20TH ANNUAL NARROW RIVER ROAD RACE
PRESENTED BY CITIZENS BANK

The 2007 edition of the Narrow River Preservation Association (NRPA) Narrow River Road Race—the 20th if you're counting—will be held on May 19th. Citizens Bank has once again generously agreed to sponsor the event, and many other businesses and individuals will also be donating their support.

The Road Race is NRPA’s largest fund-raising event of the year; the proceeds help support all of our land, water, and education programs. It is being planned and managed by a committee from the Board of Directors, again chaired by Blue Wheeler.

The Narrow River Road Race includes a 10K run, 5K run, and 5K walk through the historic Pettaquamscutt Watershed. Last year’s newly designed course was a huge success, creating a great venue for runners and spectators alike. The race course parallels the Narrow River, crossing both Sprague Bridge and Mid- (Continued on page 9)

2ND ANNUAL NARROW RIVER TURNAROUND SWIM
TO PROMOTE IMPROVING WATER QUALITY

Last June, more than eighty swimmers dove into the Narrow River and kicked their way around the first official Narrow River Turnaround Swim. There was a sea of orange swim caps moving from the beach at the URI Campanella Rowing Center off Walmsley Lane in North Kingstown, around a buoy a half-mile down the River, and back to the beach.

We heard many comments about how well organized and safety-conscious the swim was. If you missed it, now you have another chance: the second annual Narrow River Turnaround Swim will take place on Saturday morning, June 23rd, 2007.

The swim raised awareness of the River as a scenic area and a place to swim. It also promoted open water swimming as a lifetime activity to local residents. Plus it raised money for NRPA, and that will be used to help fund education, preservation, and protection programs.

One such program is the River Watch volunteer monitoring program, now starting its 16th year, which has been testing and documenting the water quality of the River. Elizabeth Herron, from URI’s Watershed Watch program, recently said the following about the (Continued on page 9)

ANNUAL MEETING RECAP

NRPA held its 2006 Annual Meeting at the URI Bay Campus on October 11, 2006. A group of members gathered before the start of the business meeting to enjoy the refreshments and chat with Board members. The official cookie and pastry report—Excellent.

NRPA President Richard Grant kicked off the meeting with “the year in review,” followed by Ken McShane with the Treasurer’s report, and the election of Board members and officers. The last portion of the meeting included presentations by Jon Boothroyd on the latest status of the Army Corps of Engineers habitat improvement study in the Cove, Annette DeSilva on River Watch, and Veronica Berounsky on AWEsome and the other education programs. The meeting wrapped up with an announcement of (Continued on page 8)

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The President’s Cove

I am pleased to say that 2006 was a banner year for NRPA. Everything trended upward: membership, donations from members, sponsors for our fund-raisers, kayak raffle tickets sold, teachers in the AWEsome class, volunteers for River Watch, and funds in the John Elder Dick endowment. Now, as spring 2007 prepares to blossom, our programs in all three major focus areas are running smoothly.

At the center of our Water Management program is River Watch. The complete River Watch dataset has now gone through a rigorous quality control process and is being made available to all who want to use it. Meanwhile, the River Watch results have already proven their value: Senator Jack Reed used them in getting money to the Army Corp of Engineers for a Narrow River habitat improvement study.

We’ve also been keeping our eye on the Narragansett Town Council and the no-wake zone regulations around Sprague Bridge (see article on page 3). Simultaneously, our Land Management committee keeps tabs on any proposed development in the Watershed, most recently the proposal for constructing a polo field at Canonchet Farm (see article on page 3).

In the Education arena, another full class in the AWEsome teacher-training course is underway right now. Also, NRPA committee members have been visiting Science Fairs and reviewing applications for this year’s College Scholarships.

We had a banner year in our fund-raising campaigns as well, mostly due to the successes of the 2006 Kayak Raffle, the 19th Annual Narrow River Road Race, the First Annual Narrow River Turnaround Swim, and our yearly membership drive. The money that we raise from all of these sources enables us to accomplish the tasks laid out in our mission statement (see top right of this page for full statement): “to preserve, protect, and restore the natural environment and the quality of life...within the...Watershed.”

