750	720	2,401	4,384	5,502	7,888	7,993
Fall River	1856	....	....	....	....	....	....
Jamestown	1678	206	321	420	517	563	322
Little Compton	1747	....	....	1,152	1,170	1,232	1,302
Middletown	1743	....	....	680	778	881	860
Newport	1639	2,203	4,640	6,508	6,753	9,209	5,299
New Shoreham	1672	208	290	300	378	575	478
Portsmouth	1638	628	813	992	1,363	1,512	1,347
Tiverton	1747	....	....	1,040	1,325	1,956	2,091
NEWPORT COUNTY	1703	3,245	6,064	11,092	12,284	15,928	11,699
Burrillville	1806	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cranston	1754	....	....	....	1,460	1,861	1,701
Cumberland	1747	....	....	806	1,083	1,756	1,686
East Providence	1862	....	....	....	....	....	....
Foster	1781	....	....	....	....	....	....
Glocester	1731	....	....	1,202	1,511	2,945	2,832
Johnston	1759	....	....	....	....	1,031	1,022
Lincoln	1871	....	....	....	....	....	....
North Providence	1765	....	....	....	....	830	813
North Smithfield	1871	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pawtucket	1862	....	....	....	....	....	....
Scituate	1731	....	....	1,232	1,813	3,601	3,289
Smithfield	1731	....	....	450	1,921	2,888	2,781
Woonsocket	1867	....	....	....	....	....	....
TOWNS, PROV. CO.	1703	....	....	3,690	7,788	14,912	14,124
PROVIDENCE CITY	1636	1,446	3,916	3,452	3,159	4,321	4,355
Charlestown	1738	....	....	1,002	1,130	1,821	1,835
Exeter	1743	....	....	1,174	1,404	1,864	1,982
Hopkinton	1757	....	....	....	....	1,808	1,845
North Kingstown	1674	1,200	2,105	1,935	2,109	2,472	2,761
South Kingstown	1723	....	1,523	1,978	1,913	2,835	2,779
Richmond	1747	....	....	508	829	1,257	1,204
Westerly	1669	570	1,926	1,809	2,291	1,812	1,824
WASHINGTON COUNTY	1729	1,770	5,554	8,406	9,676	13,869	14,230
WHOLE STATE	1636	7,181	17,935	32,773	40,414	59,707	55,011

Population of Rhode Island From 1782 to 1840

Towns and Divisions of the State	1782	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840
Barrington	534	683	650	604	634	612	549
Bristol	1,032	1,406	1,678	2,693	3,197	3,034	3,490
Warren	905	1,122	1,473	1,775	1,806	1,800	2,437
BRISTOL COUNTY	2,471	3,211	3,801	5,072	5,637	5,446	6,476
Coventry	2,107	2,477	2,423	2,928	3,139	3,851	3,433
East Greenwich	1,609	1,824	1,775	1,530	1,519	1,591	1,509
West Greenwich	1,698	2,054	1,757	1,619	1,927	1,817	1,415
Warwick	2,112	2,493	2,532	3,757	3,643	5,529	6,726
KENT COUNTY	7,526	8,848	8,487	9,834	10,228	12,788	13,083
Fall River	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Jamestown	344	507	501	504	448	415	365
Little Compton	1,341	1,542	1,577	1,553	1,580	1,378	1,327
Middletown	678	840	913	976	949	915	891
Newport	5,532	6,716	6,739	7,907	7,319	8,010	8,333
New Shoreham	478	682	714	722	955	1,185	1,069
Portsmouth	1,351	1,560	1,684	1,795	1,645	1,727	1,706
Riverton	1,959	2,453	2,717	2,837	2,875	2,905	3,183
NEWPORT COUNTY	11,683	14,300	14,845	16,294	15,771	16,535	16,874
Burrillville	....	....	....	1,834	2,164	2,196	1,982
Cranston	1,594	1,877	1,644	2,161	2,274	2,652	2,901
Cumberland	1,548	1,964	2,056	2,110	2,653	3,675	5,225
East Providence	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Foster	1,763	2,268	2,457	2,613	2,900	2,672	2,181
Glocester	2,791	4,025	4,009	2,310	2,504	2,521	2,304
Johnston	996	1,320	1,364	1,516	1,542	2,115	2,477
Lincoln	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
North Providence	698	1,071	1,067	1,758	2,420	3,503	4,207
North Smithfield	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pawtucket	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Scituate	1,635	2,315	2,523	2,568	2,834	3,993	4,090
Smithfield	2,217	3,171	3,120	3,828	4,678	6,857	9,534
Woonsocket	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
TOWNS, PROV. COUNTY	13,242	18,011	18,240	20,698	23,969	30,184	34,901
PROVIDENCE CITY	4,312	6,380	7,614	10,071	11,767	16,836	23,172
Charlestown	1,523	2,022	1,454	1,174	1,160	1,284	923
Exeter	2,058	2,495	2,476	2,256	2,581	2,383	1,776
Hopkinton	1,735	2,462	2,276	1,774	1,821	1,777	1,726
North Kingstown	2,328	2,907	2,794	2,957	3,007	3,036	2,909
South Kingstown	2,675	4,131	3,438	3,560	3,723	3,663	3,717
Richmond	1,094	1,760	1,368	1,330	1,423	1,363	1,361
Westerly	1,744	2,298	2,329	1,911	1,972	1,915	1,912
WASHINGTON COUNTY	13,157	18,075	16,135	14,962	15,687	15,421	14,324
WHOLE STATE	52,391	68,825	69,122	76,931	83,059	97,210	108,830

Population of Rhode Island From 1850 to 1885

Towns and Divisions of the State	1850	1860	1865	1870	1875	1880	1885
Barrington	795	1,000	1,028	1,111	1,185	1,359	1,394
Bristol	4,616	5,271	4,649	5,302	5,829	6,028	5,737
Warren	3,103	2,636	2,792	3,008	4,005	4,007	4,209
BRISTOL COUNTY	8,514	8,907	8,469	9,421	11,019	11,394	11,340
Coventry	3,620	4,247	3,995	4,349	4,580	4,519	4,806
East Greenwich	2,358	2,882	2,400	2,660	3,120	2,887	2,659
West Greenwich	1,350	1,258	1,228	1,133	1,034	1,018	863
Warwick	7,740	8,916	7,696	10,453	11,614	12,164	13,286
KENT COUNTY	15,068	17,303	15,319	18,595	20,348	20,588	21,614
Fall River	....	3,377	....	....	....	....	....
Jamestown	358	400	349	378	488	459	516
Little Compton	1,462	1,304	1,197	1,166	1,156	1,202	1,055
Middletown	830	1,012	1,019	971	1,074	1,139	1,166
New Shoreham	1,262	1,320	1,308	1,113	1,147	1,203	1,267
Portsmouth	1,833	2,048	2,153	2,003	1,893	1,979	2,008
Tiverton	4,699	1,927	1,973	1,898	2,101	2,505	2,702
TOWNS, NEWPORT CO.	10,444	11,388	7,999	7,529	7,859	8,487	8,714
NEWPORT CITY	9,563	10,508	12,688	12,521	14,028	15,693	19,566
Burrillville	3,538	4,140	4,861	4,674	5,249	5,714	5,126
Cranston	4,311	7,500	9,177	4,822	5,688	5,940	6,005
Cumberland	6,661	8,339	8,216	3,882	5,673	6,445	7,163
East Providence	....	....	2,172	2,668	4,336	5,056	6,816
Foster	1,932	1,935	1,873	1,630	1,543	1,552	1,397
Glocester	2,872	2,427	2,286	2,385	2,098	2,250	1,922
Johnston	2,937	3,440	3,436	4,192	4,999	5,765	7,274
Lincoln	....	....	....	7,889	11,565	13,765	17,229
North Providence	7,680	11,818	14,553	20,495	1,303	1,467	1,478
North Smithfield	....	....	....	3,052	2,797	3,088	3,077
Pawtucket	....	....	5,000	6,619	18,464	19,030	22,906
Scituate	4,582	4,251	3,538	3,846	4,101	3,810	3,606
Smithfield	11,500	13,283	12,315	2,605	2,857	3,085	2,338
Woonsocket	....	....	....	11,527	13,576	16,050	16,199
TOWNS, PROV. COUNTY	46,013	57,133	67,427	80,286	84,249	93,017	102,536
PROVIDENCE CITY	41,513	50,666	54,595	68,904	100,675	104,857	118,070
Charlestown	994	981	1,134	1,119	1,054	1,117	1,042
Exeter	1,634	1,741	1,498	1,462	1,355	1,310	1,086
Hopkinton	2,477	2,738	2,512	2,682	2,760	2,952	2,796
North Kingstown	2,971	3,104	3,166	3,568	3,505	3,949	3,894
South Kingstown	3,807	4,717	4,513	4,493	4,240	5,114	5,549
Richmond	1,784	1,964	1,830	2,064	1,739	1,949	1,744
Westerly	2,763	3,470	3,815	4,709	5,408	6,104	6,333
WASHINGTON COUNTY	16,430	18,715	18,468	20,097	20,061	22,495	22,444
WHOLE STATE	147,545	174,620	184,965	217,353	258,239	276,531	304,284

