

Island Annex

Military

HW EG

WB

GAR

HS

FPB

KB

B

TK

St. Mary's

KW

AC

GM

BT

JP

GT

TS

AKM

HB2

ZK

JH

OP

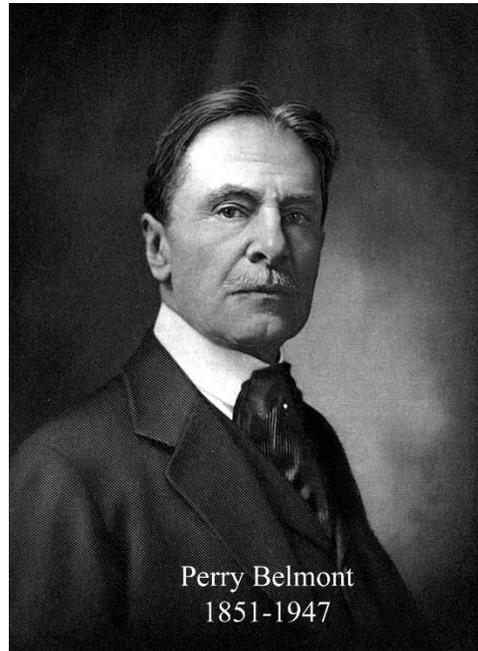
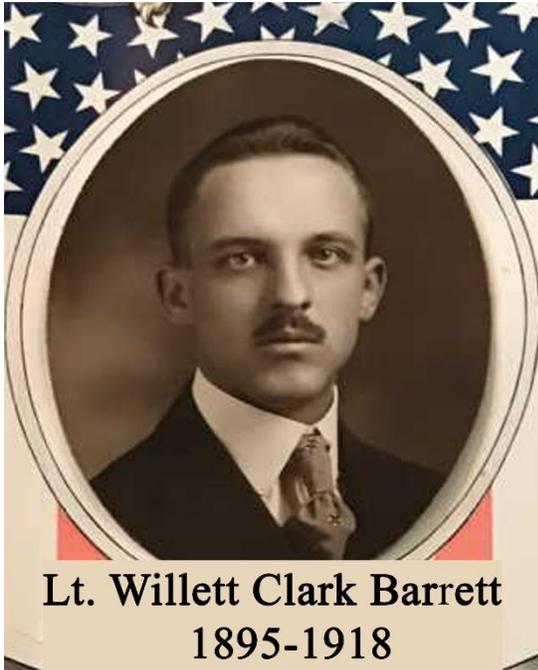
Common Burying Ground

ENTER

Island Cemetery Newport Rhode Island

Island Cemetery Military Tour

For centuries, cemeteries have been places to honor the of men and women in the military who served the country. Many died in battle perhaps at a young age while others were able to live a long life in the community after their service ended. This section is not intended to list every person who served who is buried in Island Cemetery. There may well be other individuals whose contributions warrant inclusion in this section but whose actions were unknown to us at the time of publication.



Willett Clark Barrett (1895-1918) map WB

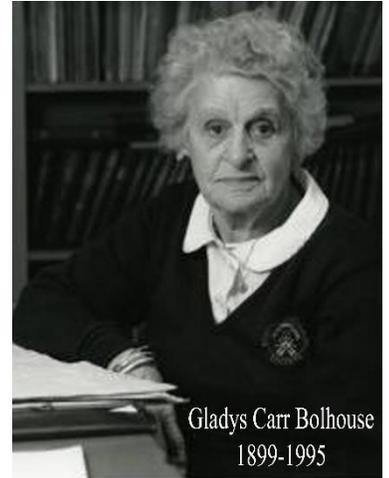
Barrett's grave stone states that he was born in Rochester, New York. He was a graduate of the University of Maineⁱ. Barrett enlisted in Newport, Rhode Island to serve in WWIⁱⁱ And achieved the rank of lieutenant. As commanding officer attached to Company G, 167th Infantry Regiment, 42nd Division, he was killed in action leading a charge at Hill 212 Sergy near Chateau Thierry in France. He was awarded a Purple Heart and a World War I Victory Medal.

Perry Belmont (1851-1947) map B

Perry Belmont was the oldest child of Caroline Slidell Perry Belmont and August Belmont. Known primarily as a United States politician, he did serve during the Spanish-American War as major and inspector general of the First Division, Second Army Corps, United States Volunteers.ⁱⁱⁱ He was the last surviving charter member of the Rhode Island Society of the Sons of the Revolution^{iv}.

Gladys Carr Bolhouse (Oct 2, 1899-October 26 1995) map GB

Gladys Bolhouse was an important historian in the city of Newport for many years. Born in Newport, she attended Rogers High School. Following graduation in 1918, she joined the Navy as a Yeoman F^v. Yeomen did administrative work and the designation of “F” was for female. These were the first women to enlist in the United States military, and their service in World War I was made possible by the Naval Act of 1916, which created a naval reserve force.

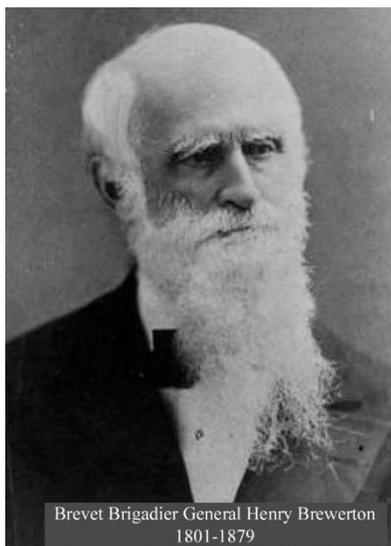
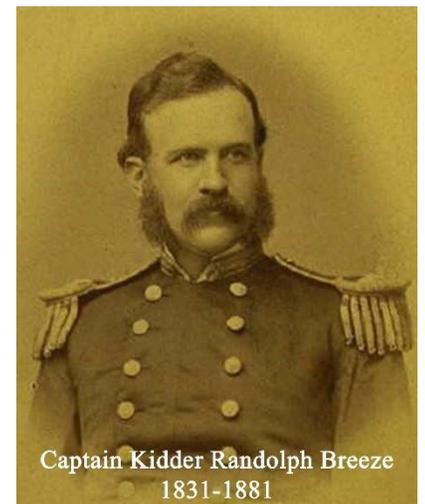