All of NRPA’s activities emphasize our extraordinary environment. An important aspect of the Turnaround Swim is that it highlights the water quality in the River. We look forward to encouraging more residents to use the River for their own enjoyment.

In order to continue all of this worthy work, we hope to raise the banner higher in 2007. Please remember that special gifts to our endowment are always welcome. Thank you for your support.

—Richard B. Grant
[Editor’s note: A no-wake zone from 100 feet south of Sprague Bridge to 1300 feet north of the bridge was adopted by the Narragansett Town Council for the summer of 2006. A sunset clause required that it expire on September 30th, 2006. The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS) had requested implementation of the no-wake zone to protect salt marsh habitats on Refuge land and for public safety in the waterways. We just received the following note from Charlie Vandemoer, USFWS, manager of the Rhode Island Refuge Complex, which includes the John H. Chafee National Wildlife Refuge at Pettaquamscutt Cove. We are disappointed that the Council approved the no-wake zone for only this year, which means that we’ll probably need to go through the entire process all over again a year from now.]

On March 19, 2007, the Narragansett Town Council approved adoption of the no-wake zone in the lower Narrow River for another season. The topic was placed under the Solicitor’s Report, rather than as a public hearing, and the motion passed by a vote of 5 to 0. There was no public debate. Your continued interest and support are greatly appreciated.

This has obviously been a very contentious issue for some, and has included a series of baseless and unsubstantiated claims leveled against the Fish & Wildlife Service. It is unfortunate that someone can come into a public hearing and make these accusations without providing any proof whatsoever, in an attempt to derail the passing of the no-wake zone, or anything else for that matter. I guess having to accept such treatment is all part of fighting for what you think is right.

Opponents of the no-wake zone have charged that the Service completed work on the right-of-way we own on the north side of Sprague Bridge without necessary permits (the area is used by kayakers and canoeists for a launch). You may know already that CRMC has stated publicly, privately, verbally, and in the paper SIX times that the Service had all necessary permits and “did exactly what they were supposed to do.”

The latest allegation was that the Service exceeded our authority in completing the maintenance work on the right-of-way. Here is a quote from the RIDOT Division of Realty (owners of the property), which I believe was made public last week: “It is the assessment of the Real Estate Section [of RI-DOT] that the USFWS has not exceeded their rights granted under the Easement. Pursuant to the easement, they have maintained the easement area for their use to gain access to Sedge Island. They have improved the easement area for safety reasons and erosion/pollution control to waters of Narrow River. The USFWS consulted with and received authorization from the RI Coastal Resources Management Council as required by federal law, as well as garnered support for the improvements from RIDOT and the Town of Narragansett. The USFWS did not create a public launch. Historical use of the easement area, prior to USFWS ownership, back to the construction of the Sprague Bridge, has been fishermen, kayakers/canoeists, and general access to Narrow River, a non-motorized boat launch if you will, with use increasing each year.”

I’m sorry to burden you with all of this information, but I cannot stand by and see the Fish & Wildlife Service’s name dragged through the mud by a series of false, unsubstantiated claims. Ironically, the group that leveled these claims knew last June 8th (2006) that the Service had CRMC authorization.

—Charlie Vandemoer

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**NO-WAKE ZONE AT SPRAGUE BRIDGE RENEWED**

2. It is our understanding that the polo field would be 900 feet long by 480 feet wide with a 50 foot buffer around the field for a total cleared dimension of 1000 by 580 feet. The presenters gave a width of 450 feet, but it is our understanding that a 450-foot wide field requires a 1-foot high board along the sides of the field, presumably to keep the ball in bounds.

3. Removal of the large number of shrubs, native grasses and trees that would be required to establish the playing field, roadways, and parking areas would have a negative effect on the populations of resident and migratory birds, mammals, and insects currently using the area for feeding, breeding, and nesting.