Population of Rhode Island From 1890 to 1920

Towns and Cities of the State	1890	1895	1900	1905	1910	1915	1920
Barrington	1,461	1,668	1,135	1,923	2,452	2,982	3,897
Bristol	5,478	6,730	6,901	7,512	8,565	10,302	11,375
Warren	4,489	3,826	5,108	5,613	6,585	7,241	7,841
BRISTOL COUNTY	11,428	12,224	13,144	15,048	17,602	20,525	23,113
Coventry	5,068	5,065	5,279	5,698	5,848	5,669	5,670
East Greenwich	3,127	3,096	2,775	3,218	3,420	3,604	3,290
West Greenwich	798	721	606	474	481	509	367
Warwick	17,761	21,168	21,316	24,773	26,629	13,302	13,481
West Warwick	....	....	....	....	....	15,782	15,461
KENT COUNTY	26,754	30,050	29,976	34,163	36,378	38,866	38,269
Jamestown	707	813	1,498	1,337	1,175	1,518	1,633
Little Compton	1,128	1,112	1,132	1,232	1,276	1,382	1,389
Middletown	1,154	1,413	1,457	1,581	1,708	1,992	2,094
Newport	19,457	21,537	22,034	25,039	27,149	30,472	30,255
New Shoreham	1,320	1,300	1,396	1,273	1,314	1,414	1,038
Portsmouth	1,949	1,833	2,105	2,371	2,681	2,678	2,590
Tiverton	2,837	2,964	2,977	3,240	4,032	4,409	3,894
NEWPORT COUNTY	28,552	30,972	32,599	36,073	39,335	43,865	42,893
Burrillville	5,494	5,674	6,317	7,425	7,878	8,086	8,606
Central Falls	....	15,828	18,167	19,446	22,754	23,708	24,174
Cranston	8,099	10,575	13,343	17,570	21,107	26,940	29,407
Cumberland	8,090	8,507	8,925	9,378	10,107	9,929	10,077
East Providence	8,422	10,170	12,138	13,750	15,808	18,584	21,793
Foster	1,252	1,190	1,151	1,160	1,124	1,076	905
Glocester	2,095	1,633	1,462	1,557	1,404	1,491	1,389
Johnston	9,778	11,203	4,305	4,550	5,935	6,693	6,855
Lincoln	20,355	8,350	8,937	9,222	9,825	10,149	9,543
North Providence	2,084	2,437	3,016	3,816	5,407	6,780	7,697
North Smithfield	3,173	2,826	2,422	2,496	2,699	2,805	3,200
Pawtucket	27,633	32,577	39,231	43,381	51,622	55,335	64,248
Providence	132,146	145,472	175,597	198,635	224,326	247,660	237,595
Scituate	3,174	3,529	3,361	3,207	3,493	3,342	3,006
Smithfield	2,500	2,337	2,107	2,267	2,739	3,284	3,199
Woonsocket	20,830	24,468	28,204	32,196	38,125	40,075	43,496
PROVIDENCE COUNTY	255,125	286,776	328,683	370,056	424,353	465,937	475,190
Charlestown	915	984	975	959	1,037	901	759
Exeter	964	917	841	789	778	904	1,033
Hopkinton	2,864	2,713	2,602	2,453	2,324	2,496	2,316
Narragansett	1,408	1,250	1,523	1,469	1,250	1,431	993
North Kingstown	4,193	4,417	4,194	4,046	4,048	3,931	3,397
South Kingstown	4,823	5,163	4,972	5,224	5,176	5,497	5,181
Richmond	1,669	1,656	1,506	1,421	1,633	1,458	1,301
Westerly	6,813	7,636	7,541	8,381	8,696	10,175	9,952
WASHINGTON COUNTY	23,649	24,736	24,154	24,742	24,942	26,793	24,932
WHOLE STATE	345,508	384,758	428,556	480,082	542,610	595,986	604,397

Population of Rhode Island From 1925 to 1965

Towns and Cities of the State	1925	1930	1936	1940	1950	1960	1965
Barrington	4,938	5,162	5,501	6,231	8,246	13,826	16,390
Bristol	12,707	11,953	10,885	11,159	12,320	14,570	15,716
Warren	7,997	7,974	7,389	8,158	8,513	8,750	9,749
BRISTOL COUNTY	25,642	25,089	23,775	25,548	29,079	37,146	41,855
Coventry	6,379	6,430	6,907	6,998	9,869	15,432	19,577
East Greenwich	4,157	3,666	3,518	3,842	4,923	6,100	8,228
West Greenwich	407	402	400	526	847	1,169	1,499
Warwick	18,273	23,196	27,072	28,757	43,028	68,504	77,637
West Warwick	18,215	17,696	17,397	18,188	19,096	21,414	21,915
KENT COUNTY	47,431	51,390	55,294	58,311	77,763	112,619	128,856
Jamestown	1,773	1,599	1,897	1,744	2,068	2,267	2,567
Little Compton	1,383	1,382	1,589	1,492	1,556	1,702	2,040
Middletown	2,245	2,499	3,007	3,379	7,382	12,675	19,562
Newport	27,757	27,612	29,202	30,532	37,564	47,049	35,901
New Shoreham	1,070	1,029	1,044	848	732	486	....
Portsmouth	2,798	2,969	3,603	3,683	6,578	8,251	10,664
Tiverton	4,539	4,578	5,118	5,018	5,659	9,461	10,966
NEWPORT COUNTY	41,565	41,668	45,460	46,696	61,539	81,891	81,700
Burrillville	9,413	7,677	7,335	8,185	8,774	9,119	9,682
Central Falls	25,403	25,898	23,996	25,248	23,550	19,858	18,677
Cranston	34,471	42,911	44,533	47,085	55,060	66,766	71,913
Cumberland	10,238	10,304	10,160	10,625	12,842	18,792	23,839
East Providence	26,088	29,995	30,113	32,165	35,871	41,955	44,828
Foster	1,069	946	1,167	1,237	1,630	2,097	2,479
Glocester	1,630	1,693	1,901	2,099	2,682	3,397	4,142
Johnston	8,668	9,357	9,768	10,672	12,725	17,160	19,547
Lincoln	10,581	10,421	10,453	10,577	11,270	13,551	14,600
North Providence	9,055	11,104	11,770	12,156	13,927	18,220	21,206
North Smithfield	3,571	3,945	3,764	4,196	5,726	7,632	8,716
Pawtucket	69,760	77,149	72,820	75,797	81,436	81,001	77,538
Providence	267,918	252,981	243,006	253,504	248,674	207,498	187,061
Scituate	3,348	2,292	2,729	2,838	3,905	5,210	6,180
Smithfield	3,948	3,967	4,566	4,611	6,690	9,442	12,031
Woonsocket	49,681	49,376	46,822	49,303	50,211	47,080	46,678
PROVIDENCE COUNTY	534,842	540,016	524,903	550,298	574,973	568,778	569,117
Charlestown	1,124	1,118	1,260	1,199	1,598	1,966	2,586
Exeter	1,182	1,314	1,617	1,790	1,870	2,298	2,987
Hopkinton	2,737	2,823	3,277	3,230	3,676	4,174	4,674
Narragansett	1,357	1,258	1,593	1,560	2,288	3,444	5,043
New Shoreham	....	....	....	....	....	....	527
North Kingstown	4,399	4,279	4,767	4,604	14,810	18,977	23,013
South Kingstown	6,085	6,010	6,100	7,282	10,148	11,942	14,405
Richmond	1,719	1,535	1,667	1,629	1,772	1,986	2,235
Westerly	11,177	10,997	10,999	11,199	12,380	14,267	15,711
WASHINGTON COUNTY	29,780	29,334	31,280	32,493	48,542	59,054	71,181
WHOLE STATE	679,260	687,497	680,712	713,346	791,896	859,488	892,709

*Now part of Washington County (chap. 84, P.L. 1963).

Population of Rhode Island From 1970 to 1980

Towns and Cities of the State	1970	1980	Percent Change 1970-80
Providence	17,554	16,174	- 7.8
Providence	17,860	20,128	+ 12.7
Warren	10,523	10,640	+ 1.1
RISTOL COUNTY	45,937	46,942	+ 2.2
Providence	22,947	27,065	+ 17.9
East Greenwich	9,577	10,211	+ 6.6
West Greenwich	1,841	2,738	+ 48.0
Warwick	83,694	87,123	+ 4.0
West Warwick	24,323	27,026	+ 11.1
WARRANT COUNTY	142,382	154,163	+ 8.4
Providence	2,911	4,040	+ 38.7
Little Compton	2,385	3,085	+ 29.3
Widdletown	29,290	17,216	- 41.2
Newport	34,562	29,259	- 15.3
Portsmouth	12,521	14,257	+ 13.8
Westerly	12,559	13,526	+ 7.7
NEWPORT COUNTY	94,228	81,383	- 13.6
Providence	10,087	13,164	+ 30.5
Central Falls	18,716	16,995	- 9.2
Providence	74,287	71,992	- 3.0
Providence	26,605	27,069	+ 1.7
Providence	48,207	50,980	+ 5.7
Providence	2,626	3,370	+ 28.3
Providence	5,160	7,550	+ 46.3
Providence	22,037	24,907	+ 13.0
Providence	16,182	16,949	+ 4.7
Providence	24,337	29,188	+ 19.9
Providence	9,349	9,972	+ 6.6
Providence	76,984	71,204	- 7.5
Providence	179,116	156,804	- 12.4
Providence	7,489	8,405	+ 12.2
Providence	13,468	16,886	+ 25.3
Providence	46,820	45,914	- 1.9
PROVIDENCE COUNTY	581,470	571,349	- 1.7
Providence	2,863	4,800	+ 67.6
Providence	3,245	4,453	+ 37.2
Providence	5,392	6,406	+ 18.8
Providence	7,138	12,088	+ 69.3
Providence	489	620	+ 26.7
Providence	29,793	21,938	- 26.3
Providence	16,913	20,414	+ 20.7
Providence	2,625	4,018	+ 53.0
Providence	17,248	18,580	+ 7.7
WASHINGTON COUNTY	85,706	93,317	+ 8.9
WHOLE STATE	949,723	947,154	- 0.4

Source: Federal and state censuses

Rhode Island Governors under the Royal Charter Granted by King Charles II, July 8, 1663

Name of Governor	Years of Service	Political Affiliation
¹ Benedict Arnold	1663-1666	
	1669-1672	
	1677-1678	
William Brenton	1666-1669	
Nicholas Easton	1672-1674	
² William Coddington	1674-1676	
	1678-1678	
Walter Clarke	1676-1677	
	1686-1686	
	1696-1698	
³ John Cranston	1678-1680	
Peleg Sanford	1680-1683	
William Coddington, Jr.	1683-1685	
Henry Bull	1685-1686	
	1690-1690	
John Easton	1690-1695	
⁴ Caleb Carr	1695-1695	
⁵ Samuel Cranston	1698-1727	
Joseph Jencks	1727-1732	
⁶ William Wanton	1732-1733	
⁷ John Wanton	1734-1740	
Richard Ward	1740-1743	
⁸ William Greene	1743-1745	
	1746-1747	
	1748-1755	
	1757-1758	
¹ Died in office, June 20, 1678.		
² Died in office, November 1, 1678.		
³ Died in office, March 12, 1680.		
⁴ Died in office, December 17, 1695.		
⁵ Died in office, April 26, 1727. His tenure of 29 years was the longest of any Rhode Island governor.		
⁶ Died in office, December 7, 1733.		
⁷ Died in office, July 5, 1740.		
⁸ Died in office, February 22, 1758.		