Chief Gunner George (F^{vi}) Patrick Brady (1867-1903) map GFB

Born in Ireland, George Brady joined the United States Navy and served during the Spanish American War. He was awarded a Congressional Medal of Honor for his valor. His citation reads: "On board the torpedo Boat Winslow during the actions at Cardenas, Cuba, 11 May 1898. Conspicuously gallant during this period, Brady, by his energy in assisting to sustain fire, his efforts to repair the steering gear and his promptness in maintaining watertight integrity, was largely instrumental in saving the vessel^{viii}". The 1900 US Census indicates Brady was stationed at the Newport Torpedo Station. Three years later, he was on board the USS Monongahela when he died at the age of 36 from suicide. It was later found that shortly before the 6th of November 1903, George had stated that “the pain was unbearable” but it is unclear what pain he was talking about^{viii}.

Captain Kidder Randolph Breeze (April 14, 1831-1881) map KB

Kidder Breeze was appointed midshipman in 1847 and served in the Mexican-American War on the U.S.S. Saratoga. After passing his exams at the United States Naval Academy in 1852, he joined Perry’s expedition to Japan from 1852-1855. He continued to rise through the ranks while serving in the Civil War, assisting with the capture of New Orleans. He put in the better part of his remaining years of service on different types of shore duty, including a stint as an instructor and later commandant at the USNA and as commander of the Newport Torpedo Station.^{ix}



Brevet Brigadier General Henry Brewerton (1801-1879) map HB2

Henry Brewerton entered the United States Military Academy at the age of 12, the youngest cadet of any time, and graduated in 1819. He taught there for the two years following his graduation. He then supervised the building of various forts and the Cumberland Road. He served as superintendent of the U.S.M.A. at West Point from 1845-1852. From the time he left the academy until 1870, he was in charge of a number of engineering projects: construction of the defenses of Baltimore Harbor, the Delaware

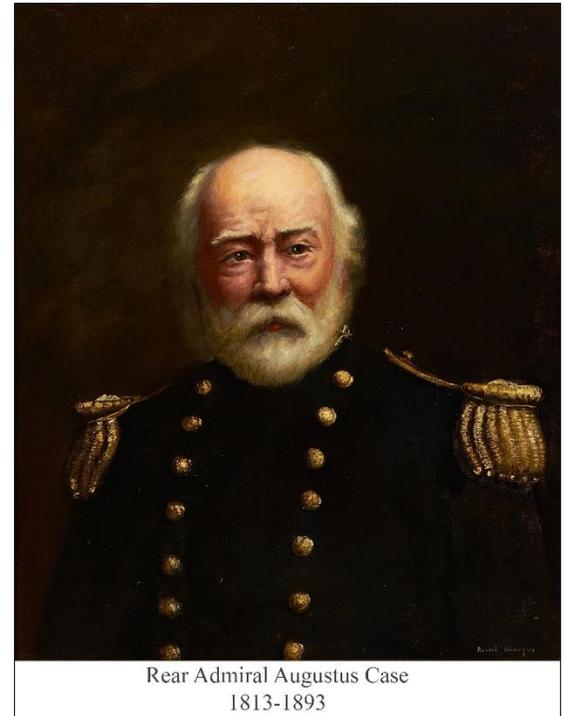
Point Lookout and Hampton Roads. He was made a colonel in 1864 and awarded the title of brevet brigadier-general in 1865 for his lifetime of service. He died in Wilmington, Delaware but was brought here for burial next to his wife who had died in Newport.^x

Rear Admiral Augustus Case (1813-1893) map AC

Augustus Chase was appointed midshipmen in 1828 and served on a ship before entering the United States Naval Academy in 1831. After graduation in 1834, he served on a number of ships for the Navy and was commissioned a lieutenant in 1842. He served in the Mexican American War, aiding in the capture of three significant strongholds as well as holding off the Mexican Army for ten days with a force of just 25 men, which prevented the escape of General Santa Anna.

Case was made a commander in 1855, and in 1861 after the Civil War broke out, appointed captain of the fleet known as the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron that captured forts up and down the Atlantic Coast.

Case climbed higher in rank when named captain in 1863, commodore in 1867, and rear admiral in 1872. He retired in 1875 having spent 25 years at sea and 12 years on shore duty. In 1880 he built a lovely house at 5 Catherine Street in Newport.^{xi}



Lieutenant Thomas Eadie, U.S.N (1887-1974)

Thomas Eadie was awarded the Medal of Honor from President Coolidge for using his diving skills to rescue a fellow Navy diver (1927).