4. The clearing and grading required

(Continued on page 5)
PETTAQUAMSCUTT COVE HABITAT RESTORATION PROJECT

The U.S. Army Corp of Engineers feasibility study of a variety of potential habitat restoration improvements in the Narrow River below Middle Bridge is still ongoing. The plan has been evolving with input from NRPA, the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, RIDEM wildlife biologists, and others. The accompanying map shows the components of a plan that the NRPA Board of Directors voted last fall to support in principle, while realizing that the details are not final. The various project components include:

- dredging of channels near the River mouth and between Sprague Bridge and Middle Bridge, more toward the center than the existing channels and further away from the marsh edges;
- dredging the tidal delta deposit just north of Middle Bridge;
- restoration of four areas of salt marsh—on the east side of the channel near the mouth, on the east side of the channel above Sprague Bridge, and on both sides of the Cove;
- restoration of eelgrass beds on the west side just below Middle Bridge;
- leaving most of the shallow mud flats in the Cove alone, even filling in a small area at the northern end of the Cove, to maintain waterfowl and shorebird feeding habitat;
- possibly removing the old railroad causeway.

A public meeting to present the latest version of the plan and to request comments and feedback is expected sometime during the spring.

—Robert D. Kenney
—Map by Jon Boothroyd

STORM-WATER MANAGEMENT IN NARRAGANSETT

The keynote speaker at the 2006 NRPA Annual Meeting in October was Jeff Ceasrine, who has been the Town Engineer since 1987 and is currently the Acting Town Manager. He spoke about past efforts and future plans for storm-water management in the Narrow River Watershed within the Town of Narragansett.

The original focus of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) was on sewers. As a “pollution solution,” sewers are simple, follow existing rights of way, and require very little property acquisition. The Narragansett North End sewer project expanded town sewers to 1200 properties in eight neighborhoods, at a cost of $8.9 million. Unfortunately, the availability of sewer connections led to rapid development, especially on smaller lots, and an increase in storm-water run-off into the Narrow River.

The focus of CWA activities has now changed. Referred to as Phase II, the focus is now on non-point sources and storm drains, which carry bacteria, nutrients, oil, and sediment into water bodies. The Tri-Town Storm-Water Study in the 1990’s identified and ranked nine storm-water outfalls that drained (Continued on page 7)
to establish a flat playing surface would extend beyond the playing field and buffer because slopes between the altered playing field elevation and the original ground elevation need to be constructed.

5. Surface water and ground-water runoff from the polo field, improved roadways, and enlarged parking areas would be detrimental to upland, salt marsh, and waters of the John H. Chafee National Wildlife Refuge, particularly adjacent Pettaquamscutt Cove.

6. We are concerned that solid and liquid waste from the horses would pollute the surrounding wetlands and surface waters with nitrogen and fecal coliform bacteria in spite of assurances by the applicant that this waste could be adequately dealt with.

7. Fertilizer, even organic fertilizer, necessary to plant and maintain a proper grass playing surface, contains nitrogen compounds that would also run off to the adjacent, wetlands, streams, salt marsh, and refuge salt water. Nitrogen promotes excessive growth of invasive species, most native species require low nitrogen. In addition, excess nitrogen in Pettaquamscutt Cove would result in algal blooms. When the algae die and decay, the process uses available dissolved oxygen, resulting in decreased oxygen levels needed to sustain fish and shellfish and proper submerged vegetation that is needed for the Refuge to manage migratory bird populations.

8. Petroleum products from the visiting cars, trucks, and possibly buses would also be detrimental to all nearby wildlife, particularly any vernal pools that may be adjacent to the site.

9. We understand that the polo facility in Portsmouth entertains 2-4,000 people for most of their matches. With these types of eventual attendance expectations in Narragansett for fifty or so polo matches, plans would have to be made for proper and adequate septic sanitary and wash-up facilities. No mention was made of such a plan or its location.