Rhode Island Governors under the Royal Charter Granted by King Charles II, July 8, 1663

Name of Governor	Years of Service	Political Affiliation
Gideon Wanton.....	1745-1746	
	1747-1748	
Stephen Hopkins.....	1755-1757	
	1758-1762	
	1763-1765	
	1767-1768	
Samuel Ward.....	1762-1763	
	1765-1767	
Josias Lyndon.....	1768-1769	
Joseph Wanton.....	1769-1775	
Nicholas Cooke.....	1775-1778	
William Greene, Jr.....	1778-1786	
John Collins.....	1786-1790	.....Country Party
Arthur Fenner.....	1790-1805	.....Country/Democratic-Republican
Isaac Wilbour.....	1806-1807	.....Democatic-Republican
James Fenner.....	1807-1811	.....Democratic-Republican
	1824-1831	.....Democrat
William Jones.....	1811-1817	.....Federalist
Nehemiah R. Knight.....	1817-1821	.....Democratic-Republican
William C. Gibbs.....	1821-1824	.....Democratic-Republican
Lemuel H. Arnold.....	1831-1833	.....National Republican/Whig
John Brown Francis.....	1833-1838	.....Democrat
William Sprague.....	1838-1839	.....Whig
Samuel Ward King.....	1840-1843	.....Whig
Thomas Wilson Dorr.....	1842	.....People's Party

Died in office, October 15, 1805.

Elected United States senator, January 9, 1821, for unexpired term of James Burrill, Jr., deceased.

No election of governor, lieutenant governor, or senators in 1832. Elections were successively ordered for May 16, July 18, Aug. 28, and Nov. 21, 1832, with no candidate receiving the required majority vote. At the January session, 1833, the incumbents were continued in office until the next session.

Elected under the provisions of the People's Constitution, which was subsequently overthrown by the Charter government under Samuel Ward King. Dorr went into exile on June 28, 1842.

Rhode Island Governors under the Constitution of 1843

No.	Name of Governor	Term in Office	Political Affiliation
1	James Fenner.....	1843-1845	.....Law and Order
2	Charles Jackson.....	1845-1846	.....Liberation
3	Byron Diman.....	1846-1847	.....Law and Order
4	Elisha Harris.....	1847-1849	.....Law and Order
5	Henry B. Anthony.....	1849-1851	.....Law and Order/Whig
6	¹ Philip Allen.....	1851-1853	.....Democrat
7	Francis M. Dimond.....	1853-1854	.....Democrat
8	William W. Hoppin.....	1854-1857	.....Whig/American Party/Republican
9	Elisha Dyer, Sr.....	1857-1859	.....Republican
10	Thomas G. Turner.....	1859-1860	.....Republican
11	² William Sprague II.....	1860-1863	Conservative Fusion-Unionist-Republican
12	William C. Cozzens.....	1863-1863	.....Republican
13	James Y. Smith.....	1863-1866	.....Republican
14	Ambrose E. Burnside.....	1866-1869	.....Republican
15	Seth Padelford.....	1869-1873	.....Republican
16	Henry Howard.....	1873-1875	.....Republican
17	Henry Lippitt.....	1875-1877	.....Republican
18	Charles C. Van Zandt.....	1877-1880	.....Republican
19	Alfred H. Littlefield.....	1880-1883	.....Republican
20	Augustus O. Bourn.....	1883-1885	.....Republican
21	George P. Wetmore.....	1885-1887	.....Republican
22	³ John W. Davis.....	1887-1888	.....Democrat
23	Royal C. Taft.....	1888-1889	.....Republican
24	⁴ Herbert W. Ladd.....	1889-1890	.....Republican
25	³ John W. Davis.....	1890-1891	.....Democrat
26	⁴ Herbert W. Ladd.....	1891-1892	.....Republican
27	D. Russell Brown.....	1892-1895	.....Republican

¹Resigned July 20, 1853, having been elected United States senator May 4, 1853. Francis M. Dimond, lieutenant governor, succeeded him.

²Governor Sprague resigned March 3, 1863, to accept the office of United States senator, and Lieutenant Governor Arnold having been previously elected to the Senate of the United States to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of James F. Simmons, William Cozzens became governor by virtue of his office as president of the state Senate. Sprague is often incorrectly listed as a Democratic governor. Actually he was the candidate of Republican moderates and Democrats who feared that the election of Seth Padelford, his extremist opponent in 1860, would jeopardize the continuance of the Union.

³John W. Davis served two nonconsecutive terms and is referred to by most historians as the 22nd and 25th governor.

⁴Herbert W. Ladd served two nonconsecutive terms and is referred to as the 24th and 26th governor.

Rhode Island Governors under the Constitution of 1843

No.	Name of Governor	Term in Office	Political Affiliation
	Charles W. Lippitt	1895-1897	Republican
	Elisha Dyer, Jr.	1897-1900	Republican
	⁵ William Gregory	1900-1901	Republican
	Charles D. Kimball	1901-1903	Republican
	Lucius F. C. Garvin	1903-1905	Democrat
	George H. Utter	1905-1907	Republican
	James H. Higgins	1907-1909	Democrat
	⁶ Aram J. Pothier	1909-1915	Republican
	R. L. Beeckman	1915-1921	Republican
	Emery J. San Souci	1921-1923	Republican
	William S. Flynn	1923-1925	Democrat
	⁷ Aram J. Pothier	1925-1928	Republican
	Norman S. Case	1928-1933	Republican
	Theodore F. Green	1933-1937	Democrat
	Robert E. Quinn	1937-1939	Democrat
	William H. Vanderbilt	1939-1941	Republican
	⁸ J. Howard McGrath	1941-1945	Democrat
	⁹ John O. Pastore	1945-1950	Democrat
	John S. McKiernan	1950-1951	Democrat
	Dennis J. Roberts	1951-1959	Democrat
	Christopher DelSesto	1959-1961	Republican
	John A. Notte, Jr.	1961-1963	Democrat
	John H. Chafee	1963-1969	Republican
	Frank Licht	1969-1973	Democrat
	Philip W. Noel	1973-1977	Democrat
	J. Joseph Garrahy	1977-	Democrat

⁵William Gregory was reelected governor November 5, 1900, but died December 16, 1901, and Lieutenant Governor Kimball became governor.

Aram J. Pothier served two nonconsecutive terms and is referred to as the 35th and 39th governor.

Governor Pothier died in office on February 3, 1928, and Lieutenant Governor Norman S. Case succeeded to the governorship.

J. Howard McGrath resigned to become U. S. solicitor general, and John O. Pastore was sworn in as gov-

ernor. John O. Pastore resigned to become U. S. senator, and Lieutenant Governor McKiernan was sworn in as gov-

ernor. Under the present constitution of 1843:

The average age of the governors of Rhode Island entering office is 49 years, 9 months.

The longest nonconsecutive term of office was Aram J. Pothier — 9 years, 53 days.

The longest consecutive term of office was Dennis J. Roberts — 8 years.

Source: *Rhode Island Manual* (as revised and corrected by author)

Rhode Island in Presidential Elections

Election No.	Year	Candidates for President	Vote for Candidates		
			Popular	Majority	Electoral Vote
1	1789	George Washington, president (69 electoral votes), and John Adams, vice-president (34), in nonpartisan balloting. Rhode Island, having failed to ratify the Constitution, did not participate.			
2	1792	George Washington, president (132), and John Adams, vice-president (77), in nonpartisan balloting. Each of Rhode Island's four electors, chosen by the General Assembly, had 2 votes and cast them for Washington and Adams.			
3	1796	John Adams (Federalist), president (71), in the first partisan election, and Thomas Jefferson (Democratic-Republican), vice-president (68). Each of Rhode Island's four electors, chosen again by the General Assembly, cast 4 votes for Adams and 4 votes for Oliver Ellsworth of Connecticut.			
4	1800	Thomas Jefferson (Dem.-Rep.), president (73), and Aaron Burr (Dem.-Rep.), vice-president (73). Rhode Island's four electors, chosen at large by popular vote for the first time, with Federalist electors polling 1,941 votes and Democratic-Republicans 1,694, cast 4 votes for John Adams (Fed.), 3 votes for Charles C. Pinckney (Fed.), and 1 vote for John Jay (Fed.). In the runoff election between Jefferson and Burr (who had tied in the electoral column), Rhode Island's two U.S. representatives voted consistently for Burr on all 36 House ballots.			
5	1804	Thomas Jefferson (Dem.-Rep.), president (162), and George Clinton (Dem.-Rep.), vice-president, in the first election where separate electoral balloting was required for each office. There are no figures on Rhode Island's popular vote, but it went Democratic-Republican because the state's 4 electoral votes were cast for Jefferson.			