Thomas Eadie was born in Scotland in 1887. He enlisted in the Navy in by 1909, became a gunner's mate and was also trained as a diver. While serving as a chief gunner's mate in the 1920s, he assisted in salvage work on the sunken submarines S-51 (SS-162) and S-4 (SS-109), receiving the Navy Cross for each operation, and the Medal of Honor for extraordinary heroism in rescuing a fellow diver on the S-4 on 18 December 1927. His award stated;

“For display of extraordinary heroism in the line of his profession above and beyond the call of duty on 18 December 1927, during the diving operations in



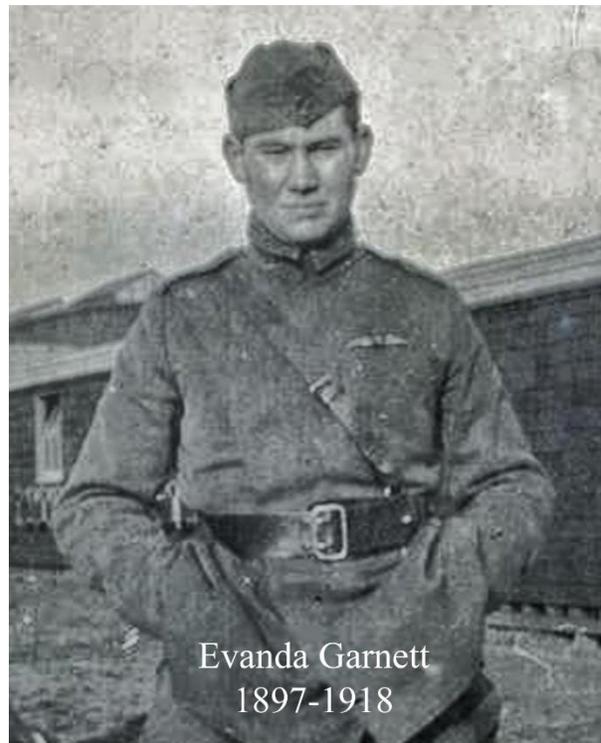
connection with the sinking of the U.S.S. S-4 with all on board, as a result of a collision off Provincetown, Mass. On this occasion when MICHELS, Chief Torpedoman, United States Navy, while attempting to connect an airline to the submarine at a depth of 102 feet became seriously fouled, EADIE, under the most adverse diving conditions, deliberately, knowingly and willingly took his own life in his hands by promptly descending to the rescue in response to the desperate need of his companion diver. After two hours of extremely dangerous and heartbreaking work, by his cool, calculating and skillful labors, he succeeded in his mission and brought MICHELS safely to the surface."^{xii}

Eadie retired from active duty in 1939 but returned to service during World War II, receiving appointment as chief gunner (warrant officer). He later became a commissioned officer and retired in the rank of lieutenant. Thomas Eadie died at Brockton, Massachusetts, on 14 November 1974.^{xiii}

Evanda B. Garnett (1897-1918) map HW

Garnett was a native Newporter who, after graduating from Rogers High School, joined Light Battery A of the Rhode Island Militia and subsequently served in operations on the Mexican border in 1916.

Since he was unable to serve in the Aviation Section of the United States Army, Garnett applied to and was accepted into the Royal Flying Corps in Toronto and after training, went to Northumberland, England. For a time, he was unable to fly because he suffered from migraines which kept him grounded, but he was ultimately cleared to fly in early 1918. On January 27th, he took off in an Avro 504J and had only flown about 100 feet when the plane crashed and burst into flames. He died later that day from his injuries.



The local paper in Newport reported erroneously that he had seen combat and downed four German planes, but Garnett was still training when he crashed. His ashes were buried in England. In 1959, his sister, Carole Garnett Wheeler, flew to London to request his ashes be exhumed and brought back for burial in Newport, Rhode Island.^{xiv}

Grand Army of the Republic site map GAR

This section of burials was established by the Grand Army of the Republic. The organization was a nationwide fraternity of veterans of the Civil War and was established in 1866. The organization ceased to exist in 1949. Ownership of this site went to the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, an organization that was formed in 1881 but was an outgrowth of the GAR.^{xv}

Major John Handy (1756-1828) map JH

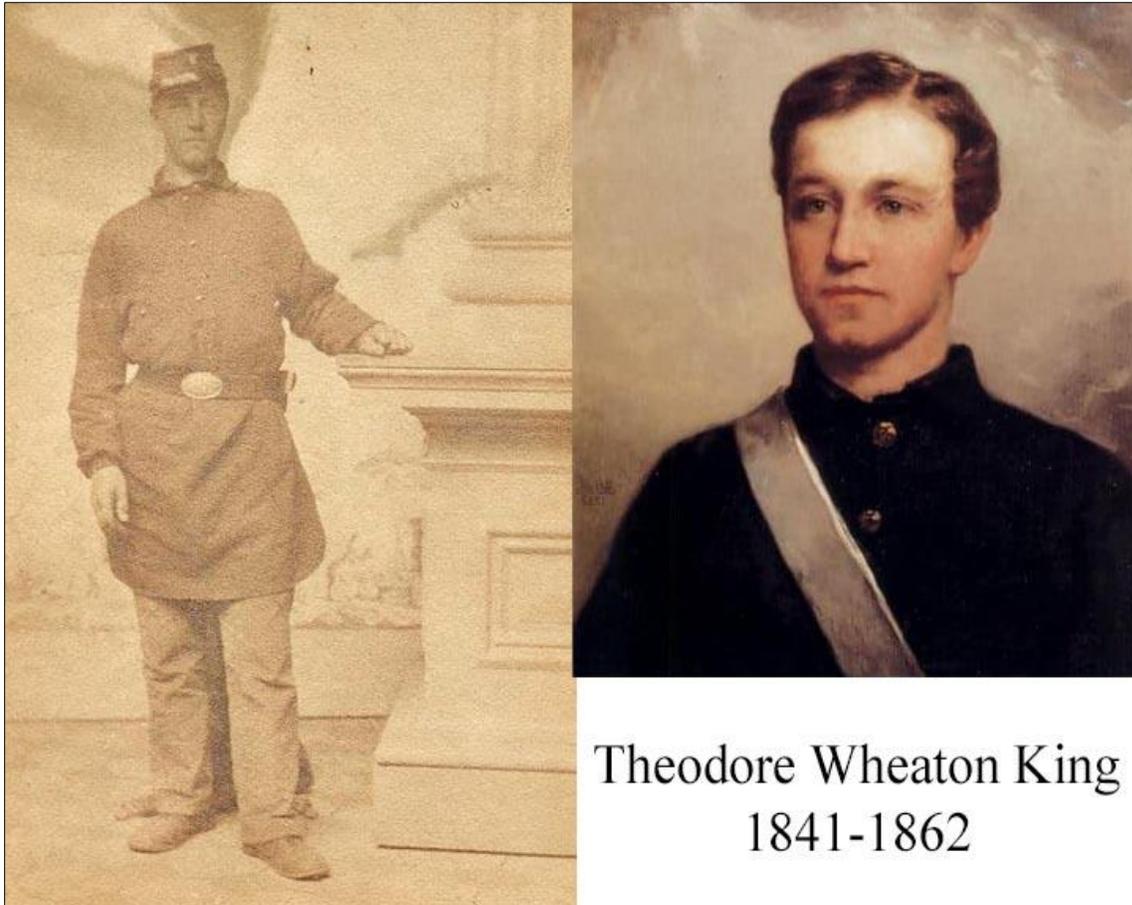
John Handy moved to Newport and owned land south of the Old Stone Mill. He served during the American Revolution under Col. Archibald Crary^{xvi}. On July 20, 1776 Handy read the newly-created Declaration of Independence to those gathered in front of the Colony House. In 1826, fifty years later, he reprised the reading of the document.