10. Cultural and historical artifacts may exist at Canonchet Farm, and might easily be disturbed or destroyed. Have proper archaeological surveys for historic and prehistoric sites and artifacts been carried out? The applicant, apparently, is aware of some historical stone walls in the area. They stated that they planned to move and reassemble them; hardly proper treatment for a historical wall.

Community Concerns

1. Use of Canonchet Farm (an area designated by the town for passive recreation) by Narragansett residents as well as tourists would be severely restricted if a polo field were established at Canonchet Farm. On fifty-two to fifty-four game days, plus practice days, the facilities would not lend themselves to quiet, passive, environmentally friendly recreation.

2. Many existing walking paths would be disturbed or eliminated. Wildlife normally present on these paths would be disturbed or would have left the area.

3. The Portsmouth, RI polo facility has up to 4,000 visitors in attendance for their matches, in addition to the horse trailers, concessions operators, etc. This would indicate around 2,000 additional vehicles on the busiest street of Narragansett, on the busiest days of the summer season. It would seem that additional police, and traffic controllers, would be required to manage this, and that traffic control lights might also eventually be needed. Would residents of Narragansett and the beach visitors who came from afar be pleased with such a traffic condition?

4. Residents of the Canonchet Farms development probably would be disturbed by the noise and additional traffic. The original developers made serious environmental and community concessions in order that the development go forward with the understanding that their neighbor to the north, Canonchet Farm and South County Museum, would be used for passive recreation or for events with very low-level traffic and attendant noise.

It would seem that there may be more negatives and unanswered questions than positives and satisfactorily answered questions.

—Jon C. Boothroyd, Richard B. Grant, & Robert D. Kenney
Quick access to fifteen years of NRPA’s River Watch data is now available! An updated database that houses all the sampling data collected by River Watch volunteer monitors has been created.

Since 1992, Narrow River volunteers have measured water temperature, salinity, and dissolved oxygen every two weeks between May and October. Additionally they have taken water samples that are later processed for analysis of chlorophyll. The monitoring results are recorded on postcards. Five times during the season, the volunteers also collect water samples for analysis of nutrients and bacteria. At the end of each monitoring season, the URI Watershed Watch (URIWW) staff compile all of the data that were sent by postcard, as well as the data from the laboratory analyses. URIWW has provided these data to NRPA and, in turn, they have been loaded into an Access database.

The Access database allows quick queries of specific parameters, and the ability to extract multi-year data. It will be a useful resource for students, town and state environmental managers, and the general public. The data are also available as two Excel documents; one for the postcard data, and the other for the bacteria and nutrient data. Requests for access to the database can be directed to Annette DeSilva at desilva@gso.uri.edu.

NRPA wishes to acknowledge the generous support from the Rhode Island Foundation that enabled us to carry out this project.

— Annette DeSilva

For the second time in three years, NRPA has been able to offer the course, “Watershed Science for Educators.” This 3-credit graduate-level course through URI provides teachers with scientific information about watersheds in general and the Narrow River and its Watershed in detail. It uses the “Active Watershed Education” curriculum, called “It’s AWEsome!” which includes a matrix relating the curriculum to state education standards.

The course covers science topics such as wetland and saltmarsh ecology, water resources and water-quality issues, and also topics such as cultural resources and citizen action issues. Emphasis is placed on understanding the natural processes of a watershed and the results of human interaction with these processes. Interactive lessons that teachers can use with their students are included in the course. In addition to the classroom sessions, there are two field trips. One is to examine point sources (a waste-water treatment plant) and non-point sources of pollution to the Watershed (individual septic disposal systems, neighborhood storm drains, detention ponds, and other storm-water management systems). The second field trip is to sites on the River where the teachers could bring their students to conduct water quality sampling, identify plants and animals, and observe the ecosystem directly.

