

Chapter 1 : The Elms | Newport Mansions

Written from the insightful perspective of a child, The Island of the Elyms provides an in-depth view of pre-WWII Sicily, a seemingly idyllic existence, determined by the seasons and the harvests.

In what is now Penn Treaty Park, the founder of Pennsylvania, William Penn, is said to have entered into a treaty of peace with the native Lenape Turtle Clan under a picturesque elm tree immortalized in a painting by Benjamin West. West made the tree, already a local landmark, famous by incorporating it into his painting after hearing legends of unknown veracity about the tree being the location of the treaty. No documentary evidence exists of any treaty Penn signed beneath a particular tree. On 6 March a great storm blew the tree down. Measurements taken at the time showed it to have a circumference of 24 feet 7. Wood from the tree was made into furniture, canes, walking sticks and various trinkets that Philadelphians kept as relics. The Washington Elm, Cambridge, Massachusetts. The tree survived until the 1800s and "was thought to be a survivor of the primeval forest". In 1800, a large branch fell from it and was used to construct a pulpit for a nearby church. The city of Cambridge had plans for it to be "carefully cut up and a piece sent to each state of the country and to the District of Columbia and Alaska," according to The Harvard Crimson. A Harvard "professor of plant anatomy" examined the tree rings days after the tree was felled and pronounced it between 60 and 70 years old, making it at most 62 years old when Washington took command of the troops at Cambridge. The tree would have been a little more than 2 feet 0. The cutting was planted, cuttings were then taken from it, including one planted on 18 February, the 10th anniversary of the birth of George Washington, for whom Washington state is named. That tree remains on the campus of the Washington State Capitol. Just to the west of the tree is a small elm from a cutting made in 1800. George Washington supposedly had a favorite spot under an elm tree near the United States Capitol Building from which he would watch construction of the building. The elm stood near the Senate wing of the Capitol building until 1900. The tree succumbed to Dutch elm disease and was felled in 1900. A ring count established that it had begun life in the year 1838. In October all that remained was a weathered stump, cut perhaps two years earlier. It had a circumference of 10 inches. It grew in the front yard of a house in a small upstate city, and was probably over 100 years old. See photo at right. It was cut down in March after death from Dutch elm disease. The tree "was thought to have been between 80 and 100 years old. Wood from the tree, one of the largest on campus, was used in various student art projects. The tree died in the 1900s, but it survives in the elm tree logo still used by Elfun. The Tabletop Elm in Provo, Utah. Immediately south of the Utah County Administration Building and just east of the Historic Utah County Courthouse in downtown Provo resides possibly a one-of-a-kind elm tree. Officially it is a specimen of *Ulmus americana*, but is unusual because it grows sideways, making it a "tabletop" elm tree. The tree was planted in 1800, and currently its several branches are supported by specialized braces to allow movement and growth. Every fall seven dump truck loads are required to remove all the leaves. Josiah Pullen, vice president of Magdalen Hall. Josiah Pullen "used to Walk to that place every day, sometimes twice a day", according to diarist Thomas Hearne. The famous essayist Richard Steele "said his regular walks as an undergraduate to the elm with Pullen helped him to reach a "florid old age". The elm became famous at Oxford and its fame grew with its age. In early 1800, the owner of the property arranged to have the tree torn down, and work started on it before protests put an end to the plan. By 1800, however, rot had set in, and the tree was torn down to its large and tall "stump". Early in the morning of 13 October, vandals set fire to the stump. A plaque was soon after installed on the side wall of Davenport House in Cuckoo Lane, marking the spot. Near this spot stood the famous elm planted by the Rev. Destroyed by fire on 13 October. With a girth of 6. Students are known to engage in the "MooCoo Challenge," which consists climbing into the Elm and consuming twelve beers in less than 2 hours before coming down. Having abandoned their original village in 1817 after cholera outbreaks, the villagers re-founded it in the hills where a young elm grew beside a spring. The elm reputedly the original and fountain were until recently the focal-point of the village. Reputedly planted in 1800, this Field Elm *Ulmus minor* survived in the centre of Biscarosse in the Landes region of south-west France until 1900, when it finally succumbed to Dutch elm disease. Reputedly planted in 1800, this Field Elm *Ulmus minor* in the village of Bettange in the Moselle region of France

is now a wreck [38] In so far as measurements can be taken of its ruined bole, its girth has been estimated at over 6 m. It was felled in when it lost its looks and threatened to damage those of the people standing beneath it. A ring-count established that it was over years old. A four-hundred-year-old *Ulmus minor* , 5. The "bleeding" elms of Saint Nicholas the Martyr, Thessaly. The phenomenon, possibly related to wetwood , attracts large crowds to the monastery every year. Both trees are aged over years and exceed 6 metres in girth. They have been regularly pollarded for many years and both trunks are hollow. The smaller, nearer the A23 London Road, can be entered from the east side; two people can stand comfortably inside it. Other, unidentified elms[edit] The Langton Elm in Sherwood Forest , Nottinghamshire , was a large elm tree that "was for a long time so remarkable as to have a special keeper", according to a book published in An intimate study of native Ohio trees.