Theodore Wheaton King (1841-1862) map TK

Five days after the Civil War broke out, Newporter Theodore Wheaton King, signed up to serve in the Company F of the Newport Regiment for a period of three months. On July 21, 1861, he was shot in the hip/thigh during the first Battle of Bull Run. Left lying on the battlefield, King was taken to a Confederate prison hospital in Richmond, Virginia. The King family tried to get word on his condition and travelled to Richmond to try to find their son.^{xvii} Infection and dysentery took their toll, and in February of 1862, on his way back to Newport, Theodore Wheaton King died in Philadelphia with his parents at his side.^{xviii}



Major John Handy 1756-1828



William Vernon King (1838-1864) map CK

William King was the son of Charles and Charlotte King. Charles was the brother of Clarence King's father. William was an officer who served in an all-black regiment, defied his mother's antiwar stance by reenlisting, and was killed at Petersburg in 1864^{xix}.

Zebulon Bird King (1750-1789) map ZK

Zebulon King was born and raised in Massachusetts. In 1778 he enlisted in the Fourth Massachusetts Regiment and served through 1783, becoming a lieutenant and finally a captain. He married Deborah Bird at Trinity Church in Newport, Rhode Island in 1784. As a soldier in the American Revolution, King was entitled to and applied for a land grant of 300 acres in Ohio. A few years after arriving there, Zebulon King was killed by Native-Americans. Although his name appears on his wife's stone in Island Cemetery, he is likely buried in Ohio.^{xx}

In a somewhat ironic twist, King's only son, Charles Bird King, became an artist who specialized in painting portraits of Native-Americans.

Andrew Kirk McMahon (1841-1921)

Andrew McMahon was born in Northern Ireland in 1841, but his family came to the United States in 1845, where he spent most of his early life in Taunton, Massachusetts. After high school he worked as a day laborer.

In 1861 he enlisted with the 2nd Rhode Island Volunteers and fought in a number of battles through 1864. In May of that year, he was shot in the head during the Battle of Salem Heights in Virginia and was honorably discharged the following month.

He relocated to Newport in 1871 to take the position of head gardener on the Robert H. Ives estate just off Cliff Walk. After Ives' death, the estate was sold and McMahon was elected Superintendent of Island Cemetery and continued in that position until his death in 1921.

He was extremely active in organizations in Newport including, among many others, the Masonic Lodge and the Oddfellows. He also served as Commander of the Charles E. Lawton Post of the G.A.R. In addition, he was a junior warden at Emmanuel Church for 35 years.^{xxi}



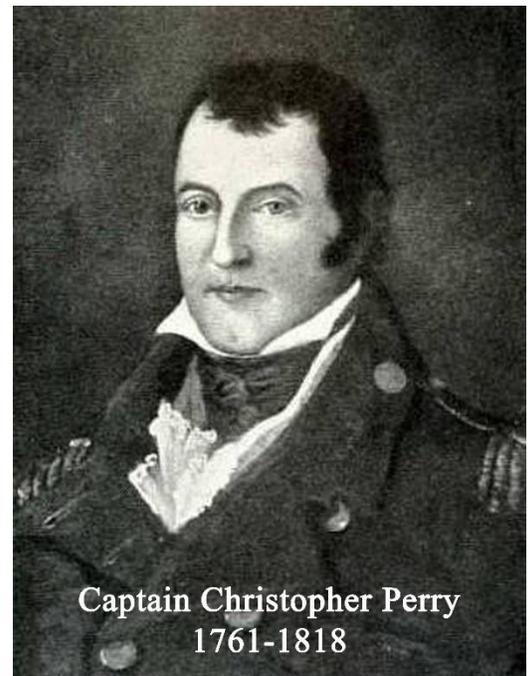
Andrew Kirk McMahon
1841-1921

John P Peckham (1841-1861)

John Peckham was born in Newport. His father William was a carpenter according to the U.S. census. John enlisted in 1861 and was a private in Company F 1st Infantry. He was killed at Bull Run on July 21st which is regarded by many as the first battle of the American Revolution.

Captain Christopher Raymond Perry (1761-1818) map B

Christopher Perry was born in Kingston, Rhode Island and served during the American Revolution both on land and on the seas^{xxii}. His five sons would later serve the country in the United States Navy, the most famous being Oliver Hazard Perry and Matthew Calbraith Perry.