Rhode Island in Presidential Elections

No.	Year	Candidates for President	Vote for Candidates			
			Popular	Majority	Total Vote	Electoral Vote
5	1808	James Madison (Dem.-Rep.) Charles Cotesworth Pinckney (Fed.)	2,692		5,764	4
7	1812	James Madison (Dem.-Rep.) George Clinton (Fed.)	2,084 4,032	380 1,948	6,116	4
8	1816	James Monroe (Dem.-Rep.) Rufus King (Fed.)	NA NA	NA NA		4
9	1820	James Monroe (Dem.-Rep.)	Unopposed			4
0	1824	John Quincy Adams (Dem.-Rep.) William H. Crawford (Dem.-Rep.)	2,145 200	1,945	2,345	4
1	1828	Andrew Jackson (Democrat) John Quincy Adams (National-Republican)	821		3,575	4
2	1832	Andrew Jackson (Dem.) Henry Clay (Nat.-Rep.) William Wirt (Anti-Mason)	2,126 2,810 878		5,814	4
3	1836	Martin Van Buren (Dem.) William Henry Harrison (Whig)	2,966 2,711	255	5,677	4
4	1840	William Henry Harrison (Whig) Martin Van Buren (Dem.) James G. Birney (Liberty)	5,278 3,301 42	1,935	8,621	4
5	1844	James K. Polk (Dem.) Henry Clay (Whig) James G. Birney (Liberty)	4,867 7,322 107	2,348	12,296	4
6	1848	Zachary Taylor (Whig) Lewis Cass (Dem.) Martin Van Buren (Free Soil)	6,779 3,646 730	2,403	11,155	4
7	1852	Franklin Pierce (Dem.) Winfield Scott (Whig) John P. Hale (Free Soil)	8,735 7,626 644	465	17,005	4
8	1856	James Buchanan (Dem.) John C. Fremont (Rep.) Millard Fillmore (Amer.)	6,680 11,467 1,675	3,112	19,822	4
9	1860	Abraham Lincoln (Rep.) Stephen A. Douglas (Dem.)	12,244 7,707	4,537	19,951	4
0	1864	Abraham Lincoln (Rep.) George B. McClellan (Dem.)	14,343 8,718	5,625	23,061	4
1	1868	Ulysses S. Grant (Rep.) Horatio Seymour (Dem.)	12,993 6,548	6,445	19,541	4
2	1872	Ulysses S. Grant (Rep.) Horace Greeley (Lib. and Dem.)	13,665 5,329	8,336	18,994	4
3	1876	Rutherford B. Hayes (Rep.) Samuel J. Tilden (Dem.) Peter Cooper (Greenback) Green C. Smith (Prohib.)	15,787 10,712 68 60	4,947	26,627	4

Names indented denote unsuccessful candidates.

Rhode Island in Presidential Elections

No.	Year	Candidates for President (at least 200 popular votes)	Vote for Candidates			
			Popular	Majority	Total Vote	Electoral Vote
24	1880	James A. Garfield (Rep.) Winfield S. Hancock (Dem.) James B. Weaver (Greenback)	18,195 10,779 236	7,155	29,235	4
25	1884	Grover Cleveland (Dem.) James G. Blaine (Rep.) John P. St. John (Prohib.) Benjamin F. Butler (People's)	12,391 19,030 928 422	5,239	32,771	4
26	1888	Benjamin Harrison (Rep.) Grover Cleveland (Dem.) Clinton B. Fisk (Prohib.)	21,969 17,530 1,251	3,163	40,775	4
27	1892	Grover Cleveland (Dem.) Benjamin Harrison (Rep.) John Bidwell (Prohib.) James B. Weaver (People's)	24,336 26,975 1,654 228	754	53,196	4
28	1896	William McKinley (Rep.) William J. Bryan (Dem.) John M. Palmer (Nat. Dem.) Joshua Levering (Prohib.) Charles H. Matchett (Soc. Labor)	37,437 14,459 1,166 1,160 588	20,089	54,785	4
29	1900	William McKinley (Rep.) William J. Bryan (Dem.) John C. Woolley (Pro.) Joseph F. Malloney (Soc. Labor)	33,784 19,812 1,529 1,423	11,020	56,548	4
30	1904	Theodore Roosevelt (Rep.) Alton B. Parker (Dem.) Eugene V. Debs (Socialist) Silas C. Swallow (Pro.) Charles H. Corregan (Soc. Labor)	41,605 24,839 956 768 488	14,554	68,656	4
31	1908	William H. Taft (Rep.) William J. Bryan (Dem.) Eugene V. Debs (Socialist) Thomas L. Hisgen (Independence) Eugene Wilder Chafin (Prohib.)	43,942 24,706 1,365 1,105 1,016	15,567	73,317	4
32	1912	Woodrow Wilson (Dem.) William H. Taft (Rep.) Theodore Roosevelt (Prog.) Eugene V. Debs (Socialist) Eugene W. Chafin (Prohib.) Arthur E. Reimer (Soc. Labor)	30,412 27,703 16,878 2,049 616 236	*2,709	77,891	5
33	1916	Woodrow Wilson (Dem.) Charles E. Hughes (Rep.) Allan L. Benson (Soc.) J. Frank Hanley (Prohib.)	40,394 44,858 1,914 470	1,900	87,816	5
34	1920	Warren G. Harding (Rep.) James M. Cox (Dem.) Eugene V. Debs (Socialist) William W. Cox (Soc. Labor) Aaron S. Watkins (Prohib.)	107,463 55,062 4,351 495 510	46,945	167,981	5
35	1924	Calvin Coolidge (Rep.) John W. Davis (Dem.) Frank T. Johns (Soc. Labor) William Z. Foster (Workers) Robert M. LaFollette (Prog.)	125,286 76,606 268 289 7,628	40,457	210,115	5

*Plurality

Rhode Island in Presidential Elections

Election	Candidates for President (at least 200 popular votes)	Vote for Candidates			
		Popular	Majority	Total Vote	Electoral Vote
1928	Herbert Hoover (Rep.)	117,522	752	237,194	5
	Alfred E. Smith (Dem.)	118,973			
	Verne L. Reynolds (Soc. Labor)	416			
	William Z. Foster (Workers) . . .	283			
1932	Franklin D. Roosevelt (Dem.) . . .	146,604	27,038	266,170	4
	Herbert Hoover (Rep.)	115,266			
	Verne L. Reynolds (Soc. Lab.) . .	423			
	William Z. Foster (Com.)	546			
1936	Franklin D. Roosevelt (Dem.) . . .	165,238	19,298	311,178	4
	Alfred M. Landon (Rep.)	125,031			
	William Lemke (Union)	19,569			
	J. W. Aiken (Soc. Labor)	929			
1940	Franklin D. Roosevelt (Dem.) . . .	182,182	43,216	321,148	4
	Wendell L. Willkie (Rep.)	138,653			
	Earl R. Browder (Com.)	239			
	Franklin D. Roosevelt (Dem.) . . .	175,356				51,436	299,276	4
Thomas E. Dewey (Rep.)	123,487				
Claude A. Watson (Nat. Prohib.)	433				
Harry S. Truman (Dem.)	188,736	49,770	327,702	4	
Thomas E. Dewey (Rep.)	135,787				
Henry A. Wallace (Progress.) . . .	2,619				
Norman Thomas (Soc.)	429				
1952	Dwight D. Eisenhower (Rep.)	210,935	7,372	414,498	4
	Adlai E. Stevenson (Dem.)	203,293			
1956	Dwight D. Eisenhower (Rep.)	225,819	64,029	387,609	4
	Adlai E. Stevenson (Dem.)	161,790			
1960	John F. Kennedy (Dem.)	258,032	110,530	405,534	4
	Richard M. Nixon (Rep.)	147,502			
1964	Lyndon B. Johnson (Dem.)	315,463	240,848	390,078	4
	Barry Goldwater (Rep.)	74,615			
1968	Richard M. Nixon (Rep.)	122,359	108,098	384,938	4
	Hubert H. Humphrey (Dem.)	246,518			
	Fred Halstead (Soc. Wkrs.)	383			
	George C. Wallace (Wall. Ind.) . . .	15,678			
1972	Richard M. Nixon (Rep.)	220,383	25,009	415,757	4
	George S. McGovern (Dem.)	194,645			
	Linda Jenness (Soc. Wkrs.)	729			
1976	James E. Carter, Jr. (Dem.)	227,636	44,688	410,584	4
	Gerald R. Ford (Rep.)	181,249			
	Gus Hall (Com.)	334			
	Roger I. McBride (Lib.)	715			
	Peter Camejo (Soc. Wkrs.)	462			
1980	Ronald W. Reagan (Rep.)	154,793	*43,549	415,967	4
	James E. Carter (Dem.)	198,342			
	John B. Anderson (Ind.)	59,819			
	Gus Hall (Com.)	218			
	Ed Clark (Lib.)	2,458			

Sources: Svend Petersen, comp., *A Statistical History of the American Presidential Elections* (1963); *Rhode Island Manual* (as corrected by author)

County and Municipal Creation and Development

Towns and Cities, Original Names, Boundaries, Size

Counties and Towns	Date of Incorporation	From what taken, original names, changes of boundaries, etc.
BRISTOL COUNTY	Feb. 17, 1746/47	Incorporated with same county limits as at present. Originally the county consisted of two towns, Bristol and Warren; Indian name, Sowams. Afterwards, June 1770, Warren was divided and the town of Barrington was incorporated. (See Bristol.) Area, 24.91 square miles.
Barrington	Nov. 18, 1717	Taken from Swansea and incorporated as a town by Massachusetts, Nov. 18, 1717; transferred to Rhode Island by royal decree, May 28, 1746; parts of Swansea and Rehoboth were added to Barrington on the north and east by the new boundary line and its name was changed to Warren, Jan. 27, 1746/47, in honor of Sir Peter Warren, admiral in the British navy. Barrington was taken from Warren and incorporated June 16, 1770. Home rule charter, chap. 34, P.L. 1959. Area, 8.46 square miles.
Bristol	Oct. 28, 1681	Incorporated by Plymouth Colony, Oct. 28, 1681. By royal decree, dated May 28, 1746, the eastern boundary was settled and the jurisdiction of the colony established over the territory embraced in the towns of Bristol, Barrington, Tiverton, Little Compton, and Cumberland. A portion of Bristol annexed to Warren, May 30, 1873. Named for Bristol, England. Area, including Hog Island, 9.89 square miles.
Warren	Jan. 27, 1746/47	See Bristol. The territory of the town of Warren at this date included the present town of Barrington and a portion of the towns of Swansea and Rehoboth in Massachusetts. In 1770 Warren was divided, and one of the original names (Barrington) was given to the new town. Named for Sir Peter Warren, admiral in the British navy. Area, 6.56 square miles.
KENT COUNTY	June 11, 1750	Taken from Providence County. Incorporated with the same county limits as at present and same towns, except West Warwick, which was taken from Warwick in 1913. Area, 174.85 square miles.
Coventry	Aug. 21, 1741	Taken from Warwick. Area, 62.87 square miles.
East Greenwich	Oct. 31, 1677	Incorporated as the town of East Greenwich. Name changed to Dedford, June 23, 1686. The original name restored in 1689. The town divided in 1741. Area, 16.07 square miles.
Warwick	Original Town	First settled January 1642/43. Named for earl of Warwick, who signed the Patent of Providence Plantations, March 14, 1643/44. The first action of the inhabitants as a town was on August 8, 1647. Indian name, Shawomet. Act dividing town approved by the governor March 14, 1913, with Representative Dist. Nos. 1 and 2 of old town remaining as Warwick and Representative Dists. 3, 4, and 5 of old town becoming West Warwick. Incorporated as a city by chap. 1852, P.L. 1931, and the charter accepted April 21, 1931. Home rule charter, chap. 150, P.L. 1960. Area, including Greene Island, 36.26 square miles.
West Greenwich	April 6, 1741	Taken from East Greenwich. Area, 51.47 square miles.
West Warwick	March 14, 1913	Taken from Warwick and consists of Representative Dists. 3, 4, and 5 of old town. Area, 8.18 square miles.