The course is being taught by Denise Poyer, Program Director for the Wood-Pawcatuck Watershed Association, so this is a good example of watershed groups working together. Annette DeSilva, coordinator of NRPA’s volunteer River Watch sampling program, will give a presentation on that program. Veronica Berounsky, NRPA Education Committee, gave a presentation about NRPA and a photographic overview and tour of the River and Watershed during the first class.

The original AWEsome! curriculum (Continued on page 11)

NRPA sponsors
Watershed Course for Teachers

Thank you, River Monitors

NRPA extends a big thank you to the 2006 Narrow River volunteer monitors. Thirty-four people contributed their time and efforts last year to collect water samples and make measurements. Their assistance and dedication are greatly appreciated.

The 2006 volunteers included: Dave Adelman, Veronica Berounsky, Bette Carey, Jennifer Carey, DeeDee Chatham, Alyson Chatham, Brett Cook, Pete Curtis, Ernest Flewellin, Nancy Flewellin, Jim Friday, Jessica Greer, Dave Hamel, Maryann Hannigan, Debbie Kaprielian, Ken Kaprielian, Jeff Kaprielian, Marc Lamson, Dorothy Mann, Dudley Mann, Barry Martasian, Paula Martasian, Ken McShane, Judith Paolucci, Rosemarie Pomarico, Harriet Powell, Dana Sarubbi, Robert Schelleng, Lisa Sisson, Sandra Skaradowski, Evan Sylvia, Sue Van Ness, and Julie West.

A very special thank you goes out to Harriet Powell and Robert Schelleng.

Harriet and Robert have been with the River Watch program since its start fifteen years ago. Harriet monitors at Gilbert Stuart Stream and Robert monitors at Lacey Bridge. They have each devoted countless hours collecting water, making measurements, and delivering samples to the URI Watershed Watch Office. Their dedication has been a real inspiration and it is truly a pleasure to have the opportunity to know and work with them in the River Watch program.

Thank you very much!

— Annette DeSilva
NRPA River Watch Volunteers Needed

NRPA is looking for volunteers to join our River Watch program. Volunteering to be a water quality monitor is a great way to learn more about the water quality of the Narrow River and, at the same time, provide a much-needed service to NRPA. No previous experience in water quality monitoring is required. All new volunteers receive both classroom and field training from the University of Rhode Island’s Watershed Watch personnel. Manuals and all necessary monitoring equipment are provided.

The monitoring season runs from May until October. The program consists of biweekly measurements of temperature, algae concentration, salinity, water clarity, and dissolved oxygen. Each volunteer is assigned a River location for monitoring. Some locations can be monitored from the shore while other locations require a boat or canoe for monitoring. Volunteers are needed for both areas, particularly those requiring boats or canoes.

Classroom training is recommended for all new volunteers. The training is designed to help people learn more about water quality in general, and about the Watershed Watch program. New volunteers have a choice of attending classroom training on either:

1. Administrative, including amending ordinances to require stricter storm-water management measures for new construction.

2. Physical, comprising construction of storm-water management facilities for each of the identified outfalls. Narragansett is working closely with RIDEM, CRMC, and Fuss & O’Neill on planning, with four of the nine outfall projects either completed or in the planning phase.

3. Education, working with partners like SRICD, NRPA, and the Surfriders Foundation to make the public aware of ways to minimize pollution at the source, such as: don’t feed (or over-feed) lawns, don’t dump, use fertilizers carefully, dispose of pet waste properly, use biodegradable products, etc.

The eventual success of Phase II will depend heavily on cooperation, partnerships, and public education.

—Robert D. Kenney

KAYAK WINNER

The winning ticket in the 2006 NRPA Kayak Raffle was drawn by Jan Grant on the evening of October 11th at about seven o’clock, near the end of the Annual Meeting on the URI Bay Campus. The winner was a resident of North Kingstown: Vilmar Gaspar.

The Narrow River originates in North Kingstown at Pender Pond and flows southward through North Kingstown and between South Kingstown and Narragansett—one of the few rivers in the world that runs parallel to the shoreline. The friends of Narrow River who participated in this year’s raffle helped to support our Science Fair Awards and College Scholarship Program.