Captain Christopher Perry
1761-1818

Commodore Matthew C. Perry (1794-1858)

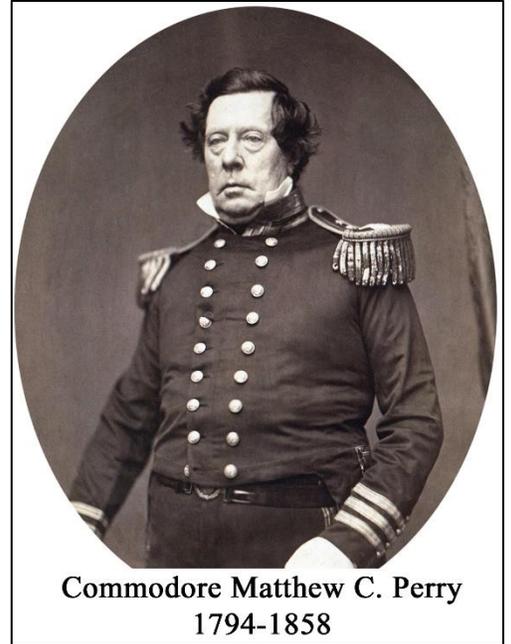
Perry was born in South Kingston, Rhode Island. His father Christopher Raymond Perry was active in the early United States Navy as was his brother Oliver Hazard Perry. Matthew entered the Navy in 1809 and early in his career was stationed off the coast of Africa. He was involved

in establishing the first settlement of free blacks in Liberia. He was appointed to the Brooklyn Navy yard when not assigned overseas. His most distinguished service was the 1852-1854 expedition to Japan that opened trading with that country.^{xxiii}

Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry (1785-1819) map OP



Oliver Hazard Perry was born and raised in South Kingstown, Rhode Island. At the age of 13, he was warranted a midshipman in the United States Navy, and he would later serve during the Quasi-War with France and the Tripolitan War against the Barbary pirates. In 1809 he received his first command, the schooner *Revenge*. His fame resulted from his participation in the War of 1812. Perry directed the construction of a fleet on Lake Erie and engaged and defeated the British in battle. "We have met the enemy and they are ours" is his most famous quote from the battle. President Monroe sent Perry on a diplomatic mission to Venezuela in 1819. While there, he contracted Yellow Fever and died.^{xxiv}



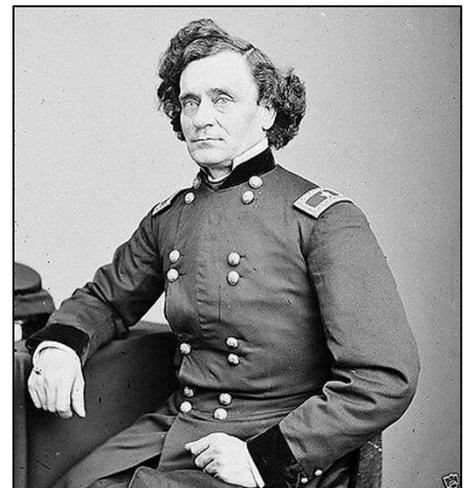
Commodore Matthew C. Perry
1794-1858

John Hare Powell (1837-1892) map JP

John Hare Powel was born in Paris, France to a well-established family from Philadelphia. The family summered in Newport and in 1860, Powel became a year-round Newport resident. In 1862 he enlisted as a captain but was soon promoted to major to serve in the Civil War; Company L, 9th Infantry.^{xxv}

Major General Thomas West Sherman (1813-1879) map TS

It was reported in 1871 that Major General Thomas W Sherman, commander of the Third Artillery had retired. It is believed he walked from Newport to Washington D.C. to seek an appointment to West Point, which he received and from which he graduated in 1836.^{xxvi} Born in Newport and known to his friends as Tim, he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the 3rd U.S. Artillery. He served during the Mexican American War and the Civil War. In the May 27, 1863 attack on Port Hudson, Louisiana, he was severely wounded which led to the amputation of his leg.^{xxvii}



Major General Thomas West Sherman
1813-1879

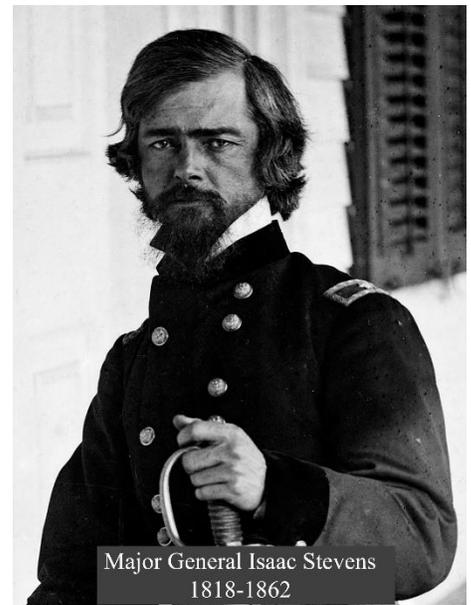
Brevet Brigadier General Hazard Stevens (1842-1918) map HS



Hazard Stevens was born in Newport, educated at Phillips Andover Academy and was a Harvard student when the Civil War began. He left school to serve in the War as first lieutenant and adjutant of the 79th New York Infantry. By 1861 he was promoted to captain and that same year, major. Stevens was wounded at the Battle of Chantilly and later wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness. He was mustered out of service September 30, 1865, having twice been honored for gallantry and distinguished service. He received the Congressional Medal of Honor for his role in the capture of Ft. Huger, Virginia. ^{xxviii}

Major General Isaac Ingalls Stevens (1818-1862) map HS

Isaac Stevens graduated from West point and then served with distinction during the Mexican and Indian wars. He was serving as governor of Washington Territory when the Civil War broke out. He resigned his position and was commissioned a colonel in the Union Army. Stevens was killed in action during the Battle of Chantilly, September 1, 1862, the same battle in which his son, Hazard, was wounded. Hazard would later write a biography of his father. ^{xxix}