Towns and Cities, Original Names, Boundaries, Size

Counties and Towns	Date of Incorporation	From what taken, original names, changes of boundaries, etc.
NEWPORT COUNTY	June 22, 1703	Originally incorporated as Rhode Island County; June 16, 1729, incorporated as Newport County, and included Newport, Portsmouth, Jamestown, and New Shoreham. Area, 108.36 square miles.
Fall River	Oct. 6, 1856	Taken from Tiverton. Ceded to Massachusetts in the settlement of the boundary question, March 1, 1862. See Pawtucket and East Providence.
Jamestown	Oct. 30, 1678	Named in honor of King James II. Indian name, Quononoquitt (Conanicut). Area, including Dutch and Gould islands, 9.76 square miles.
Little Compton	Jan. 27, 1746/47	One of the five towns received from Massachusetts pursuant to royal decree, May 28, 1746 (see Bristol). Annexed to Newport County, Feb. 17, 1746/47. Indian name, Seaconnet. Incorporated by Plymouth Colony in 1682. Area, 21.94 square miles.
Middletown	June 16, 1743	Town in the "middle" of the island. Taken from Newport. Home rule charter, chap. 52, P.L. 1969. Area, 13.45 square miles.
Newport	Original Town	Settled in 1639. Line between Newport and Portsmouth established Sept. 14, 1640. Incorporated as a city June 1, 1784. City charter repealed March 27, 1787. City incorporated the second time May 6, 1853, and the charter accepted May 20, 1853. Home rule charter, chap. 3234, P.L. 1953. Area, including Rose, Goat, and Coaster's Harbor islands, 7.94 square miles.
Portsmouth	Original Town	Settled in 1638. Indian name, Pocasset. "At a quarter meeting of the first of ye 5th month, 1639, it is agreed upon to call this town Portsmouth." At the "Generall Courte" at "Nieuport," 12th of first month, 1640, the name of Portsmouth was confirmed. Area, including Prudence, Patience, Hope, and Dyer islands, 23.84 square miles.
Tiverton	Jan. 27, 1746/47	One of the five towns received from Massachusetts by royal decree. See Bristol, Warren, etc. Indian name, Pocasset. Incorporated by Province of Massachusetts, 1694. Annexed to Newport County, February 17, 1746/47. Area, 31.43 square miles.
PROVIDENCE CO.	June 22, 1703	Originally incorporated as the County of Providence Plantations, and included the present territory of Providence, Kent, and Washington counties, excepting the present towns of Cumberland, Pawtucket, and East Providence. The name was changed to Providence County, June 16, 1729. See Kent and Washington counties. Area, 432.46 square miles.
Burrillville	Oct. 29, 1806	Taken from Gloucester. The town was first authorized to meet to elect officers November 17, 1806. Named for Hon. James Burrill. Area, 57.59 square miles.
Central Falls	Feb. 21, 1895	Taken from Lincoln and incorporated as a city. Act of incorporation accepted February 27, 1895, by a vote of 1,531 for to 794 against. The new city government was organized on the eighteenth day of March 1895. Home rule charter, chap. 3239, P.L. 1953. Area, 1.32 square miles.
Cranston	June 14, 1754	Taken from Providence. Probably named for Samuel Cranston, who was governor of Rhode Island from March 1698 to April 27, 1727, when he died. Portions reunited to Providence, June 10, 1868, and March 28, 1873. Incorporated as a city March 10, 1910. The new

Towns and Cities, Original Names, Boundaries, Size

Counties and Towns	Date of Incorporation	From what taken, original names, changes of boundaries, etc.
Cumberland	Jan. 27, 1746/47	One of the five towns received from Massachusetts by royal decree. See Bristol, Warren, etc. Until incorporated in Rhode Island, it was known as Attleboro Gore. Named in honor of William, duke of Cumberland. Annexed to Providence County, February 17, 1746/47. A portion of Cumberland was incorporated as the town of Woonsocket, January 31, 1867. Area, 28.64 square miles.
East Providence	March 1, 1862	The westerly part of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, was incorporated as Seekonk, February 26, 1812. The westerly part of Seekonk was annexed to Rhode Island, incorporated as a town, and named East Providence in the settlement of the boundary question in 1862. See Pawtucket and Fall River. Incorporated as a city by chap. 33, P.L. 1957, and chap. 8, P.L. 1958. The first city administration was sworn in December 1, 1958. Home rule charter, chap. 33, P.L. 1957. Area, 13.85 square miles.
Foster	Aug. 24, 1781	Taken from Scituate. Named probably for Hon. Theodore Foster. Area, 52.15 square miles.
Glocester	Feb. 20, 1730/31	Taken from Providence. At this date an act was passed "for erecting and incorporating the outlands of the town of Providence into three towns." These towns were Scituate, Glocester, and Smithfield. Said to be named for Frederick Lewis, duke of Glocester and son of King George II. Area, 56.51 square miles.
Johnston	March 6, 1759	Taken from Providence and named in honor of Augustus Johnston, Esq., the attorney general of the colony at that time. A portion reannexed to Providence, June 1, 1898, and April 16, 1919. Home rule charter, chap. 187, P.L. 1963. Area, 25.09 square miles.
Lincoln	March 8, 1871	Taken from Smithfield and named in honor of Abraham Lincoln. Home rule charter, chap. 38, P.L. 1959. Area, 19.36 square miles.
North Providence	June 13, 1765	Taken from Providence. A small portion reunited to Providence, June 29, 1767, and March 28, 1873. The town was divided March 27, 1874; a portion was annexed to the city of Providence, making the tenth ward in that city, and a portion was annexed to the town of Pawtucket. The act went into effect May 1, 1874. Area, 5.90 square miles.
North Smithfield	March 8, 1871	Taken from Smithfield and incorporated as the town of Slater. Name changed to North Smithfield, March 24, 1871. Home rule charter, chap. 11, P.L. 1969. Area, 25.38 square miles.
Pawtucket	March 1, 1862	Name of Indian origin. Taken from Seekonk, Mass., and incorporated as the town of Pawtucket, Mass., Feb. 29, 1828. The whole town of Pawtucket, except a small portion lying easterly of Seven and Ten Mile rivers, was annexed with East Providence to Rhode Island (see East Providence). A portion of the town of North Providence annexed to Pawtucket, May 1, 1874. Incorporated as a city March 27, 1885; act of incorporation accepted April 1, 1885, by a vote of 1,450 for to 721 against. The new city government was organized on the first Monday of January 1886. Home rule charter, chap. 3238, P.L. 1953. Area, 8.68 square miles.

Towns and Cities, Original Names, Boundaries, Size

Counties and Towns	Date of Incorporation	From what taken, original names, changes of boundaries, etc.
Providence	Original Town	Settled in 1636. Named Providence by Roger Williams "in gratitude to his supreme deliverer." Originally comprised the whole of present-day Providence County west of the Blackstone River. City incorporated by act passed Nov. 5, 1831, which act went into operation on the first Monday in June 1832. Portions of the town of Cranston were reannexed to Providence, June 10, 1868, Mar. 28, 1873, and July 1, 1892. Portions of North Providence were reannexed June 29, 1767, Mar. 28, 1873, and May 1, 1874. A portion of the town of Johnston was reannexed June 1, 1898, and April 16, 1919. Home rule charter, chap. 37, P.L. 1981. Area, 18.91 square miles.
Scituate	Feb. 20, 1730/31	Taken from Providence. See Gloucester. Named for Scituate, Mass. Area, 55.28 square miles.
Smithfield	Feb. 20, 1730/31	Taken from Providence. See Gloucester. The town was divided March 8, 1871, a portion being annexed to Woonsocket and the remainder divided into three towns. See Lincoln and North Smithfield. Area, 27.60 square miles.
Woonsocket	Jan. 31, 1867	Name of Indian origin. Taken from Cumberland. A portion of Smithfield was annexed to Woonsocket, March 8, 1871. Incorporated as a city June 13, 1888. Home rule charter, chap. 3235, P.L. 1953. Area, 8.00 square miles.
WASHINGTON CO.	June 16, 1729	Originally called the Narragansett Country. Named King's Province, March 20, 1654. Boundaries established May 21, 1669. Incorporated, June 1729, as King's County, with the three towns of South Kingstown, North Kingstown, and Westerly, and, except for Block Island, same territory as at present. Name changed to Washington County, October 29, 1781. Area, 343.42 square miles.
Charlestown	Aug. 22, 1738	Taken from Westerly. Named "to the honor of King Charles II, who granted us our charter." Area, 38.46 square miles.
Exeter	March 8, 1742/43	Taken from North Kingstown. Area, 59.21 square miles.
Hopkinton	March 19, 1757	Taken from Westerly. Area, 44.08 square miles.
Narragansett	March 28, 1901	Taken from South Kingstown. Incorporated as a district March 22, 1888. Home rule charter, chap. 17, P.L. 1967. Area, 14.42 square miles.
New Shoreham	Nov. 6, 1672	Purchased and occupied April 1661. Admitted to colony as Block Island, May 4, 1664. When incorporated in 1672, name changed to New Shoreham "as signs of our unity and likeness to many parts of our native country." Indian name, Manasses or Manisses. Named Block Island by Adrian Block, the Dutch navigator. Formerly in Newport County; see chap. 84, P.L. 1963. Area, 10.95 square miles.
North Kingstown	Oct. 28, 1674	First settlement, 1641. Incorporated in 1674 under the name of Kings Towne as the seventh town in the colony. Incorporation reaffirmed in 1679. Name changed to Rochester, June 23, 1686, but restored in 1689. Kingstown divided into North Kingstown and South Kingstown, February 1722/23. The act provided that North Kingstown should be the elder town. Home rule charter, chap. 3437, P.L. 1955. Area, including Cornelius, Fox, and Rabbit islands, 44.15 square miles.