—Richard B. Grant

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20TH ANNUAL NARROW RIVER ROAD RACE

(Continued from page 1)

dle Bridge and passing through the John Chafee National Wildlife Refuge, home to one of the state’s most beautiful estuaries.

The 10K run begins at the Narragansett Beach North Pavilion, turns around at Treaty Rock Park on Middlebridge Road, and finishes back at the Beach. The 5K run and 5K walk will both start at Treaty Rock Park and finish at the Beach. The course has been certified by the USA Track and Field Association (#RI06004RN).

Registration begins at 8:30 AM at the Narragansett Beach North Pavilion. All three events will start at 10:00 AM, rain or shine. Participants in both 5K’s will be bused to the starting line; the buses will depart from the registration area promptly at 9:15 AM. At the conclusion of the races, there will be a refreshment table and an awards ceremony at the North Pavilion, Narragansett Town Beach. There will be prizes for the first-place finishers in each age category in both the 10K and 5K runs, and for the first overall finisher in the 5K walk, plus many other participant prizes. The first 300 entrants will receive 2007 Narrow River Road Race T-shirts, sure to become priceless collectibles.

The entrance fee for the Road Race is $20.00 until May 7th, and $25.00 after that, up to the day of the race. Visit the NRPA web site (www.narrowriver.org) for on-line registration, or to print out an application for registration by mail, or for a map of the course and directions to the Narragansett Town Beach. You can also contact us at (401) 783-6277 or nrpa@narrowriver.org to get an application. Or feel free to contact me at richard@rbgrant.com, 782-8077, or 742-4243.

Would you like to get personally involved, but aren’t really into running? We can always use volunteers to help with registration, water tables, refreshments, and a pre-race river clean-up. Please get in touch at any of the contacts above.

—Richard B. Grant

The start of the 2006 10K Run from the Town Beach. Glen Guillemette (right), the eventual first-place finisher, is one of the leaders from the very beginning. (photo by R.D. Kenney)

2006 ANNUAL MEETING RECAP

(Continued from page 1)

the winner of the kayak raffle.

The high points of the meeting included the keynote address by Narragansett Town Engineer and Acting Town Manager Jeff Cearseine about storm-water management progress in the Narrow River Watershed, and presentations of awards to three special people.

The W.E.R. LaFarge Memorial “Friend of the River” Award was presented to Ken McShane for his years of dedicated service to NRPA. Ken was introduced to the River through the URI crew in the early 70’s. He joined the Board of Directors in 1996 and, shortly thereafter, became the Treasurer. He loves the Narrow River and has served it well. We salute him for his many years of service. The LaFarge Award was first presented in 1996 to Sherri Blott, and in subsequent years to Harvey Cataldo, Robert Leeson, Jr., Narrow River Land Trust, Jon Boothroyd, Teresa McKinley, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Narrow River Watershed Action Team, Seniors Helping Others, and Veronica Berounsky.

The NRPA Environmental Recognition Award went to Heather Saffert, a URI Graduate School of Oceanography student, for her environmental and community outreach efforts over the past year in the Narrow River Watershed. Heather oversaw a water quality study and cleanup of the Mumford Brook Watershed, and she organized a public forum on sources of pollution in the Narrow River and local beach areas. She also assisted in the judging of science fair projects at North Kingstown High School.

During her presentation on River Watch, Annette DeSilva presented special awards to Harriet Powell and Robert Schelleng. Both of them have been participating as River Watch volunteers since the program began fifteen years ago.

Many thanks to all the members and supporters of NRPA.

—Rose Epstein

8 NRPA: Preserving the Narrow River and the Watershed.
John M. Sieburth (1927–2006)

John McNeill Sieburth, 79, died on December 7, 2006, in West Kingston. He was the husband of Janice F. (Boston) Sieburth. They were married for fifty-six years.