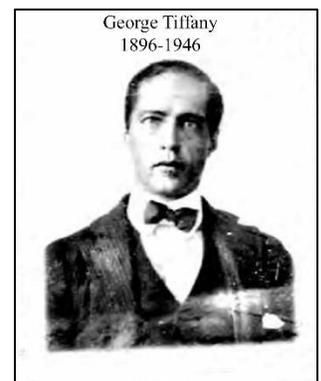


Brevet Brigadier General George W. Tew (1829-1884) map GT

Born and raised in Newport, at the age of 18 he joined the Newport Artillery Company where he worked his way up to commander by the start of the Civil War. In April, 1861, he was commissioned captain of the First RI Militia and later captain of the Fourth Regiment and eventually promoted to lieutenant colonel. He resigned on August 11, 1862 and by October was commissioned as major in the 6th Heavy Artillery Regiment and later promoted to colonel and placed in command of Fort Torren, NC. ^{xxx}

George Tiffany (1896-1946) map B

Tiffant was born in New York to Belmont and Ann Tiffany. He was a student at Harvard when war was declared in 1917 and was able to get commissioned as a lieutenant in the Aviation Corps and reached France with the first wave of American flyers. He and five other flyers were shot down and spent months in

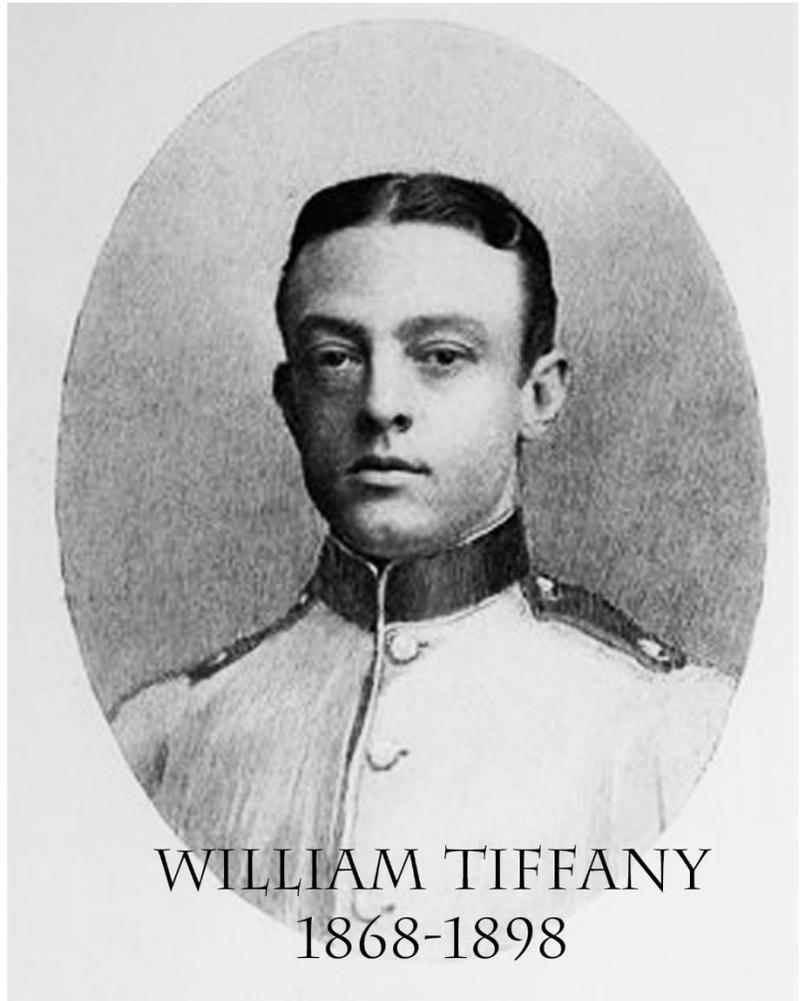


a German prison camp before escaping. He served during WWII and attained the rank of lieutenant colonel.^{xxxii}

William Tiffany (1868-1898) map B

William Tiffany was born in Newport, later moved in the highest social circles of New York, and was always impeccably attired. He, like many in his social set, headed the call for volunteers to join Roosevelt's regiment and served in the Spanish American war^{xxxii}. He took part in the battle of Las Guasimas, San Juan Hill, and the siege of Santiago de Cuba. Tiffany took ill while serving and was transported to Boston where his condition worsened, and he died in the Parker House attended by family members and his fiancé.

"I am greatly shocked and grieved at poor young Tiffany's death. He was one of the most gallant and efficient officers we had, a man of dauntless courage and absorbed attention to duty. I grew to rely on him more and more, and all of us will mourn him both as a staunch friend and tried comrade-in-arms. There is a peculiar element of sadness in the fate of these young fellows, who have reached the shore for which they longed only to die." Colonel Theodore Roosevelt

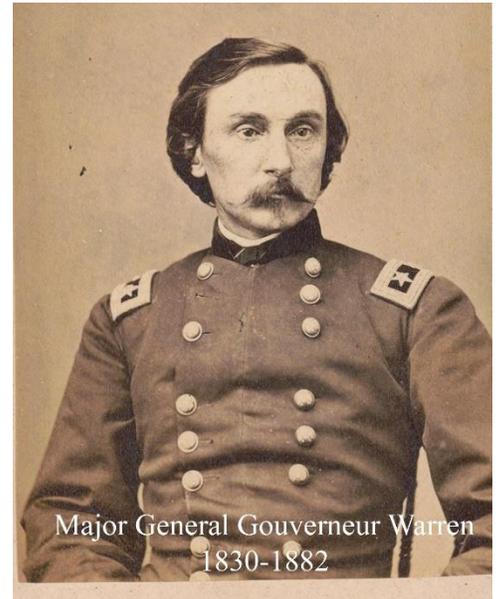


Commodore Benjamin J. Totten (1806-1877) map BT

Totten was born in the West Indies and entered the Navy as a midshipman in 1823. He was promoted to lieutenant in 1834 and commissioned as a commander in 1855. From 1858-1860 he was in charge of a sloop stationed off the coast of Africa to suppress the slave trade. During the Civil War he was stationed at Hampton Roads, Virginia and was promoted to commodore in 1864. From 1867-1869 he served as governor of the Naval Asylum in Philadelphia. Totten was the author of *Totten's Naval Text-Book* first published in 1841.^{xxxiii}