Towns and Cities, Original Names, Boundaries, Size

Counties and Towns	Date of Incorporation	From what taken, original names, changes of boundaries, etc.
Richmond	Aug. 18, 1747	Taken from Charlestown. Area, 41.82 square miles.
South Kingstown	Feb. 26, 1722/23	See North Kingstown. Pettaquamscutt settled January 20, 1657/58. Home rule charter, chap. 115, P.L. 1969. Area, 61.17 square miles.
Westerly	May 14, 1669	Original name, Misquamicut. Incorporated in May 1669 under the name of Westerly as the fifth town in the colony. Name of Westerly changed to Haversham, June 23, 1686, but restored in 1689. Home rule charter, chap. 88, P.L. 1969. Area, 29.16 square miles.

In several cases the exact date of the passage of the act of incorporation of towns cannot be ascertained. In such cases the date given is that of the meeting of the General Assembly at which the act was passed.

Sources: *Rhode Island Manual*; John Hutchins Cady, *Rhode Island Boundaries, 1636-1936*.

Villages, Place Names, and Post Offices in Rhode Island

Location	City/Town	County
Abbot Run	Cumberland	Providence
Adamsville	Little Compton	Newport
Albion	Lincoln	Providence
Allendale	North Providence	Providence
Allenton	North Kingstown	Washington
Alton	Hopkinton-Richmond	Washington
Anawan Cliffs	Narragansett	Washington
Annaquatucket	North Kingstown	Washington
Annawamscutt	Barrington	Bristol
Anthony	Coventry	Kent
Apponaug	Warwick	Kent
Arcadia	Exeter-Richmond	Washington
Arctic	West Warwick	Kent
Arkwright	Coventry	Kent
Arlington	Cranston	Providence
Arnold Mills	Cumberland	Providence
Arnold Neck	Warwick	Kent
Ashaway	Hopkinton	Washington
Ashton	Cumberland	Providence
Auburn	Cranston	Providence
Austin	Exeter	Washington
Avondale	Westerly	Washington
Barber Heights	North Kingstown	Washington
Barberville	Hopkinton	Washington
Bay Spring	Barrington	Bristol
Beach Terrace	Bristol	Bristol
Beavertail	Jamestown	Newport
Bellefonte	Cranston	Providence
Belleville	North Kingstown	Washington
Berkeley	Cumberland	Providence
Bethel	Hopkinton	Washington
Beverage Hill	Pawtucket	Providence
Birch Hill	West Warwick	Providence
Black Plain	Exeter	Washington
Block Island	New Shoreham	Washington
Bonnet Shores	Narragansett	Washington
Bowdish	Glocester	Providence
Boyden Heights	East Providence	Providence
Bradford	Westerly	Washington
Branch Village	North Smithfield	Providence
Bridgeport	Tiverton	Newport
Bridgeton	Burrillville	Providence
Bridgetown	South Kingstown	Washington
Briggs Point	Little Compton	Newport
Brightman Hill	Hopkinton	Washington
Bristol Ferry	Portsmouth	Newport
Bristol Highlands	Bristol	Bristol
Bristol Narrows	Bristol	Bristol
Brownings Hill	North Kingstown	Washington
Brush Neck Cove	Warwick	Kent
Bullocks Point	East Providence	Providence
Burdickville	Charlestown-Hopkinton	Washington
Burr Hill	Warren	Kent
Buttonwoods	Warwick	Kent
Canonchet	Hopkinton	Washington
Carolina	Charlestown-Richmond	Washington
Castle Hill	Newport	Newport
Castle Island	Bristol	Bristol
Cedar Island	Portsmouth	Newport
Cedar Point	Jamestown	Newport
Cedar Point	Narragansett	Washington
Cedar Tree Point	Warwick	Kent
Centerdale	North Providence	Providence

Villages, Place Names, and Post Offices in Rhode Island

Location	City/Town	County
Centerville	Hopkinton	Washington
Centerville	West Warwick	Kent
Champlin Hill	Hopkinton	Washington
Chepachet	Glocester	Providence
Chepiwanoxet	Warwick	Kent
Chopmist	Scituate	Providence
Clarkville	Glocester	Providence
Clayville	Foster-Scituate	Providence
Clyde	West Warwick	Kent
Coasters Harbor	Newport	Newport
Cocumcussoc	North Kingstown	Washington
Coddington Point	Newport	Newport
Coggeshall	Warren	Bristol
Cold Spring	North Kingstown	Washington
Coles	Warwick	Kent
Common Fence Point	Portsmouth	Newport
Conanicut	Jamestown	Newport
Conimicut	Warwick	Kent
Corey Lane	Portsmouth	Newport
Cowesett	Warwick	Kent
Crescent Park	East Providence	Providence
Crompton	West Warwick	Kent
Cross Mill	Charlestown	Washington
Crystal Lake	North Smithfield	Providence
Cumberland Hill	Cumberland	Providence
Cumberland Mills	Cumberland	Providence
Darlington	Pawtucket	Providence
Davisville	North Kingstown	Washington
Despair Island	Portsmouth	Newport
Diamond Hill	Cumberland	Providence
Dryden Heights	Warwick	Kent
Duby Grove	Warwick	Kent
Dunn Corner	Westerly	Washington
Durfee Hill	Glocester	Providence
Dutch Island	Jamestown	Newport
Dyer Island	Portsmouth	Newport
Dyerville	Providence	Providence
Eagleville	Tiverton	Newport
East Warren	Warren	Bristol
Easton Point	Middletown	Newport
Echo Lake	Burrillville	Providence
Eden Park	Cranston	Providence
Edgewood	Cranston-Providence	Providence
Elmhurst	Richmond	Washington
Elmwood	Providence	Providence
Escoheag	West Greenwich	Kent
Esmond	Smithfield	Providence
Fairlawn	Pawtucket-Lincoln	Providence
Fairmount	Woonsocket	Providence
Federal Hill	Providence	Providence
Fisherville	Exeter	Washington
Fiskeville	Scituate	Providence
Fogland Point	Tiverton	Newport
Forestdale	North Smithfield	Providence
Fort Adams	Newport	Newport
Fort Hill	East Providence	Providence
Forty Steps	Newport	Newport
Foster Center	Foster	Providence
Fox Island	North Kingstown	Washington
Fox Point	Providence	Providence
Freebody Hill	Jamestown	Newport
Frenchtown	East Greenwich	Kent
Fruit Hill	North Providence	Providence

Villages, Place Names, and Post Offices in Rhode Island

Location	City/Town	County
Galilee	Narragansett	Washington
Gaspee Point	Warwick	Kent
Gazzaville	Burrillville	Providence
Geneva	North Providence-Providence	Providence
Georgiaville	Smithfield	Providence
Glen Rock	South Kingstown	Washington
Glen Rock	Scituate	Providence
Glendale	Burrillville	Providence
Globe	Woonsocket	Providence
Goat Island	Newport	Newport
Goddard Park	Warwick	Kent
Gould Crossing	South Kingstown	Washington
Gould Island	Jamestown	Newport
Gould Island	Portsmouth	Newport
Graniteville	Burrillville	Providence
Graniteville	Johnston	Providence
Grant Station	Warwick	Kent
Grants Mills	Cumberland	Providence
Grayville	Tiverton	Newport
Great Island	Narragansett	Washington
Green Hill	South Kingstown	Washington
Greene	Coventry	Kent
Greenville	Smithfield	Providence
Greenwood	Warwick	Kent
Greystone	North Providence	Providence
Hamilton	North Kingstown	Washington
Hamlet	Woonsocket	Providence
Hampden Meadows	Barrington	Bristol
Harmony	Glocester	Providence
Harris	Coventry-West Warwick	Kent
Harrisville	Burrillville	Providence
Haversham	Westerly	Washington
Hillsdale	Richmond	Washington
Hillsgrove	Warwick	Kent
Hog Island	Portsmouth	Newport
Homestead	Portsmouth	Newport
Hope	Scituate-Cranston	Providence
Hope Island	Portsmouth	Newport
Hope Valley	Hopkinton	Washington
Hopkins Hill	West Greenwich	Kent
Hopkins Hollow	Coventry	Kent
Howard	Cranston	Providence
Hoxsie	Warwick	Kent
Hughesdale	Johnston	Providence
Hummocks	Portsmouth	Providence
Huntsville	Burrillville	Providence
Island Park	Portsmouth	Newport
Jackson	Scituate	Providence
Jericho	West Warwick	Kent
Jerusalem	Narragansett	Washington
Kent Heights	East Providence	Providence
Kenyon	Charlestown-Richmond	Washington
Kickamuit	Warren	Bristol
Kingston	South Kingstown	Washington
Kitt's Corner	West Greenwich	Kent
Knightsville	Cranston	Providence
Lafayette	North Kingstown	Washington
Lakewood	Warwick	Kent
Laurel Hill	Burrillville	Providence
Lebanon	Pawtucket	Providence
Lewis City	Exeter	Washington