Chapter 2 : The Elms | Architecture & Design

The novel The Island of the Elyms is set in a village of Sicily. It touches four generations of a well-to-do family and relates the tragic and humorous occurrences in the life of each member of that family.

The Elms was designed by architect Horace Trumbauer for the coal baron Edward Julius Berwind, and was completed in 1892 in Newport, Rhode Island, working closely with Trumbauer. The estate was constructed from 1891 to 1892 and cost approximately \$1 million. Like most Newport estates of the Gilded Age, The Elms is constructed with a steel frame with brick partitions and a limestone facade. On the first floor the estate has a grand ballroom, a salon, a dining room, a breakfast room, a library, a conservatory, and a grand hallway with a marble floor. The second floor contains bedrooms for the family and guests as well as a private sitting room. The third floor contains bedrooms for the indoor servants. In keeping with the French architecture of the house, the grounds of The Elms, among the best in Newport, were designed in French eighteenth-century taste and include a sunken garden. The original American elms having succumbed to Dutch elm disease, the striking shade trees are now weeping beeches. On the edge of the property a large carriage house and stables were built, over which lived the stable keepers and gardeners. When the Berwind family began using automobiles, the carriage house and stables were converted into a large garage. The head coachman, in order to keep his job, became the family driver, but he could never learn to back up, so a large turntable had to be installed in the garage. Constructed beginning in 1891, it was the largest private garage in America, and featured a central indoor track, and two integral gas tanks. View of mansion from the grounds. Fountain outside mansion Edward Julius Berwind. The Berwind family started spending their summers in Newport in the 1880s. By 1891, it was clear that their original property a small traditional beach cottage was too small for the grand parties the Berwinds were having, and so they had the place torn down. Berwind hired Horace Trumbauer to build a much larger house, better fitting his status. Like many of the grandest summer residents of Newport, Edward Berwind was "new money" his parents were middle-class German immigrants; by his friends included Theodore Roosevelt and Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany as well as many high-ranking government leaders from Europe and America. Berwind was interested in technology, and The Elms was one of the first homes in America to be wired for electricity with no form of backup system. The house also included one of the first electrical ice makers. It was one of the most sophisticated houses of the time. Though the Berwinds had no children, their nephews and nieces would come out to visit on a regular basis. On January 5, 1892, Mrs. Berwind died, and Edward asked his youngest sister Julia A. Berwind to move in and become the hostess of The Elms. In 1892, when he died, he willed the house to Julia, who, not being interested in technology, continued to run the house in the same way for the next twenty five years: Julia was well known in Newport. She would invite children from the nearby Fifth Ward a working-class immigrant neighborhood to the estate for milk and cookies. She had a love for cars and would drive around Newport every day in one of her luxury cars. This was somewhat shocking to the rest of Newport society, where it was considered unladylike for women to drive themselves. Childless, Julia Berwind willed the estate to a nephew, who did not want it and fruitlessly tried to pass The Elms to someone else in the family. Finally the family auctioned off the contents of the estate and sold the property to a developer who wanted to tear it down. The price included the property along with adjacent guest houses. Since then, the house has been open to the public for tours. In addition to a self-guided audio tour, The Elms offers a Servant Life Tour, which brings guests to the basement to view the coal-fired furnaces and the tunnel from which the coal is brought into the basement from a nearby street. The tour shows the lengths to which Mr. Berwind went to keep the servants out of view from guests on all floors of the mansion. The tour then proceeds out on the level tiled roof and a small aluminum platform, with a view of the rear lawn, shade trees and gardens, and the vista of Newport harbor in the distance.