Dr. Sieburth was an Emeritus Professor of Oceanography and Microbiology at the University of Rhode Island, where he began in 1960, after five years on the faculty at Virginia Polytechnic Institute. He was a long-time member and supporter of the Narrow River Preservation Association.

His research carried him to the far corners of the Earth, but he also studied pollution in Narragansett Bay and the strange bacteria found in the bottom layers of the deep ponds in the upper end of the Narrow River, where there is little or no oxygen. He was a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

187 research articles, and a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

A closer view of 2006 Turnaround swimmers. (photo by John McNamara)
NRPA’s River Watch program reached a milestone in 2006 with fifteen years of water quality monitoring! Thirty-five volunteers monitored fourteen sites spanning the length of the River. As in past years, measurements of temperature, dissolved oxygen, chlorophyll, and salinity were taken. Additionally, water samples were collected five times during the season (once a month) for the analysis of bacteria, nitrogen and phosphorus levels. The URI Watershed Watch office is in the process of compiling the 2006 data from the measurements and samples. The bacteria data have been posted on their website and the remaining data will be available soon (in fact it might be available by the time this newsletter goes to print). A few observations from the bacteria data are shared below.

Bacteria analyses are made to indicate whether or not waters are safe for shellfishing or recreational contact (swimming). In 2006, the bacteria data were somewhat similar to previous years, but there were a few differences. As in past years, Gilbert Stuart Stream and the three deep-water pond locations in the northern end of the River continued to have low bacterial levels on the sampling dates. In contrast, the Mumford Brook samples continued to have very high bacterial levels and exceeded the standard for recreational contact on all dates sampled. Extremely high bacteria levels have regularly been observed at this site since 2000.

The fecal coliform bacteria data showed the following month results:
- In May, samples collected from Mumford Brook, Sprague Bridge, Lakeside Road, and Lakeside Outfall all exceeded the safe swimming standard. This differed from the previous few years when only Mumford Brook exceeded the standard.
- In 2006, samples collected during the month of June differed from previous years, with only Middlebridge and Mumford Brook samples having high bacterial levels. Typically in June, many samples often exceed the safe swimming standard.
- On the July water collection date, all sites from Lacey Bridge south exceeded the safe swimming standard, which is similar to most recent years.
- In August, four of the five freshwater sites had fecal coliform levels that exceeded the standard for safe swimming—Mettatuxett Brook, Lakeside Outfall, Lakeside Road (post-rain), and Mumford Brook. In contrast, all of the marine water samples were within the safe swimming standard.
- The September, samples exceeded the safe swimming standard at Mettatuxett Brook, Lakeside Outfall, Mumford Brook, Middlebridge, End of the Narrows, and Upper Pond.

The trend of high bacteria levels following major rain events has been regularly observed over the years, and in 2006 we were able to observe this firsthand. In August, water samples were collected at the Mumford Brook and Lakeside Outfall sites immediately before and immediately after a major rain event. Bacteria levels after the rain were more than five times those prior to the rain (Figure 1). As a result, NRPA continues to recommend that swimming be avoided for a couple of days following periods of heavy rains.

—Annette DeSilva

Figure 1: Bacteria counts before and after a rainstorm at Mumford Brook and the Lakeside Outfall in August 2006.
A LITTLE BIT OF FISHY HISTORY: SPRING ALEWIFE RUN

Beginning in mid-April and continuing to mid-May, the annual phenomenon of the “buckeye” run occurs in the Narrow River. No longer as plentiful as in previous years and centuries, at one time this annual fish run supported an important industry on our River. “Buckeye” is the regional colloquialism for alewife or river herring, scientifically known as *Alosa pseudoharengus*. Spring brings the spawning urge, when they enter the mouth of the River and proceed upwards to Gilbert Stuart Stream to spawn.

The herrings and their kin are primitive and prolific fish, dating back some 150 million years. Alewives average 10-11 inches and 8-9 ounces. Each female will deposit 60-100,000 eggs in one spawning. They swim in precise formation, so tightly packed together that no fish can turn without hitting another.