Villages, Place Names, and Post Offices in Rhode Island

Location	City/Town	County
Liberty	Exeter	Washington
Lime Rock	Lincoln	Providence
Lincoln Park	Warwick	Kent
Lippitt	West Warwick	Kent
Locustville	Hopkinton	Washington
Longmeadow	Warwick	Kent
Lonsdale	Cumberland-Lincoln	Providence
Louisisset	Lincoln-North Providence	Providence
Lymansville	North Providence	Providence
Manton	Providence	Providence
Manville	Lincoln	Providence
Mapleville	Burrillville	Providence
Marieville	North Providence	Providence
Matunuck	South Kingstown	Washington
Meadow View	Warwick	Kent
Melville	Portsmouth	Newport
Merino	Johnston	Providence
Meshanticut Park	Cranston	Providence
Millville	Exeter	Washington
Mishnock	West Greenwich	Kent
Misquamicut	Westerly	Washington
Mohegan	Burrillville	Providence
Mohegan Bluffs	New Shoreham	Washington
Moosup Valley	Foster	Providence
Morgan Mills	Johnston	Providence
Moscow	Hopkinton	Washington
Moswansicut Lake	Johnston	Providence
Mount Hygeia	Foster	Providence
Mount Pleasant	Providence	Providence
Mount View	North Kingstown	Washington
Mountaindale	Smithfield	Providence
Nannaquaket	Tiverton	Newport
Napatree Point	Westerly	Washington
Narragansett Pier	Narragansett	Washington
Narragansett Terrace	East Providence	Providence
Nasonville	Burrillville	Providence
Natick	West Warwick	Kent
Nausauket	Warwick	Kent
Nayatt	Barrington	Bristol
New Harbor	New Shoreham	Washington
Noosneck	West Greenwich	Kent
North Ferry	North Kingstown	Washington
North Foster	Foster	Providence
North Scituate	Scituate	Providence
North Tiverton	Tiverton	Newport
Norwood	Warwick	Kent
Oak Valley	Burrillville	Providence
Oakland	Burrillville	Providence
Oakland Beach	Warwick	Kent
Oaklawn	Cranston	Providence
Ochre Point	Newport	Newport
Old Harbor	New Shoreham	Washington
Old Warwick	Warwick	Kent
Olneyville	Providence	Providence
Omega	East Providence	Providence
Palace Garden	Warwick	Kent
Pascoag	Burrillville	Providence
Patience	Portsmouth	Newport
Pawtuxet	Cranston-Warwick	Prov.-Kent
Peace Dale	South Kingstown	Washington
Perryville	South Kingstown	Washington
Pettaconsett	Cranston	Providence

Villages, Place Names, and Post Offices in Rhode Island

Location	City/Town	County
Phenix	West Warwick	Kent
Phillipsdale	East Providence	Providence
Pine Ridge	Foster	Providence
Pleasant Hill	Westerly	Washington
Pleasant View	Pawtucket	Providence
Pleasant View	Westerly	Washington
Plum Beach	North Kingstown	Washington
Point Judith	Narragansett	Washington
Ponagansett	Foster-Scituate	Providence
Pontiac	Warwick	Kent
Poplar Point	North Kingstown	Washington
Poppasquash Point	Bristol	Bristol
Potowomut	Warwick	Washington
Potter Hill	Hopkinton-Westerly	Washington
Potterville	Coventry	Kent
Primrose	North Smithfield	Providence
Prudence	Portsmouth	Newport
Quaker Hill	Portsmouth	Newport
Quidnessett	North Kingstown	Washington
Quidnick	Coventry	Kent
Quonochontaug	Charlestown	Washington
Quonset	North Kingstown	Washington
Rice City	Coventry	Kent
River View	Warwick	Kent
Riverpoint	West Warwick	Kent
Riverside	East Providence	Providence
Robin Hollow	West Greenwich	Kent
Rockland	Scituate	Providence
Rockville	Hopkinton	Washington
Rocky Brook	South Kingstown	Washington
Rocky Point	Warwick	Kent
Rose Island	Newport	Newport
Round Top	Burrillville	Providence
Rumford	East Providence	Providence
Rumstick Point	Barrington	Bristol
Sachuest	Middletown	Newport
Sakonnet	Little Compton	Newport
Sand Beach	Burrillville	Providence
Sand Hill Cove	Narragansett	Washington
Sandy Point	New Shoreham	Washington
Sandy Point	Warwick	Kent
Sandy Point	Westerly	Washington
Saunderstown	Narragansett-North Kingstown	Washington
Saundersville	Scituate	Providence
Saxonville	Burrillville	Providence
Saylesville	Lincoln	Providence
Scarborough	Narragansett	Washington
Seal Island	Bristol	Bristol
Shannock	Charlestown-Richmond	Washington
Shawomet	Warwick	Kent
Shelter Harbor	Westerly	Washington
Silver Lake	Providence	Providence
Silver Spring	East Providence	Providence
Simmonsville	Johnston	Providence
Slatersville	North Smithfield	Providence
Slocum	North Kingstown	Washington
Smith Hill	Providence	Providence
Social	Woonsocket	Providence
Sockanosset	Cranston	Providence
South Ferry	Narragansett	Washington
South Foster	Foster	Providence
South Warren	Warren	Bristol

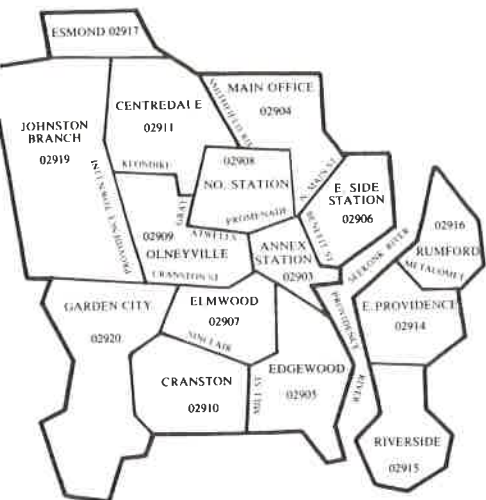
Villages, Place Names, and Post Offices in Rhode Island

Location	City/Town	County
Spragueville	Smithfield	Providence
Spring Green	Warwick	Kent
Spring Grove	Glocester	Providence
Spring Lake	Coventry	Kent
Squantum	East Providence	Providence
Starvegoat Island	Providence	Providence
Stillmanville	Westerly	Washington
Stillwater	Smithfield	Providence
Summit	Coventry	Kent
Sun Valley	East Greenwich	Kent
Tarkiln	Burrillville	Providence
Thornton	Cranston	Providence
Tiogue	Coventry	Kent
Tiverton Four Corners	Tiverton	Newport
Tockwotton	Providence	Providence
Tonomy Hill	Newport	Newport
Touisset	Warren	Bristol
Tower Hill	South Kingstown	Washington
Tunipus	Little Compton	Newport
Union Village	North Smithfield	Providence
Usquepaug	South Kingstown-Richmond	Washington
Valley Falls	Cumberland	Providence
Vernon	Foster	Providence
Wakefield	South Kingstown	Washington
Walker Island	Bristol	Bristol
Wallum Lake	Burrillville	Providence
Wanskuck	North Providence	Providence
Warwick Downs	Warwick	Kent
Warwick Neck	Warwick	Kent
Washington	Coventry	Kent
Washington Park	Cranston-Providence	Providence
Watch Hill	Westerly	Washington
Watchaug	Charlestown	Washington
Watchemoket	East Providence	Providence
Waterford	North Smithfield	Providence
Weekapaug	Westerly	Washington
Wesquage	Narragansett	Washington
West Arlington	Cranston	Providence
West Barrington	Barrington	Bristol
West Glocester	Glocester	Providence
West Greenville	Smithfield	Providence
West Greenwich Center	West Greenwich	Kent
West Kingston	South Kingstown	Washington
Westcott	West Warwick	Kent
Whipple	Burrillville	Providence
White Rock	Westerly	Washington
Whitman	Coventry	Kent
Wickaboxet	West Greenwich	Kent
Wickford	North Kingstown	Washington
Wild Goose Point	North Kingstown	Washington
Winnapaug	Westerly	Washington
Wood River Junction	Charlestown-Richmond	Washington
Woodlawn	Pawtucket	Providence
Woodville	Hopkinton-Richmond	Washington
Woodville	North Providence	Providence
Woonsocket Hill	North Smithfield	Providence
Wyoming	Hopkinton-Richmond	Washington
Yawgoog	Hopkinton	Washington

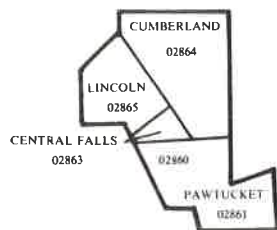
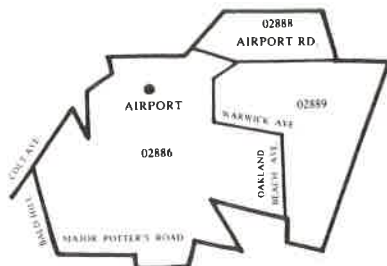
Source: *Rhode Island Manual*