Chapter 3 : The Elms, Newport | Roadtrippers

The Elms is a large mansion, facetiously a "summer cottage", located at Bellevue Avenue, Newport, Rhode Island, calendrierdelascience.com Elms was designed by architect Horace Trumbauer () for the coal baron Edward Julius Berwind (), and was completed in

The estate[edit] The estate was constructed from to and cost approximately 1. Like most Newport estates of the Gilded Age , The Elms is constructed with a steel frame with brick partitions and a limestone facade. On the first floor the estate has a grand ballroom , a salon, a dining room, a breakfast room, a library, a conservatory , and a grand hallway with a marble floor. The second floor contains bedrooms for the family and guests as well as a private sitting room. The third floor contains bedrooms for the indoor servants. In keeping with the French architecture of the house, the grounds of The Elms, among the best in Newport, [6] were designed in French eighteenth-century taste and include a sunken garden. The original American elms having succumbed to Dutch elm disease , the striking shade trees are now weeping beeches. On the edge of the property a large carriage house and stables were built, over which lived the stable keepers and gardeners. When the Berwind family began using automobiles , the carriage house and stables were converted into a large garage. The head coachman, in order to keep his job, became the family driver, but he could never learn to back up, so a large turntable had to be installed in the garage. Constructed beginning in , it was the largest private garage in America, and featured a central indoor track, and two integral gas tanks. View of mansion from the grounds. Fountain outside mansion Edward Julius Berwind. The Berwind family started spending their summers in Newport in the s. By , it was clear that their original property a small traditional beach cottage was too small for the grand parties the Berwinds were having, and so they had the place torn down. Berwind hired Horace Trumbauer to build a much larger house, better fitting his status. Like many of the grandest summer residents of Newport, Edward Berwind was " new money " his parents were middle-class German immigrants ; by his friends included Theodore Roosevelt and Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany as well as many high-ranking government leaders from Europe and America. Berwind was interested in technology , and The Elms was one of the first homes in America to be wired for electricity with no form of backup system. The house also included one of the first electrical ice makers. It was one of the most sophisticated houses of the time. Though the Berwinds had no children, their nephews and nieces would come out to visit on a regular basis. On January 5, , Mrs. Berwind died, and Edward asked his youngest sister Julia A. Berwind to move in and become the hostess of The Elms. In , when he died, he willed the house to Julia, who, not being interested in technology, continued to run the house in the same way for the next twenty five years: Julia was well known in Newport. She would invite children from the nearby Fifth Ward a working-class immigrant neighborhood to the estate for milk and cookies. She had a love for cars and would drive around Newport every day in one of her luxury cars. This was somewhat shocking to the rest of Newport society, where it was considered unladylike for women to drive themselves. Childless, Julia Berwind willed the estate to a nephew, who did not want it and fruitlessly tried to pass The Elms to someone else in the family. Finally the family auctioned off the contents of the estate and sold the property to a developer who wanted to tear it down. The price included the property along with adjacent guest houses. Since then, the house has been open to the public for tours. In addition to a self-guided audio tour, The Elms offers a Servant Life Tour, which brings guests to the basement to view the coal-fired furnaces and the tunnel from which the coal is brought into the basement from a nearby street. The tour shows the lengths to which Mr. Berwind went to keep the servants out of view from guests on all floors of the mansion. The tour then proceeds out on the level tiled roof and a small aluminum platform, with a view of the rear lawn , shade trees and gardens, and the vista of Newport harbor in the distance.

Chapter 4 : The Elms Apartments | Apartments in Gahanna, OH

The Island of the Elyms. The novel The Island of the Elyms is set in a village of Sicily. It touches four generations of a

well-to-do family and relates the tragic and humorous occurrences in the life of each member of that family.

Chapter 5 : The Elms Retirement Residence - 9 Reviews - Westerly - A Place for Mom

The Caretaker of The Elms in Newport, Rhode Island Harold Mathews has been looking after The Elms, a room Newport mansion, for more than 30 years.

Chapter 6 : The Island of the Elyms - ePub - Yvonne Cardogna - Achat ebook | fnac

The Elms was the summer residence of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Julius Berwind of Philadelphia and New York. Mr. Berwind made his fortune in the coal industry. In , the Berwinds engaged Philadelphia architect Horace Trumbauer to design a house modeled after the midth century French chateau d'Asnieres (c) outside Paris.

Chapter 7 : The Elms - Photographs & History

The Elms is one of the many Gilded Age mansions in Newport, Rhode Island. It was designed by Horace Trumbauer and modeled after the 18th century Chateau d'Asnieres in France. The Elms was built by Pennsylvania coal baron Edward Julius Berwind.

Chapter 8 : calendrierdelascience.com | The Island of the Elyms (ebook), Yvonne Cardogna | | Boeken

The Elms was worth our stop. Owned by coal baron Edward Berwind, the mansion was completed in , and has the Golden Age feel. Renaissance and French styled, the mansion was one of our favorite on the Newport Mansion Tour.

Chapter 9 : Charleston SC Real Estate : The Elms of Charleston

The Elms was the mansion I was most excited for, mostly for the prospect of the gardens and grounds. The mansion was extravagant and gorgeous, larger than Rosecliff (I think) but smaller than Marble House and the Breakers.