In *Pettaquamscutt Perspectives*, a collection of oral histories of the area, C. Foster Browning told of their history and his fishing for them. His tale goes back to before the Revolution, when teeming masses of them were caught, smoked, salted, and shipped to hot climates—South America and the West Indies. There they were traded for wool, molasses, and other products. The British blockade of shipping during the Revolution put a temporary stop to that trade. After the war it was recorded that about 1000 barrels of fish, about 400 fish in a barrel, were shipped from our area each year. Foster tells us that in 1914 he got $4.30 a barrel, good money then. Using a seine, Foster would catch, smoke, and sell some 12-18,000 a year. The buckeyes were caught only to smoke or for lobster bait. For many years in our area, when the shadbush bloomed, the buckeye run was at its peak. Many local people looked forward to dinners of salted smoked buckeyes, rather like a good Scotch kipper.

In more recent times Mark Hutchins, a retired math teacher from South Kingstown High School, reminisced with me about his days from 1969 to 1984 fishing for alewives. He fished the upper ponds of Narrow River, selling the catch for lobster bait. He would get 60 bushels a day at $4 a bushel, seining from the end of March to May.

The buckeyes have historically been an important food and still are in many cultures. Today, aside from those of us who relish a smoked buckeye, most of us enjoy immature herring—sardines—still a prolific industry. By the way, when you open that can, believe it or not they are all sorted and packed by hand. No machinery has ever been developed to do the job as well as flying fingers.

Take a trip up to Gilbert Stuart Stream and enjoy this annual springtime phenomenon. And remember, once upon a time this was a flourishing industry on the shores of the Narrow River.

—John Elder Dick

[Editor’s note: This is the seventh (and, alas, the last, unless we start back at the beginning for another round) in our series of “re-runs” of articles on local history published in Narrow River Notes by the late John Elder Dick, who passed away in November 2003. It originally appeared in the Spring 2001 issue. Since this was written six years ago, the status of Rhode Island’s alewife stocks has further declined and fishing for them is now prohibited. So if you take John’s advice and visit Gilbert Stuart Stream this spring, you’ll have to be content with simply watching the buckeyes swim upstream.]

NRPA SPONSORS WATERSHED COURSE FOR TEACHERS

(Continued from page 6)

was developed by the Southern Rhode Island Conservation District. In 2004 NRPA received funds from the Rhode Island Foundation, the Horace A. Kimball and S. Ella Kimball Foundation, and the Chace Foundation, which allowed us to update the curriculum and offer the course to Narrow River teachers. This year’s course, which started February 1st and will run until mid-April, is funded mainly by the Chace Foundation. These grants have made it possible to offer the courses to teachers for no charge except credit fees.

The twenty-four teachers in the current Watershed Science for Educators course are a diverse group. They teach at all levels from kindergarten through high school, though most of them teach at the middle school level. Most teach science but some teach other subjects. The teachers come from both public schools and charter schools, including one school that focuses on Native American culture. One is a newly retired teacher who moved to the area and wanted to learn about “her” new watershed for future projects. Another worked as an environmental engineer for a number of years before becoming a teacher. Some live in the Narrow River Watershed and teach elsewhere. Some live in towns farther away but teach in towns in the Narrow River Watershed. All together they will reach about 1500 students each school year. That’s 1500 more students and their families who will become more knowledgeable about Narrow River and its Watershed and can become better stewards of our environment.

—Veronica M. Berounsky

[This article also appeared in the newsletter prepared by the Southern RI Conservation District and sent to Narragansett residents to keep them updated on the Phase II storm-water management program.]

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SOMETIMES BIGGER IS BETTER

We missed getting out the last issue of Narrow River Notes prior to the holidays, so we held off and published a double-sized issue this time around. This newsletter is loaded with information about things that impact the Narrow River and the quality of life for all who live in and around the Watershed. Read, learn, enjoy, and if you haven’t already done so, please join us (see below).

PLEASE JOIN US OR RENEW!

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