Major General Gouverneur K. Warren (1830-1882) map GW

Warren graduated second in his class from West Point in 1850. Commissioned into the Corps of Topographical Engineers, he spent years mapping the western part of the United States with a focus on the Mississippi River. He was appointed a lieutenant colonel at the outbreak of the Civil War and saw action in a number of battles before commanding a brigade at the Battle of the Second Manassas and the Battle of Antietam. For his service he was promoted to Brigadier General of Volunteers. His fame was earned at Gettysburg where he identified the importance of a strategic position, Little Round Top, that was unguarded and would lead to the outflanking of the Union forces. Warren took action to man the site and the defense of the hill was vital in the victory. For his actions he was promoted to major general^{xxxiv}. A statue stands on the hill in dedication to his leadership with the following dedication:

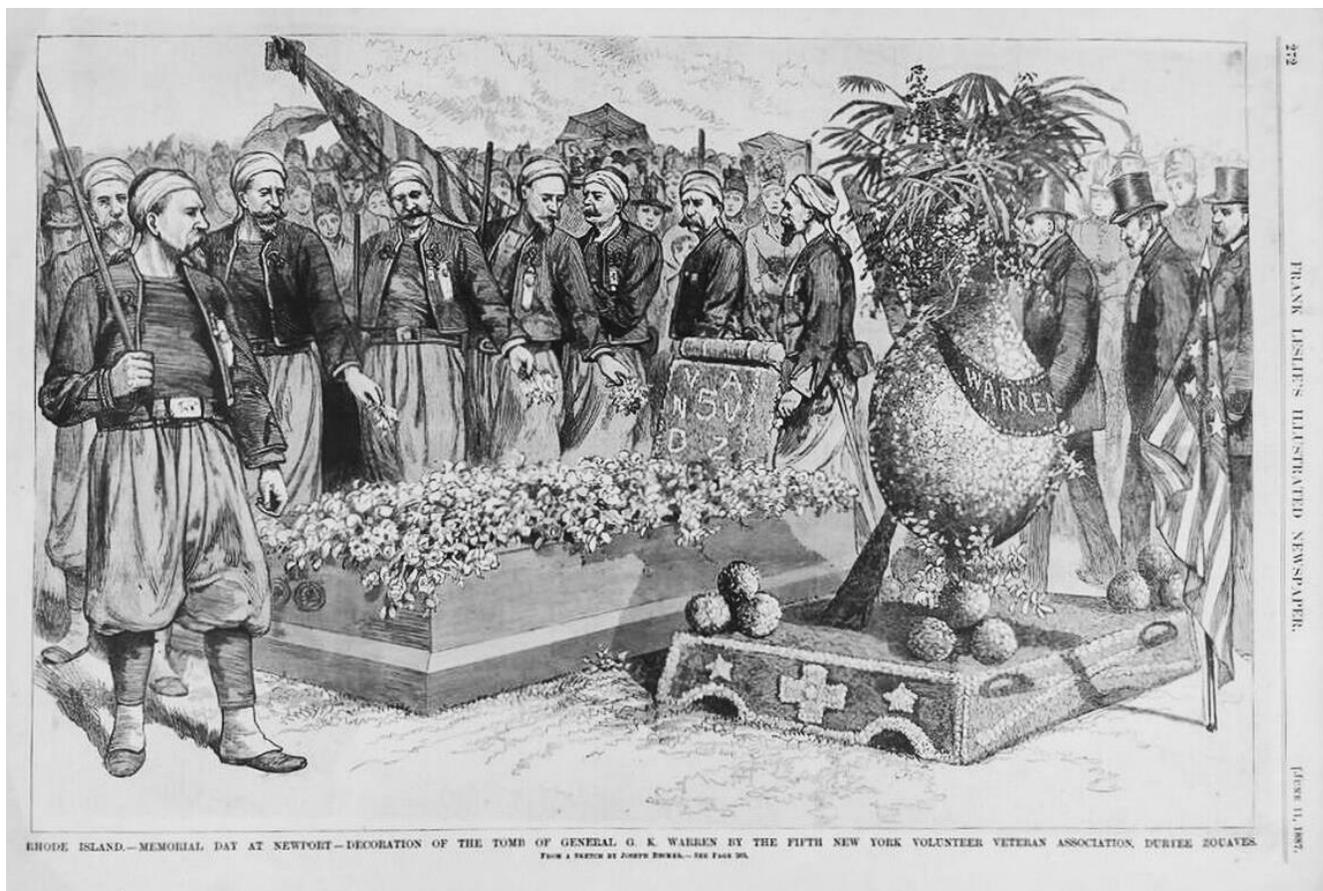


*Led to this spot
by his military sagacity on July 2, 1863
General Gouverneur Kemble Warren
then Chief Engineer of the Army of the Potomac
detected General Hood's flanking movement
and by promptly assuming the responsibility of
ordering troops to this place saved the key
of the Union position.*

*Promoted for gallant services
from the command of a regiment in 1861, through
successive grades to the command of the 2nd Army
Corps in 1863, and permanently assigned to that
of the 5th Army Corps in 1864.
Major General Warren needs no eulogy.
His name is enshrined in the hearts of his countrymen.*

*This statue
is erected under the auspices of the veteran
organization of his old regiment, the 5th New York
Vols. Duryee Zouaves in memory of their beloved
commander.*