Postal Zip Codes for Rhode Island

PROVIDENCE



WARWICK

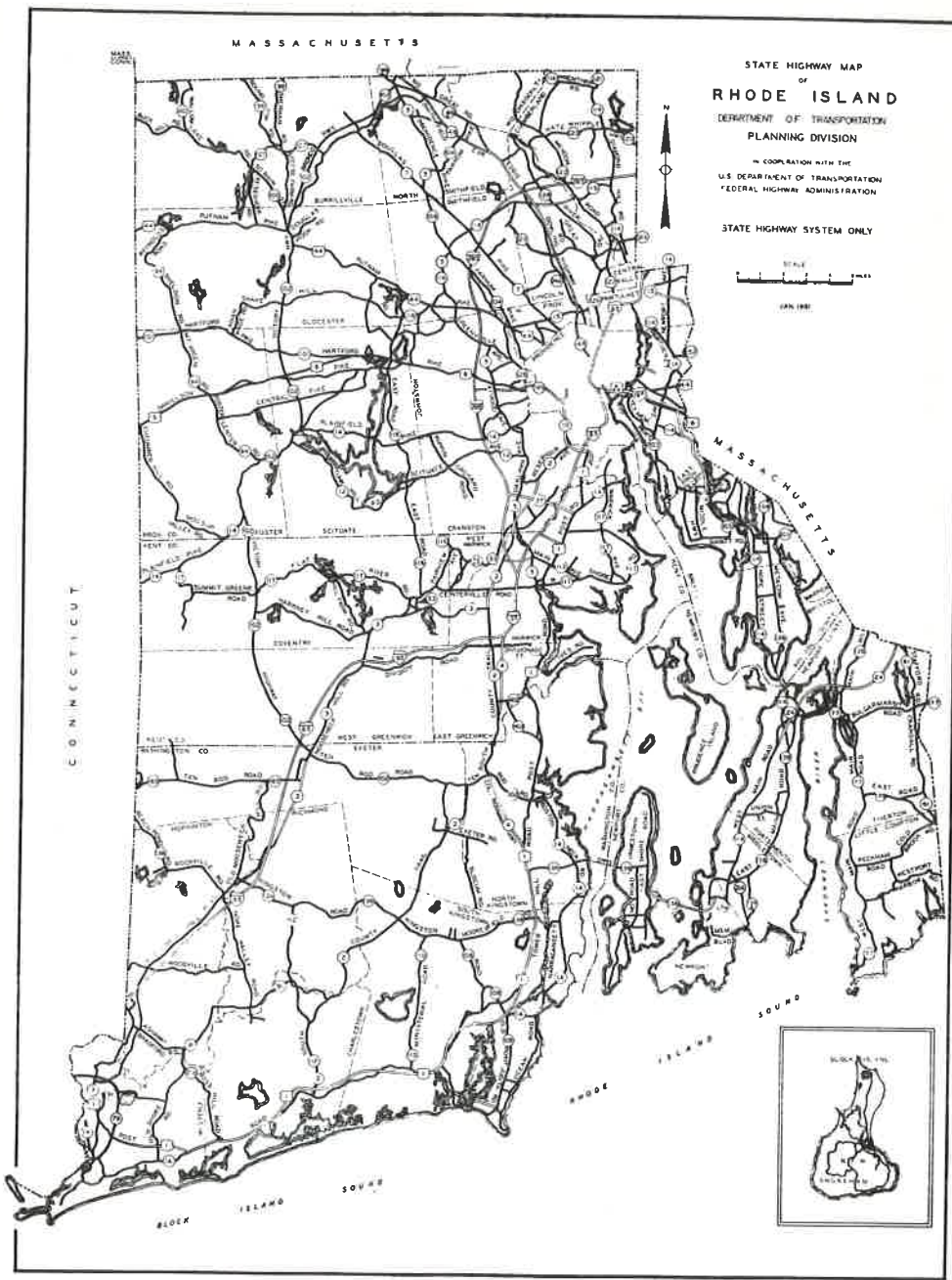


PAWTUCKET

Zip Codes for Other Areas

Adamsville	02801	Harmony	02829	Prudence Island	02872
Albion	02802	Harrisville	02830	Rockville	02873
Apponaug	02886	Hillsgrove	02886	Saunderstown	02874
Ashaway	02804	Hope	02831	Shannock	02875
Barrington	02806	Hope Valley	02832	Slatersville	02876
Block Island	02807	Hopkinton	02833	Slocum	02877
Bradford	02808	Jamestown	02835	Tiverton	02878
Bristol	02809	Kenyon	02836	Wakefield	02880
Carolina	02812	Little Compton	02837	Kingston Branch	02881
Charlestown	02813	Manville	02838	Narragansett Branch	02882
Chepachet	02814	Mapleville	02839	Peace Dale Station	02883
Clayville	02815	Newport	02840	Wallum Lake	02884
Coventry	02816	North Kingstown	02852	Warren	02885
East Greenwich	02818	North Scituate	02857	Warwick Main Office	02886
Escoheag	02821	Oakland	02858	Pilgrim Station	02888
Exeter	02822	Pascoag	02859	Conimicut Station	02889
Fiskeville	02823	Pawtucket	02860	West Kingston	02892
Forestdale	02824	Central Falls Branch	02863	West Warwick	02893
Foster	02825	Cumberland-Ashton		Westerly	02891
Glendale	02826	Branches	02864	Wood River Junction	02894
Greene	02827	Lincoln Branch	02865	Woonsocket	02895
Greenville	02828	Portsmouth	02871	Wyoming	02898

Rhode Island Road Map



Distances from Providence to Selected Points in Rhode Island

Place	Miles	Place	Miles
Adamsville	28	Manville	12
Albion	11.5	Matunuck	34.5
Anthony	14	Middletown	25.5
Apponaug	11.5	Mount Hope Bridge	18
Arctic	12	Narragansett Pier	29.5
Ashaway	37.5	Natick	10.5
Ashton	10	Newport	29
Arrington	10	North Kingstown	20
Avertail	31	North Providence	4
Block Island	47	North Scituate	9.5
Bonnet Point	29	North Smithfield	12
Bristol	15	Pascoag	18
Burrillville	18	Pawtucket	5
Buttonwoods	12	Pawtuxet	4
Carolina	33.5	Peace Dale	30
Centerville	12	Phenix	12.5
Central Falls	5	Point Judith	32.5
Chepachet	15	Pontiac	9.5
Chopmist Four Corners	14	*Portsmouth	20
Coventry	18.5	Quonochontaug	43.5
Cranston	4	Quonset Point	18
Crompton	12.5	Richmond	30
Cumberland	11.5	Riverside	6
Cumberland Hill	13	Riverpoint	12
East Greenwich	15	Rockland	14.5
East Providence	2.5	Rumford	5
Exeter	20	*Sakonnet Point	33
Fiskeville	13.5	Saunderstown	25.5
Foster Center	16.5	Saylesville	4.5
Galilee	32	Scituate	10
Georgiaville	7	Slatersville	16
Glocester	22	Smithfield	8
Goddard Park	15	South Kingstown	34
Green Hill	37	Summit	22
Greenville	8	Thornton	6
Greystone	6	Tiverton	21
Harrisville	18.5	Valley Falls	6
Hillsgrove	8.5	Wakefield	29
Hope Valley	31	Wallum Lake	23
Hopkinton	35	Warren	12
Howard	7.5	Warwick	11
Hughesdale	5	Washington	15
Jamestown	26.5	Watch Hill	48
Johnston	5	Westerly	42
Kenyon	35	West Greenwich	30
Kingston	27	West Warwick	11.5
Lincoln	10	Wickford	21
Lincoln Woods	7	Woonsocket	13
Little Compton	30	Wyoming	29.5
Lonsdale	5.5	Yawgoog	33

via Mount Hope Bridge
Source: Providence *Journal-Bulletin Almanac*

Islands in Rhode Island (Within Territorial Coastal Waters)

Name and Township	Location	Name and Township	Location
Aquidneck (containing municipalities of Portsmouth, Middletown, and Newport)	Narragansett Bay	Hen, Portsmouth	Narragansett Bay
Block (town of New Shoreham)	Atlantic Ocean	Hog, Portsmouth	Mount Bristol Harbor
Castle, Bristol	Bristol Harbor	Hope, Portsmouth	Off North Sapowet Point
Chepiwanoxet, Warwick	Greenwich Bay	Jack, Tiverton	Narragansett Bay
Coasters Harbor, Newport	Newport Harbor	Marsh, Warwick	Narragansett Bay
Conanicut (town of Jamestown)	Narragansett Bay	Old Boy (rock), Warren	Mount Hope Bay
Cornelius, North Kingstown	Wickford Harbor	Patience, Portsmouth	Narragansett Bay
Despair (rocks), Portsmouth	Narragansett Bay	Prudence, Portsmouth	Narragansett Bay
Dumplings, Jamestown	Opposite Fort Adams	Rabbit, North Kingstown	Wickford Harbor
Dutch, Jamestown	Narragansett Bay, West Passage	Rock, Warwick	Narragansett Bay
Dyer, Portsmouth	Narragansett Bay	Rose, Newport	Newport Harbor
East, Little Compton	Atlantic Ocean	Seal, Bristol	Mount Hope Bay
Fox, North Kingstown	Wickford Harbor	Sherman, Portsmouth	Sakonnet River
Goat, Newport	Narragansett Bay	Spar, Tiverton	Mount Hope Bay
Gooseberry, Newport	Narragansett Bay	Spectacle, Portsmouth	Sakonnet River
Gould, Jamestown	Narragansett Bay	Sunshine, Providence	Providence River
Gould, Portsmouth	Sakonnet River	Tommy, Portsmouth	Sakonnet River
		Walker, Bristol	Bristol Harbor
		West, Little Compton	Atlantic Ocean

Aquidneck is the largest island in the state, with an area of 45.23 square miles.

Source: Providence *Journal-Bulletin Almanac*

Legal Holidays in Rhode Island

New Year's Day.....	*January 1
Washington's Birthday.....	Third Monday in February
Rhode Island Independence Day.....	May 4
Memorial Day.....	*Last Monday in May
Independence Day.....	*July 4
Victory Day.....	*Second Monday in August
Labor Day.....	*First Monday in September
Columbus Day.....	*Second Monday in October
Election Day.....	†Tuesday after the first Monday in November
Armistice (Veterans) Day.....	*November 11
Thanksgiving Day.....	*Fourth Thursday in November
Christmas Day.....	*December 25

Work may not be performed on these days except in certain cases. (Section 25-1-6, General Laws)
Biennially in even years.

Source: *Rhode Island Manual*

The author, Patrick T. Conley, is a professor of history at Providence College, an attorney-at-law, an administrative assistant to the mayor of Providence, and the chairman of the Rhode Island Publications Society.