Dedicated August 8th 1888

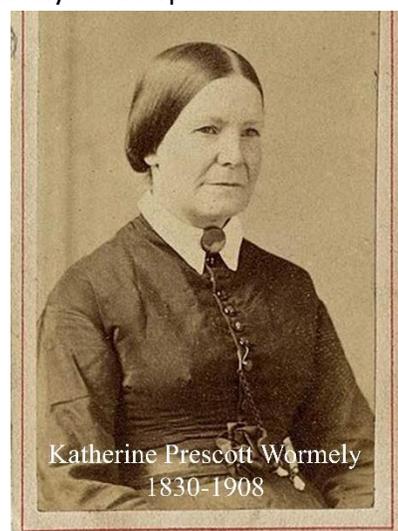


Henry S Wheeler (1894-1967)

Henry Wheeler was born in Akron, Ohio and at age 4, moved with his family to Newport. He enlisted for service at the outbreak of World War I and saw active duty as a yeoman in 1917. After the war he returned to civilian life but later joined the Marines and was called to active-duty January 2, 1941 as a major^{xxxv}.

Katherine Prescott Wormely (1830-1908) map KW

During the Civil War Wormely nursed Union soldiers. Her work as a volunteer for the U.S. Sanitary Commission included serving as a matron on a hospital ship and as superintendent of Lowell General Hospital in Portsmouth Grove, Rhode Island. She also directed a government-contracted clothing supply organization designed to help the war on both fronts: at home and on the battlefields. She employed the wives and families of enlisted soldiers – many of them from less privileged backgrounds -- who would then sew and assemble tens of thousands of flannel shirts for the soldiers.^{xxxvi}



ⁱ *The Bangor Dailey News* (18 July 1918), 16

ⁱⁱ "Willett Clark Barrett," HonorStates.org, <https://www.honorstates.org/index.php?id=577443>

ⁱⁱⁱ Perry Belmont," *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress*, 1774-present.

<https://bioguideretro.congress.gov>.

^{iv} "Perry Belmont, 96, Ex-Diplomat, Dead," *New York Times*, (26 May 1947), 1.

^v Champlin, Richard (1995) "Tribute to Gladys Bolhouse," *Newport History*: Vol. 67: Issue 231, Article 4.

Available at: <https://digitalcommons.salve.edu/newporthistory/vol67/iss231/4>.

^{vi} Some sources indicate his middle initial is an "F" but a "P" would be correct.

^{vii} "George F Brady." <https://www.cmohs.org/recipients/george-f-brady>.

^{viii} <https://www.talesofhonorpodcast.com/stories/george-f-brady>.

^{ix} "Obituary: Capt. Kidder Randolph Breese," *Boston Post* (14 September 1881), 1.

^x "Obituary," *New York Times* (18 April 1879) 5.

^{xi} "Death of Admiral Case, U.S.N.," *Newport Mercury* (18 February 1893), 1.

^{xii} "Thomas Eadie", <https://www.cmohs.org/recipients/thomas-eadie>.

^{xiii} *Ibid.*

^{xiv} Nick Metcalfe, "Second Lieutenant Evanda Berkeley Garnett," *Sacrifice: Casualties of the First World War Commemorated by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission in the United States*.

<http://ww1sacrifice.com/2016/07/19/second-lieutenant-evanda-berkeley-garnett>.

^{xv} "Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War: About the SUVCW." https://www.suvcw.org/?page_id=6.

^{xvi} U.S., Revolutionary War Rolls, 1775-1783. Ancestry.com

^{xvii} Stensrud, 322.

^{xviii} Article from folder 42 of the William Porcher Miles Papers #508, Southern Historical Collection, The Wilson Library, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. <https://web.lib.unc.edu/civilwar/index.php/2011/07/29/29-july-1861-2/>

^{xix} Martha Sandweiss, *Passing Strange*. (New York: Penguin Press, 2009), 28

^{xx} Herman J. Viola, *The Indian Legacy of Charles Bird King* (Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1976), 15.

^{xxi} "Andrew K. McMahan," *Newport Mercury* (6 August 1921), 1.

^{xxii} Alexander Slidell Mackenzie, "*Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry: Famous American Naval Hero, Victor of the Battle of Lake Erie, His life and Achievements*", (Akron, Ohio: The Superior Printing Company, 1915), 12.

^{xxiii} "Death of Commodore M.C. Perry", *New York Times* (5 March 1858), 4

^{xxiv} "Oliver Hazard Perry", *Naval History and Heritage Command website*. <https://www.history.navy.mil/browse-by-topic/people/historical-figures/oliver-hazard-perry.html>.

^{xxv} Ancestry US Civil War Soldiers Records and Profiles. Ancestry.com

^{xxvi} "Retired", *Newport Mercury* (5 January 1871), 2.

^{xxvii} "Union General Thomas West Sherman," *Worthopedia*. <https://www.worthopedia.com/Worthopedia/cdv-union-general-thomas-west-sherman-291181920>.

^{xxviii} "General Hazard Stevens," *Newport Journal and Weekly News* (18 October 1918), 1.

^{xxix} "The Grist Mill," *Newport Daily News* (15 February 1957), 6.

^{xxx} "Col. George W. Tew," *Newport Mercury* (15 November 1884), 1

^{xxxi} "George Tiffany, 50, Found Dead in Bed", *New York Times* (29 November 1946), 25.

^{xxxii} "Lieutenant Tiffany Dead", *New York Times* (26 August 1898), 2.

^{xxxiii} "Benjamin J. Totten," *Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography, 1600-1889*. Vol VI, 140. Ancestry.com.

^{xxxiv} "Gouverneur K. Warren," <https://www.battlefields.org/learn/biographies/gouverneur-k-warren>

^{xxxv} "Colonel Wheeler Dies", Was Former Mayor" *Newport Dailey News* (01 August 1967), 1

^{xxxvi} "Katharine Prescott Wormeley." <https://guides.loc.gov/civil-war-soldiers/katharine-wormeley>